

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

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J. F.
-KERNAN-



Let *World-Flight* dependability help you build farm profits

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THE MEN who planned the record-breaking *World-Flight* of the U. S. Army aviators knew the importance of correct lubrication.

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VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Red Faced Farmer Discusses Corn Yields and Poison Spreaders

By Philander Grayson

THE self-appointed defender of the public treasury stopped at a long table filled with seed samples. He probed the depths of a soybean dish, and as he did so his big mouth clamped shut and his walrus mustache bristled. Here was material for further support of his contention that the county was being robbed. He knew all about farming and all about seeds, but since he had retired from doing anything useful it was unnecessary to demonstrate any of his theories on agricultural methods.

His pet aversions are county engineers and agricultural agents. As he viewed this wanton waste of public money his fat front, warmed by an egg-stained sweater buttoned on the skip-stop plan, heaved with agitated breathing. This was another outrage added to the multitude of outrages committed against the long suffering taxpayers. He left the room to distribute his poison to willing listeners along the small town street.

"He's the biggest knocker we've got," remarked a red faced farmer to the rotund man from Topeka who had been studying a report of corn type tests. "And I'll bet the farm bureau doesn't cost him a dime a year."

"Well, taxes ought to be reduced," said the rotund man.

How to Forget Taxes

"Maybe so, but let 'em begin somewhere else. If they'd all come in here and look for something worth while instead of hunting something to criticize, they would forget about taxes," rejoined the red faced farmer. "Take that corn type test," and he indicated two improvised crates at the end of the table. "Did that old cuss see that? He didn't, and he wouldn't have admitted the facts if he had."

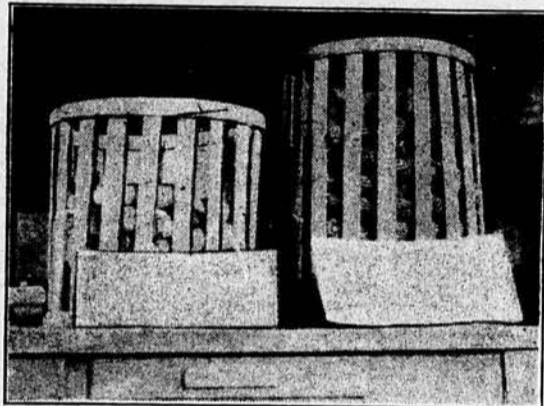
"That corn was grown by W. B. Banning, right here in Osage county. The seed was picked from his own field, too. He calls it Dragoon Yellow Dent, a strain of his own selection and breeding. One type yielded at the rate of 78 bushels an acre, and another 57 bushels on the same kind of land. And if you'll notice there's quite a difference in the percentage of merchantable corn. The higher yielding type of corn is of the better quality." The rotund man examined the samples and admitted that was right.

"That's an increase of 21 bushels an acre," continued the farmer. "And mind you it's not a difference of variety, but a difference in type within a single variety. I don't know whether Banning knew there was such a great difference. The chances are he didn't. I'll assume that anyway. Then, what is it worth to him to be able to pick a type of corn from his own seed that will make 20 bushels, or 10, or even 5 more to the acre?" The

Topekan didn't know. "Well, how long would the increase he got pay his farm bureau dues at present prices of corn? Suppose he planted only 1 acre. Twenty bushels are worth \$20. That would pay his dues for four years.

"If the county agent and farm bureau hadn't done another thing, that test would have paid the bill for maintaining them a thousand times over. All we farmers have to do is to apply the results of such tests to practice and we get our money back and more.

"I suppose any farmer in the county could have found this out for himself, but nobody did. We've been growing corn here for 50 years or more, and I don't know anybody who discovered this type difference. The bureau has shown us a lot of



These Crates Show the Comparative Yields of Corn Grown by W. B. Banning From Two Types of Seed Selected Within One Variety

results like that. It gives us a chance to work these things out. Look here," and he picked a representative ear from each of the samples.

"We've been calling this rough and smooth types. McIntosh tells me that's likely to cause trouble. Corn can be too smooth. You don't want a slick ear." Then he indicated the ear that came from the big yield. "Here's a medium grain. Notice the small amount of soft crown starch, the shallow indentation of the kernel, the relatively large amount of clear, hard starch. That's what we mean by the smooth type. A slick, flinty ear is to be avoided.

"Now look at this one," and he held the ear

from the 57-bushel yield before the rotund man. "There's a deep, shoe peg kernel, a deep crown starch, deep indentation, a chaffy crown and a thicker ear. It's so rough you could use it for a rasp. That's the type to avoid."

"Maybe this is a characteristic of the variety," ventured the Topekan.

"Come over here," said the red faced farmer. "We tried several varieties," and he led the way to a chart hanging on the wall. "McIntosh and a fellow from the college induced 18 farmers in different parts of the county to make this test. Banning's corn was brought in here just because it showed what a big difference was possible. Others got just as striking results.

"No varieties were specified in this test. Farmers just picked the two types from the corn they were preparing to plant. McIntosh and the specialist checked up on 12 of the 18 tests. The average yield for the adapted type was 69.7 bushels, and that of the unadapted was 57.2 as you'll see by the chart.

"Furthermore they checked up on the stand. The adapted type showed an average of 19 per cent more stalks an acre than the unadapted. The lowest percentage advantage was 8, and the highest 40. But even where the stand was about the same, the adapted type outyielded the other, so the difference in stand wasn't responsible entirely for the difference in yield.

A Club for Knockers

"We found, too, that there was a difference in varieties. The bureau will not urge a change in varieties until further tests have been made, but notice the difference over there." He indicated another chart. "Suppose a fellow is growing Golden Beauty on bottom land. This shows that he sacrificed 27 bushels by not growing Hildreth's Yellow.

"Or if he prefers a white corn he could have had 20 to 24 bushels more by growing Shawnee White than by growing Boone County White or Commercial White. On the upland Pride of Saline seems to be the best white, and Midland Yellow Dent the best yellow variety."

"Well, that makes a pretty good case for the county agent and farm bureau work," remarked the rotund man.

"Yeah, and that's not all the story by any means," the red faced one assured him. "I haven't time to tell it now. But somebody ought to follow that old loafer down the street and sock him over the head with a seasoned club every time he knocks this work. It's not high taxes that are hurting this country. It's worthless curs like him and the fools who listen to his mouthings." And the rotund man seconded the red faced farmer's motion.

Looking Ahead in the Hog Market

By R. M. Green

CONDITIONS are right for more than an average advance in hog prices between now and May. The average advance from January to April in the past has been about 12 per cent above the January level. This is based on 22 years of Chicago average prices. What are the present conditions favorable to stronger than average spring prices?

Hog production reached its peak in 1923. The spring pig crop of 1923 was 1 per cent larger than that of 1922. Since the spring of 1923 there has been a gradual reduction in size of pig crops. Both spring and fall pig crops in 1924 were lighter than those of 1923. Despite this, however, it will be noted that hog receipts for 1924 ran a trifle higher than in 1923. How can we believe that production is being cut when receipts are getting larger?

Then Comes the Liquidation

When production has reached its peak, and prices begin to fall, there is a disposition to sell off the heavier and better finished stuff first. As prices continue to fall under increasing receipts, liquidation of younger stock, breeding herds, pigs and all often takes place. Not only is the current production being marketed, but a part, or sometimes all, of the breeding stock accumulated in flush periods is being sold off. This increases receipts at the markets for nine months to a year or more after current production of new pig crops begins to decline. The effects of heavy production, therefore, continue to be felt for nearly a year or more after it has ceased to expand. This often causes the farmer to doubt the reduced production talk that appears to him to be premature.

Another factor that has been hastening the marketing of the 1924 spring pig crop since last October is the fact that the 1924 corn crop was short, and corn prices have advanced materially. Past experience indicates quite plainly the effect of a corn shortage on hog receipts and consequently its effect on hog prices. In the last 10 years of high corn prices, there has been a decided tendency to market more of the hog crop than usual in the fall and

winter, especially in December and January. The result of heavy fall and winter marketing is a marked falling off of hog receipts after about February of the following spring. The low point in receipts frequently is reached in April.

The average effect on hog prices of lighter spring receipts following years of short corn crops is shown by the fact that from February to April, prices improve in such years quite rapidly. In years of low corn prices the usual spring advance in hog prices is less marked, and breaks earlier under the influence of marketing the fall pig crop.

The hog market this spring is not only favored by a decreasing production, and a short corn crop that will help to clear away supplies early, but it also is favored by an advancing general price level.

Hog prices, like the prices of many other commodities, respond to general buying power. Since last June the course of the general price level has been upward. Altho during this time prices in some particular lines have been downward, the tendency in the majority of cases has been upward. With the hogs in the position they are, they should share in the upward movement. In this connection it is instructive to note the degree to which general business conditions may have affected the spring advance in hog prices in past years of high corn prices, since the advance usually is most pronounced in such years.

Even in years when other factors were favorable, spring hog prices have shown only small advances, when the general price level was working against them. This is shown very well by indicating the percentage of increase in hog prices from January to April in 11 years of high corn prices and dividing these years into two groups. In one set of years the general price level was up, and in the other set the general price level was tending downward. Such a statement gives these results:

During the years of advancing price level, 1901 and 1902, the increase in hog prices from January

to April was 12.1 per cent; 1904 and 1905, 17.2 per cent; 1908 and 1909, 18 per cent; 1911 and 1912, 24.8 per cent; 1916 and 1917, 44.5 per cent; 1918 and 1919, 15.9 per cent. In the years of declining price level, 1903 and 1904, the increase in hog prices from January to April was 4.1 per cent; 1907 and 1908, 3.3 per cent; 1913 and 1914, 4.2 per cent; 1919 and 1920, a decrease; 1923 and 1924, 2.1 per cent.

The apparent exception in the case of the year 1907-08 is largely explained by the fact that the panic of 1907 resulted in such low fall prices that the recovery after January, 1908, tho not large in amount, was large when expressed as a per cent of the low January price of around \$4 a hundred.

With three major factors, declining production, high corn prices, and an advancing general price level pulling up on hog prices, and only minor factors tending to curb the advance, there seems to be good reason for expecting a spring hog market stronger than the average.

Outlook's Favorable With Sheep

PROSPECTS for the sheep industry in 1925 are favorable. The world outlook and the prospective meat situation in this country promise prices for 1925 at least on a par with those of 1924. There does not appear to be any immediate danger of overproduction, as the increase in the number of sheep has as yet been only slight.

For more than two years lambs and wool have commanded prices well above those of most farm products, and more than 50 per cent above the pre-war level. After 1925 some recession in returns from sheep may occur. It would seem, however, that in Kansas prices will, for the next few years, remain sufficiently high to warrant moderate increases in present numbers.

Market receipts of sheep and lambs may show an increase over those of 1924, but with a somewhat better demand it is not anticipated that this increase will be sufficiently large to bring about any marked lowering of the average price.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

HENRY FORD predicts that the day of the big cities will pass; soon the tendency will be to build smaller towns where manufacturing plants are established. And Henry has the advantage of most people in that he is able to make a good many of his dreams come true.

I believe he has the correct idea; I have been advocating it for many years. But my talk and writing, so far as I could see, got nowhere. A number of years ago I wrote out my plan in some detail and sent it to Henry Ford. I never heard from him and do not know that my letter ever reached him; still it is a pleasant thought that just possibly that letter may have suggested to Henry his idea.

Can't Afford War Now

NO, GENTLE READER, we are not out of the woods by a considerable distance. The World War left half of the world bankrupt. We will not recover from the effect of that war in a generation, if ever. Still the effect may not be so bad as it seems. It takes tremendous resources to finance a modern war, and the nations engaged for most of the time it was going on cannot afford to go to war again.

I know the answer will be made to this that nations without any credit worth speaking of have gone to war and may do so again. That is true; but generally they have been financed by richer nations which had some selfish interest in one side or the other. These rich nations are today so burdened with debt that they are not in condition to finance wars on their own account or for other nations. The huge debts may not prevent wars, but they will be a factor in this.

Should We Let 'Em In?

UNITED STATES tourists are said to be having a lot of trouble traveling in foreign countries, largely because of our immigration policy. It may be that our policy is a good thing for us, but it certainly has not made us popular, and on the whole I am not certain that a more liberal policy would not be to our advantage.

I sometimes think that if we were to throw down the bars and let emigrants in as freely as we used to do a generation ago, the effect might be that they would not be so keen to come. They would discover perhaps that the United States is not a paradise for foreigners, and maybe the tide of immigration would turn toward the countries that really need more inhabitants. There are vast areas of fertile lands waiting in South America to be developed, but the European emigrants do not seem to be keen to go there. If they could be persuaded that the chances are better there than in the United States they would turn that way.

Man's a Kindly Animal

I WAS almost persuaded for a time that the story of the Kentucky man, Floyd Collins, having been trapped while hunting for a cave, was a hoax. It sounded suspiciously like one of the stories Dave Leahy used to send out. The evidence, however, seems to be conclusive that Collins was caught in the cave and that his dead body is there now.

The most interesting feature of the case to me is that it proves that the human animal with all its faults, is after all kindly and generous. At times he is guilty of the most horrible cruelty; witness the acts of a mob for example. The only explanation of this apparent contradiction is that we human animals have dual personalities. Part of us is generous, kindly and admirable; the other part is mean, cruel, dishonest, lazy and altogether disreputable.

When the good in us is appealed to, man becomes Godlike in his actions, and when the other part of his nature is aroused to the point where it becomes dominant he is worse than the man-eating Bengal tiger. I cherish the belief that there is more of the good than of the bad in the great majority of mankind, but I also am convinced that there is enough of the bad in all of us so that under a certain environment and assailed by temptations we might become criminals and fiends.

The heroic efforts to rescue this Kentucky mountaineer; the journey of the sledge drivers and their dogs thru the Arctic storms, carrying serum to the sick in Nome; the numerous cases of heroic sacrifice, where rough miners have risked their lives in trying to rescue their fellow miners trapped in mines; all these are manifestations of the wonderful good there is in human nature.

Discourage Evil in Youth

OUR penal laws have for the most part been based on the theory that the way to make men good is to inflict physical punishment on them when they violate what society has determined as the proper standard of conduct. That this plan has been largely a failure is evident enough, but we have not been able to devise anything better. The correct theory seems to me to be to start with the child, continually cultivate the good part of his dual personality and discourage the evil part until finally the good will completely dominate the bad; then you have the good man and the good woman.

The thorbred horse, if properly trained and developed, becomes an animal capable of doing wonders, but that same horse when improperly handled becomes of all horses the most worthless and the most vicious. As a rule I think the individual who has great capacity for good is endowed with as great a proportionate capacity for evil. His natural capacities for both good and evil are powerful. He is possessed of great natural courage and daring. Properly developed these make him a leader of the forces that work for good; improperly developed they may make him a leader of bandits.

Selfishness is the first law of life, therefore I do not condemn selfishness in itself. Without the selfish impulse probably the race would die out. It is only the perverted selfishness that is an evil, and that perverted selfishness is largely the fruit of ignorance. Men get the belief that they can attain happiness by depriving their fellowmen of their just rights. They do not realize that the human race is necessarily bound together, and that what works injury to one eventually works injury to all. Of course where the wrong is inflicted on a single individual he is such a small part of the great mass of humanity that what happens to him may not be noticed. But still it has affected the mass in proportion to the part of the whole which he is.

"Brains is All Sawdust?"

A SUBSCRIBER from Mississippi writes me a letter from which I quote a few passages. I follow the writer's spelling and capitalization:

"75% of the Farmers have seemingly become Desperate and which may mean Desperado. While the Trusts are roaling in wealth, because of their manipulation of Industry. Then add to this our present Educational system that has lead us to believe it honorable to make money with our brains, and which means simply to take from some one what they created, Hence when we all Get it, that is decide to quit work and make it by our Brains what are we to expect.

"Well we have decided it is no worse for a Jiant to rob an invalid by Force than a mental Jiant to rob the ignorant especially when it accomplished by Special Legislation, Seceems and Manipulation, and with our Officials laading in Creme. What will the harvest be.

"The writer has concluded this thing we have been calling Brains after all is Sawdust."

Now I did not think it was as bad as that. I must say, however, that the writer of this letter has come nearly proving that his last conclusion, viz., that what we call brains is sawdust, is correct so far as he is individually concerned.

A Flood of German Goods?

THE World War demonstrated that the victors in such a conflict suffer almost as much injury as the defeated. If it were possible for Germany to pay the amount France has been damaged it probably would ruin France. The reparation could be made only in goods, and if such a flood of German made goods were poured into France it would destroy the industries there. Furthermore, Germany could not possibly produce this vast amount of wealth without becoming a powerful

nation, and if it should become that powerful it would be the most dangerous rival France has ever encountered.

It would be better for France, Germany and the whole world if every war bond were burned and the whole war debt wiped out.

However, I am a believer in selfishness, enlightened selfishness that will recognize the fact that the interests of mankind are mutual; that he who robs his neighbor also robs himself. That principle would abolish nine-tenths of our courts, and work the repeal of most of our laws. It would eventually abolish armies and navies, break down trade barriers, do away with cut-throat competition, and make a new world in which work would not be a curse but a joy.

Meantime, there is no use to be impractical or talk foolishness. Mankind can be driven only about so fast. A great system of industry cannot suddenly be reorganized. To attempt such a thing would necessarily result in disaster. One practical man like Henry Ford is worth more to the world than a room full of mere theorists.

More Than 200 Eggs a Year

I DO not wish to create the impression that everybody can succeed in the chicken business. That impression has resulted in loss and disappointment to a great many folks who imagined that all they had to do was to get some hens and start selling eggs and chickens at a profit.

But there is abundant evidence that persons who know how can and do make money in raising poultry. F. O. Anderson of Minneapolis, Kan., is doing a very profitable business considering the capital invested.

During 1923 his flock of 150 hens (I take it that his wife is as much interested in the business as he is) averaged 191 eggs a hen. In 1924, from January 1 to November 1, 215 hens laid 42,147 eggs, or 196 eggs a hen for 10 months. The eggs used for incubation and the family table were not included in this number. The sales of eggs from these 215 hens for the 10 months amounted to \$794.74. In addition to the egg sales 100 choice pullets were added to the flock. The Anderson fowls have taken blue and purple ribbons in every poultry show in which they have been exhibited.

Mr. Anderson is not advising farmers to go extensively into the chicken business, but he does believe a good producing flock is a great asset to a farmer, and that every farm should have poultry as a side line. His conclusion is that nothing else on the farm pays as big dividends in proportion to the money invested.

It is not to be expected that everybody either will or can make as much of a success of the business as Mr. Anderson has, not because there are not the same possibilities, but because some people simply do not have the knack of taking care of chickens.

Good stock is important. It is evident that it will not take much more feed or care for a hen that will average considerably more than 200 eggs a year, as Mr. Anderson's hens do, than to feed and care for a hen that will not produce half that many eggs. In the one case the good layer will show a handsome profit; in the other she may not pay for her feed and care.

Growing Trees on Coal Dumps

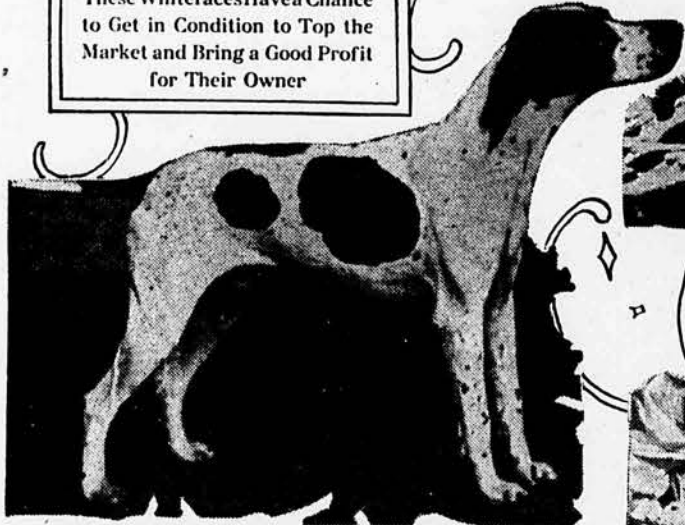
I NOTE your editorial relative to growing trees on the dumps of the coal strip pits," writes E. D. Whiteside of Fort Scott. "Almost any of the forest trees native to Kansas will grow on these dumps. The wild plum is soon seeded on them, and wild blackberries cover them in many cases the third year. One field in Cherokee county was leveled and sown to alfalfa after a few years of weathering, and produced a better crop and stand than land on the same farm that had not been coal stripped. The owner thought the better growth on the stripped land was because the tight subsoil had been broken up, affording a better and deeper drainage than was the case with the land not so loosened up.

"I believe forest trees and fruit trees can be grown to advantage on the pit dumps. One officer in a Cherokee county coal company operating steam shovels tells me the company with which he is



Beautiful and Vital "Monument" Below, on Rim of Zion Canyon, 3,000 Feet Above the Floor of Zion National Park, Utah

Sheltered Well by the Hills, These Whitefaces Have a Chance to Get in Condition to Top the Market and Bring a Good Profit for Their Owner



Champion Governor Moscow, Pointer Owned by Robert F. Maloney, Pittsburgh, Selected as Best Dog at National Show, Westminster Kennel Club



Thomas Meighan, a Veritable Planet Among Movie "Stars," on Sands of Miami Beach with Mrs. Meighan, Enjoying a Vacation from Leig Lights in Florida



An Easter Display at Annual Juvenile Style Show, New York, Under Auspices of United Infant's, Children's and Junior Wear League of America



Paul Whiteman, Jazz Orchestra Leader, Calls on Governor "Ma" Ferguson. At Left, Mrs. James, President, Amateur Musical Club, Austin, That Sponsored Whiteman Concert



Dana and Virginia Dawes, Adopted Children of Vice President Elect, Taken at Their Home in Evanston, Ill., Which They Will Leave Soon for Washington, D. C.



His Majesty the Bull, a Quality Animal, Has Been an Important Factor in Building up and Putting Profit in the Average Farm Herd



Mrs. William Laimbeer, First Woman Officer of National City Bank, Largest in U. S. She Started Business Career 12 Years Ago Upon Death of Her Husband, Prominent Wall Street Broker



Ring Lardner and Grantland Rice are Two of the Most Popular Figures at Nassau, Where They are Spending the Late Winter Season



Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Clark, C. N. Lodge, Grafton Johnson, Mrs. Ione Pearson, Fred A. Clark, Mrs. Claude W. Norton and Claude, Jr., Enjoying Winter at Miami



Doris Jackson Made Nest in Sleeve for "La Rex Doll Snowflake," a Chihuahua Owned by Bee Jackson, Long Beach, at Westminster Kennel Club Show



View of Exhibit at the Seed Exchange Held Recently by the Lyon County Farm Bureau in Emporia. C. L. McFadden is County Agent

Vim, Vigor and Vitality From Ultra Violet Rays

SUNSHINE makes mighty good cow and poultry feed. Of course any credulous farmer who tries to get along with that alone will come to grief, but the rays from Old Sol are a necessary part of any ration. They will cure leg weakness in chicks, rickets in children, boils on athletes, and they are suspected of having curative properties in colds and tuberculosis, and of assisting in the metabolism of food.

But you must be careful how you get the sunlight. That thru glass is no good, for glass filters from the light all the ultra violet rays, which contain the kick of a sunshine ration. Prof. J. O. Hamilton, Kansas State Agricultural College, explained the ultra violet rays to a group of farmer visitors to the college a few nights ago.

He called attention to the use of direct sunlight in treating tuberculosis, first in Switzerland and then in other countries. Then he told how it was used to cure rickets in young animals and finally how ultra violet rays rid the present basketball team of the college of boils in three days.

An ultra violet lamp has been designed for carrying on experiments in the laboratory. A few minutes under this lamp are equal to several hours of sunshine, so that tests with animals can be conducted in winter or during bad weather. It will produce a typical case of tan or sunburn in a short time.

The college now is conducting tests on cows to determine whether the ultra violet rays will increase milk production.

Tests on poultry have increased the calcium content of eggs, and a sunshine test on cows last year had a similar effect in increasing calcium.

Basket ball players are enthusiastic over the effects of their treatments. There's a rumor among the student body that the ultra violet rays used in treating the boils brought the team out of an early season slump. At any rate the men have been going to Professor Hamilton's laboratory regularly ever since. The team was decisively defeated by Nebraska. After the three days of treatment for boils the Aggies defeated Kansas University just as decisively as they were beaten by the Cornhuskers, and that was the only defeat of the Kansas team up to the time this was written.

Professor Hamilton is not ready to believe that the ultra violet rays are responsible for anything in this case except cure of the boils and an improved morale in the team. The team members, however, contend they are able to sleep better and have not noticed the nervousness and restlessness that ordinarily follow a hard game or strenuous practice.

Snodgrass is the "Champeen?"

THE other day one of the porters in the Santa Fe general office building at Topeka inquired of Bill Collison if Harry Snodgrass, the well known artist who performed on the Baldwin Grand at station WOS at Jefferson City, Mo., but now on the Orpheum circuit, was really "King of the Ivories." Bill assured the porter that Harry really was such. Laying a pair of dice on Bill's desk the porter said: "I acknowledge my defeat, Mr. Collison, will you all give these to Mr. Snodgrass when he comes here?"

Fattens Pigs on Barley

BARLEY is the important grain in H. A. Fischer's pork making. He farms 2,780 acres in the Northwestern part of Ellis county. Two litters are produced a year. Spring pigs are run on Sudan grass pasture, and about August 1 go on a self-feed of barley chop. When the pasture season is over they are finished on corn and tankage or barley and tankage. One load of spring barrows handled in this way averaged 270 pounds when they were shipped in early December.

Full pigs are put on a self-feeder containing barley chop and tankage immediately after weaning, and are crowded for market. Two loads fed in this way topped the market last year. Fischer grows about 100 acres of barley annually.

On School Board 58 Years!

BACK in 1867 the Rev. W. H. Sawyer, A. C. Adams and M. F. Streeter were chosen as members of the first school board in the Sugar Hill school district near Everest. Some member of one of the three families has been on the board ever since!

No Politics in Health

GOVERNOR PAULEN is to be congratulated on his appointment of members of the state board of health, an entirely new board. The persons appointed were recommended by representatives of various schools of medicine as outstanding men in the state in their profession.

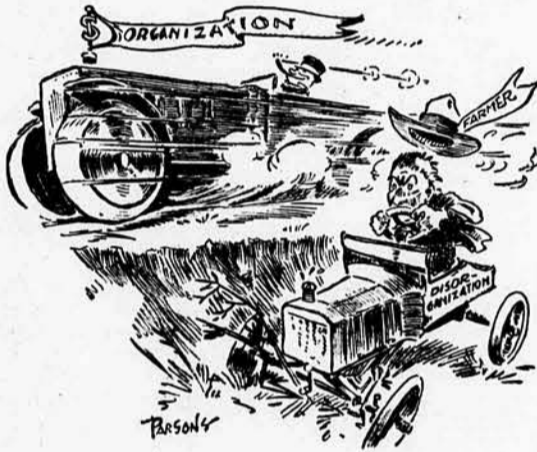
"I don't know the politics of any of these men," Governor Paulen said in appointing them, but the first appointee on the list is Dr. C. A. McGuire, a

lifelong Democrat who frequently votes the Democratic ticket. There will be no politics in the new state board of health, and it will not be "used" by the Paulen administration. After the miserable mess of the last two years, it will be a relief to Kansas to get back to sound principles in the management of public health.

Topeka can speak for Dr. McGuire, who heads the new board, a leading physician for many years, who enjoys the confidence and affection not only of his profession but of the city, and not only as a physician but as a citizen. If the members of the board have the same standing in their homes as Dr. McGuire has in Topeka the new state board of health is all right.

The Shorthorns Object

THE Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association objects to the liberties which local fairs take with the premium classifications for purebred shows. The recent annual meeting at Manhattan voiced that objection by asking the state board of fair managers to adopt the classification used by the national breed associations and the state fairs. If their appropriations will not cover that classification, then the Shorthorn breeders would have them omit some of the classes rather than juggle



the normal order of ages in an effort to cover the whole field.

The association also appropriated a "suitable ribbon" as a reward of merit to the best Shorthorn calf among all those exhibited by county calf club members. The association will divide the state into districts as a means of furthering Shorthorn interests. A vice-president will be appointed to co-operate with local Shorthorn organizations in his district.

Vern Has Made \$400

AN ACTIVE thrift club is maintained in school district No. 30, near Narka. Vern Rhinehart, 13, has saved \$400, which he made by doing odd jobs for his father and also from raising purebred Poland China hogs. He receives 4 and 5 per cent interest on his bank deposits. Keith Baker, 8, has \$92 in the bank. Reuben and Wesley Conrad also have bank accounts. Gene Ginn, 6, the youngest member of the club, has saved \$5 doing chores for his mother.

She Had Wise Eyes!

NEVER marry an Oriental woman unless you remain in the Orient," says W. D. Schoeb. Oil and water won't mix.

"Before harmony in marriage can be attained, the husband and wife must have a similarity of experience.

"The worst women are those who, having been in subjection, suddenly get their freedom. Marrying one is like taking a cat out of the alley—she'll scratch you.

"American flappers are angels as compared to the Oriental type."

Late last summer, W. D. Schoeb, Oriental wanderer, returned home, bringing with him a Turkish bride. A few days ago in the Butler county district court there was filed a suit for divorce for William D. Schoeb against Betty Robenoff Schoeb, charging abandonment. Mrs. Schoeb is said to be in San Francisco.

"Her eyes lured me," says Schoeb. "I had been in the Orient for five years, and she stood head and shoulders above the average run of women. My judgment was warped. I thought I was getting a jewel of womanhood, but I soon found to my sorrow I had made a terrible mistake."

The Turkish woman was welcomed at the Schoeb home in Augusta, and people of Augusta treated her well. But she was not satisfied. She wanted more money than Schoeb was giving her. She nagged him about this and complained outside the home that she had to work too hard. Then Schoeb

learned she was secretly corresponding with an American who had been betrothed to her before the Kansan met her. She first wrote this man's sister in South Dakota, and learned he was still in China. One day Mrs. Schoeb told her husband she was leaving him for the other man.

"She laughed at me for an easy mark," says Schoeb. "She told me she intended all along that I should get her into America because she didn't think the other man could. She knew all the flapper slang of America, and boasted that she had 'fished up on me'."

Schoeb says he has learned since that she cabled the American in China and they decided to meet in San Francisco. By her own admission they are living there now.

After thinking it over Schoeb has decided he has few regrets. The experience would have been worth it even if the cost had been twice as much, he declares. It has added much to his store of Oriental philosophy.

Show a Pleasant Balance

FARM record books kept by members of the farm account clubs in Harvey county will show a "pleasant balance on the right side of the ledger," this year, in the words of A. B. Kimball, county extension agent. That's a refreshing change, and Kimball used "pleasant" in the right place at the right time. He reports that more than 40 per cent of the bookkeepers who started the year will complete their records and have them summarized by the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Fair crops, good markets and better balanced farming are responsible for the "pleasant" balance, in Kimball's opinion. A series of meetings is now being held in the county to help members reorganize the clubs. I. N. Chapman and Mrs. Harriet Allard from the college are assisting the agent and local leaders.

Several Farmers' Union and Grange locals are co-operating with the Farm Bureau in putting over this "Better Business Methods Campaign," as Kimball calls it. New members are being obtained at every meeting, and the enrollment is expected to be bigger this year than it was last. Both farm and home account books are being distributed so a complete record of the farm and home business can be kept.

All Dogs Are Worth \$1?

ALL DOGS are worth \$1 for taxation purposes, according to C. D. Foster, chairman of the state tax commission, in a talk recently before deputy assessors. It doesn't matter whether the owner values 'em at 50 cents or \$100. There now doubtless will be a celebration in the aristocracy of dogdom, for here certainly is a place where tax relief has been granted.

Down Goes the Livery Stable

THE last livery stable in Cottonwood Falls has been sold by H. Kellam to W. T. Vansickle of Olpe, who will tear it down and build a garage. An unusual feature of the deal is that Mr. Kellam is taking a farm in exchange in Toledo township, Chase county, which he formerly owned.

A Buffalo Herd for Larned

TWO buffalo calves were purchased recently by Dr. A. A. Cuthbertson of Sterling and placed on his farm near Larned, in a high fence around a 15-acre field. They were bought from the Goodnight Ranch of Goodnight, Tex., and brought overland in a truck.

Tom is a Spendthrift?

TOM POWELL of Topeka made a trip to Washington recently with his transportation and hotel bills paid. He took \$35 along to pay all other expenses. Upon his return home he had \$33 left. These Scotchmen are becoming regular spendthrifts.

Fell Off the Hay

CLIFFORD CONN of Haddam was hauling a load of hay recently, when he fell off the wagon on frozen ground. His hands were injured badly, and he suffered a partly fractured skull.

Isn't That the Limit?

ON FRIDAY, the 13th, Santa Fe passenger train No. 13, pulled by engine No. 1313, and in charge of conductor No. 313, loaded 13 passengers at Wichita!

19 Hens Weighed 137 Pounds

WILLIAM ZION of Smith Center sold 19 hens a few days ago that weighed 137 pounds, or 7 1/2 pounds apiece.

Paid \$2,000 for Rabbits

THOMAS county paid \$2,000 in bounties for rabbits in January. Raymond McCall headed the list of hunters with 1,572 pairs of ears.

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Highway Program in Mire

Mortgage Registration Fee Bill a Law—Governor Wonders About Anonymous Spokesman

BY CLIF STRATTON

ROADS and highways, taxation of mortgages and other intangibles, and proposed changes in various administrative boards are getting the bulk of attention in the closing days of the legislative session of 1925.

Of course it was Griffith who stopped the \$5 a day expense allowance—a subterfuge for increasing the salaries of members—from going thru. He went into the supreme court, and the court held the measure unconstitutional.

Back of the attack probably is the antagonism of the Ku Klux Klan, which is determined to retire Griffith from public life in Kansas. It may succeed.

Governor Wonders

Governor Paulen is wondering these days who is doing some of his announcing for him. A senator introduced a bill, stating it was a Paulen measure. Paulen sent for him.

"A page gave me the bill," the senator said, "and told me you wanted me to introduce it."

And last week senators found a printed sheet of "Paulen measures," unsigned, on their desks one morning. The governor knew nothing of the bill the page carried, nor of the list of "his" measures anonymously supplied.

Highway Situation Muddle

Jackson of Comanche managed to get the house all muddled up on highway legislation, with the best intentions in the world. He introduced a resolution placing the house on record as opposed to the principle of federal aid, and deploring its further extension.

"I do not believe we should abandon federal aid projects now under way," Jackson explained, orally, in his speech on the resolution. But the wording of the resolution apparently placed the house on record as favoring the absolute refusal of Kansas to accept federal aid of any and all kinds.

As this is written leaders in the house and senate are bending every energy to work out a highway bill that will leave most of the control of highway construction and maintenance in the hands of the county commissioners, but embody just enough supervision by the state highway commission to entitle the state to federal aid.

Bill Jardine's Appointment

The appointment of Dr. William M. Jardine, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, as Secretary of Agriculture, is a popular one in legislative circles. "Bill" Jardine is the only one of the state school heads who is known by his front name by members of the legislature. Incidentally, Jardine as Secretary of Agriculture—he takes the job March 4—may prove to be a big factor in the future of various projects in this state.

Kansas has been on the rampage for 10 years over highways, as can be seen easily by looking at a road map

of the United States. Every cross country highway that reaches the borders of the state stops close to that border. Not a highway crosses the state on a hard surfaced or even a gravel road. The gravel roads, of course, would be amply sufficient in most of the Western counties, only the strenuous efforts of Senator Charles Curtis and the rest of the Kansas delegation at Washington have kept Kansas on the federal aid approved list for six out of the last 10 years.

Speaking of federal aid—and there is a lot of talk about it in legislative and other circles these days—here is a compilation of federal taxes collected in the several states, and the amounts paid back to the several states in the form of federal aid the last fiscal year:

Table with 4 columns: State, Paid in fed. taxes, Received as state aid, and Pet of total tax payments returned to states as subsidies. Lists states from Alabama to Wyoming with corresponding values.

*These figures do not include payments made under minor subsidy measures. The inclusion of the minor subsidies would slightly increase the percentages given in the column at the right.

Mortgage Registration Fee

The first important bill under the new tax amendment went thru the legislature last week, and by the time this is printed will have the signature of Governor Paulen. It provides, in lieu of other taxes, a 25 cents a hundred dollars registration fee on all real estate mortgages, to be paid when the mortgage is recorded. This is irrespective of the length of time the mortgage is to run.

Incidentally, this is the important step toward placing Kansas money on

a par with Eastern money for mortgage purposes, and it is hoped will lower the interest rate slightly in Western Kansas.

Other tax legislation, at the time this article is written, still is in the making, with only a fair chance that much will be done at this session. The gasoline tax is hooked up with road legislation. While the sentiment for a gasoline tax for road purposes is almost unanimous in the legislature, there are so many strongly divergent views on how the highway situation should be handled that the fight against the gasoline tax by the oil interests may win out this session.

The Lobby

Lobbyists this session are confining themselves largely to business measures, with the exception of the W. C. T. U. and the Klan lobby. The W. C. T. U. is fighting the proposed repeal of the anti-cigarette law, and at this time it looks as if Mrs. Lillian Mitchner and her 10,000 women have scored another victory.

The Associated Industries probably has the strongest and best organized bunch in "the third house." A measure affecting the business interests of the state has small chance of getting by this legislature unless it has been approved by Harry Sharp, secretary of the Associated Industries.

Spud Train Thru Valley

"This train has helped more to develop the potato industry of Kansas than anything else that has been done." That was the way E. G. Kelly, traveling entomologist for Kansas State Agricultural College, felt about it one day as the "Spud Special," operated by the Union Pacific, the college and the growers, was proceeding down the Kaw Valley.

"Back in 1918 there wasn't an acre of potatoes planted with treated seed," said R. P. White, pathologist, who delves into scabby and otherwise diseased potatoes. "At least there was no record of such planting. In 1919, 300 acres were planted with treated seed. By 1922 that acreage had jumped to 2,700; 1923 to 4,500; 1924 to 6,800, and this year I am predicting 7,500, which is about the limit of the potato acreage."

R. A. Smith, supervisor of agriculture for the Union Pacific, and H. G. Kaill, general freight agent, credit the co-operation of the college and the growers with the great increase in potato acreage and with the improvement of quality.

The train was first run five years ago. Last season, according to E. A. Stokdyk, who is now working on marketing problems for the college in co-operation with potato growers, Kansas stood second in acre yield of potatoes,

with 168 bushels. Two years ago federal inspection was begun, and a wider distribution of Kaw Valley potatoes resulted. Two communities, Perry in Jefferson county and Eudora in Douglas, are considering a community brand for their spuds.

This year the train started at Abilene. From there to Manhattan the specialists emphasized vegetables and melons. From Manhattan to St. Marys they devoted most of their attention to Sweet potatoes, and from there to Edwardsville they stressed Irish potatoes as usual.

Other railroad officials who accompanied the train were George J. Mohler, traveling agricultural agent; W. C. Shelver, assistant superintendent, Omaha; Louis Vonier, exhibit attendant, Omaha. Additional college specialists were E. B. Wells, soils; Albert Dickens, horticulture; L. P. White and L. E. Melchers, pathologists. Roy Moore, rodent control specialist for the United States Department of Agriculture, also was a member of the party.

But the Farmers Pay

Former Senator Beveridge of Indiana is specific as to some of the laws he wants abolished—the Sherman anti-trust act for one, most acts hampering business, all obsolete laws, or laws that came down from the past and were fitted better to conditions of the past than of the present, and then he wants taxation of personal property abolished.

For many people taxation of personal property is abolished already; they don't turn it in. Now personal property, as everybody knows, is held mostly in towns and cities. Mighty little personal property is to be found on farms, relatively to the total. And farm personal property is tangible and visible, as crops and farm machinery, and cannot largely escape the assessor. In some communities, as Chicago, there is no important taxation of personal property—especially are securities immune. And all the time as more and more wealth is in that form and more and more there is opposition to taxing it or there is evasion of taxes, the burden of sustaining government in its increased activities and costs falls on the land. No wonder Dr. Richard T. Ely says that at this rate in another generation taxes will take the full annual value of the land.

Yet when farmers speak of "privilege," city folks wonder what they are talking about. Where is this privilege so much exploited? Well, here is one place. Government is more and more expensive and more and more of its activities have to do with or are caused by urban rather than rural life. How much protection does a farmer get from government? It is largely cities, not farms, that increase government costs. And yet city folks want their kind of property exempt from taxation to meet these costs of government.

What do they care if the weight of taxation tends to destroy land values so that when the farmer has paid his taxes there is not much left of the proceeds of his year's labor? The capitalist, small or great, invests his money and because it brings him in only 6 per cent or so he thinks it ought to be exempt from taxation. But take from the farmer's income wages for his time and work and wear and tear on his machinery and buildings, and how many farmers have left as much as 6 per cent as interest on their investment? Yet nobody thinks land ought not to pay the highest rate of taxes that is levied. If this isn't privilege, what would a reasonable mind call it?

Better Give 6 Quarts

How long should a person use milk from a cow that will not freshen? Wetmore, Kan. Harry Geyer. At present feed prices it is doubtful whether a cow is making any profit when she is giving less than 6 quarts of milk, testing 3 1/2 per cent of butterfat, a day. The milk should be good so long as the cow is giving this amount. A. W. Knott. K. S. A. C.

The correct rotation is cheap insurance against many of the injurious insects.



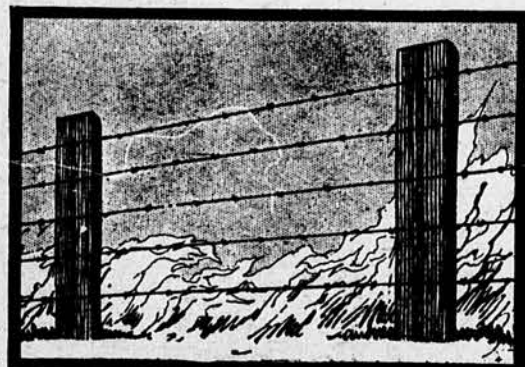
They'll Get You There—And Back



Fence for the Last Time

The Long-Bell Post Everlasting

MILLIONS of dollars in crop and livestock losses that farmers throughout the country suffer each year can be traced directly to broken, decayed and fire-damaged fence posts. Yet it sometimes takes a serious loss of that kind to awaken us to the im-



Resist Fire

Grass fires that damage or destroy ordinary untreated posts have little effect on The Long-Bell Post Everlasting. For this reason their use is becoming more widespread not only on farms, but along railroad right-of-ways where fires frequently occur.

portance and value of good fences—fences that are strong, durable and dependable and do not require continual repairing and replacing.

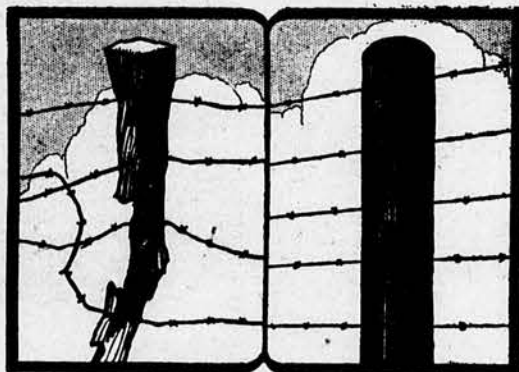
For a long time many farmers and stockmen gave little attention to the kind of fences they constructed. They built fences they thought were cheap and would serve a purpose. But as time passed and purebreds took the place of scrubs, crops improved in quality and farm equipment generally became more modern and efficient, it was discovered that these so-called "cheap" fences were really mighty expensive.

Investigation brought out the fact that in addition to losses of livestock and crops as a result of decayed fence posts, there was a huge annual expense in replacing them. Figures compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture placed this loss at One Hundred Million Dollars annually! This amount was for fence posts alone—it did not include the cost of labor or of ruined wire fencing. The life of the average native fence post, the investigation showed, was

about 8 years, then decay made it useless.

Many farmers have stopped paying this heavy toll by using posts that are decay and fire resistant. These posts, manufactured by The Long-Bell Lumber Company, are of yellow pine, treated full length with Creosote (Dead Oil of Coal Tar). They are called The Long-Bell Post Everlasting and practically eliminate replacements and repairs—they last a lifetime!

When the care that is taken in preserving The Long-Bell Post Everlasting with creosote is explained, one can readily understand why these naturally strong posts defy the attacks of decay and fire. First of all, only sound, live timber is selected. The posts, cut to required lengths, are peeled of both



Resist Decay

It has been proved that The Long-Bell Post Everlasting after being in the ground 9 years or longer shows no sign of decay. Preserved with creosote, these posts last a lifetime.

outer and inner bark. Then, they are thoroughly air-seasoned.

When in the proper condition for treating, the posts are loaded on cage cars and run on tracks into an air-tight steel cylinder 7 feet in diameter and 135 feet long. The huge cylinder door weighing 2½ tons is closed. The cylinder is filled with hot creosote. Pump pressure is then applied, forcing the creosote into the wood. When the sapwood cells have been sufficiently filled with this preservative, a vacuum is applied and the surplus oil withdrawn.

When The Long-Bell Post Everlasting comes out of the creosoting

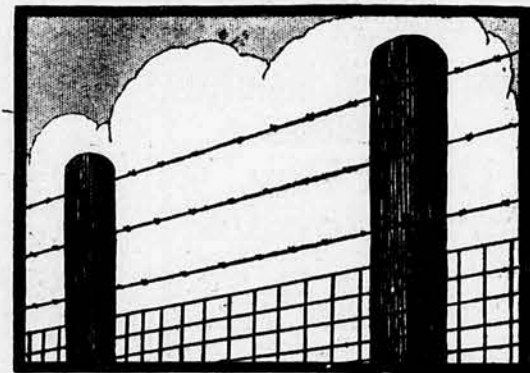
plant the sapwood is thoroughly sterilized—fortified against any germs of decay that attempt to enter the wood. This pressure-vacuum process of creosoting is the most thorough known and is greatly superior to brushing and dipping methods because all the sapwood of the whole post is impregnated with the preservative.

It is no wonder, after undergoing this treatment, that The Long-Bell Post Everlasting makes strong fences that last a lifetime. When you use these sturdy posts that are fortified against decay, you fence for the last time.

In addition to its strength and long life, The Long-Bell Post Everlasting is straight, clean-cut and attractive. These posts make a good looking fence that distinguishes property as well-kept and adds to its value. Staples hold well, keeping wire straight and taut.

Hundreds of farmers every year are building new fences and replacing old ones with The Long-Bell Post Everlasting. They are building for the future and saving money, time and work.

Ask your local lumber dealer to show you The Long-Bell Post Everlasting. Lift one and note its weight. See how solid, strong and straight it is. Then get some—if only a few to replace decayed posts



Strong and Straight

The Long-Bell Post Everlasting is strong, smooth and straight. These posts protect cattle and crops and by their attractiveness add value to a farm. Made in Full Round, Sawed Halves and Sawed Quarters.

in your fences—prove to yourself they are the best and most economical posts that money can buy.

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Before you build any more fence, it will pay you to get full information on The Long-Bell Post Everlasting. If your local lumber dealer is not supplied with these posts, use the Coupon opposite and we will send you helpful and interesting information on The Long-Bell Post Everlasting that will save you money and time. Fill out and mail the Coupon today. Full particulars will be sent promptly.

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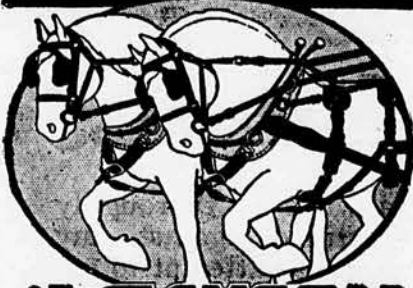
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With trace 1 1/4 inches wide.

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The Ducks Think It's Spring

Anyhow the Market for Seed Oats Has Been Active in Coffey County

BY HARLEY HATCH

SPRING now seems close at hand; every winter spell is less cold than the one preceding it, ducks are to be found on almost every pond, and robins, meadow larks and flickers are telling us how glad they are that warmer weather is coming. The farm talk is now of oats sowing; a large acreage of Kanota oats is to be planted in this county. The seed is home grown, and there probably is enough to supply the local demand at prices ranging from 75 to 95 cents a bushel. We had intended to sow 20 acres in barley, but we find the price of seed so high that we have cut it down to 10 acres; our local seedsman who buys from the larger seed houses says that barley, sacked and delivered by local freight, will cost us \$1.70 a bushel, which is certainly enough, but we wish to try the crop and do not care to have so large an acreage in oats. We had hoped to get out considerable manure this spring, but the fields have been so continuously wet that we could not use the spreader. Later, perhaps, while the tractor is plowing, we may find time to haul manure.

Few Colts Under 3 Years

At all farm sales horses sell high as compared with what they have sold for in the last four years. Plenty of horses are offered at every sale, but there is one noticeable feature; there are few or no colts of 3 years old and under on the bills. There are none in the country. So we may look for several years of rather high horse prices, if farming pays well enough to use horses. I believe the tractor era is coming again; for one thing, tractors are much improved over what they were four years ago, and the time seems close at hand when a good tractor will cost less than a like amount of power done up in horse flesh. The cost of feed is high this year, too, and with a good tractor an acre of ground can be plowed with less expense for gasoline than for corn or oats. For this reason it is to be hoped that any gasoline tax which may be levied will have provision made for a remittance of the tax on all gasoline used in everything outside of pleasure cars. If we are going to be obliged to use tractors in our farming it would be a great injustice to tax an already over-taxed industry. I am not yet convinced of the justice of any sales tax, however, and hope none will be levied by this legislature.

Wheat's All Gone, Anyway

The prices of all farm produce have been sandbagged this week, and by artists that understand sandbagging, too. Hogs alone seem able to withstand the shock, and even they have given ground a little. Fed cattle were off close to 75 cents a hundred last week, and at a time when we were promised lighter receipts and higher prices. This is another blow to cattlemen, and it hits clear down the line, for if full feeding is to be done at a certain loss it is sure that the stocker and feeder trade will have to stand its share. Corn this week is down to 95 cents in local markets as compared with \$1.15 a few days ago. Wheat also is hit hard, but there is little or no wheat left on the farms here. The hens are working hard this spring weather laying all the eggs they can, and this helps to force down the price; in this the hens are like the farmers; if anything is profitable we all jump in and produce as fast as we can so it may no longer be profitable. I believe controlled production is the only way out for us, and that is going to be difficult to bring about.

Yearlings Made Money!

We had no advance information of any drop in livestock prices; it was just sheer luck that prompted us this week to sell all the cattle we had on full feed as well as 22 hogs. We received an offer on our yearlings which was not quite what we wanted for them, but we needed the yard and

shed they occupied for cows and heifers which are beginning to bring calves. That tipped the scales, and we let the yearlings go, together with the hogs that were running with them. We had kept an account of the feed these cattle ate since they were put in the feedyard, and if we do not count our labor anything or put any value on the hay they ate, we made just a little money on them. We did get considerable out of them in the way of hog feed, for the hogs running after them did better on less feed than if they had been in a dry pen. So, on the whole, we got out of that deal rather fortunately when we consider the 75-cent drop in cattle prices which has occurred since. I did think that after February 1 cattle prices would be better, but I have given up; if there is ever to be any improvement I will let some other person guess when it is to come.

Hauled Full Loads, Too!

The teams waiting to unload around the elevators in Burlington this week did not indicate that the 15 to 20-cent reduction in price was having any effect in stopping corn marketing. The roads are getting good enough to carry full loads again, and farmers are pushing off the corn before spring work opens up. It was the opinion of a number of grain men that corn was down to stay for some time, perhaps until well along into the late spring. There is one thing certain; it is not going to pay to carry any corn over this season. In former years it was a good form of insurance for the farmer with pigs coming on to hold back his corn until he could see the outcome of the next crop. This year there seems to be little or no show for much of a pig crop, and it would be poor judgment to hold \$1 corn over until another crop was made, hoping for a higher price. Corn already is higher in proportion than other farm products, and just as soon as Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska have another crop in sight, down will go corn, perhaps to even lower levels than will be justified.

Kanotas Still on Trial

I have an inquiry from Osage county asking if it would pay this spring to take time to plow the ground where oats are to be sown or whether it would be best to sow on disked corn-stalk ground. That will depend on the season; if we have a wet spring and early summer, the oats on the spring plowing will make the best yield, in all probability. If the season is rather dry or even normal, I believe the oats sown in the stalks will be best, provided a good seedbed is made. For this part of Kansas I prefer to sow with a drill rather than to broadcast the seed. A better stand is almost certain to be secured with less seed. This spring we are going to sow with a press drill, using 2 1/4 bushels of seed an acre. Folks who have grown Kanota oats here during the last two seasons say they yield better than Texas Red and are at least a week earlier. If they are that much earlier, that alone would, in most years, account for the increased yield. On this farm we are sowing Texas Red, largely because we have the seed of our own growing. But if Kanota again proves best this season we will discard Texas Red and sow Kanota.

Pass a Good Thing Along

After you have read this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, hand it to your neighbor, who is not a subscriber. Get him to give you a dollar for a year's subscription and send the money to us and you will be given a year's credit on your paper.

A man who had been shot in the leg was arrested in New York for holding up traffic. The only way to avoid being arrested in a New York shooting scrape is to be the man who does the shooting.

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Enter Your Favorite Breed

Loren Law Re-enrolled to Make Better Record During Contest for 1925

BY THE CLUB MANAGERS

A FEW of the new members are wondering where they can buy good sows. It is well to buy a sow early, so she may be moved to her new pen without danger of injury. The best possible care should be taken to keep the sow from becoming cross and irritated until she learns to like her new home. Girls who haven't the opportunity of making a choice of purebreds from the farm flock, and those girls who wish to raise better chickens than they can find in the farm flock, or chickens of another breed, are asking us, "Where shall I get my contest pen?"

We tell these girls, just what we are going to tell you who are wondering where you can buy good chickens. Find the name and address of a poultry breeder who sells the breed and variety you wish to buy, if near your home make a visit to this poultry farm, or if far away write a letter making arrangements for a purchase of eight hens or pullets, and one cock or cockerel. We will help you get in touch with the breeders if you will write to us telling us the name of your favorite breed. We are not helping the girls alone, but help the boys to find the sows they like best. And there's still a chance for more boys and girls to join the game if they will send in the blank on this page before it is too late.

Invite Vocational Boys

Vocational Agriculture classes are invited to enroll in the Capper Pig Club, coming in as clubs wherever possible. These boys will enter in the Capper Pig Club contest the same sow and litter which they care for in the agricultural project work. Therefore one set of records will be sufficient for both Vocational Agriculture training and the Capper Pig Club contest. Boys in these classes have wonderful opportunities to start right in a good business, namely, livestock raising. But the training they are seeking will be broadened by the addition of Capper Pig Club work. The addition will give them the social side of the farm work, in the form of a pep contest which is won by the club showing the best ability to give farm life the proper social development. Picnics, letters, pictures, programs, and visits with other members of the club count for pep. Boys make the best hog raisers, and if given a chance they will make the best community organizers.

We are sure girls can help us to present this club work to more girls thru community clubs now in existence. Is there a community club in your neighborhood? What is its name? Some of the names of community clubs in Kansas signify their purpose to make the farm home a better place to live. That, too, is the purpose of the Capper Poultry Club. There is a probability we will get together in this good work. Girls who send in the names of community leaders in the clubs they are acquainted with will help to bring about co-operation in all this club work. The argument, "It is too hard to get started," is not well backed. Many breeders are willing to help give club boys and girls a start. Mothers and

fathers help, and the club leaders, experienced club members, community clubs, and the boys' and girls' own hands are all glad to help them get a start. And after starting they keep going of their own power, and earn their own fuel. Let us tell you what it took to start Loren Law of Clyde. "I bought my sow as a gilt December 5, from Andy Seifert of Clyde, Kan. She farrowed six pigs but one died April 8. I had a pretty good shed for them.

"So I had my sow and five pigs and a shed to start in the contest. The litter was not as big as some sows have but I was satisfied. I fed them regularly and did my part. The pigs did the rest.

"I had about a half-acre patch of alfalfa which I put them on part of the time. I fed them all the shorts slop they wanted and some corn, some milk, and gave them plenty of water. In the summer time I made them a water hole to keep cool in, and opened their shed so it was their sun parlor."

Loren joined for 1925, and is "lined up" for big doings both in pork production and club pep. Loren held the first place below the prize winners in 1924, which shows he is near the top. In 1924, Loren had a sow, five pigs, and a shed to start in the contest, but he came in 16th in the race. With the same start this year and one year's experience added, Loren will make a better record, surely, and that will put him in the prize-winning list.

Good or Common Steers?

Are your steers "good" or "common" according to the stockyards way of grading them? There's a vast difference, to you, in the value. The average price a hundred for "good" steers at Chicago in 1923 was \$10.19, and for "common" steers, \$7.06.

Why this difference in price? Much of it is explained by the extra 60 pounds of beef the packer gets out of a thousand pound "good" steer, as compared with a "common" steer of the same weight. The good steer of 1,000 pounds live weight produces a carcass of 580 pounds, while the common steer produces a carcass of 520 pounds. There is likewise a difference in the quality of the beef.

The average good steer of 1,000 pounds brought his owner \$101.90 in Chicago during 1923. The average 1,000 pound common steer brought \$70.60. The difference in price was \$31.30. It was largely one of breeding. Can you afford to pass up the purebred sire?

To Keep Out Air

We are going to have some kafir silage left. How can we cover the silage to keep it from spoiling until next fall, when we will refill the silo?
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The Government advises farmers to raise peanuts, but not to public office.

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I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of _____ county in the Capper

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(Write Pig or Poultry Club.)

If chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work in the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and will make every effort to acquire information about care and feeding of my contest entry.

Signed..... Age.....

Approved..... Parent or Guardian

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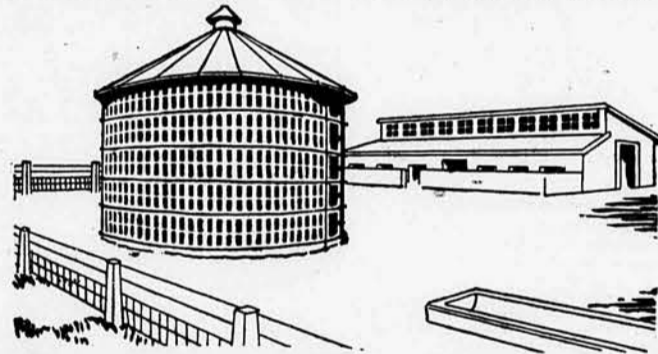
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Marching Sands

(Continued from Page 8)

who is smoking the pipe. When he is finished the Manchu soldier will cut off his head."

Gray whistled softly. The crowd was staring at him now, intent on a new sight. Even Mirai Khan was watching him idly, apparently unconcerned about his coming demise.

"Why is he smoking the pipe?" Gray asked.

"Why Must He Die?"

"Because he wants to. The soldier is letting him do it because Mirai Khan has promised to tell him where his long musket is, before he dies."

"Why must he die?" The man beside him coughed and spat apathetically. "I do not know. It was ordered. Perhaps he stole the value of ten taels."

Gray knew enough of the peculiar law of China to understand that a theft of something valued at more than a certain sum was punishable by death. The sight of the tranquil Kirghiz stirred his interest.

"Ask the soldier what is the offense," he persisted, exhibiting a coin at which the Chinaman stared eagerly.

Mirai Khan, Gray was informed, had been convicted of stealing a horse worth thirteen taels. The Kirghiz had claimed that the horse was his own, taken from him by the Liangchowfu officials who happened to be in need of beasts of burden. The case had been referred to the authorities at Honanfu, and no less a personage than Wu Fang Chien had ruled that since the hunter had denied the charge he had given the lie to the court. Wherefore, he must certainly be beheaded.

Gray sympathized with Mirai Khan. He had seen enough of Wu Fang Chien to guess that the Kirghiz's case had not received much consideration. Something in the mountaineer's shrewd face attracted Gray. He pushed into the cleared space.

"Tell the Manchu," he said sharply to the Chinaman whom he had drawn with him, "that I know Wu Fang Chien. Tell him that I will pay the amount of the theft, if he will release the prisoner."

"It may not be," objected the other indifferently.

"Do as I say," commanded Gray sharply.

The soldier, apparently tired of waiting, had risen and drawn his weapon. He bent over the Kirghiz who remained kneeling. The sight quickened Gray's pulse—despite the danger he knew he ran from interfering with the Chinese authorities.

"Quick," he added. His companion whispered to the soldier who glanced at the American in surprise and hesitated.

Gray counted out thirteen taels—about ten dollars—and added five more. "I have talked with Wu Fang Chien," he explained, "and I will buy this man's life. If the value of the horse is paid, the crime will be no more."

The blue-coated Manchu said something, evidently an objection.

"He says," interpreted the China-

man, who was eyeing the money greedily, "that thirteen taels will not wipe out the insult to the judge."

"Five more will," Gray responded. "He can keep them if he likes. And here's a tael for you."

The volunteer interpreter clasped the coin in a claw-like hand. Gray thrust the rest of the money upon the hesitating executioner, and seized Mirai Khan by the arm.

"Any Tobacco?"

Nodding to the Kirghiz, he led him thru the crowd, which was muttering uneasily. He turned down an alley. "Can you get out of Liangchowfu without being seen?" the American asked his new purchase. He was more confident now of the tribal speech.

Mirai Khan understood. Later, Gray came to know that the man was very keen witted. Also, he had a polyglot tongue.

"Aye, Excellency." Mirai Khan fell on his knees and pressed his forehead to his rescuer's shoes. "There is a hole in the western wall behind the temple where the caravan men water their oxen and camels."

"Go, then, and quickly."

"I will get me a horse," promised Mirai Khan, "and the Chinese pigs will not see me go."

Gray thought to himself that Mirai Khan might be more of a horse thief than he professed to be.

"The Excellency saved my life," muttered the Kirghiz, glancing around craftily. "It was written that I should die this day, and he kept me from the sight of the angel of death. But thirteen taels is a great deal of wealth. It would be well if I found my gun, and slew the soldier. Then the Excellency would have his thirteen taels again. Where is he to be found?"

"At the inn by the western wall. But never mind the Manchu. Save your own skin."

Gray strode off down the alley, for men were coming after them. In the rear of an unsavory hut, the Kirghiz plucked his sleeve.

"Aye, it shall so be, Excellency," he whispered. "Has the honorable master any tobacco?"

Impatiently Gray sifted some tobacco from his pouch into the hunter's scarred hand. Mirai Khan then asked for matches.

"I will not forget," he said importantly. "You will see Mirai Khan again. I swear it. And I will tell you something. Wu Fang Chien is in Liangchowfu."

With that the man shambled off down an alley, looking for all the world like a shaggy dog with unusually long legs. Gray stared after him with a smile. Then he turned back toward the inn.

That night there was a feast in Liangchowfu. The sound of the temple drums reached to the inn. Lanterns appeared on the house fronts across the street. Throngs of priests passed by in ceremonial procession, bearing lights. In the inn courtyard a group of musicians took their stana, producing a hideous mockery of a tune on cymbals and one-stringed fiddles. But the main room of the inn, where the eating tables were set with bowls and chop-sticks, was deserted except for a wandering rooster.

"I'm going out to see the show," asserted Gray, who was weary of inaction.

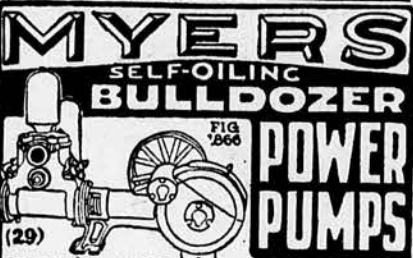
"What!" The Syrian stared at him,



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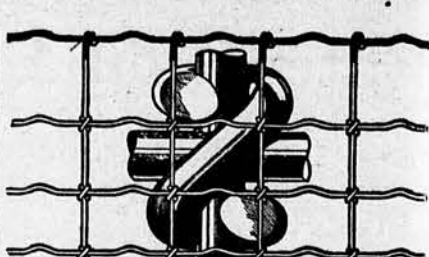


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fingering his beard restlessly. "With Wu Fang Chien in the town!"

Those Musicians are Spies

Delabar tossed his cigarette away and shrugged his shoulders. "We are marked men, my young friend. I saw this afternoon that a guard has been posted at the town gates. Those musicians yonder are spies. The master of the inn is in the stable, with our men."

"Then we'll shake our escort for a while." Gray's smile faded. "Look here, Professor. I'm alive to the pickle we're in. We've got to get out of this place. And I want to have a look at that hole in the wall Mirai Khan told me about. For one thing—to see if horses can get thru it."

Delabar accompanied him out of the courtyard, into the street. Gray noted grimly that the musicians ceased playing with their departure. He beckoned Delabar to follow and turned down the alley he had visited that afternoon. Looking over his shoulder he saw a dark form slip into the entrance of the alley.

"Double time, Professor," whispered Gray. Grasping the other by the arm he trotted thru the piles of refuse that littered the rear of the houses, turning sharply several times until he was satisfied they were no longer followed. As a landmark, he had the dark bulk of the pagoda which formed the roof of the temple.

Toward this he made his way, dodging back into the shadows when he sighted a group of Chinese. He was now following the course of the wall, which took him into a garden, evidently a part of the temple grounds.

He saw nothing of the opening Mirai Khan had mentioned. But a murmur of voices from the shuttered windows of the edifice stirred his interest.

"It is a meeting of the Buddhists," whispered Delabar. "I heard the temple messengers crying the summons in the street this afternoon."

Gray made his way close to the building. It was a lofty structure of carved wood. The windows were small and high overhead. Gray scanned them speculatively.

"We weren't invited to the reunion, Professor," he meditated, "but I'd give something for a look inside. Judging by what you've told me, these Buddhist fellows are our particular enemies. And it's rather a coincidence they held a lodge meeting tonight."

Into a Door

He felt along the wall for a space. They were sheltered from view from the street by the garden trees.

"Hullo," he whispered, "here's luck. A door. Looks like a stage entrance, with some kind of carving over it."

Delabar pushed forward and peered at the inscription. The reflected light of the illumination in the street enabled him to see fairly well.

"This is the gate of ceremony of the temple," he observed. "It is one of the doors built for a special occasion—only to be used by a scholar of the town who has won the highest honors of the Hanlin academy, or by the emperor himself—when there was one."

Gray pushed at the door. It was not fastened, but being in disuse, gave in slowly, with a creak of iron hinges. Delabar checked him.

"You know nothing of Chinese customs," he hissed warningly. "It is forbidden for any one to enter. The penalty—"

"Behaving, I suppose," broke in Gray impatiently. "Come along, Delabar. This is a special occasion, and, by Jove—you're a distinguished scholar."

He drew the other inside with him. They stood in a black passage filled with an odor of combined must and incense. Gray took his pocket flashlight from his coat and flickered its beam in front of them. He could feel Delabar shivering. Wondering at the state of the scientist's nerves, he made out an opening before them in which steps appeared.

They seemed to be in a deserted part of the temple. Gray wanted very much to see what was going on—and what was at the head of the stairs. He ascended as quietly as possible, followed by the Syrian, who was muttering to himself.

A subdued glow appeared above Gray's head, as the narrow stairs

twisted. The glow grew stronger, and he caught the buzz of voices. Cautiously he climbed to the head of the steps and peered into the chamber from which came the light.

He saw a peculiar room. It was empty of all furniture except a teak-wood chair. The light came thru a large aperture in the floor. An ebony railing, gilded and inlaid, ran around this square of light. The voices grew louder.

It was clear to Gray that they were in some kind of gallery above the room where the assembly was—for the voices seemed to be rising thru the floor.

A Trial, N'Everything

He walked to the chair—and stopped abruptly.

The opening in the floor was directly above the temple proper. Gray and Delabar could see the shrine, with the usual bronze figure of the almond-eyed god, the burning tapers and the incense bowls.

On the floor by the shrine the gathering of priests squatted. They were facing, not the image of Buddha, but

a chair which stood on a dais at one side. On this chair an imposing mandarin was seated with the red button and silk robe of officialdom.

"Wu Fang Chien!" whispered Delabar.

Gray nodded. It was their friend of Honanfu, with his thin beard, placid face and spectacles.

"What are they doing?" asked Gray softly.

The murmur of voices persisted. For some time Delabar listened. Then he pointed out a man in beggar's dress kneeling beside the mandarin's chair.

"It is some kind of trial," he said doubtfully. "The priest by Wu Fang Chien is an ascetic—what they call a fakir in India. But he is not the criminal."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

If you raise wheat you will find a good deal of interesting material in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,440, More Profit for the Wheat Farmers of Central Kansas, which may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



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10 sizes—2 to 25 H. P. or more. Also Sweep Mills. It pays well to investigate. Catalog FREE.
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Durable, easy to operate, great capacities. Many sizes. Engine, belt, horse power. WHITE patent.
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MORE PROFIT per bushel for farmers in CANADA

Cheaper Land	-	15c.
Extra Yield	-	19c.
Lower Freight	-	10c.
Better Price	-	4c.
Total		48c.

CANADA'S advantages as a wheat-growing country are set out in a report to the President of the United States made in 1923 by the Secretary of Agriculture, the late Mr. Henry C. Wallace. Taking the figures in the report and working them out on the per bushel basis, the total advantages for the Canadian wheat grower come to approximately 48 cents per bushel in increased profit. These advantages are as follows:—

First CHEAPER LAND
The report (page 26) averages the value of farm lands for Canada as a whole in 1922 at \$40 per acre, and in the prairie provinces at from \$24 to \$32. These prices are for improved farms; prairie lands in Western Canada close to railways can be bought at \$15 to \$20 an acre. But take \$24 an acre as the basis for Canada's wheat lands. In eleven of the Western Wheat States, land values range from \$46 to \$110. Take \$46 for sake of more than fair comparison. The interest charge at 7% would be \$1.68 per acre in Canada as against \$3.22 in the Western States. When divided out on the basis of produced bushels per acre, the interest charge is 25.8 cents per bushel against 10.8 cents, which figures out to an advantage of 15 cents a bushel for Canada, on the basis of cheaper land.

Second EXTRA YIELD
Again (page 26) the report gives the average yield of wheat

on the Canadian prairies during 1913-22 at 15 to 16 bushels per acre, and in the American North West at 10.6 to 14.3. This increased yield, due to richer land, reduces the cost per bushel from approximately 98 cents in the U.S.A. to 79 cents in Canada (1923 estimate), a clear saving of 19 cents a bushel.

Third LOWER FREIGHT RATES
On page 21 of the report is printed a table showing comparative freight rates between points of like distance in Western United States and Western Canada. For example, the rate for carrying a bushel of wheat from Teton, Montana, to Duluth, a distance of 1,004 miles, is 25.2 cents per bushel, while from Conquest, Saskatchewan, in the centre of the Canadian prairies, to Port Arthur at the head of the Great Lakes, a distance of 1,002 miles, it comes to 15 cents per bushel, a difference in rates of 10.2 cents in favor of Canada.

Fourth BETTER PRICE
On page 27 of the report to President Coolidge the superior quality of the hard Canadian wheat is attested by the fact that American millers import it for mixing purposes and pay the duty, while it sells at a premium in Liverpool. Prices

for wheat in Canada during the farmers' marketing season, 1924, were steadily higher than in the United States. For example, on December 4th, 1924, according to the daily press despatches the price of Number One Canadian Northern in store at Port Arthur or Fort William was \$1.58 1/4; American Number One Hard Spring stood at \$1.54 1/4 at Chicago, a difference favoring Canada by 4 cents a bushel. (Sometimes this difference is considerably more.)

Costs Less, Sells for More
On these four items alone, as quoted above, the extra profit to the Canadian farmer comes to 48 cents a bushel. These are the conditions which have made Canada the greatest exporter of wheat in the world.

A Diversified Country
Wheat is not the only crop in Canada. At the recent International Show at Chicago, Canada took prizes for her corn, oats, barley, timothy, clover, peas, flax, rye and alfalfa, as well as the championship and sweepstakes in wheat. She also took championships and first prizes for horses and cattle, and carried off more than three-quarters of the prizes for sheep. Canada's dairy products have increased by \$164,000,000 since 1900. Canada's apples are world famous.

Write your name and address on the coupon below and we will send you a free illustrated book on Canada, giving you details about stock-raising, grain growing and fruit farming. Canada wants more good farmers and will be glad to give you information and official advice. Write today.

Come to Canada
Cheaper Land - Bigger Crops

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Room 47, Ottawa, Canada

Please send me Book I have checked below:
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Address..... R.F.D.....
Town..... State.....
(Write name and address plainly)

Mail This

How a Merry-Go-Round Brings in Dollars

By Mrs. Dora L. Thompson

IN THE writer's home town a wealthy bachelor has given his time, thought and money for a fine community building. The town furnished the site and is to provide for the upkeep. The woman's club of the town has undertaken the task of furnishing part of it. Pantry sales have been given but the work seemed to be shared by the club and not to reach out to the many who in the end would reap the benefits.

Now a "Merry Go Round" is being tried. Each club member has agreed to invite four women who are not club members to take lunch with her. It is agreed that they shall each pay 25 cents for their lunch and in their turn give a lunch to four others, giving the dollar received in each case to the fund for furnishing the building. Of course there will be a break in the chain in some places and the dollars will cease to come, but as a means of dividing work among many, this scheme is the best of which we have heard.

Enjoying a New Stove

This family received a clean looking, gray enameled range for a Christmas present. It has recently been put in place of the big steel range that has been used 15 years. The new range has a base with legs that makes it 3 inches higher than the old. For work with high cooking vessels such as wash boilers, this will be quite noticeable. We could find no range with a reservoir capacity equal to the old one. The front of the reservoir is a bluff—back of it is a small copper tank that holds only half as much as the front promises.

However, notwithstanding these drawbacks, we know we shall enjoy the clean looking stove and appreciate the fact that it may be kept clean with so little effort.

Experimenting With Buckweats

There are few cakes that offer such possibilities for experiment as do buckwheat cakes. If one keeps liquid yeast or "starter" on hand she may make these cakes without the long preliminary yeast making. Usually we have used half buckwheat flour and half wheat flour, with milk for the liquid. In an effort to lessen the use of the wheat flour, we have tried mashed potatoes. The family think this a great improvement. Cornmeal or whole wheat flour, also, give a little variety to the otherwise sameness of buckwheat flavor.

Our Favorite Cookies

"The favored cookie in this house has come to be the sour cream kind," writes a reader, "and this is the way we make them: Mix 1 1/2 cups of sugar with 1/2 cup of butter. Beat in the whites of 2 eggs and the yolk of 1. Add a cup of sour cream and flour with a scant teaspoon of soda and 1 of baking powder. Do not use too much flour. If the butter is not very salty, add a little salt and whatever flavoring is desired. We use nutmeg."

Looking to Summer Bouquets

-By Anna Deming Gray

IT IS said that somewhere in America, flowers of every known variety can be raised. So varied are the soil and climatic conditions that the art of gardening may be called America's art. We know now that a small garden, well planned and carefully cared for, is just as great a source of pleasure to the family as a larger one perhaps not so well tended.

So much thought and attention are given to the back lot and how to make it beautiful in this day that no problem can present itself that has not a solution. There are lists of flowers for shady spots and lists of flowers for sunny places. Care in selecting, and planning when the first hint of spring sunshine comes and we hear the first saucy red bird's whistle will insure the best results.

First, the shape and size of beds are to be decided, and this is important for the whole effect of the garden rests upon it. It is well to remember that straight lines are best for a small space. Fancy shapes in beds tend to give an artificial look not desirable. When beds have been decided upon, the earth spaded and the soil worked fine, it is important that it be analyzed so we may know whether all the nitrogen, phosphate and potash is present that the plants will need. Add to this sunshine and moisture, cultivation and human interest, and the garden cannot help but succeed.

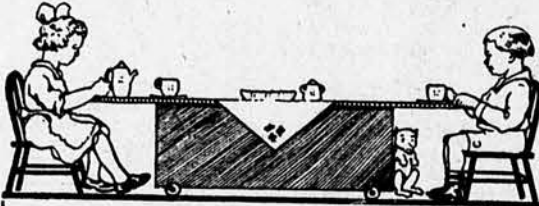
Both annuals and perennial flowers should be included in our list, the annuals so that there will be new flowers and perennials in order that there will be fresh growth. Choose only the more hardy plants for these give the

greatest satisfaction and I think are the most beautiful.

Some gardeners hasten the garden by starting the seeds in a seed box in the house, while others prefer to wait until the outside beds are free from frost. Transplanting is thought to add to the strength of plants if done with care. Very fine seed may well be mixed with fine soil and then sowed. If a board is pressed down over the earth, the seeds will come up evenly.

The flowers which give the most pleasure are those which are suited for cutting. Old favorites always may be relied upon, and we scarcely can imagine a garden without mignonette, heliotrope, clove pinks, petunias, verbenas, nasturtiums, corn flowers, marigolds, zinnias, phlox and larkspur. So desirable are they that the danger is in getting too great a variety.

With a bird bath or two, a bird house, and a flowering bush and added to this a rustic seat to



THE farm living room usually is the nursery too. Scattered toys often are a problem. We solved it with our toy box. It is 1 yard long and 14 inches both in width and height. The lid is 2 inches wider and 20 inches longer than the box. Casters and hinges were placed on the box and the whole was lightly padded and covered with denim to harmonize with the room. The 10 inch projection on each end serves as a table for use with the red chairs. Here, with a white cloth, the tea party is served, or perhaps drawing books are filled in. The box serves as a window seat, and rolled near the fire, as sonny's couch. All tiny visitors use the toy box and it saves many steps for me. Mrs. J. L. Fisher. Jewell County.

give an invitation, our garden is started. Then with a row of hollyhocks and a clump of tiger lilies for a background, the joy of a garden will be ours.

"Is it Christmas time or June time,
Seems to human hearts most dear?"
Then came the birds glad chorus,
"Tis when garden time is here."

When the Fireplace Was Oven

By Nell B. Nichols

IF YOU share with me an interest in old recipes, you'll enjoy this one which was used as long ago as 1776. It produces a cake as toothsome if followed today as it did in those kitchens where fireplaces were ovens.

To 2 cups of risen bread dough add 2 cups brown sugar, 1 cup melted butter, 3 beaten eggs, 2 table-spoons cream, 1/2 pound each of raisins and currants, 1 teaspoon each of cloves and nutmeg and 1 level teaspoon warm water. Pour the mixture into an oiled pan and let stand 20 minutes. Bake in a moderate oven and when cool, cover with a white frosting, either cooked or uncooked.

Music from Out of the Kitchen



IF YOU are looking for a unique money-making entertainment, hearken to the story of the Zeandale Ladies' Band, which made \$150 from its "Kitchen Cabinet Concert." The saucy little caps the women are wearing are nothing more than brown paper sacks. Yes, the decorations on the caps and coats are what they appear to be—spoons. All of the instruments were produced in the kitchen. The coils of the French horn were made of hose, funnels formed the bells of most of the horns, corn popper with taut strings made a violin, tubs were drums and tin lids cymbals. But real music flowed from the utensils nevertheless, for a little tin whistle was concealed in each instrument thru which the women followed the melody of the numbers.

Glenwood Club Holds Anniversary Party

By Ruth E. Wilson

THE distinction of being the first mother and daughter canning club in the United States belongs to the Glenwood Community Club, Leavenworth county, which recently celebrated its 10th anniversary. The club was organized by women who were having difficulty in keeping canned vegetables. A specialist from the Kansas State Agricultural College was sent for who taught them the proper methods of canning fruits and vegetables.

The first mother and daughter canning club made an excellent record during the World War, the members teaching other persons to can food during the time that conservation of food was such an important factor.

The celebration of the anniversary was held in the community building and was the largest gathering of the Farm Bureau groups ever held in the county. The history of the club was shown by a pageant written in rhyme by Mrs. Frank Grimes. An interesting feature of the pageant was that the first officers of the club, Mrs. J. M. Timmons, Mrs. E. L. Marshall and Mrs. A. C. Shaw were present and took part.

Pageant Tells a Story

The first part depicted the organization of the canning club and the rewards they had received. The second part took up the other lines of work done by the members. The methods of the care of the sick in home nursing classes were demonstrated, and handmade rugs and refinished furniture were exhibited by the girls' "Furnish Your Own Room Club."

Among the most interesting of the exhibits was an array of hats farm women formerly bought and wore, compared with the hats which they now make for themselves.

An added feature of the program was a style review comparing fashions from 1775 to 1900 with the styles of today. The modern dress looked very comfortable and rich in its simplicity compared with the styles of former times. At the close of the pageant all the mothers and daughters came to the platform. A silver tray was presented to Mrs. J. M. Timmons who was the first president of the club, in token of her untiring services.

Mrs. Timmons is as active and energetic in her zeal for a better community as she was when she was instrumental in the organization of the club. At the recent election of club officers she was again made president.

Fashionable in Neckwear

TAILORED neckwear is very good just now, on the authority of the United Neckwear League of America. Striped linen is successfully used for the development of some of these sets. Tailored vests are being shown again and there are some high collared effects that have a strong style appeal. Lace combinations also are holding their own and there is a big business being done in rufflings of all kinds.

To the Tune of a Phonograph

I HOPE to live to see the day when there will be a musical instrument in every school as well as in every home. Music has a vital place in the life of a child and the sooner we, as a nation, realize it, the better. A player piano or a phonograph in the school room means that all sorts of drills, marches and games as well as folk dances are possible. And many teachers find that music adds color to English, geography and history lessons.

Some of these games that may be enjoyed in either the school or the home thru this medium are: "Let us Chase the Squirrel," "The Muffin Man," "London Bridge," "Mulberry Bush," "Looby Loo," "Oats, Peas, Beans and Barley Grow," "Needle's Eye," "Jolly is the Miller," and "Did You Ever See a Lassie."

A few of the folk dances are: "Arkansas Traveler," "Dan Tucker," "Pop Goes the Weasel," "Ace of Diamonds," "Norwegian Mountain March," "Shoemaker's Dance," "Three Men's Reel," "Black Nag," and "Flamborough Sword Dance."

Favorite marches are: "El Capitan March," "High School Cadets March," "In Lilac Time March," "Lights Out March," "Officer of the Day," and "Our Director March."

If I can help you with your music problems in any way, I'll be glad to do so upon receipt of a stamped, self addressed envelope. Address Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

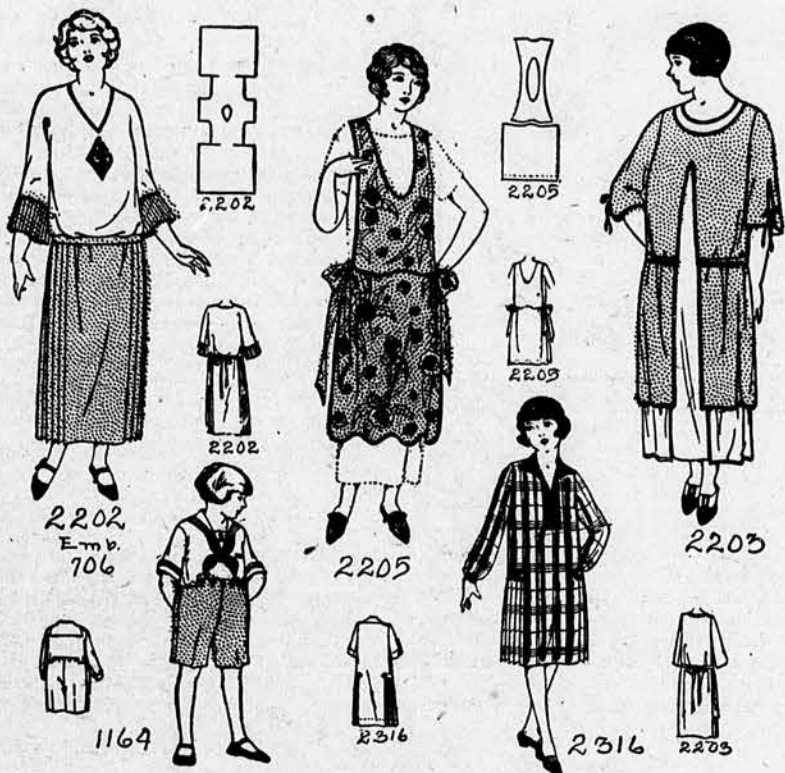
Cheryl Marquardt.

Brushing milk over the top of pies and tarts just before they are put in the oven helps them to brown. Using the beaten white of an egg instead of milk will give a shiny brown surface.

Good Style for the Matron

Conservative Models Always Prove Satisfactory for Grown Ups as Well as Growing Ups

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



2202—This dress cuts all in one piece. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1164—Little Boys' Play Suit. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

2205—Cretonne, a fancy gingham, sateen, muslin or percale are materials used effectively in this style. Sizes small, medium and large.

2316—Like many of the latest grown-up styles, this little dress is made with the popular shirt bosom vestee and convertible collar. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2203—This is a suitable dress for the woman who has put on weight. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size and number of patterns desired. Our spring and summer fashion catalog is ready. It contains all the late, authentic styles for these seasons. Order this also from the Pattern Department. Price 15 cents, or 25 cents for a pattern and catalog.

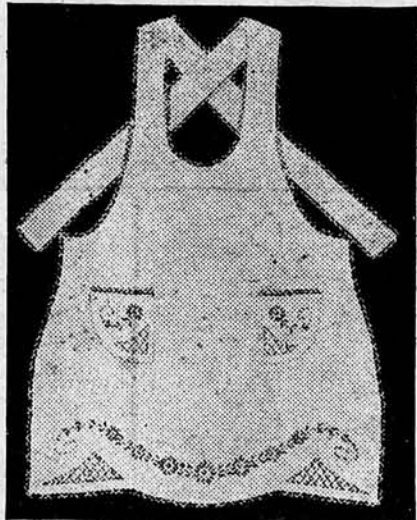
cloth in a weak oxalic acid and rubbing the spot with this. After it is dimmed or disappears, the surface is rinsed two or three times with clear water and wax or oil is applied to restore the finish. Care should be taken not to let the acid touch the hands.

Cleans the Washing Machine

CLEANING the washing machine thoroughly after doing the washing often is a difficult matter. However, it can be accomplished without unnecessary work. Drain the dirty water and dissolve a heaping tablespoon of lye in sufficient clean water to cover the bottom of the cylinder 2 inches. Start the motor and let it run 2 or 3 minutes. Cleaning the washing machine by this method will save time and effort with extremely satisfactory results.

You'd Enjoy Wearing This

WHERE is the woman who wouldn't enjoy wearing a dainty apron like this when she serves Sunday evening supper or entertains her club? We have the pattern cut from a piece of fine unbleached muslin and stamped for embroidery in the attractive but simple design illustrated. Blue and yellow



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, beaut., and so on. Send a self addressed, stamped envelope to the Women's Service Corner, Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and a personal reply will be given.

Help for the Young Writer

Is there an agency or a school of some kind that will help a young writer place stories, or criticise them?—An Inexperienced Writer.

Yes, there are several magazines for writers the editors of which will criticise a manuscript for a small sum, and they will suggest a market. I can't print the addresses here, but will be glad to send them to you if you will accompany a request with a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Stains on Oak Floors

There are several black, ink-like stains on my oak floors. I'm quite sure that no ink has been spilled on them, and the spots will not respond to soap and water or ordinary cleaners. Is there anything I can do to remove the spots?—Mrs. T. R. Y.

These stains are caused by the iron in the water reacting with the gallic acid in the wood. They are very obstinate but may be dimmed and frequently are removed by dipping a

low predominate in the floss used, which, with an instruction sheet, is included in our package No. 1411. We are able to offer this to our readers at the very low price of 85 cents. Address the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

LEWIS' LYE

1 Can Makes 20 8-oz. Bars of Soap

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

JUST think of the economy! Particular soapmakers have learned from long years of experience that it pays to use Lewis' Lye—the best. Lewis' Lye, in the safety friction top can, is always of highest quality and makes fine soap. You are bound to have better soap if you use Lewis' Lye and follow any of the recipes given in our booklet, "The Truth About A Lye". Send

this ad for a free copy.

Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.
Dept. K Philadelphia, Pa.



Soapmaker Supreme



Boys, Organize Your Own Ball Team

SEND FOR THIS OUTFIT

Boys can organize a baseball team and earn this baseball outfit in just a few hours. This is not a cheap low price set, but each piece is of good quality. The outfit consists of a good ball, fielder's glove and catcher's mitt. You can earn the three piece set or you can have any one of them by getting the number of subscriptions required. Boys, this is a great outfit and a dandy opportunity to get what you need without a cent of your own money. Look over our offers and see for yourself.

OUR BASEBALL OFFER: This boy's size baseball is constructed to withstand the severest batting and has a hard rubber center and is covered with genuine horsehide, sewed with the toughest kind of thread and comes packed in a neat box. It is sent postpaid for 4 one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25c each. Only \$1.00 in subscriptions.

CATCHER'S MITT OFFER: This catcher's mitt like the fielder's glove is high grade in every way—well padded and sewed with toughest kind of thread. A mitt that you will be pleased to show your boy friends. We will send it postpaid for eight one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25c each—only \$2.00 in subscriptions.

FIELDER'S GLOVE OFFER: This fielder's glove is a real professional model, tan leather, well padded with a good grade of felt padding, inside humps, web thumb. Well made throughout. Do not take a chance of injuring a finger but have a well padded glove like this one that will protect your hand and help you to win many games for the home team. Sent prepaid for six one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25c each—only \$1.50 in subscriptions.

Send All Your Orders to Capper's Farmer, Baseball Dept., Topeka, Kan.

You'll Need Extra Money

To Doll Up the Home For Spring and Summer



Every woman discovers, when spring house cleaning time comes, that a few dollars above the regular weekly income should be spent to brighten up the home. Maybe it's some new curtains or shades; possibly a set of dining-room chairs or a coat of inside paint—anyway it will cost money. Are you looking for an opportunity to make the necessary cash that will be required?

Earn Some Cash Each Week

We have a plan that will enable you to add five or more dollars to your income each week. You may work part time or full time. Free information given on request.

----- CLIP AND MAIL COUPON TODAY -----
 The Capper Publications, Desk 1000, Topeka, Kansas.
 Gentlemen: Please send me free information regarding your plan whereby I may earn money in my spare time.
 Name.....
 Address.....

Here's Fun for Every Boy and Girl

P EOPLE talk about the ant
And say she works all day,
And that little boys should
watch her,
Who waste their time in play.

But she just wanders back and forth
Up and down a beaten track,
When she gets her things to one place,
She turns and moves them back.

Snowflakes and Goldie

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I have two sisters. Their names are Lucile and Myrtle. I have a cat named Snowflakes and a calf named Goldie. I go to a country school. The name of the school is Mountain View. There are 20 in our room and four in my class.

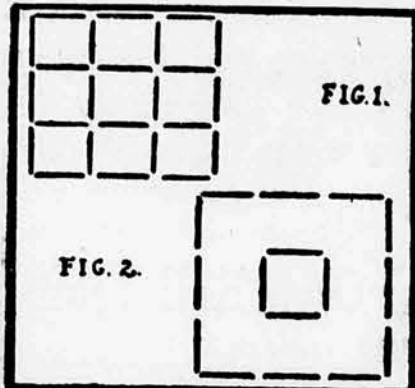
Delta, Colo. Luella F. Brumley.

Likes to Write Letters

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I have a brother. His name is Robert. He is 7 years old and in the second grade. We have a dog and some cats for pets and a big pony named Dick. We live on a 153-acre farm. There are 24 in our school. Our teacher's name is Miss Waterson. I like to write letters to print in the paper.

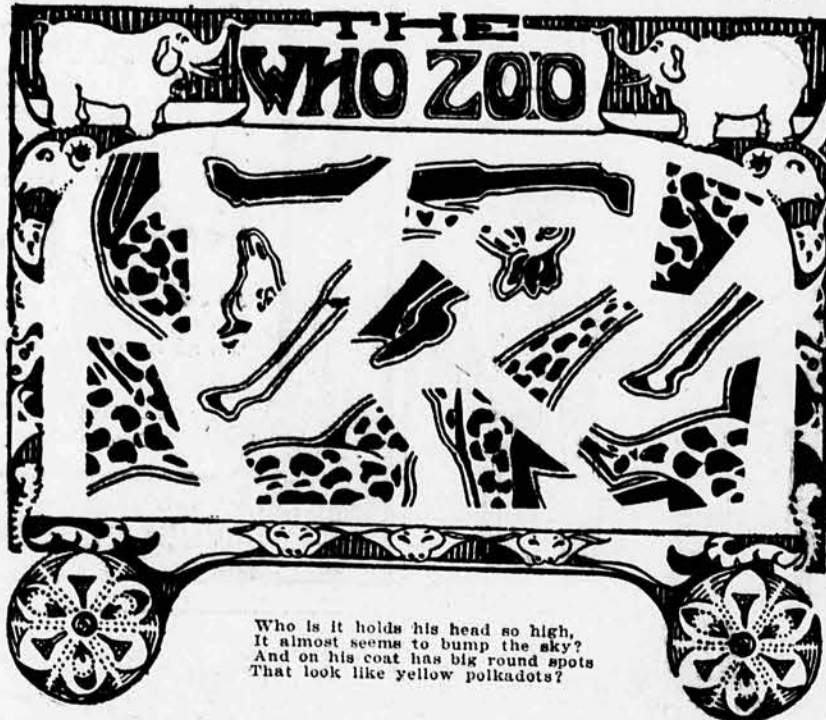
Helen Nofziger.
Munden, Kan.

Nine Squares—or Two



Here is a toothpick trick. You will need 24 of them. Lacking toothpicks you can use matches, pins or you may even get along by making marks on a piece of paper.

First, ask your friends to make nine squares using the 24 toothpicks, no more and no less. They may puzzle a bit before they get it but the puzzle



Who is it holds his head so high,
It almost seems to bump the sky?
And on his coat has big round spots
That look like yellow polkadots?

To the first 10 boys and girls who tell us what we have in The Who Zoo we will give a package of postcards each. To find the answer cut out the pieces and paste them together correctly on a bit of cardboard. You need not send us the completed picture, just the name. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

isn't very difficult and they will solve it in time. Figure 1 shows the usual solution.

Then—the real puzzle.
Ask your friends to remove eight toothpicks and leave only two squares. That is a little more difficult. Figure 2 gives away the secret.

What A. D. Stands For

The small boy read from his history, "William the Conqueror landed in England in A. D. 1066."

"What does 'A. D.' stand for?" inquired the teacher.

The small boy pondered. "I don't exactly know," he replied at last. "Maybe it means after dark."

Frances Likes School

I am 9 years old and am in the fifth grade. I like school but we have to go so far—4 miles. I have five

brothers. Two of my brothers started to high school in January and two go with me to common school.

Luray, Kan. Frances Motzner.

We Hear From Jessie

I am 13 years old. I live on a farm. This is my first year in high school. I have to work very hard. I milk cows and work in the field. I have no playmates at all. I do not care for animals.

Johnson, Kan. Jessie Simpson.

Try to Do This

— E — —
E — — E
— E — —
— E — —

1. To lacerate clothes. 2. To quiet. 3. At sea. 4. Actually.
The problem is to substitute the above dashes with letters which form words which will read the same across

the columns as down the columns. The definitions of the words to be supplied are given below the dashes. A surprise gift each for the first 10 correctly filled out squares. Address Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

We welcome suggestions like these. If any of you boys and girls have any such puzzles we shall be glad to print them.

Ida Lives Close to School

I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade. I am on a visit to my cousin's now at Blue Rapids. I have two brothers and four sisters. Our yard joins the school house yard. We have one dog and three cats and a pony.

Bala, Kan. Ida Davis.

Thinks He's Important

Teacher: Who can name one important thing we have now that we did not have 100 years ago?

Tommy: Me.

Will You Write to Me?

I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. I like my teacher. Her name is Miss Caffrey. I have 3/4-mile to go to school. We live on a large farm. I have a sister 8 years old and two brothers—one 5 years old and one 3 years old. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls that read the young folks' page.

Burton, Kan. Mildred Johnson.

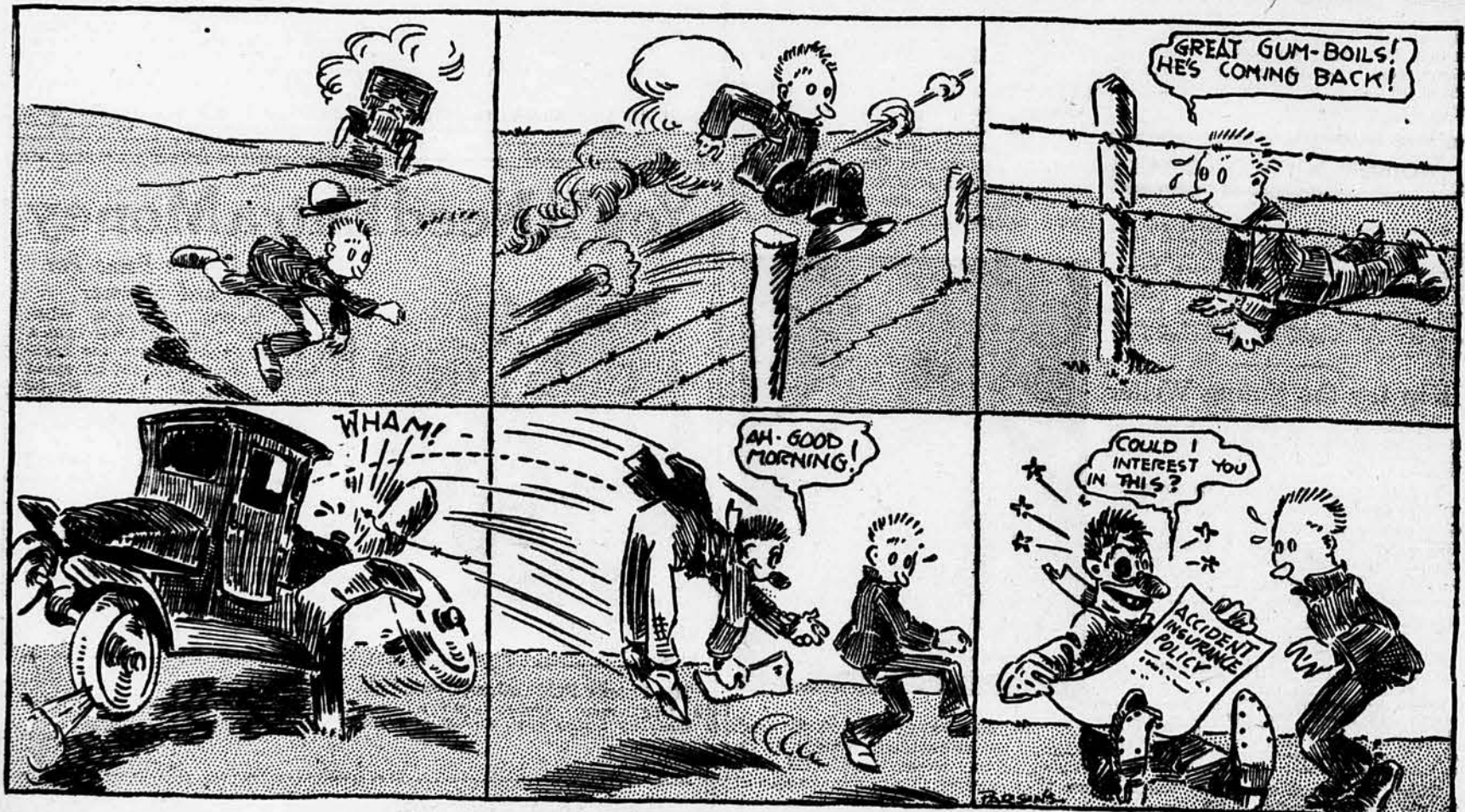
WATCH YOUR SPELLING

L-I-V-E
WRONG
IS
E-V-I-L

OUR DEAR TEACHER

EXPERIENCE

COBB SHIRK



The Hoovers—All Goods Cheerfully Demonstrated

Trachoma at Wichita?

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Under the caption "A New Epidemic," the daily press recently carried dispatches from Wichita about trachoma, "a new, communicable disease." Unfortunately the disease is not new but is all too common.

Trachoma is the medical name for a disease of the eye that is styled "granulated lids." Many persons have the mistaken idea that it is a rather trifling ailment about on the order of "pink eye." But the disease is so serious that it may even cause blindness. The doctors who examine immigrants always make a special point of turning back the eyelids to see if there is any sign of granulated lids.

It is a contagious disease transmitted by a virus that spreads readily. The principal mode of transmission is by the use of the same wash-cloths, towels and linen as used by one infected. The old fashioned roller towel in a schoolroom has been responsible for many an epidemic of granulated lids. In Kansas the use of the roller towel in any public building is prohibited by law, yet it survives in many a schoolroom. Parents should see to it that their children do not have to depend on the common towel. Those who carry their lunch to school can be provided for by a clean towel in the lunch basket.

The disease develops slowly and insidiously, and is not easy to detect in its early stages, tho it is very disfiguring and easily known by anyone after the granulations have formed. A mass of sago-like granulations fill in the fold of the eyelid. They limit the motion of the eye so that after a time the eye seems to be in half closed condition.

The most important thing about this disease is to guard against contracting it. Those who have it should not waste time trying to treat it by using home remedies. All but extreme cases are curable, but they must be treated quite radically, and the best way is to submit to the services of a specialist in eye troubles.

Probably it is T. B.

I have a relative who has been coughing nights for a long time. His weight seems to go up and down; he sweats very easily and seems to have a cold nearly all the time. He spits blood sometimes. He does not use a separate drinking cup and is very careless every way. Do you think he has T. B.? He does not doctor much so it is rather hard to find out anything definite, but I feel so uneasy whenever I am around where he is.

Other diseases might produce this chain of symptoms, but none are so likely as tuberculosis. If he raises sputum with the germs of consumption, he is dangerous to his friends. For his own sake he should be urged to find out definitely as to his trouble, because tuberculosis is curable in the early stages and very hard to control when it has progressed.

We Can't Give Names

I read an article in the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze which aroused my sympathy, and I thought I would write to you and see if I could get the lady's address. It was in the health column. I would like so much to get her address for I know I could tell her something which would help her.

For the information of kind hearted subscribers such as Mrs. S. T. D., please let me say that this column is strictly confidential. In any event it would be quite impossible to give names and addresses because we destroy all letters as soon as answered and keep no record whatever.

A Recovery is Possible

My mother, past 80, suffered a hemorrhage of the brain seven months ago. The clot is in the central part of brain. The left side of the body was affected. Arms and legs are useless. Speech was affected but not badly. She has begun to walk now with support on each side but cannot balance herself. This clot cannot be reached by medicine. Is it your opinion that she may be able to balance herself and walk alone again? Or so long as the clot is there will she be unable to walk?

In such cases there is always a chance for a complete absorption of the clot and a restoration of function. The age is not so much to be considered as strength and general health. The outlook is not favorable in one 80 years old, yet I have known such patients to make a good recovery and have a good use of the body.

"Robinson Crusoe's gun" has fetched \$1,250 at a London auction. Since collectors fall for that sort of thing, how about auctioning off (1) original look-

ing-glass used by Alice in Wonderland; (2) genuine cheeses manufactured by the Swiss Family Robinson; (3) hypodermic set used by Sherlock Holmes, and till lately in the possession of the family of Dr. Watson; (4) wooden leg, the identical wooden leg worn by Long John Silver in "Treasure Island"?

Elihu Root's Optimism

It is reported that Elihu Root, speaking at a dinner in honor of his 80th birthday, "expressed full confidence in the future of civilization generally and of American institutions in particular."

Unthinking people are always optimistic, but Mr. Root does not speak without knowledge of conditions generally or without having some ground for his opinion. There is much hard work ahead for the American people, he said, but he is optimistic. The nobler things desired by progressive citizenship "will be accomplished in due time, Senate or no Senate, Congress or no Congress, legislatures or no legislatures, pacifists or no pacifists, bolsheviks or no bolsheviks."

What these "nobler things" are Mr. Root did not specify, but what he conveyed is the idea that nobler things will be accomplished against all obstacles, provided the people have their minds and hearts set on them. And looking over the land and the world it is this elder statesman's conviction that "all's right" with it, on the whole, because idealism is firmly rooted. There are many thinkers who are pessimistic; maybe because, like lean Cassius, they think too much, or because they do not, like Elihu Root, count enough on the general "desire for nobler things."

From Station KSAC

- Monday, March 2, 1925
- A. M.
 - 9:00—Opening Exercises for Rural Schools
 - 9:55—Housewives' Half Hour
 - Noon-day Program
 - P. M.
 - 12:35—Readings.....Osceola Hall Burr
 - Weather Report
 - Getting Ready for Spring Improvement.....Walter G. Ward
 - Radio Question Box
 - Better Brooding Practices.....J. H. McAdams.
 - "College of the Air"
 - P. M.
 - 7:20—College Band, Under direction of H. P. Wheeler
 - 7:30—History of Development of Sheep Industry.....H. E. Reed
 - 7:40—College Band, Director, H. P. Wheeler
 - 7:50—Dairy Barns and Equipment.....H. W. Cave
 - Tuesday, March 3, 1925
 - A. M.
 - 9:00—Opening Exercises for Rural Schools
 - 9:55—Housewives' Half Hour
 - Noon-day Program
 - P. M.
 - 12:35—Readings.....Osceola Hall Burr
 - Weather Report
 - Spray Dates.....L. C. Williams
 - Radio Question Box
 - Early Pasture for Pigs.....C. G. Elling
 - "College of the Air"
 - P. M.
 - 7:20—College Quartette
 - 7:30—Insects Injurious to Alfalfa.....R. C. Smith
 - 7:40—College Quartette
 - 7:50—Purposes and Advantages of Good Poultry Houses.....J. H. McAdams
 - Wednesday, March 4, 1925
 - A. M.
 - 9:00—Opening Exercises for Rural Schools
 - 9:55—Housewives' Half Hour
 - Noon-day Program
 - P. M.
 - 12:35—Readings.....Osceola Hall Burr
 - Weather Report
 - Gardening for Old and Young.....A. J. Scoth
 - Radio Question Box
 - Practical Bookkeeping for the Farm.....M. Evans
 - "College of the Air"
 - P. M.
 - 7:20—Instrumental Trio
 - 7:30—Relation of Local Road to State System.....C. H. Scholer
 - 7:40—Instrumental Trio
 - Essentials for a Farm Tractor.....W. H. Sanders
 - 8:00 to 9:00—"Classical Musical Program" Under direction of Dept. of Music
 - Thursday, March 5, 1925
 - A. M.
 - 9:00—Opening Exercises for Rural Schools
 - 9:55—Housewives' Half Hour
 - Noon-day Program
 - P. M.
 - 12:35—Readings.....Osceola Hall Burr
 - Weather Report
 - Bugs that are Bothering Now.....E. G. Kelly
 - Radio Question Box
 - Culling Seed Corn.....L. E. Willoughby
 - "College of the Air"
 - P. M.
 - 7:20—Music.....Direction of L. R. Putman
 - 7:30—Use of Paints and Enamel in the Home.....Harriet W. Allard
 - 7:40—Music.....Direction of L. R. Putman
 - 7:50—What to Eat When Under Weight.....Pearle E. Ruby
 - 8:00 to 9:00—"Scottish Program, Music under direction of Prof. P. P. Brainard"
 - Friday, March 6, 1925
 - A. M.
 - 9:00—Opening Exercises for Rural Schools
 - 9:55—Housewives' Half Hour
 - Noon-day Program
 - P. M.
 - 12:35—Readings.....Osceola Hall Burr
 - Weather Report
 - Pointers on Planting Shrubbery.....Roy Wick
 - Radio Question Box
 - Plant Diseases You Can Avoid and How.....Donald R. Porter
 - "College of the Air"
 - P. M.
 - 7:20—College Quartette
 - 7:30—Canned Goods and Health.....L. D. Bushnell
 - 7:40—College Quartette
 - 7:50—First Claimant.....J. E. Kammeier
 - Saturday, March 7, 1925
 - P. M.
 - 12:35—Radio Fan's Question Box

In the old days a ford was the place where you crossed the river. Now it's every place you try to cross the street.

COLORADO FENCE

FOR A LIFE-TIME OF FENCE SERVICE

The lasting qualities of COLORADO FENCE are due to its superior materials and construction.

Made of long-life Copper-Bearing Steel, galvanized to resist rust, COLORADO FENCE stands the wear and tear year after year, under most trying conditions.

Just how many years it will wear we do not know, for COLORADO FENCE made and sold by us more than 20 years ago is still giving service.

For long life and economy, buy COLORADO FENCE. It costs you no more. Dealers thruout the West gladly supply it.

Insist!

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company

"A WESTERN INDUSTRY"

FORT WORTH DENVER LINCOLN PORTLAND SPOKANE BALT LAKE CITY KANSAS CITY SAN FRANCISCO OKLAHOMA CITY WICHITA SALINA AMARILLO LOS ANGELES EL PASO

Empire-Baltic Cream Separator

Over 1,000,000 In Use

ONLY \$5 DOWN

Easy Monthly Terms

- 150 lb. Size \$25
- 350 lb. Size \$40
- 400 lb. Size \$55

Amazingly low prices also on larger separators up to 1350 lbs.

30 Days' FREE Trial

Get this big Cream Separator bargain NOW—and save money. Order at once—at our BED ROCK FACTORY PRICES. Read the prices. Easy payments—or 5% discount for cash.

All Shipments PREPAID

Quick delivery. And you pay only for the separator. Each machine shipped complete with tools, oil, brushes, etc. Money returned if not satisfied after 30 days' FREE trial. Satisfaction guaranteed. YOU TAKE NO RISK.

FREE Service and Parts

For one year. You can order direct from this advertisement. Tell us size desired and send check, money order or currency at our risk. Or send for catalog. A comparison of prices will prove the EMPIRE-BALTIC the biggest separator bargain in the world. Write us today.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR SALES CO., Inc.
Dept. 22 Louisville, Ky.

OUR BANNER CLUB

Capper's Weekly.....1 year } All Three for \$1.50
Household Magazine.....1 year }
Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....1 year }

Order Club No. 500

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Magic Lantern

Brings Movies Into Your Home

If you want to see your favorite Movie Star—if you want to have lots of fun in your own home—get this Magic Lantern. This wonderful invention has been made especially for boys and girls. It throws a clear, distinct picture 36x48 inches in size. Equipped with 12 Magic Lantern Slides, a package of Theater tickets, Officer's badge, Usher's arm badge, kerosene lamp complete, and full instructions for operating machine. It is absolutely safe—no danger of fire or explosion. Here's a prize worth working for. Be first in your town to own one, then you can furnish entertainment for your friends. We will send it free for an hour of your time spent in a little pleasant work for us.

SEND NO MONEY!

Just send in your name and address and we will send you 6 packages of beautiful assorted Postcards to distribute on our special advertising offer. It will only take an hour of your time to do this. You will be well pleased with Magic Lantern Machine which we will send you free and postpaid. Send name and address today.

MOVIE MAN, 43 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

Wanted Salesmen

with automobiles to sell California state inspected, state approved and certified lands. I have thousands of inquiries from people who are anxious to go to California. I can give you good leads in almost every community and I want one good "live wire" representative in each community to help in this campaign.

People are going to California every day and their friends and relatives are following them. If you go after your share of this business I can assure you that your results will be satisfactory. Get established in your community and put forth your best efforts. Your income will be just in proportion to your work.

Let me hear from you at once giving local bank references. Address: **Herman Janss, 1107 Transportation Building, 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.**

Make \$50.00 a Week Selling Coal

We want ambitious men in every community to take orders for Victory Coal in carload lots at prices that save your customers big money. Our representatives find it easy to form coal clubs and have four or five families order a car together. They also sell merchants, farmers' associations, creameries, garages, because they can deliver better coal at better prices.

No Capital or Experience Needed

You can work only your spare time. You do not need previous selling experience. No coal yards or drayage. Simply take the order and we will do the rest. You can save your customers from \$1.00 to \$3.50 a ton. When you can do this it doesn't take long to sell a carload of coal. If you want to make money—more than you've ever made before—investigate our wonderful sales proposition. Write us today.

VICTORY FUEL COMPANY
703 Victor Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Harness Bargains

Get My Big Bargain Book
Look \$28.75 Buys a Good Set of Team Harness

Write Today For Free Harness Catalog

H. W. DUVE
311 So. 7th, St. Joseph, Mo.

BUY WOOL Comfort Batts \$2.58

—in sheets 72x84 inches, weight three pounds. Sufficient for one comfort. Thoroughly washed. Soft, clean, sanitary. Postage prepaid, \$2.58. Cash with order.

WOOL BATT CO., DEPT. "B"
Box 1828, Charlotte, N. C.

Elephants and Oil

Oil will need more than the \$100,000 set aside to explain it to the inquisitive American people: for it is an interesting industry and one of the noblest of modern mysteries. It might be unfair to accuse the industry of oil of tergiversations, but its ratiocinations are something to think about. An example is the postponement asked by the Government in Teapot Dome's trial. Here oil has ratiocinated all around the lot and over into Canada, and to Cannes and the Riviera and on elephant hunts in Africa. The Government has been unable to follow it, or it has followed it but been unable to catch up; hence the request to the court at Cheyenne to delay the trial.

The story takes three or four columns in the New York Times, but can be condensed. Colonel Humphrey, the Mexia oil magnate, had 33 1/2 million barrels to sell. At a meeting in New York with H. F. Sinclair, President O'Neil of the Prairie Oil and Gas company, President Blackmer of the Midwest Oil company, and Colonel Stewart of the Standard Oil company of Indiana, he sold it for \$1.50 a barrel. But when the contract was to be signed it was with the Continental Trading Company, Ltd. He had never heard of this company, and in fact it was organized the day of the contract, November 17, 1921.

Colonel Humphrey signed, but only after the Sinclair and Prairie companies had guaranteed the contract. Immediately the Continental Trading Company resold the oil to the two guarantors, in fact, to the companies he had agreed to sell to, but at \$1.75 a barrel. So the Continental Trading Company merely stood by, passed the Mexia oil on to the original purchasers, but took a rakeoff of 25 cents a barrel, for no apparent service. Its profit came to something over 8 million dollars. But after the trading company had collected 2 million dollars, according to the Government's affidavit, it went out of business as suddenly as it came in.

The Government, in its Teapot Dome case, was not interested in all this tergiversation or ratiocination, or whatever it was, until it learned that in addition to his \$100,000 from Doheny and \$25,000 in Liberty Bonds as a loan from Sinclair, Albert B. Fall turned up with \$90,000 of Liberty 3 1/2 per cents. When the numbers of these bonds were checked back they traced to the mysterious Continental Trading Co., a Canadian corporation whose

president was Henry Smith Osler, one of the leaders of the Canadian bar. The Government attorneys went to Toronto and interrogated Mr. Osler, but he refused to answer questions. They went into the Canadian courts, and last week Justice Riddell of the Supreme Court of Toronto handed down a decision ordering Osler to tell what he knows of these bonds.

But the trial at Cheyenne must be recessed because Osler, while the hearing was on in Toronto, went off to South Africa to hunt elephants, O'Neil meantime had resigned as president of the Prairie Oil and is in Cannes for his health, and Blackmer also is in France for an indefinite stay. The two Government special attorneys, Ex-Senator Pomerene of Ohio and Mr. Roberts of Philadelphia, after six months of following the trail of the mysterious Continental Trading Company, are at the point of finding what it is all about and where Fall and his \$90,000 of Liberty Bonds come in. But this exciting mystery is held up until Mr. O'Neil recovers his health or Mr. Blackmer decides to come home from France or Mr. Osler gets his bellyful of elephants.

Tractors to "Come Back"

With the return of more prosperous conditions a renewed interest in power farming is evident in Kansas. The Advance-Rumely Thresher Company, which has been holding a series of tractor schools each season for several years, reports a far greater interest than was shown last year. At the school held in Wichita the last week of January there was an attendance of 506, as compared with 230 last year. At the school in Kansas City the first week of February there was an attendance of 365, as compared with 200 last year. The orders placed by dealers and farmers attending these schools indicate a very heavy sale of tractors this year. Other tractor firms also have reported heavy sales.

For the Radio Fans

Here are three radio books that will help you in picking up the entertainments from the big stations. They are:

1. 222 Radio Circuit Designs.
2. Workable Radio Receivers.
3. Construction of Modern Super-Heterodyne Type Receivers.

The price of each book is \$1 post-paid. Please address Book Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.



Closed Season For Another Two Years

WHY PAY MORE? FOR SEEDS

Most of my packet seeds are now 5 cents instead of 10 cents. Same high quality seeds—same full size packets—only the prices are reduced.

OTHER PRICES REDUCED ALSO
Flower seeds, bulbs, and shrubs are reduced just like my garden seeds. Send for my new catalog today if you haven't one already. Order from it and save money all around. Every order sent post paid and guaranteed to satisfy you or your money back.

RADIO FANS
My Station KFNH always has a good program on the 7:30 P.M. hour. I'll talk to you personally.

HENRY FIELD SEED CO.

MAY'S CONCORD GRAPES

No grape is more popular in America than the Concord. It is truly "the grape for the millions" and it will grow on land otherwise considered waste. May's Concord grapes are early, prolific and very reasonable in price. Raise your own grapes. Write today for prices and description.

Flower, Garden, Farm Seeds
Plant May's seeds this year. I have American-grown Albion and White Sweet Clover of unsurpassed quality. Bright, fresh, new crop. Send for FREE samples. Also well-matured seed crop, guaranteed not only to germinate but to give you a fine crop. Write for May's 100-page illustrated catalog, a safe and complete guide for planters.

WRITE FOR FREE 75¢ MAY'S 1925 100 Page Catalog

Tell me whether you want garden or flower seeds, and I will send you a full sized package about as big as a 10¢ package, free for testing. I will also send you my big helpful catalog. Write today.

KARL E. MAY, Pres.
MAY SEED & NURSERY CO.
348 May St., Shawandale, Iowa

GOOD SEEDS

Grown From Select Stock—None Better—55 years selling good seeds to satisfied customers. Prices below all others. Extra lot free in all orders I fill. Big free catalogue has over 700 pictures of vegetables and flowers. Send your and neighbors' addresses.

R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

CLOVER 2.00 PER BU.

lower in price today than we will ask later. Act quickly. Crop short, market advancing. Buy now your Grass Seed. Have wonderful value in high grade tested Iowa grown Clover. Also Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Hohen, Timothy and all garden seeds. Our prices give you money. Write today for Free Samples, special prices and new catalog.

A. A. JERRY SEED CO., Box 126 CLARINDA, IOWA

Red Clover, \$15.00 Per Bu.

Alfalfa, \$8.00; Sweet Clover, \$7; Alsylke, \$10; Timothy, \$3.50. Tests 96 per cent pure. Bags Free and price list upon request. Write us today.

STANDARD SEED COMPANY
119 E. 5th St., Kansas City, Mo.

20 CONCORD GRAPE VINES - \$1.00
8 ELBERTA PEACH TREES - \$1.00
8 ASSORTED APPLE TREES - \$1.00

All postpaid, healthy and well rooted stock. Catalog FREE. Box 1, Fairbury Nurseries, Fairbury, Neb.

Cut this out — it will not appear again.
FREE ALMANAC—How to plant by the moon—Best fishing days—Weather forecast. Send 2c postage. Herbalist, Box 5, Hammond, Ind.

Cope Level Lift Sweep Rake

Has floating head feature—automatic ground pressure adjustment. Special arrangement of carrier wheels reduces incline of teeth, and enables the rake to pick up all loose hay. Greatly improved lifting mechanism—moderate price. Free circular tells all about this and other types of Cope rakes and stackers. Write:

Collins Plow Co., 2100 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.

Capper's Farmer Trial Offer One Year 15c

Capper's Farmer is published in the heart of the best agricultural country in the world. It stands for a square deal to the consumer and a fair profit for the producer thru eliminating grain gamblers, market jugglers, trusts and combines. For the American farmer who wants to be progressive there is no favorite like Capper's Farmer. There is a department for women, boys and girls. Articles on marketing, livestock, poultry, dairy, farm machinery, horticulture, health, etc. To introduce Capper's Farmer—a farm paper that's different—the publisher agrees to enter a trial subscription—to Rural Radio address—**one-year for 15c.** Send trial order today.

CAPPER'S FARMER, Dept. 13, Topeka, Kan.

The Farmiscope

Not Until He Arrives!

You may remember pictures, about a year ago, of an odd traveler who shipped himself to Honolulu in a packing case and declared he was the bearer of a divine message to Jerusalem. This was Ira Sparks of Peru, Ind., and he is now on the Pacific Ocean, headed for the Holy Land in a 23-foot dory built with his own hands.

Half of Honolulu came to see him head into the West again. He may reach the Marshall Islands in 90 days. If he does, he will still have 9,000 miles and seven oceans left to sail. "Where's your anchor?" they called as Sparks headed for the open sea. "I don't need one," came the answer, "until I get there."

Sins Well Paid For

A negro minister discovered two men playing cards on Sunday—and for money.

"Rastus," said the minister, "don't you know it's wrong to play cards on de Sabbath?"

"Yes, passon," answered Rastus, ruefully. "But, believe me, ah's payin' foh mah sins."

No Brains

Proprietor of Summer Hotel—"Now over here is the ocean."

Ad Writer—"Where? I don't see any ocean."

Proprietor—"You don't? My dear sir, I'm afraid you're not the man we want to write our advertisements."

Not Reckless

"So you propose to take my daughter from me without any warning?"

Nervous Young Man—"Not at all. If there is anything concerning her you want to warn me about, I'm willing to listen."

WHILE I DON'T KNOW MUCH ABOUT BOXING, I WILL ALWAYS TRY ONE ENGAGEMENT FOR THE SAKE OF THE PRIZE RING.



EVERYGIRL

Fixed to Fit

Miss Passe—"How is the weather, Marie?"

The Maid—"Fresh and windy, madam."

"Very well. Put a healthy flush on my cheeks this morning. I'm going out."

Ah, Yes, Indeed, Just So

"Yes," said a woman in the chair car, as the door swung open and the breeze wafted her voice into the smoker, "John talks in his sleep every night, and the poor dear is forever calling me by the wrong name!"

Never Do This

Farmer—"How did ye come by that black eye, Jarge?"

Jarge—"Ole cow had a way o' flickin' me face w' her tail, so I tied a brick onto it."

And in New York, Too!

Lamp Posts Are Being Decorated With Bunting and Delegates—Heading in New York Herald-Tribune.

'Twas No Pleasure

Not many years ago it was the custom among men wherever they met to use for a topic of small talk the subject of the weather or crops, perhaps politics. That time has passed. Today

the chief, if not the only subject, of small talk is the automobile or its accessories, or the best roads. In illustration of this point, the following conversation was overheard on the train the other day:

"Hello, Bill; I did not see you yesterday at the funeral."

"No, I could not get away."

"Well, you didn't miss much, the roads were terrible."

She Was Present!

Doctor—"My friend, you are suffering from a chronic complaint."

Patient—"I know it, but please lower your voice; she's in the next room."

BETTER FISH REMAIN IN THE SEA THAN EVER WERE CAUGHT



THE BRIDE NEVER MARRIES THE BEST MAN

HOPE

Coming to the Point

Park Orator—"Now would any one like to ask a question?"

Small Boy—"How much will yer take for the box yer standing on? We want ter make a rabbit hutch."

Heavy Ones

"You say that your friend speculated on a large scale," remarked the wag-gish one. "May I inquire what was the use of the large scale?"

"Certainly," returned the cheerful guy. "He needed it to weigh the consequences."

Time to Mature

Englishman—"What's the best way to make an Englishman happy in his old age?"

All-American—"Tell him a joke when he's young."

On the Trail

The inventive individual who has constructed a motor-car which can move sideways evidently thinks that at the present time the pedestrian has an unfair advantage.

A Winning Name

Policeman (producing note-book)—"Name, please."

Motorist—"Aloysius—Alastair—Cyprian—"

Policeman (putting book away)—"Well, don't let me catch you again."

Six of a Kind

The constable in a small town received by post six "Rogues' Gallery" photographs, taken in different positions, of an old offender wanted for burglary in a neighboring city. A fortnight later the constable sent this message to the city chief of police:

"I have arrested five of the men, and am going after the sixth tonight."

YOU SHOULD NEVER SMOKE IN THE PRESENCE OF LADIES— WITHOUT FIRST ASKING THEM TO JOIN YOU



ETIQUETTE

A Home Apple Orchard

20 Apple Trees \$1

Postage Paid
6 Early, 7 Mid-Season, 7 Late Varieties
Our selection of standard popular kinds

Plant these trees and have fresh fruit the whole season. These are hardy Ozark Mountain stock, trees with good root systems, as shown. We stand behind every purchase. Our supply at this price is limited, don't delay—place your order now!

FREE! One Concord Grape Vine if order is placed at once. Also write for Our Free Catalog!

Arkansas Seed and Nursery Co.
Department P-8 Fayetteville, Ark.

Pin a dollar bill or your personal check to coupon

Arkansas Seed and Nursery Co., Dept. P-8, Fayetteville, Arkansas
Send the 20 Apple Trees and Grape Vine to

Name

Post Office.....R. F. D.....State.....

GLASS CLOTH

Greatest Discovery Ever Made for Poultrymen and Gardeners



Build a Scratch Shed with Glass Cloth Roof right onto your poultry house.

Baby Chicks Grow Faster—Hens Lay All Winter

A Glass-Cloth covered scratch shed gives chickens balmy June weather conditions indoors, during zero months. Hens lay more eggs. "Paid its cost ten times over," writes Iowa farmer, "by giving extra light and warmth for young chicks and laying hens. Greatest thing I ever heard of. Better than glass and cheaper, too."

Fine For Young Chicks

They grow faster, healthier and feather out into plump frying size several weeks earlier. Protected from storms, spring rains, dampness, etc. No cold drafts or outdoor chill.

Prepaid Prices by Mail
Single yd. 50c. 3 yds. at 42c, 10 yds. at 38c, 50 yds. at 35c, 100 yds. at 33c. Add 3c per yd. outside U.S.
Prices F. O. B. Bladen, 200 yds. at 28c, 300 yds. at 27c, 400 yds. at 26c, 500 yds. at 25c, 1000 yds. at 22c, 100 yds. weighs 40 lbs. All 35 inches wide.

Turner Bros., Dept. 323 Bladen, Nebr.
Sent on Ten Days' Trial

Raise Plants and Vegetables Under Glass-Cloth
covered hot beds or coldframes. Have these luxuries for your table—or to sell—weeks before the regular season. Many claim Glass-Cloth grows them better than glass. There is big money in raising plants to sell.

Mail the Coupon Today
Big 15 yard roll, 35 inches wide, (will cover scratch shed 9 x 15 feet) mailed prepaid on receipt of \$5. 6 yards (54 sq. feet) for \$2.25. Use ten days, if not satisfied return and your money will be refunded. Common sense instructions, "feeding for eggs," with every order.

Turner Bros., Dept. 323 Bladen, Nebr.
I enclose \$..... and ask you to send me by prepaid parcel post the roll Glass-Cloth mentioned in your advertisement for this amount, with understanding that if I am not satisfied after using it for ten days, you will refund my money upon return of Glass-Cloth.

Name

R. F. D. Box or St. and No.

Town.....State.....

STRAWBERRIES

25,000 Progressive Everbearing Strawberry Plants Free

Mr. F. W. Dixon, 34 Dixon Farm, Holton, Kansas, who has been a successful grower of Strawberry plants for 36 years, will send free and postpaid 5 hardy, well rooted, prolific progressive everbearing strawberry plants to the first 5000 people who write him. This free offer is simply to introduce one of the most wonderful producing plants ever known. He will also send his new plant book full of wonderful bargains, all kinds of Dixon Quality berry plants, also asparagus, rhubarb, flower bulbs, etc. This offer is absolutely free; simply send your name to Mr. Dixon at above address.

TREES

at wholesale prices. Don't place an order until you see our prices and terms. Everything for the Orchard and farm at a saving of about 50 per cent. Forty-three years of experience stands back of our Guarantee. Certificate of Inspection. Free Fruit and Seed Book, postpaid. Write today for it. Wichita Nurseries and Seed House, Box B, Wichita, Kansas.

SAVE MONEY ON ALFALFA

Extra Hardy Tested Rotted Seed. Sow Alfalfa this spring. Much cheaper than Clover and twice as profitable. Our prices will save you Big Money. Have highest quality Clover, Sweet Clover, Timothy, Grass Seeds of all kinds. Ask for our big 116-page catalog and special prices! Have wonderful values in all Field and Garden Seeds. All seeds sold on money back guarantee. Samples free. Write today.

A. A. Berry Seed Co., Box 1885, Clarinda, Iowa

SEED CORN

HIGH GERMINATING

Double Tested. Plant corn this year you KNOW will grow! Ours is the product of reputable growers, carefully selected and sorted by our own field men. Graded and tested for high germination. Vigorous growing. High yielding.

FREE BOOK Send name for new seed corn book with full description and prices. **WRITE NOW!**

Northwestern Seed Co.
(Exclusive Seed Corn House)
623 Pacific Street OMAHA, NEBR.



You Might Just As Well Have the Money

There is a big difference in the money your hens earn; between 80 to 100 against upward of 200 eggs a year per hen.

Crushed oyster shell will get it for you.

Most poultry raisers are now using *Pilot Brand* Oyster Shell-Flake and taking large profits from it.

If you are not, buy a bag of *Pilot Brand*, keep a supply before your fowls all the time, and see the increase in the number of eggs your hens give you. Your investment is indeed small—not more than 3¢ per hen per year.

Demand Pilot Brand BECAUSE
It's Pure
Proper Size
Clean



FOR POULTRY
OYSTER SHELL
PRODUCTS CORPORATION
St. Louis, Mo.

Take No Risk 30 Days Trial

Money back if not satisfied. Made of California Redwood, covered with galvanized iron, double walls, air space between, built to last for years; deep chick nursery, hot water heat, copper tanks. Order from this ad, you take no risk, money back if not pleased, or write for FREE catalog.

140 Egg—\$13.85; with Hot Water Brooder, \$18.25
260 Egg—23.50; with Hot Water Brooder, 30.75
140 Egg with 200 Chick Canopy Brooder, 22.95
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Start right with Anconas. Get chicks from Errett's noted strain of trap-nested "official record" 218-264 egg layers—bred for 12 years to produce winter eggs. My birds are exhibition quality and top-notchers in official laying contests Mo. Ill. Ohio. Order early, get early chicks full of winter lay-ability and get plenty of eggs next winter. Write today for free catalogue and prices. Member L. S. C. A., Mo. S. C. A., ERRETT'S POULTRY FARM, R. 5, Box 80, Nevada, Mo.

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**With a Warm, Steady Heart
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Mail the coupon below for free Safety Hatch Incubator Book and full information on the patented Safety Hatch circulating hot water system, which keeps hot water in constant, even flow and gives equal distribution of heat to all eggs. Also other big advantages. It will pay you to investigate the Safety Hatch before you buy an incubator. It will insure your hatching success.

The Morris Mfg. Co.
El Reno, Oklahoma

MAIL COUPON NOW!

The Morris Mfg. Co.,
865 E. Russell St., El Reno, Okla.
Please send free Safety Hatch Incubator Book, your "Evidence Folder" and name of nearest dealer to
Name _____
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Then the Chicks Grow

BY R. G. KIRBY

For the protection of the early hatched chicks the poultryman must be prepared for zero weather and high winds. If the equipment will stand such conditions without injury to the chicks there will be little to worry about on the still sunny days or the nights when the temperature is not far below freezing.

These early hatched chicks are worthy of protection. They are hatched from eggs produced by winter layers. The fact that they do hatch proves that they are likely to come from vigorous stock. They grow into broilers when prices are highest. The pullets are fine prospects for winter layers. Most of the early hatched chicks will be large enough to rustle on the range when spring conditions are good. When everything is conducive to the development of bird life the chicks gather an abundance of worms, bugs, and tender bits of green feed.

If the early hatched chicks obtain the right start, a lot of worry is taken out of the poultry business for the entire season. I find that coal burning brooding stoves are the best. They insure an abundance of heat at all times. Some poultrymen have success with oil burning brooders by operating them in a room which receives some warmth from a coal stove. In general the oil burning brooders do not give as good satisfaction as hard coal burners for zero weather.

I find that chestnut coal is the best fuel. Coke gives a hot fire but burns rather rapidly, and there is danger of the fire going out on a windy night. I have used a mixture of coke and hard coal, but did not find it so good as hard coal alone. Some brooders are equipped to burn soft coal, but this fuel increases the risk and the stoves require more attention to obtain a uniform heat.

I find it pays to shake down the fire both morning and night and keep the stove free from clinkers. On very cold days allow the fire to work down in the afternoon until you can see the glowing coals. Then you know how much fire you have in the stove and whether it is burning evenly clear across the grates.

At sundown there is plenty of room in the stove for a large quantity of fresh hard coal. When this is added you know there will be sufficient fuel to last until morning. This is important on windy nights when the stoves may burn more briskly than usual and exhaust a scant supply of coal before morning.

Beginners with brooder stoves often have good luck the first week, followed by a dead fire some night during the second week. This is often caused by allowing the ashes to accumulate around the edges of the stove until the fire is choked out. A long poker is useful at times to stir up the fire and loosen any clinkers that have formed.

When the chicks are first placed near a brooder stove they do not understand the source of the heat, and may wander into the corners of the brooder house and become chilled. A piece of galvanized hardware cloth about a foot high can be extended around the stove about 1 foot from the edge of the deflector. The ends can be joined with a bit of wire. After three or four days the chicks will know enough to return to the stove when cold and the wire can be rolled up until needed for another brooder stove. I find that a strip of hardware cloth 30 or 36 inches wide can be cut into three chick protectors. As they are only needed a few days, they can be moved from one colony house to another as newly hatched chicks come from the incubators.

Chicks need plenty of clean scratching litter. It gives them exercise hunting for scratch grain and absorbs the manure. Bright yellow straw hides the feet of the chicks and reduces the danger from the toe-pecking habit which exists when litter is scarce and their feet are plainly visible. It is the idle chick that learns bad habits.

An ideal floor can be made of fine straw litter over a half-inch of sand. The sand furnishes an abundance of grit of the size the chicks need. It furnishes good material for scratching and absorbs a lot of manure. If sand cannot be obtained, I do not believe garden loam is a good substitute, and

would rather use the straw over the board floor. The garden soil soon changes to dry dust because of the heat from the brooder stove. A dusty air in the brooder house increase the dangers from colds and eye troubles.

Success with early hatched chicks depends on giving the chicks conditions as near like the range as possible. Sunlight thru glass windows has been proved unsatisfactory by scientists because the violet rays are filtered out. Leg weakness is found less prevalent in houses where chicks obtain the direct sunlight. So have the brooder house windows arranged to swing, and give the chicks direct sunlight on the still sunny days.

'Ras With Sitting Hens!

I have had an incubator six years, and expect to have one as long as I raise chickens. It is much more satisfactory than the sitting hens. Old hens seldom want to do as you want them to do! And usually they have to be watched carefully, in all kinds of weather.

But an incubator is much more convenient. One can keep it in the house or cellar, where it is near, so you can care for it with a minimum of effort. I have two machines, one holds 150 eggs, the other 220.

The first year I started my 150-egg incubator in March—there wasn't a hen sitting at that time. I took off 112 chicks, and raised 108 of these by hand without a brooder stove. Of course I made money on this bunch, as I got 35 cents a pound for the 2-pound roosters. I kept about 50 pullets for layers.

I set the incubator three times that year. The following hatches didn't pay so well, however, for the price was lower, and I also ran them with old hens. Naturally they had to tramp some of the chicks to death, and in other cases the old hens led the chicks far from the house, and they were drowned before I could get them back. The next year I had better luck.

The third season I purchased a brooder stove, which has been a big help. It has saved me considerable work, and it has made the chicks more comfortable; they do better than with old hens.

I expect to use my coal stove again this year, or else an oil stove which I haven't tried yet. The reason I would like to try the oil stove is that I believe it would be cheaper than coal—that it would give more heat at less expense. The cost of running my coal stove is about \$1 a week.

Mayfield, Kan. Alpha Davis.

F. D. Farrell is President.

F. D. Farrell, dean of agriculture, has been appointed acting president of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Dr. W. M. Jardine, who becomes Secretary of Agriculture March 4, has been granted an indefinite leave of absence.

Farrell has been dean of agriculture since 1918.

He was born in Smithfield, Utah, March 13, 1883. He is a graduate of the Agricultural College of Utah, and was scientific assistant in cereal investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture from 1907 to 1910, and associate professor of irrigation and drainage at the University of Idaho in 1910 and 1911.

In 1911 and 1912, Dean Farrell was the agronomist in charge of cultivation experiments, and in 1913 and 1914 assistant agriculturist in Western irrigation agricultural investigations for the Department of Agriculture. From 1914 to 1918, he was the agriculturist in charge of agricultural development on Government reclamation projects.

He is recognized as an authority on agricultural problems, and his wide, technical training has fitted him to take the presidency of the school which he served under Doctor Jardine. Dean Farrell is known as more than an educator and strong man along agricultural lines. He is an organizer and an executive of considerable ability, and is a real man in every respect.

Dr. Max Ritterath has invented a cannon that shoots at right angles. If this thing keeps up even swivel chairs may not be safe in the next war.

Still, if we should lock up all the feeble-minded, who would write our song hits?

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SURE HATCH INCUBATORS & BROODERS

Many farmers are making more clear money and getting it quicker from poultry than any other farm product. Because of the nice profit and quick returns people are raising more chickens.



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140 Egg Incubator \$11.95; 230 Egg 80 Egg Incubator \$11.95; Hot Water Copper Tanks—Self-Regulated Safety Lamps—Thermometer & Holder—Egg Tester. \$5.95 buys 80-Chick; \$7.95 buys 140-Chick; \$9.95 buys 230-Chick Hot-Water Double Walled Brooder. Save \$1.95. Order both.

140 Size Incubator and Brooder, Only \$19.95
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Save time. Order now or write today for my Free book "Hatching Facts." It tells everything.—Jim Rohan, Pres.

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Better Luck in '25

Letters from two young stockmen, one in Brown county and the other in Leavenworth, indicate that they have had more than their share of troubles from disease with the rather small number of hogs they were raising. It seems probable that the lot space used was too limited. Probably the soil has become filled with liquid and body wastes, which has resulted in passing on disease-producing germs and eggs of parasites from one generation to another.

Since it is impossible to disinfect such premises effectively and since no product is known that has the power to protect pigs against these forms of germ life, other means of sanitation must be sought. Experience has shown that by adopting the three following measures the soil in the hog yards, which is the greatest factor in pig mortality, may be eliminated. These are: (1) discontinuing the use of the yard for swine; (2) providing for adequate drainage; (3) plowing and cropping the yard. A three-year pig-rotation is advised by Dr. L. Van Es of the Nebraska Station. This plan calls for enough ground to be set aside at the outset to make three separate yards. The pigs are to be kept in each yard only a year at a time, while the other yards are under cultivation, so that two years elapse between successive occupations.

Warm, dry, well-ventilated and properly lighted hog houses are essential for successful swine raising. While there are labor-saving advantages in the centralized house, colony houses are cheap and nearly as good. They have the added advantage of aiding in the frequent change of lots and pastures. By the use of colony houses at farrowing time, and for a few weeks thereafter, the litters may be kept separate. This prevents robbing and fighting among the little fellows, and fewer runts are produced. The floors must be kept dry and clean, and should be disinfected occasionally. They should be so constructed as to be tight, yet easy to remove and replace.

Pigs are likely to become infested with intestinal parasites, particularly the large round worm or ascaris. The prevention of this infestation consists in protecting young pigs from picking up the eggs of this worm. This can be done by following the McLean (Ill.) county system of swine sanitation, which consists of scrubbing the sows before farrowing time thoroly to remove dirt with its content of ascaris eggs from the udder and body so the young pigs will not be subject to immediate infestation. The farrowing pen is thoroly cleaned with hot lye water (1 pound of lye to 40 gallons of boiling water.) Since ordinary germicides do not penetrate the thick covering of the ascarid egg to reach the embryo, dependence must be placed on cleanliness and the killing effects of scalding water.

Within two weeks following farrowing in a clean, uncontaminated house, the sow and litter are placed in a pasture that has not been used for hogs since cultivation. Clean colony houses may be placed in the pasture for shade during the summer. The pigs remain on pasture until they are at least 4 months old, and during this time are not allowed to return to the hog house nor allowed access to old pens recently occupied by hogs. Pigs raised in this manner can be kept free, or practically free, not only from roundworms but from necrotic enteritis, bull-nose, and various other bacterial diseases that develop in pigs fed in permanent hog yards. While the McLean county system may seem superfluous and complicated under certain conditions the fact remains that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Various mixtures of medicines, consisting of copperas, lime, sulfur and charcoal, added to the drinking water or kept in self-feeders, have been said to aid in reducing worm infestations. Tests of some of these mixtures have not confirmed this supposition. This has led the Illinois station to state that mineral mixtures must not be relied on to prevent losses from worms in young pigs, until further evidence is obtained of their value for this purpose.

Usually swine will take medicine with the feed or drink. Occasionally it is desired to administer drugs by means of a drench, in which case great care should be exercised, as many valuable animals are killed by improper drenching.

To drench pigs, first have the attendant elevate the animal's head a little. If a rope or other soft material is put into the mouth, the pig, in an effort to expel the rope, will stop squealing and medicine can be given with a dose syringe or a funnel and rubber hose. The fluid should not be administered when the pig is squealing, as the windpipe is open and the medicine would be taken into the lungs, that is, "go down the wrong way," and strangle the animal.

Giving medicine to swine in a gelatine capsule by means of a balling gun is very satisfactory. This is the common way of administering worm medicine. Advertisements of suitable guns may be found in farm papers.

150 Turkeys Last Year

I raised 150 Bourbon Red turkeys last year. This breed is very popular in the markets to which I sell.

The hens usually are set in barrels among evergreen trees in a wove-fenced enclosure near the house. I find it is easy to move them, if they sit where I think the location is not safe. They are allowed to sit where they are for two or three days, and then they are moved at dusk, and placed on a nest containing eggs; a cover is put on the barrel until the evening of the following day.

By taking good care of the parent stock one can have most of the hatching occur in April or early in May. I leave the little poult alone until the hen of her own accord brings them from the barrel, and then I give them from 12 to 24 hours to do their picking from bluegrass on perfectly clean ground. They require constant watching, as the little awkward beauties tumble on their backs and can't get up. They will follow anything that happens to move near them. But I keep food away from them until they are quite strong on their legs.

The first feed consists of boiled eggs and bread crumbs. In about five days they are given some curd and finely cut onion tops. When they are 2 weeks old they are driven to an alfalfa field on good days, but are brought back at night. They can then be given rolled oats and wheat, but I find there is nothing else so helpful as Dutch cheese and onion tops, which are fed on into the summer.

Walton, Kan. Mrs. Fred Johnson.

Time is the only money that cannot be counterfeited.

'Tis a New Loss

The old time college professor so engrossed in profound thought that if he bumped into a cow he would doff his hat and apologize was one thing. But the new college professor seems to be just as different as the new youth movement is different from all former youth movements. Anyhow, just to show that college professors know what is going on, here is a professor at Madison, Wis., who affirms categorically that "the kiss has lost its kick." As with all pronouncements by college professors this carries a weighty moral. Familiarity even with a delicate and good thing breeds contempt, a peach is not nearly so lovely a thing when the bloom is rubbed off, the unattainable is much more stimulating and inspiring than the easily obtained, and temperance and restraint are valuable virtues.

Wears Coat 52 Years

Thomas Clappitt, an aged retired farmer of Pratt, was on the street recently proudly displaying an overcoat which he has worn for 52 years.

He purchased the coat at Iuka over a half century ago; Mel Briggs, who is now landlord and owner of the Briggs hotel of Pratt, sold him the coat. It is woolen, and is in fine condition now. Mr. Clappitt, who is still quite active altho near 80 years old, states that he believes he will wear the coat at least 25 years longer. He says the coat has had active duty all these years, and has been often repaired.

This Jail's a Hotel!

There are only three prisoners in the Rice county jail, and Sheriff Ward believes in letting prisoners work whenever the opportunity is afforded. The ones now confined in the jail only use it as a lodging place at night. One of the prisoners is employed as a cook in a local cafe, another is working at hay baling out in the country, and the third is shucking corn. They come to the jail to sleep at night and pay a certain amount of what they earn in to the county each week, to settle their fines and costs.

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30 DAYS FREE
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 See how patented WEAR-MORE buckle lets strap pull against big, broad surface, well protected like your hand on the large, comfortable, sound wooden handle on pail hub.

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Buy Accredited Chicks!
 State Accredited and inspected. Hatched from carefully culled flocks, all leading varieties, bred for heavy egg production. We satisfy our customers, 100%. Live Delivery Postpaid. Catalog free. Hiawatha Hatchery, Box 12, Hiawatha, Kas.

They Mother Your Chicks **Tredway's Cradle Brooder** **They Give You Satisfaction**

World's Greatest Chick Saver

Why Incubator Chicks Die
 Not because the incubator chick is wrong, but because there are a million people brooding wrong. Brood right and chicks will thrive and grow on any kind of feed. It's the brooder and not the feed that saves the baby chicks.

The Guiding Star
 A Cradle brooder with a warm medicated dirt floor and genuine Feather hover, always bone dry regardless of outside conditions, is made of waterproofed shipping board sealed together with waterproofed tape. Weight less than 5 pounds. Floor is covered with burlap to hold medicated dirt in place. Will brood 50 to 100 chicks in two or three weeks. They are made to carry chicks past the danger stage and they will do it. Warm medicated dirt floor makes them immune from mites, lice or bowel trouble of any kind. You know that one-half of all baby chicks are lost before they are three weeks old. Right here is the life saver.

Always Bone Dry and Clean
 Set them anywhere you like. Please note they are perfectly ventilated, size 16x25 inches; worlds of room for 50 to 100 chicks. You warm the dirt floor by setting brooder on some warm brick, floor once warm will care for chicks from 12 to 24 hours. Hover retains animal heat thrown off by chicks' bodies, raising them nature's way. Under this famous feather brooder, sitting on warm medicated earth, you will always hear the cheeping of satisfied chicks. If you are going to hatch or raise baby chicks order these Cradle brooders today.

Everything But the Cluck of the Hen
 You will note above inner cover is raised part way back to show feather hover and burlap-covered floor. Hover is genuine down, comes within one inch of medicated dirt floor, bags perfectly on chicks' backs, note fresh air space completely around same, preventing crowding or piling up. We make these brooders with warm water heaters in larger sizes. Send for circulars.



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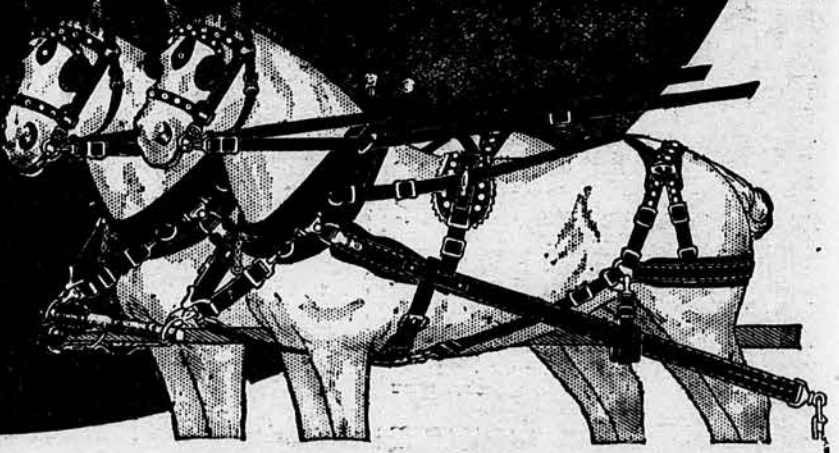
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We show you here a big picture of the way metal-to-metal makes a harness wear longer. See for yourself how metal wears against metal instead of against leather. The part shown here is the breeching dee. Notice how, before there can be any wear on the leather, a thick piece of metal must wear through first. This construction is carried out in every part of the Olde Tan Metal-to-Metal Harness where there is strain, wear or pull. Introduced only three years ago by Olde Tan, it is not yet known how many extra years of wear this construction will give a harness. It is estimated that it will make a harness last many more years. Olde Tan harness even without the metal-to-metal feature was capable of lasting 12 to 15 years. Harness with that many years behind it is

still in use. The maker of Olde Tan made harness for the Armies during the Civil War and parts of the harness were found on the battle fields in fairly good condition as late as 1885, or 20 years after the war. At the tannery is a strap which was buried 10 years in a barnyard and which is still pliable and strong. In a leather strength test held in Chicago in 1923, Olde Tan straps and traces won over every other entrant, being more than twice as strong as one of the contestants and 30 per cent stronger than the second strongest. Hundreds of letters of real enthusiasm have been received from Olde Tan owners who declare that never have they seen such a harness—never such heavy strong leather, and never such careful and precise sewing and construction.

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