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# KANSAS FARMER

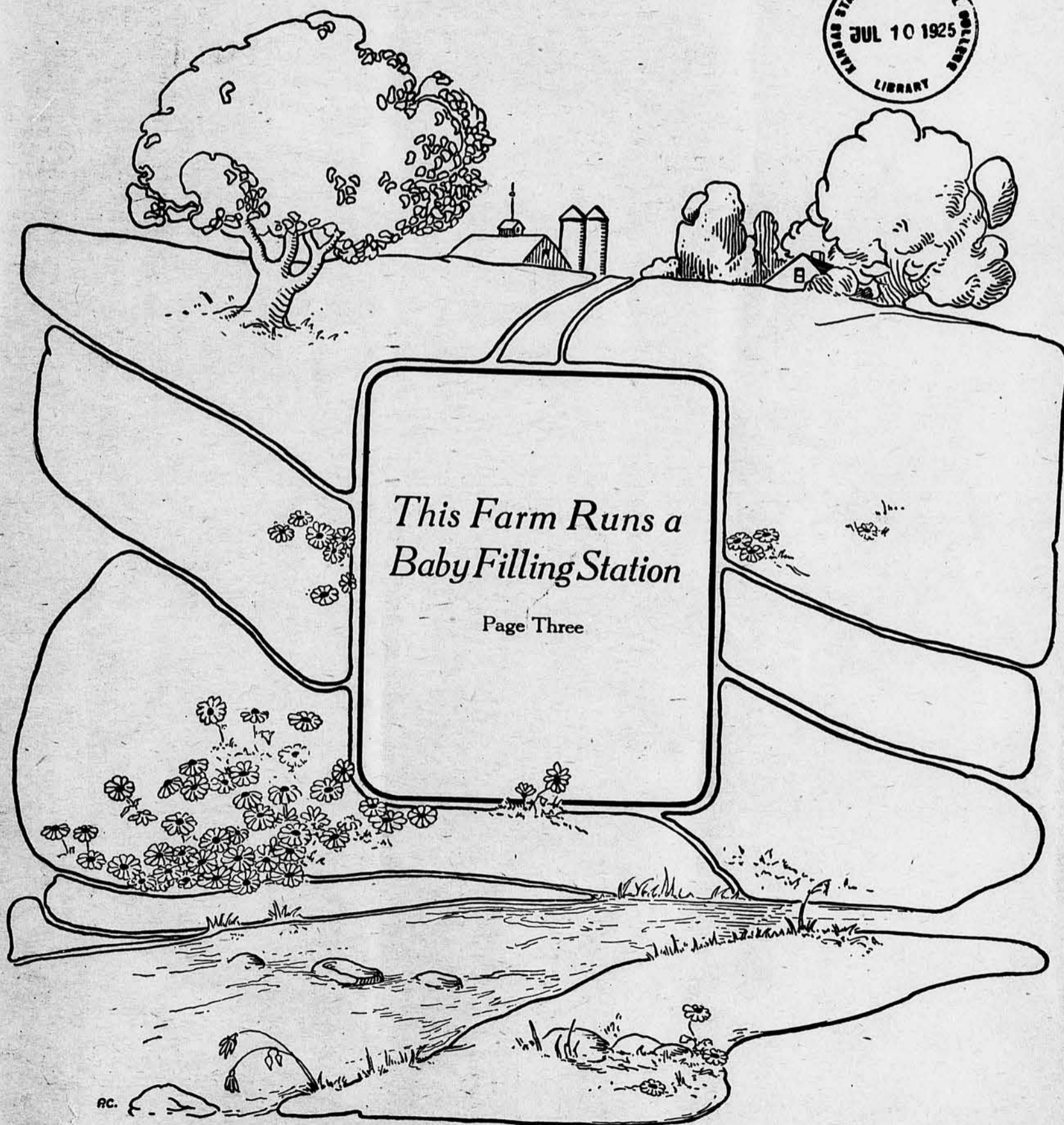
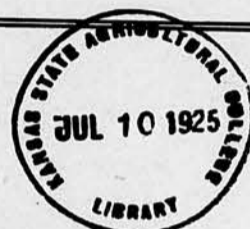
AND

## MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 63

July 11, 1925

Number 28





## A new service to car owners

—the “film of protection” for every part of your car

**T**HOUSANDS of motorists have already discovered that the new complete Veedol Lubrication Service gives their cars a new ease of operation, a new freedom from repair bills—and a greater second hand value. You, too, can enjoy these definite benefits if you let the Veedol “film of protection” safeguard every part of your car.

\* \* \*

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3. **Transmission and differential**—Also have the lubricant level in your transmission and differential checked, and, if necessary, replenished with Veedol Super Gear or Heavy Duty Gear Lubricant. After every 2,000 to 3,000 miles of operation, have your transmission and differential cleaned out and refilled with these lubricants.

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# VEEDOL

New complete  
LUBRICATION SERVICE

## Work Horses Are on Grass!

When Harvest Comes the Tractor “Does the Heavy” at Jayhawker Farm

BY HARLEY HATCH

**O**UR little 10-20 tractor provides the very best power for the grain binder. An 8-foot binder makes just about a 50 per cent load, and under those conditions a tractor will run 24 hours a day and seven days a week. When harvest begins we turn our six work horses out to pasture; that leaves us few chores and there is no changing of teams and no animals suffering from the heat. We are fortunate in this harvest; not once did we have any trouble with the binder, and not once did the tractor balk. Two boys ran the outfit; a 14-year-old managed the tractor and one 11 years old ran the binder. A brother who lives on a nearby farm has a boy who has rigged up lines with which he drives their tractor hitched to a binder just as one would drive horses; this saves one hand but keeps the driver busy watching everything. It seems the combine is the coming way to harvest in the main wheat belt, but it will never do here; our wheat in many seasons would not stand up until it got dry enough to cut with a combine. The straw here grows too tall, and often it is too soft and weak to stand a moment longer than it has to. Soft wheat has a much stronger, stiffer straw, and for that reason is largely raised on the bottoms.

### Better Watch it Close

Good judges say a tractor is not justified on any farm where it does not displace several horses. I will go further and say that it will not prove profitable unless one has the knack of handling the machine; it must be watched closely and kept in good order. The boy who ran the tractor in harvest this year grew up with it, and he takes pride in keeping it in fine running condition. There are two tractors on this farm, both little 10-20's. One has been run seven seasons, and is still in good condition; I don't know how long the other has run for we bought it as a “used tractor” more than three years ago, paying about 30 per cent of the cost of a new one for it. That tractor, too, is in good condition, and is the one which has just cut 90 acres of grain without missing a beat. By having these two tractors we manage to get along with but six horses on this 500-acre farm, 200 acres of which is plow land. The writer does not run either of these tractors; he is too old to learn new tricks, and prefers to handle a team, but there is no question but what a tractor is a paying piece of machinery if one will but take the right kind of care of it.

### Cheaper Than Horses?

As to the cost of operation of a tractor as compared with horses, I will say that if one pays no more for his machine than we did for ours, and has no larger repair bill, the tractor is a cheaper source of power than horses, especially this year when corn is \$1 a bushel and oats 55 cents. Early in the game we learned one lesson, and it was that one cannot run long on cheap oil. Even the best oil must be changed often. One can buy tractor oil today as low as 50 cents a gallon, and some men buy it who think all oil is alike. Experience has brought us round to using oil made for airplanes; it costs at retail in small lots something like \$1.25 a gallon; we buy it by the barrel and get it for less, and find it the cheapest oil we can buy. We now use it on all farm machinery, and I can note that since we began its use we have far less wear on harvesting machinery than when we used common machine oil costing 50 cents a gallon.

### Cheaper to Rent, Maybe?

I get an average of one or two letters every week asking about farm land in this section, and especially about the chances for renting a good farm. Good farms for rent are very scarce. Such farms usually are “spoke for” a year or more ahead by men on the ground. It seems strange to me that with farming as unprofitable as

it is said to be, virtually every farm for rent in this part of the state is taken a year ahead. This condition is due, to some extent, to the common idea that it is cheaper to rent than to buy a farm and pay taxes and interest. There is something to this contention, especially in years of low prices or short crops. But those who figure in that way forget how much value the owner of a farm can add to it by his own labor; he can repair and paint and straighten up the buildings, stretch up the fences, clear out the weeds and clean up generally, and in this way add \$10 or \$15 to the value of every acre if he wishes to sell. But by the time he has cleaned up his run-down farm and got it all “shipshape and Bristol fashion,” as they used to say back in New England, the chances are he will not care to sell. There are lots worse places in which to live than a good, well cared for farm home.

### Not Many Fat Cattle

Stock buyers are riding the roads these days, looking up cattle fat enough to go to market off the grass. I imagine they are finding less of this class of stock than they have for years. For one thing, one finds much more dairy stock than he used to, especially near the towns and, however profitable the dairy cow may be, there are few men who will claim she makes first class beef. Dairy stock are all right when used for the purpose they are intended, but that purpose is not to mix up with Herefords or Shorthorns and be classed as beef stock. There will be plenty of grass fat stuff on the market a little later when the run starts from the Flint Hills, and for that reason it may pay well to sell off anything good enough to bring a fair price today. It has been our experience that cattle sold off grass in June or July bring enough more a hundred to make up for all the gain they may make in weight. Most cattlemen have been finding it hard going for the last four years; my guess now would be—and one man's guess is as good as another's—that for the next five years cattle are going to look like mighty good property, or at least as good as anything the farm produces.

### Good Crop of Oats

The wheat harvest was a short one here as compared with former years; five years ago this county had out 65,000 acres of wheat; this year there are but 13,000 acres to harvest. I can sometimes tell within a few bushels of what wheat will make to the acre, but this year I am not guessing. On this farm, at least, the straw is not just what it should be; last year wheat straw was big and stiff and had a fine golden color. This year the straw is weak and floppy and looks too white to suit me. From this I judge that our 1925 crop of wheat is not going to make us rich. Oats are uniformly good the county over, and the acreage is the largest I ever saw grown in Coffey county. The spring was favorable for oats, and they stood well, making a thick stand. The growth was not tall, but the heads are filled down to the last grain.

### Pig Crop Short

The number of sows which farrowed this spring in 11 corn belt states is about 20 per cent below the number which farrowed in 1924, according to a preliminary tabulation of the pig survey made in June by the United States Department of Agriculture. The number of pigs saved, however, is only about 11 per cent fewer, owing to more favorable weather conditions during March and April and to the greater care inspired by higher prices for hogs. The number of sows bred for fall farrow is reported to be 98 per cent of the number that actually farrowed last fall.

It seems that France might learn from Germany that she can't flat her way out of financial difficulties.

# This Farm Runs a Baby Feeding Station

By M. N. Beeler

**H**ARRY MUIR and his wife have turned their farm, north of Salina, into a baby feeding plant. They did it last August and for nearly a year have been specializing in modified milk for babies. They've got the most interesting job in the country and one of the most helpful farms.

Since they started their plant they have helped some 25 or 30 babies to get safely on whole milk, cereals and other things that babies should have. Now they are preparing the daily menu for upward of 40 infants in Salina.

The idea originated with Mrs. Muir. She had to bottle feed her own two youngsters. Then she had specialized in dietetics at Kansas State Agricultural College and had spent some time in the World War as a hospital dietitian. Her father had been responsible for the pure milk movement, a charity work, in St. Louis, wherein clean milk was provided for needy children, and her brother had started a similar movement in Kansas City. It was only natural therefore that she should think of babies in connection with the output of an Ayrshire herd which her husband maintained. Milk prices in Salina were not high enough to give a return that she considered satisfactory. By feeding babies she could boost the returns of the herd, make use of her training and, still better, be of service in getting the newest generation started in life.

Muir has constructed a new dairy barn that is cleaner than the average kitchen. The stable when the cows are afield looks as if it had never been used. It is well ventilated and lighted, equipped with concrete floors, mangers, gutters and home-made wood stanchions. The milking is done with an electric milker, the air pump of which is mounted overhead on a 2 by 4 scantling.

The cows face the barn walls and the milking machine pump support is hung by each end on a rack just back of the cows. Muir milks one cow on each side of the alley at a time. This is an

advantage over milking two on the same side because the second or even third cow can be milked on one side with his arrangement while a heavy producer is being finished on the other.

But this isn't a story about barn equipment. It's about babies and their daily fare. At one end of the barn is Mrs. Muir's laboratory, which corresponds to the milk room of an ordinary dairy. Here the milk is put thru the usual processes of straining and cooling. It is bottled in quarts. Then Mrs.



Here is Mrs. Muir and Husband Harry, the Dietitian and Dairyman Combination That Keeps 40 Salina Babies Happy, Growing and Growing

Muir begins her modification processes. She has standard formulas which fit most cases, but many of the babies must have special preparations. Some may need more protein than others and some less fat. In starting a youngster on cow's milk it usually is necessary to make the feeding about half distilled or boiled water. Barley gruel is one of the favorite additions in the way of carbohydrates. Sometimes other products are added. The effort in general is to duplicate as nearly as possible the mother's milk, but in cases where nutrition difficulties have developed a greater modification is necessary.

Mrs. Muir likes to take over the feeding of the child before the mother has tried everything in the way of baby foods. In that way disturbances can be avoided and the proper diet can be worked out before the baby

is completely upset. In some cases that is not possible for many of her subjects have already developed trouble before they are turned over to her for feeding.

Muir keeps in close touch with birth records in Salina and solicits the job of feeding from the parents. Three doctors in Salina are recommending the Muir service where their patients are having trouble. Mrs. Muir, in taking over a case, makes a record of the child's history and if necessary confers with its doctor. She makes an effort to see every one of the babies twice a week. Then her husband reports on their condition every morning after he returns from his route.

This job is one of the most fascinating that Muir has. He likes to hear about the babies and the mothers like to tell him about them. It delays deliveries and makes him late in getting back to his other duties but that doesn't matter. Talking about the youngsters he is helping to feed is part of his business.

Enough feedings to last 24 hours are delivered every morning. Those for babies under 3 months are put in quarter pint milk bottles and those for babies between 3 months and the age at which they go on whole milk are placed in half pint bottles. The bottles are carefully sterilized, filled with the special preparation required for the individual and sealed with an ordinary cap. Then a specially prepared paper is fastened over the cap and upper portion of the bottle with a rubber band. The bottle tops are just the right size to fit the wide mouthed rubber nipple, and since the bottles contain just the proper amount for one feeding, all the mother needs do is sterilize the nipples and attach them.

(Continued on Page 22)



These Babies Thrive On Muir's Modified Ayrshire Fare

Like the Ayrshire Kitchen? It's Just as Clean as it Looks, Too. Imagine Planting Shrubbery Around a Cow Shed and Landscaping a Barnlot! But That's Not Foolishness. Milk Can be no Better Than Its Source

## Sidestepping a Wheat Crop Failure

**W**HEAT failure has spoiled more dispositions and ruined more bank accounts than any other farm debacle. It makes the farmer kick his dog and abuse the family cow. It makes merchants discourteous to traveling salesmen and inspires cuss words from bankers. It is Kansas' greatest worry.

Yet no specific against wheat failure has been devised. Scientists have sweated over the problem in the hope of discovering a cure—and have found here and there a factor within the control of mankind that will eliminate a few of the destroyers which attack the crop. Gradually the number of reliable preventives is increasing, and properly applied they lessen the hazards of wheat growing.

Good seed is a recognized requisite to a good crop, yet hundreds of farmers sow mixed or adulterated seed every year. Thousands of acres of wheat in Pratt, Reno, Stafford and adjoining counties will give a lower return this year because they are infested with rye. Foreign grains may not affect the yield, but they lower the price. In some fields it is difficult to discover whether the farmer intended to raise wheat or rye. Charles H. Stinson, Pratt county agent, has been responsible for a clean wheat campaign, and in the communities where farm bureau members are numerous the effects are noticeable.

### Some Cures Established

Adapted varieties are another aid against failure. Turkey is the standard of the hard winter wheats in Kansas and it is a good producer. But many cases the seed has become so mixed with other varieties and grains that it is often more something else than Turkey. Kanred is the new variety. It is nothing more than a pure strain Turkey, selected for high yielding and good milling qualities. Some antiquated millers still object to Kanred, but they are unable to distinguish unless the farmer confesses. They contend that it will not make the good flour their trade demands, but unbiased tests have proved that it will. Blackhall is a high yielder in some sections of the state, but there is still a question about its winter hardiness and its milling qualities. Harvest Queen and some of the other soft wheats are adap-

table to some areas in the eastern third of Kansas.

Clay county farmers experienced a practical wheat failure this year, altho they did a better job of seedbed preparation than ever before. Now they are preparing to capitalize on that failure by introducing 20,000 or more bushels of pure seed of adapted varieties. Most of this wheat will be Turkey for the richer lands and Kanred for the upland. Some Blackhall will be used. This project, in the opinion of C. R. Jaccard, county agent, should improve both the quality and yield of Clay county wheat. Probably a larger acreage of wheat in that county will be planted to pure seed of adapted varieties this fall than ever before. An effort will be made to have farmers who grow their own seed swap it for the pure seed.

Smut is another obstacle to wheat profits. The territory around Dresden is this year heavily infested. This means a loss not only in yield but a loss in price on that harvested. Millers must buy smutty wheat at a big discount to cover the cost of preparing it for grinding. Clay county farmers will get some of their Turkey seed from that vicinity, but they proposed to inspect it in the field and also to treat it for smut.

Formaldehyde has long been the standard control for smut, but the copper carbonate dust method is rapidly supplanting it because it affords more effective control, is easier to apply, does not injure the seed, can be given any time during the year and the wheat may be stored until planting time without danger of heating or the necessity for drying, and because there is no danger of over treating. Instructions for controlling smut by this method can be had by applying to the local county agent or the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Albert Weaver, Bird City, one of the most constructive wheat growers in Kansas, has treated his seed wheat to control smut for 15 or 20 years. The disease never takes a toll of his wheat. He likewise uses seed from a selected field, devoid of mixtures and foreign plants.

He also is careful of his soil fertility. By summer fallowing and control of weeds he is able to maintain high yields. The fertility problem is growing more acute in the eastern half of the state every year. Kansas State Agricultural College has

been conducting experiments in managing wheat that follows alfalfa. Last year the college grew wheat on land that had been in alfalfa one year, and it made 49.27 bushels that tested 60½ pounds and ran 12.4 per cent protein. Wheat which followed wheat made 43.2 bushels that tested 55.5 pounds and contained 10.7 per cent protein. The two plots were just 3 feet apart. Fertility added by one year of alfalfa paid in three ways—a better yield, a higher test weight and a larger protein content. Both the weight and protein content affect price.

Culture experiments indicate that wheat land should be plowed before August 15, and the sooner after harvest the better. July plowing usually gives 10 bushels more an acre than September plowing. Rotations containing legumes, corn and wheat have resulted in a 7-bushel average increase in wheat over continuous wheat in a 15-year period. Wheat on matured land has averaged 22 bushels an acre, while that on untreated soil made 15 bushels.

### Fire and Frost for Bugs

Difficulties have been encountered in making observations on tillage methods at Manhattan because of the inability to grow wheat continuously for a long time. One plot had to be abandoned after 12 years and another in seven years because disease took the wheat. This is a warning to continuous wheat farmers. Diseases reported in South Central Kansas this year probably have their origin in wheat sick land.

Chinch bug damage to wheat can be eliminated only by control methods practiced in the fall. Summer barriers and gas attacks can be used effectively in keeping bugs from migrating from wheat and other small grain fields into corn, but burning in the fall of the waste places where they winter will eliminate most of the damage to all crops.

Hessian fly has caused serious damage to wheat this year. College tests have indicated the safe date for planting. In the vicinity of Manhattan that date is about the last of September or first of October. Earlier seeding is likely to result in serious fly infestation, and later seeding results in yield slumps.

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

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Advertising orders, changes in copy, or orders to  
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## KANSAS FARMER

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

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One dollar a year in Kansas and Colorado.  
All other states \$2 a year

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

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your advertisement in Kansas Farmer."

**A** READER thinks the earthquake which shook Santa Barbara will give California a black eye. There is where the reader is mistaken. It will take much more than one earthquake to give California a black eye. If earthquakes could ruin California it would have been done years ago, for they have been common along the Pacific Coast since long before the state became a part of the American Union. The folks will build up Santa Barbara and make it a better town than it was before.

Personally I do not care to live in a country where earthquakes are common, but I have a great admiration for the nerve of the Californians who cannot be discouraged by any sort of calamity. Within two years Santa Barbara will be rebuilt, and within five years the inhabitants will be ready to swear that there never was an earthquake. They may acknowledge that the earth trembled a little, but only enough to give residents a pleasant thrill. If there should be an earthquake in California that would open up a hole big enough to swallow three or four large towns, inside of five years the California boomers would fill the cavity and swear that there had never been any towns there in the first place.

A few weeks ago an alleged scientist announced that he had discovered the laws which govern the weather and could forecast it with accuracy for several years. If that bird had been content with that general statement and not made any forecasts he might have gotten away with it, but he made the mistake of undertaking to tell us what kind of weather we were to have this summer. He said it was to be an unusually cold summer, so cool that we would hardly have an opportunity to use our B. V. D's. What is more he actually worked some people into paying him for his advance information. He is in the same class as these interpreters of prophecy who can tell you just what Daniel meant and just when the world is going to smash. The fact that they have never made a good guess yet does not discourage them, and I suppose the fact that instead of being a very cool summer, this has so far been above the average in temperature, will not discourage this weather prognosticator.

Student—No, I do not agree with Virgil who declared "Facilis est descensus Avernus," which being translated means "The road to hell is easy." The road to hell is very difficult. It is easier to do right than wrong. Nothing has done the world more harm perhaps than this old fiction that it is easy and pleasant to raise hell and do wrong.

Now people have different ideas about what is right and wrong. There are people, not quite so many now as formerly, who seem to think that in order to be good you must be miserable. In the back of the heads of these people is really the desire to be devilish, but they are afraid. The incentive to right conduct in their case is fear. They insist that the flesh must be crucified, that all our natural desires must be repressed. Of course that theory does make right living hard and difficult, but that is because it is unnatural. I insist that the natural impulse of the child who has been unspoiled is to be generous, kind and joyous.

It is easier and far more satisfactory to be fair and decent than to be selfish and vile. It is easier to laugh than to scold. It is easier to be good natured and obliging than to be grouchy and unaccommodating. No my dear young man, the road to hell is not easy; there are countless thousands who can testify to that bitter truth.

I do not want you to be a good man in order that after you are dead you may enjoy eternal bliss, nor because you fear the consequences of an evil life after you are dead. Be clean, decent, kind, honest, cheerful and obliging because that kind of life will pay big dividends while you live, and you need not worry about what may happen to you after you are dead.

## Life Was Simple Then

**I**S IT true," asks a reader, "that every man is the architect of his own fortune?" No, it is not true. But perhaps in the old times, when individualism counted for more than it does now, it may have been largely the case. The other day I was talking to a man along in the sixties, who had spent his boyhood in Iowa, in a rural community. He said that in his community unemployment was unknown. Folks did not make a great deal of money, but every man capable of work was certain of a job. Cloth was made either on

## Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

hand looms or at local woolen mills. Hides were converted into leather at home tanneries, and the boots and shoes were made by local shoemakers. It required very little capital to go into business as a manufacturer on a small scale.

Land was rich, abundant and cheap. The tools a farmer used were made by either the local blacksmith or wagon maker, and he traded farm products for the supplies needed. There was not much money, and there was little in circulation. But there were few debts. Mortgages were almost unknown, if for no other reason than that land has so little value that it probably would have



been hard to borrow much money on it. Mortgage companies were almost unknown. If a farmer managed to get a hundred dollars ahead he probably lent it to a neighbor taking his personal note.

Under such conditions every man was very largely the architect of his own fortune. If he was industrious and frugal he could succeed in a moderate way, and that was about all any man could do under such conditions.

But with the development of machinery and modern transportation it is no longer true. Our civilization is becoming more and more complex; the individual cannot hope to compete with the highly organized and capitalized business. The old hand loom no longer makes cloth; the shoemaker has become merely a repairer of shoes made by the great factory. The old-time wagonmaker is only a memory confined to men who have passed middle life. The old local tannery has long ago been abandoned; the old time woolen mill passed years ago.

It takes a good deal of capital now to buy and stock a farm. The majority of men must necessarily depend on employment by corporations over which they have no control. More and more men must take orders from others; they are no longer independent business men, controlling their own time and capital. If they accumulate money they must invest it for the most part where it is used by others. Individual talent and initiative still count, and no doubt always will, but more and more we are bound by environment and circumstances over which we have comparatively little control.

Very often factories are established that employ many men and women. For a time they prosper.

The persons employed, depending on the supposed stability of the plant, may build or buy homes and invest their surplus earnings in other property which they have every reason to believe will yield them a steady and permanent income. Economic conditions over which these employees have no control destroys the business of the factory and it closes down, perhaps permanently. Not only is the source of income of the employee cut off, but as the value of property in the town depended on the factory, when it quits the property in the town becomes practically worthless. These employees, thrown suddenly out of employment, are the victims of circumstances. They are not the architects of their own fortunes, for that implies that if they fail it is thru their own fault.

## Incomes Are Larger Now

**W**HETHER the old times were better than these is a question, open to argument, and considerable can be said on both sides. Certainly people, on the average, have greater incomes. As a rule they do not work as long hours or as hard as their fathers and grandfathers did. There are many more things to enjoy now than then. Streets and houses are far better lighted and more comfortable. Streets and roads are better paved. The means of travel are far more speedy and comfortable; the opportunities for education are vastly greater; the people live longer. Community health is better; people probably are better dressed and fed, altho that may be disputed.

But existence for the average human being is more precarious; he is less independent and more subject to the control of others. He is swept along by forces he does not understand and which he cannot control. As the opportunities for enjoyment increase, desire to participate increases in like proportion, and the temptation to acquire by methods of dubious honesty grows greater. Success by speculation and by questionable method excites the envy of the less successful, and as the possessors of unearned wealth flaunt it in the faces of the poor a feeling of bitterness is engendered against society and an economic and political order which seems to permit if not encourage such injustice.

"Virtue brings its own reward" sounds well, but it is likely to fall on unappreciative ears when the hearer finds that out of the earnings of honest industry he is hardly able to feed, clothe and educate his family, to say nothing of saving a competence for old age, while he sees men and women who never, so far as he can discern, have rendered any honest service for what they have, living in idle luxury. So on the whole I do not know whether the present age is an improvement on the past, but one thing is reasonably certain; the old days will never return. There may be and I hope will be a better adjustment of present conditions so there will be more justice and a more even distribution of the good things of life, but old days of individual independence are gone never to return.

## Cause of the World-War

**W**RITING from Lindsborg, Charles Fern says that in 1910 Bishop Gervon Scheele, of Wosby Gottland, visited Dr. Alfred Bergin in Lindsborg. I called, asking him to take a letter from me to the king on the finances of Sweden. In this letter I called attention to the fact that Sweden only increased its national wealth 2 1/2 per cent a year after the people were fed, clothed and housed.

"The bishop said 'The King knows that.' 'That's good,' I said, 'but what can he do?'"

"Nothing," said the bishop, "but Kaiser Frederic, who is a friend of mine, is trying to form a coalition between the reigning houses of Europe to counteract the influence of international capital."

"The Bank of England, owned and controlled by private parties—did actually control the finances of the world. It was their influence that the kaiser was undermining. This is and was the actual cause of the war. Now we can understand Lord Gray when he says, 'England cannot stand by and let France fight alone.' He also said that Germany was very strong. He admits by this statement alone France must have been defeated. Germany would have controlled the English Channel, crossed it and become the master of London. The kaiser would have looted the Bank of England, and thus would have become the master of finance in the world. This is exactly what would have happened if the United States had not intervened."

"We in America did not save democracy by joining in the World War, but we saved the world from the Junkers, which is a grand thing. What we now need to understand is that we saved England in the first place and France in the second place, and the world from Junkers."

This is a rather new slant on the causes of the World War. Whether Mr. Ferm's opinion is correct I cannot say.

### High Yields at Winfield

IT IS so common to say that a publicly managed institution is necessarily inefficient and extravagant, if not actually corrupt, that a great many persons believe it, without any investigation as to whether the statement is true. I want you to read a story of the comparative efficiency of privately managed farms and a state farm.

In this story I propose to give the state owned farm the worst of it so far as comparisons are concerned. Near Winfield is the State Training School for Feeble Minded Children. This farm contains 422 acres, of which 200 are tillable. All but about 100 acres of the tillable land is made up of small patches between the hills. One hundred acres is bottom land with a gumbo soil, which at times is difficult to cultivate, but when in condition is very fertile. The soil aside from the plow land is a rough upland, made up of hill tops and sides with rock in most places within 2 or 3 inches of the surface, and in many places coming to the top. This rough land, totaling 222 acres, is unfit for anything but pasture, and much of it nearly worthless for even that.

The bottom land is subjected to overflow, which makes it rather unreliable. In 1923 a flood practically ruined the crops there. I give these facts to show that on the whole this would not be considered a particularly desirable place; there are thousands of farms in Kansas that are much better.

Now what has the state done with this farm in production?

Let us take the good with the bad, or if you want to put it the other way, the bad with the good. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the earnings of the farm were \$8,865.39; that was not a good year, but I doubt if there was a privately owned farm in the state of this size and of the same kind of land that made so good a showing.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, the crop earnings were \$17,022. For the year ending June 30, 1921, the gross earnings were \$19,489. For the fiscal year 1922 they were \$18,659. In 1923 the crops on the bottom land were practically ruined by flood, but at that the farm earned \$13,899.

### Average Was \$37 an Acre

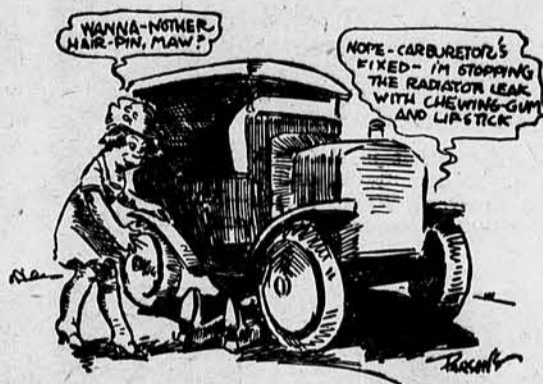
THE average earnings for these five years were \$37 an acre, including the worthless land with the productive. All the work on the farm was done by the inmates, who are supposed to be imbeciles and therefore not the most efficient helpers. They were directed by not to exceed at any time four state employees drawing salaries of from \$40 to \$60 a month and their board.

Now let us compare this with the acre production in the best agricultural states. According to

the United States Department of Agriculture, in 1922 the number of acres cultivated in Kansas was 22,746,000, and the total value of crops produced was \$289,609,000, an average of \$12.80 an acre. That same year the state farm, counting good, bad and worthless land all together, produced \$18,659, or an average for the whole number of acres of \$44.21 an acre, or considerably more than 3½ times the returns from the average cultivated acre of the state.

Iowa, generally recognized as one of the great agricultural states, in 1922 had in cultivation 21,706,000 acres. The value of the agricultural products of the state was \$454,787,000, an average of \$20.95 an acre, as against \$44.21 an acre on the Kansas state operated farm. In Illinois, another great agricultural state, the average value of crops an acre of the land in cultivation was \$20.10; less than half that of the Kansas farm including the rough, worthless land.

The cultivators of New York have the advantage of the best market in the world, and furthermore have gone in for intensive farming to a large extent, such as dairying, poultry raising and truck gardening. Naturally one would suppose that the average value of products an acre in the



Empire state would be much higher than that of the Kansas owned and operated farm, but the fact is that the 8,926,000 acres of land cultivated there yielded an average of \$31 an acre as against \$44.21 of the Kansas state farm.

Approximately one-third the total area of Kansas is cultivated. In giving the value of crop products the many millions of acres of prairie, that have never been cultivated but which yield a great deal of pasture, are not counted as lands in cultivation. If all the rocky and almost worthless pasture land on the Winfield state farm had been deducted from this estimate the average acre yield would be more than doubled.

### Cook is a Good Farmer

THERE are several interesting things to be noted in this story; the first is that the state is fortunate in having a competent superintendent. Wylie Cook was a successful farmer in Southeast Kansas before he went into politics. He takes fully as much pride in this state farm as he would if it were his own. In the second place

he seems to have been fortunate in having four or five competent helpers in charge of the feeble minded boys who do the work of cultivating the land and caring for the stock. I don't know how he manages to get competent help for the small wages paid is a marvel to me. The third interesting fact is that these feeble minded inmates under constant direction make pretty good hands. The fourth is the conclusion that if the state, with the help of feeble minded boys and men, can make a farm, less than half of which can be cultivated, yield more than 3½ times as much an acre as the average cultivated acre of the state, more than twice as much as the average cultivated acre in the immensely rich agricultural state of Iowa, and 1½ times as much an acre as the intensively cultivated lands of New York, there must be marvelous undeveloped agricultural resources in the United States. With proper cultivation the output of the agricultural lands of the United States might easily be trebled.

### Kansas Weather

MRS. CRESSIE ZIRKLE of Garden City wipes the perspiration from her face and then works off the following on her typewriter. There are lines in which the meter seems to me to be a bit catterwampus, but there is a certain fervency about it that appeals to me. So here it is:

It's very queer in Kansas,  
The racket folks do make  
About the change of seasons,  
And the weather they must take.

The pioneers speak of yester years,  
Identical the same;  
While young Kansas prophets,  
Declare none like this ever came.

Then gardeners and farmers,  
Begin that quavering yell,  
Why, some say, that this is the darndest season,  
Outside ten miles of hell.

But since we are well acquainted,  
With all the works of God;  
We know his brand of weather beats,  
Any made by human hands—a rod.

### Court Action is Required

My sister's husband divorced her and married again. If he should die without making a will, there being no children, how would his estate be divided?

M. N.

Unless there was some order of the court made at the time of the divorce proceedings which would effect the disposition of his estate at his death, if he had no children his estate would go to his surviving wife. If he has children and leaves no will it would be divided between his surviving wife and his surviving children or their descendants. His divorced wife would get no part of his estate unless there was an order of the court granting the divorce to that effect.

### At 21 Years in Kansas

I would like to know how old a boy has to be in Kansas before he can marry without his parents' consent.

F. C. N.

Twenty-one years.

# Jardine Gets the Goods on Wheat Pit

JESSE Y. LIVERMORE of New York, Wall Street speculator and grain-market gambler, frankly admits he sold more than 50 million bushels of wheat when he didn't own any, during the "bear" raid which wrecked the wheat market and demoralized the milling and grain trade last spring.

Secretary Jardine's investigation of the Chicago Board of Trade and the 52-cent break in the market price of wheat in April, under authority given him by the Capper-Tincher Act, is getting results.

It was to stop just such manipulation as Livermore's short-selling of 50 million bushels of wheat, which hadn't even a grain of actual wheat behind it and was intended merely to beat down the price of the real product, that the so-called anti-grain-gambling law was enacted. The law was as strong as could be passed at the time it was enacted, but has proved only negatively effective.

Even President Coolidge and Secretary Hoover and Secretary Jardine have reached the conclusion that gambling in food products has become such an evil that, if the Chicago Board of Trade does not set its house in order before December 1, it will be necessary for the Government to act. And Secretary Jardine has given the board fair warning what to expect.

Mr. Livermore's expose of his own records and books shows that he "sold" more than 50 million bushels of wheat between January and April, when the big break in the market came. During his successful drive to break the market, his operation on peak days exceeded 5 million bushels a day, he makes known to the Federal investigators. On several days Mr. Livermore's records show he was "short" about 10 million bushels.

When one man, owning not a single bushel of wheat and not in the grain business as a dealer or exporter, sells 50 million bushels on the market—as much or more wheat as the average state grows in a year—it seems to me we need no fur-

ther proof of the viciousness of the practice of "short-selling," nor of its evil effect. What wonder that both millers and farmers have lost confidence in the market and that they do not propose to be victims of this evil any longer.

I am not surprised that the Washington correspondent of the New York Post reports the President, Secretary Hoover and Secretary Jardine are convinced that the law of supply and demand cannot operate under such conditions, and that the grain market, which is supposed to reflect supply and demand, cannot be normal under such influences.

Publication of the Livermore expose leads even this conservative newspaper, a paper which has defended the exchanges, to publish in its news columns that a clean-up of the Chicago Board of Trade by the board itself is imperative, if the Chicago pit would anticipate the enactment of necessary reforms by Congress and the Administration.

The assertion sometimes made that short-selling is of benefit to the market is a commission-house myth.

The great objection to short-selling is that it creates an artificial supply of grain, and usually at a time when the market needs it least. A big professional speculator can, and frequently does, supply a million or several million bushels of artificial wheat in the pit, without a moment's notice. It is no defense to say that the short sale must be bought back, for it will be bought back under changed conditions of the market.

Selling short is selling for a decline. The big manipulator, without owning enough wheat to fill a 15-cent package of breakfast food, sells millions of bushels of wheat he hasn't got, depresses the market, buys an equal amount at the lower price and pockets the difference, the profits amounting to thousands or millions as the case may be. At such times the market goes crazy,

and most legitimate trading stops until there is a readjustment on something like a supply-and-demand basis.

In the "bear" markets of last February and March, short-selling started the declines. The declines ran into stop-loss orders, and the selling-out of "long" accounts caused additional weakness. This explains the breaks in prices of 9 cents and 15 cents on certain days, the almost daily fluctuations of 5 cents and 6 cents and a total breaking down of market values approximating 60 cents.

Furthermore, professional short-selling, except in the case of a very short crop here or abroad, is heavy during the months of the viest crop movement. When the farmer's crop is being marketed in large volume and the elevators are hedging their purchases of cash grain by selling in the futures market, the professional speculator is selling short and an artificial supply is thrown upon the market at a time when the supply of actual grain is heaviest. Then the over-burdened market sags still farther, and the grain-grower is defrauded of his honest due.

The professionals buy back their short sales before any stringency in the supply begins. Therefore, when they "buy" it back the price is but slightly affected, and the grower as slightly benefited. As a price-maker so-called bad news is more potent than good news.

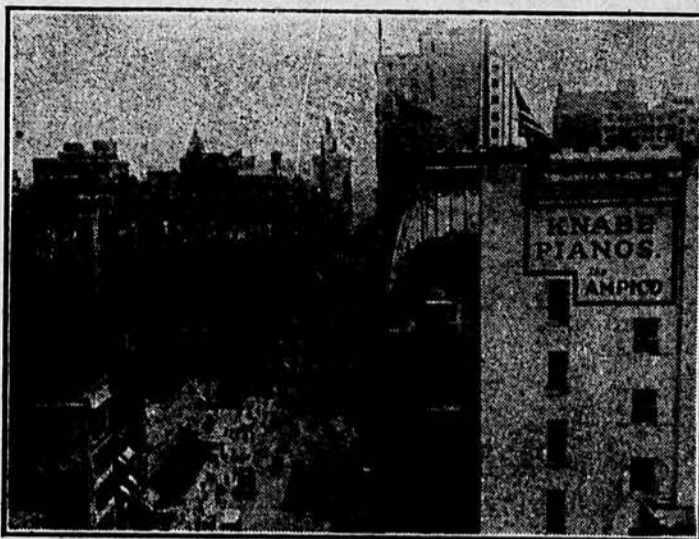
The statement that short-selling is beneficial to the market is a commission-house myth. Short-selling is a market wrecker, is vastly demoralizing to the milling industry, to production, to the actual business of the market for which markets are supposed to exist, and must be stopped.

Arthur Capper

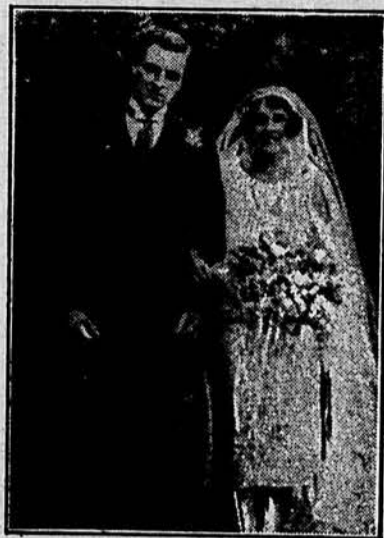
# World Events in Pictures



Governor Nellie T. Ross, Wyoming, Taking Down the Bar Bearing the Name of Her State at the Official Opening of Yellowstone National Park for the 53rd Year



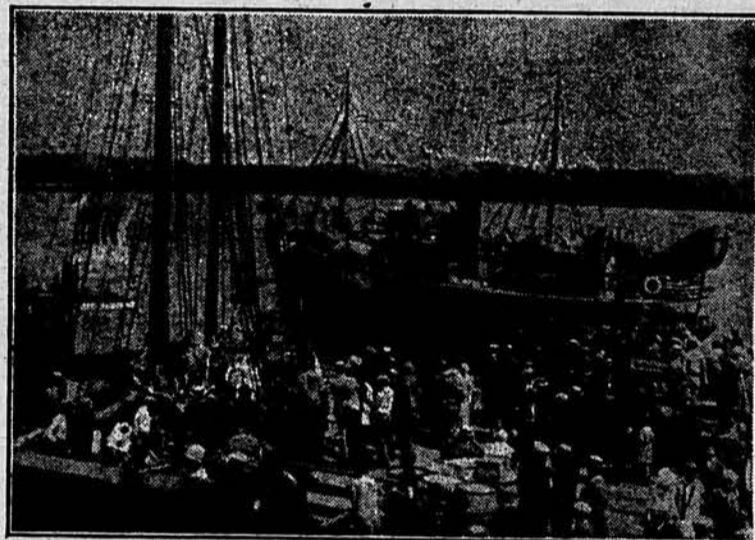
The Thoroughfare That is the Talk of Every Town, City and Hamlet in the United States, and in Most of Europe, as Well. The Avenue Everyone Wants to See—Fifth Avenue, New York City. Its Traffic is Heaviest in U. S. and Probably in the World.



Mr. and Mrs. Francis Grover Cleveland, Who Were Married Recently at Princeton, N. J. Mr. Cleveland is the Son of the Late President Grover Cleveland



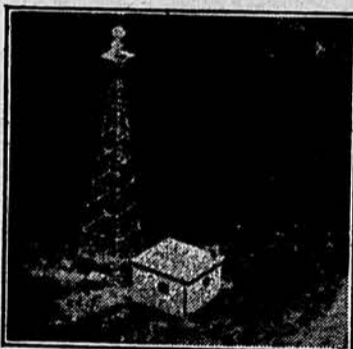
Ambassador di Martino of Italy and Mario Alberti, Banker of Italy, Met Debt Commission in Washington to Discuss Refunding of Italy's Debt to U. S. From Left, Seated, Senator Smoot, G. B. Winston, Augusto Rosso, Italian Embassy; Romeo Angaloni, Mario Alberti, Ambassador di Martino, Mr. Kellogg and Secretary Mellon



Amid Enthusiastic Farewells the MacMillan National Geographic Polar Expedition Sailed from Wiscasset, Maine, on Exploration Trip of Far North. A Group of Children Released Thousands of Gaily Colored Toy Balloons Which Drifted Out to Sea. "The Peary" Here is Seen Leaving the Dock. Note Naval Planes Stored on After-Deck



Mrs. Robert M. LaFollette, Widow of the Radical Senator from Wisconsin. There Has Developed Quite a Movement in Wisconsin for Mrs. LaFollette to Succeed Her Dead Husband in the Senate.



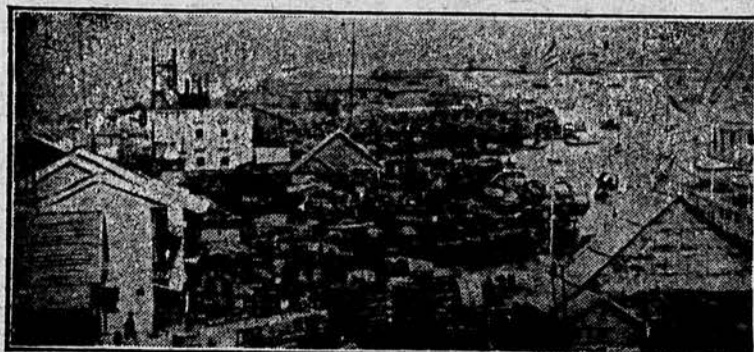
Air Mail Service Has 20 Beacons in a Distance of 30 Miles. Here is One of Them at an Altitude of About 2,000 Feet



Marshal Joffre's Condition Took a Sudden Turn for the Worse Recently and it is Feared the Old Warrior is Fighting His Last Battle. He is 73 Years Old



Five Citizens of Dayton, Tenn., Met with W. J. Bryan in Atlanta, Ga., Recently to Discuss the Possibilities of the Prosecution at the Trial of John T. Scopes, Indicted for Teaching Evolution. From Left, S. Hicks, J. G. McKenzie, William J. Bryan, H. E. Hicks, Harry M. Lawrence and Wallace E. Haggard



Typical River Scene in Canton, China, Center of Disturbances That Have Been Causing Many a Troubled Moment for the Powers That Own Concessions in China. Practically Half a Million People in This City Live on River Boats. Whole Families Are Born, Live and Die on Board These Boats, Never Spending a Night on Shore Except on a Visit

# What Does Your Fat Cost?

**C**OW testing shows that the feed cost of butterfat is 15 to 20 cents a pound in the A. B. Williams & Sons herd. What does your fat cost? The Williams Ayrshire herd has been in the Reno County Test Association since it was organized. They have continued testing because the organization supplies information necessary to the intelligent conduct of their business.

"Persistence pays in testing," said Fred Williams, one of the sons. "We intend to stay with the association just as long as it will stay with us. The records not only show us what our costs are but they enable us to do a better job of selecting and mating. Records also are a big advantage in selling surplus breeding stock. I am confident we have received enough more for several head of cattle to pay the cost of testing the whole herd during the time we have been in the association."

"It is necessary to give all the cows a fair trial before condemning any of them. Sometimes a cow will make a poor showing one year, but will do well the next. That's why it isn't safe to take one year's work in the association as a guide in culling the herd."

The Williams herd serves as a stabilizer for other farm operations. It pays current expenses for operating their 240 acres and provides a reserve when wheat fails.

"We are growing about the same acreage of wheat as we did before we got the Ayrshires," said Fred, "but now when we get a crop we do not need to turn the proceeds over for groceries. Our herd not only pays its own way and meets our labor and living expenses but it has been returning \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year in sales of surplus purebreds."

## Farmers Large Users of Power

**T**HE American farmer ranks next to the railroads and leads both the manufacturing and mining industries in the use of power. Sixty per cent of the power utilized on farms is produced by animals. Tractors account for nearly 17 per cent, motor trucks about 4 per cent, stationary engines 12.5 per cent, windmills a little more than 1 per cent, and electrical installations 5.5 per cent.

Of the power consumed about 70 per cent is for draft work and 30 per cent for stationary or belt work. More power is used for plowing than for any other farm operation, almost 16 per cent of the total being used for this purpose, while road hauling is second with 15 per cent. Other draft operations requiring relatively large amounts of power are hauling about the farm, 7.5 per cent; fitting the ground for planting, 6.3 per cent; cultivating, 6.3 per cent; haying, 5.6 per cent; harvesting, 5 per cent; and planting and seeding, 2.5 per cent. Of the stationary work, threshing leads in the amount of power used, with pumping for irrigation and drainage ranking second.

The use of this power together with labor saving machinery has greatly benefited the American farmer. The average farm worker now cares for three times as many acres of crops as did the worker of 75 years ago.

## To Oust Scrub Wheat

**S**CRUB wheat is on the run in Clay county, all because of a near wheat failure there this year. The trouble arose not from bad seed but from lack of moisture during the germination and fall growing season. Clay county farmers did a better job of preparing for wheat last fall than they have ever done. C. R. Jaccard, county extension agent, has estimated that 75 per cent of the land was plowed before August 15, and that 80 per cent was sowed after the fly free date. But wheat can't grow without moisture.

When it appeared last spring that Mother Nature had intervened to prevent an extensive harvest, the Clay County Farm Bureau undertook a good seed wheat program. It would be necessary, bureau officials decided, to obtain wheat for the next crop from some source outside the county—and since that was the case they determined to make the new start right by supplying all farmers who would co-operate with pure strains of two or three standard varieties. They proposed to determine the amount of seed required and then to send committees to the fields where the right varieties could be

had and inspect the wheat in the fields. This would insure pure strains, freedom from mixtures with soft wheats, rye, weeds, smut and other diseases.

A seed wheat committee has been organized from representatives of the different interests concerned with wheat production and marketing. Frank Todd, Oak Hill, and Will Mable, Green, are the farmer members; H. H. Starkweather and V. P. Campbell, Clay Center, represent the seed men of the county; and Frank Oberg, Clay Center, and Henry Myers, Wakefield, are banker members. C. R. Jaccard, county agent, also is on the committee. Approximately 20,000 bushels will be required. Most of the farmers are expected to specify Kanred and Turkey, altho a few may request Blackbull. Turkey seems to be the best wheat for the more fertile Clay county soils, while Kanred is the best yielder on the thinner soils where it will not fall down. The committee plans to have the seed shipped to local elevators from which it will be distributed.

## David Friday is Happy

**A**MONG scientific "friends of the farmer" Dr. David Friday holds high rank. A year ago he predicted a notable advance in wheat and corn prices. This week he addressed the National Asso-



Let's "Obey That Impulse"

ciation of Credit Men and was as optimistic as ever. Hogs will sell for \$15 this summer, according to Dr. Friday, and wheat's average price will not be below \$1.75. While cattle are "the darkest spot in the picture," he predicts good prices within six months, due to the high price of pork. A steady increase for some years in agricultural prices, with a consequent stimulation of production, is Dr. Friday's long-time forecast. Compared with 1896, prices for agricultural products have increased 70 per cent against 50 per cent for other commodities, he reports. But 1896 was a mighty discouraging time for agriculture.

## Factors in Government Economies

**F**OUR years of the federal budget system have demonstrated that it is all it was cracked up to be as a means of economies, and President Coolidge awards it all the credit due to it for what has been accomplished. In these four years expenses of the Federal Government have been reduced from 5,116 million dollars to 3,035 million, more than 2 billion dollars being lopped off. Meantime the public debt also has been brought down from 23,977 million dollars to 20,551 millions, a debt reduction of almost 3½ billion dollars.

The New York Tribune refers to it as "this magnificent work." So far as reduction of debt is concerned it is the people who have done "magnificent work." It is their taxes produced from their incomes that have not only paid the sinking fund item of the budget but poured in surplus after surplus over budget requirements, these successive

surpluses having been applied to the extinction of the public debt.

President Coolidge does not overlook what the people have done; on the contrary, it is them he is thinking of in demanding still further budget retrenchments. Next year's expenditures must be held down, he advises, to 3 billion dollars. Such economies the President asserts, in detail of complaints that economies "hurt business," are the thing business most needs. Nothing hurts it so much as excessive expense of government. It is the people's money that runs government, the President reminds critics, and it is the people, taxpayers, who are entitled to strict economy and accounting of public revenues. The less they are required to pay, the more they will have for their own uses. But excessive taxes go deeper and are in fact a fundamental item in the conduct of every business. Government economies leave more money with the people and at the same time enable capital to produce at reduced expense and consequently for lower prices, which stimulate purchases and consumption.

In continuing his drive for greater economies the President gives the credit to Congress that is coming to it for its part in the record of reduced Government expense. It is not often that a good word is heard for Congress, and it is all the more to the President's credit that he says it in this connection. Congress enacted the budget law. And not once but several times in these four years of budget operation the appropriations of Congress have been under the budget estimates. Much of the credit for reduced taxes belongs in fact, to Congress. The opposition to the budget plan in the first place was not in Congress but in the departments of administration, and here has been located also the opposition to reduced estimates every year that the budget has been in operation.

Neither the President nor Congress alone could effect the economies that have been made nor those President Coolidge demands for the next two years. But Congress and the President in co-operation have been very successful in bringing down federal costs of government.

## Prizes for Grade Lambs

**L**AMBS out of grade range ewes by purebred rams of any breed have been given a carlot classification at the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, November 28 to December 5. The ewes must have grazed the range in 1924, west of 98 degrees longitude, but there are no restrictions on where the lambs may have been fed or on the rations they will have received. The lambs must have been dropped on or after February 1, 1925.

Prizes will be \$250, \$100, \$75, \$50 and \$25 for the best five carloads exhibited in this new class. John Clay, president of the exposition, will offer \$250 for the grand champion carload of sheep and Armour & Company, Swift & Company and Wilson & Company will give \$50 apiece to be divided \$75, \$50 and \$25 between the three next best carloads.

## Manure Boosts Crop Yields

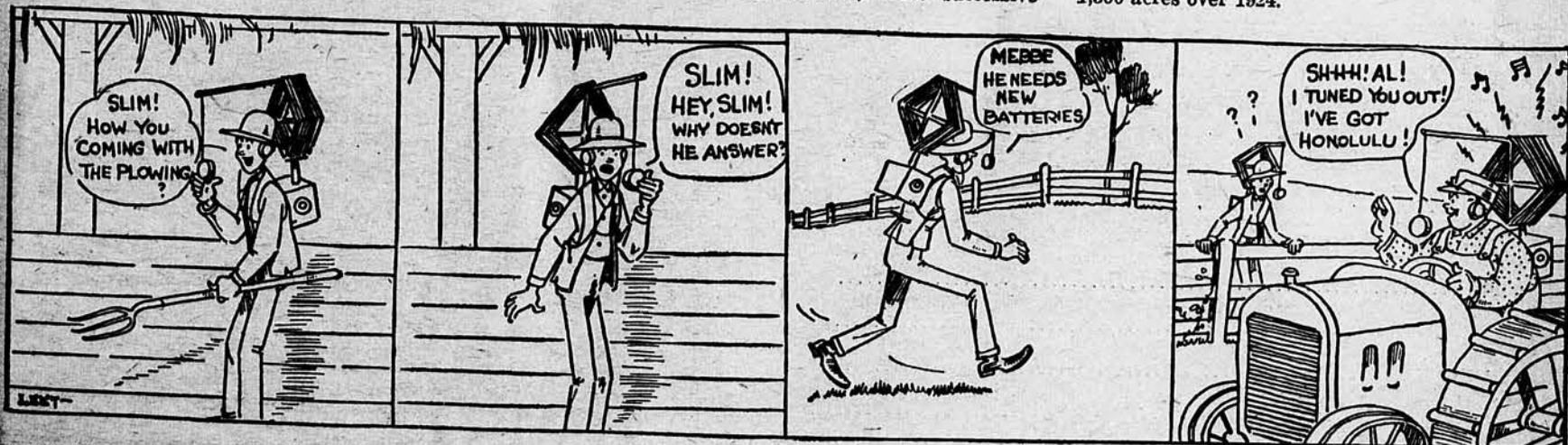
**M**ANURE applied to corn at the rate of 2½ tons an acre annually has increased yields an average of 7 bushels in a 15-year period at the Kansas State Agricultural College. The same increase has been obtained from applying manure to wheat. Five tons applied every three years has made alfalfa average 1,000 pounds more an acre, and 5 tons of manure with ¼ ton of ground limestone an acre has given 1,400 pounds more hay than untreated land. Acid phosphate is the only commercial fertilizer that has paid in the Manhattan tests, and that only on wheat and alfalfa.

## Has a Private Zoo

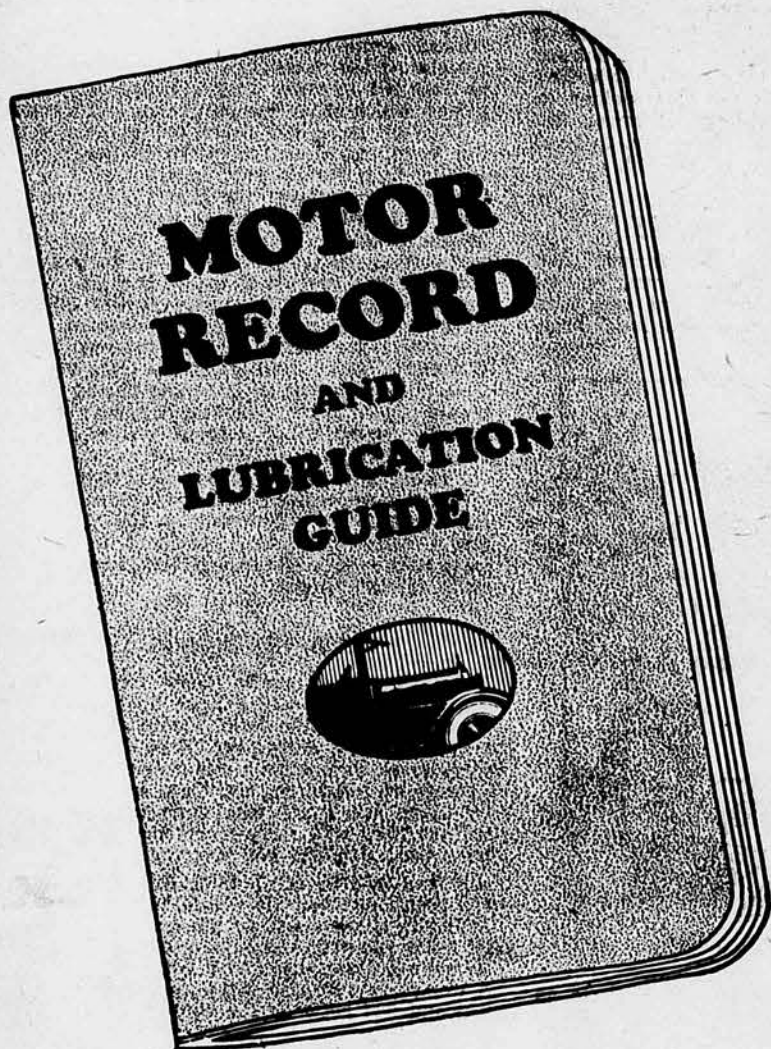
**G**EORGE FRIDDELL of Robinson has an enclosure of several acres which contains two moose, several deer, both plain and spotted, and two buffalo. In a small lake are many fish, and three kinds of wild geese.

## 10,500 Acres of Sugar Beets

**T**HERE are 10,500 acres of sugar beets in the Garden City district this year, an increase of 1,500 acres over 1924.



# FREE TO MOTORISTS



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The Cities Service MOTOR RECORD and Lubrication Guide Book shown here in actual size makes it easy for you to keep automobile, truck and tractor records that will reveal money-saving facts. Contains special ruled forms for motor lubrication record, gasoline purchases and mileage; greasing, tire, tube and battery records; repair and replacement expenses, accessory purchases; insurance record, miscellaneous expenses, etc. Also gives a simple, effective method for reducing your motor depreciation and repairs materially. Invaluable to thrifty motorists. Mail the coupon now.

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## The Regeneration of Four Corners

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

BY THE time that Mary Kennedy had appeared in public again a noticeable change in her father had been evident. He had surprised his neighbors by appearing at a business meeting of the board of directors and asked to be allowed to take stock in the Farmers' Mutual Aid Society. There had been no apology for past opposition, no promise of future helpfulness. "Reckon as how it's proving a good thing to make money for you folks, no reason why it shouldn't for me," Kennedy had remarked. The directors were glad to let it go at that. With the volume of business which Kennedy controlled he could be a tremendous factor in the infant society's success. Nor did he fail to throw the power of his buying and selling as well as to advance money for loans. With the impetus given to the work of the "Mutual Aid" the farmers of Four Corners began to control the shipping of livestock, produce and grain, to handle a high per cent of the incoming necessities for their farms. And altho they bought in bulk from their local merchants largely, stock buyers and other middlemen began to feel the pinch of organized effort which deprived them of what before had been fat profits provided at the cost of sweat and toil. With the coming of this condition hatred against Four Corners and its leadership sprang into life. "We'll have to get that damned March out of the country," announced Ike Boone, who had waxed fat as a stock buyer, "or these fool farmers will be handling all their own business." His companions, grain dealers, produce buyers and commission men called in from the city to confer regarding the situation, agreed. Shrewd students of the lives of rural citizens, they knew what the vital spark of leadership meant to James March's associates. And so the word was passed. "Get something on March," was the slogan of the middlemen.

The new school building had been completed and dedicated with a rousing mass meeting in which the entire country 'round about participated. Ever in the background, March had seen that his friends got the greater meed of credit, and it was Ernest James who on behalf of the school board replied to the flattering words of praise spoken by the country school superintendent. But when, after expressing his appreciation and the pride of the community in its achievement, James had concluded with, "But there is not one of us here tonight but knows to whom Four Corners is indebted, not

only for this building but for the march of progress which we fondly hope has but begun. I am going to present this man to you, the superintendent of our Sunday School, a young man of whom we are proud and love. James March, stand up." There was a tumult of cheering and cries of "Speech! Speech!" But James March, with tear-wet eyes, stood for a moment, bowed and sat down again. In the room, tho, was one who thru the eyes of love glorified the "hired man" with a shining glance of pride. And meeting that glance James March felt that never again would he be outcast and wanderer.

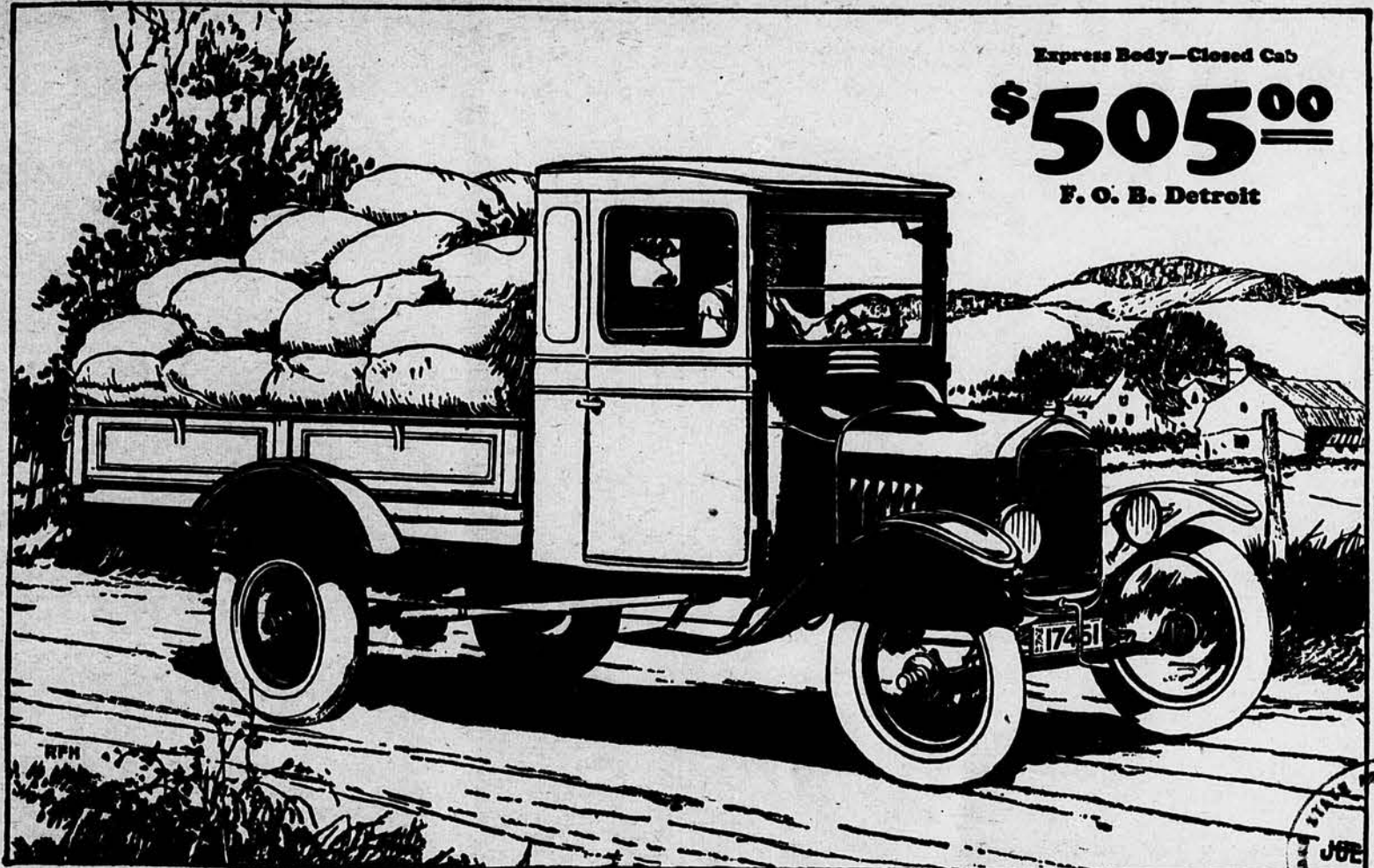
### A Minister, Too?

With ample room in the well equipped basement for services, the folks of Four Corners began to talk again the advisability of employing a minister. As ever, however, road conditions a large part of the year made this impracticable. The Sunday School had grown to include not only the children of Four Corners district but of those adjoining. Came, too, the grownups, many of them drawn largely by the few moments of comment upon the lesson topic given by the superintendent every Sabbath morn. In that short and simple service James March had revealed a depth of thought and an eloquence of speech which even the most crude could realize was far beyond the earnest effort of the local clergy. One morning when the superintendent had given a vivid portrayal of Christ's compassionate spirit the audience would not hear to dismissal. "Go on, go on," they cried, and March as one inspired had pictured the gentle Jesus as one who stood with them in that room. As in closing he led the song, "And He walks with me and He talks with me," the "presence" seemed very near. Without the usual friendly exchange of neighborhood gossip the worshippers filed out and, still silent, drove home. No greater tribute can be paid to any speaker, and James March, standing with rapt face and eyes of the spirit looking upon unseen things, knew that God had, indeed, been in that room. Nor was he surprised when a committee waited upon him at the Jennings home and asked him to "break the bread of life" to the community.

Old Abner James was the spokesman, and he pled earnestly with his young friend. Protestations that he was unknown, that his residence was not permanent, that his past if re-

(Continued on Page 10)

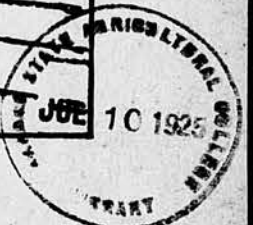




Express Body—Closed Cab

**\$505<sup>00</sup>**

F. O. B. Detroit



A load of hogs taken twelve miles to market by old methods shrunk fifty pounds in weight and the journey took an entire day.

With the Ford truck the round trip was completed in a few hours, the hogs marketed with negligible shrinkage.

At \$12.00 per hundredweight the added profit for hogs on this trip was \$6.00, and at a minimum of \$1.00 per hour for his time, the farmer saved at least \$5.00.

It doesn't take many trips at \$11.00 extra profit per trip to pay for a Ford truck.

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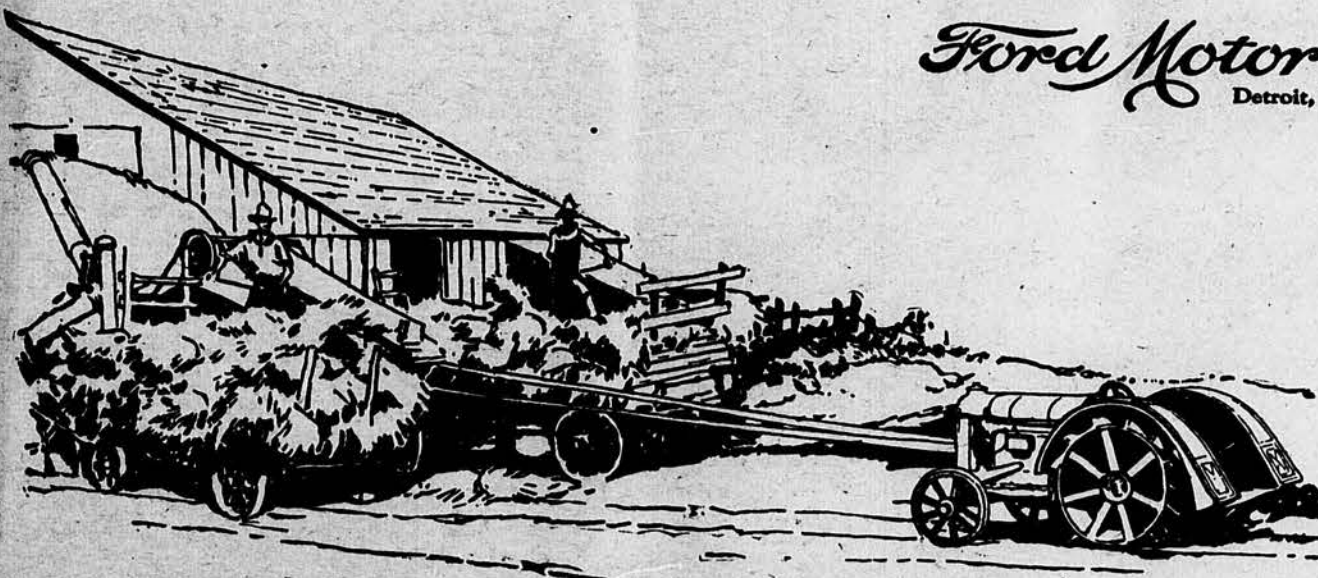
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## The Regeneration of Four Corners

(Continued from Page 8)

vealed might show he was unfit for the high calling of even a layman-pastor, were unavailing. "We know you," said Grandsire James, "not as you may have been but as you now are. Your life here has been clean and Godly, we have entrusted to your care in the Sunday School our children, our most precious possessions. Minister you may never have been, we are not asking you to reveal the past unless you so will, but we know that here 'never man spake as he.' Break the bread for us, my son. We have hungered for it."

"You have done much but this will be your greatest service to the community. I am old," and there was a touch of pathos in his old friend's voice, "I have not long to stay. Show us the Christ that we may walk with Him." So it came that, refusing the compensation offered which would have equaled his monthly wage, he who had come to the community a ragged wanderer, to stay over for a season that he might pay a debt of hate, clothed now in humility became the representative of the lowly Nazarene.

### "I Never Will Forget"

Altho no longer was there open hostility on the part of Jacob Kennedy, neither had there been any outward indication that his attitude toward the "hired man" had changed. Spring had merged into summer again, and with the frequent lawn socials of Sunday School and farmer society, James March and Mary Kennedy found greater opportunity for meeting. But since that day when holding her half-conscious form in his arms, James March had declared his love and the response had been a declaration of abiding faith and affection, no word of love had passed between them. If Mary felt hurt she did not disclose it. At their first meeting after she had recovered from her injuries Mary had tried to express her gratitude. "I did only as any other man would have done," March had reminded her. "It was my good fortune to be at hand."

But Mary would not be rebuffed. There was a hint of the passion of that danger-fraught moment when she said, "I never will forget it. Never, never." Then softly, "Once you asked me if I would be true. Would you have me untrue to a memory?"

But if this was invitation, March would have none of it. "What does your father think?" he had said with seeming abruptness.

There was pain in Mary's eyes as she said slowly, "He does not like

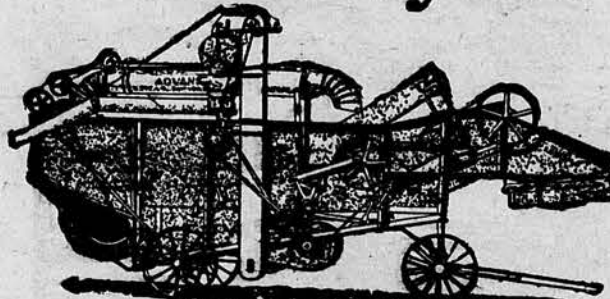
you yet, James, but he is not bitter toward you now. Father is a proud man, but if you would go to him, I believe he would be your friend. And there is something beside what you did for me that has changed his attitude. Oh, if you could but be friends." With bowed head, March had walked away. Could he abase himself as One who had commanded that the "other cheek" be turned had done? Again as he stood in his room at night, James March looked across the fields of Jacob Kennedy and prayed that he be shown the right pathway.

Community life ebbed and flowed about the new school building. It was the recognized community center, and hardly a night nor a Sunday when meetings were held that folks did not wonder how they "ever got along without it." Musical talent had proved abundant, and March was leader of an orchestra with a membership that ranged in age from Grandsire James in his late seventies to little Emily James in her early teens. What a joy it was to tired farm folk to hear the string music as they gathered for weekly social gatherings, what an inspiration as the orchestra led the song service in Sunday School! With the coming of Jacob Kennedy into the fold, for he now had begun to attend the "Mutual Aid" meetings, the last vestige of factional enmity had been removed. And step by step James March was building commodity organizations within the "Mutual Aid," realizing that thru integral groups whose interests were akin, better work could be accomplished, and the parent organization strengthened as a whole. Which marked another important epoch in the development of Four Corners.

### Better Eggs Resulted

Notable things often are accomplished by the "Ladies' Aid." This important adjunct to every rural church organization had come into being with the beginning of church service, but unlike the average society which must contribute much to the support of the pastor there was little financial obligation. It functioned under the imposing title of the "Four Corners Ladies' Aid and Benevolent Society," its membership including almost every matron in the community. Sarah Johnson, uneducated but hard-headed and practical, as president had welded her group into a force for community betterment, and every member was a shareholder in the "Mutual Aid." James March had asked for opportunity to confer with the women folks, and in introducing him, Mrs. Johnson had remarked, "I don't see as how a man can tell us much, but as Brother March is a sort of a preacher I reckon we'll let him have his say."

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But within five minutes the "hired man" had the close attention of his hearers. And as Hiram Gale had done once before, President Johnson struck the table for emphasis and announced, "Land sakes! Why didn't we never think of that before? Let's do it." And when women folks agree to do anything it is as good as done.

Briefly, James March had explained to the farm women of Four Corners that thru process of standardization and prompt shipment of their poultry products a far better price could be obtained. "I have here," and March held out a letter, "an offer from our state department of agriculture which agrees to send an expert who will demonstrate how to grade the eggs for color and uniformity. And here," he held up another letter, "is the promise of a big commission firm in Weiden City to pay five cents a dozen above the local market price for every dozen of standardized eggs shipped the year around. When you have established a reputation for quality goods and adopted a trade name that is well known they will pay more. Here you have represented the poultry producers of our community, all of whom also are members of the 'Mutual Aid.' My suggestion is that you make this a definite part of your marketing program, co-operating with the newly formed dairy league which is shipping cream. One truck can gather up the entire shipment, saving expense and time. It will mean a fair profit now, and in time it should mean many thousands of dollars that you would not otherwise have had. If a man is permitted to make a motion," and March smiled, "I move you, Madame President, that the 'Better Egg Circle' be formed."

#### Husbands Didn't Laugh Then

Within a month the Egg Circle was shipping every surplus egg produced in the Four Corners neighborhood, and the monthly check which came back, to be prorated among the women folks after expense had been met, was enough to gladden the heart of every Ladies' Aid member. "Everfresh Infertile Eggs" was the trade name adopted, and "Pa" Rooster had been banished to crow alone until breeding time came again. Then with his selected harem he would be penned. No longer did the over-worked housewife "swap" her poultry products for household necessities, taking what was offered, paying what was asked, but with increasing independence paid cash at the stores or bought thru the community group, as had become the almost universal practice in supplying general needs. Once every month Four Corners was visited by agricultural experts from the state college, and farmers who had sneered at "book learning" began to pluck a leaf from the book of knowledge which first had been opened by their wives. So unconsciously farming methods of the whole community were influenced. Husbands who had laughed at their women folks for "foolin' around with chickens" began to pay respectful attention to the monthly check.

More and more as the weeks went by James March came to feel that here was home. Again had his farming operations been successful and in addition to a substantial payment upon the farm mortgage, Mrs. Jennings was planning to remodel the residence. Grouped around the table one night the three were discussing plans, and Mother Jennings, deploring his crowded quarters, had said, "This will be your room, James. Big and light, where you can read or write and where the boys can come to visit you."

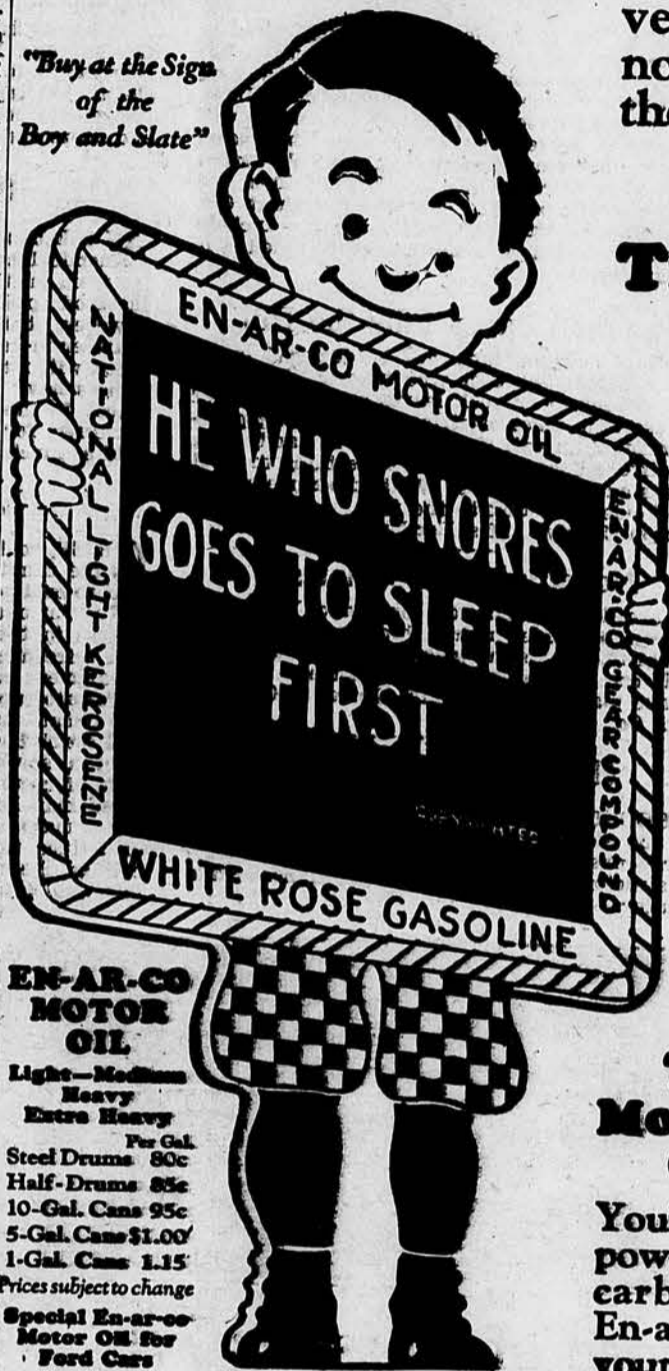
March had made no comment. Why, he was beginning to ask himself, should he not continue to drift upon the placid waters of this friendly neighborhood? Here was home, friendship, opportunity for achievement. A baseball team had been organized which, as the result of March's coaching, had decisively defeated every team in the county, including the "town boys" of Kirksdale, the county seat. If anything had been lacking to weld Four Corners into a fighting unit that job had turned the trick. "Call us pumpkin huskers again, will you?" Big Ed Atkins had yelled, recalling memories of other games. "Put that 10 to 2 score in your pipe and smoke it. Three cheers for Jim March!" They had been given with a will. Again March had sensed the warm thrill of comradeship. And now with the coming of autumn days there was to be basketball in the school basement, with

(Continued on Page 17)

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# Hot, But We Must Have Food

By Mrs. R. G. Armstrong

**T**HE question of eating is a vital one these hot days. Most of us eat in too much of a hurry; with the perspiration running down our backs and gasping for air. One would think the stomach was an old trunk the way we toss things into it in our hurry to get away from the table. Then we complain about indigestion and wonder why our nerves are fretful.

Hunt the very coolest spot on the place to serve the noonday meal, even if it's out under a tree. In fact, that's a very good place. And while about it, take time to put a vase or tumbler of fresh flowers on the table. Even if the rest of the house looks like the scene of a recent riot, serve that meal on a cloth of spotless white, and make it something to be anticipated, for it's the most important item of the day. The man comes in from work hot and tired and if he can sit down to a dinner that's well prepared and nicely served, it puts a touch of color to an otherwise drab day.

I know the usual protest; we can't "eat flowers," that there's too much to be done, there's no time for "frills." I, too, know what it means to be rushed; it is always so. But this scheme has worked well with my family and I believe it would with others. I concentrate my energies; regardless of all else I see that meals are nicely served and that there are cool, fresh laundered sheets to sleep between at night even tho the rest of the house gets but one cleaning a week. I believe it pays big dividends.

When a caller tells her friend that she may not put so many flowers on her table as Mrs. A, but she thinks she scrubs her floor oftener, it brings no argument whatever for I'm sure of it. But we don't eat off the floor and I have the satisfaction of seeing the weariness disappear from a tired man's face and a gleam of appreciation take its place and know that I have, at least, insured him one hour of rest.

## Our Hair When it is Warm

By Helen Lake

**O**NE'S hair should be at its best in the summer months but too often the contrary is true. There's an abundance of sun-warmed, perfume-laden breeze in which to dry the wet tresses; and there are frequent showers when one may catch rain water. Lastly, the heat supplies every incentive for cooling the scalp with much water every two weeks or so.

To insure the best results, one should use three white fluffy mounds of lather. Each time rinse out the soap thoroly so there will be no danger of dimming the gliten of naturally clean hair with a coat of oil and soap deposit. Tho the day is hot, don't imagine you can shampoo with lukewarm water! It should be hot for the lathers, altho the rinses may be cool, cooler, cold.

Perhaps you are wondering about the right soap for a shampoo, treatments for dandruff, oily and dry hair. If so, won't you write, inclosing postage, and let me help you with directions for special treatments together with reliable brand names?

## A Song of the Southland

By Cheryl Marquardt

**O**NE wonders, sometimes, where Stephen Foster picked up the material for so many Southern songs—songs that ring true of the old South. Some of these were gathered at camp-meetings, but most of them were original with him, and were written as ballads for the old-time minstrels.

The words to "My Old Kentucky Home," long since a favorite in the hearts of American people, came to Foster one summer while he and his sister were guests of a relative, Judge Rowan, on his plantation near Bardstons, Ky. Rising one morning, the song of the mocking bird greeted the ears of the Northerner, while the call of the wood-thrush sounded from the neighboring wood. In the fields flooded with golden sunlight could be seen the negro slaves, happy and contented, at their day-time labors. A few minutes sufficed to set down the scene in poetic form. The melody shaped itself to the words and then Foster gave it to his sister.

Weep no more, my lady, oh, weep no more today,  
For we'll sing one song to our old Kentucky home,  
To our old Kentucky home far away.

To how many people have these plaintive words called up tender memories of bygone days? I wonder, Alma Gluck and a male chorus sing this as only these artists could.

If you're interested in this or other records or player piano rolls, or if you

have music problems of any kind, I'll be glad to try to help you upon receipt of a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Address Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## Short Cuts Around the House

By Our Readers

**A**LL 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.

## Gummed Paper Fills the Bill

A roll of gummed tape will be declared invaluable by any housekeeper who tries it. Use it to repair torn music or book leaves or any paper of value, use it in place of string for fastening packages, in fact you will find it comes in handy in a dozen different ways. It is just the thing to label fruit jars and jelly glasses. Write the name on the unglued side and stick to the jar.

Johnson County. Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

## Novelty in Cake Plates

An excellent foundation on which to frost cakes can be made from a broken or discarded wind shield. Take the glass to your dealer and have it cut square and you will have a smooth, flat, cake plate.

Mrs. James S. Gregg.

Delta Co., Colorado.

## Home Nursing Logic

**I**N CHOOSING the sick room and the equipment for the sick room, the patient should be given the first consideration, according to W. Pearl Martin, instructor in home nursing at the Kansas State Agricultural College.



## A Dose of Perspective

BY MARGARET A. BARTLETT

**W**HAT does it say, mother?" Richard thrust the printed sheet up close to my eyes. The words were only a blur. "Take it away, dear," I said. "I can't see anything when the paper is so near."

The child didn't understand why, but he drew the sheet away from my eyes. His childish reasoning was that the closer to the eyes the paper was put, the clearer the words could be seen. The incident set me to thinking. Things seen at too close range are indistinct, hazy, a mere blur. It may be the printed word, or it may be the home, the husband or the children. Removed a bit from the eyes, they are seen with clarity and precision, they are "read" easily, without effort.

I am a stay-at-home sort of person, but I believe a little "going out," a little getting away from the things that are, is good for a person. A mother shut up with her children seven days a week, cannot be blamed if she sometimes thinks that they are the worst little imps that ever lived! Proximity shuts out their good points; in a blur, she sees only their imperfections. But she goes away from them all for an hour or two, she hears of pranks other children have played, she hears other mothers recount their experiences, and her heart lightens, her pulse quickens. She returns home to the best bunch of kiddies in the world!

And the house, seen at too close range, becomes dingy. The only consciousness the housewife who stays at home too much has is that there are innumerable odd and ends of cleaning that should be done, that here is a dusty corner, there's a scratch on the woodwork, and a baby finger print on the wall over there. The chances are if she goes into a neighbor's house, she may find a book misplaced, some corner undusted, somewhere else a little imperfection. The discovery will send her home with a clearer vision. The comfort and coziness of her own home will greet her and the little annoying things-to-be-done will be of infinitesimal importance in her larger vision.

A pencil held close to the eyes becomes a barrier that shuts out the world; held at a distance, it is but a slender stick of wood. We should take care lest, by staying too close to the daily demands of life, the little things will leap to the front and become as the pencil, shutting out entirely our view of the big, important things.

An upstairs room where there is plenty of sunshine and air free from cooking odors is preferable from the standpoint of the patient. The room should be well lighted, with windows so placed that windows and doors give cross ventilation, but are not directly opposite each other.

Curtains and superfluous ornaments that interfere with the ventilation and cleanliness of the room should be eliminated. Growing plants are valuable in a sick room because they give off oxygen and absorb the carbon dioxide, thus keeping the air pure. The floors should be clean and disinfected.

The most important feature of the sick room is the bed and its furnishings. The white enamel bedstead is to be preferred since it is easily kept clean. Folding beds, wooden beds and lounges are unhygienic because they readily absorb moisture and odors and are not easily disinfected.

## Ice Blanket Poor Economy

**A**N ICE blanket of plain newspaper is not so economical as it may seem. Since it prevents the ice from melting, it stops the cooling process and the food spoils more quickly. It has been found, however, that the ice will melt slower when the chamber is kept well filled.

Ice will melt less rapidly when foods and containers have been sufficiently cooled before being placed in the ice box. Lighter weight dishes are preferred for storing foods because they do not hold so much heat as the thick porcelain ones.

## Let's Serve a Salad

**C**RISP, cool salads for warm days are just what the family need. The wise housewife knows that to feed her family healthful food, she must not fail to introduce plenty of vegetables into the bill-of-fare in this manner. Here are some healthful and refreshing salads suggested by the Wisconsin department of home economics.

Tomato cups are attractive and appetizing. After the tomato has been peeled, it may be scooped out and stuffed with the pulp which has been rubbed thru a sieve and mixed with diced celery. A slice of cucumber may be used as a base, and the salad may be served with French dressing.

A tomato salad may be made by serving on beds of lettuce tomatoes cut in sandwich style, with cottage cheese as filling; or each tomato may be left whole, peeled, slit in three places on top and stuffed with cottage cheese.

String beans are attractive when used as the foliage for a lazy daisy salad. The flower is made by cutting the white portion of a hard cooked egg to resemble the petals of a daisy and by using the yolk for the center. Arrange the flower on a leaf of lettuce and serve with mayonnaise dressing.

## Co-operative Entertainment

**W**E HAD in our community recently an entertainment in which nearly every one had a part. The program consisted of numbers put on by the various families. One family of a boy and a girl and their parents put on a short play. Another family sang and another gave several instrumental numbers. Every family helped if it was no more than a recitation by one of the children. This divided the work of preparing for the entertainment and a very interesting program was the result. A prize was awarded for the best number, the audience voting to determine the winner. Refreshments were served following the program.

Riley County. Davida Russell.

## Sermons in Sentences

**T**HE size of every man depends upon the height of his ideals, the depth of his convictions and the breadth of his sympathies and interests.—Gilbert K. Chestersfield.

Don't run around in the rain too long trying to find where you can buy an umbrella the cheapest.—Nixon Waterman.

We do not get perfect character in our sleep. It comes to us as muscle comes, thru doing things. It is the muscle of the soul.—Henry Drummond.

Is it not a thing divine to have a smile which has the power to lighten the weight of that enormous chain which all the living in common drag behind them?—Victor Hugo.

"Where shall I find Happiness?" asked a timid soul. "Next door to Content," replied one who knew.—M. T. Antrim.

# Good Style for at Home



2483—Morning or Porch Frock. A delightful one-piece dress that can be made in an hour or so is shown in this pattern. Sizes 16 years, 30, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

1942—Women's Attractive Apron Style. The pattern comes in sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure.

2365—Becoming One-Piece Dress. The smart simplicity of the lines of this one-piece dress will appeal to the woman of good taste. Sizes 16 years, 30, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2051—A glance at the diagram will show you how easy this apron is to make. Sizes small, medium and large.

2488—This attractive apron has suspender straps that are attached on the shoulders to a long waisted front section. Sizes small, medium and large.

2082—Popular One-Piece Dress. The dress is slashed in from underarm edges in the front and back and the lower edges gathered. Sizes 16 years, 30, 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.

## 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.

### Sorghum Vinegar

Can you tell me how our grandmothers made vinegar from sorghum?—Mrs. H. G. K.

This is a recipe for making sorghum vinegar, and perhaps it is the one to which you refer. Into a 40-gallon-barrel put 8 gallons sorghum sirup and fill up with filtered rain or cistern water. Add 1 cup hop yeast and set the barrel in a warm place with the bung open. When vinegar has formed, strain and put in a clean cask.

### Uncooked Catsup

I should like very much to have a recipe for uncooked tomato catsup and believe other women would like to try it, too, for we find that a bottle of ordinary catsup sours before we can use it all. Would you print one for us?—Inquirer.

This is a good recipe for uncooked catsup that I believe you would like use:

1 peck ripe tomatoes 2 tablespoons salt  
1 quart chopped celery 1/2 pound sugar  
1/2 peck onions 1 1/2 ounces white mustard seeds  
4 green peppers 1 1/2 ounces black mustard seeds  
1 quart vinegar  
4 red peppers

Chop the tomatoes, onions, celery and peppers and drain well. Mix and add the sugar, salt, mustard seeds and vinegar. Mix well, and divide into glass or stone jars, covering each jar with a piece of muslin. The catsup will be ready in a few days, but will keep

perfectly all winter. It must not be cooked or sealed. If sealed, it will spoil.

### Starch or Not?

Should voile or tissue gingham be starched?—A. P.

Voile is much prettier when it isn't starched. Tissue gingham remains softer, also, when no starch is used in laundering it, however, when the gingham has been laundered a number of times, a little starch improves its appearance in my opinion.

### An Accessory That Delights

NOW that young daughter is out of school, she'll take a renewed interest in "fussing up" her room. Mother too, enjoys owning useful accessories. An article that not alone is ornamental but serviceable, is a laundry bag, and the one shown here is just about the prettiest we've seen. The little lady's frock—and top of bag—is of blue checked gingham, appliqued onto a good grade of un-

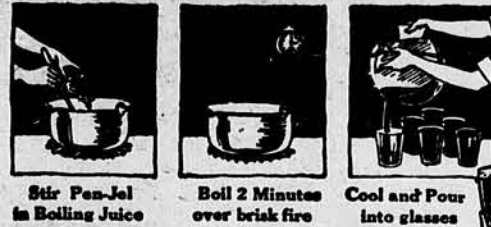


bleached muslin. Dainty splashes of color are introduced in the tulips, which, with touches of black used in the embroidery, make this bag an altogether delightful affair. The bag, with cord, stamped for applique and embroidery, sufficient thread to work and an instruction sheet, are contained in our package No. B300, which we can sell for but \$1.15. Address Fancy-work Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

### Mistakes

Yesterday's mistakes are done; Tomorrow's errors not begun; Today's—we're smarting from them yet! It's not so simple to forget; Humiliations burn in deep; And shame's not easy put to sleep.

But—yesterday's mistakes are past, And their results can never last! Tomorrow we'll make errors, true, But that's no worse than all folks do! As for our blundering today, Let's laugh these grim mistakes away! Altho their blots show up so plain, Why, laughter can erase the stain! —Mary Carolyn Davies.



## 2-Minute Jelly! Perfect Every Time This New Easy Way

No matter how much or how little experience you have had in making jelly, now you can make perfect jellies and jams, in just a jiffy, with never a failure! A new method for quickly "jelling" fruit and berry juices eliminates long boiling, and insures success every time. And easy! Simply add a package of Pen-Jel to the boiling juices. In 2 minutes—not more than 3—jelly is ready for the glasses.



Makes the Jelly Jell  
NEVER FAILS

Pen-Jel supplies the element, lacking in most fruits, which is needed to make the juices "jell." By the old method long boiling and the use of under-ripe fruits were necessary to jell most fruit and berry juices. Even then there was no assurance of success!

When Pen-Jel is used, the juices from fully ripened fruits jell almost instantly, and you get the FULL FLAVOR and BETTER COLOR, as it is not boiled away. Less sugar is required and you get 50% more jelly!

Speas Apple Pectin Co.  
St. Joseph, Mo.

JUL 15 1925 Your Grocer's  
or send for Free Trial Package

Pen-Jel can be obtained at most grocers, but if not, we will send a full size package and recipe book for 10c, to cover postage and packing charges. Send immediately and get the Pen-Jel habit.

Pen-Jel is as pure as the fruit itself, and we want every housewife to try this wonderful Jelly-Making Product, so clip the coupon and mail today.



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Please send me a trial package of NEW PEN-JEL, with recipe book. I enclose 10c for packing and postage.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

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For cleaning:  
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Poultry houses  
Garages  
Hog houses  
Outside toilets  
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50 other uses

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THIS BIG  
28 PAGE BOOK



This big Bovee book is filled from cover to cover with interesting facts in regard to house heating. It will prove equally valuable to you whether you are planning to build a new home or remodel an old one. It treats of furnaces in a plain, common sense way. It contains suggestions as to how to fire a furnace to get best results. It tells how to care for a furnace to get the most service out of it. It shows the results of our more than thirty years' furnace experience and why the Bovee furnace saves thirty per cent of fuel cost. It is more than a mere catalog. It is a book worth having and will be sent FREE upon request. Send for your copy NOW. Write today.

Bovee Furnace Works, 137 West 8th Street, Waterloo, Iowa

# Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

I AM 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to Oak Creek school. I have one brother. We milk seven cows. I can milk three of them. For pets we have a dog named Collie and a cat named Fluffy. I like to read the Kansas Farmer, especially the young folks' page.

Martha E. Schlaefli.  
Cawker City, Kan.

## Has 30 Pairs of Pigeons

I am 11 years old and in the eighth grade. I go 3½ miles to school. For pets I have 30 pairs of pigeons, 40 rabbits and a dog named Bosco.

Casper, Wyo. H. Vernon Dodds.

## Word-Square Puzzle

1. — e a — —  
2. e — — e —  
3. a — i e —  
4. — e e — —  
5. — r u — —

1. An organ of the body. 2. A genus of plants with berries. 3. Goodby. 4. To stagger. 5. To have confidence.

Fill in the dashes with the correct letters, and you will find five words reading the same from left to right as from top to bottom. The definition of the words to be filled in are given below the dashes. 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.

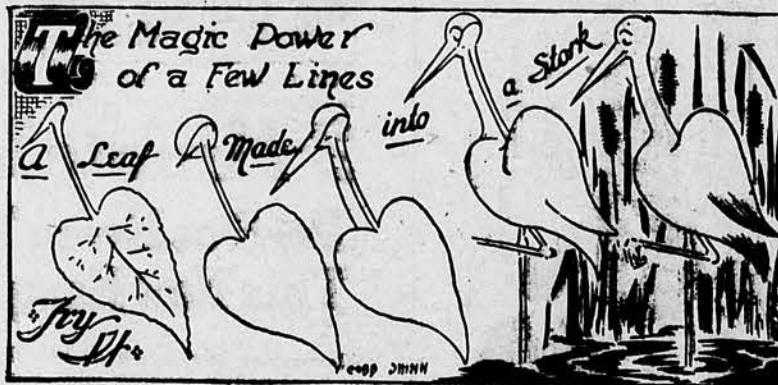
"I'm sure I don't know," cried Mr. Severepp. "I really don't know what to do with you, Henry. Is there anything in you?"

"I think so, dad," replied Henry. "I've just eaten a piece of mince pie."



## Bobby Is My Pet Pig

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I have to go 1 mile to school. I have two sisters. One of them is 13 years old and the other is 16. For



pets I have a dog named Rover. I have three cats. One of them has six kittens. I have two calves. Their names are Earle and Mabel. I have a pig named Bobbie.

Frances Irene Allen.  
Maple Hill, Kan.

## Billy, Grany and Fritz

I am 11 years old. I live on a 480-acre farm. I have a sister older than I and a brother younger. Their names are Margaret, Roberta and Frank

## You Are Invited

Remember, boys and girls, that July 14 is Senator Capper's birthday and that you are all invited to his party at Garfield Park, Topeka. Ice cream, lemonade, merry-go-round rides—everything will be ready for you. Everybody come!

Smith. We go to Pleasant Grove school. For pets I have a dog named Billy and two cats named Grany and Fritz and four geese. I would like to have some other little girl my age write to me. Virginia Lee Hoyt.  
Lyons, Kan.

## Will You Write to Me?

I am 10 years old. I live 6½ miles from town. I go 3½ miles to school. My brother and I ride horseback. I have a sister 17 years old and a brother 15 years old. We live on a 320-acre farm. For pets I have a white dog named Rex, a kitten, a horse named

the summer time. I would like to have some of the boys and girls my age write to me.  
Viola Oshel.  
DeSota, Kan.

Little Barbara was out in the country walking with her mother. "Gracious!" exclaimed mother, "What is that noise?" "Oh, that's nothing but a cow mooing, trying to sell her milk," said Barbara.

## Try to Guess These

When is a pig like peas in the garden? When it requires sticking.

What is always to the point and with one eye to business? A needle. What is it that is neither fish, flesh, fowl or bone and yet is good to eat? Egg.

Why is an industrious person like a watch thief? The one makes time, the other takes it.

When does a boy wish for a thousand tongues? When he crawls into the molasses barrel.

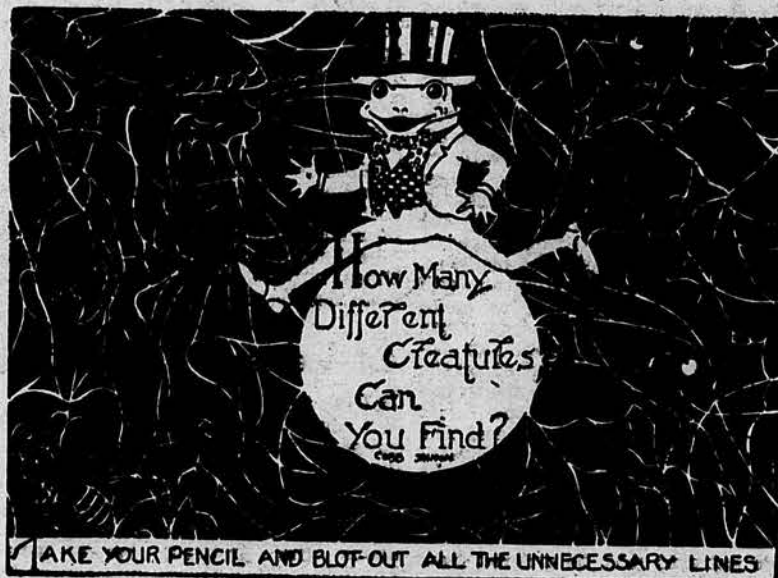
What kind of suits last the longest? Law suits.

What is the warmest fort in the world? Comfort.

What is most likely to become a man? A little boy.

## There Are Twelve of Us

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I live on a 184-acre farm. For pets I have a cat, dog and calf. The cat has four kittens. She is white, black and yellow. The dog is white, brown and yellow. The calf is red and white. I have seven sisters and four brothers. We go swimming in



When you have solved this puzzle send the answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—The Family Reunion

## Vacations for Everyone

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

I have just returned from a visit to Minneapolis, Minn., touring thru Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota. I did not go on a vacation, but went to attend the annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association; however one of the chief impressions of my trip is the value of vacations. Everywhere I went I found tourists, most of whom seemed intent upon pleasure rather than business. In the lake region of Minnesota they were everywhere. They did not seem to be at any great expense because their camping equipment was carried on the running board of the car, and cost nothing more than the few minutes of time occupied in setting it up. They were resting, they were refreshing themselves, they were renewing their strength. Naturally enough they were city people mostly, for June is no season for a farmer to go fishing. But the word I bring back to you is that farmer folks should plan for a vacation at some time in the year. If it is impossible for all of you to go at once, manage it by going in relays. But go.

Life becomes more or less dreary for most of us if we have to go on with the same tasks, done in the same places, among the same people day after day. A few days' vacation and we come back with a real appetite for work, and take up our tasks with much more pleasure. The rest and change make for improved health as well as better spirits. The heart is sturdier, the blood pressure is more stable, the sleep and digestion are improved. Let me prescribe for every member of our family some season of vacation at such time as it can be planned.

## Murder By Typhoid Germs

William D. Shepherd, Chicago lawyer, has been acquitted of the charge of murdering his millionaire ward "Billy" McClintock by administering germs of typhoid fever. I do not know how the jury came to their conclusions. I believe they agreed to preserve strict confidence as to their debates, but I felt sure from the very start of the case that Shepherd could not be convicted of murder. My conviction was not based so much on what I know of crime or law as it was on what I know of typhoid fever.

When I began to practice medicine, 25 years ago, typhoid fever was the doctor's meal ticket for the summer and fall months. Frequently I had four or five cases going at the same time. There was no vaccination against the disease, and very little attempt was made to guard the purity of food and water supplies. Today typhoid fever is much less common. In the big cities in which a systematic check is maintained on the quality of water and milk supplies the death rate has fallen so it is less than one-tenth what it used to be. In 100,000 citizens less than three may now be expected to die of typhoid in any one year.

But sanitary control is not so easy among a rural population, so there is still quite a little typhoid fever in the country. And Billy McClintock was foot loose and a traveler. So long as typhoid fever is not a rare disease it would be quite impossible to prove that the attack from which he died was caused by germs that might have been given by Shepherd. It is not at all analogous to finding the bullet that corresponded to the chambers of the revolver owned by the murderer. Any one of you, unless vaccinated, has a chance to pick up typhoid fever at some unsuspected point of your travels and, as the germs take from 10 to 20 days to develop their fell work, no one can ever bring definite proof of their actual origin. I don't think much of murder by the typhoid route, but I am perfectly willing that anyone wishing to inherit my fortune shall try it on me. I have been vaccinated against typhoid. It is one of the diseases against which anyone can secure relative safety thru vaccination.

## Some Exercise is Needed

I am a farmer 36 years old, and I have been a tobacco chewer for 20 years up until about a year ago, when I quit. At times it seems hard for me to get my breath. I went to a doctor and he examined me and my urine. He said my heart was a little irregular and gave me some medicine and told me not to work much or very hard. Would work make me any worse? I feel

all right. The doctor said tobacco would not hurt if I did not use too much. I thought tobacco is what did it as I used a plug a day. O. L.

I don't like to disagree with a doctor, but present day opinion is in favor of allowing patients with heart trouble of various kinds to do such work as can be done without strain. The theory is that the heart does better if all the muscles are kept firm and strong. The only thing to consider is to avoid strain of any kind and not work to the point of being exhausted. You certainly are right in quitting tobacco.

## Better Clean the Well

Will you please tell me where one may send a sample of well water to have it analyzed for possible impurities? Is there a place where this is done free? H.

It does not pay to send away samples of well water for analysis. You might get a good report on one sample but the next week it might be totally unfit for use. If you suspect the purity of your water supply, clean your well thoroughly, disinfect with chloride of lime, repair all defects in the well casing and curbing and then you may feel safe. There is a Farmers Bulletin on this subject which you can secure free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## Case for a Specialist

I have a boy 18 months old who is so bow-legged his toes knock together. Can his legs be straightened? Should it be done as young as possible or later? Can it be done at home? W. G. H.

When babies need special attention for bow legs the treatment should be given early. It demands the care of a specialist in orthopedic surgery. I shall be glad to supply you with a reference to a reliable surgeon if you wish.

## See a Good Doctor

I should like to know what causes me to be so short of breath. S. G.

There are many things that might cause this. It is always best to take it seriously enough to have a careful examination. It may be due to some trifling matter, but on the other hand it may indicate some disturbance of heart, lungs or blood pressure.

## Fitch Will Judge Cows

J. B. Fitch, head of the Kansas State Agricultural College dairy department, has been selected Jersey judge at the National Dairy Exposition, Indianapolis, October 10 to 17. Other judges are H. H. Kildee, Iowa State College, Ayres; R. S. Hulce, Chicago, Brown Swiss; W. W. Yapp, University of Illinois, Guernseys; W. S. Moscrip, Lake Elmo, Minn., Holsteins. Fitch also has been selected as a dairy cattle judge at the California State Fair.

## Better Seeds Now?

The Kansas pure seed law has been in operation since July 1. Seeds will be tested free by the state if you will send a small sample to Central Division, State Board of Agriculture, Topeka. The law will be administered by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board; Jake will be glad to send you a copy of it and also of the rules and regulations on application.

## Chickens Used to Wear 'Em

L. M. Pressnall of Chester recently noticed a sharp point protruding from a young chicken's neck. Investigation showed it was the point of a hat pin, which extended thru the bird. He pulled it out point first, making a small slit with a razor to let the head come thru. The chicken seems none the worse for the operation.

## 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.

## 102,000 Acres of Corn

Farmers in Butler county are growing 102,000 acres of corn, the greatest acreage in the history of the county, and 27,000 acres more than last year.



Watch the kiddies eat Kellogg's! They love the flavor. They never tire of these sweet, crisp flakes from the hearts of the corn.

Kellogg's are the jiffy breakfast—<sup>the way</sup> the world likes it best of all—crispy, golden Kellogg's Corn Flakes. The bumper crop from 485 acres would supply only enough corn to meet one day's demand. And Kellogg's are so good with fruit that literally tons of it are consumed every day with them. Easy to serve. Just pour from package to bowl. Add milk or cream. For sale at all grocers. Served everywhere.

Oven-fresh ALWAYS Kellogg's exclusive inner-sealed waxlike wrapper keeps Kellogg's Corn Flakes toasty-crisp.

**Kellogg's**  
CORN FLAKES



We challenge the World! Compare the flavor of Kellogg's Corn Flakes with any ready-to-eat cereal and you'll appreciate why Kellogg's outsells all others.

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Over 40,000 successful graduates. Gem City Business College is "America's Greatest Commercial School" (established 1870). All teaching supervised by three sons of the founder. We train you for a good paying position in stenography, typing, civil service, private secretaryship, commercial teaching, farm bookkeeping and accounting. Tuition nominal. Write for FREE 64-page Year Book. Address the president—**D. L. MUSSELMAN** QUINCY, ILL.

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**Whatever Your Question**

Be it the pronunciation of vitamins or marquisette or soviet, the spelling of a puzzling word—the meaning of overhead, novocaine, etc.—this "Supreme Authority" WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY Contains an accurate, final answer. 407,000 Words, 2700 Pages, 6000 Illustrations. Regular and India Paper Editions. Write for specimen pages, prices, etc., FREE Pocket Maps if you name Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.  
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Mothers who have children here is the very thing you have been looking for. This is an excellent clothes line on a specially patented reel so arranged that you can wind up the line when you are through with it, and get it out of the way.

When you wish to use the line, simply take hold of the ring which is fastened to the end of the line, pull it out of the reel corner ways across the room, or wherever you want it, hang the ring on a hook or nail and then wind the reel a couple of times to tighten the line and set the catch on the side to hold it. It is then ready for use. No untiring of clumsy ropes or wires. You will make no mistake in putting one of these Blue Bird clothes line reels in your home.

**SPECIAL OFFER:** Send us four one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25 cent each and we will send each subscriber Capper's Farmer for one year and we will send you the Clothes Line Reel postpaid.  
**CAPPER'S FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

# Answers to Legal Questions

BY TOM McNEAL

A has 160 acres 2 1/4 miles from the schoolhouse in the district in which it is located, but it is not quite a mile from the schoolhouse in another district. He rents this place, and the renters send their children to the school in the other district. A does not seem to care whether his land is changed, but the district in which this land is located does not want to give it up. What would be the right course to take—get this land changed to the district where the children attend school or collect tuition for the children that come from the district?—D.

**T**HE school board of the district in which the farm is located has a right to either furnish comfortable transportation for these children to and from the schoolhouse in the district in which they reside or they may arrange to pay the tuition in the other district. Or the county superintendent with the consent of the county commissioners may change the boundaries of these districts so this land would be thrown into the other district. The adjoining district cannot be compelled to furnish schooling to these children unless the tuition is paid.

## Rights of a Hired Hand

A man came to me November 28, 1924, and said he wanted to hire a hand. I told him if he had a year's labor for me I would move on his farm. He offered me \$50 a month, a house to live in and a garden spot. I told him I would not come for less than a year. He said "If that is all that is holding you back just come on and you can stay as long as I keep the farm." At the end of three months he discharged me. There were three witnesses who heard the contract between us. My employer told me and two other men that my work was satisfactory. His claim is that he is financially broke, and that he cannot run the place any longer. He is running a garage and sells cars. He still owns the farm and hired another man after I left. Could I have stayed in the house and compelled him to pay me until the end of the year? Can I compel him to pay me after vacating the house?—B.

If you can prove the statements in your letter to be facts I am of the opinion you can collect.

## A Good Examination

If anyone has money in a national bank on time deposit is it safer than in a state bank? Will these state banks that are in hands of receivers ever be paid out in full?—F. H.

The deposits in national banks are secured only by the capital stock and surplus, and the fact that the Government quite closely supervises these banks. I think the examination of national banks is quite thoro. That of itself is some assurance that the deposits are safe, but so far as the Government guaranteeing deposits in a national bank is concerned it does not do anything of the kind. As to the deposits being safer in national banks

than state banks that depends on the state banks. Many of the state banks are just as safe as any national bank.

I am not able to say whether depositors in state banks that are in the hands of receivers will be paid in full. If you are referring to those operating under the guaranty law I believe that eventually the depositors will be paid in full, but there have been a great many failures, and the bank guaranty fund has been very hard hit.

## Better Keep 'Im Tied Up

A and B live on adjoining farms. B has a bull that gets thru the fence and stays on A's pasture a good share of the time. What can A do if B does not keep him at home? What is the penalty if B does not?—R. W. G.

If this bull broke thru a defective partition fence which it was A's duty to keep up then B would not be responsible for the damage of the bull. If it broke thru that part of the partition fence which it was B's duty to keep up he would be responsible. If it broke thru a lawful partition fence B would be responsible for whatever damage it might cause. If it was permitted to run at large the owner would be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction would be subject to a fine of \$5 for the first offense and \$10 for each subsequent offense. If it broke thru a lawful fence or a defective partition fence that would not be considered running at large.

## Did Germany Surrender?

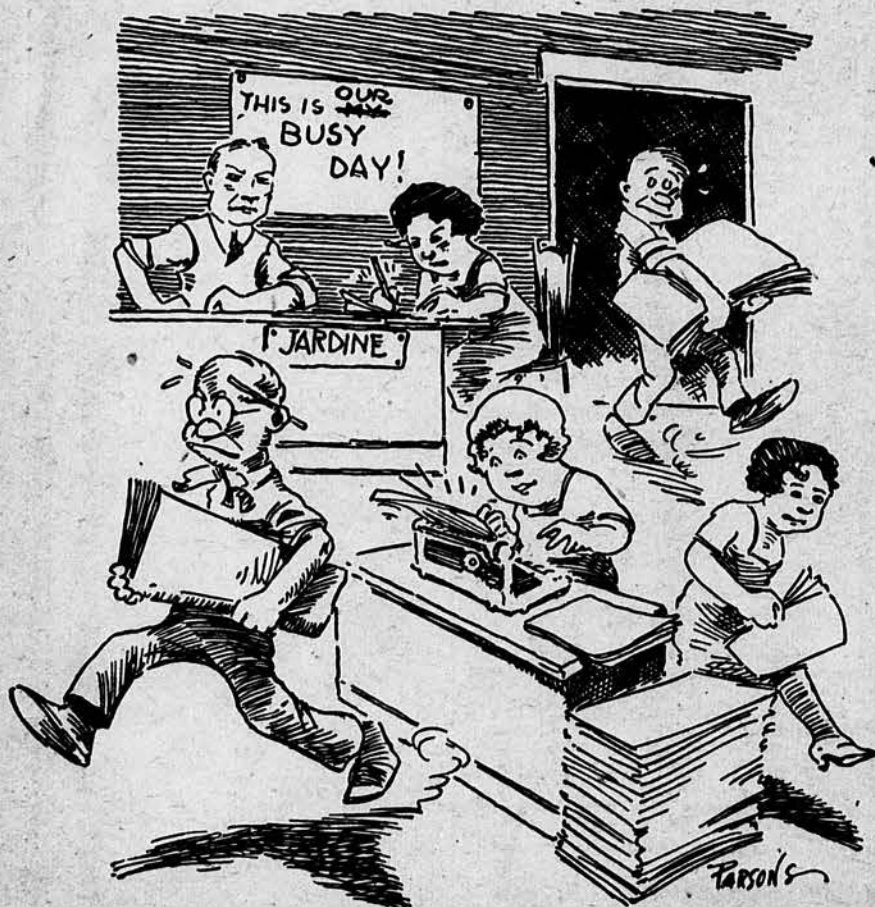
Some men say that when the Armistice was signed at the close of the late war Germany did not make an unconditional surrender. If she didn't what kind of surrender did she make?—J. W. D.

Strictly speaking, Germany did not make an unconditional surrender. She did agree, however, to do certain things which amounted to an unconditional surrender. But, technically, it was not an unconditional surrender, which would be one in which the defeated side simply submits to any conditions the conqueror may see fit to impose.

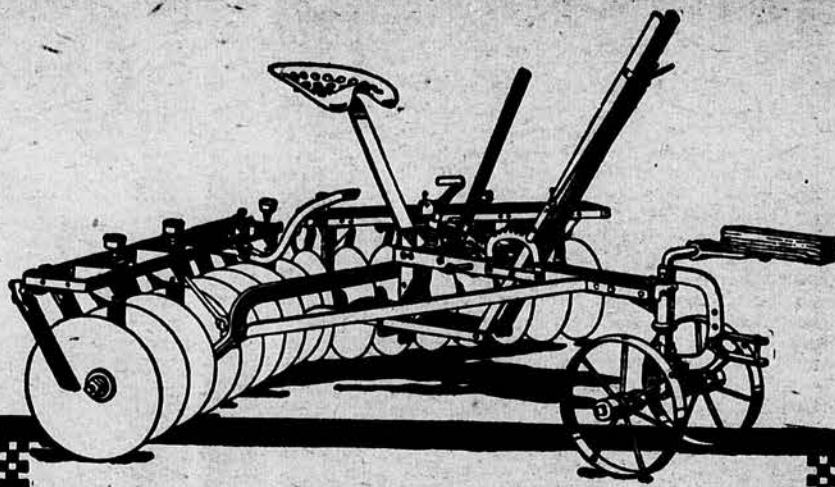
## Home for Soldiers' Widows

Is there a home in the state for old soldiers' widows? We have been told there is one at Ellsworth.—W. K.

You are correctly informed. It is known as the Mother Bickerdyke home.



Considerable Comment Has Been Aroused in Washington Over a Recent Order of Bill Jardine's to the Effect that "It Will Not be Possible to Give Approval to Recommendations for New Appointments.....Except Where It is Clearly Indicated That Careful Consideration Has Been Given to the Possibility of Rendering an Additional Appointment Unnecessary."



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Are profitable because they Save the Seed!



SEVERAL SIZES AND STYLES  
For Threshing, Hulling and Cleaning Clover, Alfalfa, Timothy and Sweet Clover Seed.  
Put the Seed in the Sack, Not in the Stack  
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Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagon, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today.  
Electric Wheel Co.  
20 E. 1st, Chicago, Ill.

## The Regeneration of Four Corners

(Continued from Page 11)

...rival teams fighting it out for the community championship. Little wonder that the boys and young men of Four Corners swore by the one who still an unknown was their ideal of what a man should be. Nor were they missing when Sunday morning came. Few ever were missing when James March, humble but eloquent, "broke the bread" without compensation except that which found response within his own heart.

### Motor Truck Quit

Again it was the season of torrential rains, and traffic was at a standstill. Deep and sticky, the mud of Four Corners adhered to every moving thing. The motor truck which had been driven blithely about the community for its daily cargo of eggs and cream, to bring back from town needed supplies for distribution, now was "housed up for the winter," according to Big Ed. Again disgruntled farmers cursed the country, the weather, everything upon which malediction could be brought, for every day produce must be brought to some central point from whence it was taken by a slow-moving wagon. Two teams were necessary to pull an average load, and the added expense cut deeply into the monthly checks returned. In time men began to grumble that "there was nothin' in this chicken and cream business nohow—" to be promptly put down by their irate better halves. The women knew what it meant to them—ready cash of their freedom from petty merchant dealing. Attendance fell off at the social gatherings alarmingly. James March put his wits to work and called in a few of the tried hands. Among them was Mary. Straight to the point went March, as was his custom. He pictured the miserable condition of the county roads, and asserted that months would elapse until motor cars and trucks could be in daily use. For the time, referring to his past life, he told of similar communities in states which had been released from a bondage of mire and had benefited beyond calculation of values. Three great factors enter into the life of farm folks," March cried as he turned to his subject. "They are the church, the school and the highway. These are inseparably linked. To the solution of our ability we have solved two of these problems, we can solve the third. Ours to dare, ours to do, ours to win victory. Let us adopt a new plan, "Hard roads for Farrell county, the first for Four Corners." We can do it if we stand together; again we can win a victory."

### A Battle Line?

Swayed by his eloquence, his hearers caught fire, and Mary Kennedy with shining eyes led the applause. "What a man!" she heard the hard-headed and practical Sarah Johnson murmur, and Mary Kennedy felt to wondering if this man ever had led men in a battle line. If only that could prove true and his record what she knew it must have been, what an expression it would make on her father, who glorified heroic patriotism. But her musings were cut short by Abram Gale, who demanded to know "What will it cost?" a question ever upon farmer lips. Again James March faced the issue of increased taxation. And upon that issue many a fair dream ship of progress has foundered and sunk.

There was no possibility, March explained, of Four Corners community financing a concrete road building project. But if the county could be won over to support a bond issue which would build the main road thru to town, community labor and contributions could provide gravel roads leading to this main artery. Tax, to be sure, but no such annual tax as the mud tax which at that moment imposed heavy burdens upon every citizen of the community. "It is not for a day or a year," March concluded, "but for half a century at least we should make our plans. Here are your homes, here your children and grandchildren will till the soil, in turn to rear up families. It is of the citizens of tomorrow we should give the most earnest thought. Note what has been accomplished with a few short

months. Who can foretell the limit of future achievements! I hope to live to see," and there was the fervor of a zealot in James March's voice, "a community where every home is happy and prosperous; no mortgages, no uncertainty of marketing, for we can cure that ill, a strong, united community with all the little luxuries we deserve and need." Folks who went away from that little meeting wondered if ever they had counted James March outcast and wanderer. There was a song in the heart of Mary Kennedy for had he not visioned the future and himself a part of it? With fixed determination she decided to win her father as an ally for the bitter battle soon to begin. For a campaign was to be inaugurated which, judging by past records, would plunge Farrell county into near civil war.

Never had there been a more propitious time to begin a road building foundation plan. "A gnat couldn't travel over this township without getting mired," announced Big Ed Atkins, declaring his support. And Mary Kennedy had been surprised to find her father an interested if not enthusiastic listener when she had told him of the project and asserted that "we expect to get state and federal aid if Farrell county folks vote a bond issue."

"There's some sense in that," Old Jacob had remarked. "It's time farmers were gettin' some of their taxes back. I reckon Young March is the fellow who brought this up," he concluded.

And Mary rejoiced that when she confessed it was so there was no furious outbreak. Changing was Jacob Kennedy's attitude, for perhaps more than any other citizen the "Mutual Aid" had meant profit to him if volume of savings made and increased earnings on co-operative sales were counted. The erstwhile king of Four Corners was beginning to realize that good business management and unity of effort might mean as much as legitimate earnings as squeezing the last dollar out of a neighbor thru misfortune. Perhaps he was beginning to learn, too, that neighborliness may mean more to man than power. Before breakfast had ended Kennedy had promised his daughter that he would support the community road building plan if the county issue won.

March expressed little surprise when she told him the result of her interview. "Your father is a good business man," he had commented. "He can see where it will mean money to him." If Mary was disappointed because there was no suggestion that he come to the Kennedy home to talk things over she gave no sign. Still, out of what now seemed the dim past, she could see a prostrate form and over it a towering cursing figure which had uttered words worse than blows. Perhaps, even for one who was a follower of the Man of Galilee, it was too much to expect; changing the rebuff which yet might come.

(TO BE CONTINUED)



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**McCormick and Deering Corn Binders**

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**FIVE** to seven acres a day with a one-man outfit, and the one man does the work of a half dozen men with corn knives. McCormick and Deering Corn Binders are light, strong, substantial, and of roller-bearing light draft.

What is more, they do clean work, have ample adjustments for tall and short stand, pick up the down stalks, and they make neat, easy-handled bundles.

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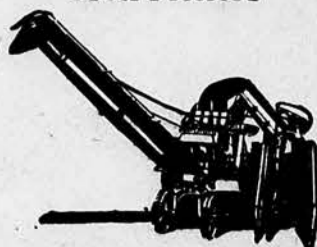
Steel frame construction, with boiler-plate steel flywheels. The knives are on the flywheel and the cutting and elevating is done in one operation, saving power. Built in five sizes; capacities 3 to 25 tons per hour; power 6 to 25 h. p.

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If you want to shred your fodder after husking, note that these capable huskers and shredders are made in 4, 6, 8, and 10-roll sizes; for individual and custom work.

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**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY**

666 So. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Ill.  
(Incorporated)

**Too Many Z's**

Father (addressing son at the dinner table): "I see you are at the foot of the spelling class again."

Son: "Yes, sir."

Father: "How comes this time?"

Son: "I put too many Z's in selsors."

**Garrulous Polly**

"I think," she said, as she came into the room, "that I will give that parrot away."

"Yes," replied the young man who was calling; "It would only be tit for tat. It has been doing as much for you."

**Looking on the Bright Side**

Wife (cataloging maid's misdeeds)—"And today she admitted she dropped baby."

Husband—"Very honest of her, my dear. She might have said he came to pieces in her hand."

**Sure, Just So**

John—"A street car can do one thing a man can't."

Charlie—"What's that?"

John—"The street car can always go straight no matter how full it is."

**On Their Way, Anyway**

Mary—"I can't find a single pin. Where do they all go, anyway?"

Harry—"It's hard to tell, because they're all pointed in one direction and headed in another."

**True to Form**

Young man (to court clerk)—"I—ah—er—am—"

Clerk (to assistant)—"Henry, bring out one of those marriage-license blanks."

**First Catch Your Microbes**

Doctor—"Deep breathing, you understand, destroys microbes."

Patient—"But, doctor, how can I force them to breathe deeply?"

**His Winning Guess**

A pessimist may have his faults but his ideas about fishing are generally pretty accurate.

**The Next Best**

Give me victory or give me an alibi.

**Indeed a Model**

Prue—"A model husband, isn't he?"

Sue—"My dear, he can read a book to popularize Eastern cellars."

while he is waiting for his wife and understand what he is reading!"

**Shakespeare Up-to-Date**

"Shakespeare anticipates everything."

"What now?"

"His advice to the Senate—'Nor wear your heart upon your sleeve for Dawes to peck at.'"

**Couldn't Fool Her**

Pop—"Just think, those ruins are 2,000 years old."

Mop—"Aw gwan, it's only 1925 now."

**That Evasive Answer**

At a college examination a professor asked: "Does the question embarrass you?"

"Not at all, sir," replied the student; "not at all. It is quite clear. It is the answer that bothers me!"

**A Poor Risk, Anyhow**

Agent—"You had better let me write that insurance for you, Rastus."

Rastus—"No, sah, boss; I is not too safe at home, as it is, sah."

**More Than a Promise**

Student—"A fortune-teller told me that I had a lot of money coming to me."

Sportsman—"I had rather hear a paying teller say that."

**Sensible**

"Most sensible tea I ever attended."

"How now?"

"The hostess went to a restaurant and rented a supply of these broad-armed chairs."

**Their Real Value**

All joking aside, these intelligence tests really do indicate the folks who have brains. Those who have don't take them."

**Very Fine**

Officer (to couple in parked auto)—"Don't you see that sign, 'Fine for parking'?"

Driver—"Yes, officer, I see it and heartily agree with it."

**True Eloquence**

"He made an unusually good after-dinner speech."

"What did he say?"

"He said: 'Waiter, give me the check.'"

Apparently it doesn't take a cyclone to popularize Eastern cellars.



**"Keep the Wheels Turning" with**

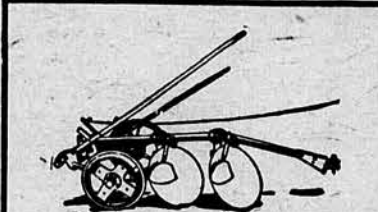
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## Hot Days Mean Extra Care

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

Copper Pig Club boys all have purebreds and many of them are registered. A good hog will bring the top price if well fed, and brought to a good marketable condition before sold. It is more profitable to give hogs feeds that will make them top the market. Now, boys, you have the good pigs—make every one of them a market topper. Give the pigs every care during these hot days.

Sometimes chickens die while being hauled to market. These chickens die from overheating or smothering. The safest method of getting the chickens to town is to put them in an open coop made of wire netting, and to allow plenty of room in the coop that the chickens will not be crowded. Get an early start in the morning so the chickens will not have to be hauled in the warm part of the day. Chickens hauled in the morning keep cool, and there rarely is a loss from overheating.

## Provide Mash and Greens

At this time it is well to cut down on the amount of grain fed to chickens, and feed more mash and green feed. This will delay molting and prolong summer egg production. Mash and green feeds also are more cooling, they supply the necessary vitamins, and will keep your chickens vigorous. Wet mash should not be so wet it is sticky. It should be crumbly. The roosters should be killed, sold or banded separate from the flock as the breeding season is over, and infertile eggs are better for market. Infertile eggs do not incubate and the warm weather does not spoil them as quickly as it does fertile eggs.

A count made of the points in the Copper Pig Club pep race shows on the 80 that two teams were tying. These teams are Jewell and Bourbon, Sumner and Dickinson county teams. Those are near the front and other teams are doing well. The standing at this time does not mean that teams will stand in the same rank at the end of the contest. Of course, the teams that are leading now will fight hard to keep in the lead, but others are close behind, and well directed effort will bring them ahead. The race is one in which every team must go at full speed until the finish.

## How About Joint Meetings?

County clubs should hold one or several joint meetings of Pig and Poultry Clubs. The club manager was a member of the Lincoln County Copper Pig Club, and members there attended several joint meetings. Lincoln county club folks learned that joint meetings are more successful than meetings of single clubs. The girls fried young chicken, and the taste of fried chicken suited the boys. And the boys came in handy to turn the ice cream freezers, but they were glad to have the girls and mothers fill the dishes and pass the cake. And when there were swings to be tied in the trees the boys did that. They also marked out the bases for baseball, hop-scotch and other games. We found that at a larger gathering it is possible to have a peppler meeting. The club managers will be pleased to hear about the joint meetings you are holding this year.

I always have liked to live on a farm. Really, the farm is my home, and I don't want to get any farther from it than I must. The other day I was praising the farm folks, and expressed my desire to spend a few days again on my father's farm. The person to whom I was talking said, "I should think you would be glad to be away from the farm." But I am not, and hope I never shall be. My work as club manager appeals to me because what I do is done for people living on farms. What things do you like best about a farm? Why would you rather live there than in town?

## Earthquakes of Other Days

The severe and continued earthquake shocks in Montana, Wyoming and California recall the complete topographical changes wrought in Missouri and Northeast Tennessee a little more than a century ago when St. Louis was 7 years old. Forest ridges were leveled and the

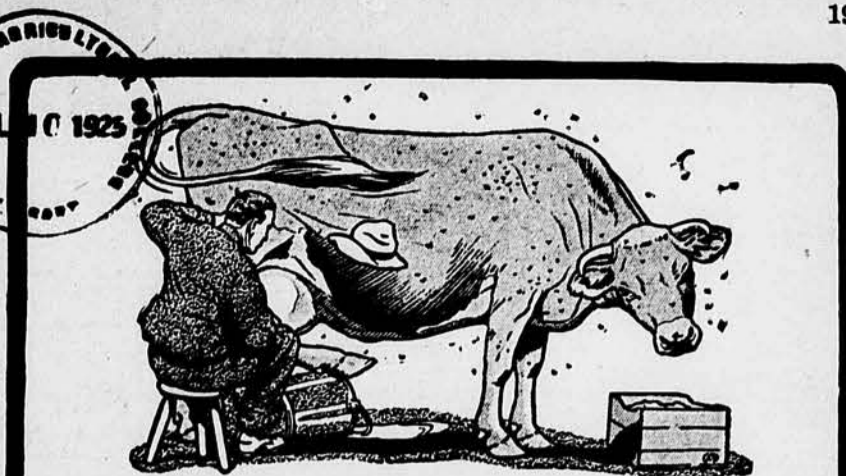
Mississippi River backed up into Missouri and Tennessee. A second swell or a third heaved up around the vagrant water and great inland seas. In Northeast Tennessee there is a lake called Reelfoot 14 miles long and 10 miles wide. It is the center of the greatest wild game region in America today. The quakes of 1810 lasted one afternoon, but they set up the greatest surface changes in the greatest territory ever disturbed in America by quakes. The Indian legend of the New Madrid quakes says that when the earth violently trembled about New Madrid, and the waters of the Mississippi River backed up, forming new lakes, the Indians there declared that the Great Spirit had stamped his foot in anger, because Chief Reelfoot had stolen a bride from a neighboring friendly tribe.

The Chickasaw chieftain, a cripple, had gone to such extremes only after Laughing Eyes had been denied him by her father, the Choctaw chieftain. His infirmity was unworthy an Indian warrior.

Just as the wedding ceremony was being celebrated the tremors occurred. Many of the Indians succeeded in reaching the foothills and safety, but Reelfoot and his bride were caught in the tumultuous waves. The survivors named the body of water that had remained Reelfoot Lake. That is the Indian legend of the 14-mile earthquake lake near New Madrid, Tenn., the visible record of one of the severest earthquakes in historic time.

The director of the University of Santa Clara observatory in California, Father Jerome S. Ricard, S. J., who sees a relation between the sun spots and earthquakes, contends that quakes can be predicted. Last year Professor Ungaria announced he had invented an apparatus by which he could predict earthquakes. He conceived earthquakes to be electro-magnetic phenomena caused by electric discharges originating from a terrestrial area.

Picking up a horseshoe is not good luck if you pick it up with a tire.



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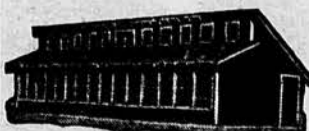
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**SALESMEN WANTED:** WE NEED SEVERAL hustling salesmen, prefer men with cars. Liberal terms, weekly payments, steady employment. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

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**LOOK HERE! GUARANTEED, FRAGRANT,** mellow, rich, homespun tobacco. Five pounds chewing, \$1.50; smoking, \$1.25. Samples, 10c. Clark's River Plantation, 127, Hazlet, Kentucky.

**HOMESPUN TOBACCO, CHEWING, FIVE** pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. Co-Operative Tobacco Growers, Maxon Mills, Ky.

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**RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, POOR** man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kan.

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**ALFALFA SEED, \$6.75 BUSHEL, BAGS** free. Send for samples. Solomon Seed Co., Solomon, Kan.

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**WANTED: ENGLISH BLUE GRASS SEED,** striped Kentucky Blue Grass seed and good quality alfalfa. Mitchell Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

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**NEW HONEY: BULK COMB 2-5 GALLON** cans \$17.00; White extracted \$15.00; Light amber extracted \$12.00. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

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**TRIAL ORDER: SEND ROLL AND 25c** for six beautiful Glossitone prints. Fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

**PRINTS THAT LAST A LIFETIME—** clear and sharp; glossy Velox Paper; trial roll of 6 prints, any size 25c. Runner Film Co., Northeast Station, Kansas City, Mo.

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**EXTENSION FEEDERS, FOURTEEN** feet, \$45.00. Stewart Self Feeders, Springfield, Mo.

**FOR SALE: EMERSON FOURTEEN DISC** plow, good shape, cheap. A. H. Johnson, Anness, Kan.

**FOR SALE: ONE 15-30 HART PARR TRAC-** tor, 1923, new, never been used. Bayet Bros., Leavenworth, Kan.

**FOR SALE: INTERNATIONAL 15-30 TRAC-** tor, \$100.00; LaCrosse disc plow, \$50.00. Joseph Stueve, Atxell, Kan.

**FOR SALE: 15-36 AVERY TRACTOR,** good condition. Will trade for 15-30 or 20-40 Rumely. Box 17, Route 4, Manhattan, Kan.

**SALE OR TRADE: J. I. CASE THRESH-** ing machine. Reeves steam engine. Will demonstrate. Price right. B. E. Hill, Burr Oak, Kan.

**FOR SALE: THOMAS WHEAT DRILL, 12** hole, with press wheel and fertilizer attachment, \$75.00. Mrs. J. O. McLaughlin, Osage City, Kan.

**FOR SALE: ALL SIZES OIL PULL TRAC-** tors and separators; also bargains in steam outfits. Write for prices. Wakefield Motor Co., Wakefield, Kan.

**NEW MOLINE 4 CYLINDER TRACTOR** motor complete \$90.00; 12 disc grain drills, \$85.00; 750 pound capacity cream separators, \$49.00. Voss & Verhage, Downs, Kan.

**NEW AND USED TRACTORS, SEPARA-** tors, Plows, Steam Engines, Belting and all steel saw mills kept in stock for demonstration. Write for big list. Will Hey, Baldwin, Kan.

**WE HAVE SOME REAL BARGAINS IN** new and used machinery in good shape ready to go to work. 30-60 Rumely Oil Pull, 16-30 Rumely Oil Pull, 15-35 Rumely Oil Pull, 12-20 Rumely Oil Pull, 12-25 Waterloo Boy, 22-36 Rumely steel separator, 4 new Whirlwind ensilage cutters, 1 Appleton 13 inch ensilage cutter, 1 No. 10 Bowsher mill, 1 No. 4 Bowsher mill, 1 No. 8 Bowsher mill, one 12 inch Burr Lutz grinder. Several two, three and four bottom tractor plows, one 6 bottom tractor plow, 5 bottom disc plow, 4 bottom disc plow. We have a complete stock of new and used Waterloo Boy tractor repairs. Following in fair shape: 16 H. P. Reeves steam, 20 H. P. Ruffman steam, 22 in. Case steel separator, two Waterloo Boy tractors. Green Bros., Lawrence, Kan.

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**CANARIES WANTED: FEMALES FROM** everywhere. Write Missouri Squab Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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**FOR SALE: CITY STREET SPRINKLER** and wagon in first class condition. Write P. O. Box 375, Wakeeney, Kan.

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**QUALITY CHICKS, POSTPAID, 100 LEG-** horns, large assorted, \$9. Rocks, Reds, Anconas, \$10. Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$12. Light Brahmas \$15. Assorted, \$7. Catalogue. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

**SUPERIOR QUALITY BABY CHICKS:** Fourteen purebred leading varieties from selected stock. Large breeds \$11.00 per 100. Leghorns and Anconas \$10.00. 100% live delivery. Catalog free. The Tudor Hatchery, Dept. M., Topeka, Kan.

**BEST WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, 288 to** 335 egg lines, 100-\$8.00; Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks or Buff Orpingtons, 100-\$9.00; Assorted chicks 100-\$7.00. Guaranteed live delivery postpaid. Catalog free. Shinn Poultry Farm, Box 108, Greentop, Mo.

**CHICKS: PRICES SLASHED. LEGHORNS** 8c, 500-\$39.00. Anconas, Reds, Barred Rocks 9c, 500-\$44.00. White, Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas, Rose Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes 10c, 500-\$47.00. Assorted 7c. Order direct. Bush's Poultry Farm, Dpt. K4, Clinton, Mo.

**GUARANTEED TO LIVE CHICKS: FROM** healthy pure bred flocks, bred for heavy egg production. State certified White Leghorns \$3.00; Reds, White Wyandottes \$3.50 per 100 postpaid live delivery. Will grow fast and mature early. Clay Center Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

# Wheat Very High in Protein

## Growing Conditions Have Been Very Favorable For Crops in the Last Week

**C**ROP conditions are very favorable in Kansas, except in a few communities, mostly in western counties. There is plenty of indication that this will be an "old-fashioned corn year" over much of the state. Grain sorghums also have been "stepping out." Much of the second crop of alfalfa has been harvested, and it was heavier than the first cutting. In the southwestern counties much of the wheat is very high in protein, some of it running up to 17 per cent.

**Barber—Harvest is finished and threshing** has begun; wheat is making about 7 bushels an acre. Spring crops are in good condition, and this also is true with the pastures. There is a large acreage of corn, cane, kafir and Sudan grass in this county. Wheat, \$1.30; kafir, 90c; butter, 22c.—J. W. Bibb.

**Cloud—There has been plenty of rain, and** corn and other crops are doing fine. Farmers are rushed to get corn laid by properly before it gets too big to cultivate. The oats crop is light. Potatoes look well but the yield is not going to be very large. Feed crops are doing well. Corn, 85c; oats, 55c; eggs, 38c; cream, 38c; hogs, \$11.50.—W. H. Plumly.

**Cowley—The weather is warm and dry.** Wheat is making from 5 to 12 bushels an acre; most of the low yields are produced by soft wheat. Oats is making from 15 to 35 bushels, with the Kanota variety in the lead. We will have about half a fruit crop. Wheat, \$1.22; oats, 50c; corn, 95c.—E. A. Millard.

**Dickinson—The weather is hot; we need** a rain. Harvest is over and threshing is in progress. About half of the wheat is making more than 10 bushels an acre; the rest is producing less than that. The grain is dry and is testing 60 pounds to the bushel. The second crop of alfalfa will be short.—F. M. Lorson.

**Douglas—The Kaw Valley potato crop is** being dug, and while the yield is only fair the quality and prices are fairly good. Late garden crops are being planted. Oats harvest is finished. Cockleburs are abundant in the corn fields.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

**Edwards—Harvest is practically finished,** and some farmers have done a little plowing and getting for the next wheat crop. We need rain for the corn and feed crops. Pastures are getting dry. The second crop of alfalfa is being cut. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 95c.—W. E. Fravel.

**Elk—Harvesting is finished and threshing** has begun. Wheat is making a fair yield—it is low on some fields. Corn is doing very well; it is practically all laid by. More than the usual acreage of alfalfa will be threshed if the present good seed prospect matures. Oil and gas operations are on the increase.—D. W. Lockhart.

**Ellis—Corn is making good progress; a** little more moisture would be of help. Farmers will sow about the usual acreage of wheat next fall in this county; some plowing has been done for the next crop. Old wheat, \$1.45; new wheat, \$1.35; eggs, 21c.—C. F. Erbert.

**Finney—Row crops are making a good** growth, altho the weather is hot and dry. Many farmers are working on wheat ground for the next crop. Pastures are getting dry, but cattle are doing well.—Dan A. Ohmes.

**Gove and Sheridan—Harvesting is almost** finished. Most of the wheat has a small berry. Combine wheat is going on the market at \$1.12. The weather is dry and windy.—John I. Aldrich.

**Greenwood—The weather is dry and hot;** the prairie hay crop will be reduced considerably if this continues. Pastures and stock water are getting short. Threshing has started, and the grain yields are good to poor. Corn and kafir are in good condition and the fields are very clean.—John H. Fox.

**Hamilton—We are needing a good rain,** and crops are at a standstill waiting for it. Egg production is on the decline. Cows are not producing so much milk, as the grass is getting dry.—H. M. Hutchison.

**Harper—Wheat is of good quality, and it** is making about an average yield. Early corn has been damaged some by hot weather, which is very intense. Wheat, \$1.40; corn, \$1; eggs, 22c; cream, 33c.—S. Knight.

**Harvey—The weather is quite warm.** Threshing has been going forward rapidly. The yield of Kanota oats is from 40 to 50 bushels an acre; wheat is making from 10 to 20. Wheat, \$1.37; corn, 92c; oats, 40c; eggs, 44c; new potatoes, \$1.60; butter, 40c; butterfat, 36c; hens, 18c; fries, 25c.—H. W. Prouty.

**Haskell—The yield of wheat is low here,** it perhaps averaging 6 bushels an acre, but it is high in protein. Other crops are in poor condition, because of a lack of moisture.—S. Derby.

## LEGHORNS

**ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.** Husky March hatched cockerels, 75c each. Spring Vale Poultry Farm, Leon, Kan.

**TANCRED-WYCKOFF S. C. WHITE LEG-** horns, yearling hens and 12 weeks old cockerels, \$1.00 each. Stanwood Poultry Farm, McLouth, Kan.

**IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST** egg pedigreed blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns. Trapnest record 305 eggs. Chicks, Eggs guaranteed. Geo. Patterson, Richmond, Kan.

## MINORCAS

**BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS 2 TO 3** pounds; eggs 1/2 price. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

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

**Kearny—Harvesting is over, and as the** weather was dry all of the wheat was saved. Despite the dry weather the grain turned out well. Corn and the pastures need rain. Stock is doing fine, and some shipments are being made. The second crop of alfalfa is being harvested. Hens and chickens are getting along fine. Eggs, 22c; butter, 45c.—F. L. Pierce.

**Lyon—The yields of wheat and oats were** very good. The second crop of alfalfa is heavy. Threshing is well under way, and much of the grain is being sold promptly to local buyers. Corn is doing well. Stock is in good condition. The weather is very warm.—E. R. Griffith.

**Marion—Threshing is in full swing; wheat** yields are running from 5 to 30 bushels an acre. There is plenty of labor. Corn is in excellent condition. There is ample moisture. Some farmers are contracting wheat at \$1.35 a bushel.—Jacob H. Siebert.

**Newton—Harvest is well under way, and** there is some good wheat in the county. We have had two big rains recently, and there is an excellent outlook for corn. Pastures are greening up. Potatoes will make a good crop. Some of the wheat fields have been sown to feed crops.—Jesse J. Roeder.

**Osage—The prospect for corn is at least** 100 per cent. While but few fields of oats have been threshed, the yield should be heavy. Much of the kafir was replanted, and it will take a long season to ripen the seed. There will be a heavy crop of prairie grass. Many new cream separators are being sold by local dealers and the dairy business is making a fine growth.—H. L. Ferris.

**Osborne—We have had plenty of moisture** recently, and corn, feed crops and pastures are growing fine. Harvest is almost finished; wheat is making around 8 to 10 bushels an acre. Not much outside help was required this year; farmers have done most of the work themselves.—E. J. Doak.

**Phillips—The weather is fine, roads are** good and farmers are very busy. Corn is making a big growth, and it seems likely that we will have a good crop here. There has been plenty of rain recently, and this has given us excellent growing conditions.—J. B. Hicks.

**Pottawatomie—There has been plenty of** rain—too much, in fact—in the north part of the county. Corn is growing fast, and is very clean. Wheat is cut, and most of it is fairly good. Oats also did well. There is enough farm help. Hogs, \$11; wheat, \$1.50; corn, 90c; cream, 35c; eggs, 25c.—W. E. Force.

**Pratt—Wheat is making 7 or 8 bushels** an acre. Corn is still growing, altho it is somewhat backward, and the soil is getting dry. Considerable listing for wheat is being done. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 85c.—A. F. Barrett.

**Saline—Wheat is making from 11 to 16** bushels an acre, altho some fields are higher. The oats crop was light. The second crop of alfalfa is being cut—the yield also is light. Wheat, \$1.35; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 36c; hens, 18c.—Mrs. E. J. Killian.

**Saline—Corn is in good condition, and the** fields are very clean. Meadows and pastures also are making a fine growth. Chinch bugs are moving from the wheat into the corn, and they are doing some damage.—P. O. Hawkins.

**Sedgewick—Corn is doing well, altho we need** more rain and cooler weather. The second crop of alfalfa is being cut, and it certainly is easy to change it into hay these days! Wheat, \$1.35; corn, 95c; cream, 35c; eggs, 24c.—D. Engelhart.

**Shawnee—Corn, kafir and Sudan grass** are making an excellent growth. But few fields of wheat were left to harvest here, and on these the yields are low. Eggs, 20c.—C. O. Thomas.

**Russell—We had heavy rains here last** week—and have fine growing condition now. Harvest is in full swing; wages are from \$5 to \$6 a day; this is more than most of the men can earn; some worked only a day and then quit, good hands are scarce. The wheat was light; much of it will make only 5 bushels an acre. Corn looks fine, and is making an excellent growth; this also is true with Sudan grass and other feed crops. Pastures are green and stock is doing very well. Hogs are scarce. The oil business is booming in the northwest part of the county, where there are 45 wells, of which 32 are producers. Naturally this has resulted in booming business. Gorham is building a two-story bank. It also needs a big hotel for the workers in the oil fields. Corn, \$1.10; potatoes, \$3; cabbage, 8c a lb.; eggs, 22c; cream, 33c.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

**Sedgewick—We have had another 2-inch** rain, which has kept the corn and pastures in excellent condition. Most of the grain is being threshed from the shock; very little is being stacked. Wheat is making from 6 to 20 bushels an acre, with an average of perhaps 10. Oats is running about 40 bushels. Some farmers have started to plow for wheat. Wheat, \$1.45; butterfat, 38c; eggs, 24c; chickens, 18c.—W. J. Roof.

**Trego—Corn and feed crops need rain.** Harvest is finished; some of the wheat fields gave a fairly good yield. A few farmers have started plowing for the crop of '26. Pastures are in good condition, and stock is doing well; there is not so much trouble from flies as usual.—Charles N. Duncan.

## Wheat Made 30 Bushels

**John Hemmey of Valley Center grew** 100 acres of wheat this year which averaged 30 bushels an acre. A. O. Updegraff had 260 acres 1 mile north of that town which made 25 bushels. J. R. Davis, who has lived at Valley Center many years, says that there are many fields in that section which are running from 20 to 30 bushels, but that the average is about 20.

It is said that the remnant of the monkey in us is what makes us enjoy a joke. If "W. J." hears that he will never smile again.

## The Real Estate Market Page

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**IMPROVED 80 ACRES**, by owner. D. A. Turner, Oage City, Kansas.

**SELL** on crop payment plan. Pay 1/4 crop \$23 acre. Fine crops. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

**WANTED** to rent rooming house ready furnished. Mrs. E. M., Pake, Kan.

**KAW Valley 80, 1 mi. town**, no bldgs. Sure crops, terms. H. P. Betzer, Topeka, Kan.

**160 A.**, 3 mi. Topeka on cement road, 10 rm. house, other bldgs. good, 140 A. cult. Small cash paymt. H. P. Betzer, Topeka, Kan.

**100 A.**, alfalfa, dairy farm on paved road. Improvements modern, 4 mi. Lawrence \$16,500. Easy terms. Mosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kan.

**160 ACRES**, 1 mile Peabody on Santa Fe Trail. Good land, 50 acres grass, balance plowed. Good large improvements. \$65 acre. A. B. Mollohan, Peabody, Kan.

**IMPROVED 240 acres**, 2 1/2 miles Princeton, Kansas, on main road, good shade; nice home. Only \$45.00 per acre. Easy terms. Write for list. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—230 acres improved, mostly creek bottom, must sell, see this at once. Write for descriptions of farm bargain, big list of properties for sale and exchange. Mansfields, Ottawa, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—1800 acre farm, 1000 acres in cultivation, balance in pasture. Two large houses, grain elevator, barns, etc. 5 acres in grove and orchard. 2 1/2 miles to railroad station. Terms. Inquire of Geo. W. Lemon, Pratt, Kan.

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### BARGAIN

Good Jewett county alfalfa farm. 160 A. 2 1/2 miles Mankato. Alfalfa, corn, clover, oats and sorghums. \$55 per A. Carry \$3,200 back. Buyer gets landlord's share. Address, Mid-West Lumber Co., Mankato, Kan.

**32 ACRES**, Allen County, Kan. Every foot tillable, good 4 room house, fair barn, school across road, gas line by the house, on good road. Near milk condensary. Make a lovely home. Can be bought very low on most liberal terms. Write today. The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

**CROPS 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 part crop payments. Write C. E. Mitchen, (Owner), Harvard, Illinois.

**Forty Anderson County Farms** for Sale. Choice, two eighths, two quarters, one two hundred forty acre stock or dairy farm. The above farms are well improved, possession next fall and crops go with the place. These places are priced to sell and accurate description and price will be furnished on writing Box 21, Colwyn, Kan.

**10% CASH DOWN**. Balance like rent buys either one of these well improved farms; 80 A., 160 A., 320 A., 76 A. These farms are in Jackson County, Kas. 850 acres near Lawrence in Leavenworth Co. Well improved. Winter pasture or stock farm not rented must sell, possession now. Write for description. I mean business. W. D. Green, Holton, Kan.

**190 Acres** Arkansas River Valley Gray County, Kansas, 1/4 mile County Seat town, fine improvements, 60 acres, alfalfa, balance wheat and pasture, all tillable. All equipment necessary to operate. Sold to settle estate. Price \$20,000. Good terms. Leigh Warner, Cimarron, Kansas.

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

**160 ACRES**, 110 A. cult., 35 A. valley, 6 rm. house, barn, etc., well located. Price \$3000, terms. Jenkins & Fent, Ava, Mo.

**POOR MAN'S CHANCE**—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buy forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 455-0, Carthage, Missouri.

## 160 Acre Mo. Money-Maker Close River; Good Team

4 cows, 75 poultry, sow, farm implements, crops; abundant harvests and easy living here; on improved road, good stores, schools, markets and neighbors; 100 acres fertile crop land, valuable woodland, variety fruit; dandy 5-room house, sun porch, valley views, barns, other buildings. Age forces low price \$4,000, part cash. Details page 164 illustrated 196 page catalog farm bargains thruout 24 states. Free Street Farm Agency, 881-GF, New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

### MARYLAND

**FARMS FOR SALE**—1/4 acre place with 5 room house in Rockville, Md., no income, 25 fruit trees, grapes and raspberries, pure well water in and out of house, new 1 1/2 room, newly papered, 1 block from County town limits, adjoins small farm on southeast, 16 miles to Washington, D. C., by train or trolley. Good money-maker, \$3,000 cash on short term, 4 chicken houses. Henry F. Porter, Rockville, Md. P. O. Box 60.

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**ONE THOUSAND ACRES** remaining unsold in our subdivisions; during the last year four hundred families have settled under the Grants Pass Irrigation District. Join this army of home makers where there are no extreme weather conditions, no winds or excessive rainfall; where you can dairy, raise hogs or poultry, and specialize in fruits, nuts and truck gardening; where marketing facilities are extraordinary. Write for our booklet. Chicago Land Company, Grants Pass, Oregon.

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

**320 A. hay land**, Woodson Co., Kan., near town. Lays well. Trade for land farther north. \$45 per A. Mansfield Co., Topeka, Kan.

**BUSINESS** building, stores below, apartments above, good substantial property, well located, steady center. Price \$30,000. Owner farmer wants farm move on. Mansfield Company, Realtors, 1395 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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**WANTED TO RENT**—a farm in Western Kansas for half where stock and implements are furnished. Justus F. Blasing, 297 E. Sheridan Ave., Mays, Kan.

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**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 Salesmen Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

## Does Agent Earn His Pay?

One of the things a county agent does to earn his pay is fighting Chinch bugs. Without an agent it is not likely that a supply of cresote and calcium cyanide would have been available in Washington county in time to have prevented serious damage to the corn of those farmers who chose to use the barrier. John V. Hepler was aware of control methods, and he knew from experience and from Chinch bug surveys made by college entomologists that an outbreak would occur about the time it did. It was Hepler's job to learn from farmers whether they would endeavor to protect their corn and at the same time to see that farmers had enough materials on hand.

Information about the cyanide method of killing Chinch bugs is getting pretty well distributed this summer, but in many places the cyanide or cresote or both are not available in sufficient quantities to meet demands. Most of the county agents were forewarned and insured a supply of materials. Yet there are counties in Kansas where farmers contend they don't need an agent to "tell them how to farm."

Among the Washington county farmers who have used the cresote barrier supported by calcium cyanide are George Robertson, Charles Roper, Willis Mosteller, Robert Shaw & Sons, R. E. Roberts, Harry Benninger, Oscar Stamm, F. S. Lofton, Henry Tegetoff, Harry Elder, John Waser, Frank McKelvey, Wes Houska, Dan Stamm, Perry Parks, Walter Finlayson, T. C. Allen, M. L. Durfee, N. A. Allen and Roy Hood, all of Washington; Bert Stalter, Charles Lang, Ben McWilliams, A. R. Cerele, of Morrowville; Henry Swartz, H. H. Newman, W. C. Mueller, George Kuntz and J. R. White, of Hanover; H. C. Hogue, Fred Berger and M. G. Knedlick, of Barnes; George Hall, Waterville; J. S. Greenlund, Clifton; John Werchman, Jr., Linn; Clyde Seon, George Parker, Ed VanKirk and Sam Keen, of Greenleaf.

Hepler also is after Hessian fly and suggests that farmers stack or thresh their wheat early; turn wheat stubble under as early as possible, and before August 15; harrow or disk the ground right after the plow; control volunteer wheat and seed after the fly-free date.

## What'll Dairy Prices Do?

What course will the elusive dairy dollar take within the next few weeks? The Kansas State Agricultural College calls to mind that the 30 day period in which the low point of producer prices for the heavy production season is at hand. This year, however, the situation is influenced by disturbing factors.

"The course of prices this year," the college states, "will depend largely on the volume of production and the storage movement. Production at this season hinges largely on pasture conditions. High feed costs held down production during the winter and early spring months. An indicated increase of 4 per cent in production in May over the same month a year ago is evidence of potential producing possibilities. However, recent reports indicate the pasture conditions in early June in heavy producing sections to be subnormal. This situation lends firmness to present butter prices. Unless rains are opportune, the May rate of production can scarcely be maintained. Kansas pastures are reported good, so Kansas producers are in a favorable position.

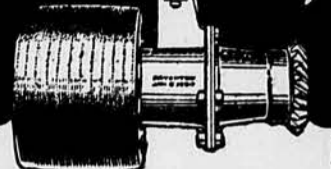
"The storage situation is favorable. At the beginning of the storage season in May, there was an indicated carry-over of 3 million pounds. This is 5 million pounds below a year ago and 3 million below the five-year average. From the supply standpoint, the outlook is favorable. The big factor discouraging heavy buying for storage is that butter prices are 3 to 5 cents higher than a year ago. Much depends on whether buyers for storage are willing to risk putting butter into storage at such high costs. Figures available for the early days of June indicate an into-storage movement slightly heavier than in the same days in 1924."

Our language changes. A pedestrian once meant one who walks. Now it means one who runs and jumps.

Shakespeare paraphrased by the modern girl: "Who steals my purse steals a powder puff."

## When You Buy Your FORDSON this Season Ask Your Dealer About

**SMITH UNIT**



**INSTANT** Fordson belt power at the flick of a lever. Dust-proof—can't throw oil—doesn't change pulley speed. Pays for itself in time and work saved. For descriptive folder write to:

**DALLMANN MACHINE & MFG. COMPANY** Dept. O-7, Winnebago St., Milwaukee, Wis.

**DALLMANN PRODUCTS**  
Sold Only Through  
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## Kill the Chinch Bugs! Protect Your Corn!

Don't trust to providential rains to kill the chinch bugs; do it yourself. Cyanogas (Calcium Cyanide) is a simple and safe remedy for chinch bug infestation, approved by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and the Experiment Station of your State.

## CYANOOGAS CALCIUM CYANIDE

is easy to use, and it means certain death to chinch bugs. *Be prepared.* Get a drum of Cyanogas (Calcium Cyanide) and have it on hand (it will keep indefinitely in the closed drum) and you will be ready for the chinch bugs the minute they appear.

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

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

Write for our free leaflet 3-R  
**AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.**  
of Delaware

511 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK

### Warehouses:

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**NATIONAL Hollow TILE SILOS**  
Last FOREVER SILOS  
Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble.  
Buy Now. Erect Early. Immediate Shipment.  
Blowing in Snowing. Good Freezing.  
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**MAKE AN AUCTIONEER**  
**\$100 A DAY**  
FREE BOOK tells how. We fit you by Home Study or at School, largest in world. 20th Aug. term opens Aug. 3. K. C. Washington, D. C. term Oct. 3. Address  
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**Save \$25 Now!**  
Hold your grain for peak price.  
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Protects your cash crop against fire, rust, weather, etc. Easily set up, rigid. Can be moved into field for threshing. Farmers delighted with high quality, low price, prepaid freight and new profit sharing plan. **FREE**—Write for free folder and details.  
**MINWEST STEEL PRODUCTS CO., 26 Princeton Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

**SPECIALISTS in Attractive Farm Letterheads**  
**Copper Engraving**  
TOPEKA, KANSAS

## Double Your Income In The Valley of 100 Crops

Right now you are knee deep in harvest. It calls for long hours and hard work, and are you satisfied with the results of another whole year of toil? What amount of money will your crop bring you? Does twelve months of preparing soil, sowing, tending and harvesting, leave you only a bare margin of profit on which to keep your family and run your farm an entire year?

In California harvest time is every month in the year. There is sunshine and water and growing crops from one year's end to the next. There isn't any "doing without things and going in debt." Farmers are making money every month in the year. They live in good homes and enjoy all of the pleasures and opportunities offered by one of the most prosperous farming sections ever opened up.

### You Can Double Your Income

The United States government census shows that the California farmer is just twice as prosperous as the average for other states. His income is twice what yours is, and you can double yours just as well.

He is twice as prosperous because diversified agriculture has reached its height in California. There is no freezing cold or torrid heat. There is a variety of crops for every month in the year.

### You Will Not Fail

No, you will not fail if your ambition is to buy a home where you can enjoy prosperity now and look forward to happy, comfortable old age. If that is your dream you will work hard, you will put your best into your work—and you will find the grade the easiest you ever attempted to climb. There is no such word as "Can't" in this ideal farming country for everything is there to do with. All I ask is that you put your shoulder to the wheel and earnestly do your part.

### Don't Wait Any Longer

James ranch, where this fertile farm land lies, right in the heart of the golden state of California, is ready for you now. There is everything to promote intelligent, happy lives—three churches, stores, creamery, Caseln factory, motion picture theater, American Legion hall, Women's Club, Masonic lodge, Chamber of Commerce, modern grade and high schools, and busses to take children to and from the schools.

Don't Wait Any Longer. Others will be ahead of you if you do, and the amount of land we have to offer is limited. You can buy with a reasonable initial investment and the balance on easy payments. The only additional requirement is that you must have enough money to stock and improve your own ranch.

Please write me today. Send me one bank reference and write any bank in Fresno or Los Angeles for a report on my integrity. We want you to know that we are dealing fairly with you and we request only the same of you. Ask me any questions that you want to and I will answer them gladly.

### HERMAN JANSS

James Irrigation District Lands  
1129 Transportation Bldg.,  
Chicago, Ill.



## The Road to Peace

Former Premier Nitti of Italy has put his finger on the perennial European sore spot when he says that the path to peace on that continent is thru economic union. American theorists who assume that the United States could pacify Europe by participation in a political league, so long as the basic causes of war lie thick and deep in European soil, merely underestimate the power and persistence of the forces which make for war in Europe. They are strangely unfamiliar with European history and conditions, or, if familiar with these, show a strange lack of comprehension of their significance.

The American people faced this problem 150 years ago, and their solution of it is responsible for the fact that while this has been on the whole a continent of peace, Europe during the same period has been a continent of war. At the end of the Revolution the colonies considered themselves 13 sovereign independent states. If America had been fashioned on the European pattern they would have constituted themselves as many independent nations, with all that this involved of future conflict upon this continent. But first thru the loose bonds of the confederation and then thru the indissoluble ties of the Constitution they realized our national motto: "E pluribus unum,"—out of many one—out of many states, one nation; out of many races, one people.

It is interesting to read the discussions of this relationship of unity to peace in the masterful papers written for the Federalist by Madison and Hamilton. Both called attention to the fact that to permit the 13 colonies to maintain separate sovereignties was to transfer to this continent the European system of rival and hostile nationalities, each needing and seeking that which belonged to their neighbors, and fighting over real and imagined wrongs and grievances.

Hamilton approvingly quoted Abbe de Mably as saying: "Neighboring nations are naturally enemies of each other, unless their common weakness forces them to unite in a confederative republic, and their constitution prevents the differences that neighborhood occasions, extinguishing that secret jealousy which disposes all states to aggrandize themselves at the expense of their neighbors."

In the present state of the world's industrial development something deeper than national pride or prejudice incites neighboring nations, each economically insufficient, to reach out for that which belongs to their neighbors. One nation possesses ore and another coal; each must have access to the resources of its neighbor; each is helpless without the other. One solution is union; the other is war. This is the situation in which European nations find themselves. The Versailles conference brought forth 16 new nations; 16 new causes of war.

Continental Europe could effect economic union without political confederation or union, tho the first step would lead to these further steps. It would result in industrial and commercial activities which would create friendliness of spirit and intimacy of interests. Nothing could contribute more to the general wealth and welfare of Europe.

This practical method of restoring peace and security to Europe is kept in the background while an effort is made thru political processes such as those operative in the league of nations to keep down the fires which an excessive number of nationalities constantly kindles. Europe's great need is a Lincoln who can bring that continent to such a consummation. Until it is accomplished the talk of pacifying Europe thru diplomatic negotiation will prove to be as ineffective a preventive of war as it has been since the days of the Holy Alliance.

### Runs a Baby Feeding Station

(Continued from Page 3)

Prices for a day's feeding range from 30 and 35 to 40 cents, depending on the age. Rations are made up according to the age and weight of the baby. The formulas are modified to give the amounts of digestible nutrients required. If a special diet is required the charges are higher. They had one case which called for Bulgarian milk and extreme modification.

That required special attention, extra labor and a more expensive diet. But the child improved immediately and soon acquired normal development for its age.

The Muirs are engaged in an unusual business. There are other farms which supply modified milk, but they are few, and none probably gives the individual attention that is had by Muir customers. Most modified milk producers supply three or four standard formulas. The Muirs have as many as their cases demand. Their rations are adapted to the individual cases. Few farms are equipped as this one is with a college trained dairyman in charge of the production and marketing, a nutrition specialist to compound rations and to supervise feeding the infants.

### New Test Associations

Two new cow testing associations were formed during the last month, and Wilson county joined the ranks July 1 with 26 members. This makes eight associations organized on the yearly plan. H. H. Mosher, member of the Bourbon county association, said recently that testing was the business end of farm dairying. He has been a member several years and ought to know.

### 6,000 Acres of Wheat

Charles Seward grew 6,000 acres of wheat this year in Seward and Haskell counties. He has 3,200 acres summer fallowed for the crop of '26.

In these modern days the man who hides behind a woman's skirt is less of a coward than a contortionist.

### LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

I have just received a letter from Harry Long of the firm of J. C. Long & Sons of Ellsworth, who are breeders and exhibitors of Durocs of the best. Harry says the pig crop around there is good and that with a good corn crop the hog business is going to be good this fall. They have nearly 100 pigs of spring farrow and a fine lot of fall gilts bred for this fall farrow. They are bred to the great young boar that 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 8 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 Poggi 99th, Sybil's Gamboe and Golden Fern's Noble imported from Island of Jersey, unexcelled sires of world's record producers at the pail. 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, Charlton, Iowa. (Direct above Kansas City.)

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

**REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS, KING** Segis and Walker breeding. (Federal Supervision). Harvey Cooper, Stockton, Kan.

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

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

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

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

### HOGS

**GIANT BIG BONED POLAND SPRING** pigs. F. Henoch, Enterprise, Kan.

**DUROC BOAR—GIANT COMMANDER, SON** of The Commander, two years old. Walter W. Walker, Wellington, Kan.

### PONIES

**FOR SALE—TWO SHETLAND PONY** mares, perfectly gentle, ideal pets for children. Children can ride or drive them anywhere. Geo. F. Vogt, Troy, Kan.

### SHEEP

**FOR SALE, HAMPSHIRE RAM, 2 YR. OLD.** V. M. Stromme, LeRoy, Kan.

## The Kansas Guernsey Breeders Kansas Guernsey Cattle Club

President, W. G. Ranson, Homewood.

A. W. Knott, Secretary-treasurer

### Profitable Dairying is assured with GUERNSEYS!

If you are interested in dairying for profit, just write this on a post card: "Send me the Story of the Guernsey." Mail it, and we will do the rest.

The American Guernsey Cattle Club  
Box KF Peterboro, N. H.

### Guernsey Bull Calves

By bulls of best blood. Out of high producing dams. Herd under federal supervision. E. M. Leach, 1421 North Lorraine St., Wichita, Kansas.

### Bulls by Grand Champion

Dauntless of Edgemont, last chance. Six to pick from out of high producing dams. RANSOM FARM, HOMEWOOD, KANSAS

### Yearling Bulls All Sold

We offer mature bull and bull calves. They have type and are backed by production. Springdale Guernsey Farm, Ottawa, Kansas.

### Mature Guernsey Bull

fine individual, has sired nothing but heifers. Reasonable price. Also young bulls. O. H. HURST, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

### Cherub Bred Guernseys

one of the few herds of the breed here. There should be more. Stock for sale. Ask us about them. W. J. REYNOLDS, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS.

**WEHRMANN'S GUERNSEY FARM** for sale my 3 yr. old herd bull, grandson of Murne Cowen, official record of 24000 lbs. milk and 1098.18 butter fat. Good individual. Geo. Wehrmann, Wellington, Kansas.

### EDGEWOOD FARM GUERNSEYS

Individuality, production and breeding. A strong herd of Guernseys. Choice bull calves at moderate prices. HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS.

### UPLAND GUERNSEY FARM

Our Guernsey herd is Federal accredited and a working herd. We offer at very reasonable prices excellent young registered bulls. Write us your needs. Garlow & Edwards, R. F. D. 5, Concordia, Kan.

### WOODLAND PARK GUERNSEYS

A pioneer herd of registered and high grade Guernseys. Write me your wants and I will quote you prices with full descriptions. Dr. E. G. L. Harbaur, Lawrence, Ka.

### ELM LEDGE FARM

Daughters and granddaughters of May King's Vrangue of Mapleside 15430 (39 A. R. daughters) for sale. Also Lone Pine Adjuvant 72801 whose 7 nearest dams average 764 lbs. fat. Guy E. Welcott, Linwood, Kan.

### Smith's Richly Bred Guernseys

stand the test, wherever they compete. Best of breeding and correct type. Visitors welcome. Emmett Smith, Hutchinson, Kan.

### PARAMOUNT GUERNSEY FARM

Established ten years. 100 head in herd. Best of breeding. Few practically pure bred unregistered heifers for sale. OTTO FEES, PARSONS, KANSAS.

### C. & L. Guernsey Farm

made 3383 lbs. butter from 12 head in one year. Mature bull and heifers for sale. C. D. Gibson, Morehead (Neosho Co.), Ka.

### Herd Bull For Sale

best of breeding and good individual. Keeping his heifers only reason for selling. Also bull calves. W. E. WELTY, CHERRYVALE, KANSAS.

### AXTELL'S GUERNSEYS

Choice young bulls and heifers for sale. Inspection invited. DR. J. T. AXTELL, NEWTON, KANSAS.

### Neosho Breeze Guernseys

Major strain. JOHN PERRENOUD, HUMBOLDT, KAN.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

# Complete Dispersal Sale

Of Dairy Cattle, mostly high grade and registered Holstein Friesian cows and heifers, also my 2 yr. old CARNATION HERD SIRE. Sale will be held at the farm two miles northwest of

**Woodbine, Kan.**  
**Tuesday, July 21**

Metador Clyde No. 414546, whose dam produced 21.13 lb. of butter from 481.80 milk in 7 days as a 3 yr. old. His sire, Metador Segis Walker has 105 A. R. O. daughters and his dam's sire, Segis Walker Metador 16 A. R. O. daughters. These two latter sires are both brothers of Segis Pieterdie Prospector. Cows are bred to Metador Clyde and most of them freshen during the fall and winter.

All T. B. tested. Pedigree of Metador Clyde sent on application. General farm sale in connection.

**Geo. A. Mitsch, Owner**  
**Woodbine, Kan.**

B. H. Shank, Auctioneer.  
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

## POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

## Polled Shorthorns

ESTABLISHED 1907

of Milk, Butter.  
One of the most noted families.  
of the largest herds.  
said young breeders in selling  
sires, transfer, test, crate and  
and free. Prices \$60 to \$125.  
Truck delivery.

C. BAMBURY & SONS,  
since 1902 Pratt, Kan.



## MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

## MILKING SHORTHORNS

of VALUE and DISTINCTION  
B. Benedict, WYLDEN FARM,  
Littleton, Colo.

## BROWN SWISS CATTLE

## For Sale Brown Swiss

Bred bull calf over 4 months old. Well bred and a beauty. J. L. Wright, Denison, Ka.

## DUROC HOGS

## DUROC PIGS FOR SALE

sex. Well bred and good bone. Also a fancy pair of Fox Terrier pups. Keep hunters and well bred. J. E. WELLS, HOLTON, KANSAS.

## Bred Sows and Bred Gilts

and sows and gilts bred to Unique's Top Col. Still's Major, the two outstanding boars of Kan. Write me. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

## Big Fall Duroc Gilts

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

## THREE DUROCS FOR \$35

and 2 gilts not related with pedigrees. Fr. \$50, one for \$15. Sensation and Pathfinder bred. F. E. PEEK & SON, Wellington, Kan.

## STANTS BROS. DUROCS

are now selling sows and gilts bred to King of all Pathfinders, 1924 Kansas Grand Champion. Write for prices and photographs. Stants Brothers, Abilene, Kansas.

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS

## REG. HAMPSHIRE HOGS

red gilts, boars and spring pigs for sale. Best of breeding and quality. G. O'BRYEN, St. Paul (Neosho County) Kan.

## WHITEWAY HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL

choice fall boar. Some real fall gilts bred for Sept. farrow. Bargain prices. Sired by Junior champion and grand champion boars. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kansas.

## POLAND CHINA HOGS

## 5 BRED SOWS AND GILTS

fall farrow. Also spring sows; 2 by the world's champ. Armistice Boy, Dam by Monarch. 2 Sept. boars by Kan. 1924 grand champ. 1 by Wittum's King Cole Liberator dam. F. E. WITTUM, CALDWELL, 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.

## Homer T. Rule

Livestock Auctioneer, Ottawa, Kan.

called by everyone who sees him one of the best to be found anywhere.

The H. P. Wilkinson sale of Angus cattle at Mitchellville, Ia., June 16, conducted by M. A. Judy, sale manager, resulted in an average of \$158 for 44 head.

The Meredith Farms, Meredith, N. Y., sale of Jerseys at that place June 9 resulted in an average of \$377 for 48 head. W. E. Hearst of California was an important purchaser.

A new cow testing association has been organized with 26 Morris, Geary and Riley county members. Jas. Linn, of the dairy department of the Agricultural College assisted in its organization.

Reynolds & Sons, Lawrence, are breeders of registered Holsteins with over 100 head who expect to sell about half of their herd this fall at auction. They have claimed November 2 for their sale.

There is a shortage of young bulls of breeding age in Kansas at least; that should and undoubtedly will mean good prices for young bulls this fall and winter. The fact that there has been more money in raising steers than bulls for breeding purposes has caused a real shortage of bulls of all breeds.

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



John Regier, Whitewater, has bred registered Shorthorns for nearly 30 years and says the demand for good bulls is about as good as he has ever seen it, but the price is not so high as war times.

Schlickau Bros., Walter and Albert of Haven have herds of registered Hereford cattle on their well improved farms. Sixty or 70 breeding cows headed by the best bulls obtainable. Both herds are largely of Anxiety breeding.

Miles Austin Burrton, the man who owns the big Poland China boar, Golden Rainbow, has about 70 spring pigs, several litters by the above boar. Mr. Austin announces a sale to be held October 22. About 75 acres of growing corn looks fine on the Austin stock farm.

G. M. Shepherd, Duroc breeder of Lyons, writes that he has sold every fall boar on his farm but one. The demand continues strong, and with the present outlook for corn a great year is ahead for the hog men. Mr. Shepherd has bred about 20 young sows and gilts for September farrow.

Earl Green of Burns has been breeding registered Durocs for several years and says the outlook is mighty good. About 125 head are on the farm now, including a bunch on full feed that will make plenty of money. Included in the spring crop is a litter by Goldmaster and out of an Orchard Scissors dam.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Leach, Wichita, have a fine herd of registered Guernsey cattle. They began breeding them several years ago using vacant lots for pasture while they waited for the lots to grow in value. As the price increased the lots were sold and the herd was moved farther out. They are still in the edge of the city.

Josiah Jones of Augusta, now has at the head of his Shorthorn herd the imported bull, Babton Corporal, a grand champion in many of the best shows and according to Frank Kirk probably the sire of more prize winners than any other bull ever imported to this country. Mr. Jones has over 20 females sired by this bull.

Earl C. Jones, Florence, is making a success of breeding and selling registered Spotted Polands. He says the big type blood is the best and he has heading his herd a son of Singleton's Giant and out of the undefeated Grand Champion sow, Advance Lady. Mr. Jones is an advocate of diversified farming. Some wheat, a few cows and the Polands always show some profit.

## Public Sales of Livestock

## Shorthorn Cattle

Aug. 4—Geo. F. Mueller, St. John, Kan.  
Oct. 20—S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan.  
Oct. 21—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.  
Nov. 5—John M. Detrich, Chapman, Kan.  
Nov. 3—Fred Abildgaard & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

## Red Polled Cattle

Sept. 30—C. O. Wilson, Rantoul, Kan.  
Sept. 30—J. A. Edwards & Son, Leavenworth, Kan.  
Oct. 6—Percy E. Lill, Mount Hope, Kan.  
Oct. 22—J. H. Lomas, Leona, Kan.  
Nov. 4—Brothers Sale, Holton, Kan. R. A. Gilliland, Denison, Kan., Sale Mgr.

## Ayrshire Cattle

Oct. 28—W. Bitterlin, Junction City, Kan.  
Oct. 1—Reynolds & Sons, Lawrence, Kan.  
Oct. 14—J. H. Gregory, Woodston, Kan.  
Oct. 20—W. H. Mott (Maplewood Farm), Herington, Kan.

## Hereford Cattle

Nov. 20—W. C. Smith, Phillipsburg, Kan.  
Poland China Hogs  
Oct. 15—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.  
Oct. 22—Miles Austin, Burrton, Kan.  
Oct. 22—Fred Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.  
Feb. 9—J. E. Knox, South Haven, Kan.

## Duroc Hogs

Aug. 18—J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Ks.  
Aug. 20—Fred L. Stunkel, Belle Plaine, Kan.  
Aug. 26—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.  
Oct. 17—Homer Rule, Emporia, Kan.  
Oct. 22—Fred Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.  
Oct. 15—Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan.  
Feb. 4—Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan.  
Feb. 15—Chas. P. Johnson, Macksville, Kan.  
Feb. 18—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.  
Feb. 27—T. M. Steinberger, Kingman, Kan.  
March 10—A. F. Kiser, Geneseo, Kan.  
March 10—Sherwood Bros., Concordia, Kan.  
Spotted Poland China Hogs  
Oct. 20—Crabill & Son, Cawker City, Kan.  
Feb. 3—Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan.  
Feb. 24—Brothers sale, Chapman, Kan.  
Chester White Hogs  
Oct. 5—Ray Gould, Rexford, 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 sires have A. R. O. record or come direct from A. R. O. stock. Heifers for sale. Federal accredited. M. Davis, Hutchinson, Kan.

## Holsteins That Make Good

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

## Clover Leaf Holsteins

Best of blood lines, A. R. O. breeding. Homestead and Ormsbys. 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

Heifer and bull calves out of dams of high production and good type. (Sire Iowa breeding). C. C. KAGARICE, Darlow, Kan.

## 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, Marlon, 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 reg. Holsteins longer than any man in Kansas. Have some high record young cows for sale, no better breeding to be found anywhere. 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., DERBY, 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 4.

## HOMESTEAD HOLSTEINS

A. R. O. breeding, glad to show what we have any time. C. L. Somers, Wichita, Kansas, R. F. D. 4.

## 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.

## Eight Springing Heifers

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

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for sale, grandson of the Kansas state record cow with 1189 pounds of butter in one year. Out of an A. R. O. dam. C. W. McCoy, Valley Falls, Kan.

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Three to ten months old and sired by a 26 pound bull and out of our good producing cows. Very reasonable prices. ROY H. JOHNSTON, Oskaloosa, Ks.

A SHOW BULL whose dam made as a 2 yr. old 756.4 pounds of butter in 365 days. Three nearest granddams averaged 1021.53 for 365 days. Priced very reasonable. Topeka, Kansas City buses stop at farm every half hour. Meyer Dairy Farm Co., Basehor, Kan.

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Our farm and Dairy joins Topeka on the south. Young bulls and heifers sired by our herd bulls and out of high record dams for sale. Write or visit us. Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, Kansas.

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sired by Canary Paul Fobes Homestead 6th. and out of a better than 20 pound dam. A very growthy, nicely marked calf priced right. D. L. Button & Son, Elmont, Kan.

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Two miles south of Topeka on the Capital Highway. Williamson Bros., Owners, Topeka, Kansas

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Young registered bulls for sale. Write for descriptions and prices. Crestlyne Farm, Topeka, Kan., Phone, Rural 185-N5.

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headed by King Segis Alacra Pledge. We offer a few choice sons of this bull that are out of cows with good cow testing association records. H. J. Melrekord, (Washington Co.) Linn, Ks.

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We have some splendid young bulls for sale reasonable out of cows with Washington county cow testing association records. Henry Halesohl, Greenleaf, Kansas.

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Quality Holsteins. Let us quote you prices on bull calves and some old enough for service out of A. R. O. dams and sired by an outstanding bull. Collins Farm Co., Sabetha, Kansas

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is brother to my senior sire, No. 3 sire of junior sire; No. 2 his uncle. For 30 years my herd bulls have been that near top. H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Ka.

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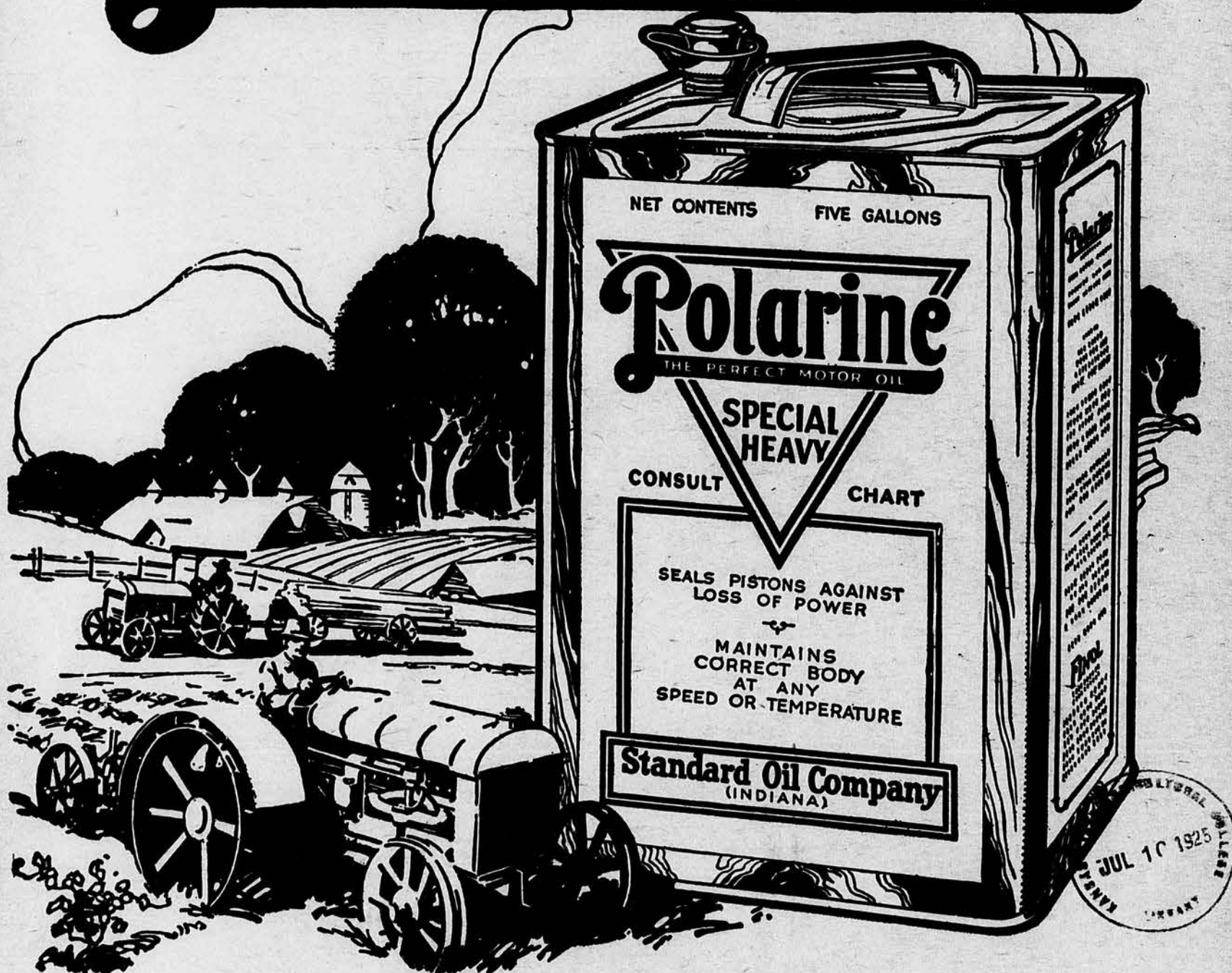
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