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KANSAS FARMER

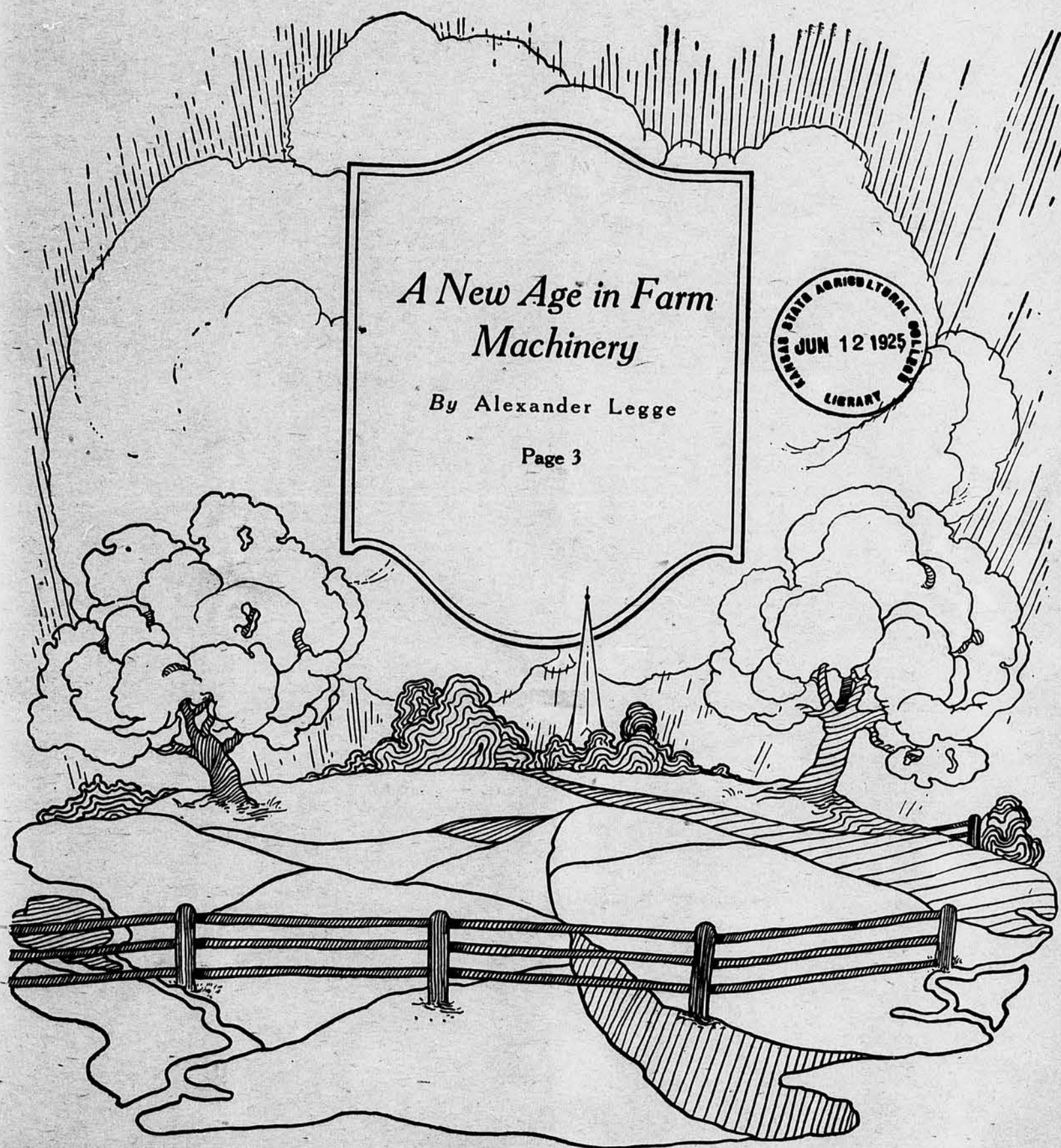
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MAIL & BREEZE

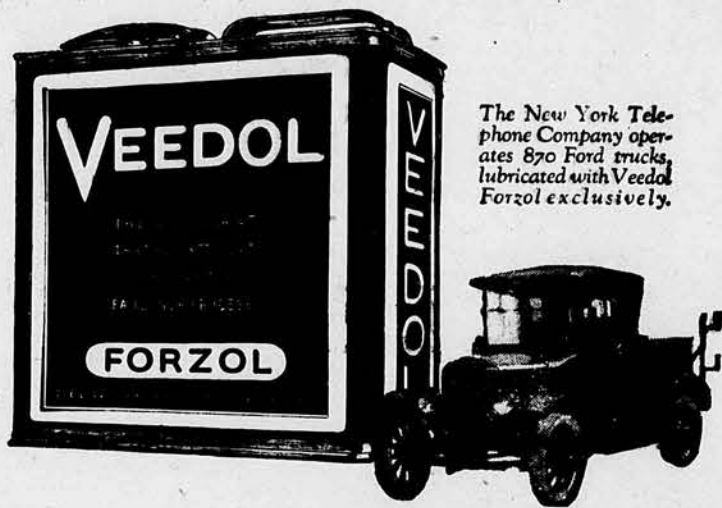
Volume 63

June 13, 1925

Number 24



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VEEDOL FORZOL

The economy oil for Fords

Lots of Moisture in Coffey

Corn Will Stage a Real Come-Back Despite the Cold Weather Damage

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE soil here is well soaked from two showers which have fallen lately. One of these showers was quite heavy, and in this locality we received an inch of moisture. Yesterday another fine shower fell, which helped greatly in repairing the slight damage done by the frost of the first of the week. Think of it! A frost hard enough to bite the edges of the corn which had been cultivated once and which we were getting ready to go over the second time! When we saw that the corn had been nipped a little we gave up our mulched potatoes, for it is well known that frost strikes harder on old hay than anywhere else. But a trip to the potatoes disclosed no damage, for which we were thankful. That morning the radio quoted December corn at 91 cents; the day before it had been 84. This raise in price was caused by the damage said to be done to the crop in the North. It is just a little early to kill off the corn; unless it is frozen clear to the ground this Northern corn can stage a come-back; I know, for I have often seen it done up there, less than 50 miles from the Dakota line.

Strawberries Did Well

Last year we set out a new bed of strawberries, which did well in that wet season. We had an old bed which we intended to plow up; but the vines looked so thrifty we thought we might renovate it, which we did to a great extent by going in with a cultivator and ripping up the old plants until it seemed that the bed was ruined. The summer was wet, however, and a host of new plants set themselves. This was fortunate, for our berry crop was cut short by the early May frosts, which killed many of the blooms. The two beds have provided us with all the berries we could use and can, and we now are selling some, getting 50 cents a gallon for them. The only variety of strawberry we grow is Dunlap; we used to grow early, medium and late varieties, but now stick exclusively to the medium variety, the Dunlap. There is no better fruit grown than the strawberry, and it seems well adapted to this soil and climate. We have never missed having a crop; about the only thing necessary to raise it is to keep all weeds and grass out of the beds. The wild strawberries are a good crop this year, and one of our neighbors has a pasture in which are 3 or 4 acres of wild berries from which hundreds of quarts have been picked.

And Then Showers Came

We got the first crop of alfalfa from one of our fields in the barn without any rain, but the second field still lies in the swath, having had two light showers on it. If we can get it up today or tomorrow I do not think any real damage will be done to the hay. Anyhow, I am glad it is cut, for the new growth is coming on fast since the rains. The first crop on this farm was a partial failure, owing to the early May frosts, and all the neighbors report the same conditions. Most farmers say the first crop is about 60 per cent of an average one. There was no lack of moisture at any time, and with the start April gave the crop we were all expecting it to be a heavy one. But that week of frosts and cold weather stopped the growth right there; it stood still after that even when growing conditions were of the best. When the first crop of alfalfa is frosted the best thing to do is to get it cut as soon as possible and get it out of the way for the second crop.

Hogs Sold at \$11.60

Two months ago everybody seemed to be agreed that the run of hogs this spring was to be very light. But the first of this week the buyers at Burlington found enough to make a Monday shipment of three cars, and the Gridley buyers bought two full cars. These hogs were all bought on the Saturday market. The first news I

got over the radio on Monday morning reported a 40 to 50-cent drop in prices for all classes of hogs. The Burlington hogs were shipped, but those in the Gridley yards were held two days before shipment, and by so doing they had an advantage of a 25-cent raise in prices. We let two more truck loads go from this farm; they averaged 242 pounds and brought \$11.60 at the local yards, which was all they were worth in Kansas City that morning. These wildly fluctuating prices of hogs, wheat and corn make it hard for buyers and still harder on farmers, for it is only natural for buyers to take a good big margin to protect themselves. The Burlington hog buyers pay good prices all the time; their margin in buying is 90 cents less than Kansas City tops. It is probable that these hogs are sold before they leave the local yards, thus making the buyers safe.

Average Crop of Wheat?

Corn in this county is growing very slowly owing to cold weather. Planting in this immediate neighborhood was nearly all completed at an early date; on this farm most of the acreage was above ground on May 1. It has made some progress since then, but is not nearly so large as it should be. This probably means a shorter stalk this season than is usually the case; corn which is held back or stunted early usually makes a short stalk, but if the weather is favorable at earing time it will make no difference in the yield of grain. We are all hoping for a good corn year down here, for a very large part of the cultivated acreage is in corn. There is less wheat than in any year since 1910, one farmer in the eastern part of the county tells me that he knows about 35 acres of wheat in his entire neighborhood. This southwest corner of Coffey county seems to have more upland wheat than any other part, and the outlook is for an average crop. The rains have been just what the oats needed, for they are very thick on the ground and need plenty of moisture to run them up; most oats fields are heading. "Our barley seems likely to be almost a failure; why it should be I cannot tell, but the present outlook is for not more than 10 bushels an acre."

More Thrift is Needed

New England is not much of a farming country, but the farmers there have some practices which it would pay us well to follow. The average New England farmer learned 200 years ago to fit his expenditure to his income; then when the good times came he did not have his future income taken by bankers, implement dealers and store keepers. I have often heard the doctrine preached that the way to get ahead is to go in debt. That might have been sound doctrine years ago when farm land was continually growing in value, but such a doctrine is no longer sound. The New England farmers did not make it a practice to run in debt; in fact, most farmers there used to look upon debt with horror. And if any class in the country has laid up more capital on limited resources than these New Englanders, I would not know where to find it. And these farmers are not peasants, either. Their economy, as exemplified today by President Coolidge, led them away from peasantry; they were their own men and a more independent class never lived. To fit our expenses to our income is as good a plan for us to follow as it was for the New England farmers, and the results will be as good.

A recent public speaker in Topeka said that the world owes much to bankers, which is no doubt true, but why should he rub it in?

Perhaps our new song, "Follow the Swallow," was dedicated to the coroner in a wood alcohol case.

Sweetened Silage to Make Lambs Fatten Faster

WHEN dad leaves, I'm going to put that molasses in the silo." This remark made by the last half of the A. J. Parnell & Son sheep feeding firm to one of the hands was overheard by the father. Mr. Parnell was preparing to leave for Idaho to buy feeder lambs. The molasses was a part shipment of black-strap which they had been unable to use the winter before because it wouldn't run in cold weather.

"Yes, and you'll make a mess of it," countered the father who hadn't been expected to offer an opinion. "That stuff won't run and you'll gum up the works."

They Lapped It Up

But the son was young and resourceful. He couldn't see why that molasses shouldn't be just as good in the silo as it was spread on mill feed or alfalfa. If he could succeed in getting it mixed with the silage there wouldn't be any question about feeding it as there had been the winter before because of its aforementioned refusal to ooze from the bung hole of its containing barrel on cold days.

When Mr. Parnell came back from his Western trip that molasses was go-

ing into one of his silos along with kafir and water. E. F. Parnell had harnessed the barrel of molasses to the water line and blower fan, and was drawing the refractory sweetening out of the barrels by suction.

Mr. Parnell liked the sweetened silage so well that he put a carload of black-strap molasses in each of his 200-ton silos last fall. But they have special equipment for running it in now. The molasses is emptied into a galvanized iron vat, from which it is drawn by a rotary pump and forced into the water line which extends to the silo top, where the sweetening mixture enters the silage distributor pipe.

"We found that the silage comes out sweet and appetizing," said Mr. Parnell. "The lambs will leave the brightest alfalfa hay to feed on it. Our first six loads of lambs topped the Kansas City market at \$18.25 and they kept topping the market as long as we had any to sell all winter long. The commission men and buyers liked them and they dressed out well for packers. That indicates the ration was good."

The Parnells fed 6,000 Nevada lambs last winter and 8,000 the year

before. They have been in the business 18 years, and normally feed about 5,000 head annually. Their ration consists of silage, alfalfa hay, corn and linseed oil meal. Oats is used instead of corn in getting the lambs on full feed because the Western lamb needs a bulky ration until it becomes accustomed to concentrates. They usually feed Nevada, Utah or Idaho stock.

"Our lambs last year averaged about 60 pounds on the range and about 85 pounds on the market," said Mr. Parnell. "They ate less hay as a result of the molasses in the silage, and I believe we had some increase in gain and a decrease in death losses as a result of it."

They are building a feed mill and have recently installed a grinder which will chop the alfalfa and mix the corn and oil meal with it. The prepared feed will be blown into bins where it may be loaded into feed wagons from an elevated platform on the other side of the building. A tractor will be used for power.

Three Crops a Year

"Just now we are preparing to summer feed some cattle," said Mr. Parnell in explaining a load of kafir before the mill door. "We had this feed and I did not want to waste it. The mill will enable us to grind and mix it with some commercial feed we have bought to balance the ration."

Part of the Parnell farm is in the Kaw bottoms near Lawrence, and about 65 acres is used for potato production. Cowpeas are grown as a green manure crop after potato harvest. These are turned under and the land is seeded to wheat. They select 1,000 of the smallest lambs and feed them alfalfa hay and oil meal screenings on the wheat. That gives good returns for the pasture and insures distribution of the manure direct to the potato land. After the pasture is consumed the lambs are placed in the feeding shed.

"Sheep do not always pay," Mr. Parnell remarked in discussing present tendencies. "They have been profitable during the last few years, but I am afraid that the demand for lambs will

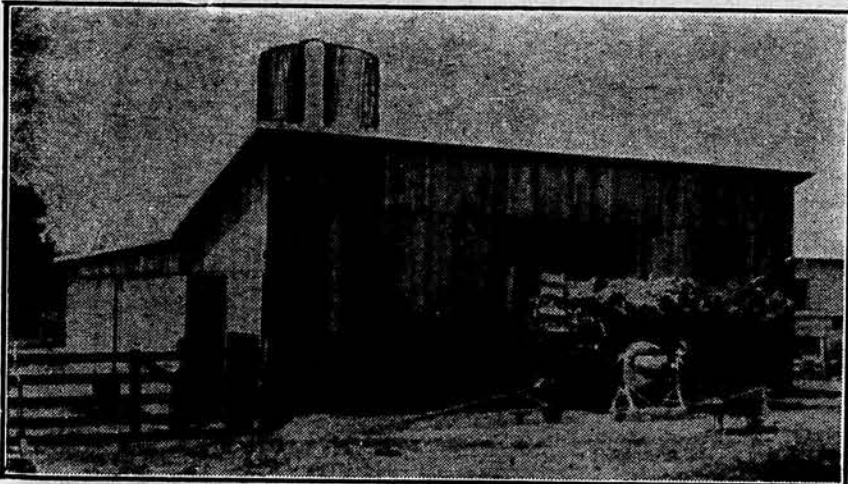


A. J. Parnell Built a Feed Mill to Make His Lamb Ration More Efficient

make prices too high. Feeders have contracted unborn lambs for fall delivery at \$12.50 a hundred pounds and above. If you add to that the necessary margin it means the fat lambs must bring a big price, and I am not sure the market will stand it.

"We have lost and lost heavily at times. Once we lost \$14,000 in 110 days, and another year we came out \$11,000 behind. Figuring our 18 years of experience, however, we are a little ahead of the game, but if I did not have all this equipment, I doubt if I would continue in the business. It is too uncertain."

He uses kafir for silage because it stands up better than corn and is easier to handle. Kansas Orange cane gives a bigger yield but, according to his experience, is difficult to save.



This is the Parnell Lamb Feeding Kitchen, Recently Built and Equipped with a Mill, in Which Concentrates and Dry Roughage are Ground, Mixed and Stored

A New Age in Farm Machinery

By Alexander Legge
President, International Harvester Company

THE lot of the American farmer—and I know of none who is more distinctively American than the Kansas farmer—is far better than it was three or four years ago. The readjustment of world marketing conditions, especially with regard to wheat, in the production of which Kansas is such a splendid leader, has very considerably helped. But I like to think of another reason for this betterment. I believe the lot of the American farmer has improved because he has made it better. By the practice of more efficient farming and marketing methods, reduction of production costs, more intelligent use of labor-saving machines and diversification, he has pulled himself up very largely by his own efforts. As Secretary of Agriculture Jardine recently stated in the Nation's Business, "the farmer is a business man and he has a lot of native intelligence, fortified by sound business experience."

Saved on the 80 Per Cent

When the pinch came with the post-war depression, the farmer, like any good business man, began to check his cost items. Naturally he cut his expenditures—he had to. Hence, he produced at greatly reduced costs. For instance, in the growing and harvesting of last year's great wheat crop, I don't believe production costs, considering all factors, were ever pared down to such low limits. Never was the number of bushels grown per man so great. Production costs, moreover, frequently were reduced by wider use of labor-saving machines. This held particularly in the Kansas wheat belt. By the use of more horse power or the

tractor, pulling two-row listers and gang plows, and especially in Western Kansas by the greatly increased use of the harvester-thresher, larger acreages were covered with a considerable reduction in costly man labor.

When the editor asked me to write this article he submitted several questions as follows: Why should we use improved farm machinery? What influence has this had on production and on the social and economic well-being of the folks? Why has the demand for farm machinery increased so much this year, especially in Kansas? Why should tractors be coming back? What is the outlook for the sale of farm machinery? He also asked me to submit the names of some Kansas farmers who are real power farmers.

Let us consider the first of the two questions listed above, the one on the reason for and the other the influence on the users of improved farm machines. Careful, efficient farmers thru close check of their operations, book-keeping if you will, are realizing that to horse and man labor are chargeable the biggest cost items on the farm. Agricultural economists have found that 80 per cent of the operating expenses on the average farm is chargeable to horse and man labor. In his effort to cut his costs, then, the thinking farmer naturally looks for ways and means of reducing these items. He knows he can't save much on overhead charges, like rental or interest, taxes and insurance, which are fixed, and he certainly dare not save a great deal

on seed; so he turns his attention to the 80 per cent figure and whittles down his operating costs by substituting machines for man and horse labor.

In harvesting Kansas wheat, especially, a revolution in machine methods is taking place with an elimination of man labor that in some districts is large in its proportions. Thanks to the harvester-thresher, the Kansas farmer is no longer dependent at harvest time on migratory labor—inefficient, high priced, and unreliable at the best. The drudgeries that fall on the housewife in cooking and caring for header and thresher crews are eliminated. There also is a clear saving in money and time by virtue of elimination of extra operations, particularly that of threshing. The slogan, "Once Over and It's All Over," therefore, is full of meaning to the man who is in that part of the country where wheat may be cut and threshed at the same time.

Managers of our branch houses at Hutchinson, Topeka, Salina, Wichita, Kansas City and Parsons have reported conditions in their respective territories and particularly in reference to the use of improved farm machines and power units. These men also sent in numerous letters from farmers who tell of increased production and reduction of high labor costs by means of such machines. It is really an inspiration to peruse these letters. I wish, if space would only permit, that I might quote every one of the letters sent in. In themselves, without

any embellishment by me, they would provide an interesting story about the new modern-day age in agriculture, especially as it exists in Kansas.

Figures at hand show how on a Kansas farm three men can harvest 400 to 600 acres with a harvester-thresher and put the wheat in the granary at a cost of from 3 to 5 cents a bushel. With such a remarkably low cost of harvesting by means of an up-to-date machine, it is no wonder that in Western Kansas, where the combine is especially well adapted to harvesting grain, its use is extending in ever increasing numbers.

The new attitude of many Kansas farmers in regard to the combine is well expressed by J. B. Ward of Englewood, who said in a letter dated September, 1924:

Women Favor Combines

"Until this year I was strictly opposed to harvester-threshers. But the light broke thru and I bought one, and am well pleased and would not think of heading or binding again."

"I cut about 250 acres, and the best part of it is the very small expense. Then when you are thru cutting, you are all done and ready to farm your land for wheat again. It is a short cut to profits in wheat."

Cecil M. McGuire of Pratt also makes a significant remark in his letter in regard to relief provided the women folk when the harvester-thresher is used. Note also the last sentence about returning straw to the soil by means of the straw-spreading attachment with which the combine is equipped.

(Continued on Page 13)

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EVERY once in a while I hear some person say, or read that someone has said, that to experience great poverty is a fine thing for a man. I disagree with this idea of modern life.

I have just been reading two interesting books, both of them biographies. One is "A Son of the Middle Border," by Hamlin Garland, and the other is "Making an American," by the late Jacob Riis. Hamlin Garland spent his childhood and boyhood until he reached his majority on farms in Wisconsin and Iowa. As a farm boy he did not suffer for something to eat, and probably was as well clothed as other country boys of that time and place.

But when he was 10 years old he was set to work with a plow, one of the old-fashioned implements which he had to hold and drag around the corners when he reached the end of the furrow. He did this heavy and monotonous work for 10 or 12 hours a day, day after day and week after week. Then he was set to harrowing the plowed ground. It was a heavy and wearisome task for a boy. I insist that while other farm boys have had the same experience it has a deadening effect on most of them—but that was not the part of young Hamlin's life that interested me most.

Much Like a Tramp

WHEN he started out to earn his way in the world he had to endure the trials of poverty, hunger and a lack of sufficient clothing. He learned what it was to be driven from the door, not because he was a beggar but because he had the look of a hungry tramp. He says that he began, after a number of rebuffs, to feel like a tramp. Self-respect and confidence began to decline. But he overcame poverty, and made a famous name for himself and a reasonable competence.

Hamlin was able to do this, but his experiences might and probably would have crushed an ordinary boy. The book leaves the impression on me that while it did not crush him, these trials did embitter Hamlin, and left scars upon his soul. If he had been of weaker fiber or less determined he might have become a criminal, a thief or at best a wandering tramp, begging handouts from door to door.

A reasonable amount of work is good for a boy if the conditions under which he labors are pleasant and healthful. But extreme hardship and poverty are more likely to ruin than help a lad. There is no reason to believe that Hamlin Garland would not have made as much of a success, or more, if he had never been compelled to endure these extreme hardships.

Riis Was a Foreigner

THE experience of Jacob Riis was even more striking than that of Hamlin Garland. He was born in Holland, and in addition to extreme poverty had the handicap of being a foreigner. Evidently he had a hopeful, resolute temper and great courage, altho he does not boast of these traits. He was too proud to beg, even when he got to the point where he had no food for two or three days, and no shelter. But his heart was embittered, and the weight of discouragement was almost more than he could endure. At one time he reached the point where he sat on the edge of the wharf and debated whether he should jump into the bay and end his misery. A poor, homeless dog, almost as hungry as himself, came and snuggled up to him, and offered him his friendship. That dog saved the life of Jacob Riis, and gave to the world, and especially to the United States, one of its most useful and distinguished citizens. Riis overcame tremendous obstacles because he was a most extraordinary man, but the ordinary person would in all probability have sunk under such conditions, and become a suicide, a worthless tramp or a criminal.

Extreme poverty is a tremendous evil in a republic. It is the cause of much crime, disease and waste.

Death of Ex-Governor Hoch

IT WAS with a feeling of surprise and profound regret that I read the news last week of the death of Ex-Governor E. W. Hoch. Having had the privilege of serving as his private secretary for several months while he was governor, I came to know him intimately, and with ever increasing respect for his ability and character. He was a man of high ideals, kindly nature and much more than ordinary ability.

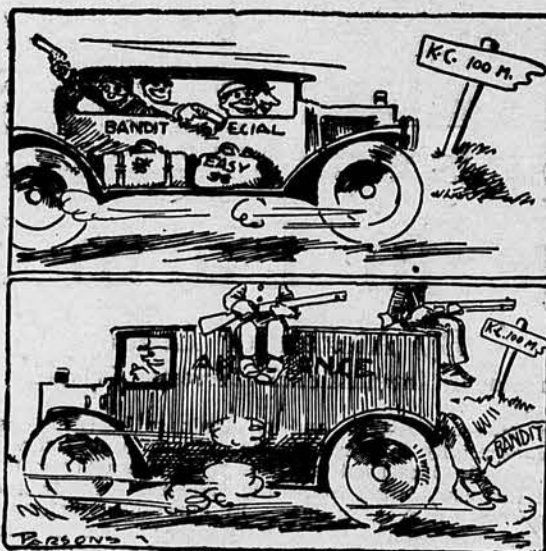
Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

As a public speaker he had few superiors or even equals. This was demonstrated by the fact that as a platform lecturer he was able to command a very high salary, and was in constant demand until he voluntarily retired from that field. His tenderness of heart was the cause of some criticism while he was in office. It was difficult for him to resist an appeal to his mercy, and possibly that admirable trait in his character was sometimes taken advantage of by convicts to escape the full measure of punishment, but during his four years in the governor's chair there was never an accusation reflecting on his official or personal integrity. While he lived six years beyond the three score and ten, his death came to me as a surprise. He seemed much younger than his years, and I had come to look on him as a man who would live to a great age.

23 Men as Governors

SINCE her admission to the Union, 23 men have served as governors of Kansas. The first governor was Charles Robinson, who had gained considerable fame before he came to Kansas as a champion of freedom in California. Robinson was



"Easy Money" in the Long Run!

a physician, altho so far as history shows he did not practice in Kansas. He served but one term as governor, and was succeeded by Thomas Carney, a merchant of Leavenworth, who also was in office but one term, during the most trying period of the Civil War.

Carney was succeeded by Samuel J. Crawford, who had been admitted to the bar, but at the outbreak of the Civil War immediately entered the service, serving first as captain in the First Kansas, and he afterward distinguished himself as colonel of a colored regiment. Old soldiers who served with Crawford say he was an ideal soldier of great courage, dash and ability as a commander.

He was only 29 years old when he became governor, and has the distinction of being the youngest man ever elected to that office in Kansas. Two or three months before the expiration of his second term he resigned to take command of the 19th Kansas, which was recruited to campaign against the Indians, who were giving the settlers on the border a great deal of trouble. On his resignation, Nehemiah Green, a minister, succeeded him as governor, serving out his unexpired term and having the distinction of being the only lieutenant governor who occupied the office of governor by reason of the resignation of his superior. He also was the only governor who served less than two years.

The fifth governor was James M. Harvey, a farmer, who served two terms, and at the close

of the second was elected United States Senator, where he served four years. The sixth governor was Thomas Osborn, a printer. After serving two terms as governor, Osborn was appointed minister to Brazil. Several years after his return from the diplomatic service he served one term as state senator from Shawnee county. Governor Osborn was known as the handsomest man who ever occupied the office.

Osborn was succeeded by George T. Anthony, one of the most brilliant men the state has produced. He was not, however, an adroit politician; he aroused the antagonism of a considerable element of his party, and was defeated for renomination. He was succeeded by Colonel John P. St. John, a lawyer and orator of much more than ordinary ability. He was conspicuous as an advocate of prohibition, and it was during his administration that the prohibitory amendment to the constitution was adopted. At the end of his second term he was induced to become a candidate for a third term. This was contrary to precedent, and the united opposition of the anti-prohibition forces and the opponents of a third term was sufficient to defeat him at the election.

He was succeeded by George W. Glick of Atchison, a lawyer-farmer and the first Democrat to be elected governor. Glick's statue, along with that of John J. Ingalls, occupies a place in the National Hall of Fame in the Capitol building at Washington. Glick was defeated for re-election by John A. Martin, editor and proprietor of the Atchison Champion. Colonel Martin was a member of the convention which framed our present state constitution. He distinguished himself during the Civil War as colonel of the 8th Kansas infantry, having reached that high command at the age of 21. Governor Martin served two terms, went back to his newspaper after retiring from office, and died at the early age of 49.

Enter the Populist Party

MARTIN was succeeded by Lyman U. Humphrey, a lawyer of Independence, who previously had served as lieutenant governor. Humphrey served two terms, but his last term saw the rise to power of the Populist party, which swept Lorenzo Lewelling into office in 1892. After a stormy two years, Lewelling was defeated for re-election by Edmund N. Morrill of Hiawatha, who in turn was defeated in 1896 by John W. Leedy of LeRoy. Leedy then lost to William E. Stanley of Wichita. He served two terms, and was succeeded by Willis J. Bailey of Bayleyville, who was defeated for renomination by Edward W. Hoch. Governor Hoch served two terms and was succeeded by Walter Roscoe Stubbs of Lawrence, who served two terms and was followed by George H. Hodges of Olathe, who was the second Democratic governor. Governor Hodges was defeated for re-election by Arthur Capper, who served two terms and was then elected to the United States Senate. He was succeeded by Henry J. Allen, who served two terms and was followed by Jonathan Davis, who served one term and was defeated at the last election by Ben S. Paulen.

Of the 23 men who have occupied the governor's chair, 15 are dead; Robinson, Carney, Crawford, Green, Harvey, Osborn, Anthony, St. John, Glick, Martin, Humphrey, Lewelling, Morrill, Stanley and Hoch. Of the 23, one, Green, served less than two years, and 10, Robinson, Carney, Anthony, Glick, Lewelling, Morrill, Leedy, Bailey, Hodges and Davis, served two years each. Three of the 23, Glick, Hodges and Davis, have been Democrats, and two, Lewelling and Leedy, have been Populists.

The oldest ex-governor now living is John W. Leedy, now in his 77th year, and next to him in point of age is Ex-Governor Bailey, now in his 71st year.

Altho Kansas is emphatically an agricultural state, only four of the 23 men elected governor were actively engaged in farming and stock raising at the time of their election: These were Harvey, Glick, Bailey and Davis. Six were printers and publishers: Osborn, Anthony, Martin, Hoch, Capper and Allen. One, Robinson, was a doctor, tho not practicing at the time of his election; one, Green, was a minister; four, Crawford, St. John, Humphrey and Stanley were lawyers. One Carney, was a general merchant, and one, Lewelling, was a commission merchant. Two, Morrill and Paulen, were bankers; one, Stubbs, was a contractor, and one, Hodges, a lumber merchant. Eight of the governors were soldiers in the Civil War: Crawford, Green, Osborn, Anthony, St. John, Martin, Humphrey and Lewelling. Two, Harvey and Capper, rose from the governor's office to the

United States Senate, and one, St. John, was a candidate for President on the Prohibition ticket.

When the Heavens Opened

ONE night last week I was in Holton. I was awakened by a terrific rain storm. The heavens seemed to have opened; apparently the bottom had fallen out. In perhaps less than 2 hours more than 3 inches of water fell. The next morning the farmers on the lower lands found their fields covered with water. This did a great deal of damage, especially to corn.

At the time these farmers were viewing with considerable gloom the ruin of their prospective corn crop by water, folks in other parts of the state were looking with anxiety for indications of rain; their crops were in a critical condition because of a lack of moisture. In still another section of the state a destructive hail storm had blighted a fair crop prospect, and in other cases insects were taking their toll.

On the whole it must be admitted that farming is considerable of a gamble. No matter what branch of agriculture the individual engages in, he will have his troubles. Suppose his long suit is wheat. If he sows too early the Hessian fly is likely to get the crop; if he waits too long it may not get well established before winter closes down, and it may be winter killed.

If the winter is very cold and dry his wheat stands a good chance of either being frozen to death or blown out of the ground. If it survives the winter the Chinch bugs are likely to be lying in wait in the spring, and the farmer, helpless so far as remedying the trouble is concerned, sees his beautiful wheat become yellow and cease to grow, finally falling down when the life has been sucked out of the stalks by this pestiferous insect.

If the wheat survives the Hessian fly, the winter and the Chinch bugs the danger is not yet past. A hail storm may strike the field the day before it is ready to harvest, and in a few minutes it is utterly ruined; or a wind and rainstorm may beat it down so it cannot be harvested. When it is cut you may think, if you are not familiar with farming, that the crop is assured. Not so. A cyclone may come tearing along and scatter the shocked wheat all over the surrounding country, and the farmer may lose it all. Or suppose it is safely stacked, even then a prolonged wet spell may just about ruin the wheat berry, and the farmer may be compelled to sell it at a price that does not pay the cost of production. And I have not mentioned smut and weevil.

Suppose the discouraged wheat raiser decides he will change to corn; his chances of failure are little if any less than before. The spring promises well and he plants; then the weather turns wet and cold; the corn rots in the ground, or if it sprouts the cutworms lie in wait and eagerly devour the little green shoots. If June is favorable the hot winds of July may utterly ruin his prospects. Hail may hit his field just when the ears are forming. An early frost may destroy all his

work of planting and cultivating, and he may still find that his labor has been in vain.

Suppose he decides that success lies in stock raising rather than in straight farming; his chances of failure are not diminished. If he engages in the cattle business his herd may be assailed by blackleg, itch, fever, or tuberculosis, anthrax or some other form of pestilence. If he puts his trust in sheep he finds his flock affected with the scab, grub in the head or other ailment common to these animals. If he goes into the horse business, he must contend with the bots, poll evil, fistula, ring bone, spavin and lung diseases. Or if he escapes diseases he finds that prices of horses have gone down until every animal on the place not actually used for farm work is a dead loss.

Both Frost and Insects

IF HE turns to poultry he simply strikes a new line of diseases and disaster until thru hard experience he learns a great many things about chickens he never dreamed of before he undertook to go into the business. If he decides to become a fruit raiser he gets into a new set of difficulties. Frosts may ruin his finest prospects. It is only by constant efforts that he can get the best of the insects that are lying in wait to attack his trees and vines, and just about the time he thinks he has obtained a final and complete victory over his foes some new insect appears.

I have not yet mentioned his troubles after he has by rare good luck harvested and saved his crop or brought his animals or fowls to maturity. When his granaries are bursting with their store the price falls to a ruinous figure, and he finds that he has little if any surplus to apply to the payment of his mortgage.

His troubles and calamities are quite likely to come in groups instead of singly. When he imagines that he is sitting on top of the world, his house catches fire and he discovers that his insurance expired the day before the building burned; or it may be that both his barn and house are swept away by a tornado, his wife killed and his children disabled, while his mother-in-law is left on his hands unscathed.

When it comes to gambling there is no man in any other occupation I can think of, except the one who has invested his all in a powder mill, who runs so many risks and takes so many chances. He plays with nature and his opponent always deals the cards, apparently from a marked deck. If the figure is changed to a roulette wheel nature whirls the disk and manipulates the balls. If it is likened to a cast of the dice, nature furnishes the cubes, and they seem more often than not to be loaded.

Yet while individually the farmer seems to play at a tremendous disadvantage, collectively nature deals with a fairly even and abundant generosity. When crops fail in one locality they are abundant in another; tornadoes and hail storms do not destroy large areas as compared with the total territory of the United States. Prices fluctuate, but the

general average for the entire year remains fairly constant. If it were possible to combine and systematize the entire farming business of the country it would become a stable industry.

That seems a long time away, but it may come.

Is 70 Eggs Enough?

YOU may gather the impression from what I have said that I want to discourage young men from engaging in farming. I do not, but I do say that before it can take its rightful place in the business world agriculture must be far better systematized than it is at present—and it can be.

Kansas is considerable of a poultry state, but the average egg production of Kansas hens is only about 70 eggs a year, while the high record for egg production is over 300. Now one would be foolish to say that it would be possible or at any rate probable, that the average could be brought up to anywhere near that high record, but it certainly is within the range of possibility to double the present average. If a hen can pay her way when only producing 70 eggs per annum it follows logically that if the production can be doubled with very little more expense a hen the business might be made very profitable. You may say that if production were doubled all over the country the market would be swamped and there would be no sale for eggs. The first answer is that if the production a hen was doubled the poultry raisers could afford to sell eggs at 25 per cent less than they get now and still make far more profit; the second is that if the price were reduced 25 per cent the consumption would be increased.

There are mighty few folks who do not like eggs as food, and there is no article of diet I know anything about that can be used so many ways in cooking. Eggs fried, eggs boiled, eggs scrambled, eggs in omelet, eggs in custards, eggs in pies, eggs in cake, egg drinks; there are dozens of ways in which the egg can be turned into the most delicious of foods. With cold storage the egg can be kept fresh, really fresh, for a good while, notwithstanding all the jokes about cold storage eggs.

The best established rule of business success in any line is the maximum of production at the minimum of cost. All other successful lines of business seem to follow this rule so far as possible, but the farming business as a general thing is not operated on that principle. The farmer in a majority of cases gets less return for his capital and labor than in almost any other business. This ought not to be so, and it would not be if the business were run on business principles. Why, for example, have a flock of 500 hens if 250 birds can produce as many eggs as the 500?

Why feed and care for 20 average cows when 10 animals of the right kind, with no more feed and care, will produce as much milk and butterfat as the 20 ordinary cows?

Why work yourself nearly to death trying to farm 160 acres when 80 acres cultivated as the land ought to be and stocked right will produce as much or more revenue than the 160 acres farmed in the ordinary, slipshod, unscientific fashion?

Market Gambling Will be Stopped

SECRETARY JARDINE, who is no bluffer, warns the Chicago Board of Trade that its time of probation nears the end. That it and other grain exchanges must formulate and enforce trading rules which will clean out the grain gamblers and prevent manipulation and over-speculation or let that job out to the Government. That the present investigation will go on, and if evidence is found upon which a conviction may be hoped for, the Department of Justice will prosecute to the limit.

Coming from Secretary Jardine these are words with the bark on them.

Another prediction that the recent debacle in wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade will be the last comes from Theodore Knappen in the May 23 issue of the Magazine of Wall Street. In an article vigorously denouncing grain gamblers, he says Congress will take steps to see that it does not happen again. He quotes the following from E. F. Rosenbaum, a grain operator, now manager of the Co-operative Grain Marketing Company:

The flour millers with their legitimate business violently disturbed by price fluctuations artificially made, begin to lose their old faith in the markets and their conviction that unrestrained speculation is a good thing. The Millers' National Federation has started an investigation of the Board of Trade. The Northwestern Miller declares that a large proportion of the Chicago Board of Trade membership is primarily interested in speculation (because of commissions); that such members do not want speculation reformed.

Still quoting Mr. Rosenbaum, the article in the Magazine of Wall Street goes on to say:

The grain ring is broken, the truth is out; the farmer's suspicions are more than justified. It is proved that speculation—manipulated speculation—does make and break prices; that the food of the world, laboriously produced, is priced not by producer and consumer, but by just common gambling of the cheating, welching sort.

And Mr. Rosenbaum believes, as all concerned must, that the next Congress will amputate such speculation very close to the ears and do away with such a system of making false prices.

In regard to what happened in the wheat market, the Magazine of Wall Street prints this comment made by a veteran of the pit:

The investigation now being completed shows—tho no names may be mentioned in the formal report—that Arthur Cutten of Chicago, and his bull associates deftly maneuvered the market up to 45 cents or thereabouts above the true value as determined by expert opinion. The climax of about \$2.05 for the May option was reached on January 28. They took their profits deliberately, or surrendered to opposed market manipulation, down to \$1.77 on February 13. They bucked the price up again on pure hot air to \$2.02 on March 2. On that day Jesse Livermore, taking his ease at Palm Beach, began to raid Cutten's baby corner, which he had been accumulating since last May. Merciless, smashing short-selling, that allowed only brief respites to Cutten and his followers, jammed wheat down to \$1.37 on April 3; and it left a wake of ruin and valuable experience behind it that will be remembered for many years.

Here is an example of what heavy short-selling during or just before the crop-moving season would do to the price of the farmer's crop. A short sale has nothing behind it. Only manipulators sell short. A short sale is made to gain a profit from a decline in price. On the other hand, a hedging sale is a sale against grain which exists and is made to avoid speculation. It protects the hedger against changes in price and is very necessary to a healthy market.

Experience proves that to stop market manipulation we must prohibit short-selling. Confine all trading in futures to bona fide country grain dealers, millers, grain handlers and exporters. This will exclude the army of gamblers from Maine to California, who are constantly dabbling in futures and whose operations are largely governed by the "dope" sheets sent out daily for the purpose of encouraging such gambling among a host of persons with not even a remote connection with the actual production, handling, milling or export of grain.

The gamblers and manipulators actually destroy the utility of the market for hedging because they make it impossible to tell from one minute to another, within 5 or more cents a bushel, at what price a hedge may be made or taken in.

I was surprised recently in Chicago to learn that many leading grain men on the Chicago Board of Trade are greatly disturbed not so much by public criticism of the board, to which they are accustomed, but by the action of the market itself.

Such ruinous swings from day to day as were made by the runaway wheat market last winter and this spring alarmed even veteran grain dealers.

These grain dealers and speculators haven't the slightest conception of the feeling out in the agricultural country. The livestock industry and the grain farmers have little to do with the market. They no longer look upon the market as in which they sell and which determine the price they receive for their labors in producing food and a real market at all as market place in which demand and supply determine values from day to day.

The effect of this loss of confidence is demoralizing to the producer. It shakes his confidence in his own plans. He does not know how to lay out his work for a year ahead.

What I would say to the boards of trade at Chicago and elsewhere which purport to conduct a grain market in which demand and supply determine values, is that the farmer, the miller and the grain dealer are entitled to a market they can trust. If private associations permitted by law to conduct a market place for the nation's food supply confess they are helpless to prevent manipulation on a gigantic scale and running over periods of months together, regulation of the market will be taken out of their hands.

It may be, as Secretary Jardine suggests, that such arbitrary rules as have recently been adopted in the cotton and coffee exchanges limiting the fluctuation permitted on any one day, will have a desirable effect. But if dealing in futures, and if wide speculation by others than persons engaged in the legitimate marketing or conditioning of grain cannot be controlled, then the danger that boards of trade face is abolishment of such kinds of speculation. It is up to the associations that conduct the markets to win back public faith in them. That means the end of short-selling. If the evils universally acknowledged are not remedied from the inside, then they must be remedied, if possible, by law.

Arthur Capper

President Coolidge, at Left, Congratulating Thomas Lee, Memphis, Tenn., Heroic Mississippi River Boatman Who Dared Dangerous Whirlpools in Tiny Power Boat and Rescued 32 Persons When Excursion Steamer Sank

Below, the Giant Policeman, Whose Flashlight Ray Was Clearly Defined Even in Daylight, Was Central Figure of Float Which the National Carbon Company Contributed to New York Safety Week Parade

At Right, Prince of Wales, in Royal Navy Full Dress, Being Greeted on the Pier at Capetown by General Jan Christian Smuts, South Africa's Foremost Statesman

Below, Airplane View of Rough Lands a Few Hundred Miles from North Pole Which Presented a Real Hazard for Roald Amundsen and His Companions

Below, the Hon. Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Governor of Wyoming, Being Introduced by Governor Clarence J. Morley of Colorado, to an International Audience of Radio Fans from Station KOA, Denver

The S. S. Charles Bower, Right, Will Cruise to Point Barrow, Alaska, and Endeavor to Keep in Touch with Outside World by Radio. Communication with MacMillan Arctic Expedition Also Will be Attempted

Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci at Pango Pango in South Sea Isles, Where She Stopped on Way from America to Australia for Her Present Tour—Her First Visit to the Antipodes

At Left, Pauline Garon, Internationally Known Motion Picture Star, Seated at the Wheel of a New International Pay-as-You-Enter Motor Coach

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest L. King, Winona, Minn., Below, Spend Six Months Each Year in East Africa Hunting Big Game. Here They are Shown with One Prize. Last Trip They Bagged Seven Lions

Below, Members of Judging Team from Franklin County, Iowa, Greeted by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine on Their Way to London to Take Part in an International Livestock Judging Contest

In Accordance with Their Annual Custom, Washington Boy Scouts Visited Arlington National Memorial Cemetery and Decorated Each Grave with a Tiny American Flag for Memorial Day

Miss Janes Mayes, Pryor, Okla., in Oval, a Cherokee, Selected as Queen of National Indian Convention for 1925, at This Year's Pow-wow in Ponca City

Below, Some of U. S. Shipping Board's Vessels Laid up at Jones Point on the Hudson River, New York. Among Them are Ships Which it is Reported Henry Ford Proposes to Buy

A Market for Everything

By John R. Lenray

THERE'S a market for everything if only the buyer can be found. A community sale in Hiawatha every Wednesday brings buyers and sellers together. Ten years ago C. A. Randall, auctioneer and small farmer, who lives at the edge of town, started the community sales. He holds them every other week 10 months in the year. Since then another sale had been started on the off week, so a seven-day sale service is provided.

Randall's first 100 sales totalled \$385,000. That included the war period when single sale days frequently brought in \$10,000. Consignors pay Randall a certain percentage for the service. He has three lots under cover in Hiawatha, and has provided a seated sale pavilion.

"I had the first community sale in this section of Kansas," said Randall. "At first I required consignors to list their offerings so I could advertise them, but now it isn't necessary. Sometimes I never know until the sale opens how much stuff will be offered. In the last sale I had three hogs listed and sold 75 head. They bring everything imaginable, livestock, seeds, feed, implements, household goods, hand tools and curios. The man who receives the goods for me said a farmer left a pair of squirrels in a cage this morning. That's the first time we've had that kind of game but I wouldn't be surprised if they'd bring cats and dogs. There's a market for everything."

"Both buyers and sellers know when the sales will be held. Farmers who have a few head of fat hogs or cattle, a milk cow or a calf know there will be somebody there to take them off their hands. Stock dealers attend regularly to pick up any fat stuff offered."

Farmers from adjoining counties sometimes consign. Randall's sale has drawn offerings from Marshall county, which is one county removed from Hiawatha.

Has Bindweed on the Run

AGROUP of Washington county farmers who have bindweed troubles of their own recently went to Brice Havorka's place near Barnes to see how he is making out in his fight against that pest. He seems on a fair road to whipping it, according to John V. Hepler, the county agent.

Last year Havorka equipped an old riding lister with a shear or sweep with a spread of 30 inches. The lister moldboards were removed. With the lister thus equipped he was able to run the shear about 4 inches beneath the surface. This cut the bindweed roots. Every two weeks he cultivated seven bindweed areas and killed 98 to 99 per cent of the weeds.

He is working the ground again this year and hopes to get 100 per cent results. In explaining his methods to the visiting farmers Havorka emphasized thoroughness and persistence. Within a week after the meeting at least two other farmers, C. C. Steele, Barnes, and E. A. Elliot, Linn, were remodeling listers for control work.

But He Needed Help!

HONESTY is increasing in American colleges, according to Carl Salsar, the head of the extension department of the Emporia Teachers College. Recently an Emporia freshman, who had loafed thru most of the semester, was confronted with final examinations. In compliance with the instructor's request that he state at the bottom of the paper that he had received no help in answering the questions, the student wrote:

"I have neither asked nor received help, but God knows I need it."

What Boys' Pockets Contain

WHEN Fiddling Bob Taylor went about the country lecturing as the ex-governor of Tennessee 20 years ago, he made his greatest hit in describing the contents of a boy's pockets. He mentioned that every boy's pocket is full of slings and strings and rings and things, including horseshoe nails, rocks, peach seed and alder popguns.

The contents of a boy's pocket now-a-days gives some indication of the changes science and invention have wrought.

An inventory taken at Bradford, Vt., the other day shows what a boy of the present day carries. When his pockets were emptied there were nine marbles, a motorcycle wrench, a rubber band, a radiator drain plug, a pair of pliers, two ornamental harness rings, a tire valve core, a stub pencil, a large button, a pair of leather gloves, ditto cotton, a celluloid hairpin, two lead weights for fishing lines, an illustrated page from a magazine, a stove hinge rivet, a tenpenny nail, two matches and a spring from an oscillating magneto.

Favors Local Alfalfa Seed

ACAMPAIGN to get Kansans to plant home-grown alfalfa seed has been started by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. Jake declares that the last winter, in its effect on seed from different localities, was a fine example of the damage which can come from imported seed. And he mentions a test conducted by the Barteldes Seed Company, in which seed from



Meade county made a perfect stand: that from Phoenix, Ariz., made 30 per cent of a stand; Argentine, 40; Barstow, Texas, 35; Carlsbad, N. M., 40; and Yuma, Ariz., two tests, both total failures.

Why Hessian Fly Damage?

CONSIDERABLE Hessian fly damage has developed this year in Kansas, according to schedule, and as had been forecasted. Why? Because growers disregarded the fly free sowing dates. There is little excuse for losses from this insect in wheat fields; it has been practically eliminated in Ohio. A map showing the fly free dates for Kansas has been prepared by the agricultural college; you can get it on application to the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. Why not send for it, and stop this loss with the crop of 1926?

Building and Loan Savings

WITH \$4,600,809,495.19 in assets, the 11,854 building and loan associations of the United States have recently forged to the front faster than any other financial institution, according to the figures reported by Dr. Horace F. Clark, associate professor of engineering economics, Iowa State College, and Frank A. Chase, educational director of the American Savings, Building and Loan Institute.

These men have secured complete information on the whole fields of building and loan associations operating in the United States, at a cost of something more than \$20,000 for making the investigations.

This is the first report of such figures since those given out last summer by Secretary Cellarius

at the convention in Cleveland, O. Since that report, the associations have grown to the extent of \$717,809,615.10—an increase in one year as great as the total assets of the building and loan associations of 1907. Total assets of the associations are now 20.05 per cent of those of the 8,085 national banks of the United States, and 13.5 per cent of those of the 21,263 state and private banks.

Ohio is reported to have invested more money in real estate mortgages thru these associations than any other state, with Pennsylvania a close second.

New Jersey is third, and all three of the leading states have assets well over the half billion mark. Massachusetts, Illinois and New York rank next in order according to their accumulated savings.

Kansas has 143 associations with a total investment in real estate mortgages of \$78,792,160. Georgia has less than a million in its eight associations.

Walker Leads the Engineers

WHEN the American Society of Agricultural Engineers holds its annual meeting at Madison, Wis., June 22 to 25, the gavel will be wielded by Prof. H. B. Walker of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Professor Walker has been an active member of this society for many years, and for the last year has been its president.

'Tis a Land of Superlatives

DANIEL invading the lion's den has nothing on Miss Vada Watson, the "Kansas Wheat Girl," who has the audacity to carry the Kansas slogan, "Kansas Grows the Best Wheat in the World," smack dab into the heart of Los Angeles, the mother of advertising superlatives.

See a 12 Per Cent Tax Cut

LAATEST figures from the United States treasury hint of a possible reduction of 12 per cent in the income tax bill of the country next year. These figures are based on an incomplete analysis of the tax returns made up to this time. The figures, it is said, will bear out previous estimates that another 200 million dollars may be taken off of Uncle Sam's tax bill. The taxes collected for the March payment are said to exceed, by 8 million dollars, the estimate made last summer by the Treasury Department as to what the figures would be. At the same time the collections from the tariff are 5 million dollars greater than was expected, and greater than the collections for the same period of 1924. It was expected that miscellaneous receipts would drop 127 million dollars, but now it is thought that the drop will only be 105 million dollars.

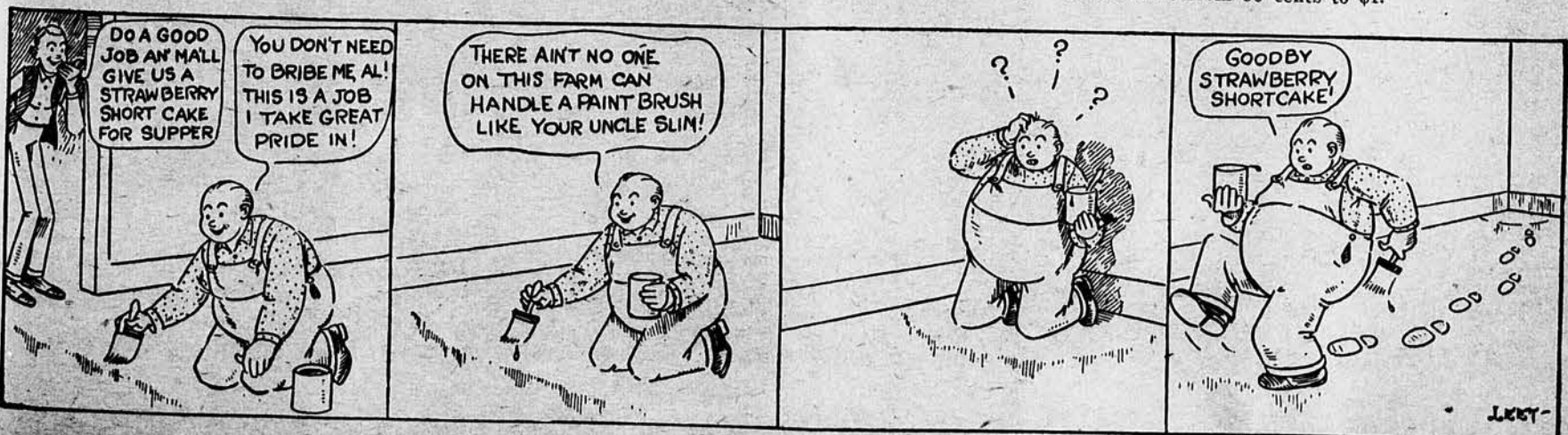
All of these things seem to indicate another substantial reduction in the income taxes. And the decreasing tax rates show that something tangible can be accomplished by government economy and good business administration.

But, after all, the average citizen pays most of his tax not to the federal government but to his home community. So that to give complete relief to the average taxpayer, we must have economy at home too. The Federal Government has set the example. It is now up to every good citizen, regardless of party, to see that economy is practiced in the expenditures made by his local government.

Selling Kansas Wheat

AT THE meeting of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association in Wichita recently there was a notable absence of friction, general harmony and good feeling prevailed and officers were elected expeditiously. The association without a dissenting vote adopted a resolution of appreciation of the work of the management during the year.

Perhaps harmony and good feeling as well as continued support of co-operative wheat marketing depend somewhat upon prices. In a bad year with prices declining it might be different. What happened last year, however, was a rising market after harvest, so that the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association has been able to distribute to its members \$1.23 3/4 a bushel on the 6 million bushels marketed. Many of the neighbors of members of the association sold their wheat last fall at from 90 cents to \$1.



The Regeneration of Four Corners

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

JAMES MARCH, dressed like a tramp, arrived in the community of Four Corners one cold spring day. He was turned away from the home of Jacob Kennedy, the richest farmer in that section, but was welcomed at the farm operated by Mother Jennings and her crippled son, Tom. March remained to aid with the spring work. Presently he began to help Tom with his studies and following a letter which March wrote to a publishing house, a shipment of books arrived for Tom, which pleased Mother Jennings, for the "surplus egg money would care for the monthly installment expense."

A New James

As the days passed and James March came into more intimate relationship with those of the Jennings home, bit by bit he began to reveal suspected depths. The nightly study hours resolved themselves into a lecture period when March was counselor and guide. No topic that he did not seem familiar with, few subjects regarding which he could not give accurate information. And one night when ancient history was being discussed March struck fire. "Oh, the temples of Greece!" he cried. "What sublime beauty as again I see them moonlight bathed." A word picture followed that held Mother Jennings and Tom rapt and wondering as March, facing them with eyes agleam and dramatic gesture, poured out a flood of eloquence. Suddenly he paused abruptly and with muttered apology for "talking nonsense" and a plea of weariness, went off to bed.

"Son," said Mother Jennings solemnly. "God in His wisdom has sent to us a wonderful man. Of his past life we know nothing, but none such ever before came to Four Corners. And no one shall make me believe that his life has not been full of honor and service. In His own good time He will reveal the truth to us." And again they knelt in humble thankfulness, while in his room James March paced the floor like a caged lion that would break its bars.

Corn planting time came with the first disagreement that had arisen between Mrs. Jennings and her "hired man." Tom and his mother were all for selecting seed from the crib as Tom's father had done for every planting. March argued that the rich soil deserved the best seed obtainable, and that an investment in certified seed corn, of guaranteed germination and from high yielding strains, would pay dividends. He clinched his argument by proving from Tom's own beloved university agricultural reports that double the average yield on the Jen-

nings farm had been produced in that section, grown on no better soil. Nor was March lacking in diplomacy. "If Tom proves to be a good corn grower," he remarked ingeniously, "some of these farmers will say he'll make a good school teacher. If he only grows an ordinary crop they will say, 'Oh, he's just Tom Jennings' boy.' Make 'em take notice, Tom." March had his way. One of the best brood sows on the farm was exchanged for the few bushels of seed corn needed. Mrs. Jennings was not convinced, but she had come to rely on the judgment of their co-worker. And so far March had proved a prophet who would help make predictions true.

There had been no overt act from Jacob Kennedy, and Mrs. Jennings had come to believe that he would bide his time. But on the day the seed corn arrived at the station there was rude awakening. Mrs. Jennings had insisted that March take his first month wage, go to town and buy clothing. "I'm not going to have a handsome young man wearing overalls all the time," she announced. "Tom can keep on harrowing and you can go to Baldwin. Get the corn and come back with a new suit and the other things you need," and into his hands she had thrust the money. So off in the spring wagon went March, and with all nature rejoicing that winter's icy fetters had been broken he whistled a merry tune. Perhaps the tune was a bit shriller as the slow moving equipage passed the home of Jacob Kennedy. At least Old Jacob heard, and a grim smile played around his lips. "Played into my hand, by gum," he muttered, and forthwith hurried off to call two men in from the field. Work was pressing, but the "hands" of the House of Kennedy asked no questions. Waiting for some little time they climbed into the rusty old filly which was Jacob's idea of limousine luxury and set out for Baldwin.

Startling News

It was well along toward nightfall when the Jennings' phone rang and startling news came. March, it appeared, was in the village lockup, charged with assault and battery. Jacob Kennedy was the complainant, and his story, supported by witnesses, was that as he was peacefully nearing the town limits he had passed March, who had called him a vile name. When the car was stopped, March had assaulted him, but had been "restrained" by the other men, and later brought to town to be placed in custody. Mother Jennings' informant chuckled when he said that apparently the "restraining" had been rather



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the wagon when marketing, and in elevating from the wagon into cars.

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Mounted on a durable truck, it can be quickly moved from one place to another.

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forcible. March, as he had called himself, was badly beaten. He had refused to plead guilty, and was demanding trial. Mr. Kennedy had kindly offered to withdraw his complaint if March would leave the country and promise to stay away. What did Mrs. Jennings want to do "in the premises." Justice Dunn was proud of his legal phraseology. Elinor Jennings was a woman of action. She cut short the flow of information and 'phoned for a neighbor to take her to town. There she found March, battered but defiant, the center of town interest. Jacob Kennedy had been careful to point out that "this feller is the same bum you've heard me talk about before." Village matrons shuddered to think of such a desperate character at large, and wondered "how in reason" Elinor Jennings ever had been so taken in.

Elinor Jennings was not without friends in the village of Baldwin. As with most God-fearing women, her first thought in time of trouble was "the preacher." So to Pastor Browning of kindly heart if small ability she hurried, recounted her fears and suspicions and urged that he accompany her to see the prisoner. "If I mistake not it will offend Brother Kennedy, if I intercede," said the gentle old man, "but I shall not approve injustice." Be it remembered that Jacob Kennedy's name was "on the books" and his influence powerful—even if he could outguess a pirate and the sum he contributed pitiful.

Defying "Old Jacob"

Alone with March and the pastor, Mother Jennings found her suspicions confirmed. Kennedy, driving, had crowded the team into the ditch, and when March protested, all three had set upon him. "But I got in a few punches," said March with a twisted grin. "Old Jake is exhibiting his swollen nose as proof that I assaulted him." Little argument was needed to convince March that it would be foolish to stand trial. His unsupported word would gain scant consideration against the sworn testimony of three witnesses. So bitter was the necessity that Elinor Jennings urged the victim to plead guilty. Certainly she would not hear to his leaving the country, and she insisted that she should pay the fine. Elinor Jennings' fighting blood was up, and her head was high when she told Justice Dunn that she had full confidence in James March, accepted his story that he had been attacked without provocation as the whole truth, and would pay the fine imposed under protest.

The honored judge fumbled nervously at his law books, and allowed that as it was a first offense about \$10 and costs would be right. Paid was the money, and again James March was a free man. If the alleged assault had created sensation, the defiance of Jacob Kennedy with its accusation of falsehood set tongues really wagging. Never before had village or country dweller dared to defy the lord of Four Corners. Friends took Mrs. Jennings aside and urged her to "go slow," but with no result. Before she left town, however, she was to learn of the first reprisal. Going into the leading store where for a quarter century the word of Mrs. Tom Jennings had been good for any amount of credit, she ordered a few groceries and asked that they be "booked" until customary settlement. With many apologies the proprietor told her that "times are hard and we must have the cash down." There was to be no further credit. Oh, surely, he would have to "carry" a few of the best customers. Again the hand of Jacob against an enemy.

A Change of Attack

It was rather surprising, Mother Jennings thought, that James March should decide after all the trouble that he wanted to buy the clothing she had insisted upon. But he did buy, spending every dollar in hand for needful things; the object of curious and contemptuous glances as he made his purchases. Then, loading up the seed corn, he set out for home, nor would Mother Jennings consent to leave him, but sent her kind neighbor on to tell Tom all was well. As they rode in the darkness James March said little, but he was pondering. Like a wise general he knew that to combat force of numbers strategy is necessary. "I am sorry," he said again, "that I have brought

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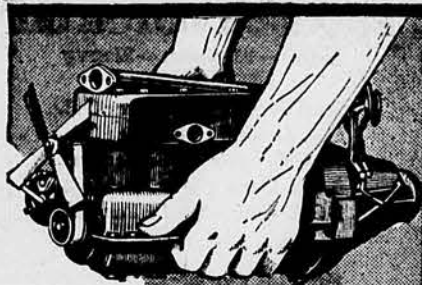
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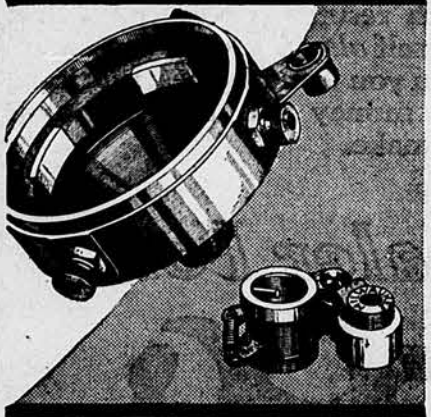
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trouble to your home, but some day, perhaps, I can repay you. We cannot combat Jacob Kennedy in force or in money. He is too strong for us. We must change our battle front. That's why I bought that new suit of clothes today." But for the darkness Ellen Jennings again could have seen that inscrutable smile.

Curiosity is a magnet which draws humankind. All Four Corners had desire to see and meet the "man who had fought Jake Kennedy." Burning with indignation Tom had not been slow to give their version of the "attack" in which March had figured, and to give the facts of the previous meeting. Four Corners could put two and two together, and sometimes make six. Moreover, they knew Old Jacob. Menfolk and boys began to "drop over" for a neighborly exchange of spring planting information, and women, young and old, found time to call at the little brown home. Mother Jennings laughingly remarked one night that she'd have to give a "coming out party and introduce James as the belle of the ball." To her great surprise March expressed the wish that she would have a little party and invite folks from all over Four Corners.

March Tries Strategy

"I'd like to get better acquainted with the neighbors," he assured, and if it was meant in sarcasm his face was masked. "I've only one request and that, as you can't invite 'em all you ask the most influential families." Mrs. Jennings rather questioned his reason, but March merely answered that "the most influential usually are the folks most worth knowing." So invitations were sent out, and one balmy night in June the front lawn was a scene of activity. Half of Four Corners was there and—excepting Jacob and Mary Kennedy—the gathering represented the power and influence of the community.

Until the time of this festive occasion James March had been content to appear in overalls or the shabby clothing, cleaned and repaired. Now, clad in a cheap but well fitting suit, well groomed in every respect, he presented a striking change. "My, I wouldn't have known you," was Mother Jennings' involuntary exclamation as he came into the room. James March was more than handsome. "Distinguished" is the only term which describes the appearance of men born to leadership, and before the gathering dispersed that night no keen-eyed observation was needed to prove that here was a man who knew how to adapt himself. Gracefully, naturally, he acknowledged introductions, then, soon as conversation lagged, it was March who started a rollicking game in which old and young soon joined. When the crowd had played and laughed until the older folks showed weariness it was the "hired man" who suggested old time singing, and led with a mellow baritone which brought tumultuous demands for a solo. As it

happened Mrs. Jennings had some selections, and reproaching March because he had concealed his gift she brought forth "Silver Threads Among the Gold." The piano was moved to the front porch, and with Ellen Gale, daughter of the second richest farmer in Four Corners, as the pleased and flattered accompanist, March faced the audience.

There was a long silence when the song ended, and many a tear dimmed eye among the older folks. Then hearty applause and the singer broke into a negro ditty. As Ellen "faked" the accompaniment he did a double shuffle and "rolled dem bones." How the children shouted with delight, and how young and old laughed until the tears came as March followed with an impersonation of a decrepit darkey engaged in the hunt for a 'possum that turned out "a b'r." It was close to midnight when Hiram Gale reminded his farm friends that next day was a work day, and they must not keep their hostess up all night. In the hearty goodbye hand-clasps James March was included as one of the family. Nor did he hesitate when Ellen Gale coquettishly lingered to allow opportunity for escort to the car. But March did not warm to the hearty congratulations of his employer nor to the frank pride of his younger comrade and friend. There was a tired and brooding look in his fine eyes as March excused himself from remaining for the nightly prayer and scripture reading and went off to bed. In the little room he scoured himself as he listened to the laughter of happy children floating on the wind. "Liar, hypocrite," he muttered, but then turning to the window repeated again the vow, "Yea, I will pay in full."

The seed corn purchased had come fully up to the recommendations of its grower. Nearly perfect was the stand on the "south forty," and James March tended the field as a mother would care for her child. Occasionally Tom took a turn with the riding cultivator while the "hand" hoed, but it was March who felt a sense of proprietorship. Almost forgotten memories came crowding back as he stood looking over the field one day, joying in the rich green of the sturdy plants. "Tom," said March, "if the gods of the seasons stand back of us we are going to show Four Corners something with this field. Once I saw such a field that produced more than 100 bushels average. Think of that, old man! Four thousand bushels at present prices would be \$3,200. And corn is on the upgrade. If we get a real seed crop mark this prediction, son: you are going to cash this field for more than \$4,000 at gathering time. And won't that make old Jacob gnash his teeth?"

Tom looked across the field. What a wonderful sight it was, rich with promise of fetters broken and debts paid. "If it is God's will," he said simply, "we shall win." March turned abruptly and strode away. What was there in this simple profession of



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faith to bring pain? For the face of the "hired man" was twisted and pain wracked.

Corn Prospects Good

Ten days had gone by since the night of the party, and with the true spirit of democracy which knows no class, numerous farm folks had invited James March to visit their homes. The most insistent was Hiram Gale, and Tom teased March a bit as they recalled the evident interest of Gale's coquettish daughter in the "hired man." March replied in kind, then inquired about Gale's standing in the community. "Next richest man to Old Jake Kennedy," Tom told him, "but not really mean. He runs with the Kennedy crowd because he likes to be with the majority, but sometimes he won't take orders from Old Jake. You might call him General Kennedy's chief officer who has to be held in line."

"That's interesting," March commented. "Now who is the leader of the anti-Kennedy faction?" But it was Mother Jennings who answered.

"Remember the young couple with the three children that were here the other night?" Mrs. Jennings queried. "They are the Ernest Jameses, and both Ernest and Edith have been away to school. They are plumb crazy about good schools, and Ernest has led the fight for a new school house and for better pay for our teacher. But altho he can get votes enough to be elected to the school board, Jake Kennedy can beat him on a tax vote every time. Our folks sure see red when you say 'more tax' to 'em," and Mother Jennings laughed ruefully. "Ernest, tho, doesn't have to be afraid of Jacob Kennedy. His farm's paid for. You must go to see them, James," Mrs. Jennings urged earnestly. "Granddad James is the finest old man you ever met. You'll like him and he'll like you."

But it was to the Gale home James March decided to go first, and he left to the accompaniment of friendly railery. Mother Jennings voiced the unspoken thought of many a resident of Four Corners who had come to know the "hired man" when she remarked to Tom: "Well, Ellen's a good girl and wouldn't it be fine if James would marry and settle down here? We need such men in this community."

At the Gale Home

James March found the evening at the Gale home an enjoyable one. Ellen was the bright and witty type whose coquettishness was not offensive. Hiram Gale and his good wife were typical hospitable farm folks. Self-made, Hiram had the narrow provincialism of many a farmer who has had no opportunity to broaden. But all he needed to expand was the right association, and James March felt that here was a man who could sway men. The respect and confidence of Gale was won when March admitted that it had been years since he had engaged in farming, and that while he was doing the best he could he desired the advice of a real farmer like Gale regarding the care of the corn field. Nor was March insincere. So, complimenting him upon the fine beginning, Gale provided valuable information as to what should be done when the usual "spell" of torrid, rainless weather came. March was to profit by that advice in the coming days. With increased respect he listened as Gale expounded upon farming problems, but when March mentioned the matter of hard roads—Bang! Gale was off on an oration as to what farmers would do to the men who would spend their hard earned coin in building a "peacock boulevard." March wisely forebore argument, and turned to the more agreeable occupation of being entertained by the fair farm daughter.

There was a non-committal report of the visit when James March came in to breakfast next morning. The Gales appeared to be fine folks, and, yes, Ellen was quite fascinating. There was a humorous twinkle in his eyes which did not escape Mrs. Jennings, and she sighed over a dream dispelled. But that evening when the two came in from work Mrs. Jennings had a story to tell.

"Young man," said she, "just as soon as you've had your supper you are going to bring that violin down and play for us. Ellen phoned me and told me how well you could play and how her dad insisted you should

bring the instrument home. You many-sided fellow," and she shook a reproving finger, "are we ever to really know you?" There was a fleeting look of something like fear in March's eyes as he made light of his reported ability. Yes, he'd played the violin a bit in "the old days." Nothing to brag about. Nor was the "hired man" a great artist, but when leaning back with closed eyes he played haunting melodies. Mother Jennings felt the quick tears start, and wondered as she had many times what was the secret of this restless soul that tried to find utterance. "You must take that violin over to the Jameses tomorrow night," she declared, "and we'll go along and hear you play. Granddad James was a famous fiddler in his day, and Mrs. Ernest is a fine pianist. We'll have some real music. Too bad," she sighed, "we can't have some of this fine music in church and Sunday School."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

A college president says that a girl should dress so she will not be remembered for her clothes. Hasn't that stage been almost reached?

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Hampshires, Shropshires, Rambouillets, Lincolns, Cotswolds, Oxfords, Dorsets and Southdowns are the breeds among which the prizes will be distributed. In all but the last three the breed associations are co-operating in offering the money. Premium lists will be ready for distribution in July, and may be had by applying to the secretary of the American Royal Live Stock Show, Livestock Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo.

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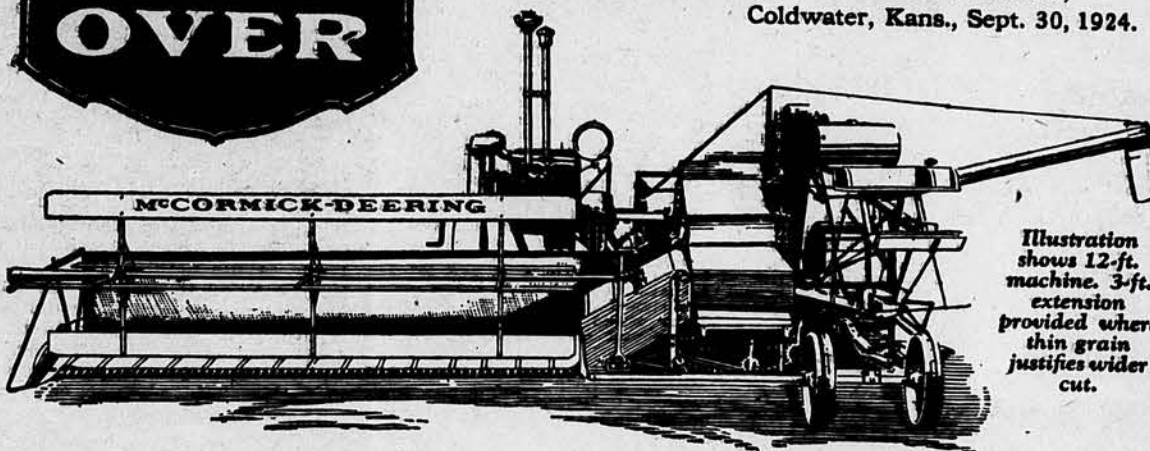


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The Volstead Act Was Passed by Congress After the Eighteenth Amendment

BY TOM MCNEAL

We have a man in our neighborhood who says the Volstead act is unconstitutional, that the people never voted on it as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Is he correct? I thought we did vote on it as an amendment at our annual election.—J. N. D.

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Division of an Estate

A and B are man and wife. They own personal property and real estate jointly. The property is heavily encumbered. B dies. All of the heirs, with one exception consent that A shall go on and clear up the debts, then sell the property and divide the proceeds equally among the heirs. C, the dissenting heir, has an administrator appointed. If the property is sold now it would not pay out. 1—Does A inherit any of B's part of this property? 2—Can the administrator sell A's and B's equity in the mortgaged land? 3—Can the administrator sell the household goods, leaving A nothing? 4—A is an old man up in the seventies. Is he entitled to an exemption of any property not mortgaged? 5—In case the money is put up by the heirs to pay off some claims would that be legal, and does B's part of the estate have to pay one half of this? 6—Does B's half of the estate have to pay half of all the debts contracted before B's death by A and B? 7—Would A have the right to renew notes which were signed by A and B? 8—Is A's share of the estate liable for one-half of all the debts and cost of closing up the estate?—R.

1—A inherits one-half of B's share of the estate, both real and personal. 2—The administrator might sell one-half of B's equity in the estate but could not sell A's equity.

3—As A owned one-half of the household goods and inherits one-half of B's half, the administrator could not deprive him of his share of these household goods.

4—A is entitled to his share of the exempt property which is not mortgaged.

5—It would be legal for the heirs to advance the money to pay pressing claims against the estate and then present as a claim against the estate their claim for money advanced.

6—B's half of this estate is subject to the payment of one-half of all the debts contracted before the death of B.

7—A would have a right to renew the notes which had been made by A and B provided the administrator of B's estate consents.

8—This question has already been answered.

Gaston Has a Job

1—Will you explain 10 or 15 changes in boundaries of European countries caused by the World War? 2—Who is the president of France?—O. S.

1—The changes in the boundaries of European countries were made at the Paris peace conference.

2—The president of France is Gaston Doumergue.

He Fills Both Offices

A man was elected councilman of the city council and also a member of the school board. Can he hold both offices at the same time?—J. B. C.

Yes.

Concealed Weapons

Does a constable of any township duly elected and qualified have a lawful right to carry concealed weapons of any kind in Kansas?—S.

Yes. The law is covered by Section

2411 of Chapter 21, which reads as follows: "Any person who is not an officer of the law or deputy to such officer who shall be found within the limit of this state carrying on his person in a concealed manner any pistol, bowie-knife, dirk, sling-shot, knucks, or any other deadly weapon, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be fined in a sum not exceeding \$100, or by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court."

Rights of a Renter

I bought a place March 10 that was rented to a man who had all of it put in wheat except 5 acres. Can he hold this 5 acres this spring, or can he put it in feed? Can he hold the place after August 1? Can he hold all the straw from the wheat raised this year? Can he sub-rent the house and collect rent or should rent be paid to me? How would I go about it to get him to take his cattle off the wheat, as it is getting late and he is still pasturing it?—J. H.

Your rights and the rights of this renter can only be determined by proving what the contract was between this renter and the previous owner. If he had a verbal contract giving him full possession of the place to August 1, and this contract did not extend for more than one year, it is a valid contract, and he would be permitted all the rights that such a contract gave him. A verbal contract to lease land which extends more than one year is not a valid contract. Assuming that he has full right of possession to this land under a valid verbal contract until August 1, he also has a right to control this 5 acres, and you would have no right to cultivate it this spring without his permission.

As to whether he can hold all the straw, that again depends on the terms of his contract. If, by way of illustration, he agreed with the former owner to deliver to him a certain part of the grain, saying nothing about the straw, he is entitled to keep all the straw. If his contract provided for delivering a certain part of the grain in the stack he is entitled to only his share of the straw. He has no right to sub-let the house or any part of the premises without your consent.

If the cattle he is pasturing on this wheat are damaging it you have a right to forbid him to continue pasturing the cattle there, and if he continues to pasture them you might bring an injunction asking that he be enjoined from pasturing the cattle. The only trouble about it is that by the time you have your injunction enforced he probably will have taken the cattle off anyway.

Summer Fallow Yields Up

This evidently is going to be another good year for wheat on summer fallow, especially in Southwestern Kansas. Much of the wheat grown this year in some communities will be that on fallowed land. Farmers already are at work preparing fields for summer fallow, and very likely the acreage of fallow wheat for the crop of 1926 will be larger than usual.

All of which is a mighty good thing. This practice is growing in favor; it is winning on merit. On an average the one crop will produce as much or more in the drier counties than two crops prepared in the old way, and the expense of harvesting one large crop is considerably less than with two smaller ones. Not only that, but it is excellent insurance for unfavorable years; if one has at least a part of his wheat fields on summer fallow he is likely to get at least some grain, in the seasons when he needs it most.

Our Best Three Offers

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

Terrible Slaughter of Chinch Bugs

Farmers are using Cyanogas (Calcium Cyanide) to exterminate chinch bugs. This effective material is proving a valuable ally in the annual war against this both-croscopic pest, and the casualties are heavy in the chinch bug ranks.

CYANO GAS

(U. S. PAT. OFF.)

CALCIUM CYANIDE

will effectively prevent chinch bugs from infesting the cornfield. Cyanogas (Calcium Cyanide) is easy to use, economical and sure. There is no other material like it. Government and State authorities recommend it.

Also effective against Ground-hogs, Gophers and Prairie Dogs.

Ask your County Agent about Cyanogas (Calcium Cyanide) and how to use it, or write for our free leaflet 3-R.

Your dealer has Cyanogas (Calcium Cyanide) or can get it for you. Or, we will ship you 100 lb. drum on receipt of \$18.00, f.o.b. our nearest warehouse.

AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.
of Delaware

511 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK

Warehouses:
1422 St. Louis Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
700 Broadway, East St. Louis, Ill.



Hens and pullets will lay if fed properly. The egg machinery in the hen needs "raw material" (feed) to produce eggs.

LAYERS NEED

COLLIS PROCESS PURE DRIED BUTTERMILK

Not a substitute, but genuine pure buttermilk, merely dried with all water removed, and guaranteed to contain all necessary vitamins, lactic acid and food value as liquid buttermilk. Put at least 10% of Collis Process Pure Dried Buttermilk in your laying and fattening mash.

Baby chicks raised on feed containing Collis Process Pure Dried Buttermilk mature earlier, have vigor and stamina than other chicks lack.

The Free Book Tells What to Feed
Not a "sales getter", but a plainly written book on feeding. Contains data and facts that will help poultrymen. Give us the name of your feed dealer and the book is yours free.

Collis Products Co.
General Office: Clinton, Iowa
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(Shipments made from either St. Paul, Minn. or Omaha, Neb.)

Iceless Refrigerator

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

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Save \$25 Now!

Hold your grain for peak prices. **Midwest Steel Grain Bin** Protects your crop against fire, rats, weather, etc. Easily set up, rigid. Can be moved into field for threshing. Farmers delighted with high quality, low price, pre-sold freight and new profit sharing plan. **FREE**—Write for free folder and details.

EMPIRE MFG. CO., 20 Proctor Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

DAISY FLY KILLER PLACED ANYWHERE

ATTRACTS AND KILLS ALL FLIES. 2 Nest, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or 5 by EXPRESS, prepaid, \$1.25.

HAROLD HUMPHREY, 146 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A New Age in Machinery

(Continued from Page 3)

"We like the combine way of harvesting," said Mr. McGuire. "A 16-year old boy ran the tractor. A 12-year old drove the wagon alongside the combine, and one man on the combine and one man to take loaded wagons to the granary and unload made our full crew. So you may be sure the cooks are in favor of the combine way, as they had only one extra man to cook for instead of six or seven."

"Our neighbors that have had combines several years seem to have much better yields of wheat, due no doubt to the straw going right back to the land."

Tractors are also playing a big part in cutting production costs on numerous Kansas farms. Harvester-threshers as a rule are pulled by tractors. Many of the tractor owners get out in their fields immediately after the harvesting and plow them. By early plowing they are able to kill weeds and conserve moisture, and thus put the soil in the best condition for large yields. A recent bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture dealing with the cost of producing wheat on Kansas farms shows that the average yield on farms where horses were used for power was 18 bushels an acre, while on farms where tractors were used the average yield was 20 1/2 bushels an acre. Undoubtedly much of this increased yield may be laid to more timely and more thorough tillage done by the aid of tractors.

The tractor also is a saver of man labor. One man with a tractor will do as much work tilling as two or three men with horses. Read what G. J. Wood of Coats recently wrote about his new tractor:

Drilled 320 Acres

"Last harvest (1924) I bought a 10-20 tractor. I plowed 220 acres with it, tandem disked 220 acres, harrowed 540 acres, and drilled 320 acres. In fact, I use it for any of the jobs. I can take this tractor and do as much work as myself and hired man could do with horses and with a great deal more satisfaction."

Tractors are not only proving a boon to wheat farmers in Kansas, but others as well, particularly those growing corn. The rapid increase of two-row listers in Kansas and two-row cultivators has stimulated the use of tractors. With the two-row lister and a tractor, a farmer can plant his corn in about half the time heretofore required. This is very important, for early planting makes early maturity possible, and thus gives assurance of a better crop.

The advantages of fall plowing are appealing more and more to the average farmer. Power farming makes this easily possible, for the tractor never suffers because the ground is too hard or the weather too hot. Besides, when a tractor is used the no-time complaint does not count, because the tractor does the job in much quicker time than can be done with horses. It is pretty generally conceded, I believe, that fall plowing not only produces a better seedbed but also gives the farmer a better opportunity of putting in his crop in the spring at the most advantageous time for planting it.

Sold Before the Drop

Another labor-saving machine that is attracting a great amount of attention thruout the corn belt is the mechanical corn picker, which will pick and husk five times as much corn as an ordinary hand picker. Kansas farmers, who are among the leaders in corn production and who planted 5,818,000 acres in corn last year and produced over 130 million bushels, can very materially cut their labor costs with this useful machine. Last fall, for instance, Martin McCann of Gardner found it impossible to obtain the necessary laborers to bring in his crop, and so he purchased a corn picker and a tractor to operate it. With this combination he was able very quickly to get his corn in the crib. Shortly afterward he had a favorable opportunity to sell a quantity of shelled corn. He immediately added to his equipment a two-hole sheller and sold 1,000 bushels before a drop in the market. Finally, with his new tractor he fall-plowed his land so he would have his ground in

the best condition for this season's planting. Mr. McCann says that these new machines have solved his farm labor problem.

But to return to the last of the questions: The demand for farm machinery has increased this year because the farmer is in better position financially to buy and also because he is being more and more convinced that he can increase his margin of profit by cutting production costs with labor-saving and quantity-increasing machines. The number of tractors on farms is becoming greater for the same reason, since they help cut costs and at the same time enable a farmer to do more timely and more thorough work and thus increase production. The outlook for sales of farm machines this year is encouraging.

That the outlook for improvement in the farm machinery business is good at this time augurs well for the fu-

ture. It indicates that the farmer, as a foreseeing business man, is resolved to keep in the lead so far as production is concerned, keeping ahead of the other fellow by continual substitution of improved machines for man and horse labor.

How About Wheat Prices?

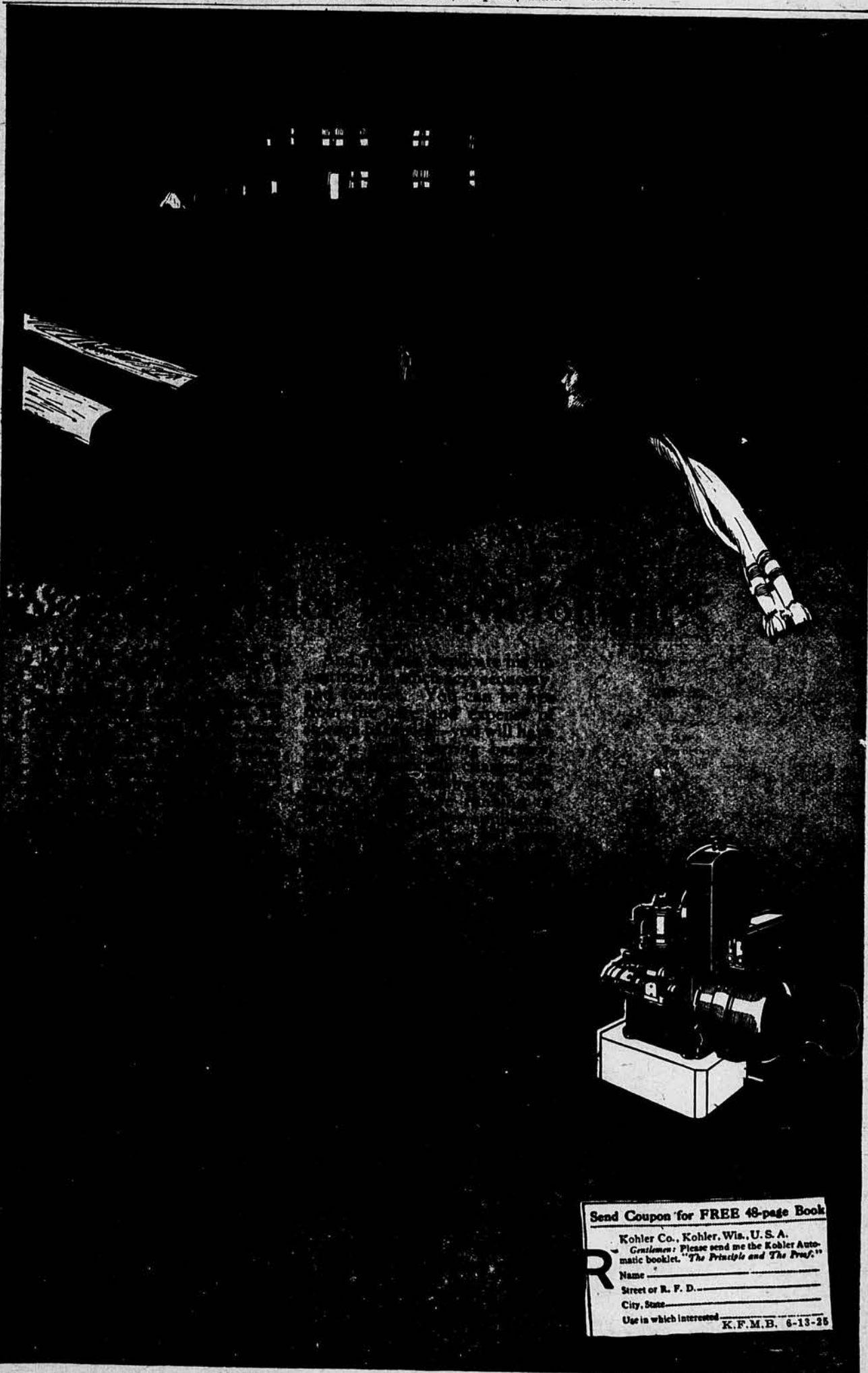
How about these variations in the price of wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade? Is there any reason for this parade which the speculators have been putting on? Would you like to know just how the exchange works? We have all this in a booklet, Speculation and the Price of Wheat, by Rollin E. Smith, who has had wide experience on wheat markets. The price is 25 cents postpaid; please address Book Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Slate Boy on the Air

On Thursday evening, June 18, at 8:10, Eastern Time, Charles L. Archbold, the originator and writer of the En-ar-co-grams that appear on the big slate held by the school boy in front of more than 12,000 National Refining Service Stations, will broadcast a talk from Station KDKA of Pittsburgh, on 300 meters. His address will be entertaining and well worth hearing.

Leon Walked 7 Miles

Leon Winbinger, a junior in the Cuba High School, has not missed a day or been tardy during the last four years despite the fact that he lives 7 miles in the country, and has walked the entire distance both ways many times.



Send Coupon for FREE 48-page Book

Kohler Co., Kohler, Wis., U.S.A.

Gentlemen: Please send me the Kohler Automatic booklet, "The Principle and The Proof."

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Pity the Preacher

A Texas paper comments as follows: "The preacher has a great time. If his hair is gray, he is old. If he is a young man, he hasn't had experience. If he has 10 children, he has too many; if he has none, he isn't setting a good example. If his wife sings in the choir, she is presuming; if she doesn't, she isn't interested in her husband's work. If a preacher reads from notes, he is a bore; if he speaks extemporaneously, he isn't deep enough. If he stays at home in his study, he doesn't mix enough with the people; if he is seen around the streets, he ought to be at home getting up a good sermon. If he calls on some poor family, he is playing to the grandstand; if he calls at the home of the wealthy, he is an aristocrat. Whatever he does, some one could have told him to do better."

Warned in Time

In a certain suburb there is a cottage the door of which must be raised a little to be opened, and for this purpose a hatchet is generally used. One night a knock came at the door and a youngster was sent to see who was there.

"Who is it?" inquired the boy.
"It's me," said a voice outside.
The youngster, recognizing the voice, shouted back: "It's Mrs. Murphy; get the hatchet."

Mrs. Murphy didn't wait.



Lulu—"How come yuh is always lookin' fer a job an' neber findin' one?"
Mose—"Dat's skill, woman. Skill!"

Business is Business

A clergyman was conducting a funeral in a Western state when two shots were fired outside the church. The undertaker at once rushed out, but returned in a few moments, smiling.
"I've secured both those customers," he whispered to the parson with pardonable pride.

Many Marks

Lecturer (who, finding nobody to receive him, tries to gain admittance to lecture hall)—"It's all right. I am the lecturer."

Attendant—"No, you don't. Three of you have got in up to now, but the next lecturer that goes in here tonight pays."

Prepared for Emergencies

Six-year-old Billie found a pocket-book and made haste to return it to its owner.

"You're an honest lad," the latter told him, magnanimously. "Here, I'll give you a dime."

"Aw, you don't hafta," replied Billie, turning away. "I kept a quarter out."

When Time Stands Still

"I hear you gave a party last night, old chap. What was it to celebrate?"

"It was for my wife. It was the tenth anniversary of her thirtieth birthday."

Even Safer

Fred—"When Teddie first came here all his wordly goods were tied up in a handkerchief."

Maud—"And now they're tied up in his wife's name!"

Culinary Note

"If they are carefully dressed, it is hard to tell an old hen from a chicken. No, that is taken from a cookery book."

Pressing Thought

"You should think of the future."
"I can't. It's my girl's birthday and I have to think of the present."

O. K. for Barn Dance

"Did you say she danced like a zephyr?"

"Zephyr, heck!—like a heifer."

Hence Those Fears

"This country is going to the dogs!" roared the statesman. "The Constitu-

tion means nothing to the people! Our great nation will be consumed by the red fire of Bolshevism!"

"So you got licked for Congress, eh?" remarked the common citizen.

Like the Circus Horse?

An old Scotsman was threatened with blindness if he did not give up drinking.

"Now, McTavish," said the doctor, "it's like this: You've either to stop the whisky or lose your eyesight, and you must choose."

"Ay, weel, doctor," said McTavish, "I'm an auld man noo, an' I was thinkin' I ha'e seen about everything worth seein'."

Two Pairs of Pants!

A Hebrew salesman at one of the department stores was approached by a lady dressed in mourning and evidently in much distress. She said her husband was dead and she wanted to buy a suit of clothes to bury him in, but did not know what kind to get.

Not only did that salesman satisfy the poor lady in her predicament but he managed to sell her a suit of clothes with an extra pair of pants.

Violence Wins

Albert—"What's the difference between a drama and a melodrama?"

Bernard—"Well, in a drama the heroine merely throws the villain over. In a melodrama, she throws him over the cliff!"

Worse

"What could be more sad," said the schoolmistress, "than a man without a country?"

"A country without a man," answered the pretty girl.

Latest Accessory

In describing a well-known passenger car a newspaper tells us it has a remarkable SLIPPERZILLA-SPRINGER. K. Technically speaking, that is something one of the tires has picked up which sort of slaps on the pavement.

Pig-Headed or Soft-Hearted?

"He says he will be miserable unless I marry him," said the pensive girl.

"You must decide for yourself," answered Miss Cayenne, "whether he is a devoted lover or merely one of those people who can't be happy unless they are having their own way."

All Right, Otherwise?

In his latest book, H. G. Wells says he is against the clothes we wear, the food we eat, our schools, our amusements, our money, our methods of trading, our compromises, our agreements, laws, political associations, the British Empire and the American Constitution. Beyond that he refuses to go.

Works Both Ways?

One of the Congressmen points out that a great part of our country has been settled by immigrants. He fails to make mention, however, of the parts that have been unsettled by them.

The Reason They Blush

"Huh!" he snorted, after reading the account of the wedding. "Always the 'blushing bride'! That's the bunc!"
"Oh, no, it isn't," replied the Mrs. sweetly. "Just consider the kind of men women have to marry."

Partly Right

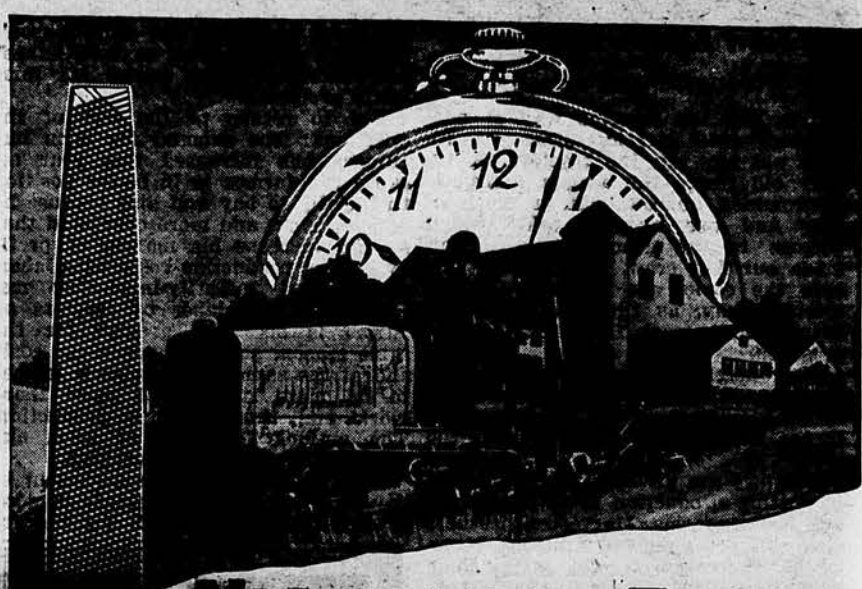
"So Mrs. Blank has got a divorce. What was the trouble, incompatibility?"

"No, merely the first two syllables."



Ermyntrude—"They tell me you love music."

Bill—"Yes, but never mind; keep on playing."



NICHOLSON FILES

Save Time—a valuable asset to Farmers!

Breakdowns will occur with the best of implements, cars and trucks. Cutting blades will grow dull and horses require shoeing. Every hour of delay is costly. And much of that delay is avoidable with the following NICHOLSON Files in your shop:

Flat Files, Slim Taper Saw Files, Wood Rasps, Tungsten Point Files, Warding Files, Square Files, Mill Files, Horse Rasps, Round and Half Round Files.

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NICHOLSON FILES

—a File for Every Purpose

AMERICANS

Think You Can Spell?

Here's a mighty good one for you. How many words can you make from the letters in the word "AMERICANS"? Everybody should try. Be best speller, win Cash Prize.

\$500.00 in Prizes

Capper's Farmer will give FIVE Cash Prizes to the five persons sending in the largest lists of correctly spelled words made from the letters in the word "AMERICANS", providing the lists are accompanied by 50c to cover a three-year subscription to Capper's Farmer. The one submitting the largest list of correctly spelled words will win \$250; the second largest correctly spelled list \$100; the third largest correctly spelled list \$75; the fourth \$50 and the fifth \$25. Every person who sends in a list of words, accompanied by a three-year subscription and 50c—whether they win one of the five Big Cash Prizes or not—will receive a prize. Make up your mind to win one of the Cash Prizes—it's easy—you can do it.

The Rules Are Simple:

1. The object of the contest is to make as many words as you can from the letters in the word "AMERICANS". A letter may not be used more times than it appears in the master word. For example: A word may not contain more than one "E" as that letter appears but once in the master word.
2. Proper names and proper adjectives, prefixes, suffixes, abbreviations, contractions, foreign words, obsolete words, combining forms, Scotch, English and Irish dialectic words will not be counted. Both singular and plural may be used and both will be counted. Latin plurals will not be counted except those shown in the dictionary. Words spelled alike but with different meanings will be counted as one word, but words spelled differently with the same meaning will be counted as separate words.
3. This contest is open to any person living within the United States except capital prize winners in any previous word building contest of the Capper Publications. But one prize will be awarded to a single household or group of persons. Collaboration is permitted in making the contest but it is evident from the lists submitted that a household or group of persons has submitted more than one list. The Capper Publications reserve the right to refund the qualifying money and bar such entrants from the contest. The Capper Publications also reserve the right to bar any list which it is evident comes from a source which has previously been awarded a prize.
4. Three persons not connected with Capper Publications in any way will act as judges in this contest and their decision is to be accepted as final and conclusive. Webster's New International Dictionary will be used by these judges in determining the winners.
5. In the event of a tie, the Capper Publications will pay the prize tied for to all tying contestants. The amount paid each contestant to be the full amount of the prize tied for.
6. Lists may be written with pencil, pen or typewriter as the contestant may elect but are to be written on one side of the paper only and in vertical columns. Each word must be numbered. No list will be accepted which does not conform to the above rules. This spelling club closes July 25, 1925, and as soon as your list of words with remittance is received we will acknowledge the order, and the winner will be announced as soon after the closing date as the three judges can determine to the best of their ability who has submitted the largest list of correctly spelled words.

When sending in your list of words and 50c, make it plain to whom we are to send Capper's Farmer for three years.
Capper's Farmer Spelling Bee, 1015 Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas



In such a case the subscription price for qualifying will be refunded. Your list of words, subscription and 50c must be sent in at the same time.

Outwit Chick Enemies

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

Some girls in the Capper Poultry Club may be suffering losses from hawks and crows. Of course, these girls do not wish their chicks to be a feast for some hawk's family. Not all of these winged birds bother the poultry raiser, but the chicken hawk, the crow and the pigeon hawk are greedy thieves. A scarecrow placed in the yard so the wind flops its coat will be a great help for awhile, and then when the crows become used to this a few charges of buckshot from a shotgun will give them a new fear.

A small patch of oats or corn in which the chickens can hide perhaps is the best protection from the sharp claws of hawks. This may be a cornfield near the poultry house, or a little plot sown purposely for the chickens. If the crop sown is oats the chickens will get much good from the green leaves, and later from the grain. They get much exercise in pulling it down. A few guineas or turkeys in the yard help to keep away hawks and crows. Whether it is their loud cries of warning, or wild nature that does the work, we cannot be sure, but if they are an aid it is well to keep them.

Watch for Chiggers

Little chicks may become troubled with chiggers. The weeds and grass harbor the chiggers and they get on the chicks. If you see a chick picking itself under its wing, it is well to catch the chick to see whether it has chiggers. You may find red patches on the chick's body just under its wings. A little lard rubbed on this spot will give relief and will kill the chiggers. It may be necessary to treat the whole flock in this way.

The heavy types of hens, such as Wyandottes, Orpingtons, and Plymouth Rocks sometimes become broody in the summer. When they do they are not producing, but hold a nest in which other hens should lay. All broody hens except those you are using to hatch chicks should be placed in a pen where it is cool, and where there are no nests nor litter. Penning a hen away from a nest will break up her broodiness, but the common mistake of penning hens is in cutting down their feed. Instead the hen in a pen should be fed well and given plenty of water, so she either will begin to produce or fatten for the table. You can tell the broody hen by her clucking, but when she is penned for several days, her comb will become red, she will stop her clucking and then she may be set free.

World Shortage of Wheat?

Probably the winter wheat crop of the United States will be 152 million

bushels less than last year. There also is a reduction of 153 million bushels in the world carryover. This adds up into a total loss of 305 million bushels. To partly balance that is a European crop 192 million bushels larger than a year ago, according to an estimate by Broomhall. An average yield of spring wheat in the United States would be about 25 million bushels less than last year, while an average yield in Canada would be materially more—about 100 million bushels. It is evident that the yield of spring wheat is going to have a considerable effect on the price of the winter wheat in Kansas. But in any case it will be high. A good many folks are saying that it will start from the machine at \$1.50 a bushel.

43 Members Were Present

The Rev. John E. Thackrey, pastor of the Methodist church of Lyons, attended an alumni reunion at the Kansas State Agricultural College recently which proved to be a family reunion. There has been a representative of the Thackrey family attending the college for the last 40 years. These members of the family are now scattered to all parts of the United States, and seldom see one another. On the occasion of the alumni reunion this year there were 43 members of the family present, and they were given a special table to themselves at the banquet.

From Station KSAC

June 15, Monday
12:35—Weather Report
Health Hints for the Livestock...Dr. J. W. Lumb
Question Box
Ton Litters and How the Boys Manage Them...M. H. Coe
June 17, Wednesday
12:35—Weather Report
Sell I Haul, or Sell my Wheat?...E. A. Stokdyk
Question Box
Granaries—How to Build a Good One...W. G. Ward
June 19, Friday
12:35—Weather Report
Green Manure Crops Following Wheat and Potatoes...E. B. Wells
Question Box
Crate Feeding Broilers...J. H. McAdams

Sold a 970-Pound Hog

A. C. Fudge of Jamestown sold a hog recently that weighed 970 pounds.

She Found the Time

When Regina Minchetti's trial on a charge of violating the prohibitory law was due to be held in the district court recently at Pittsburg she sent in word that she was too busy to appear. Judge Woolley thought she was mistaken, and convinced her of it by sending a deputy sheriff after her with a bench warrant. She found time to come to court then and enter a plea of guilty.



INJURED/ but Woodmen foots the bill

Why add financial worries to the other hardships of accident? A policy costing but 2c a day will pay you a liberal income each day you are laid up—and double if it is a hospital case.

Your risk is great. One farmer in nine is seriously injured each year. You may be next. Right now, before the accident happens, is the time to mail the coupon for full details of our remarkable policy for farmers.

DOUBLE WEEKLY INDEMNITY FOR HOSPITAL CASES	
DEATH BY ACCIDENT \$1000	TOTAL DISABILITY \$1000 A WEEK
LOSS OF ONE EYE \$250	PARTIAL DISABILITY \$750 WEEKLY
LOSS OF BOTH EYES \$1000	LOSS OF ONE HAND \$500
LOSS OF ONE FOOT \$300	LOSS OF BOTH FEET \$1000
LOSS OF BOTH FEET \$1000	LOSS OF HAND AND FOOT \$1000

2c A DAY
This policy costs so little and does so much you can't afford to be without it.

Woodmen Accident Company of Lincoln, Nebr.



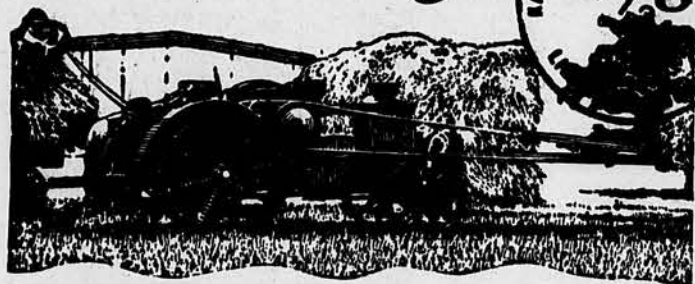
WOODMEN ACCIDENT COMPANY
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Please send me details of your accident policies.

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TOWN _____ STATE _____ RT. _____

Big and Powerful but Light Weight



The New 25-45 Light-Weight OILPULL Tractor

MOST likely you have heard of the performance records that have already made the smaller models of the new Light-Weight OilPull line famous.

Now Rumely engineers have gone a step further and applied the same remarkable features to a tractor of great power—rated 25-45—but smaller, more compact, lighter and more easily handled than the usual tractor of equal power.

Many Exclusive Features

"Hair Line" governing gives this big fellow the even power of a steamer. Oil cooling prevents overheating. Fuel consumption is unusually low, due to light weight and advanced engineering. All moving parts are enclosed. The Ball Bearing Transmission reduces friction. A Drive-wheel Interlock, patented, prevents one wheel spinning, miring or digging in. Improved carburetor assures even greater fuel economy.

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Find out about this powerful, Light-Weight OilPull. See how it meets your requirements perfectly—how it will save time and money for you. Our new catalog gives all details with complete specifications. Write for it. Address Dept. F.

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER CO., INC.
LA PORTE INDIANA

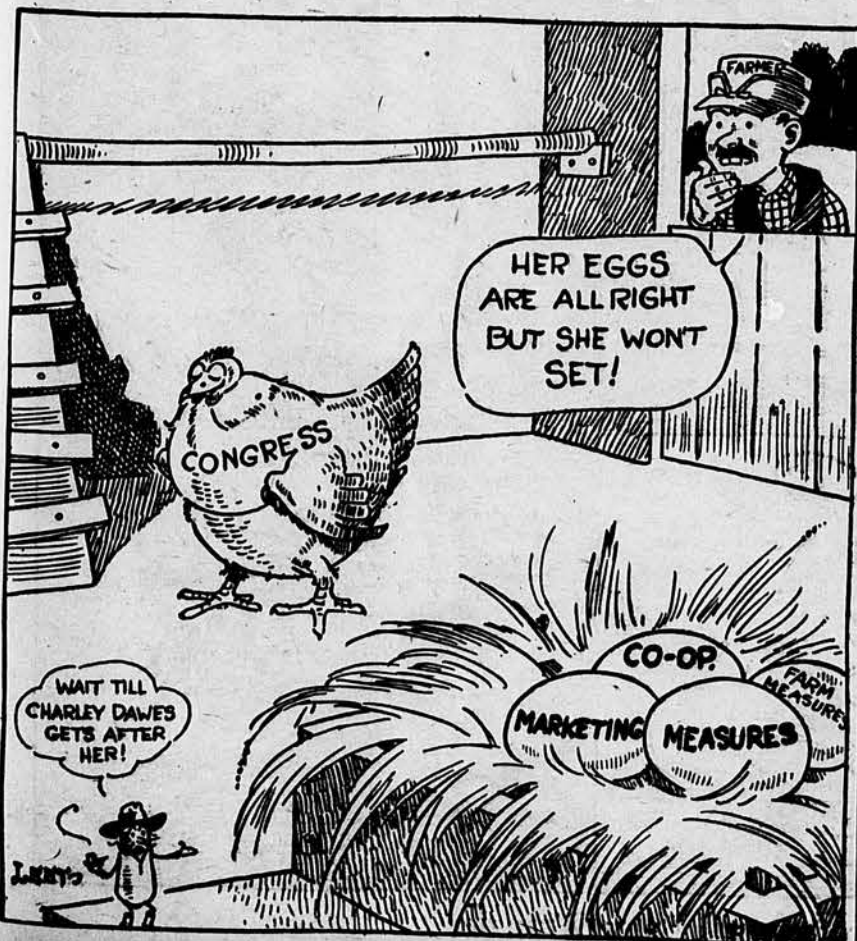
Kansas City, Mo.

Wichita, Kan.

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

SERVICED THROUGH 33 BRANCHES AND WAREHOUSES

[Rumely Ideal Steel Separator An efficient partner for the famous Oil-Pull Tractor. Saves all the grain. Sturdy steel construction. Write for details.]



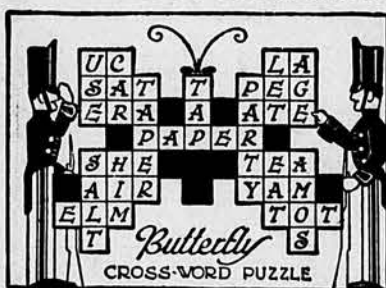
Here's Fun for Every Boy and Girl

GET out of my way, get out of my way,
Doesn't everyone know that it's
sweeping day?
I rush and I run and I spread out my
skirt,
And shoo from my feet every wee
scrap of dirt.

I live in the corner beside the back
door,
I never sit down, I just stand on the
floor,
When I spy muddy footprints, or
breadcrumbs, or dust,
Then out I go rushing, it just seems
I must.
I'm very old-fashioned—I've simply no
style,
And I'm quite a home body—but once
in a while
They take me and dress me in old
ragged clothes
And leave me outside just to scare
away crows.

Answer: A broom.

Last Week's Cross-word



Will You Write to Me?

I am 8 years old and in the third
grade. I live in town. I have a white
cat named Pussy. I have a brother 10
years old. His name is Dick. I have
two sisters—one 15 years old and the
other 19 years old. My brother is in
the fifth grade and Katherine is in
the eighth grade. My oldest sister is
teaching school. I go to Strawn Royal
school. There were 33 pupils in our
school last term. I want the boys and
girls to write to me. Alma Elsele.
Strawn, Kan.

Enjoys Young Folks' Page

I am 8 years old and in the third
grade. I go to school in town. I have
two brothers and two sisters. Their
names are Stella, Hazel, Ray and
Harold. I like to read the puzzle page

Move a Letter
of the word
UNITED
and make it become
its opposite

Harry says, "It's the ninth letter of the alphabet that you should move." Now, you should be able to solve this puzzle. Send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

in the Kansas Farmer. We have a big
cat named Tommy. I like to go to
school. I would like to hear from some
of the girls.
Lewis, Kan.

Clifton Has a Pony

I am 12 years old and in the sixth
grade. There are nine scholars in our
school. I like to go to school. I ride
a bay pony 1½ miles to school. Her
name is Twinkle. For pets I have two
kittens—Tommy is snow white and
Malte is the other one's name. I have

a snow white dog called Fluff. She is
6 years old. I have two big brothers—
Gordon is 25 years old and Elmer is 20
years old. I wish some of the boys my
age would write to me.

Clifton Hubert Warrington.
Cheyenne Wells, Colo.

A Test for Your Guesser

What does an elephant have that
no other animal has? Baby elephants.
Why is a dirty man like flannel?
Because he shrinks from washing.
Which is correct—8 times 5 are 45

or 8 times 5 is 45? Neither—8 times 5
is 40.

What is the difference between snow
and Sunday? Snow can fall on any
day in the week but Sunday can't.

What is it that a gentleman has not,
never can have, and yet can give to
a lady? A husband.

When is a fowl's neck like a bell?
When it's rung for dinner.

We Hear From Ava

I am 11 years old and am in the
sixth grade. I like to go to school. I
have twin sisters that are 4 years old.
Their names are Thelma and Velma.
Ava M. Neaderhiser.
Manchester, Kan.

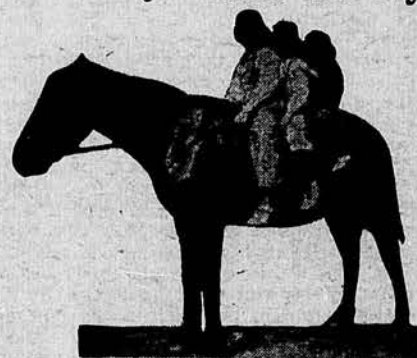
If Not, Why Not?

An English class was learning the
feminine form for masculine words.
The teacher asked Jimmie Barner's
what an Indian woman was called. "A
squaw," he answered.

"Well," said the teacher, "if an
Indian woman is called a squaw, what
would you call the babies?"

Jimmie thought a moment, then
beamed as he responded, "Squawkers."

Our Pony's Name is Dolly



This is Hollis, Kirk and Keith Fletcher
of Meriden, Kan., and Dolly, Their Pet
Pony

There Are Nine Of Us

I am 10 years old and in the third
grade. My grandmother is 90 years
old. I have four sisters and four
brothers. My sisters' names are Emma,
Effie, Mabel and Pearl. My brothers'
names are Albert, Roy, Harvey and
Ernest. I wish some little girls would
write to me. Esther Marie Sampson.
Saffordville, Kan.



The Hoovers—Buddy is a Professional Baby Wrangler

Do Books Spread Disease?

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

"No, sir. We don't take from the public library any more. Last time our Jimmie drew anything he thought he was getting Treasure Island, and what he really got was scarlet fever. I'm afraid of those public libraries."

Far be it from me to say that no one ever contracted disease thru the medium of a library book. I think it is quite possible. But on the other hand I believe it not at all probable. Even germs demand proper food and moisture to live, move and have their being. They do not find favorable conditions between the backs of a book. They can live there for some time, but it is not a residence of choice. Most disease germs have a pretty hard time living any place outside the human body, and a few like choice spots. The only reason they continue to make the grade is because new crops come so easily. I'm sure that if a person with tuberculosis smeared sputum on the pages of a book and that sputum was transferred to the hands of some Jimmie within a few hours or days, there would be just a possibility of spreading the disease. But it is not likely, and I do not think your anxiety to prevent the spread of disease need keep you from using library books.

Libraries request patrons who have library books in the home when contagious disease breaks out to notify them and keep the books out of circulation. They have arrangements with health departments for fumigation. Some go so far as to destroy all books that they know to have been in homes where contagious disease has arisen.

People who do not have special apparatus for fumigating books may do it quite well by using formaldehyde in the 40 per cent solution. Sprinkle a drop on every three or four pages thru-out the book. Then place the book in a case into which some formaldehyde has been sprinkled, close it up and put it in a warm place. This will give all the disinfection necessary. It is superfluous to attempt disinfection of books that have not been used or handled by the one who has the contagious disease.

Not the Whole Story

Do you think they can tell just what ails a person by sending away a blood test?

This depends on whom is meant by "they," and the ailment to be tested. A blood test properly taken and skillfully examined will give reliable information as to the presence of syphilis, typhoid fever, malaria, anemia and many other ailments. But it is only one part of an examination. It does not tell the whole story, and in some ailments tells nothing.

Send For the Letter

Please tell me what I shall do to make my little boy stop biting his finger nails. He is a very nervous child and seems to get worse. Is there something you can recommend to put on the nails to stop him?

G. B. J.

Yes, I can recommend something to apply, but there is a great deal more to this condition than merely applying some bitter substance to discourage the habit. I have prepared a letter about caring for nail biters which I will send to any subscriber who forwards a stamped envelope.

Space is a Factor

To Mrs. W. W. W., Mrs. D. M. S. and many others: When a personal opinion is desired always enclose a stamped, addressed envelope. Space here can be given only to matters of general interest.

Care With the Diet

I am troubled with bloating after meals. Will you please print in your column a recipe for the same? Is there any pill to take for it after meals? What would prevent the bloating?

K. B.

The cure for this trouble does not lie in taking a pill but in thoroughly masticating and digesting your food. We are a lazy people. We prefer to keep our bad habits and take pills to do the work our teeth and stomachs should do. The only remedy for this is to eat carefully a properly selected and prepared diet. Our friend K. B. should make sure that his teeth are sound, that he eats slowly, that he masticates thoroughly, that he avoids excess in

starches and fats and eats a well-balanced ration, and that he takes plenty of time for his meals.

Held Brome Grass Tour

Washington county farmers paid their fourth annual homage to Brome grass May 29. About 100 attended. The first stop was made at the Achenbach Brothers farm at Washington, where the grass was first grown successfully on a large scale. They have developed a strain that is well adapted to that section for pasture and hay production.

Roy W. Kiser, extension animal husbandman for the Kansas State Agricultural College, discussed pasture problems at the noon meeting held on the Achenbach farm, and Sam Pickard in charge of Station KSAC, talked on radio and its relation to farmers.

From Washington the tourists went to the farm of Henry Mierford, near Linn, where a group of dairy heifers on Brome grass pasture were viewed. At the J. S. Greenlund farm, Clifton township, the visitors inspected seedling equipment and examined beef calves that are being fed on Brome grass. New stands of the grass were seen on the farms of G. D. Johnson and W. H. Drake.

Carroll Fessenden discussed the use of Brome grass for sheep, and H. E. Reed, sheep husbandman for the college, made a talk on management of breeding ewes and the feeding of lambs for early market. Harry Brooks has had 60 head of cattle on 64 acres of the grass since April 1.

Brome grass pastures at the time of the tour were suffering for lack of moisture the same as other pastures, but its ability to withstand drouth and its quick recovery after moisture falls were emphasized by farmers experienced in growing it. Other desirable qualities are its earliness in spring, lateness in fall, ability to prevent soil washing and its carrying capacity.

More Federal Aid Lost

Kansas is experiencing the first-line mortality in the attacks on federal aid of every description. For 20 years this state held an enviable position in its health work under Dr. Crumline, now executive head of the American Child Health Association. But after Governor Davis fired Crumline, interest seemed to slump. Federal aid was withdrawn from Kansas health work, and Kansas is going backward and not forward in this respect. The withdrawal of federal aid in construction and maintenance of good roads is another recent event that strikes directly at Kansas. Governor Paulen and the State Chamber of Commerce and some other interests will try to get this aid restored by borrowing enough money to satisfy the Department of Agriculture that Kansas will carry its end of the load.

Shortly after the second big Kansas flood, in 1905, federal aid was extended to this state for the measurement of the waterflow of Kansas rivers and other streams, for the accumulation of data both with the object of being prepared to foretell floods and at a later time of prevention by impounding of flood waters. This service has been a co-operative one between the state and federal government, and has continued for many years without interruption. Last winter, however, the legislature, in its desire for economy and its suspicion of all co-operation with a foreign power (the federal government) refused the usual appropriation of a few thousand dollars, and on July 1 this work will be discontinued by Uncle Sam. The suspension of the work happens at the time when floods are not unlikely, in view of the peculiar weather this spring.

Kansas therefore can get along without any League of Nations with Uncle Sam, a super-state whose encroachments have aroused more and more solicitude, apprehension, fear and suspicion, culminating in alarm for the foundations of the constitution. Forty odd other states can go in with this Washington Government, and are doing so, but not for Kansas.

The Turks may call the thing they threaten a holy war, but as a member of the late A. E. F. we propose to stand by Sherman's definition.

News from Constantinople indicates that the Turks are getting the Kurds out of the whey.



Going up! The daily demand for Kellogg's—the joyous corn flakes with the marvelous flavor that no others can equal.

It takes a million packages a day to satisfy the demand for that supreme flavor. This means the consumption every day of the bumper corn crop of 485 acres—of 2,000,000 quarts of milk or cream—of tons and tons of fruit!

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Mail & Breeze.....18 mos.
Household Magazine.....18 mos.

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Club No. K-263

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Good Stories.....One Year
Woman's World.....One Year
Kansas Farmer and
Mail & Breeze.....One Year

All for Only—\$1.75

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Club No. K-262

Pictorial Review.....One Year
American Needlewoman...One Year
Kansas Farmer and
Mail & Breeze.....One Year

All for Only—\$1.85

"Our Fiction Leader"

Club No. K-264

McCall's Magazine.....One Year
Woman's World.....One Year
Kansas Farmer and
Mail & Breeze.....One Year
Household Magazine.....One Year

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The Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

Gentlemen: For the enclosed \$..... please send me Club No.

Name.....R. F. D. or St.....

Town..... State.....
(Be sure to give Route Number if you live on a Rural Route.)

It's All in the Way You Look At It

By Mrs. Nell B. Nichols

AN OLD school friend now the wife of a well-to-do farmer, wrote to me the other day. One paragraph of the letter read: "You should see my four fine children. They are coming along great in every way, but I certainly hope they won't live on farms when they are grown. So much of the farmer's success depends on things beyond his control. The rain may fail to come at the right moment, insect pests may make a visit, hail storms may descend, late frosts may catch the crops in May—all these and many other happenings are what destroy hope, faith and happiness in farm neighborhoods. I just don't want my children to go thru it."

The next day I happened to be visiting with another college friend who lives in New York City. She said: "I hope all of my children will go to

were dingy. New wall paper with small, narrow stripes or small figures was placed on all the walls. The cost was slight. Woven rugs adorn most of the floors.

Oiled wall paper is tacked back of the oil stove and sink. It is also under the stove. Boxes have been painted, shelved and curtained for many uses. Windows are curtained, and the shades are strips of muslin. Outside the house is being given a coat of whitewash prepared according to the government formula. Trimming is done by adding Chinese black to a small part of the lime mixture. The cost of the coat of white is estimated at a little more than a dollar. The yard has been cleaned and the grass is kept down by letting the horses eat it.

It was here that I saw a most excellent cave. The walls were faced up with hollow tile and the ceiling was of the same material. The ends of the tile around the door were jointed with ends of other tile that opened into the stairway. Thus some circulation of air is possible. A small chimney outlet helped to secure the same result. So cold is this cave that old potatoes stored there showed but very little sign of a sprout and no wilt whatever.

Short Cuts Around the House

By Our Readers

ALL of us are on the lookout for suggestions to make our housekeeping easier or our homes brighter. Perhaps you have discovered some short cut that your neighbor doesn't know about. If so, won't you tell us about it? In this column we will print several suggestions every week that some homemaker has found practicable, and we'd like to pass on your discoveries, too. For all those we can use we will pay \$1. Address the Short Cut Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Include postage if you wish your manuscript returned if it is not available.

My Way With Sweaters

When buying a woolen sweater, I buy a skein of yarn to match. It is handy in case of a snag for the yarn is always at hand to mend the rent. If the elbow of the sweater is darned before it is worn too thin, the darning will not show and the sweater will last much longer. Mrs. Alex Irvine. Riley County.

How I Wash Overalls

I suppose all women dread washing men's overalls and jackets. They are difficult to wring by hand, and when put thru the wringer, both wringer and buttons are sure to be damaged. I now lift them out of each suds into a bucket without wringing. After rinsing, I hang them on the line with all the water they will hold. This straightens the wrinkles and makes the overalls much easier to iron. Mrs. Homer Smith. Ness County.

Ingenuity to the Rescue

Being pressed for something to hold the men's brushes and combs, I chose a wire lid rack as a foundation for a holder. I covered the lower outside part with an apple green wash material, and tinted the upper section of the wire with green tube paint. This holder hangs on a tack below the mirror and there is no question about where the masculine comb and brushes will be. Harper County. Mrs. James Prouse.

Everybody Takes a Hand

SATURDAY morning cleaning can be made to disappear as if by magic if one has children and will try the "shake box" idea. Each task is written on a strip of paper, as "Dust parlor," "Rake yard," "Scrub kitchen," and so forth. Strips are then placed in a box and shaken, each person drawing out one in turn until all are drawn.

As a child finishes a task, he may destroy that strip. The game is to see who can get rid of all his strips first, mother being umpire to see that the work is properly done.

We sometimes trade slips with the younger children if their tasks seem too difficult; other times, we make the ruling that each must be a sport and do the work he draws. Mrs. J. S. G. Delta Co., Colorado.

Recipe Shower Pleases

PERHAPS some of the readers are planning on entertaining for a bride-to-be who has been tendered all kinds of showers so would appreciate something a little different. If so, try this: It surely proved a success in our community.

The invitations read something like this: "You are invited to the home of Mrs. Briggs on Tuesday afternoon to attend a recipe party given in honor

of Mary Brown. Wear a house dress and dust cap and bring your favorite recipe."

The house was decorated in miniature housewives that had been drawn, or painted and cut from cardboard, also garden flowers were used. After the guests had arrived, they were given a sheet of paper from a loose leaf recipe book which had been provided by the hostess, and asked to write their favorite recipe. On the back of the sheet they were to write what they had prepared for their first meal in their new home and what experience

DIE when I may, I want it said of me by those who know me best, that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower where I thought a flower would grow.—Abraham Lincoln.

they had in cooking it. You may be sure that some of the experiences produced a hearty laugh when read.

Next a guessing contest was held. Slips of paper were passed around and each guest was requested to describe some unusual trait of a housewife present. The one guessing the most when they were read received a small book printed with recipes prepared by the hostess. Music then passed away the time until refreshments were served.

The hostess had worked out a novel idea here, too. Meat sandwiches, pickles and cookies were put into separate paper sacks, fastened at the top with clothespins and placed into a little express wagon pulled by a small girl. Each guest took a sack from the wagon as it went around.

The girl in whose honor this party was given says she has a hearty laugh whenever she looks for a recipe and sees the experiences written on the back of some of them. Mrs. Paul B. Zink. Converse Co., Wyoming.

Other suggestions for entertaining the bride-to-be are contained in our booklet, "Today's Etiquette." Besides it is a helpful little manual on the subject suggested by the title. Dining room etiquette as well as etiquette for general occasions is included. "Today's Etiquette" sells for 15 cents. Order from Book Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

The Thrush's Nest

Within a thick and spreading hawthorn bush, That overhung a molehill large and round, I heard from morn to morn a merry thrush Sing hymns of rapture, while I drank the sound With joy, and oft, an unintruding guest, I watched her secret toils from day to day: How true she warp'd the moss to form her nest, And model'd it within with wood and clay, And by and by, like heath-bells gill with dew, There lay her shining eggs as bright as flowers, Ink spotted over, shells of green and blue: And there I witness'd in the summer hours A brood of Nature's minstrels chirp and fly, Glad as the sunshine and the laughing sky. —John Clare.

Dressing Up Sonny



SONNY enjoys cunning toggerly as much as little sister, especially when he can weave a story from the embroidery. The little man so blithely tooting his horn is wearing a romper suit decorated with a quaint humpty-dumpty—in outline stitch—jovially resting on a red brick wall. Simple blue stitches form the collar and belt effect. This romper, No. 1879, is on a durable white plaque material and sells for 85 cents.

In the lower corner sonny is seen trying to sail his toy balloon. His romper is decorated with gay brown bunnies, happily eating from blue porridge bowls. The flowers in his suit are of rose and blue, with festoon of black running stitches. The bunny romper is No. 1881, and is stamped on strong white corded madras. Price \$1.

Both suits are finished except for the embroidery, and are in sizes 1 and 3 years. Floss for completing with an instruction sheet are included. Order from Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Be sure to give size and number.



Vacation Temptations



country homes when they marry and build love-nests of their own. This living of people in layers as they do in city apartments is not my ideal at all. Then almost everyone in the metropolis works for a human machine, called the boss. If he gets out of humor, he can discharge one from a life-long position. Folks who live in cities don't know what a wonderful thing it is to plant seeds and watch them grown into plants. They never get acquainted with the stars, for the gems of the sky are over-shadowed by electric street signs.

"I hope my children live where they can see and work in open fields. I want them to get intimately acquainted with sunsets, wild strawberry patches and the woods even if they don't know the name of the latest show on Broadway."

And so it goes, every mother wishing that her offspring may have brighter and better surroundings than she and her husband have had. Another indication that mother love never dies.

Delicious With Fruit Salads

AN UNCOOKED dressing made with fruit juices instead of vinegar is delicious served with fruit salads. Measure 2 tablespoons each of lemon juice, orange juice and pineapple juice. Add 2 tablespoons of sugar and ½ teaspoon of salt to the fruit juices and beat in 4 tablespoons of oil. This recipe makes ½ cup of dressing.

Our Farm Home News

By Mrs. Dora L. Thompson

AWYOMING woman who had been spending some time in a Minnesota sanitarium informed me that the bill of fare provided no white bread—only whole wheat or graham. This idea that plain white bread is not the most desirable from a health standpoint probably is responsible for one cook's method of improving it. She uses the prepared bran for breakfast food. When mixing bread, she adds a good measure of this bran to her sponge. The flavor of the bread is improved and the food value as well, no doubt.

Improving an Old Farmhouse

One Iowa family, farm owners with a home in town, finds it advisable to go back to the farm during the summer. There are two houses on the farm, an old one and a larger, fairly new one. The hired man is given the better one for winter advantages and the owner occupies the smaller, old one. Tenants who move to all sorts of houses could get many ideas from a visit to this home. The woodwork inside was well painted but the walls

Women's Service Corner

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

How to Wash Corduroy

What is the best way to wash corduroy or velveteen?—Mary.

Corduroy or velveteen should be soaked and washed in warm soapy water, working it up and down to dislodge the dirt, but never twisting or wringing it, or brushing it hard. Rinse in the same way in several warm waters and hang dripping wet to dry. Rub corduroy, when dry, to soften it. Hang velveteen while wet, with its face toward a fire so that it will steam, causing the nap to rise.

An Idea in Entertaining

Our club is to have a party, and while we can't very well play any games that require action, we're rather tired of contests, and thought perhaps you could suggest something different in the entertaining line. —Club President.

This, which has been called a "reminiscence tea" often proves a rousing success, especially if any of the guests are especially witty. When the women are invited, ask them to bring with them a picture of their first suitor, and tell the story of their wooing and why they did not wed. It always is entertaining to have the guests tell of an embarrassing experience they have had, or of the greatest fright they ever had. Club members who are mothers might tell of some of the amusing things their children have said or done.

Forget-Me-Not Necklace

Can you tell me how the necklaces are made that seem to be a chain of flowers? —Mary S.

Perhaps the chain to which you refer is a forget-me-not necklace. I wish I could print a picture of it here, but I believe you could make the chain from this description.

Materials needed for a yard-long

necklace are two bunches of green beads, two bunches of blue and 1 bunch of yellow. Hold the work in same position until two flowers have been made. Start by knotting thread at the end.

1st figure: String 2 green, 2 blue, 1 yellow; pass needle back thru 1st blue bead strung. String 1 green; pass needle thru 1st green strung; string 1 green; needle thru previous green. String 1 blue; needle thru yellow bead. String 1 blue; needle thru last blue strung; string 1 green; needle thru farthest green bead on side. String 1 blue; needle thru last green strung. String 1 green; needle thru blue bead at top of flower. String 3 blue; needle thru 4 blue beads of flower.

2d figure: String 1 green; needle thru nearest green bead. String 1 blue; needle thru blue bead at side. String 1 yellow; needle thru blue bead just strung. String 1 green; needle thru green at farthest edge. String 1 green; needle thru green just strung. String 1 blue; needle thru yellow bead. String 1 blue; needle thru blue just strung. String 1 green; needle thru farthest green bead. String 1 blue; needle thru green just strung. String 1 green; needle thru blue bead at top of flower. String 3 blue; needle thru 4 blue beads of flower. Repeat until desired length is made.

Baby's Dress-up Dress

CAN'T you imagine how cunning and adorable wee baby would be in this dainty little frock? Hand embroidery seems to give his little garments just the right touch.



Mother, too, enjoys putting the extra work into his wardrobe, and many are the dreams that are woven in with the tiny stitches. Dress No. 1992 is stamped on sheer batiste and is finished except for the embroidery.

white floss for which is included. It comes in sizes 6 months and 1 year. Order from the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Tub Frocks of Distinction



2423—Simple little sport dresses are favored for general wear by most of the best dressed women. Sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2413—Jumper Dress with Inverted Side Plaits. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2021—Girls' Combination. The lower edge may be in bloomer style or finished with hem. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

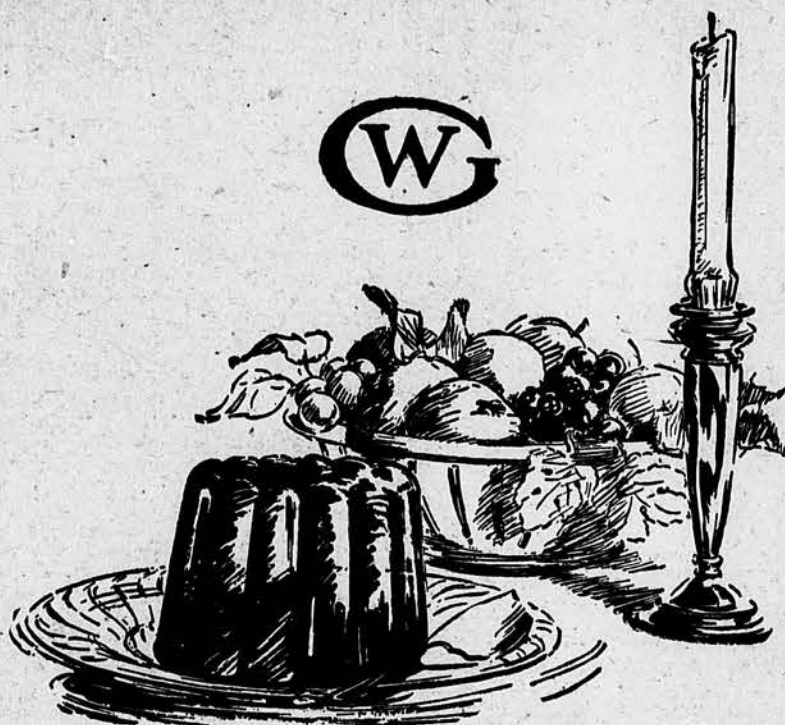
2331—Attractive Dress for Junior Girls. A combination of plain and printed silk or cotton would be pretty for this little dress for Sunday and

party wear. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2306—Misses' Long Waisted Slip-on Dress. Jumper dresses hold an important place in summer fashion. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

2276—Smart Combination. Nothing is smarter this season than plain and plaid combinations. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

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



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

120 Acre Farm Only \$1150 Stock, Poultry, Furniture

Corn, hay, etc. included; estimated 2000 ods. stove wood; only 2 miles busy village, markets at door; level loamy fields for money-making crops; spring-watered, wire-fenced pasture, fruit, berries, nuts; almost new cottage house, large rooms, pleasant shaded porch, barn, poultry house. To settle quickly, \$1150 takes all, only \$600 needed. Come now! Details pg. 177 new 198 page Catalog Farm Bargains thru 24 states. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 831GP New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS

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

FOR SALE—Two stock farms. A bargain. Owner, John Deer, Neodesha, Kan.

320 ACRES in Harper must sell at once. Address Wm. Weber, Valley Center, Kan.

100 A. alfalfa, dairy farm on paved road. Improvements modern, 4 ml. Lawrence \$16,500. Easy terms. Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Ks.

JACKSON CO., 320 A. owned by non-resident. Price \$45 per A. Terms. Ask for particulars. Mansfield Co., Topeka, Kan.

IMMEDIATE possession. Highly improved 400 A. farm. Two sets improvements. Bargain price. Mansfield Brothers, Ottawa, Kan.

LEVEL HALF SECTION, 6 miles from Colby, one-third of 200 acres of crop goes to purchaser, 6 room house, well, windmill and other buildings, \$41 per acre. Reasonable terms. Garvey Land Co., Colby, Kan.

160 ACRES, 2 1/2 miles from McPherson, best wheat country in Kansas. McPherson has two colleges, good high school. Farm has barn, outbuildings, well, pump, good house and land is all tillable. Address Owner, Box 809, McPherson, Kan.

A GOOD FARM at a sacrifice in Logan Co. 640 A. 8 ml. to 2 markets, 2 everlasting wells, 240 acres cult. all level as a floor. Improvements worth \$6,000. Has produced 66 bu. wheat, 50 bu. oats, 60 bu. barley, and 50 bu. corn. Price \$20,000. \$7,000 cash. J. K. Fink, Owner, Monument, Kan.

CROP PAYMENTS—I want a few reliable farmers to work my Kansas and Colorado land. Have 8,000 acres in the WHEAT and CORN belt—1500 acres under cultivation—more to be broke this spring. Will RENT or SELL a few farms on SPRING CROP PAYMENTS. Write C. E. Mitchem (Owner), Harvard, Illinois.

FINE 1/4 SEC. Sheridan Co. land, 80 A. fine wheat, 80 A. corn, 30 feed, 8 rm. house, barn, chicken house, granary, well, windmill, supply tank, fenced and cross-fenced. All crops, 5 brood mares, 20 cattle, 200 bu. corn, 11 hogs, 400 chickens, all implements, all goes 'til July 1st, \$50 per A. Can carry \$5000. Immediate possession. H. C. Ormsbee, Owner, Dresden, Kan., Etc. 1.

\$25.00 PER ACRE

Fine wheat farm in Gray Co., Kan., 2 1/4 sections, all good land. Sections 8, 9 and W 1/4 7-24-30, seven miles N. E. Pierceville, 12 miles east Garden City, 300 acres (W wheat, 400 for corn (every other row to be ready for wheat.) Granary, well and fences; 3 miles to pavement. No trade but will carry back part of purchase price. Prefer to sell in a body but might sell section or more. Address Owner, Fred C. Young, 126 N. St. Francis, Wichita, Kan.

CANADA

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON The lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions ideal. Crop failures unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is at all times assured. Schools in these districts are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line is given at half rates to intending settlers. Prices range from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per acre with sixteen years to pay. Full information on application to E. J. Wark, Dept. 143, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

NEW MEXICO

LAND FOR SALE
Fine soil, dirt cheap. Unusual investment. Walter Winslow Smith, Farmington, New Mexico.

Pay No Advance Fee

Don't give option or tie up real estate for any kind of contract without first knowing those you are dealing with are absolutely honorable, responsible and reliable.

ARKANSAS

160 ACRES—\$350 cash, \$400 terms, partly imp. well located, good soil, many bargains. Free farm list. Ray Wilks, Mtn. Home, Ark.

IF INTERESTED in Fine Agricultural Lands in Northeast Arkansas, where crop failures are unknown, see or write F. M. Messer, Hoxie, Arkansas

40 ACRES, good improvements, some fine bottom land in alfalfa, fine timber, handy to school and church. Price \$450. Easy terms, other bargains. Baker Land Co., Mountain Home, Arkansas.

CALIFORNIA

FARMER WANTED—Industrious and ambitious, who can stock and equip state-approved 40-acre alfalfa and dairy farm near Fresno. Can purchase on 20-year time. Rare opportunity. Herman Janss, 1279 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

FORTUNES made in California by investing in small acreage near fast growing cities. If you can pay \$25 down and save \$10 per month. Send for free folder, telling about small tracts close in to Sacramento, State Capitol, fastest growing city in California. Agents wanted. Everything in Farm Lands. Geo. X. Fleming, 906 J. St. Sacramento, Cal.

COLORADO

FOR SALE—640 acres, 10 miles S. E. of La Junta, Colorado. All 3 wire fence, house, barn, chicken house, sheds, etc. Over half suitable for cultivation. Price \$5.00 per acre. Locke N. Lemert, Box 292, La Junta, Colorado.

FLORIDA

FLORIDA Land Wanted. Send full description and cash price in first letter. Vrooman Loan & Realty Co., 520 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Ks.

WANTED—Florida Land in any size tracts for cash or trade. Please state price and legal description in answering this ad. Box 258, Salina, Kan.

MISSOURI

INTERESTED in the Ozarks? Your name brings list of bargains. Box 141, Houston, Mo.

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

170 A., 80 A. cult., 30 A. bottom, 6 room house, large barn, spring, 2 ml. Awa. \$30 per acre. Terms. Jenkins & Fent, Awa, Mo.

A STEAL! 480 Acres all sheep tight a real stock and sheep ranch. Price \$10 per acre. Terms. Other bargains. Write Williams & Hawkins, Buffalo, Mo., Box 123.

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

REAL ESTATE WANTED

REASONABLY priced farms wanted from owners. Describe imp. water, crops, and give best cash price. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

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

SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you? Big list free. Berale Agency, Eldorado, Ks.

FARMS and city property for sale or exchange. Write H. C. Noll, Nevada, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE a good improved South Mo. farm. J. M. Mason, Rockport, Mo.

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

SALE OR TRADE—320 A. level well improved. Want 120 or 160 A. near High School. J. H. Moltz, Kanorado, Kan., Owner.

TRADE—SELL 135 acres Mesa County Colorado, good land, good water. Home seeker bargain. P. A. Shadow, Minden, Louisiana.

IMPROVED 160 acre Farm, near Ottawa. Will consider merchandise. Mansfield Brothers, Ottawa, Kansas

FOR SALE or Trade for Kansas Land—320 Acres irrigated land near Walla Walla, Wash. Walthall Bros., 1611 1/2 E. 13th St., Portland, Oregon.

640 ACRES, 20 miles east of Denver, Colo. Improved, good water, will sell on small payment, balance long time. Will consider some exchange. Mitchem Land Company, Galathea, Colorado.

CLEAR ARKANSAS land, near Morrilton to trade for equity in good farm Eastern Kansas or Missouri; give particulars. Mansfield Company, 1265 Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Joseph Piludski, Poland's first chief of state, on retiring from office expects to go into bee culture. Probably he has been stung so often in politics he has come to like it.

Got a Farm Painting Job?

Any farmer who has a painting job to do will find some helpful suggestions in Farmers' Bulletin 1452, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. A copy of this bulletin will be sent free to any one who requests it by addressing the department.

A knowledge of the different kinds of paint and their particular adaptability is a great advantage to the farmer who wishes to do his own work. The department has published this bulletin for the express purpose of helping farmers select the right paint for the particular job at hand. It gives directions for mixing paint, for preparing surfaces, and for applying. Full directions for making several kinds of whitewash are included also.

Painting should not be put off too long. If wood has begun to rot or iron has begun to rust, the rotting and rusting will continue after the paint has been applied. Moreover, the longer painting is delayed, the more difficult and expensive it becomes.

Mathis Has 60 Roses

L. C. Mathis, a telegraph operator on the Missouri Pacific at Ottawa, has a rose garden which contains 60 varieties.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

J. F. Larimore & Sons, Duroc breeders of Grenola, Kan., will hold a bred sow sale on Aug. 18. Plans are being made to show at the state fair and other leading shows of the state.

A. E. Ruby, Anthony, Kan., has a small but very choice herd of registered Red Poll cattle. It was his plan to start with a few good ones and gradually build up a good herd. He says the Red Poll cow has and always will be the farmers' best friend.

I. E. Knox, the veteran Poland China breeder of South Haven, Kan., got mixed up with a horse and has been confined to the house until recently. He has over 100 spring pigs nearly all by his Big Timm boar. Mr. Knox says there has been a great demand for breeding stock all spring.

For several years F. W. Dusenbury of Anthony, Kan., has been breeding registered Durocs. He says it has to get mighty bad when there is not some money in good Durocs. This year he is raising 45 pigs. His sows averaged nine saved to the sow. He has largely Sensation breeding.

H. M. Wible of Corbin, Kan., has a herd of about 50 registered Shorthorns. He uses Scotch bulls and milks 10 or 12 of the cows all the time. The best bulls are sold for breeding purposes and the others make good steers. Mr. Wible says better days are just ahead for the breeders of all kinds of pure bred cattle.

For 15 years J. D. Whitney of Anthony has been breeding registered Hereford cattle. The 1200 acre farm has been used mostly to furnish feed and hay for the cattle. The herd now numbers over 100 head. His present herd bull is a combination of variety and Fairfax breeding. The entire herd carries much anxiety blood.

Fred Stunkel, Duroc breeder located at Belle Plaine, Kan., says his best block is gone. He has about 60 spring pigs, including a litter of 10 by the grand champion Orchard Sires. About 30 fall gilts are being bred to Fred's Radio for an Aug. 20 sale. The cribs on the farm now contain over 4,000 bushels of old corn and the growing crop looks good so hogs must be raised to eat it.

F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kan., breeds registered Poland China hogs for market and to supply breeding stock to the farmers and breeders of Kansas and Oklahoma. Just now he has about 60 spring pigs including one litter by Armistice Boy. Two hundred head are being prepared for the

Aug. market at which time Mr. Wittum expects the tops to be around \$15 per hundred.

W. J. Zimmerman and his four young sons, located at South Haven, Kan., are engaged in the business of breeding registered Durocs. They have about 40 spring pigs, two litters by Gold Master. The Zimmermans feed out a big bunch for fat stock for market each year. They always get them on market at from 7 to 8 months old weighing on an average of 275 pounds. The boys are members of the pig club.

D. Wohlschlegel & Sons of Harper, Kan., have one of the leading Shorthorn herds to be found in Kansas. They have about 50 head of breeding cows most of them straight Scotch and many of them imported. Heading the herd is the imported bull Babbion Dramatist. Two hundred acres of wheat ready to cut, growing alfalfa and plenty of good pasture is in evidence on this farm devoted to the growing of better Shorthorns.

The foundation for the registered Shorthorn herd of Thos. Murphy & Sons, Corbin, Kan., was purchased 25 or 30 years ago and some of the Linwood Golden Drop blood purchased then from Col. Harris is still in the herd. Thos. Murphy, senior member of the firm, located on the farm where he still lives and continues active as 50 years ago. The big spring of water that was such an attraction then continues to flow and gives the name Spring Creek farm to what is one of the best stock farms in southern Kansas. A good herd of registered Durocs is also kept on the farm.

On her big farm just north of Anthony, Kan., Miss M. V. Stanley has been making a success of breeding registered Shorthorn cattle for more than 15 years. The farm land is

Livestock Classified Advertisements

Rate: 10 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 5 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations permitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Minimum charge, ten words. No sale advertising carried in Live Stock classified columns.

CATTLE

OLD-ESTABLISHED JERSEY HERD RICH in blood of Poggio 99th, Sybil's Gamboys and Golden Fern's Noble imported from Island of Jersey, unexcelled sires of world's record producers at the fair. Every family should have a good Jersey cow for rich milk and cream, and every farmer should have at least a few Jersey cows for steady cash income, and good Jerseys give larger net returns than cows of any other breed. For sale now: Young pure bred Jerseys, real No. 1 cream cows, some bred to freshen soon and others later, \$70 each. Tuberculin tested. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Fred Chandler, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa. (Direct above Kansas City.)

FOR PRACTICALLY PURE BRED HOLSTEIN or Guernsey dairy calves from heavy milkers, write Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

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

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS FROM high testing dams, Accredited herd. Peter Johansen, Ringsted, Ia.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALVES \$25 to \$60. State age wanted. F. Scherman, Rt. 7, Topeka, Kan.

BEFORE ORDERING GUERNSEY CALVES from anywhere, write L. Shipway, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—POLLED HEREFORD COWS, heifers, calves. W. E. Brownell, Wilsey, Ks.

RED POLLED BULLS AND HEIFERS, Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION—PREVENTION and cure positively guaranteed. Write for folder. Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Neb.

HOGS

SPOTTED POLAND BOARS, BRED GILTS, weanling pigs. Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Ks.

GOATS

FOR SALE; 2 REGISTERED SAANEN bucks and 18 Milkers. For prices and breeding write W. E. Wescott, Phillipsburg, Kan.

A Complete Dispersal



Jerseys

The Entire Herd
Sweeney
Auto School
Company

At Kansas City, Mo., Monday, June 29

Sixty-Three Head of High Class Cows, Heifers and Bulls. Twenty-one Cows with R. of M. records as high as 842 lbs. butter per year. Sons and daughters of these great cows by Susan's Fairy Lad and Eminent's Gold Raleigh. Show animals for all classes. Daughters of Eminent's Fern King, Campanile's Crown Prince, Buttercup's Oxford Eminent and other great sires. U. S. Accredited Herd. For illustrated catalog, write

B. C. SETTLES, SALES MANAGER, SAINT LOUIS, MO.
Auctioneers: H. S. Duncan, Andy James, C. N. Henry, D. Wayne Devine, Fieldman.

rented out and her share of the crops fed to the cattle. A competent herdsman takes care of the herd but Miss Stanley gives the herd her personal attention. Sales are held annually and every year the farmers of the county take a little more interest and buy better. The present herd bull Secret Robin and his get have played a very important part in every show where they have been shown. Never but once has he failed to be placed grand champion. Registered Poland Chinas are also kept on the farm. About 60 spring pigs are now on hand.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

SHELDON TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Few extra good last Sept. boars. 200 spring pigs. Breeding 40 fall and 10 spring yearling gilts for the trade, can ship any time now. Always glad to show the hogs, on the farm or at the big fairs. 500 head on hand.

DEMING RANCH

H. O. Sheldon, Head Manager.
OSWEGO, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

BRED SOWS AND GILTS

carrying the prominent bloodlines of the breed and safe to the service of the The Millionaire, the grand champion and sire of champions, for Sept. farrow. Also March boars from Register of Merit litters and sired by The Millionaire. Also trios not related and young herds. Write for terms and guarantee. CRABILL & SON, CAWKER CITY, KAN.

DUROC HOGS

Duroc Boars, Good Bone, Well Bred

125 to 200 lbs., \$20 to \$30. Pigs at weaning time priced reasonable. Write me your wants. J. E. WELER, HOLTON, KANSAS

Boys—Here is Your Chance

Reg., immuned Duroc pigs, shipped on approval, and a year to pay. Write for booklet and photographs. STANTIS BROS., Abilene, Ks.

20 Big Fall Duroc Gilts

for sale. Sired by son of Major's Great Sensation, bred to son of Silts. For Sept. and Oct. MURPHY-BROS., CORBIN, KANSAS.

THREE DUROCS FOR \$35

Boar and 2 gilts not related with pedigrees. Pr. \$27.50, one for \$15. Sensation and Pathfinder blood. F. E. PEEK & SON, Wellington, Kan.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO OWN a litter sired by one of the best Duroc boars in Kansas who sires the market topping kind? Write us about bred sows and gilts.

J. C. Long & Sons, Ellsworth, Kansas

FALL BOARS, BRED GILTS Real Herd Boar prospects, sired by Uniques Top Col., and King of Sensations. Bred gilts for June and Sept. farrow.

G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Whiteway Hampshires

Fall boars and gilts, pairs and trios not related. Priced for quick sale. Shipped on approval. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

"Chester Whites" Bred Sows

Heavy boned, large litters, fall boars \$27.50 and up. Write for circular. Alpha Womers, Diller, Neb.

AUCTIONEERS

Jas. T. McCulloch

Livestock Auctioneer, Clay Center, Ks.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

REG. HOLSTEIN BULLS

Some ready for service, high producing dams, King Segis Ragapple, and King Walker breeding. Herd federal accredited. J. A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorns ESTABLISHED 1907

Beef, Milk, Butter. Some of the most noted families. One of the largest herds. We add young breeders inselling Reg., transfer, test, crate and load free. Prices \$60 to \$125. Truck delivery.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Phone 1602, Pratt, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

MILKING SHORTHORNS

of VALUE and DISTINCTION J. B. Benedict, WYDEMER FARM, Littleton, Colo.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

2 Registered Guernsey Bull Calves

For sale two and seven months old. One Reg. Heifer and two High Grade cows. Write Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Lawrence, Kan.

GUERNSEY BULLS

For Sale—Fine, reg. Guernsey bull, 9 mo. old, Langwater—May Rose breeding. J. T. AXTELL, NEWTON, KANSAS.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson

Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Lawrence, is delighted these days with the growing popularity of Guernseys. Doctor Harbour has a nice herd of his own and has pioneered for Guernseys for years.

Dr. Miller, Kanse farm, Rossville, breeds Spotted Poland Chinas and Holsteins and says this is a combination that goes well together. He has about 60 spring pigs and the milk goes to the pigs and poultry.

There are 14,000 acres of potatoes in the Kaw Valley this season between Manhattan and Kansas City. The frost and dry weather has damaged them some but a good crop is looked for. They dig them in July and August.

C. R. Rowe, Scranton, is a good farmer and Poland China breeder that is associated with two brothers in farming and himself owns a mighty good herd of the "Big Blacks." He has about 40 spring pigs that are doing nicely.

C. H. and Lloyd Cole, North Topeka, father and son are breeders of Chester White hogs who grow them good enough to win in the big fairs. Lloyd, the junior member of the firm is the "showman" and will be out again this fall at the big fairs.

Guernseys in the national Guernsey sale at Trenton, N. J., May 14, averaged \$1167 on 75 head. The cattle were consigned by 34 breeders from 12 states and sold to 28 breeders in nine states. The sale followed the annual meeting of the American Guernsey cattle club.

The Central Colorado fair held at Colorado Springs is becoming very popular with livestock exhibitors. The Elbert county Shorthorn breeders association, one of the strong breeders organizations in eastern Colorado will exhibit a fine lot of Shorthorns there this fall. The dates are Sept. 15, 16 and 17.

J. L. Pearl, Rossville, has 85 spring pigs, registered Spotted Poland Chinas. He has a litter sired by Dr. Miller's herd boar. Good Timber, that is the best litter of pigs of any breed I have seen this season. They were farrowed March 3 and would average more than 85 pounds for the 11 pigs now at three months.

Achenbach Bros., Washington are nationally known because of their great herd of Polled Shorthorns and now the "Achenbach variety" of Brome grass is being talked about everywhere among farmers as the best. They are very successful farmers and stockmen who own a fine farm, well improved, joining Washington on the west.

In the Sni-A-Bar Shorthorn sale at Kansas City last week 50 head sold for an average of \$315. F. C. Baker, Hickman Mills, Mo., sold about 40 head the day following for an average of \$287. About half of both offerings went to Kansas buyers. The top bull and the top female in the Sni-A-Bar sale brought \$1000 respectively and the top bull in the Baker sale sold for \$625 and the top female brought \$1025.

Crabill & Son, Cawker City, have claimed Oct. 20 for their Spotted Poland China bred sow and gilt sale. Prairie Grove farm located about two miles north of Cawker City, is the home of The Millionaire, one of the outstanding sires of the Spotted Poland China breed in the west. They have about 85 spring pigs, nearly all by The Millionaire. They have nominated five litters for registry of merit and they all made the weight easily. The Crabills will be at the fairs this fall with their show herd.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By O. Wayne Devine

1407 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

The Sweeney Automobile and Electrical School Farm at Kansas City, Mo., have announced a dispersal sale of their fine herd of Jersey Cattle including the show animals of the herd.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

Aug. 4—Geo. F. Mueller, St. John, Kan.
Oct. 21—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 5—John M. Detrich, Chapman, Kan.
Nov. 8—Fred Abildgaard & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

June 15—Bourbon County Holstein Breeders, Fort Scott, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.
Oct. 1—Reynolds & Sons, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 14—J. H. Gregory, Woodston, Kan.
Oct. 20—W. H. Mott (Maplewood Farm) Herington, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

June 29—Sweeney School Herd, Kansas City, Mo. W. H. Coleman, Mgr.
Sept. 30—J. A. Edwards & Son, Leavenworth, Kan.

Ayrshire Cattle

Oct. 28—W. Bitterlin, Junction City, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

Nov. 20—W. C. Smith, Phillipsburg, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Oct. 15—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 22—Fred Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Feb. 9—E. Knox, South Haven, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

Aug. 18—J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Ks.
Aug. 20—Fred L. Stunkel, Belle Plaine, Kan.
Oct. 16—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.
Oct. 17—Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan.
Oct. 22—Fred Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Feb. 13—Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan.
Feb. 15—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 15—Chas. F. Johnson, Macksville, Kan.
March 10—A. F. Kiser, Geneseo, Kan.
March 10—Sherwood Bros., Concordia, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Feb. 3—Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan.

Chester White Hogs

Oct. 5—Ray Gould, Rexford, Kan.
Oct. 20—Crabill & Son, Cawker City, Kan.

Kansas Holstein Breeders

Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas

President, Ira Romig, Topeka Vice President, A. G. Van Horn, Sabetha
Secretary and sales manager, W. H. Mott, Herington

DIRECTORS: Geo. Appleman, Mulvane; Ira Romig, Topeka; C. L. Goodin, Derby; Walter McMurray, Darlow; Earnest Chestnut, Topeka; J. B. Fitch, Manhattan; C. W. McCoy, Valley Falls; Clem Davis, Manhattan; A. M. Davis, Hutchinson.

KING SEGIS PONTIAC

Holstein blood. All females have A. R. O. records or come direct from A. R. O. stock. Heifers for sale. Federal accredited. A. M. Davis, Hutchinson, Kan.

Holsteins That Make Good

Everything with Cow testing association records. Herd federal accredited. Inspection invited. Harold A. Pennington, Hutchinson, Kan.

Clover Leaf Holsteins

Best of blood lines. A. R. O. breeding. Homestead and Ormabys. Bull calves for sale. J. M. Leendertse, Oatville, (Sedgwick Co.,) Kan.

Young Holstein Bulls

out of high producing dams and sired by a Homestead bull of great merit. We keep only good ones. W. G. Linley & Son, Eldorado, Kansas

MEADVIEW FARM HOLSTEINS

Headed by Prospector Imperial Korndyke. Cows of King Segis breeding. Stock for sale. E. A. BROWN, PRATT, KANSAS.

Cannavale Holstein Farm

Herd bull bred by Iowa Farms. Cows have strong A. R. O. backing. Young bulls for sale. C. C. KAGARICE, DARLOW, KANSAS

12 GOOD YOUNG BULLS

"KING SEGIS" breeding with quality. Plenty production and the best lot we have ever offered. Will ship on approval with prices very low. Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kansas.

High Record Holsteins

A. R. O. cows up to 20,733 milk, 805 butter. Young herd bulls for sale. J. C. DULANEY, UDALL, KANSAS.

SNOOK'S HOLSTEINS

King Segis and Holstein breeding. Strong A. R. O. backing. Stock for sale. HARRY A. SNOOK, WINFIELD, KAN.

The Largest Holsteins

bred in our herd. Developed from small foundation and use of high record bulls. Stock for sale. C. G. LOYD, VALLEY CENTER, KANSAS

HIGH PRODUCING HOLSTEINS

Herd bull close up in breeding to KING OF THE PONTIACS. Farm adjoins town. Inspection invited. R. C. GREEN, ELDORADO, KANSAS

STATE RECORD HOLSTEINS

Have bred registered Holsteins longer than any other breeder now living in Kansas. Have produced state champ. cows. Bulls for sale. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kansas.

MULVANE HOMESTEADS

The following breeders all in Mulvane territory, have herds strong in Homestead blood. Every herd federal accredited.

HEIFERS FOR SALE

Few high producing fresh heifers, out of A. R. O. dams. GEO. B. APPLEMAN, MULVANE, KAN.

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE

Out of high producing cows, none better. Bred in every way fit to head good herds. B. R. GOSNEY, MULVANE, KANSAS.

COWS AND HEIFERS

for sale, bred to Canary Paul Anna Homestead. Good ones. GEORGE BRADFIELD, DERBY, KAN.

Bulls Ready For Service

Out of high record dams, sired by King Korndyke Homestead. Also females all ages. HIGH BROS., DERBY, KANSAS.

HOMESTEAD HOLSTEINS

combining quality, true type, large size and high production. MARK ABILDGAARD, MULVANE, KAN.

Goodin Holstein Farm

We feature the blood of King Korndyke Homestead. Few choice heifers for sale. GOODIN BROS., DEBBY, KANSAS.

YUNGMEYER HOLSTEIN FARMS

Our Jr. Herd sire is bro. in blood to the 34 lb. Kan. butterfat champion. When around Mulvane see us. Yungmeyer Bros., Wichita, Kan., RFD 6.

HOMESTEAD HOLSTEINS

A. R. O. breeding, glad to show what we have any time. C. L. Somers, Wichita, Kansas, R. F. D. 6.

King Segis Bred Cows

for sale, bred to a son of the 34 lb. Kansas champ. butterfat cow. Ask the Mulvane boys where our farm is. A. C. CLINE, ROSE HILL, KANSAS.

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Two year olds, good size, light color, strong in Homestead breeding and priced to make room. Reynolds & Sons, Lawrence, Kan.

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