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KANSAS FARMER
AND
MAIL & BREEZE

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THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
APR 16 1925
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Chart of Recommendations

(Abbreviated Edition)

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of both passenger cars and motor trucks are specified in the Chart below.

How to Read the Chart:
E means Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Arc. means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic
A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
BB means Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendation should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures are experienced.

The Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and represents our professional advice on correct automobile lubrication.

NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1924		1923		1922		1921		1920	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Anderson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Apperson (6 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc	....	..	....	....	....	....
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Auburn (Model 6-63)	A	Arc.	A	Arc	....	..	....	....	....	....
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Autocar	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Buick	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Cadillac	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Case	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chalmers	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Checker Cab	A	A	A	A	....	..	....	....	....	....
Chevrolet (Models FB & T)	....	....	....	....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler	A	A	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
Cleveland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Cole	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Col'bia (Det.) (Con't Eng.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" All Other Models	....	....	....	....	A	Arc	A	Arc	....	....
Cunningham	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	A	A
Davis	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Dodge Bros.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Dortis (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Dort	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Duesenberg	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.	....	....
Durant Four	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	..	....	....	....	....
Elcar (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Flint	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	....	..	....	....	....	....
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	A	A	A	A
Gardner	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Garford (1½, 1½ ton)	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
G. M. C. (Con't Eng.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" All Other Models	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	....	....
Graham Bros.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Gray	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	....	....	....	....
Gray Dort (Canada)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Haynes (6 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	....	..	A	A	A	A
H. C. S.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hudson Super Six	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	....	....	....	....
Jordan	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.
Kissel	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Lexington (Con't Eng.)	....	....	....	....	....	..	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Locomobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Mack (Com'l)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
McLaughlin-Buick (Can.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
" (Com'l)	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Moon	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Nash Four & Six	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc.
" (Com'l) (Quad.)	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
National (Ind.) (Mod. 6-31)	....	....	A	Arc	....	..	....	....	....	....
" " (Mod. 6-51)	....	....	Arc.	Arc	....	..	....	....	....	....
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile (4 cyl.)	....	....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
" (Model 30)	A	Arc	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
" All Other Models	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Packard (Eight)	A	Arc	A	Arc	....	..	....	....	....	....
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Paige (Con't Eng.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
" (Com'l)	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Paterson	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Peerless (8 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pierce Arrow (2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc.
" " All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
R. & V. Knight	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	B	A	B	A
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Rickenbacker	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	....	....	....	....
Roamer (Mod. 4-75)	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A	....	....
" All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Rollin	A	A	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
Rolls Royce	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	A	....	....
Sayers & Scoville (S&S)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Star	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	....	..	....	....	....	....
Stearns Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Stephens	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stewart (N.Y.) (1½ ton)	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
" N.Y. (1 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc.
" " (Mods. 7X & 10X)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" " All Other Models	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Stutz (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	Arc	....	..	....	....	....	....
Westcott (Mod. D-48)	A	Arc.	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	....	....	....	....
" (Mod. 60)	A	A	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
White (Mods. 15 & 20)	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
" All Other Com'l Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Willys-Knight	B	Arc	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Winton	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Yellow Cab	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....

Makes of Engines
When Used in Passenger Cars and Motor Trucks
(Recommendations shown separately for convenience)

Buda (Mods. RU. WU)	....	....	....	....	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Continental (Mod. B5)	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
" (Mod. B2)	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 12XD)	....	....	A	Arc	....	..	....	....	....	....
" (Mod. B7)	A	A	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Falls	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hercules	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Herschell-Spill'n (Mods. 15, 41, 80 & 91)	A	A	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hinkley	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lycoming (C Series)	A	A	A	A	....	..	....	....	....	....
" All Other Models	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Rochester	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Waukesha (Mods. Y, Ya & Z)	A	A	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
" (CU, DU, EU, FU)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Wisconsin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

Transmission and Differential
For their correct lubrication, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C," "CC" or Mobilubricant as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.

What is your Margin of Safety?

NO GOOD BRIDGE is built without providing an ample margin of safety. No skyscraper is erected without allowing a margin of safety. No good automobile is designed without making sure that there is a margin of safety in all those parts which must withstand severe strains.

No lubricating oil should be used in your automobile engine which does not provide an ample margin of safety. Unusual strains are sure to come—demands of cold weather which congeals unsuitable oil, the added heat of a hard pull in low gear through snow or mud, the added friction of a necessary spurt of speed. Even the most careful drivers run into these conditions.

It is then that the difference between haphazard lubrication and Gargoyle Mobiloil, with its greater margin of safety, may mean

—*the difference between a burned out bearing—or a* protected *bearing*
—*the difference between a damaged engine —or a* protected *engine*
—*the difference between excessive carbon —or* infrequent *carbon*
—*the difference between dangerous frictional heat—or minimized frictional heat.*

When you use the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil specified for your car, you secure the fullest possible margin of safety in the operation of your automobile engine. For no other automobile oil has back of it such specialized manufacturing experience and success.

That is why practically every automobile manufacturer endorses the Gargoyle Mobiloil recommendation for your car in the Chart of Recommendations.

That is why Gargoyle Mobiloil is asked for by name at least five times as often as any other oil.

If you want the greatest margin of safety in the lubrication of your automobile engine, you want Gargoyle Mobiloil —the grade recommended for your car.

TRACTOR *Lubrication*

The correct engine lubrication for the Fordson Tractor is Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" in summer and "A" in winter. The correct oil for all other tractors is specified in our chart. Ask for it at your dealer's.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil

Make the chart your guide

Domestic Branches:
New York (*Main Office*) Albany Boston
Buffalo Chicago Dallas
Des Moines Detroit Indianapolis
Kansas City, Mo. Milwaukee Minneapolis
New Haven Oklahoma City Peoria
Philadelphia Pittsburgh Portland, Me.
Rochester Springfield, Mass. St. Louis

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

What Kind of a Barn Stands Between You and the Field?

APR 16 1925

By John R. Lenray

DID you consider the wind in selecting a site for your barn? E. G. Gorton did. The air currents which swish over that portion of Lincoln county to which he holds title travel in southerly and northerly directions. His barn is northeast of his dwelling.

"I would have preferred to have my barn nearer the road," said Gorton, "but that would have placed it and the house in direct line with prevailing winds. I did not want the manure dust, straw and odors blowing into the yard and house. Only a wind from the northeast will blow off the barn to my home, and such winds are rare and not very strong in this territory."

Most farmers consider the wind in building a barn, but usually only to include heavy timbers and plenty of braces. Gorton thought of that and more. Did you ever try to open a barn door against a heavy wind? Gorton has. Also he has seen hinges and hardware wrenched from their fastenings in a high gale. That is why he placed most of the openings on the east and west. There are some west winds in his country, but not so many as there are of north and south winds. He made just as few doors and windows on the north as possible. That insures warmth in winter.

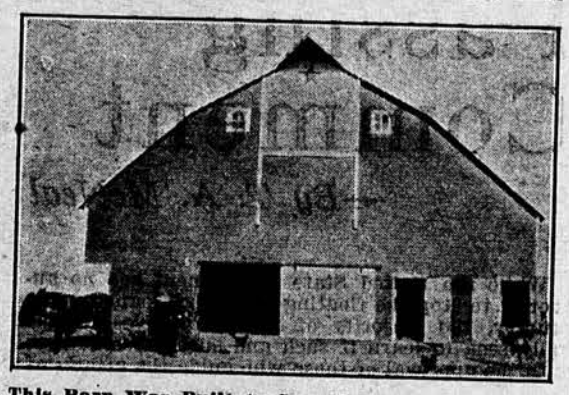
Dodge in Out of Rain

But there are other desirable features in the Gorton barn. It is 50 by 60 feet, 14 feet to the eaves and about 35 to the ridge. The driveway is 14 feet. That enables him to pull a wagon or manure spreader thru in cleaning horse stalls. Also it is wide enough so a four-horse team can be driven in and unhitched during bad weather.

On either side of the driveway at the west entrance is a feed bin 6 by 9 feet. There is room on each side for 12 horses. Along the north wall, in front of the horse stalls on that side, is a 3-foot feed alley, floored with concrete. Thus horses can be given their grain from outside the stalls. This is a great advantage from Gorton's viewpoint because it protects the caretakers, who in many cases are his sons, not yet big enough to command the respect of his work stock. Furthermore that alley facilitates feeding. It connects with the bin just west of the stalls. Chutes are constructed from the hay mow to the mangers, and roughage is supplied likewise without the necessity for attendants to enter the stalls with the work stock.

A 4-foot alley extends from the south feed bin along the front of the stalls on that side. Only one hay chute is provided on this side because more would have reduced the mow space above. The alley was made wider so the hay could be carried along it and thrown into the horse mangers.

In the southwest corner of the barn is a milk cow stable. The partitions between this stable and the rest of the barn are ceiled. Hinged doors admit hay from the south feed alley direct to the cow mangers. Stanchions are provided for nine cows. The floor is of concrete. The gutter was made just wide enough to admit a scoop shovel. At one end is a drain which carries liquid manure out thru a tile to a waste place in the field. An eave trough on the south side of the barn empties thru a down spout into this same tile.



This Barn Was Built to Save Labor. It Meets the Requirements Where Work Stock and Milk Cows are Housed Under One Roof

YOUR barn stands between you and the day's work. It's the last obstacle between supper, an evening with the radio and a night's rest. What kind of barn is it? Is it merely a structure with four walls daubed with red paint or is it an asset of efficiency? Is it a time saver or a time waster? The more effort you spend in the barn the less time you have for productive work in the field. Maybe the ideas of E. G. Gorton will offer some suggestions for remodeling, rebuilding or replacing your own barn.—The Editors.

East of the cow stable are three box stalls 10 by 12 feet. These are used for calf pens, maternity stalls for horses or cows or as hospital quarters.

Electric lights from Gorton's farm plant are provided thruout the barn. In the stairway at the east end of the south feed alley is a switch which turns on the lights of the hay loft. These lights are in the ridge, just to one side of the hay track.

The barn foundation is of concrete set 2½ feet in the ground. That places it below the frost line. Partition posts for the horse stalls are set in concrete blocks, which makes them solid and prevents them from rotting off. Other inside supports also are set in concrete.

When the Cows Chew

"There is only one change I would make in this barn," said Gorton, "and that is in the cow stable. I should have provided more space between the stanchions and the barn wall in front of the cows. You know a cow extends her head when she chews. I did not allow quite enough room for this. As a result my cows step back in the gutter. In an arrangement where the cows head in toward a central open feed alley that trouble would not be encountered. I believe 3 feet from the wall to the mangers would have been enough. Perhaps also I should have angled my gutter to give more room at one end between it and the mangers. Some cows are longer than others."

Gorton's barn is arranged to save time. It contains all modern conveniences except running water, which he prefers to have outside. It is well lighted and ventilated. The entry door is of the sliding type, and the hood door to his hay mow slides up and down on the principle of a weighted window. His cow stanchions are of the steel, wood lined, swinging type. He has used the latest designed, heavily constructed hardware thruout.

When the Wheat Price Broke

OUT of all the maze of opinions, theory, complaint and investigations of the wheat market, one fact stands out clearly: the crop of 1924 in Kansas will be remembered for a long time! It was a peculiar combination of circumstances—a high yield and a big price following an economic depression, when the large income it brought was needed more than usual. Wheat did a lot to place farming on a good financial basis again.

Prices kept advancing, and producers "dumped 'er" fast. Then came bad weather and poor roads in December and January, which slowed up the movement from the farms. Forecasts were made that farmers would break the price just as soon as they could get the grain to market. Road conditions improved in February, and the larger part of the movement to the railroads was completed. The tiny proportion of the wheat which remained on the farms was in "strong" hands—well-to-do farmers who could afford to hold it and take a chance. The "trade" and the gamblers had most of the crop.

Then the price broke!

Devoid of wheat, farmers have been sitting on the fence, watching the antics of the grain exchanges with amusement and astonishment.

That's the Kansas story.

Then the Buyers Quit

From the big city viewpoint it is much the same. Here's the way the New York Times tells it:

"The accepted grain-trade estimates of the world's wheat production (excluding Russia, for which the figures are always untrustworthy) were that 3,503 billion bushels had been produced in 1923 and only 3,137,773,000 in 1924. In Europe alone, where importation of wheat is largest, the decrease was 172,280,000 bushels, or more than 13 per cent, but in Canada and Argentina also, which ordinarily provide a great part of Europe's imports, the decrease was 261 million bushels, or fully 35 per cent. The United States, alone of the exporting countries, raised more wheat last year than in 1923. This was known before December.

"The price of wheat had foreshadowed this altered situation, even before the harvests. From the price of $1.06 in April it had risen to $1.43 at the end of July, and to $1.56 at the end of November. That it had not risen higher still, on the admitted huge decrease in the total world production, was readily enough explained last November by experienced students of the grain trade. Altho that production was 365 million bushels less than in 1923, it was only 5 million bushels less than in 1922, and actually 31 million more than in 1921. It far exceeded any other harvest since the war.

"On the face of things, these various comparisons meant that in so far as the 'dollar price' for wheat, last spring, was a result of the very great increase of world production during 1923, it was now a thing of the past. It also meant that, with the 1924 production distributed so unevenly as it was, importing countries would have to buy most of their wheat in the United States. It hardly suggested, however, such a 'famine shortage' in supplies for importing countries as would warrant a price more than double that of a year ago, unless there had been a similar phenomenon after the harvests of 1922 and 1921. But the cash price of wheat never went above $1.80 while the wheat crop of those two years was being sold.

"The purely speculative movement which put the price above $2 a bushel in January was based on complete ignoring of these comparisons. No doubt it was made more easily possible by the fact that the surplus available for export at the end of 1924 was mostly in the United States, instead of being held in three or four competitive producing countries. Our own farmers, as the statement of farm reserves showed on March 9, had already sold a larger percentage of their wheat crop than in any season in a quarter-century; they were naturally not forcing on the market what remained. But a two-dollar price was bound to draw it out, and this at the very moment when the foreign wheat-importer, having already purchased on a scale commensurate with his future needs, was no longer compelled to buy at any price Chicago might choose to ask."

After the debacle in prices came, Secretary Jardine, acting under the authority of the Capper-Tincher act, ordered the Grain Futures Administration "to make a full and immediate investigation and careful study of the situation which has existed on grain futures exchanges in the last few days."

In the meantime the Wall Street Journal makes these sarcastic reflections on the investigation, in a typical Wall Street manner:

"Wheat drops 50 cents a bushel from an exorbitant price of more than $2 a bushel and an immediate investigation is ordered. When wheat was soaring with the sky as the limit, there was no investigation. Had any one suggested one, he would have been cried down as an enemy of the farmer and an obstructionist to prosperity. Every one wants to see the farmer get good prices for his wheat. This means prosperity, for it gives employment to thousands, traffic to the railroads, and stimulates industry by increasing consumption.

"But the joke of it is that when prices of oil, gasoline, coal, steel, copper and other products of mine and factory begin rapid advances after a period of depression, every radical politician wants an investigation. When prices of such products start to decline, any one who attempted to start an investigation with the object of checking the slump would be considered an enemy of the people. Here is where the farmer gets the best of the miner and the manufacturer. Yet the farmer cannot get profitable prices for his products with mine, mill and factory working half time, for it means low wages and unprofitable prices, and this, in turn, means a drastic shrinkage in the consumption of farm products. Neither can the mine, mill or factory expect prosperity in the absence of agricultural prosperity."

Good Markets This Year?

But "be all these facts as they may," all students of the market seem to agree that the carry-over in June will be small, probably only about 50 million bushels. And the crop of 1925 is not coming along in any very wonderful way. To say the least, there are communities in Kansas where it has been injured by dry weather, soil blowing and insects very seriously. Apparently this should indicate that prices will be fairly good, at least at the start of the new crop movement.

Probably one real lesson to be learned from the action of the market with respect to the wheat crop of 1924 is that a surplus causes trouble. No doubt this will be true for several years to come, no matter what changes are made in marketing. But with the population of the United States increasing at the rate of 1½ million folks a year, and the wheat acreage, when viewed on the long-range trend, showing indications of coming down, it seems likely that within a few years we will reach the point where the United States will not be a surplus wheat producing nation.

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WE GUARANTEE that all display advertising in this issue is reliable, and should any subscriber suffer financial loss thru fraudulent dealing resulting from such advertising, we will make good such loss. We make this guaranty with the provisions that the transaction take place within one month from the date of this issue; that we are notified promptly and that in writing the advertiser you state: "I saw your advertisement in Kansas Farmer."

Passing Comment

—*By T. A. McNeal*

I NOTICE that the celebrated Chicago lawyer, Clarence Darrow, declares that life is not worth living, that it is a tragic failure. Clarence, however, does not believe his own argument. If he really thought life is a failure he would commit suicide. If any man or woman really believes life is not worth living he or she can get out of it in mighty short order and without pain.

Life is Worth While

THE general statement that life is not worth living is nonsense. Whether it is worth living depends on the individual. Undoubtedly a great many human beings get nothing out of life worth while; so far as they are concerned it is not worth living, but the majority of folks obtain more satisfaction out of it than grief. And the happiness an individual gets out of life does not depend on the state of his health or his financial condition, altho good health has much to do with enjoying life.

My experience has been that I was happier when I had no financial worries. But I know a cripple, whose legs are withered so they are of no use to him; his spine is crooked; he is one of the worst hunchbacks I have ever seen. He has some use of his arms and hands, altho even these are not perfect. Yet he has managed to earn a comfortable living; he has a good business head; he has overcome to a large extent the tremendous handicaps of deformity; and I never heard him complain. If he thinks life is not worth living he manages to conceal his feelings.

Now Cook's at Leavenworth

DOC COOK, the fake Arctic explorer, is serving his sentence of 14 years at the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth. Doc is a puzzle to me. I wonder if he is just a born crook or the victim of an abnormal imagination, and also if he has found life worth living.

Probably Doc never got within 2,000 miles of the North Pole, but he had such a good imagination that he framed a story of an expedition he had led right to the Pole, and made it so plausible that he fooled the scientists of one of the greatest universities in the world.

It was a newspaper reporter, Philip Gibbs of London, who discovered that the story was a fake, and for a time the scientists were ready to crucify Gibbs for doubting it. Even our great hunter and explorer, Prof. Lindley Dyche, who knew more about the Arctic regions than almost any other man in the world, was completely fooled by the Cook story. After the Gibbs exposure Doc Cook had the nerve to go about the country giving illustrated lectures showing pictures of the Arctic regions visited during his journey to the Pole, and one showing the place where the Pole was located.

At last the falsity of his story was so completely established that he had no defenders left, and for several years nothing was heard from him; then he blossomed out as an oil promoter in Texas. His story of the profits that would come to the investors in his oil stock was just as plausible as the story of his journey to the North Pole. And the catch of suckers was very satisfactory to the Doctor.

Here was another case of an abnormal imagination.

Finally the inevitable exposure came, just as it did in the case of the pretended discovery of the North Pole, and now Doc Cook is at Leavenworth beginning his term. To my mind the question remains unanswered: Is Doc Cook just a born crook or is he the victim of an abnormal imagination?

Cash Enforcement of Peace

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE is unalterably opposed to private American loans being made to European countries if the money is to be used for military armament or for expenditures of like character by the governments of foreign lands.

The President's position will meet with the approval of the great body of the citizens of this country who are in favor of peace among the nations of the world.

The chief executive of the Nation has made public his attitude on our duty to the rest of the world in the matter of aiding to our fullest extent in helping restore normal economic conditions, thru the stabilization of currency, rehabilitation of commercial enterprises and any other such forms that are in the class of what may be termed legitimate peace time measures.

While the United State Government has no authority to stop the floating of foreign loans in this country, the majority of American investors usually seek to learn if such and such a loan meets with the approval of those who guide the affairs of the country. That is good business sense.

If Europe will realize there is no more money for war it will mean a big step forward in the cause of peace.

President Coolidge is determined to bring to the attention of the world that this country is willing to help the rest of the world if the rest of the world will help herself by adopting a plan that will mean the cessation of war and the resumption of honorable peace time pursuits.

The Barter

BY ELMA C. WILDMAN

I have sold the farm where my youth was spent,
And my days of wisdom and glad content.
And my friends have come to rejoice with me,
For at last, they say, I am truly free.
But I know full well, tho I may not tell,
I have sold the beauty that fed my heart.

I have sold the spaces of azure sky
Where the winged clouds went in cohorts by.
I have sold the fields that the sunshine blest,
Where the wild wind played with the grasses' crest,
I have sold the groves, and the fairy coves,
And the placid pond where the lilies grew.

I have sold the flowers of a thousand hues
That have welcomed me in the morning dews.
And the tender music of bygone days
When the sweet birds sang me their roundelays.
I have sold the oak that memories woke
And the trustful love of my creatures dumb.

I have sold the tints of the coming spring
With the perfumed air that the summers bring;
And for cash have bartered the living gold
That the treasure-troves of the autumn hold.
I have lost the gleam on my ice-bound stream,
And the wonderland of the drifting snow.

I have purchased ease for my weary hands,
And the way before me hath no quicksands,
But my eyes are seeking the scenes they know,
And my heart is sick for the long ago
When across the sheen of my acres green
Were inscribed in beauty the thoughts of God.

Nitrates and Tacna-Arica

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S arbitration of the Tacna-Arica dispute that has kept Chile and Peru bad neighbors for nearly half a century has not satisfied the Peruvians, but no arbitral terms could do so. When the Peruvian government consented to arbitrate it logically abandoned hope of the recovery of this province, precisely as France 15 years ago would have abandoned hope of the recovery of Alsace if she had consented to arbitrate the question. Germany was in possession and had been for 40 years. Just so, Chile wrested Tacna-Arica from Peru in 1882 by war, and has been in possession since. Arbitration could not go back so far, or if it could, then Spain could ask for the recovery of Porto Rico.

In this case Peru and Chile agreed in their war settlement more than 40 years ago that the title to Tacna-Arica should later be determined by a plebiscite in 1892. Meantime, however, Chile had taken possession of the territory, poured her colonists into it and by 1892 had such a preponderance that arrangements could not be made with Peru for the promised plebiscite. The matter has hung there ever since.

If in 1892 Chile had such a preponderance of population that Peru refused consent to the proposed plebiscite, it could hardly be expected that a plebiscite today would be more favorable to Peru. The President in his award agreed to the Peruvian contention that no resident of Tacna-Arica would be eligible to vote in the plebiscite who had not been a resident for two years.

Tacna-Arica is a perfectly typical case of a powerful state forcibly seizing the territory of a weaker neighbor because that territory had assumed great potential value, owing in this case to the discovery of the so-called Chilean nitrates. They are Tacna-Arica nitrates, and were seized from Peru by Chile in the war of 1882. In the last 30 years the nitrates of this province have provided 80 per cent of the revenues of the Chilean government. Recently, owing to the expansion of Chilean sources of revenue and costs of government, the nitrates have contributed a lower proportion of total revenues, but they return to Chile some 25 to 30 million dollars a year from the export tax on the shipments of nitrates and their by-products, while yielding an income to the companies controlling them, all Chilean, of 100 million dollars a year.

President Coolidge could not have satisfied Peruvian aspirations except by going back 40 years and overturning the result of a war. Peru, in short, lost Tacna-Arica in 1882, and lost it irretrievably. Arbitration in this case can scarcely be expected to accomplish anything for Peru other than to save her face in finally relinquishing her slender claims to a province wrested from her by superior force in the last century.

Rich Supplies of Capital

IN A THOUGHTFUL address before the Topeka Rotarians, Marco Morrow gave some impressive figures of increased production—an increase sixty-fold in 75 years. Some agricultural economists are advising farmers to be careful about not producing too much. "While our forefathers feared famine, we fear above all else a too great abundance of things," said Mr. Morrow. It is said the flour mills could mill a crop in 90 or 100 days at full capacity. "There are enough automobile factories in Detroit and its environs to produce twice as many automobiles as the country can buy." The steel industry is doing well when it runs at 80 per cent of capacity. There are always idle plants, idle capital.

This is related to a statement printed in the Philadelphia Public Ledger by Darwin P. Kingsley, president of one of the leading life insurance companies. "Million-dollar policies," says Mr. Kingsley, "are more numerous now than were $100,000 policies 30 years ago." The growth of insurance funds becomes a problem of finding suitable investment. This is all new capital, contributed from every part of the country, permanently invested by life insurance companies. "In former days railroad bonds were bought in enormous blocks," the statement from Mr. Kingsley goes on, "but that source has tended to dry up in more recent years." Fortunately several new lines of investment have opened up, as public utility securities, and then there is constant expansion in mortgages.

Only 5 Per Cent on Bonds

THE sum of the matter is that the increasing supply of new capital tends to exceed the demand for capital, so that while on real estate mortgages the companies are getting 5½ per cent or better, on bonds they are now "able to get very little more than 5 per cent." The statement is made that "while the companies have held persistently to the issues of higher quality in choosing their investments, they have been obliged, during the course of recent years, to accept a lower and lower yield." This is surprising in view of the war's effects in depletion of capital and increase of debt, tending to increase the yield of capital.

Secretary Mellon threw a huge scare into the country a year or so ago concerning the lack of capital to carry forward the country's industries and plant, and based his plea for lower income surtaxes on that condition. Yet the contrary condition is emphasized here of overcapitalization of plant and a constant accession of new capital that has difficulty finding adequate outlet in investments. This country, at least, it would appear, has no occasion for fearing a lack of new capital to carry forward production as population increases, but there is abundant capital to produce all the goods the market can absorb, and then some.

Outposts of Commerce

NINETY-FOUR outposts of American commerce in foreign countries, many of them in the remote corner of the earth, are given in the revised list of United States trade promotion agencies abroad.

Thirty-seven of these are American chambers of commerce. In China alone there are eight of these institutions at Changsha, Hankow, Harbin, Mukden, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin and Tsingtau, all of which are combined in the Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China. Chambers are also maintained in Poland, Yugoslavia, South Africa, Egypt, Haiti, Czechoslovakia. In Brazil there are four.

The remainder of the list consists of commercial attaches and trade commissioners maintained by the Government, and a supplemental list contains the names of several hundred foreign cities in which there are American consular representatives.

Germany's Peace Overtures

GERMANY'S peace offer and French reaction to it bring down the problem of world peace to its lowest terms. English and even Italian sentiment toward the German proffer is favorable, but France cannot see it. The offer, it appears, bars France from invasion of Germany precisely as it bars Germany from invading France. This is unsatisfactory to the French, since it puts an end to forcible execution of the Versailles treaty, as by Poincaire's invasion of the Ruhr. But the German offer voluntarily gives up Alsace-Lorraine, and that is something different from German signature on the dotted line of the Versailles treaty. As for the Eastern frontier, Germany agrees never to challenge it by war, while reserving the right to resort to arbitration at some future time.

This seems a good overture of peace to England, but not so to France. So the endangerment of European peace is brought down to the two European traditional foes, France and Germany.

For centuries it has been a question as to the domination of the continent of Europe, whether France or Germany shall be the predominant power. They are age-long antagonists and face each other across narrow frontiers more like wild beasts than modern nations. No other peoples in Europe can contend with these two for supremacy, unless Russia at some future time should be able to consolidate its great potentialities of area and population. What has made it inevitable is the racial difference. Germany is Teuton and France Latin. Their cultures are widely diverse and even antagonistic.

To Americans the culture of France seems altogether more humane, or more human. The French perhaps are an example to all the world of the capacity for enjoyment of life as it comes, and that is a precious racial quality. But Germany lives in the future, and is dissatisfied with present attainment. No wonder the French, seeing themselves outstripped in physical equipment, with a standstill population, can think of nothing but security against a growing and aggressively ambitious neighbor.

How to assure France of security seems more plainly the question of world peace by this German peace proffer and its French reception. Whatever the means adopted it must satisfy the logical mind of France, a world problem for which the organized world ought to be able to find a solution. It evidently is not to be found by such a formula as the balance of power, nor by any resort to methods of the past. If the statesmanship of the world is not bankrupt it will find the solution to a problem that is simplified by being reduced to a problem of Franco-German relations.

No, She Needn't Return

Is there a law in Kansas compelling a woman to return to her husband if he has left her once and then asks her to leave if she comes? Is there any penalty if a man leaves his family, provided he

'Tis Economy, Yes?

left them plenty to live on and a good income? What could be done with a man for eloping with another man's wife? In case of separation what share of the property does she get provided she has helped to earn it? X. Y. Z.

There is no law in Kansas compelling the wife to return to her home where the husband has been at fault in the way you say. Merely supporting one's family does not fulfill the purpose of the marital relation as established by law. The statute covering cases of this kind is found in Section 3410, Chapter 28, which reads in part as follows:

"Any husband who shall without just cause desert or neglect or refuse to provide for the support and maintenance of his wife in destitute or necessitous circumstances; or any parent who shall, without lawful excuse, desert or neglect or refuse to provide for the support and maintenance of his or her child or children under the age of 16 years in destitute or necessitous circumstances, shall be guilty of a crime, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the reformatory or penitentiary at hard labor not exceeding two years."

If the parent without any just cause deserted his family, in my opinion, even tho he provided for them, he would still violate this law. It will be noted that the language of the law is not "deserts and neglects to support" but "deserts or neglects or refuses to support." If the husband has a valid excuse for remaining away from his family and does support them, then he is not guilty of any offense.

In case of a man eloping with another man's wife he is guilty of the crime of adultery, and may be punished by both fine and imprisonment. The same is true of the eloping wife, who is equally guilty with him.

Rights of School Officials

Has the clerk of the school district a right to issue a voucher to the teacher after the clerk's time has expired and a new one has been elected at the regular school meeting? Can the school district make him pay this voucher out of his own pocket? Can anyone collect for the transportation of pupils when he lives a few rods less than 3 miles from the school? Can it be voted on whether the district is to pay or not? Has the president of the school board the right to vote if it is not a tie? S. P.

If the clerk's time had expired and he had turned the office over to his successor, his powers and duties as clerk expired, and he had no right to issue a voucher. The treasurer of the district, however, should take official notice of this fact, and should not have paid the voucher when presented. In my opinion the voucher itself would simply be void, and the district could not be held for its payment, but if the teacher had performed certain service under his or her contract the district would be held for the payment of that service. The mere fact that the voucher was not regularly issued would not relieve the district from its liability.

The law in regard to the transportation of pupils says that the district may provide for the transportation of pupils living 2 or more miles from school by the usually traveled road, and must provide transportation for pupils who live 3 or more miles distant by the usually traveled road. So if this pupil lived less than 3 miles, altho it might be only a few rods, it would in that case become optional with the district as to whether it provided transportation.

The presiding officer at the district school meeting has the same right to vote that any other citizen of that district has.

No Help on Ponds

Is there a law giving state aid to farmers to build ponds of certain specifications? H. S.

No.

Put the Gambler Out of Business

WHEAT has been running "hog-wild" on the Chicago Board of Trade, as it used to do in the days before there was a Grain Futures Act. That seems to be the only word for it. No one can imagine the deliberate law of supply and demand yanking down prices 22 cents in 24 hours, nor 51 cents in 15 days.

One day, when Chicago received 29 cars of wheat, the Board of Trade dealt in 87 million bushels.

Tuesday, March 17, with foreign demand more than usually active, there was a price slump of 14 cents.

Then came the abrupt order from the Secretary of Agriculture, who is charged with enforcing the anti-grain-gambling law, directing an immediate probe of the transactions of the grain exchanges.

That will take a few days or weeks.

It has every look of a manipulated market.

Perhaps some of the big operators, wintering at Palm Beach, have been taking a "flier."

Someone, or some group, was able to juggle prices regardless of no visible change in the world supply-and-demand situation.

It is a war between gamblers.

Farmers suffered no great losses by the big drop in prices any more than they made gains by selling two-dollar wheat. Most of their wheat was sold soon after harvest before that price was anywhere near reached. The United States Department of Agriculture reports only 13 per cent of the total crop in the hands of farmers March 1, when the usual, or 10-year average, is more than 18 per cent. A dependable market authority forecasts a carry-over 57 million bushels smaller than a year ago.

With a season not specially favorable for winter wheat, there is no great "bear dope" in these facts.

But this does not mean a manipulated market between seasons has no harm in it. The famous May "squeeze" of 1923 demoralized the milling trade and injured the domestic demand for wheat for months.

The ill effect on legitimate grain business caused by the recent flurry in the market may be judged from this extract from a letter I have received from the Clyde Milling & Elevator Company, Clyde, Kan. Its manager and secretary, Mr. Sager, writes me: "The last week or 10 days have seen sales of only 600 barrels of flour, and we have lost 3,000 barrels more which could have been sold had the market remained steady. How can the interests of the country be built up, men employed and the general welfare benefited, when bare-faced gambling is permitted in such a basic commodity and foodstuff as wheat?"

In the same way a manipulated market drives away real buyers and sellers by creating artificial values, with the result, an Eastern market reviewer points out, that the speculators have to sell out to one another. As this usually means ruin for the losers, the debacle is prolonged so far as possible.

I have assurances from Secretary Jardine that the Department of Agriculture will go the limit of its power under the law and forego no opportunity to ascertain the influences that have been at work in the market.

Under the anti-grain-gambling law, artificial manipulation of wheat prices is a penitentiary offense. Another and more drastic remedy, should the investigation disclose unlawful practices, would be to cancel the trading privilege as a "contract market" of any grain exchange found not to have enforced the rules for the prevention of illegal trading and the vicious short-selling methods.

This would be a serious step, but no more serious than the Chicago Board of Trade was itself forced to adopt the month after we went to war with Germany, when trading was suspended on the Chicago Board of Trade May 17, 1917, by order of its directors, because the market was "running away," and the board at that time felt compelled to act.

The Chicago Board of Trade has always had the means to control and prevent the evils practiced by professional market gamblers, but has consistently declined to apply them.

The Capper-Tincher law was the result of a 30-years' war to compel such market supervision. It was passed with difficulty, and the first draft was killed by the Supreme Court. It is the first legislation of its kind, and still is somewhat in the nature of an experiment. As legislation, it was the best law that could be drawn from knowledge then available. The Department of Agriculture approved it, and it is now up to the Department to go the limit of its broad authority to enforce it. Secretary Jardine's determination to do this will be generally and heartily commended. If the findings show the law needs strengthening, or discover loopholes which need stopping up, the Department should recommend and sponsor such changes.

No one wants the anti-grain-gambling law repealed—except for selfish reasons. It will not be repealed. If found in any way inadequate, it will be made fully equal to its mission. A show-down in the present instance is in every way desirable.

Arthur Capper

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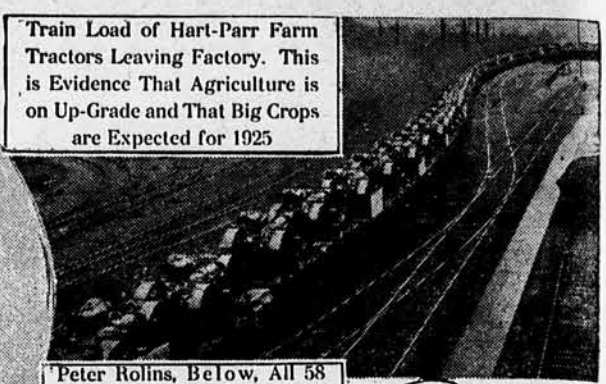
Colleen Moore, Movie Star, Held Prisoner in Plaster Cast Following Spinal Injury, Bids Joyous Farewell to Her Concrete Robe

Little Paulina Longworth, Daughter of Speaker Nicholas Longworth of House of Representatives and of Former "Princess Alice" Roosevelt. Her Royal Bed is a 35-Cent Basket



Train Load of Hart-Parr Farm Tractors Leaving Factory. This is Evidence That Agriculture is on Up-Grade and That Big Crops are Expected for 1925

Peter Rolins, Below, All 58 Pounds of Him, and Mrs. Rolins, Known as "Baby Bunny" and Weighing 468 Pounds, Broadcast With Other Features of the Radio Circus from Madison Square Garden

Navada Talhelm, Below, Captain of Girls' Rifle Team, University of Kansas, Has Made Many Perfect Scores and is One of Best Shots in U. S.

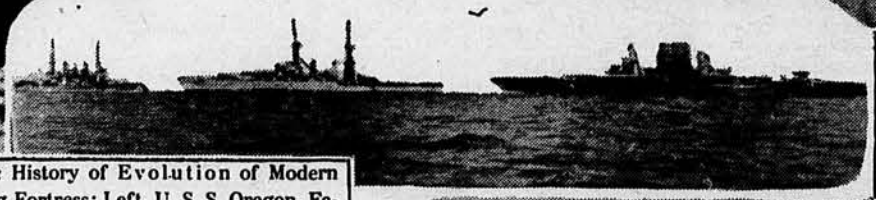
Martha Cochran Sears, at Right, Nominated by Bank of U. S., New York, for Campaign to Procure Thomas Jefferson Home, Monticello, Va., for Children of U. S.

A Part of the Laying House, Which is 80 Feet Long, on the Maple Wood Poultry Farm Near Wetmore, Nemaha County

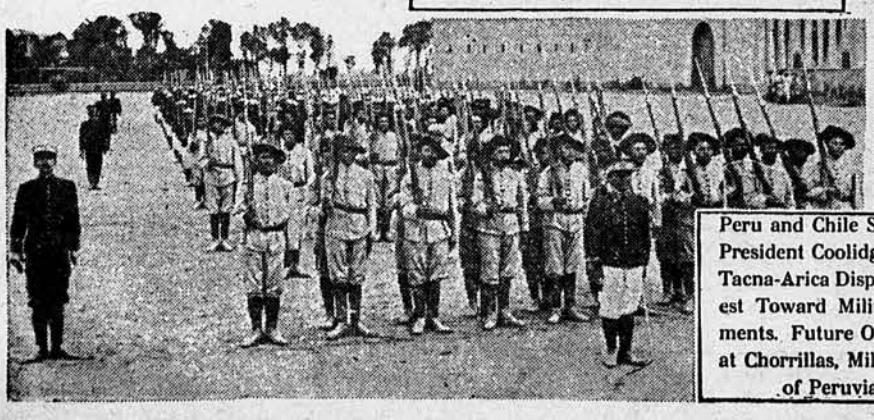
Edith Bobe, New York Modiste, Draping Dorothy Knapp, Selected in National Contest as "the American Venus," in First Bolt of "Challe Bobe," Which the Modiste Designed and Had Woven

When Group from Boys' Brotherhood Republic, Chicago, Called on Charles G. Dawes at His Home in Evanston, Ill., the Vice President Organized Ball Game

Pauline Garon, Well Known Motion Picture Star and Famous for Her Beautiful Figure, Stepping into Latest in Passenger Conveyances, Newly Designed Type of International Motor Coach



Graphic History of Evolution of Modern Floating Fortress: Left, U. S. S. Oregon, Famous in Spanish American War, Length 348 Feet, Launched 1893; Center, U. S. S. California, Flagship, 624 Feet, Launched 1919; and U. S. S. Saratoga, 888 Feet Long, 180,000 Horse Power, With Room for 72 Planes



Peru and Chile Stirred up Over President Coolidge's Decision in Tacna-Arica Dispute Turn Interest Toward Military Establishments. Future Officers Drilling at Chorrillas, Military Academy of Peruvian Army

Governor Miriam Ferguson, of Texas, Signing Bill Reinstating Her Husband, Former Governor James E. Ferguson, at Right, to Full Citizenship Rights

Photographs Copyright 1925 and From Underwood & Underwood.

Shekel Garnering Propensities of the Golden Hoof

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE APR 16 1925 LIBRARY

By A. M. Paterson

PROSPECTS for sheep were never brighter. There is a world shortage of 100 million head, and the United States alone is short several millions, according to Will C. Barnes, in charge of grazing lands for the Forestry Service. Manufacturers are using about 900 million pounds of raw wool annually, of which only about 25 millions are grown in this country. With the shortage of sheep and the demand for woolen clothing, and the increasing popularity for lamb and mutton, the future of sheep growing is attractive.

A small flock of sheep will pay on the average farm. It will give profitable returns on the labor, feed and equipment which the animals require. They afford a means of distributing risk with reasonable assurance of a good profit. Land, labor and equipment have a high market value, and to get full returns on the investment they must be employed to the fullest extent. Sheep raising is one means of obtaining these maximum returns.

Sheep are sometimes considered scavengers. While it is true they will eat almost any kind of feed or plant that grows, no class of farm animals will respond to good care and feed as they will. No class of animals will give as great returns for the dollars invested in them, or build up the soil more rapidly. They have been called the "golden hoofed" animal.

A flock of 50 to 150 breeding ewes can be maintained on practically every farm. These ewes will produce two cash crops yearly, wool in the spring and lambs in the early summer, and the returns from the wool will almost pay for their keep.

A Kansas farmer, who maintains a flock of 150 ewes on 160 acres, reports the following results: The wool returned $3.76 a ewe; 150 lambs were sold and returned $10.63 a ewe, an income of $14.39 a ewe, or an income of $2,158.50 from the flock.

The Oklahoma Agricultural College conducted sheep demonstrations on 30 farms, on which 3,617 ewes were used. This test showed an average income of $9 a ewe. The Kansas State Agricultural College ran a test with Western breeding ewes which made an average net income of more than $7 an animal. Lamb feeders are reporting a net income of $3 to $5 a ewe.

Anyone who is interested in starting in the sheep business should get in touch with his county agent, agricultural college, or the Kansas City Stock Yards Company. If the required number of breeding ewes or feeding lambs is ascertained by July 1, the stock yards company will endeavor to have shipped to that market sufficient supplies.

The Kansas City Stock Yards Company has a 50-page booklet on sheep production, which gives in detail the care and management of the breeding flock and the feeding of lambs for market. It is free for the asking, or on application to the company at Kansas City.

But the Neighbors Say?

THE Pied Piper had nothing on a pair of ferrets recently imported from Danville, Ill., by B. F. Harmon, owner of the McPherson Seed & Produce Co. of McPherson. Mr. Harmon's business is such as to encourage habitation on the premises by a large colony of rats, and after striving vainly for months by means of poison, cats and traps to get rid of the rodents he decided to try ferrets. The animals were turned loose recently, and an exodus of rodents from the vicinity of the feed and produce store is now in progress. So anxious are the rats to leave that they are reported taking up quarters in sections of the city blocks away, never before infested with the pest, and Mr. Harmon is finding that the services of the ferrets are going to be much in demand.

When the Boom Explodes

FLORIDA'S real estate boom is a reminder that the Kansas real estate boom started in 1887, nearly 40 years ago. And blew up in 1889. It lasted two years and made fast time while it was going. Men bought property at 11 in the morning and sold it at an advance of $10,000 at 4 in the afternoon. The only trouble was in collecting the $10,000. Florida's boom will do well enough if it keeps going as long as the Kansas boom of the late '80s. If it keeps going any longer so much the worse for Florida.

Paid for Pig—After 53 Years

HAUNTED by a guilty conscience, Jasper Dugan, 83, Pawnee, Okla., who 53 years ago, shot and killed a neighbor's pig, near Atchison, made himself right with God and his fellow man when he mailed a draft for $70 to A. J. Peebler, near Wichita. Pinned to the draft was the following note:

"It was me who shot your sow. Do you remember? She was in my corn field. Since June 24, 1872, the day I shot her, I always felt that I should pay. I figure she was worth about $10 or $15 at that time. Accept the remainder as interest. Asking forgiveness, your old neighbor, Jasper."

"P. S. I have been trying to locate you for two years."

To this letter Mr. Peebler replied: "Dear Jasper: I never once dreamed it was you who shot her. I never needed money worse in my life than at the time it arrived. I am paid in full."

Your friend, A. J. P."

"As near as I can remember, he had the date about right. We lived next to each other on farms 9 miles from Atchison. One day I found the sow dead, a bullet thru her head. I was mad, but suspected boys of killing her," Mr. Peebler said.

To Hold an Apple Festival

THE second annual Doniphan-Buchanan county apple festival is to be held at Troy in the early summer. The committee arranging plans for the festival is composed of G. W. Kinkhead of Troy; W. R. Martin, Wathena, and George Hunt, St. Joseph. J. E. Hunt is president of the festival association and W. R. Martin is secretary.

Justice Was Swift That Time

THREE days after 32 chickens were stolen, four boys living northeast of Troy received sentence. Edward Miller, John Clary and James Triggs were sentenced to the reformatory for a

term of from one to five years and Delvy (Duke) Clary to the penitentiary for a similar term.

The chickens were stolen from Joe Abbett, living on Burr Oak bottom, who notified the sheriff of Doniphan county the next morning. Sheriff Sampson located the chickens in a little store south of St. Joseph, and from the storekeeper's description arrested four boys in a pool hall. One confessed, implicating the others, and they were brought to jail. The second day they were sentenced by Judge C. W. Ryan of the district court, and in another day had begun their journeys to Hutchinson and Lansing.

Not Bell Bottomed Pants!

ARKANSAS CITY school boys and girls of the present generation, who in recent weeks have been guilty of wearing red ties, dog collars, plaid hose and red hair ribbons, are not satisfied with the comment of their elders that such customs are mere nonsense.

An enterprising student has gathered some information out of the past.

"How about polka dot hose, loud shirts with scenes painted upon them for the men, and men's plaid caps worn by the girls?" she inquires.

The sheik of a decade or so ago ordered shirts with scenes woven in them, she discovered. Ties were ordered in the class colors with the class numerals woven in the material. Polka dot hose were the thing. Then the pants were not bell bottomed, but were short enough to display a generous view of the hosiery. The smart fellow wore his cap backwards with the bill tipped up.

Altho fads in clothing were not so popular or changing as today, the classes could get into more mischief collectively than the flapper or "jelly bean" student of the present. One of the big aims of every graduating class then was to paint the class date in its colors higher than those of other years. These affairs were followed by walkouts, and finally grew so serious that they were forbidden by the board of education.

Before that time, the ultra-smart thing for the class to do was to ride on the fire wagon, behind old "Selim and Jim," the dapple gray fire horses which served at Arkansas City for a long time.

10 Cars For Every Person

GALATIA with a population of 44 persons is believed to have established a record for per capita wheat shipments in the last season. Four hundred fifty cars of grain were shipped from Galatia elevators. This is more than 10 cars for every man, woman and child in the town. Galatia is on the end of the Santa Fe branch line in Barton county. The 450 cars carried more than ½ million bushels of wheat.

That's a Lot of Bugs!

THE insects which the birds of Kansas eat in one summer would fill Sheridan Coliseum at the Hays Teachers' College 29 times over. It is 147 feet wide, 215 feet long and 50 feet high. Or so said Prof. L. D. Wooster, head of the biology department of the K. S. T. C. of Hays, in an address recently before the Kansas Audubon Society at Wichita. In other words, Kansas birds destroy 32 million bushels, or 384 million pounds of insects in one summer.

Starting at the Bottom

DONALD DOLD, secretary of the Dold Packing Company, a third owner of an organization which did 57 million dollars' worth of business last year, is employed as a manual laborer in the Wichita plant. He is learning the business from the ground up.

At $7,500 a Carload

A CARLOAD of alfalfa seed was shipped by Percy Burnett, manager of the Kansas Flour Mills Company of Cottonwood Falls, to St. Louis recently, which contained 38,000 pounds, and was worth about $7,500.

He Talks to Crows

ARTHUR QUINLAN of Lyons can talk the crow language so the birds believe 'im. He has made a study of crows, and knows the "assembly call." On a recent hunting trip in Rice county he killed 25 crows before the birds learned they had been duped.

$1.05 For the Co-op Wheat

THE members of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association will get about $1.05 a bushel for the wheat in the pool this year, according to Ernest R. Downie, of Wichita, general manager.

Ross Believed in Hogs

FLOYD ROSS of Dover sold 70 hogs recently at an average weight of about 250 pounds. These were purchased last fall from neighbors at 7 cents a pound. Evidently he is a real market student.

114 2-Pound Fries at 50 Cents

EDWARD KASSON of Smith Center shipped 114 2-pound fries to the Denver market recently; he received 50 cents a pound.

Davenport is the Speaker

THE Commencement speaker at the Kansas State Agricultural College this year will be Dr. Eugene Davenport, dean emeritus of the division of agriculture of the University of Illinois.

Halstead Has a Bear!

ROY MASTERS of Halstead received a bear cub a few days ago from Ed Hoover; it was shipped by express from Washington state.

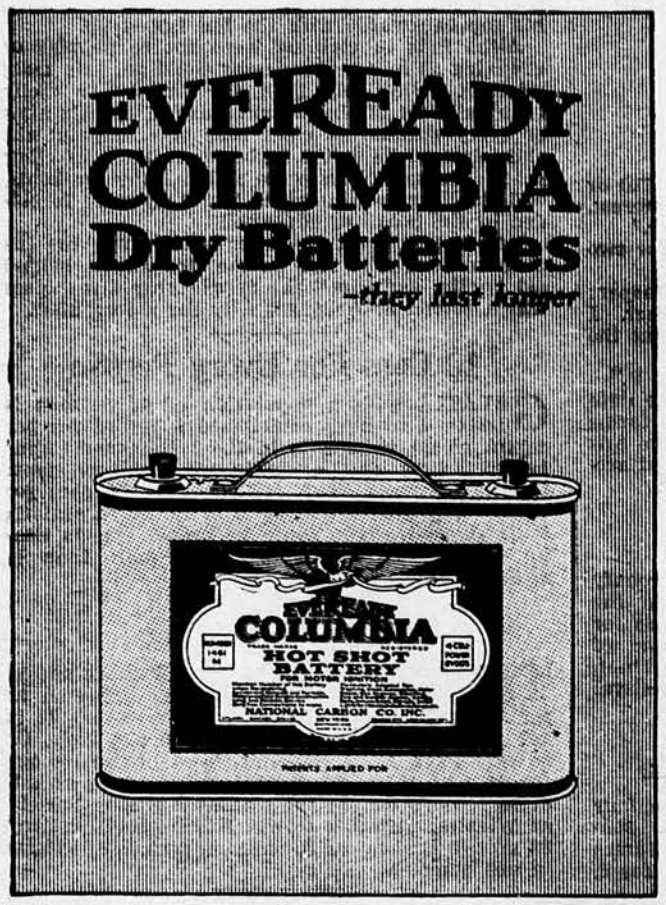
Mules Sold for $430

A SPAN of mules, 8 years old, was sold by Jack Brittain of Cottonwood Falls recently for $430. Pretty fair price, eh?

60 Acres of Broomcorn

WILL EDWARDS of Burdett will grow 60 acres of broomcorn this year.

Hard-working Helpers



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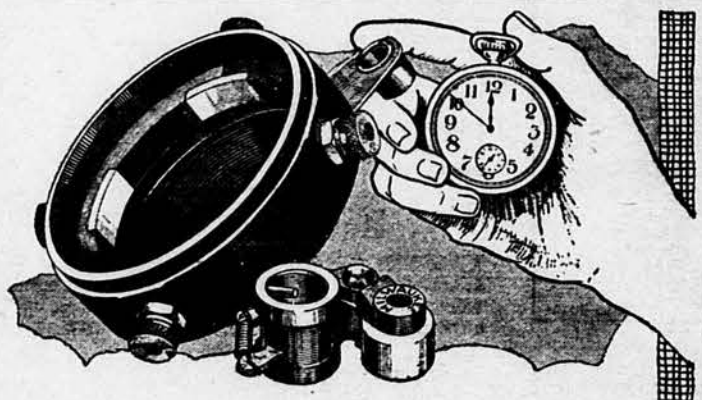

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Higher-efficiency roller design (Ford's type)—
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Harley is Back on the Farm

But He Thinks the Nurses at Emporia are "Easy to Look At!"

BY HARLEY HATCH

FOR the last six weeks my brother Henry has been writing these notes while I took an enforced vacation in the Newman Memorial Hospital at Emporia. How many folks noticed where I left off and Henry began? I could scarcely tell myself. My hospital experience was a new one to me, as I had never been inside a hospital before. Hospitals like this one at Emporia are very efficient; for one thing, those who are operated on get the personal care of the surgeons who do the work, and this counts for a great deal. The only thing I objected to was the "light diet" on which I was kept for five weeks. For the first week or so it didn't go so badly, but after that I would lie awake nights and think about buckwheat cakes and maple sirup, thick cornbread soaked in butter, baked potatoes and beefsteak and all such stuff. But I lived thru it and am now where I can draw up to a farm table three times a day; I can feel the three square meals taking hold, and in a week or so hope to be out around the farm again. It was time I got something solid to eat, for I was fast getting in the condition of the darky who said he was so thin he could sit on a dime and show 8 cents change.

Money Was Well Spent

Before I leave this hospital experience I want to tell all my readers how fine the nurses are at the Newman hospital. They are virtually all farm girls, most of them in their early twenties. They are very intelligent, capable, always good natured and in addition to all these good qualities are very "easy to look at!" As I watched them at their duties I could not help but compare their value to humanity with those who make "society" their life work. I do not think it is too much to say that one of these efficient, pleasant nurses is worth more to the world in general than a 10-acre lot covered with those who go in for "society." This fine Emporia hospital is the outcome of a $50,000 bequest left by the late G. W. Newman, and never was money more wisely spent. With some help from the county a modern hospital has been erected where 50 patients can be cared for at once. The rooms are nearly always full, and hundreds of folks are there restored to health for whom there would have been no hope 30 years ago.

Hogs Will Pay More?

I came home to find everything on the farm in the best of condition. The cattle look well; the cows are bringing calves almost every day, and so far there has been no loss. There is feed in plenty and some to spare to carry them all thru to May 1, but from the look of the pastures this first week in April grass will make a full bite 10 days before that time. While I was away two or three loads of fat hogs were sold, but with each load of seven or eight head sold 14 to 16 shotes were brought back from the stockyards. So the hogs we started to feed last winter are all gone, but we still have 50 head in the yards; 42 of these are shotes to be fed out, and eight are sows which are to bring pigs inside the next 30 days. We got these shotes at average weights of just under 100 pounds, and their cost was close to $10 a hundred. We have plenty of corn to feed them out and, altho the hog market is acting badly this week, we think the shotes will pay us more for the corn than the 85 cents offered at local markets.

Tractor Works 12 Hours

Our cultivated land this spring is equally divided; 90 acres are in wheat, oats and barley, and there are 92 acres all plowed and ready to plant in corn. The wheat came thru the winter with a fair stand, and may produce an average crop. I note that in some localities in Kansas Clark's Blackhull wheat killed out badly, while beside it Turkey Red was not damaged. On this farm we have half our wheat of the Blackhull variety, and I cannot see that the winter injured it. Our wheat was thinned in places by water standing on it while the ground was frozen, but none was killed by the winter. We have seldom had a better show for oats; the crop was sown early on ground in good condition, and the plants show by their color that they are doing well; the barley, also, could scarcely look better. That the plowing is all done for corn this first week in April is due to keeping the tractor on the job about 12 hours a day. The boy on the farm rigged up a very successful light on the tractor, and he seemed to enjoy using it, so much so that, taking the machine after he got home from school, he would not come in from the field until 9 o'clock.

Hope for the Peaches?

A heavy rain of nearly 1½ inches which fell here the first week in April could scarcely have been more timely. Late sown small grain was needing moisture badly, and both wheat and alfalfa grew more the day following the rain than in a week before. Many folks were getting ready to plant corn; this work will be put back for several days, but when the ground does dry it will be in the best of condition, especially that which was fall plowed. Everyone is putting in full time hoping that the rain is not followed by a freeze, for peach and plum trees are out in full bloom. It has been a number of years since we have had so much peach bloom as we have now, and a freeze would destroy the hopes so many of us have of picking peaches off our own trees. I know of nothing better in the fruit line than a luscious Champion peach picked right off the tree, and we have today 14 fine Champion trees in full bloom. We have been having large juicy rhubarb for several days. About two weeks ago it was mulched with hay just as we mulch potatoes, and the big heavy stalks are now pushing up the hay, so the location of every hill can be seen.

Want Some Maple Sugar?

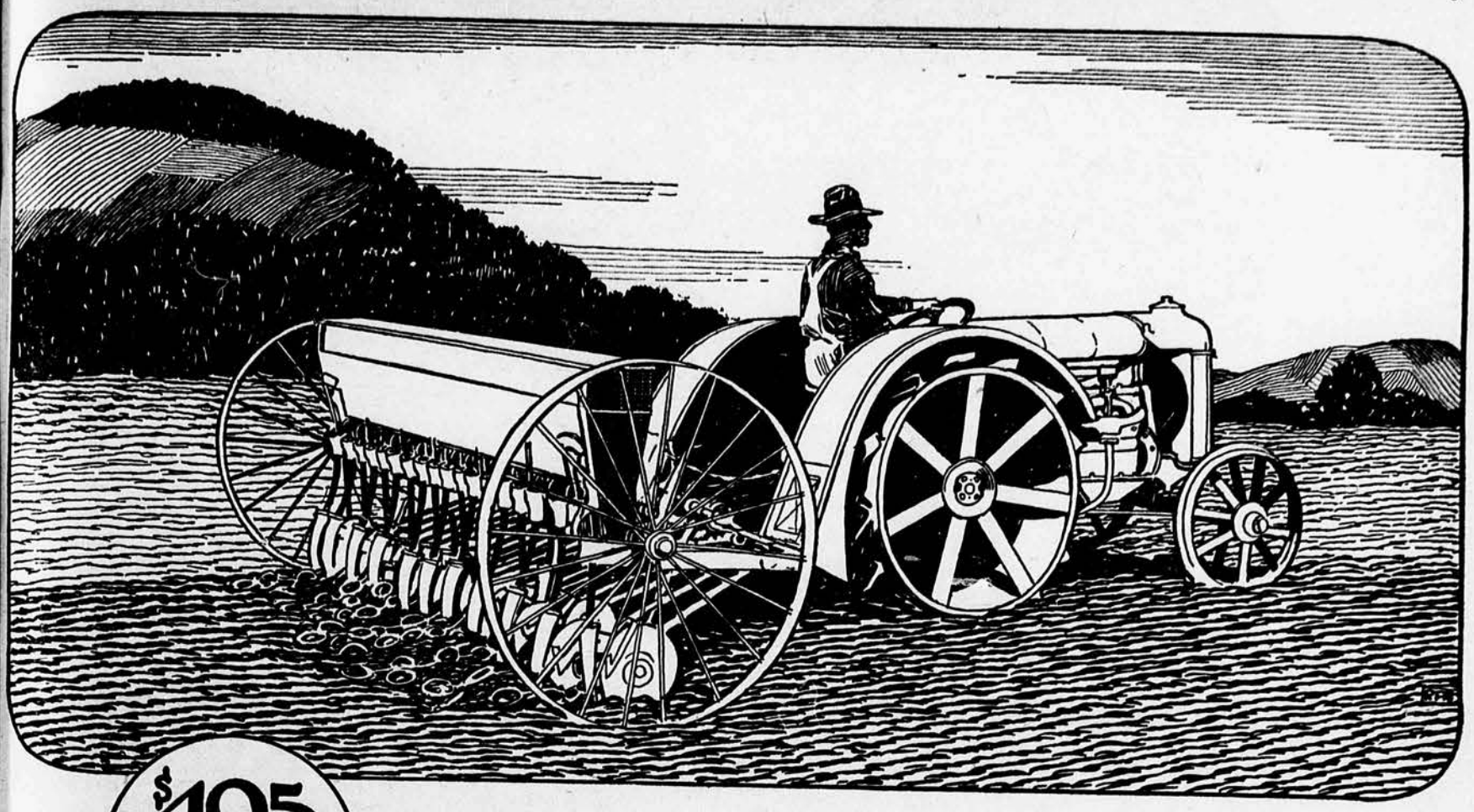
News from Vermont is that the sugar season opened nearly two weeks earlier than usual. This should mean a good crop of first quality. Fewer and fewer sugar places are left to be tapped every year; during the last winter several large sugar places in the town of Glover have been cut and made into lumber. There is a reason for cutting these old sugar groves; they have been tapped for 75 to 80 years, and they are beginning to show signs of age. Every hard wind blows down some of the trees, and the owners say they may as well sell the whole grove for lumber at a good figure as to sit and watch the trees blow down a few at a time. This is going to make maple sugar scarcer than ever. We already have sent for our supply and if any of my readers would like to get some of the pure maple of the best quality I can send the address of Vermont farmers who are making it. In asking for these addresses please send stamped and addressed envelope. In this way you can get pure sugar cheaper than you can buy mixed cane and maple at the stores, and at the same time some Vermont farmer will get a little more for his product. This is a part of Kansas Farmer service, and we are glad to do it for you.

Had "Intestinal Investiture"

"I've got the guts to drive at any speed I want to in Hiawatha," is the remark which was alleged to have been made recently by W. F. Baker, of St. Joseph, Mo. He speeded his car into the air tower of the Kimmel Oil Station, demolishing two wheels.

"I've got some guts myself," remarked Judge G. N. Gephart as he fined Baker $50 plus court costs of 6 per cent.

Baker is connected with the operation of mint vending machines in Hiawatha and adjoining towns.



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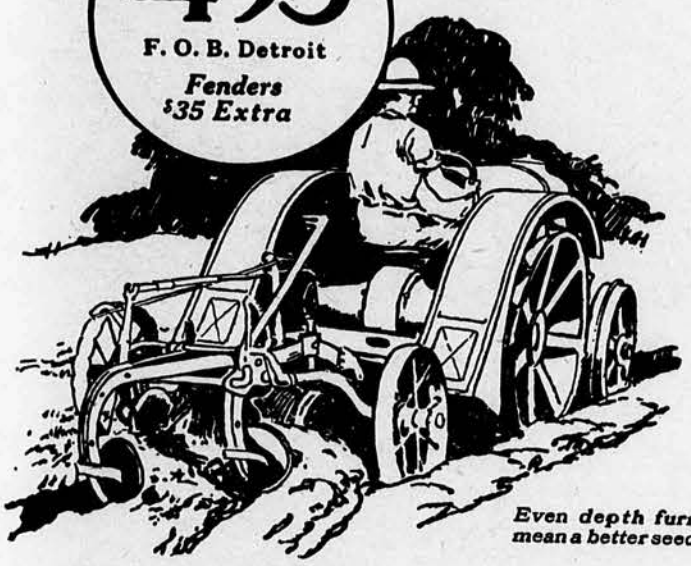

Even depth furrows mean a better seed bed

Ready for Spring Rains

Crops, safely planted and in a good seed bed when the first spring rains come, are worth more money to you at harvest time.

Well cultivated and cared for during the spring growing season, their worth increases rapidly.

Any Ford dealer will show you how the Fordson's ready, dependable power can crowd into a few days the work which formerly has taken weeks.

Ford Motor Company
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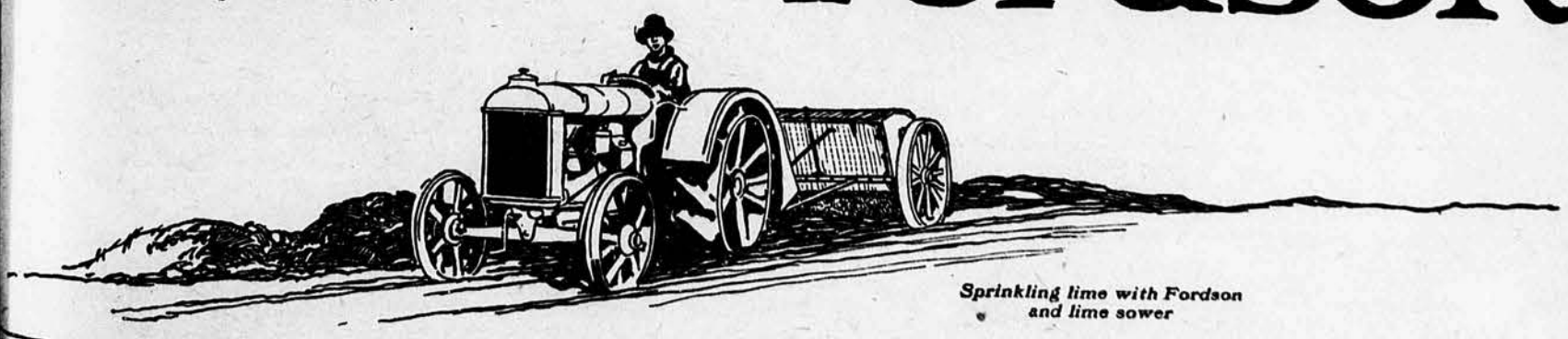
Fordson power makes it easy to keep the weeds down

Fordson



Sprinkling lime with Fordson and lime sower

See the Nearest Authorized Ford Dealer

MARCHING SANDS

By Harold Lamb

THE thought of the girl urged Gray to action. It would be the part of wisdom to wait until nightfall before entering the city. But he could not bring himself to delay.

He was reasonably sure, from the conduct of the men acting as sentinels, that he had not been seen as yet. He had planned no course of action. What he wanted to do, now that he had an idea of the lay of the land, was to get hold of one of the men of Sungan, leper or priest, and question him about the white woman who had been taken prisoner.

Mary had been in Sungan at least three days and nights. Surely the people of the place must know of her. Once Gray had an idea where she was kept, he would be able to proceed.

The venture appeared almost hopeless. How could he enter the ruins, find the girl, and bring her out safely? What would they do then? How was he to deal with the lepers, whose touch meant possible contagion?

But he was hungry for sight of Mary—to know if she was still alive. He could not wait until night to learn this. He marked the position of the nearest men in his mind, returned the glasses to their case, loosened his automatic in its sheath, and slipped down from his lookout behind the ridge.

"I've cut out sentries," he mused grimly, "but not this kind. They don't seem to be armed."

In fact, the men of Sungan were not armed—with modern weapons. But they had a deadly means of defense in the disease which bore a miserable death in its touch.

Here is the Professor!

Gray blessed the continuous dunes of the Gobi. He went forward cautiously, keeping behind the ridges and edging his way from gully to gully, crawling at times and not daring to lift his head for another look at the sentinels he had located.

His sense of direction was good. He had crawled for the last half hour and the sun was well past mid-day when he heard voices a short distance ahead.

Removing his hat, Gray peered over the sand vigilantly. He found he had come almost in the line he had planned. A hundred yards away two figures were seated on a rise. They wore the yellow robes he had first noticed.

As he watched, one rose and walked away leisurely toward the ruins. The other remained seated, head bent on his clasped arms which rested on his knees. There was something resigned, almost hopeless, in the man's attitude.

Gray waited until the first priest had had time to walk some distance. Then he wriggled forward alertly.

He had no means of knowing that others were not on the further side of the ridge where the sentry sat. But he heard no further voices, and he had ascertained carefully before he set out that these two were isolated.

Reasonably certain of his prey, Gray pulled himself from stone to stone, from depression to depression. Once the man looked up—perhaps at a slight sound. Then his head fell on his arms again. Gray rose to his feet and leaped toward the ridge silently.

Eyes bent on the still figure of the priest, he gained the foot of the dune. The man stiffened and raised his head, as if he had sensed danger. Gray was beneath him by now, and stretched out a powerful arm.

His hand closed on a sandaled foot and he pulled the priest down from his perch. Gray's other hand clamped on the man's mouth, preventing outcry. They were sheltered from view from Sungan by the ridge, and the American believed no one would notice the disappearance of the priest.

"If you cry out, you will die," he said in Chinese, kneeling over the other. Cautiously he removed his hand from the priest's mouth.

"Tell me——" he began. Then—"It's a white man!"

He peered at the dark, sunburned face, and the newly shaven skull.

"Delabar," he said slowly. "Professor Arminius Delabar, minus a beard. No mistaking your eyes, Professor. Now what, by all that's unholy, are you doing here in this monkey rig?"

The man on the sand was silent, staring up at Gray in blank amazement. It was Delabar, thinner and more careworn than before. Shaven, all the lines of his face stood out, giving him the appearance of a skull over which yellow skin was stretched taut—a skull set with two smoldering haggard eyes.

"Speak up, man," growled Gray. "And remember what I said about giving the alarm. I don't know if this costume is a masquerade or not, but —I can't afford to take chances this time."

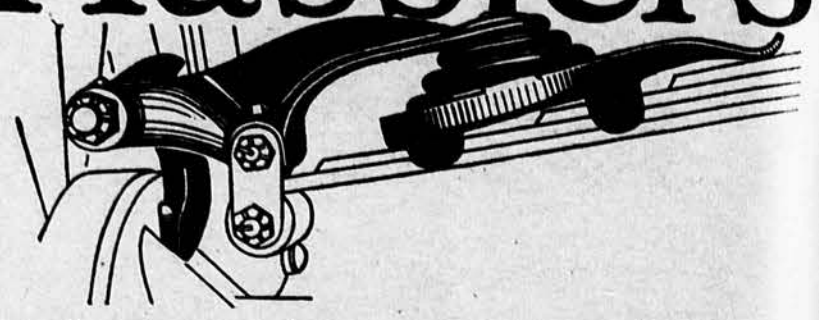
Delabar did not meet his gaze. He lay back on the sand, fingers plucking at his thin lips.

"I can't speak," he responded hoarsely.

"You can. And you will. You'll tell me what I want to know—this time. You lied to me before. Now you'll deal a straight hand. This is

Maybe They Could Collect Something

Hasslers



First aid to Easy Riding

with BALLOON TIRES

AUTOMOTIVE engineers recommend soft resilient springs for best results with balloon tires. Engineers of high-priced cars are *lengthening the leaf springs* to get this effect.

Hasslers are the only device for the Ford car which softens the springs and gives the same results that automotive engineers of large cars have obtained through changing their spring design.

In addition—Hasslers are a perfect REBOUND CHECK.

Thus, they not only soften the spring action, but also check the upthrow.

This does away with the one bad feature of the balloon tire —for it overcomes the tendency of the car to "gallop" when driven rapidly over a rough road. This is true of no other spring control device.

—A rebound check, alone, will not give the desired result.

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—but the COMBINED rebound checking and shock absorbing qualities of HASSLERS make the balloon tired Ford car the last word in easy riding.

without BALLOON TIRES

HASSLER SHOCK ABSORBERS are ten years older than the balloon tire. They are the country's first intelligent solution of the easy riding problem.

The present type Hassler is the best Hassler ever made—not only a perfect SHOCK ABSORBER, but a powerful REBOUND CHECK.

Whether your Ford car has regular tires, or balloon tires, it needs Hasslers to *complete and control* its spring action.

Hasslers not only make riding more comfortable, but also cut your upkeep costs and reduce repair bills.

Over a million motorists have indicated the truth of these assertions. For Hasslers are in active use on more than a million Ford cars.

This overwhelming popularity is no accident. It is based on 12 years of faithful performance under all kinds of driving conditions.

Find out for yourself how badly you need Hasslers. Just one trip in a Hasslerized car will convince you.

Ask your dealer for a demonstration, or write us if he cannot supply you.

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not an idle threat. I must have information."

Delabar glanced at him fleetingly. Then looked around. No one was in sight, as they lay in a pocket in the sand.

Wu Fang Chien in Charge

"What do you want to know?"

"A whole lot. First—how did you get here? I thought all white men were barred."

"Wu Fang Chien," said Delabar moodily. "He caught me the day after I left you. He shot the coolie and had me brought here."

"What's the meaning of that?" Gray nodded contemptuously at the yellow robe.

"Wu Fang Chien punished me. He forced me to join the Buddhist priests who act as guards of Sungan. He did not want me to escape from China. Here, I was safe under his men."

"He trusts you enough to post you as one of the sentries."

"With another man. The other left to attend a council of the priests. My watch is over at sunset. In two hours."

Gray scanned his erstwhile companion from narrowed eyes. He decided the man was telling the truth, so far.

"Will these Buddhist dogs come to relieve you at sunset, Delabar?"

"No. The priests do not watch after nightfall. Some of the lepers we—Wu Fang Chien can trust make the rounds."

"Is Wu Fang Chien in control here—governor of Sungan?"

Delabar licked his lips nervously. Perspiration showed on his bare forehead. "Yes. That is, the mandarin is responsible to the Chinese authorities. He has orders to keep all intruders from Sungan—on account of the lepers."

Gray smiled without merriment.

"You say the priests stand guard. Are they armed?"

"No. Not with guns. Any one who tries to escape from here is followed and brought back by the outer guards—if he doesn't die in the desert."

"I see." Gray gripped the shoulder of the man on the sand. "Did you hear me say I wanted the truth, not lies? Well, you may have been telling me the letter of the truth. But not the whole. Once you said 'we' instead of Wu Fang Chien. Likewise, I know enough of Chinese methods to be sure Wu wouldn't punish a white man by elevating him to the caste of priest. You're holding something back, Delabar. What is your real relation to Wu?"

Delabar was silent for a long time. Staring overhead, his eyes marked and followed the movement of a wheeling vulture. His thin fingers plucked ceaselessly at the yellow robe.

Some Real Information

"Wu Fang Chien," he said at length, "is my master. He is the emissary of the Buddhists in China. He has the power of life and death over those who break the laws of Buddha. I am one of his servants."

Delabar raised himself on one elbow.

"A decade ago, in India, I became a Buddhist, Captain Gray. Remember, I am a Syrian born. I spent most of my youth in Bokhara, and in Kashgar, where I came under the influence of the philosophers of the yellow robe. I acknowledged the tenets of the Buddha; I bowed before the teachings of the ancient Kashiapmadunga and the wisdom that is like a lamp in the night—that burned before your Christ. And I gave up my life to 'the world of golden effulgence.'"

A note of tensity crept into his eager words. The dark eyes reflected a deeper fire.

"Earthly lusts I foreswore, for the celestial life that is born by ceaseless meditation, and contemplation of the Maha-yana. I was ordained in the first orders of the priesthood. That was the time when foreign missionaries began to enter China in force, despite the Boxer uprising and the revolt of the Tai-pings. The heads of the priesthood wanted information about this foreign faith, and the peoples of Europe. They wanted to know why the white men sought to disturb the ancient soul of China."

Gray whistled softly, as Delabar's character became clear.

"I was sent to Europe. At first I kept in touch with the priesthood thru Wu Fang Chien. Then came the overthrow of the Manchus, and the republic in China. But you cannot cast down the religion of eight hundred million souls by a coup d'etat. The priesthood still holds its power. And it is still inviolate from the touch of the foreigner."

Gray knew this was true. The scattered foreigners who had entered the coast cities of China, and the missionaries who claimed a few converts in the middle kingdom were only a handful in the great mass of the Mongolians. In the interior, and thruout Central Asia and India, as in Japan, the shrines of Buddha, of Vishnu, and the temple of the Dalai Lama were undisturbed. And here, not on the coast, was the heart of Mongolia. Delabar continued, almost triumphantly.

"Word was sent to me from Wu Fang Chien—who had heard the news from a Chinese servant of the American Museum of Natural History—that an expedition was being fitted out to explore Central Mongolia. I was ordered to volunteer to accompany it."

"And you did your best to wreck the expedition," assented Gray.

"I liked you, Captain Gray. I tried to persuade you to turn back. At Liangchowfu it was too late. When you escaped from Wu Fang Chien there, he held me responsible for the failure. The priesthood never trusted me fully."

"In my religion," said Gray grimly, "there is a saying that a man cannot serve two masters and save his own soul."

Delabar shivered.

"The priesthood," he muttered, "will not forgive failure. Wu Fang Chien is watching me. You can do nothing here. Go back, before we are seen together. Sungan is nothing but a leper colony. You were a fool to think otherwise."

"And the Wusun?"

"Lepers! They are the only ones here except the priests."

"A lie, Delabar. Why should Wu Fang Chien kill a dozen men to keep the English caravan and myself from Sungan?" He caught and held Delabar's startled gaze. "Where is Mary Hastings?"

"I—who is she?"

"You know, Delabar. The girl who came with the caravan. She was taken prisoner. Where is she?"

"I don't know."

Gray touched his automatic significantly.

(Continued on Page 13)

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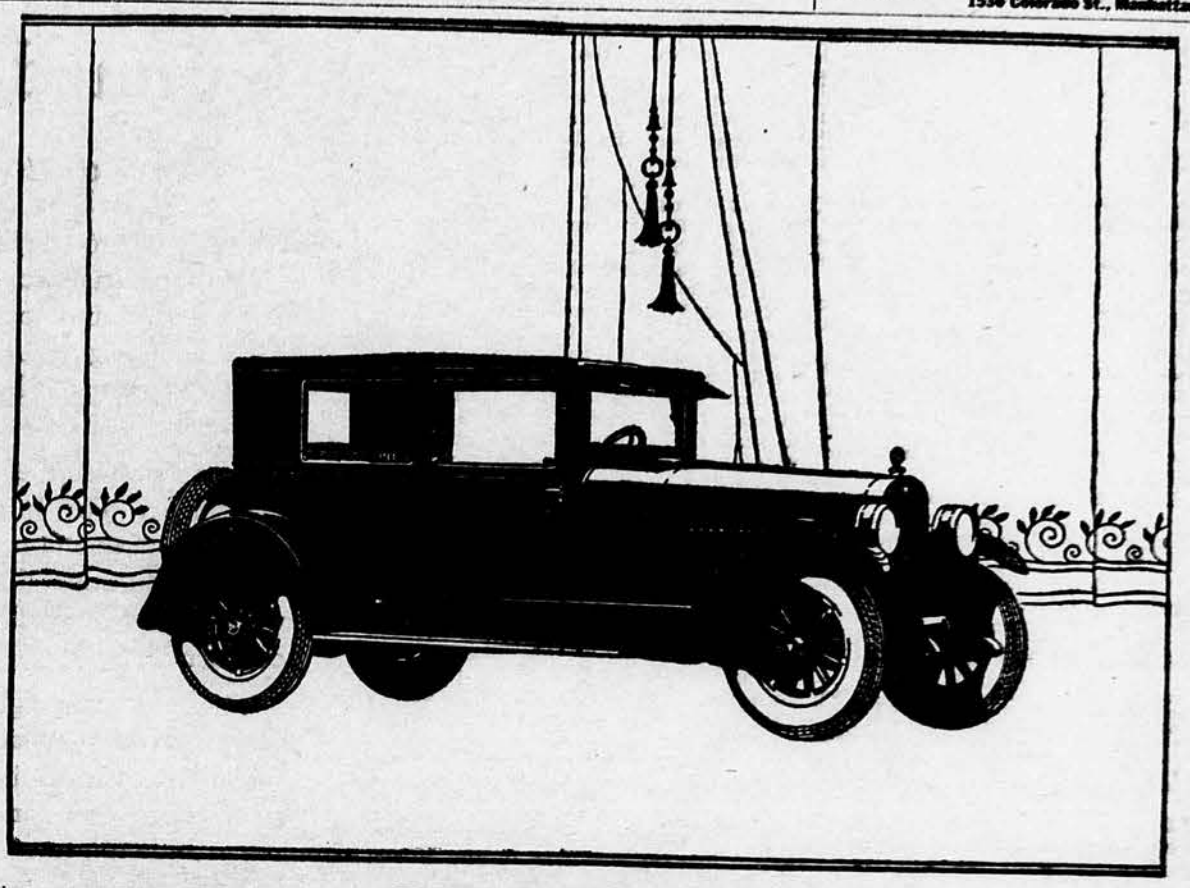

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All now know that higher price can buy no smoother performance than Hudson's. It cannot buy more brilliant results in acceleration, power or speed. It cannot buy greater reliability or endurance.

No car at or near the price rivals the Hudson Coach in actual proof of value—which is SALES.

HUDSON COACH $1345

5 Pass. SEDAN $1795 — 7 Pass. SEDAN $1895

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The World's Largest Builders of Six-Cylinder Closed Cars

Dark Moons and J. P. Courts

Costs Cannot be Split by the Jury, for That Isn't Its Business

BY TOM McNEAL

What changes of the moon are light and what are dark? In a jury trial before a justice of the peace where no judgment is rendered can the jury split the costs between the plaintiff and defendant?—J. N. W.

THE changes called light of the moon are those of the first and second quarters. The dark of the moon is in the third and fourth quarters.

The jury in a justice court would not have authority to split the costs. The jury would have to arrive at a verdict or declare that the members cannot agree, in which case they would be discharged and the question of impaneling a new jury would be determined by parties to the suit and the justice.

Women at 18: Men 21

1—In Kansas is it legal for a young lady and gentleman each 19 years old to marry without their parents' consent? 2—Is a marriage legal in which the given names are twisted as John Francis Brown instead of Francis John Brown? 3—How long before a marriage must the license be secured and what is the cost? 4—What is the usual minister's fee? 5—Is a license valid anywhere except where it is purchased?—L. C. D.

1—In Kansas a young lady is permitted to marry without her parents' consent at 18. This, however, does not apply to the groom. He is under his parents' control until he is 21.

2—The mere reversing of the order of the names would not invalidate the marriage.

3—A marriage license may be obtained at any time before the ceremony is performed. The fee for the issuing and recording of the marriage license and recording the return thereof is $2.50.

4—There is no usual minister's fee. It varies according to the financial standing or liberality of the groom.

5—A license issued by the probate court would be good anywhere in Kansas.

$4,000 From Missouri

A and B were husband and wife. A died. Ten years after A's death A inherited $4,000 from an estate in Missouri. B lives in Kansas, where she and her husband both lived before his death. Would B have any share in A's inheritance? B has not remarried. Or would A's children by a former marriage get it all?—J. D.

If this estate came thru a will of course it would be disposed of according to the terms of the will. If it was simply A's share of an estate by right of natural inheritance without will, B, his widow, would not share in such an inheritance. It would go to his children.

Location of State Hospitals

Near what towns are the state hospitals for the insane in Nebraska, Wyoming and Missouri?—F. H.

In Nebraska hospitals for the insane are at Lincoln, Norfolk and Ingleside. The state hospitals for the insane in Missouri are at Fulton, St. Joseph, Nevada and Farmington. There also is a hospital for the feebleminded and epileptics at Marshall. The state hospital for the insane in Wyoming is at Evanston.

Collecting a Doctor's Bill

If a boy has contracted a doctor bill in Oregon can the doctor by law collect this bill from the parents in Kansas? The boy is single and 19 years old.—J. W. B.

If this boy is under his parents' control they would be responsible for his doctor bill. If he is not under their control they would not be.

Herd Law in Leavenworth?

A, B and C live on farms adjoining. A's pasture joins C on north and B on the west. Can A compel B and C to build one-half the fence to keep A's cattle from breaking out? None of the fences are very good: between A and B is part hedge, and the cattle break thru. There is no fence between B and C, and their pastures do not join A's pasture. What is the Kansas law about line fences and what is the herd law?—L. A. A.

Unless B and C turn their land out to commons, that is, do not claim any right to keep anybody from entering upon their land who wishes to do so, they are compelled under the law to build their share of the partition fence between them and their neighbor. I do not know whether Leavenworth county is operating under the herd law, but I rather think it is not. But even if it is A would have a right to build one-half the fence about his land and compel his neighbors to build their half of the fence.

There are several kinds of legal fences in Kansas. The most common is the barb wire fence. This is composed of three barb wires set on posts to be placed not more than 2 rods apart and set in the ground not less than 30 inches. Or the posts might be set 48 feet apart with stays between the posts not more than 12 feet apart. The upper wire of the fence is to be not less than 44 inches and not more than 48 inches from the ground. The lower wire is to be not less than 18 and not more than 24 inches from the ground, and the third wire equidistant between the top and bottom wires.

If the people of any township vote to permit hogs to run at large then it becomes necessary in order to have a lawful fence to build what is called a hog-tight fence, that is, there must be two wires placed below the bottom wire, the lower wire to be not more than 4 inches from the ground. The hedge fence is lawful only when voted by the people of the county.

The herd law permits the taking up of stray stock when it comes upon the premises of any person, to be held until the cost of taking the same and damages caused thereby are paid by the owner of the stock. It is necessary to send the owner, if he is known, a written notice or to give him a personal notice that the stock was taken up. After ten days' notice the person taking up the stock is required to advertise it, and a copy of this advertisement also is filed with the county clerk. If at the end of one year the stock has not been redeemed it is sold under the provisions of the herd law, and after the costs have been paid one-half of whatever surplus there is goes into the school fund and the other half goes to the person who takes up the stock.

Still Strong for Coolidge

Now that Congress has adjourned and a general summary of the situation is being taken by the political wiseacres, it is still evident that the people of the United States are just as strong for Calvin Coolidge now as they were November 4. Newspaper comment and the reports from observers all over the country are to the effect that in his recent disagreement with the Democrats and radicals in the Senate the President had the unqualified support, not only of Republicans but of independent thinkers and a great many Democrats.

Of course in this particular instance, the principal reason for backing the President, aside from general confidence in his judgment, was that the chief executive should be permitted to choose the members of his official family. But the real reason for the support given the President is deeper than this. It lies in the fact that the people believe Calvin Coolidge is bringing back sane, economical government to the United States.

The insistence of the President that there be real economy, and the excellent exposition of the subject which he gave in his inaugural address, coupled with the splendid fiscal record of Congress, and the prospect for further reduction in federal taxes, has given the people added confidence in Calvin Coolidge.

While the cost of the operation of the Federal Government is being curtailed and taxes reduced, the tendency in the state and local governments is the opposite. It is to be regretted that the various state and local governments do not have little Coolidge administrations of their own.

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Marching Sands

(Continued from Page 11)

"I want to know," he said quietly. "And you can tell me. It is more important than my life or your miserable existence. Where is Mary Hastings?"

Delabar cowered before the deadly purpose in the white man's eyes.

"I don't know, Captain Gray. Wu Fang Chien ordered that when the caravan was attacked, she should be brought to him. Not killed, but taken to him. Some of the priests seized her and took her to one of the inner courts of the city. At the time, Wu Fang Chien was directing the attack on the caravan. I have not seen her since."

"Where is this inner court?"

"You are a fool. You could not possibly get into the ruins without being seen. Wu Fang Chien would be glad to see you. I heard him say if the girl was spared, you would come here after her. He knew all that happened at Ansichow——"

"Then she is alive!" Gray's pulses leaped. "So my friend Wu is keeping t' girl as bait for my coming. A clever man, Wu Fang Chien. But how did he know Sir Lionel had told me what happened at Sungan?"

"The Englishman was followed, back to where he met you. If he had been killed in the fighting here, I think Wu Fang Chien planned to send me to bring you here——"

"The Hastings Were Fools"

"Yes, he is clever." Gray studied the matter with knitted brows. "So Wu wants to kill me off, now that I have come this far—as he did the men of the caravan? Look here! Does he know I'm near Sungan? Were you put here as—bait?"

"No," Delabar shook his head. "The men who were sent to attack you—the Chinese soldiers hired by Wu Fang Chien—lost track of you. Wu Fang Chien does not know where you are—yet. If he should find you here talking to me, it would be my death. I—I have learned too much of the fate of the Hastings. Oh, they were fools. Why should your people want to pry into what is hidden from them? Go back! You can do nothing f r the girl."

Gray stared at the Buddhist curiously.

"You haven't learned much decency from your religion, Delabar. So the outer guards failed to make good, eh? By the way, how is it that they leave camel tracks in the sand?"

"They wear camels' hoofs instead of shoes. Hoofs cut from dead wild camels that the Chinese hunters kill for our food—for the lepers. It helps them to walk on the sand, and mystifies the wandering Kirghiz. Why do you want to throw your life away——?"

"I don't." Gray sat down and produced some of his flour cakes. "I want to get out of Sungan with a whole skin, and with Mary Hastings." He munched the cakes calmly, washing down the mouthfuls with water from his canteen. "And I'm going to get into the inner courts of Sungan. You're going to guide me. If we're discovered, remember you'll be the first man to die. Now, Delabar, I want a good description of Sungan, its general plan, and the habits of your Buddhist friends."

Nightfall comes quickly after sunset on the Gobi plain. Waiting until the shadows concealed their movements, Gray and Delabar started toward the city of Sungan.

The moon was not yet up. By keeping within the bushes that grew thickly hereabouts, Delabar was able to escape observation from a chance passerby. The man was plainly frightened; but Gray allowed him no opportunity to bolt.

"You'll stay with me until I see Mary Hastings," he whispered warningly.

Into the Passage

A plan was forming in the American's mind—a plan based on what Delabar had told him of the arrangement of the buildings of Sungan. The lepers, he knew, lived in the outer ruins, where he had seen them that afternoon. In the center of the Sungan plain, Delabar said, was a depression of considerable extent. Here were the temples and palaces, the towers of which he had seen.

This, the old city, was surrounded by a wall. Delabar said it was occupied by the priests. And in this place Mary Hastings might be found. It was a guess; but a guess was better than nothing.

When they came to the first stone heaps, Gray halted his guide.

"You told me once," he whispered, "that Sungan had a series of underground passages. Take me down into these."

"Thru the lepers' dwellings?"

Gray nodded silently. Delabar was shivering—an old trick of his, when nervous.

"It is madness, Captain Gray!" he chattered. "You do not know—"

"I know what you told me. Likewise you don't want me to get into these temples. Step out!"

Delabar glanced around in despair and led the way thru the bushes. Once the American caught the gleam of a fire and saw a group of lepers squatting about a blaze in which they were toasting meat. At the edge of the firelight starved dogs crouched.

They came to an excavation in the ground, lined with stone. Delabar pointed to steps leading downward into darkness.

"An old well," he whispered. "It is dry now. A passage runs from it to the inner buildings."

He seemed familiar with the way, and Gray followed closely. The steps wound down for some distance, the air becoming cooler. They halted on what seemed to be a stone platform.

"Here is the entrance to the passage," Delabar muttered. "It was used to carry water to the temple."

Gray put his hand on the man's shoulder and urged him forward, making sure the other did not seize the opportunity to make his escape. He did not trust Delabar. He was convinced the Buddhist had not made a clean breast of matters. For one thing, he was curious as to why priests should take such elaborate precautions to guard the lepers. Elsewhere in China there were no such colonies as Sungan.

Why were armed guards stationed around Sungan? Why were the lepers barred from the inner walled city? Where was Wu Fang Chien?

(Continued on Page 15)

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America Has Real Leaders?

But a European Statesman Usually "Reacts According to a Calculable Law!"

This story, by Dr. Herman Lufft, was printed first in the Preussische Jahrbucher of Berlin, a conservative nationalist monthly. He tells, in a reasonably clear way, how the European leaders "get that way."

WHAT distinguishes the typical American statesman from the typical European statesman? Every informed person who compares a man like Roosevelt or Wilson with a man like Bulow, Bethmann, Poincare or Lloyd George recognizes a marked difference—yes, a marked contrast—between them. Nor is this unlikeness confined to the present generation. It existed thruout the whole Nineteenth Century. Only a few of the greatest statesmen of Europe are exceptions to this rule of contrast, and they also are exceptions to the generality of statesmen in their own continent; for instance, Napoleon, Bismarck, and perhaps Cavour and Gambetta. On the other hand, the greatest public men of America diverge from the national type only in so far as they accentuate it.

The typical American statesman is characterized primarily by a forceful, dynamic, selfmade personality. The typical European statesman, on the other hand, is predominantly static. He is what he is, and what he always has been from the beginning. A Bethmann, a Bulow, a Poincare or a Lloyd George remains always the same. Bethmann thruout his life continued to be an excellent, honest, but narrow civil servant of the higher grade, who proved a farcical pilot for a great state in a tremendous crisis. Bulow remained thruout his career a brilliant orator and parlor tactician who, when at the head of the government, resembled a funambulist, without a moral center of gravity in real life outside the world of politics.

Poincare has consistently been a brilliant attorney and logician, an ardent patriot with a strain of raw brutality in his blood. Lloyd George continues to be a little, vain, self-enthused, and therefore mob-enthusing demagogue, thriving on popular applause, and with no more ethical stability in his dealing with the people as a mob than Bulow had in dealing with the court and high society as a mob.

A Constant Growth

This European predetermination of the individual from the day he leaves the schoolroom is not true of an American statesman. The latter is constantly in process of formation. If we study the portraits of a Wilson or a Roosevelt at different periods of his life—not to exaggerate the importance of these two men—we shall discover that his features and expression changed remarkably in the course of his career.

A similar change is notable in the portraits of Bismarck, if we compare those made when he was a Pomeranian squire with those of 1871 and 1891. And the Napoleon of Arcola Bridge bears little facial resemblance to the later Emperor of Europe. But this modification of the physiognomy is observable in case of American public men who are not to be compared with Bismarck or Napoleon in greatness, either intellectually or—what is more important—ethically.

While the typical European statesman proves hopelessly inadequate when faced by novel and unanticipated tasks and situations, this is not characteristically true of American statesmen. During the rapid development of the United States in the Nineteenth Century, its public men faced many extraordinary emergencies. Most of these leaders were persons of mediocre ability. Nevertheless, in nearly every case they dealt competently with the problem thrust upon them, and no one of them completely lost his mental or ethical equilibrium.

"Blurted Out His Guilt!"

We can predict with reasonable certainty how a European statesman will act, for he is intellectually and spiritually a final product. He reacts according to a calculable law. One searches in vain the public career of a Bethmann, a Bulow, a Poincare or a Lloyd George for a surprising action. When such men suddenly reversed themselves, as did Bulow in the navy crisis of 1909, or Lloyd George when he began to preach a war to annihilate Germany, they were merely obeying an overwhelming surge of public sentiment.

The Bethmann whom the kaiser appointed imperial chancellor while taking his dog for a walk in the palace garden one pleasant morning, and thus made the constitutional head of the empire, was precisely the same Bethmann who blurted out his guilt toward Belgium and made the contradictory, weak, conscience-stricken, futile speeches of the war period. And what man in the whole world would expect a surprise from Poincare? His very name stands for a policy.

Did Wilson's Mind Waver?

In America we find precisely the reverse. During the administrations of Roosevelt and Wilson, not only the masses of the people, not only the intellectual leaders of the nation, but even veteran and trusted public men, never knew precisely what the future policy of the executive would be. A marked illustration of this is Wilson's change of front toward the war. The average European tries to reduce such men to a fixed formula, and having made up his mind as to the terms of that formula, he accuses them of dishonesty or hypocrisy if they deviate from it.

Probably Wilson's mind wavered exceedingly, and when he finally cast the die for war, mystical motives and a feeling of personal injury played a part in his decision. Wilson broke his word and the word of his country at Versailles; but not, as is sometimes alleged, because he was a coward. He proved both before and after that event that he had the strength and the moral courage to stand up for his convictions in a crisis.

Roosevelt Was a "Terror?"

Roosevelt's unpredictability, his ambition, and his personal following finally made him a terror to his own party. As early as 1906 his attitude toward the trusts surprised even Carnegie. His political career from Taft's Presidency on, his attempt to found a third party, his coquetting between the Republicans and the Democrats, his ultimate political designs, remain today a puzzle, the key to which is to be found only in his unceasing personal psychic change.

Since the American statesman is always in process of evolution, he is apt to appear greater than he really is, and greater than his European colleague of equal or superior ability. Wilson and Roosevelt as individuals engaged the attention of the whole world, but whoever bothered about the personality of Bethmann? In periods of little change, when conditions remain approximately uniform and static, the European statesman's consistency and trueness to predetermined type are an advantage, but in periods of crisis and rapid change the dynamic American statesman is superior.

On West from Elkhart

Heavy shipments of materials are being made to Elkhart these days for the extension of the Santa Fe Railroad west and south from that town. By the end of next year the line will be thru to the main track, and will provide another cutoff for the world famous "No. 3," the California Limited, and for thru freight.

Paid $18,205 For Furs

J. E. Isenhart, a teacher in the school at Spivey, near Hutchinson, has paid out $18,205 for furs in the last year—he is a shipper. This included the furs from 4,617 skunks, 5,223 muskrats, 1,452 opossums, 1,092 civet cats, 80 badgers, 75 coyotes, 31 coons, seven weasels and two minks.

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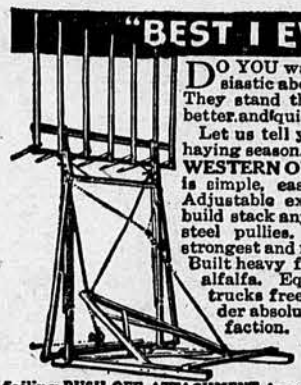

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Marching Sands

(Continued from Page 13)

The answer to these questions lay in the temple toward which they were headed.

They went forward slowly. Complete silence reigned in the passage. Occasionally Gray stumbled over a loose stone. Then he heard for the first time the chant.

A Close Corner

It came from a great distance. It was echoed by the stone corridor, swelling and dying as the gust of air quickened or failed. A deep-throated chant that seemed to have the cadence of a hymn.

"What is that?" he whispered.

"The sunset hymn," Delabar informed him. Gray, who had forgotten the council of the priests—which must be nearby—wondered why the man shivered.

"Does this passage lead direct to the council?" he demanded.

Delabar hesitated.

"It leads to a cellar where two other corridors join it," he muttered. "The chant is carried by the echoes—the council is still far off." He moved forward. "Come."

This time he advanced quickly. The song diminished to a low murmur, confused by distance. Gray reflected there must be many singers. If all the priests were at the council, the corridors might be clear. Wu Fang Chien would be with the Buddhists.

A glimmer of light showed ahead. It strengthened as they drew nearer. Delabar broke into a half trot, peering ahead. By the glow, Gray saw that the passage they were in was a vaulted corridor of sandstone carved in places with inscriptions which seemed to be very old.

The chant swelled louder as they reached the end of the passage. Before them was a square chamber resembling a vault. Two large candles stood in front of another exit. Gray thought he noticed a movement in the shadows behind the candles. His first glance showed him that the only other opening was a flight of stone steps, across from them.

He reached out to check Delabar. But the man slipped from his grasp and ran forward into the room. Gray swore under his breath and leaped after him.

"Aid!" screamed Delabar. "Aid, for a follower of Buddha! A white man has come into the passages——"

He flung himself on his knees before the candles, knocking his shaven head against the floor. Gray halted in his tracks, peering into the shadows behind the candles.

"Help me to seize the white man!" chattered the traitor. "I am a faithful servant of Buddha. I have come to give warning. The white man forced me to lead him."

One after another three Buddhist priests slipped from the shadows and stared at Delabar and Gray. The former was in a paroxysm of fear, his knees shaking, his hands plucking at his face. Gray, silently cursing the trick the other had played, watched the three priests. They had drawn long knives from their robes and paused by Delabar, as if waiting for orders.

The alarm had been given. Footsteps could be heard coming along the hall behind the candles. Gray was caught. In the brief silence he heard the deep-throated chant, echoing from a quarter he could not place.

Still the priests waited, the candlelight gleaming from their white eyeballs. Gray cast a calculating glance about the chamber. Two exits were available. The stairs, and the passage down which he had come. Which to take, he did not know. But he was not minded to be run down at the well in the dark.

Trail's End for the Professor

A broad, bland face looked out from the corridor by the candles. He saw the silk robe and luminous, slant eyes of Wu Fang Chien.

"So Captain Gray has come to Sungan," the mandarin said calmly, in English. "I have been expecting him——"

"I did not bring him," chattered Delabar. "I gave the alarm——"

Terror was in his broken words. Wu Fang Chien scrutinized the kneeling figure and his eyes hardened.

"Who can trust the word of a mongrel?" he smiled, speaking in Chinese. "Slay the dog!"

Delabar screamed, and tried to struggle to his feet. Two of the Buddhists stepped to his side and buried their weapons in his body. The scream ended in a choking gasp. Again the priests struck him with reddened knives.

He sank to the floor, his arms moving weakly in a widening pool of his own blood. Wu Fang Chien had not ceased to smile.

Gray jerked out his automatic. He fired at the priests, the reports echoing thunderously in the confined space. Two of the Buddhists sank down upon the body of Delabar; the third wheeled wildly, coughing as he did so.

Gray laid the sights of his automatic coolly on Wu Fang Chien. The mandarin reached out swiftly. His wide sleeves swept against the candles, extinguishing them. Gray pressed the trigger and caught a glimpse of his foe's triumphant face by the flash that followed. Again he pulled the trigger.

A click was the only answer. The chamber of the weapon had been emp-

(Continued on Page 17)

What We Owe to a Dutch Boy

BY F. D. FARRELL

MANY farm boys and girls have amused themselves by whirling a bucket full of water or milk in a circle, so the bucket was upside down part of the time, without spilling any of the liquid. Few of us, when we did this, knew just why it was that the water or milk remained in the bucket when the latter was upside down. The explanation was found by a Dutch boy.

Nearly 400 years ago this Dutch boy, whose name was Huygens, was sent to college to study law. He soon tired of the law and he changed his course, just as many modern college boys do, and decided to study physics. He liked that subject and he spent his life working at it. Huygens may seem remote to us now, but every time we use a cream separator we pay him unconscious tribute. He was the first man in the world, so far as we know, to understand certain laws of centrifugal force. It is this force that keeps the milk or water in the whirling bucket when the bucket is upside down. The rapid circular motion generates the force. This force is the essential thing about a cream separator. The whirling motion of the separator mechanism throws the heavier material—the milk—to the outside of the circle, where it is collected into the milk spout; while the lighter material—the cream—remains nearer the center of the circle, where it finds its way into the cream spout.

Many other useful operations besides that of the cream separator depend on centrifugal force. It is one of the two essential things about the Babcock test for butterfat, which, by the way, was invented by a college graduate named S. M. Babcock. In purifying sugar, in certain seed cleaning processes, in the operation of some modern clothes washing machines, and in many other practical activities, we profit by the Dutch boy's work. People were unable to make much practical use of centrifugal force until the force came to be somewhat understood. It was Huygens who first gave to the world a fair degree of understanding of this remarkable force.

Who has benefited more from Huygens's discoveries, Huygens or the hundreds of thousands of people who use the cream separator or the Babcock test; Huygens or the millions of people who, every morning, sweeten their coffee with sugar that has been purified by the centrifugal method? The answer is simple, and it is not Huygens.

Bringing a Giant to School

Teaching tricks to a giant is child's play compared to the problems met by the men who trained electricity to the service of mankind.

It took over a hundred years from the time Franklin first brought electricity from the clouds, before the electric light and power industry could make even its first crude beginning. But now, in less than half that time this industry has leaped from nothing to the service of sixteen million consumers.

The day in 1882, when Edison opened his first generating station in New York, marks the birthday of electric light and power service. It was 1884 before electric motors could be bought. The transformer without which the range and usefulness of electric power would have been forever restricted was brought out in 1885 by William Stanley. In 1890 the first long distance power line was built in Colorado, and water power development became a practical possibility.

Since that time cheaper production and wider distribution have been the problems on which the industry has concentrated. The steam and water turbine and the mercury boiler are making cheaper production possible. High power transmission lines and interconnection are daily broadening the territory served.

The task now engaging the best thought of the industry is electric service for the farmer. This is still the greatest problem of them all.

The Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Farm Lighting Manufacturing Association, and the National Electric Light Association.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION

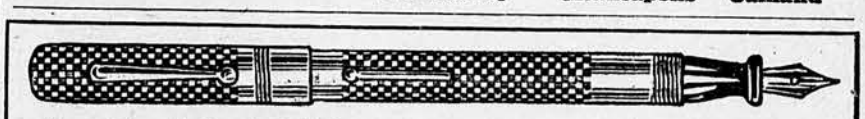
Time Tested Windmill

The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has behind it a record of 10 years of successful operation. In all climates and under the severest conditions it has proven itself to be a real self-oiling windmill and a most reliable pumping machine.

An **Auto-Oiled Aermotor,** when once properly erected, needs no further attention except the annual oiling. There are no bolts or nuts to work loose and no delicate parts to get out of order.

There are no untried features in the **Auto-Oiled Aermotor.** The gears run in oil in the oil-tight, storm-proof gear case just as they did 10 years ago. Some refinements have been made, as experience has shown the possibility of improvement, but the original simplicity of design has been retained while greater perfection of operation has been achieved. **The Aermotor** is wonderfully efficient in the light winds, which are the prevailing ones. The self-oiled motor works with practically no friction, and the wind-wheel of the Aermotor is made to run in the lightest breeze. It is also amply strong to run safely in the strongest winds. In any condition of wind or weather you may be sure that the **Auto-Oiled Aermotor** will give you the best of service. It is made by the company which established the steel windmill business 38 years ago.

AERMOTOR CO. Chicago Kansas City Dallas Minneapolis Des Moines Oakland



A Self-Filling Fountain Pen

Here is a self-filling Fountain Pen with a 14-karat gold pen point that is just the thing for every day use. It is guaranteed by the manufacturer in the strongest kind of way. It has a hard rubber barrel, fully cased, and with proper care should last for years. Only one action needed for filling. It is a pen you will be proud to own.

BIG REWARD OFFER—A Self-Filling Fountain Pen will be given FREE for a club of four one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25c each, or three two-year at 50c each—just a $1.00 club. **CAPPER'S FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS**

Now Record Keeping Begins

All Entries Should be Made by April 20, Except in Baby Chick Department

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

MEMBERS will find on every feed report blank sent to them a place for the name, address and county. All information requested should be given. Do you remember the time you used to play games on the blackboard at school? You won some of the games, the other fellows won now and then, and the games that were not won by either of you were given to the "cat." When reports come in with your name on them, you get proper credit; likewise other club members get credit when their signed reports come in; but when no name is signed—they are not given to the "cat"—the manager looks first on the envelope that held the reports to see whether there is a return address for identification. If there is none, he then compares the handwriting to handwriting on letters and blanks received before. But you can easily see that your blank is not as certain to get proper credit without your name as it is with it. So sign all reports.

How to Make Charges

Another thing I wish to call to your attention is the market prices to be charged for feeds. Pig club boys must report these market prices. For feeds such as skimmilk, pasture, table slop, and small potatoes the contest price also is the market price, and the contest price should be written in both the contest price and market price columns. For such feeds as windfall apples, prepared pig chows, "tater peelin's," and other feeds not listed in the contest price list, count market price of such feeds in both columns.

You may be a member presenting proper recommendations, and the club manager may approve your membership in the Capper clubs. All the blanks sent to you by the manager may be filled, but unless you have a sow and are keeping records on that sow, or unless you have a small pen of chickens and are keeping records on them now, or will begin by April 20 or very soon after, you are not permitted to compete in the open contest of the pig department or the small pen department. Girls entering the baby chick department have until May 15 to make their entries. For this reason let me urge you to get your entry and begin record keeping now.

Send More Names

County leaders, part of your success depends on the size of your club. Do not let the fellows who are active members but have no stock to enter, keep postponing getting sows or chickens. If you are a county leader and you have not sent in the name of a friend who you know is interested in the Capper club work, do it today. You can help your teammates who have no pigs or chickens by sending the club manager their names so he can make one more effort to find entries for them.

The pep race will be started in earnest when county clubs hold "get acquainted" meetings. Then is when some teams will take a sudden shoot ahead of the others, and when the lagging teams will spur up to get ahead of the dust stirred up by those active clubs. County leaders will see how rapidly they can drive, and it will be a difficult proposition to tell who is going to be ahead at the end of each lap of the race. It will be a good idea to take a snapshot of the club members at the first meeting. Of course, you will want every member of your club represented in this picture. So you see it is of great importance to round up all the fellows and girls at this first meeting. Then when you have the picture, it will be well for the county leader to introduce the members of his team to the club manager by sending him a picture of the helpers who are going to ride with him to victory in the pep race, and who will push if the county motor car gets stuck in the mud. We will print the pictures of the teams in the club stories, and the first pictures to reach us will be the first ones printed in the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

The county leader should arrange for this meeting. It will be well if it is held at the leader's home, unless one of the teammates is eager to have the first meeting. It will be almost impossible to give a program so the day should be given to games and planning for others to follow, and determining on a course of action for the whole year.

Remember it isn't true that one leader will get all the prizes offered for pep. The leader winning first will get $10 and the beautiful silver trophy cup on which will be engraved the names of all the winning club. The leader winning second will receive $7; and the leaders holding third, fourth, and fifth places will receive $6, $5.50 and $5, respectively. But the best and biggest prize the leader winning first will get is the pleasure and experience gained at the county meetings. I say this is the biggest prize because leaders who won in years previous to this all say, "The cup is nice but it isn't the biggest thing." Now, let us stop just a minute to think—happiness and experience, the biggest prize — every leader is entitled to this prize, so be on your guard to get your share.

The Board of Regents

The board of regents which will govern the five state educational institutions after July 1 is composed of W. Y. Morgan, Hutchinson; Charles Harger, Abilene; C. W. Spencer, Sedan; C. B. Merriam, Topeka; George H. Hodges, Olathe; B. C. Culp, Beloit; W. J. Tod, Maple Hill; Earle W. Evans, Wichita; and Mrs. James S. Patrick, Satanta.

She's a Kansas Girl

Residents of Butler county were much interested recently in the moving picture, "The Snob," when it was shown there. Miss Phyllis Haver, who was born and reared at Douglass, has a leading part in the film. Miss Haver has often visited in Butler county since she joined the movie colony on the Pacific coast.

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of

.....county in the Capper

.....Club.
(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.

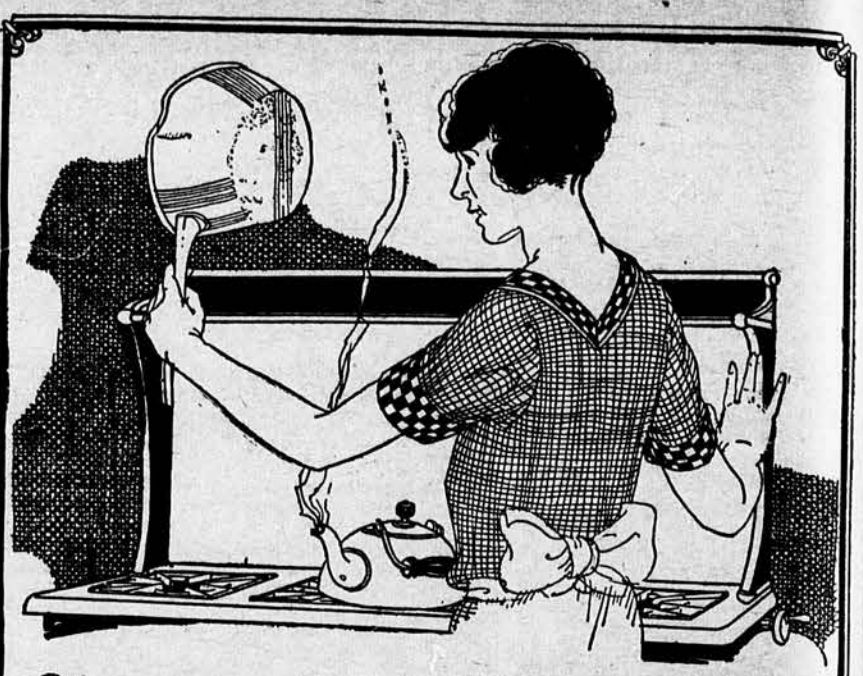
Signed..... Age.....

Approved.....Parent or Guardian

Postoffice.....R. F. D..... Date.....

Age Limit: Boys 12 to 18; Girls, 10 to 18.

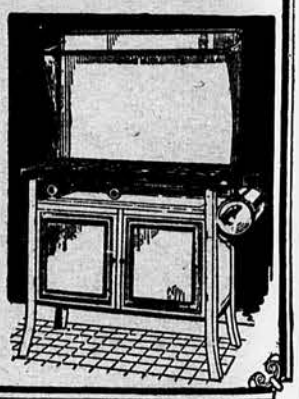
Address—Capper Pig and Poultry Club Managers.



You must see the KITCHEN KOOK

Kitchenkook cleanliness, its remarkable cooking and baking speed, its convenience, economy and safety—all the features you want in a cook stove have been perfected in this new Kitchenkook to a degree you never thought possible.

ALBERT LEA
KITCHEN KOOK
THE IDEAL COOK STOVE



Kitchenkook is not an oil stove. It's a gas stove with all the desirable features of city gas and with greater cooking speed. Makes and burns its own gas from common low test gasoline, producing a clear, blue flame entirely free of smoke, soot and odor, not only while new but permanently.

There is a dealer near you who will gladly show you the advantage of Kitchenkook in your own home. There is a style and size to meet your needs—the price is surprisingly low. The Kitchenkook folder, telling all about them, is sent on request. Write for it.

American Gas Machine Co., Inc.
35 Clark St., Albert Lea, Minn.

House and Barn
PAINT

Why not use **real paint**, the pure lead and zinc and linseed oil kind, especially when it costs about the same as junk? Our Guaranteed Paint will not chalk, peel or crack and holds its luster. Now is the time to paint. Save the surface and SAVE MONEY, too, if you buy direct from us. Any color, per gallon, delivered to you, only $2.35.

Barn Paint. Quality Paint. Guaranteed. Per gallon, delivered, only $1.45.

Order direct from this ad or send for color card. We will send a good paint brush free to the first 50 customers ordering from this ad. Send for our literature on paints, shoes, tires, etc. FREE.

Manufacturers Syndicate
Dept. B, 347 North Main St., Wichita, Kansas

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GALLOWAY BARGAINS speak for themselves. What do you need? A Cream Separator, Gas Engine, a Manure Spreader? The three leaders that have built the great Galloway factories and reputation for quality. Why waste cream with an old, obsolete, worn out separator when $4.95 will put a brand new Galloway on your farm? Why not have a Galloway Engine or a Galloway Manure Spreader at our low prices and easy terms?

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THE GALLOWAY CO.
Dept. 47 Waterloo, Iowa

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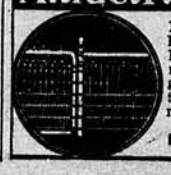

Distinguished from all others by lustrous galvanized finish—always looks new. Durable construction; reasonable price, satisfaction guaranteed.

Send measurements for fence estimate and illustrated book.

IOWA GATE COMPANY,
14 Market St., Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Marching Sands

(Continued from Page 15)

tied. And Gray had no more cartridges. He threw the useless automatic at the spot where Wu Fang Chien had been and heard it strike against the stone.

He had no means of knowing if he had hit the mandarin with his last shot. He suspected the trick of Wu Fang Chien had saved the latter's life. For a moment silence held the vault, a silence broken by the groans of the injured priests. The distant chant had ceased.

Into a New Land

Gray turned and sought the stairs behind him. He had made up his mind to go forward, not back. He would not try to leave Sungan without Mary Hastings.

He had marked the position of the steps, and stumbled full upon them in the dark. Up the stairs he scrambled, feeling his way. What lay before him he did not know.

A light appeared behind him. He heard footsteps echo in the vault. The glow showed he was at the top of the stairs. Into a passage he ran. It resembled the one that led from the well.

By the sounds behind him he guessed the priests were following him. Either Wu Fang Chien had decided Gray had taken to the stairs, or the mandarin was sending parties down both exits.

The feel of the air as well as the continued coolness told Gray he was still underground. He ran forward at a venture. The passage gave into another vaulted room in which a fire gleamed in a brazier. The place was empty, but skins scattered around the brazier showed it had been occupied not long since.

Gray took the first opening that offered and ran on. Glancing over his shoulder, he saw the Buddhists emerge into the room. He quickened his pace.

His pursuers had gained on him. Gray was picking his way blindly thru the labyrinth of passages. He blundered into a wall heavily, felt his way around a corner and was blinded by a sudden glare of lights.

Gray found himself standing in a lofty hall in which a multitude of men were seated.

His first impression was that he had come into the council of the Buddhist priests. His second was one of sheer surprise.

The hall evidently had been a temple at one time. A stone gallery ran around it, supported by heavy pillars. The embrasures that had once served as windows were blocked with timbers, thru which sand had sifted in and lay in heaps on the floor.

The temple was underground. Openings in the vaults of the ceiling let in a current of air which caused the candles around the walls to flicker. Directly in front of Gray was a dais. Around this, on ebony benches, an array of men were seated.

The floor between him and the dais was covered with seated forms. All were looking at him. On the platform was, not the figure of a god, but a massive chair of carved sandalwood. In this chair was seated an old man. A majestic form, clothed in a robe of lamb's wool which vied in whiteness with the beard that descended to the man's waist. Each sleeve of the robe was bound above the elbow by a broad circlet of gold. A chain of the same metal was about the man's throat.

"A White Man"

What struck Gray was the splendid physique of the elder in the chair. A fine head topped broad shoulders. A pair of dark eyes peered at him under tufted brows. High cheek bones stood out prominently in the pale skin. The figure and face were suggestive of power; yet the fire in the eyes bespoke unrest, even melancholy. The man addressed Gray at once, in a full voice that echoed thru the hall.

"Who comes," the voice said in broken Chinese, "to the assembly of the Wusun?"

Gray started. He glanced from the figure in the chair to the others. There were several hundred men in the room. All were dressed in sheepskin, and nankeen, with boots of horsehide or red morocco. The majority were bearded, but all showed the same light skin and well-shaped heads. They appeared spellbound at his coming.

Footsteps behind him told him that his pursuers were nearing the hall. Gray advanced thru the seated throng to the foot of the dais. They made way for him readily.

Mechanically Gray raised his hand in greeting to the man on the throne.

"A white man," he answered.

At that moment several of the Buddhist priests entered the hall. He saw Wu Fang Chien appear. At the sight there was a murmur from the throng.

Gray was still breathing heavily from his run. He stared at the majestic form on the dais. The Wusun! That was the word the other had used. The word that Van Schaick had said came from the captive race itself.

He glanced at Wu Fang Chien. The Chinaman was different from these men—broader of face, with slant eyes and black hair. The eyes of the man in the chair were level, and his mustache and beard were full, even curling. He resembled the type of Mirai Khan, the Kirghiz, more than Wu Fang Chien.

So this was the secret of Sungan. Gray smiled grimly, thinking of how Delabar had tried to conceal the truth from him—how the Buddhist had chosen to betray him rather than run the risk of his seeing the Wusun. And this explained the guards. The Wusun were, actually, a captive race.

Gray was quick of wit, and this passed thru his mind instantly. He noticed another thing. Wu Fang Chien had left the other priests at the entrance and was coming forward alone. The mandarin folded his arms in his sleeves and bowed gravely. For the first time he spoke the dialect of the West.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Lulu's Well, Thank You

"Lulu," an old gray goose on the farm of Albert Matti of Cottonwood Falls, is more than 25 years old. She was given to Mrs. Matti a quarter of a century ago, and was several years old at that time. Ten years ago "Lulu" quit laying eggs, nor has she ever tried to sit since that time. In her old age she has become rather lazy, and when she is hungry she comes to the kitchen door at the Matti home, where she remains until she has her meal. A year ago when it became time to pick the flock of geese on the Matti farm, "Lulu" was plucked of her feathers for the first time since the Mattis had her. It gave her such a siege of rheumatism, however, that she will never be picked again. "Lulu" is in excellent health, and from present indications may live for a good many more years.

Modernists will perhaps discover that the Garden of Eden scandal was really caused by an oil lease in Mesopotamia.

It's queer the authorities can't discover fake stocks, when the sucker finds them so easily.

The white patch that never fails.

Sticks instantly without fire. Becomes self-vulcanized (fused) by tire heat from driving. BEST FOR BALLOON TUBES, truck and all tubes, because e-lastic. Stretches with tire, can't tear out. 50c—Worth it.

Las-Stik Co., Hamilton, Ohio

Las-Stik TUBE PATCH

CULBERTON QUALITY CHICKS

STOP! You're looking through these ads wondering which one to answer. Let me send you my illustrated Quality Chick Catalog. All varieties, low prices.

O. B. CULBERTON, Box C, Ottawa, Kan.

There's a kind or grade of *Cities Service Oil* to fit EVERY FARM NEED

CITIES SERVICE OILS

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Use them for all farm needs

—automobiles, trucks, and tractors.
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Regardless of how many different kinds of motor vehicles or machinery you own, there's a grade of Cities Service Lubricating Oil to meet the *exact* needs of each type. The regular use of the correct grades of this oil will keep things running smoothly and save you real money by reducing depreciation and repairs.

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When Pigs Go to Market

When do you expect to get the present spring pig crop to market? There are two general methods of developing them into porkers—fattening on a full feed of grain on pasture for early fall markets or growing them on a limited grain ration with pasture, followed by full feeding in the fall or winter.

Which will you follow? There are advantages in both methods. The one you follow will depend on conditions in your county. Normally there is some strong argument in favor of rushing them right thru to desirable market weights, say 200 to 225 pounds, just as soon as possible. That requires a maximum of high priced grain, but it usually gets the pigs to market before the general fall run and the consequent drop in prices. Also it requires pigs farrowed early, say in March, so they can be fitted by August or September. Early pigs require facilities for taking care of them to prevent high mortality and stunting.

Normally the best hog prices obtain in July, August and September. The lowest are in November, December and January. That may not be true this year. According to the best information and guesses available a hog shortage exists. Anything can happen to time honored customs and hog prices under conditions like that.

Corn Supply is Short?

In a series of years the man who pushes his spring pigs from weaning to market time will hit the high market of fall. But whether he will desire to do that will depend on circumstances. The price of corn or other fattening grains plays an important part in this plan. Another advantage in the early fattening is that the spring litters interfere as little as possible with fall litters.

Now the fellow who desires to use a maximum of forage, a minimum of high priced grain and who prefers to hog down some corn will find the longer road to market better. Presumably most farmers have sold or will sell most of their old corn. They will have on hand enough to carry their work stock and brood animals over to the new crop, but not enough to carry on any extensive summer feeding operations. Will they be justified in buying high priced corn for making their pigs heavy enough to strike the normally high market of early fall?

Probably not under present circumstances. If the pig shortage is as real as it seems prices will remain fair all next fall. If the season is favorable for corn, with the acreage which farmers intend to plant, a big crop will be produced, and corn prices should be relatively lower than those of summer, altho market students contend that corn should pay well for some years to come.

But the new crop may be worth waiting for. In that case the wise farmer will make plans now for liberal pasture acreages. He will plant some rape, Sudan grass and cane. He will reserve some Sweet clover and alfalfa for hog grazing. He will give the young porkers just enough grain to keep them growing, and will develop big thrifty frames that will take on fat in a hurry when the new corn becomes available.

Barley Saves 60 Days

Of course there is one loophole for the fellow who desires to fatten his hogs before fall grains are available, and who does not desire to feed corn of 1924 vintage. That is barley. He can plant it this spring, and it will be ready almost 60 days before new corn is. That is time enough to put about 100 pounds on a 125-pound shote.

There may be still another advantage this year in the long finishing plan. The shortage of hogs will leave a surplus of corn. It may or may not be enough to reduce prices sharply. If it should be then the man who has his spring pigs on hand will have a better market for a portion of his crop than he can find at the elevator.

Purdue University has conducted some tests on these two methods of finishing spring pigs. Seven trials were made from 1920 to 1923 inclusive on the longer method. The average initial weights for all trials were 62 to 74 pounds. During the pasture period the pigs gained 0.72 pound a head daily, and during the dry lot fattening period they made 2.38 pounds a head daily. During the growing period they consumed 256.1 pounds of corn and 14.9 pounds of tankage for 100 pounds of gain. In the finishing period they ate 373.1 pounds of corn and 18.9 pounds of tankage for 100 pounds of gain.

During the pasture season before September 25, a period of about 12 weeks, the percentage corn consumption was 32 for all trials. That left 68 per cent for the dry lot period after September 25, about five weeks.

A comparison of the feed consumed in seven trials by the two methods indicates that 330.9 pounds of corn and 25.3 pounds of tankage were required for 100 pounds of gain by the full-fed, short method, and 324.5 pounds corn and 17.2 pounds of tankage were required for 100 pounds of gain by the longer, limited-grain method. While the feed costs were slightly lower in the longer finishing period, the returns during the years when the tests were conducted averaged higher because the short-fed hogs reached market during the higher price seasons. Such conditions might not rule this year.

What's Under the County?

Folks in Clark county are becoming suspicious. Some oil boys drilled a well that is down almost a mile, and from the way the bit smokes and from the fumes that escape from the hole, a few of the residents are becoming alarmed.

At any rate the Geological Survey is to send scientists out there to take temperature readings. It is told in the physical geography books that temperatures become 1 degree warmer for every 60 feet of depth. Somebody has figured if that is true and if the Clark county average temperature is 70 degrees, the bit must be at the 156-degree level by this time.

The drillers apparently are seeking oil. They encountered traces of both petroleum and gas at 4,800 feet. They may find some more, but if the aforementioned temperature increases prevail at greater depths, the oil may be rather warm when they find it.

Beef, and Flint Hills

The Flint Hills pastures are in excellent condition—better than a year ago. They are practically all rented; on April 1 reports to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture indicated that 81 per cent of 'em were filled, as compared to 60 per cent on the same date a year ago.

Lease prices this spring have averaged slightly higher than a year ago. Aged steers and cows have been contracted for the season at from $7 to $10 a head, with the average about $8.50. Prices for young cattle, particularly heifers, have ranged from $5 to $8, with the average about $6.25. The range in lease contracts is rather wide, due to quality of pasture, character of animals to be grazed and size of leaseholds obtainable. Some leases carry a guarantee as to acreage a head. These guarantees run about the same this year as for former seasons; an average for the whole of the district of about 4.3 acres for steers, 4.5 acres for cows and 3.25 acres for young stuff. The guarantee varies considerably according to the quality of the grass in different sections.

There is a fairly large holding of native stock and feeder purchases that have been wintered on rough forage already in the Flint Hills district ready for grazing as soon as grass starts. Grass will not be abundant much before the last week of April.

The distinctive spring movement into these Flint Hills pastures during April and May varies in different years from 180,000 to 210,000 head. Checking from railroad receipts in the 15 counties, all or portions of which comprise the Flint Hills district, it is shown that the receipts in 1922 during April and May amounted to 211,000 head; in 1923, 170,000 head; in 1924, 185,000 head. The spring movement this year is expected to be at least 200,000 head. Native stock and receipts from public stock yards, constantly during the year, supplement these numbers considerably. The annual marketings from these 15 counties for the last three years have been 1922, 418,000 head; 1923, 440,000 head; 1924, 385,000 head.

It's the Rake with Curved Teeth

The John Deere-Dain Left-Hand Side-Delivery Rake is the only tool needed for air-curing hay according to the John Deere-Dain System (Nature's way). The curved teeth handle the hay gently, coil it in loose windrows and lay it on clean stubble, with the butts outside. The foliage, which contains 60 per cent of the nutrients, is inside, protected from the sun's rays. The color and feeding value are preserved, resulting in an excellent quality of hay that brings the high prices on the market.

JOHN DEERE-DAIN SYSTEM RAKE
Has Curved Teeth

The inclined frame is highest at the point where the volume of hay is largest, giving the rake almost unlimited capacity.

Every adjustment is made from the seat. One lever raises teeth; another adjusts the angle of the teeth. No clutch.

Wheel can be set in on axle for turning windrows half over in case of rain.

While many hay-growers are sacrificing big profits each year through improper curing and handling of their hay, others are profiting by using the John Deere-Dain Way of Air-Curing.

Sold by John Deere dealers. Write for literature. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Booklet RH-411.

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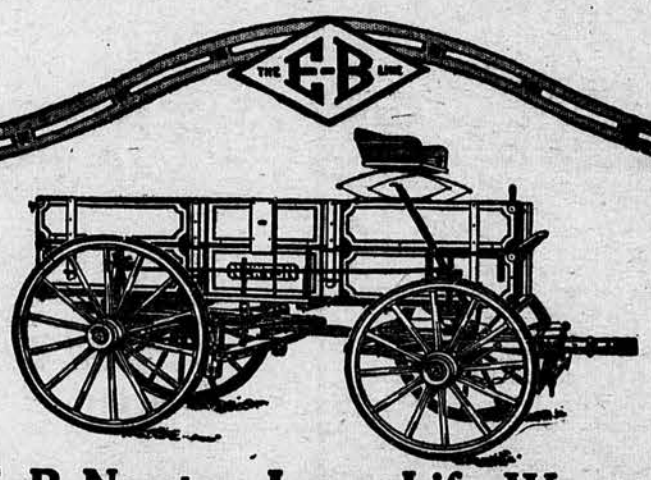

E-B Newton Long-Life Wagons

Many letters from owners tell of E-B Newton Wagons bought 20 years ago that are in good shape and still in service.

In an E-B Newton Wagon you get the very best workmanship and material—selected oak and hickory heavily ironed and braced, with every known improvement. They are light, easy running and famous for many years of hard service.

Wheels track accurately on plumb spokes; rims are centered on hubs; the load is carried on all spokes. Wheels, gears, axles, skeins and box are all built unusually strong to give sturdy service. That is why E-B Newton Wagons "talk under the load" and have such a widespread reputation for quality. Be sure your next wagon is an E-B Newton.

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Without obligating me, send your free booklet telling why E-B Newton Wagons are better.
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Kansas Seed Corn Best

Kansas seed corn grown in the locality in which it is to be planted is best. Every spring farmers go in search of a wonder variety that will solve their yield problems. The seed they buy may be a great producer in the territory from which it came, but it may not be adapted to conditions in their localities.

After long years of experimenting certain varieties have been developed for different soil and climatic conditions in the state. These are known. H. R. Sumner, Kansas State Agricultural College, mentions the few that have proved best for the different sections:

Pride of Saline is one adapted variety which heads the list in most sections of Kansas. Other well adapted varieties are Freed's White Dent, Midland Yellow Dent, Commercial White and Reid's Yellow Dent.

Pride of Saline has won the reputation of being a good yielder in poor corn years, and a high producer when conditions are favorable. It is adapted to all sections of Kansas except the extreme western and northwestern parts. In Southeastern Kansas Midland Yellow Dent and Commercial White have a definite place on the more fertile and bottom soils. From the Kaw River Valley northward, lying east of Manhattan, Shawnee White probably is a superior variety on rich bottom land. The fact remains, however, that Pride of Saline is the variety which can be recommended for most general distribution.

A large number of corn variety tests conducted by the agricultural college in nearly all sections of Kansas definitely proves the superiority of Pride of Saline. In these experiments it has consistently yielded from 3 to 5 bushels more than the commonly grown corn varieties. This hardy white dent variety was developed by C. H. Kellogg of Russell county from a locally grown white variety of unknown origin. In 1904 the Fort Hays Experiment Station obtained some seed from Mr. Kellogg to compare with others grown commonly.

Pride of Saline is a medium sized leafy variety which matures in 115 to 120 days. It has not been selected for any particular type of plant or ear, and probably for that reason it cannot be considered a show corn.

Hindenburg's Candidacy

Germany's monarchists, militarists and industrialists in their desperation following decisive defeat in the election of March 28 have chosen a popular candidate, in General Hindenburg, whose conduct since the war has commended him, in contrast to Ludendorff and other irreconcilables. His age and his comparative inactivity in politics hardly single him out as a likely candidate, and it is the general personal regard for him that the reactionary parties look to in drafting him for this election.

There is nothing in the March vote, however, to suggest much hope for the monarchist faction. Standing alone it would evidently be in the also-ran class. The leading candidate in the March polls, Jarres, while consolidating the reactionary elements, is himself committed to the republic. And all the conservative candidates together pooled but 11,600,000 votes. Against them Braun, the Socialist candidate, and Marx, Center party, alone rolled up 11,670,000. But besides these candidates were Hellpach, the Democrat, with 1½ million and Thaelmann, Communist, with 1,870,000.

The new line-up is headed by Marx for the liberal or Democratic-Republican parties and Hindenburg for the conservatives. In this situation the Communists could, if without a ticket of their own, by swinging to Hindenburg, make him a formidable contender, or even give him the election. In a sense Communists and monarchists have the same fascist psychology. They are for strong-arm rule, and German Communists might favor Hindenburg to defeat the republic. The trend of Communists will be watched as significant between now and the election, but if it appears to be toward the Hindenburg bloc there will logically be a strong drift of other elements to Marx. The Communists have a ticket and are the only party with the same candidate as in March. If they support it there is nothing in the March vote to indicate much hope for the candidacy of Hindenburg.

In fact there is every indication that the extremists in Germany are done for and the republic, the Dawes settlement and an era of peace appeal to the German people. These are the things Dr. Marx, the middle-of-the-road candidate, stands for. He has been tried in public office, as Hindenburg never has been, and is described as a man of something the same simplicity and directness of character as the late President Ebert, with abilities of a higher order and a wider experience.

From Station KSAC

Monday, April 20

A. M.
9:00—Opening Exercises for Rural Schools
Noon-day Program
P. M.
12:35—Reading
Weather Report
Cattle Lice.....J. W. Lumb
Question Box
Helps for Sheep Clubs.....M. H. Coe
"College of the Air"
P. M.
7:20—Request Songs.....Ethyl Robinson
7:30—Present Types of Sheep Farming in Different Counties.....H. E. Reed
7:40—Request Songs.....Ethyl Robinson
7:50 Marketing Dairy Products in Kansas .....N. E. Olson

Tuesday, April 21

A. M.
9:00—Opening Exercises for Rural Schools
Noon-day Program
P. M.
12:35—Reading
Weather Report
Chick Troubles.....J. H. McAdams
Question Box
Organization of the Terminal Livestock Market .....E. A. Stokdyk
"College of the Air"
P. M.
7:20—Radio College Quartette
7:30—Alfalfa Hay for Dairy Cows.....J. B. Fitch
7:40—Radio College Quartette
7:50—Converting Other Buildings into Poultry Houses .....D. J. Taylor

Wednesday, April 22

A. M.
9:00—Opening Exercises for Rural Schools
Noon-day Program
P. M.
12:35—Reading
Weather Report
Timely Suggestions for the Dairymen .....J. W. Linn
Question Box
Lanscape Suggestions for April....Ray Wick
"College of the Air"
P. M.
7:20—Instrumental Trio
7:30—Higher Types of Pavement.....C. H. Scholer
7:40—Instrumental Trio
7:50—Belt Operation for the Farm Tractor .....W. H. Sanders

Thursday, April 23

Noon-day Program
P. M.
12:35—Reading
Weather Report
Developing a System in Farming..W. E. Grimes
Question Box
Grain Ration for Pigs on Pasture .....C. G. Elling
"College of the Air"
P. M.
7:20—Music.....L. R. Putnam
7:30—Bric-a-Brac; Its Use and Abuse .....Louise Everhardy
7:40—Music.....L. R. Putnam
7:50—Rules For the Eating Game....Martha Kramer

Friday, April 24

Noon-day Program
P. M.
12:35—Reading
Weather Report
Spray Dates and Materials....L. E. Williams
Question Box
Preventing Erosion.....E. B. Wells
"College of the Air"
P. M.
7:20—Radio College Quartette
7:30—Legume Bacteria.....P. L. Gainey
7:40—Radio College Quartette
7:50—Parasites and the Public Health...J. E. Ackert

Saturday, April 25

P. M.
12:35—Radio Fans' Question Box

Prize Winning Cook Book

Most cook books are more or less extravagant. Here is one that is different. It only calls for such ingredients as nearly every housewife has on her shelf. Each recipe is a prize winner. Contains recipes for making bread, biscuits, home-made yeast, 36 salads, 32 fruit and egg desserts, 73 loaf and layer cakes and 69 recipes for pies. In addition recipes for puddings, cookies, wafers, and many hints on canning and preserving. We have arranged to give away several hundred of these Wonderful Country Cook Books. We have one for you. Just send a postal saying, "Please tell me how to get the Country Cook Book." Address Capper's Farmer, Dept. C. B., Topeka, Kan.

Licensing Radio Fans

Radio fans in the United States are far better off than they are in Germany, for about 13 million gold marks, which equals approximately 3 million dollars in our money, is paid the German postoffice department every year for radio licenses.

There are now nearly 600,000 radio subscribers in Germany, and every one is taxed about 50 cents a month. To install a radio without first securing a license from the German government is punishable by a substantial fine.

One should pity the blind, but it is hard to do if the rascal is an umpire.

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Offers You a Wonderful Policy

He offers you an accident insurance policy that costs you but 2½c a day, which pays you a liberal income if you are accidentally injured.

You need it. The chances are one in nine you will be injured this year, with loss of time and money.

This policy costs so little and gives so much, it is tempting fate to be without it. Ask your local agent or mail the coupon for full details.

Woodmen Accident Company of Lincoln, Nebr.

PROTECTION SINCE 1890

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Please send me details of your accident policies.
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TOWN_____ STATE_____ RT._____

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FRONT DOOR LOCKS—Solid bronze, a $5.75 value. **King's Bargain Price $3.74. Parcel Post.** Other locks at 40% discount. All guaranteed.
FRONT DOORS—3690. White pine or fir glazed; worth up to $10 each. **King's Bargain Price, $5.00 each,** crated, f.o.b. Kansas City. Give exact size of door when ordering.
SCREEN WIRE—Copper bronze. Regular price, 8½c. **King's Bargain Price, 4½c** per square foot.
BARN TRACK—Richard Wilcox, storm proof. **King's Bargain Price, 12½c per foot** —a saving of 50 per cent. HANGERS—**King's Bargain Price, $2.25 per set.**

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King Lumber Company, 1735 Troost, Kansas City, Mo.
References: Any Bank in Kansas City.

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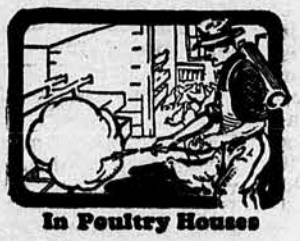
Lice, Mites and Disease Germs Can't Stand It

In Stables


In Poultry Houses

In Hog Pens

Insures More Milk

Carbola is live stock insurance against tuberculosis, foot-and-mouth and other destructive diseases. The thorough sanitation you get with Carbola will *increase the vitality of your animals,* give you more milk and lower the bacteria.

More Poultry Profits

Apply Carbola to the walls, ceilings, roosts and dropping boards of your poultry houses. Dust the dry powder right on the fowls. Result—more light, thorough sanitation, healthy fowls, more eggs—and *no lice or mites.*

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Just mix Carbola with water and you have a liquid disinfectant that *dries pure white.* It will not flake or peel off. And it is economical—one pound covers about 100 square feet. Your dealer has Carbola or can get it. If not, order direct.

5 lbs. 75c and 10c postage
10 lbs. $1.25 and 15c postage
20 lbs. $2.50 delivered
50 lbs. $5.00 delivered
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Add 25% for Texas, Rocky Mountain States and Points West.

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The Disinfecting White Paint

May Will Bring Music Week

RURAL communities and small towns are expected to form one of the strongest links in the chain of National Music Week which is to be observed again thruout the country on May 3 to 9. Churches, schools, musical societies, women's clubs, boys' and girls' clubs and farm groups of all kinds—organizations directly concerned with music, and those not directly concerned but understanding its importance—are to contribute. Each in its own way will add to the joint effort to impress upon the public what music can do as a comfort, a stimulus, a nerve-steadying force and a companion to man in his work and play, in his home and in the social unit.

Practical suggestions for all such groups are found in the folder "National Music Week in the Rural Community or Small City" to be obtained without charge from the National Music Week Committee, 45 West 45th Street, New York City. From the same source may be obtained "National Music Week Suggestions for Churches" and "Special Activities for Schools."

Gardening Claims Our Attention Just Now

By Mrs. Dora L. Thompson

THE gentle rain of April was needed to start our early gardens. Most gardens were planted but the ground was generally too dry to sprout the seeds. Some who failed to find all of their onions at pulling time last fall have had unusually early green onions from them.

A bed of rhubarb that shows unusual growth has a bottomless pail or keg over each hill. This is an excellent "forcing" scheme. The keg holds the heat and moisture and the plant grows in an effort to reach the light.

Custom Hatching

An unusual number of flock owners have sent eggs to hatcheries to be hatched. The charge, as a rule, is 4 cents an egg. This, many prefer to pay rather than bother with an incubator. Several farm women who are having eggs hatched in this manner set a few hens at the same time and have them ready to mother the brood. So long as eggs and feed are both high in price, fewer chicks will be hatched than usual.

How Disease is Carried

A Kansas reader writes that her neighbors have lost many chickens from disease. These they leave lying around for dogs to carry to nearby farms. As a result her flock has become afflicted with the same disease. She asks if there is not a law to prevent such neglect. We asked Tom McNeal for information and he replied as follows:

"I think perhaps Section 1209 of Chapter 21 might be broad enough to cover the case of which you speak. This section of the statutes reads as follows: 'Any person or persons who shall put any dead animals, carcasses of such animals or domestic fowl or any part thereof into any well, spring, brook, branch, river, creek, pond, road, street, alley, lane, lot, field, meadow or common, or if the owner or owners thereof shall knowingly permit the same to remain in any of the aforesaid places to the injury of the health or to the annoyance or damage to the citizens of this state or any of them, every person so offending shall upon conviction thereof be fined in a sum not exceeding $100; and every 24 hours the owner shall permit the same to remain thereafter shall be deemed an additional offense." This is a law that should be enforced.

"Keep Your Chin Up!"

YEARS ago I determined I was not going to be a round-shouldered old lady—barring accident or sickness which of course might fall to the lot of any one of us. I've lived on a farm all of my life and have helped out on every job from driving a two-way plow to running a grain binder, raising poultry and helping with the milking and chores besides caring for my family, so I have had a good opportunity to become round shouldered. But now at 42, I still "hold my chin high."

You who did the Indian club "stunts" in the early nineties, or used dumb bells, should try them now, or stoop and touch the floor without bending the knees occasionally. It will surprise one oftentimes how old and stiff she is becoming. You may think you get exercise enough now, but you will find muscles in your "daily dozen" that you had forgotten you possessed.

Just two don'ts will keep you straight. Don't hump forward when carrying a heavy pail or other load. Your spine can hold up more when straight than curved, and if you can't straighten with a load, don't carry it. Then, don't let your head go faster than your feet when hastening from one task to another. And keep your chin up!

Delta Co., Colorado. Mrs. J. S. G.

My Holders are Handy

I HAD the habit of lifting hot pans and the like from the stove with the corner of my apron or a dish towel until I fastened a long cord on a holder and pinned it to the waist-band of my apron with a safety pin. Now my holder always is handy and I use it to the conservation of my aprons and dish towels.

Mrs. Wiley Howell.

A Reader Recommends This

WALL paper in the farm home, altho in good condition, becomes smoked and dingy thru the winter. For this reason, farmers often repaper every spring. We don't do this any more since we have discovered a home cleaner that cleans and brightens the paper until it looks fresh and new. It has saved us a good many dollars and our neighbors have made use of it too.

This is the way we make the cleaner. Use 10 cents' worth of oil of sassafras, 10 cents' worth of ammonia and add to this a quart of cold water. Stir in enough flour to make a thick batter. Cook in a double boiler or set a pail in a kettle of boiling water, stirring often to prevent burning. Cover and stand aside until you have swept the walls. Cover the broom with a cloth as this will save dough and time.

Pinch off a generous handful of the dough. If it is a bit sticky lay on a paper and work in some dry flour. Use this piece until it is worn out. It can be swept up as easily as sawdust and won't injure the rug. Go over the walls in long, even strokes. If not satisfied with the first job repeat with fresh dough. It doesn't take long and you will be well pleased with the result.

Nance Co., Nebraska. Mrs. M. A. Cunningham.

April

OH, FOLD up the morning paper—
Who cares for the news of town?
But—what are the violets doing?
Has the jonquil made her gown
To wear thru the gay spring hours
So mindful of her looks?
Come, give me the news of the flowers,
The grass and the trees and the brooks.
—Louise Morgan Sill.

Bran Absorbs the Juice

THE rhubarb pie season is approaching. With such juicy fruit for the filling, it is not easy to keep the under crust from soaking. Line the pan with pastry and sprinkle a layer of bran over it, then add the fruit and sugar. Put on the top crust and bake, using a hot oven for 5 minutes, then a slower one for the remaining time of baking. The bran will absorb the surplus juice and keep the bottom crust in good condition. Berry pies and tarts may be treated in this same way. The bran will prevent the juice from boiling over and making a sticky oven.

A Touch of Blue and Gold

IF YOU haven't much room or much time to devote to a garden, and want a flower bed that will be bright and attractive, plant one like mine. It practically will take care of itself from year to year. As a background, I planted a row of red sunflowers. Then I planted a row of kochia, commonly known as cypress vine. Next is a row of dark blue cornflower in front of which is a row or two of golden coreopsis. A border about 12 inches wide of sweet alyssum is a very dainty and effective outline for the whole.

All of these flowers are self sowing so the bed will come up year after year. If you do not care for the coreopsis, use the California poppy. It is very bright and blooms profusely.

Mrs. O. A. Budd.

Bits of Home Philosophy

IF FINELY varnished surfaces are scratched, the damage may be remedied by rubbing lightly with alcohol to soften the varnish and obscure the crack. When the varnish hardens again, polish and the scratch never will show.

Plenty of rods and hangers in the clothes closet save space and prevent wrinkles.

An occasional well-placed mirror adds space and light to living room or hall.

Reflectors behind wall lamps and lights help in throwing light where it is most needed.

In the model kitchen, narrow shelves often are better for economizing space than wide ones. They also are easier to keep clean and in order. Low cupboards are preferable to very high ones as there is less temptation to use them as "catch-alls."

Sermons in Sentences

IT IS not work that kills men, it is worry. Work is healthful; you scarcely can put more upon a man than he can bear. Worry is rust upon the blade. It is not the revolution that destroys machinery, but the friction. Fear secretes acid; but love and trust are sweet juices.—Beecher.

Three maxims for success? I would suggest thinking, working and economizing.—E. B. Butler.

Amusements should be truly profitable and helpful, promoting good fellowship, physical development, love of clean life and knowledge of nature and man.—Robert E. Speer.

"Sow an act, reap a habit; sow a habit, reap a character; sow a character, reap a destiny."

Planting corn and expecting beans isn't half as foolish as sowing selfishness and expecting happiness.

Puddings From Left-Overs

WE LIKE pudding made from left-over cereals. This is my recipe for preparing it. Use 2 cups cooked cereal, 4 eggs, 1 cup sugar, ½ cup raisins, 4 cups rich milk, 1 teaspoon cinnamon or ½ teaspoon nutmeg and 1 teaspoon vanilla. Beat the cereal until smooth. Add eggs, sugar and flavoring and beat. Then stir in the milk and raisins and pour into a buttered baking dish. Bake until browned on top. This makes a large serving for eight persons. Mrs. Nate Williams.

Phillips Co., Colorado.

Our Favorite is Lemon Pie

By Nell B. Nichols

ARE you going to attend a pie social? If you are, I'm certain you'll like this recipe for fluffy lemon pie. It will make a dessert for your table, too, that won't have to be thrown away.

Beat 3 egg yolks until light and lemon-colored and gradually beat into them 1 cup sugar. Cook this over water until very thick. Cool. When cold add ¼ cup lemon juice and the grated rind of 1 lemon. Whip the egg whites (3) until very stiff and gradually fold in the lemon mixture. Pile in a previously baked pastry shell and set in a slow oven. Brown the filling neatly.

A Treatise on Matronly Fashions and Frills

By Hallie Hayden Jenkins

THE woman of matronly figure is indeed wise in choosing pattern No. 2044 for her early summer dress, be the material she uses linen, gingham or silk. Coat dresses are smart and they slenderize the woman who wears them. A pattern of this sort must, of course, be chosen large enough, for it must hang straight and not dip in and dip out as it encompasses the figure at bust, waist and hips. The sleeves I have sketched are the ones banded into a cuff. It breaks the monotony of the dress somewhat to have them cuffed, tho they may, if you choose, be left open and straight.

This dress is plain at the back and at the front. Narrow ties of self-material adjust it to the proper contour at either side. The long, lovely line of the collar adds inches to the wearer's height. It may be made either of the dress fabric or may be of another material, but I would not advise a striking contrast in color. The little vestee is a bit of bother to adjust, but it adds so much freshness to the appearance that it is well worth the trouble. Make it of pin-tucked organdie with a tiny, tiny frill of lace, or of white pique hemstitched in the color of the dress, or of a dainty georgette that just matches in tone the garment with which it is worn. These purely feminine frills add to womanly charm.

Pattern No. 2044 may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents. It comes in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.

Good Style for the Juniors

Both Mother and the Kiddies Will Be Delighted With These Clever Garments

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG

2237—One-Piece Dress for Wee Maids. Printed or plain material would be dainty made up in this way. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

2417—Suspender Dress for the Junior Girl. The Jumper dress pleases the junior as well as the adult this season. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2381—Cunning Frock for Small Girls. Where could one find a daintier frock than this for little sister's best dress? Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

2353—Suit for Small Chaps. The blouse may be made with or without the applied box plaits and separate front or side-closing trousers. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

2392—Simple Frock for Junior Girls. A printed silk, novelty cotton or pongee is suggested for this dainty style. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2379—For school or play no better style could be found than this graceful design. Sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

2352—Small Lads' Little Suit. Mother will find no difficulty with this little suit which comes in sizes 2, 4 to 6 years. It is a popular number for small boys.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size and number of patterns desired. Our spring and summer catalog is 15 cents, or 25 cents for a pattern and catalog.

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 housekeeping, home making, entertaining, cooking, sewing, beauty, and so on. Send a self addressed, stamped envelope to the Women's Service Corner, Kansas Farmer and a personal reply will be given.

The Old, Old Story

I am inclined to have large pores on my face, particularly on my nose. I've tried several remedies, but the pores continue to be as large as ever. Is there anything that you recommend for them?—Miss L. D.

First of all, cut down on sweets and greasy foods, and eat plenty of vegetables, especially fresh ones. Next, always wash your face carefully, and after soaping it, be sure to rinse it thoroly with cold water. If you have ice, rub the face with it, and then dry thoroly. Be careful to cleanse your face every night before retiring, and then be equally careful in selecting your creams and powders. A good astringent used faithfully, will help, also. There are a number of remedies prepared especially for enlarged pores, the names of which I will be glad to send on receipt of a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

"Hints for Dress Making"

TO THE woman who would like help with her spring sewing we recommend our booklet, "Hints for Dress Making." The beginner as well as the experienced sewer will find its suggestions helpful. A number of ways to finish the collar, how to give the tailored or finished touch, hints on making boys' and men's shirts, how to make fabric hats—these are only a few of the topics treated. "Hints for Dress Making" may be ordered from the Book Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents.

Young Daughter's Cover-all

HERE we have a cover-all apron that even the most fastidious little miss would be delighted to don to protect her frocks. The little lady sprinkling the posies is wearing a blue checked gingham dress which is appliqued onto a good quality of unbleached muslin. The same blue material is used in the binding. The apron,

stamped for the simple embroidery design and finished except for the applique may be obtained in our package No. 2171 in sizes 2 and 4 years. Floss for completing, the applique patch and an instruction sheet are included. We are asking but 65 cents for the package which may be ordered from the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Give size desired.

Healthy kiddies never tire of the happy Kellogg *flavor!* Oh, mother, it's good! They'll eat Kellogg's day after day.

Kellogg makes the farmers' corn into crisp, golden flakes that have never been equaled for marvelous flavor. The year's crop of a 485-acre farm is necessary every day to satisfy the demand. Served with milk or cream and your favorite fruit, each delicious, golden-toasted flake has a flavor-thrill for all. Try it for breakfast! For sale at all grocers. Served in leading hotels and restaurants.

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

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

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

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES INNER SEALED WAXTITE
W. K. Kellogg KELLOGG COMPANY

Best Periodicals at 30% to 50% off Regular Rates

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Prices Guaranteed only 30 days—Your Credit Extended if you Now Take any of the papers

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Topeka Daily Capital (Daily and Sunday) $6.00
Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze 1.00
Household Magazine ..... .25

All For Only—$6.25

"Our Best Bargain"
Club No. K-261

Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze ..... 18 mos.
Household Magazine ..... 18 mos.

All for Only—$1.50

"Our Home Club"
Club No. K-263

Pathfinder (Wkly) ..... One Year
Good Stories ..... One Year
Woman's World ..... One Year
Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze ..... One Year

All for Only—$1.75

"Our Fashion Club"
Club No. K-262

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

All for Only—$1.85

"Our Fiction Leader"
Club No. K-264

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

All for Only—$1.50

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KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE APR 16 1925 LIBRARY

Puzzles Every Boy and Girl Can Work

What is the difference between a spendthrift and a pillow? One is hard up; the other, soft down.

What tongue is it that frequently hurts and grieves you but does not speak a word? The tongue of your shoe.

What is that from which you may take away the whole and still have some left? The word wholesome.

What are the three fastest means of spreading news? Telegraph, telephone, tell a woman.

Who is the first little boy mentioned by a single word in the history of England? Chap. I.

What has no beginning and no end? A doughnut.

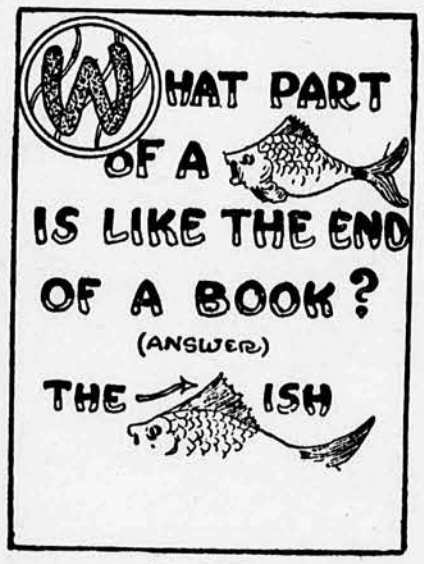
What is the best thing out for real comfort? An aching tooth.

What is it that runs and can't walk and has a tongue and can't talk? A wagon.

Spot and Blue are My Pets

I am 6 years old. I live 5½ miles from Elmdale. I have a little niece. Her name is Mae Sherffins. She is 6 years old also. We are both in the first grade. I have two little kittens. Their names are Spot and Blue.

Elmdale, Kan. Faye Sherffins.



Hot Lunches at School

I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade. My teacher's name is Mr. Williams. There are 19 in our school—10 girls and nine boys. For pets I have two cats. Their names are Pussy and Tom. I also have a dog named Collie. I have four brothers and two sisters. We have hot lunches at school. We walk ¼ mile to school.

Gladys Stambaugh.

Macksville, Kan.

Arleen and Her Pony

This is a picture of my pet pony. She is bay and white. Her name is Pet. She does some of the cutest things. In the picture she is eating bread out of my hand and Teddy, my pet dog, wants some of it. When we

turn Pet out in the pasture with the mules, if the old horses are not in the pasture, she will run the mules and race with them. Teddy gets jealous of Pet if we don't pet him when we are petting her. Our mules are brown and black. We have a little baby calf. It is red. Its mother is black. I have two old cats and two kittens. They are black and white and one of them is tiger color. I have quite a few pets, haven't I? One time I had a pig but sold it and made $5. In the winter I don't play with my pets much so I play with my dolls and study. In the winter we throw snowballs at school, in the fall we pay baseball and basket ball and in the spring we go daisy hunting. Arleen Sturgis.

Delavan, Kan.

Ruby Has Four Sisters

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I don't like to go to school very well. I like to read the letters in the Kansas Farmer. There are 21 children in our school and only one in my class. I have four sisters—Mildred 7 years old, Marjorie 5 years old, Dorothy 3 years old and Velma 2 years old. Two of my sisters go to school. We walk ¾-mile to school. For pets I have a calf named Pansy, a cat and a dog named Tippy. We milk three cows. Their names are Roany, Maude and Julia. We live 3½ miles from town. I would like to have some of the girls and boys write to me.

Caldwell, Kan. Ruby Whitesell.

Likes Farm Life

I am visiting at my grandpa's. They live on a farm. I sure would like to live on a farm. I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. I live 10 blocks from school. I have two brothers but no sisters. I am the oldest child. My brothers' names are Billy Mack and Rex. Billy Mack is 6 years old and Rex is 9 years old.

Attica, Kan. Avarine Cozad.

Word Square Puzzle

1. — — — —
2. — — — —
3. — — — —
4. — — — —

1. The best place on earth. 2. A sign. 3. To repair. 4. The extreme points.

The problem is to fill the above rows of dashes with 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. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 correctly filled out squares. Address Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Maysel Enjoys Her Pets

I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade. I have dark hair and blue eyes. I have three sisters older than I am. One sister is in grade school, one is married and the other goes to high school. I live on the farm and go 1½ miles to school. We ride our pony. His name is Chigger. I have three dogs and three cats. My big Collie dog's name is General. I am very fond of all my pets. We have lots of chickens, cows and horses. I help do the chores in nice weather.

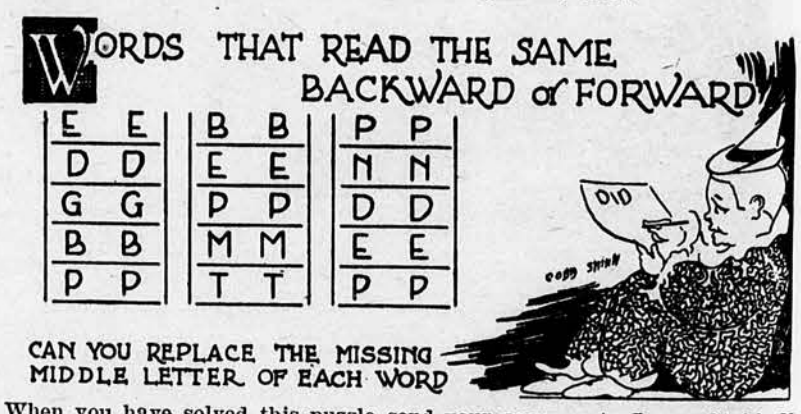
Hopewell, Kan. Maysel Hilliard.

Can You Draw With Figures

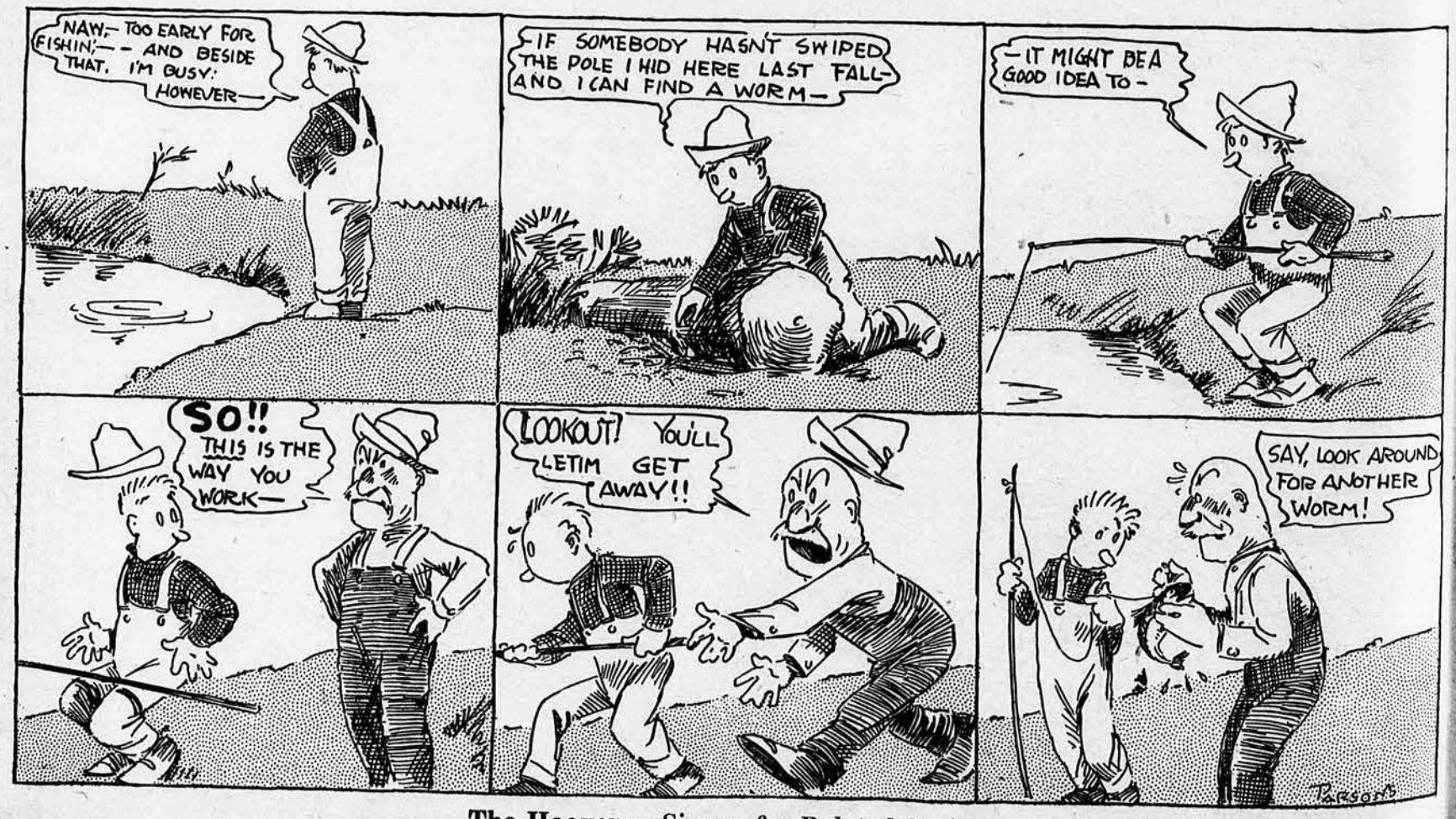
Collie and Midge Are Pets

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. There are 11 in our school and one in my class. I have a large dog named Collie and a black pony named Midge. Gordon Harman.

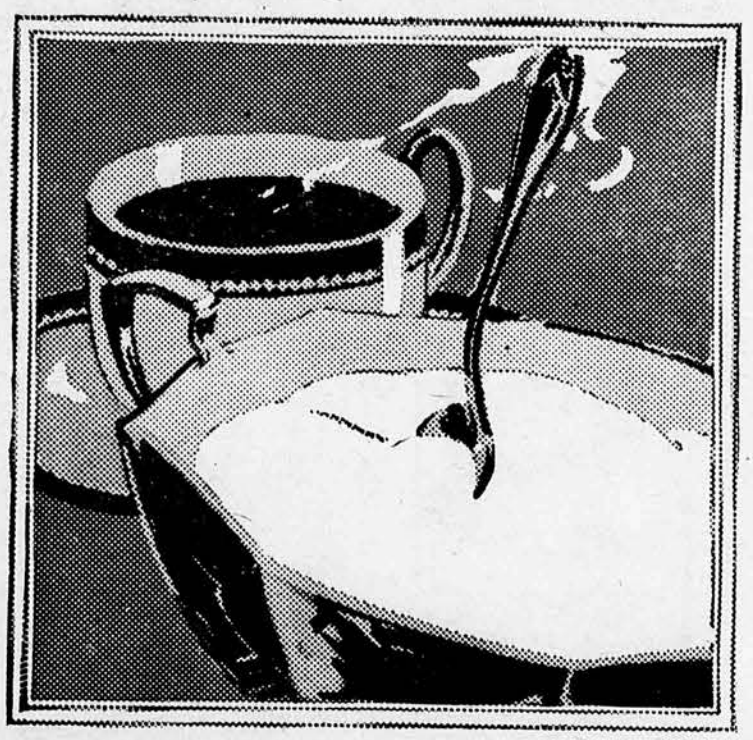
Tonganoxie, Kan.



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



The Hoovers—Signs of a Belated Spring



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That's Poor Legislation

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

One of the pieces of health work in Kansas in which Doctor Crumbine took greatest pride was his plan for county health units. He secured an appropriation of $10,000 from the 1919 legislature, and thru the interest of the Rockefeller International Health Board in rural health was able to get them to match it. So for five years Kansas had $20,000 a year to spend in promoting the health of its rural population, and it was well spent.

No one seems to know just why the last legislature cut this item from the state board of health budget. It was recommended by the state auditor and approved by the ways and means committees of both houses. But some economical senator managed to kill it, and thereby destroy a very fine piece of work that was costing the state only half of the actual cash expenditure, was all spent in the state, and was doing infinite good.

I hope that the commissioners of Lyon, McPherson, Geary, Marion and Ottawa counties, who are hit the hardest by this piece of false economy, will manage to keep their county health units going in some way. The mischief that can be done by a single senator or representative who runs amuck is frightful. I, for one, am ready to pay more attention to the suggestions of my friend Tom McNeal on "how to provide a sane legislature."

Better Remove the Mole

I have a big mole which appeared about 20 years ago and never bothered me until recently. It festered some, and I cleaned it with a disinfectant. Is any further treatment necessary? Would it be advisable to have it removed? R. B.

It should be removed at once. Every mole has in it the potentialities of a cancer. A mole that is creating no disturbance may be ignored safely, but the minute it begins to make trouble it must be removed. This is especially true in persons of middle age or older.

See a Doctor Soon

Please tell me the symptoms of high blood pressure. Can it be cured? I am 55 years old, and get dizzy spells. At times I have a pain back of my left ear, and certain things I eat form gas in my stomach. Does this indicate I am suffering from high blood pressure? F. B. S.

High blood pressure has many symptoms. Among them are headaches, dizziness, poor sleep, disturbances of vision, and a feeling of tension often called "nervousness." The only way to find out about it is to have a doctor make a test. If he decides you have high blood pressure ask him to find the cause and remove it.

Build Up the Body

Please tell me a remedy for pimples. They come on the chin mostly. I can squeeze them after they get yellow, then after a day or two they become a reddish color and swell. I am a girl 18 years old. B. S.

Such pimples are called "acne." This is a very common skin disease of young people from 17 to 25. It usually is not serious. There are two or three things that will help you greatly. (1) Wash the face once daily, using a good soap and hot water and being particular to wash away all natural oil and grime. At other times wash in plain water. (2) Avoid greasy foods, sweet stuffs and anything indigestible. Eat plenty of fresh fruit and green vegetables. (3) Drink freely of cold water every day, and encourage a regular daily bowel habit.

A Rest is Needed

G. R. M.—No doctor could tell what produced your condition unless you explained. It might be due to a displacement caused by heavy lifting. I think you can get well without any operation. A good rest or a long visit away from home among friends would do you a lot of good. Don't worry.

Paid a Million Dollars

P. J. Quinlan, manager of the Wichita branch of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, recently boarded a train for Chicago, portfolio in hand, to meet the officials of one of the largest corporations in America. The portfolio contained proof that the farmers of Kansas are honest and prosperous.

In the lean agricultural years Kansas farmers became somewhat involved in debt. They needed credit, especially in the year before the crops of 1924 began to move. Mr. Quinlan knew this—but there was a rule that the Standard of Indiana does only a cash business. He fought for a suspension of this order, and won. Credit to the amount of $1,100,000 was extended. These accounts are now practically all wiped from the books. Collection was easy.

"The fact that most of the officials came from farms helped greatly in getting them to agree to extend credit," says Quinlan. "They realized the seriousness of the problem confronting the wheat grower, and past experience has proved that the Kansas farmer is a square shooting man. So, without any beating of tom-toms, this company, whose products are sold for cash, as is the case with the farmer, deviated from its usual marketing policy and extended long time credit on the sale of its products to the farmer."

The Negro Metropolis

If Chicago is the sixth German city in the world, Harlem, in the heart of Greater New York, is the first negro city. An article in the Survey Graphic describes it as a square mile of New York City, just north of Central Park, in which "live more negroes than have ever been gathered together in the history of the world." Harlem is a colored city larger than Dallas or Memphis. Beginning at 125th street on Seventh Avenue "the population suddenly darkens, and thru 25 solid blocks the passersby, the shoppers, those sitting in restaurants, coming out of theaters, standing in doorways and looking out of windows are all negroes," tho the character of the streets and buildings has not changed. These colored residents own 60 million dollars' worth of property in Harlem. After these 25 blocks the population as suddenly becomes white again.

The singular thing is that it is all new and recent. Five years before the World War barely half a dozen colored persons owned real estate in all New York. Now the whole negro world knows of the negro city of Harlem, even to Africa.

The Survey Graphic issue is devoted to the subject of the colored race in America. The negro, it is said, is thru with all social panaceas and nostrums as a solution of his "problem"—emancipation, education, money, or any other. "He still believes in them, but not in blind trust that they alone will solve his problem. The creed of the present generation is the belief in race co-operation. This deep feeling of race is at present the mainspring of negro life." To make the best of their opportunities they believe in getting together, combining their resources and so helping one another. In Harlem there is a steady demand for colored labor from colored employers.

Foland Prefers the Farm

From the Almena Plaindealer:

A year ago Floyd Foland and family turned their backs on the bright lights of the city and moved to a farm north of town. Floyd was convinced after a thoro trial that life in town is not what it is cracked up to be. The uncertainty of steady employment at a satisfactory wage, coupled with the high cost of living in town where everything, including milk and eggs, must be purchased, is enough to discourage the stoutest heart. So Floyd decided to join the "back to the farm" movement. When he started for the farm he had to buy everything, horses, machinery, a cow and some hens, and went in debt for all this equipment.

Not long ago he finished husking his corn crop, which yielded 1,600 bushels. And corn has been worth around a dollar a bushel or better, at which price he sold a portion of his crop. He is now out of debt, has 10 head of cows and over 200 chickens. These will make a living for the family whether it rains or snows. Floyd says his wife is entitled to no small credit for her part in making this excellent showing. She helped gather the corn and no doubt raised the chickens. A good helpmate on the farm is necessary for the best success. The Plaindealer rejoices with its readers when they are successful, and congratulates Mr. and Mrs. Foland on their good fortune.

An American author now in London has told a newspaper representative that he never plays golf. We have met a number of golfers who don't seem to have the courage to be quite so frank about it.

No Joque

Congressman Guy Hardy of Colorado has a faded old clipping in his possession about the difficulties of a pioneer newspaper out in his country, which reads: "We begin the publication ov the Roccay Mountain Cyclone with some phew diphphiculties in the way. The type phounder phrom whom we bought our outphit phor this printing ophphice phaled to supply us with any ephs or cays, and it will be phour or phive weex bephore we can get any. The mistaque was not phound out till a day or two ago. We have ordered the missing letters, and will have to get along without them till they come. We don't lique the loox ov this variety ov spelling any better than our readers, but mistax will happen in the best regulated phamilies, and iph the ph's and c's and x's and q's hold out we shall ceep (sound the c hard) the Cyclone whirling aphter a phasion till the sorts arrive. It is no joque to us—it's a serious aphair."

All Set

The prisoner was not professionally represented. Before proceeding with the case, the judge said:

"This is a very serious offense you are charged with. If you are convicted it means a long term of imprisonment. Have you no counsel to look after your defense?"

The prisoner in the most confidential manner leaned toward the judge and replied:

"No, your honor, I have no counsel; but I have some very good friends on the jury."

Precisely

Aunt—"Can you explain wireless telegraphy to me, Arthur?"

Arthur—"Well, if you had a very long dog, reaching from Chicago to Kansas City and you trod on its tail in Chicago, it would bark in Kansas City. That's telegraphy; and wireless is precisely the same only without the dog."

A Real Industry

Davis—"How's the fishing in this lake?"

Kober—"The best possible. I never saw anyone anywhere else in the world do as much fishing as they do here, in proportion to the fish they catch."

Breaking it Easy

Maid—"I hope, ma'am, that you're not superstitious?"

Mistress—"Not a bit, Mary. Why?"

Maid (with a sigh of relief)—"Because I've broken the large mirror in the hall."

The Last Straw

She—"Is my hat on straight, Henry?"

Henry—"Quite straight, my dear. Now do hurry—we're late already."

She—"Well, I shall have to go back then—this isn't the sort of hat that is worn straight!"

Appreciation There, Maybe?

Artist Schram—"I have decided to present my latest work to some charitable institution. Which do you suggest?"

Friend Rolle—"The Asylum for the Blind."

Force of Habit?

Gladys—"He's so romantic. Whenever he speaks to me he always says: 'Fair Lady.'"

Edward—"Oh, that's a force of habit. He used to be a street car conductor."

Usually Flowers

"Say George," said the young business man to his friend, "where do you buy your typewriter ribbons?"

"I don't," replied the other, without thinking; "I usually buy her flowers."

No Chance

Old John, custodian of the bathhouses at a famous resort, was in the habit of entering Miss Augusta's compartment before she had completely reclothed herself.

One morning she said to him: "John, you ought to knock before you come in. Some day you might come in while I was undressed."

To which honest old John replied: "Lor' bless you, miss! no danger of that. I allus peeks thru the knot-hole afore I comes in."

Just as He Thought

The story is told of an engraver in the Bureau of Engraving at Washington who went to New York shortly after the new $20 yellow back notes were issued. He tried to pay his bill with one of the new notes, but the clerk said it was worthless.

"Why," said the engraver, "of course it's good. I made it myself last week."

"That's what I thought," said the clerk as he rang for the house detective.

Dry Cleaned Only?

A colored Baptist was exhorting. "Now, breddern and sisters, come up to de altar and have yo' sins washed away."

All came up but one man. "Why Brudder Jones, don't yo' want yo' sins washed away?"

"I done had my sins washed away."

"Yo' has? Where yo' had yo' sins washed away?"

"Ober at de Methodist church."

"Ah, Brudder Jones, yo' ain't been washed; yo' jes' been dry cleaned."

No Chance

"Did my wife speak at the meeting yesterday?"

"I don't know your wife, but there was a tall, thin lady who rose and said she could not find words to express her feelings."

"That wasn't my wife!"

Turned Loose by Mistake

The music publishers speak of their latest "releases." Some of 'em sound that way!

Call for Heroes

A bootlegger suggests that Americans should boost home trade by buying moonshine instead of imported liquor. Here is a good chance to die for your country.

Ready to Help

Worried Hubby—"Business is still pretty bad, dear. If you could economize a little in dresses—wear something plainer—"

Wifey—"Certainly, darling. I'll order some plainer dresses the first thing in the morning!"

Automatic Music

A mysterious moaning noise recently alarmed the residents of a London hotel at night. It is presumed that an American visitor had carelessly left his saxophone in a draft.

Too Much Memory

Johnny—"Why did you quit working for that memory expert?"

Willie (a baseball fan)—"Cause he remembered that all my grandmothers died last year."

Sliding Down the Icing

"Will you join our party in the jam preserves?" asked the first fly.

"No," said the second fly, "the lady of our house has baked a cake with icing on it. We're going in for winter sports."

Weeding Them Out

"That novelist says he took his characters from real life."

"He should be encouraged to keep on taking them," replied Mr. Growcher. "The fewer like them in real life, the better."

Yea, Just So

Prospective Employer—"But can you get up in the morning?"

Maid Applicant—"Can I? Why, in my last place, I used to be up and have all the beds made before anyone else was up."

Disqualified

Uncle Jack asked little Celia if she didn't want him to play with her.

"Oh, no," she said, "we're playing Indian, and you're no use, 'cause you're scalped already."

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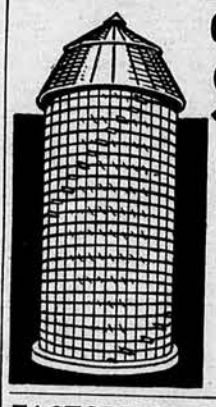

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Our Public School System

Looking over the faces and bodies of American troops landed in England in 1917, Rudyard Kipling remarked that they vindicated the employment of women teachers in American public schools. However that may be, the federal census of education shows a decided trend in that direction in recent years. Women teachers probably have always preponderated in our public schools, at least for 50 or 60 years, but the latest figures indicate, notwithstanding a great increase in salaries, that public school teaching tends to become a woman's profession. Kansas keeps in line with the common trend.

In 1880, the census reports, men and women teachers were nearly equal in number, the percentage of male being 42.8. There was a steady relative increase in women teachers, however, up to 1920, by which time the percentage of male teachers had fallen to but 14.1. The latest figures, for 1922, give the percentage as 16.3. In our public schools today women teachers outnumber men by more than five to one, where 40 years ago the numbers were nearly equal.

The increase in salaries has been steady during all this time, except that the World War brought about a special increase, owing to the violent hike in living costs. In 1880 the average teaching salary was but $195 a year. In 1910 it was $485, in 1920 it had advanced to $871 and in 1922 to $1,166. However, it is to be remembered that 40 years ago large cities were few, and also public school teaching was a casual and temporary occupation.

Kansas has kept step with these changes. The average teacher's salary in this state in 1900 was $517, and in 1922 was $1,045. This is true also of total expenses, increasing in this century for the country as a whole from 215 million dollars in round figures in 1900 to 1,588 millions in 1922, the expense of schools in Kansas increasing in the same time from 4 millions to 34 million dollars a year. At that, it is less than Kansas spends for tobacco and amusements.

If the cost of public education is a load to carry, then the Southern states should be prosperous. Kansas spends $73.47 a year for every child between 5 and 17 years old, Nebraska spends $87.72, Indiana $87.68 and Iowa $82.33. But South Carolina spends $16.32, Mississippi $15.84, Arkansas $15.18 and Georgia brings up the rear with $14.08. California tops the list with an expenditure on its public schools of $127.26 for every child in the state between the ages of 5 and 17. But in 1900 it spent only $19.61. Five states—California, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois—now spend annually upwards of 100 million dollars each for public school education.

The Stone Mountain Row

Asked to explain for the benefit of the readers of the Baltimore Sun the real cause of the quarrel over the Stone Mountain confederate monument, the editor of the Columbus, Ga., Enquirer-Sun is inclined to minimize its real significance. The difficulty arose it appears, because the head of the association, Hollins Randolph, became impressed with his own importance. His peculiar fitness for his position had its origin in the fact that he is a descendant of Thomas Jefferson, and "enjoys nothing more than evoking the wraiths of the past in order to obtain wreaths for the present."

The longer this Randolph person remained at the head of the association the more he became convinced that he was not only a great business man, but a very competent sculptor. Gutzon Borglum is not exactly a shrinking violet himself, and after raising a few hundred thousand dollars for the great enterprise was not in a state of mind to take any slack from anybody, even from one claiming descent from Thomas Jefferson. The clash of temperaments looked serious for a time, but the folks say in Atlanta that the trouble will eventually be composed.

Edythe's on the Farm

Jessie Stratford writes it the other way around in the Eldorado Times: "I don't want my daughter to go to a city—too many temptations," said a woman yesterday.

One spring morning, a long time ago, an Eldorado mother stood at the desk of the editor of the Daily Sunflower Republican. "I understand you want another reporter," she said, "and I'd like you to try out my girl. She's thru high school and wants to go to Wichita or Kansas City, but there are too many temptations in the cities."

The editor was a kindly man and soon Edythe was flying about filling note books with items. She lasted four weeks. One day, without notice, she joined the Salvation Army, which would have been fine had she been sincere. In a few days she shed her uniform and was back at her desk. Came a circus—all a-glitter—for afternoon and evening performance. The next morning Edythe did not appear at the office. At noon, a telephone explanation from a frantic father. They had thought Edythe was spending the night with a girl friend—a wire had just come. Edythe had gone with the circus as a bareback rider, and had married the ballyhoo man; her mother was prostrated.

A year flew by—as years do in newspaper offices, and one day the society editor opened an envelope from which dropped a pink-bordered birth announcement and a note from the almost-forgotten Edythe. "When I eloped," she wrote, "I was sure my future would be all bright lights and romance. It turned out that my husband—my handsome ballyhoo man—was a farmer's son. We've lived on a farm 10 months and I've learned not to put all the bits of glass and china I break into the garbage can—hard on the pigs. We are still truly in love, and tremendously happy, but if a girl of mine ever longs for thrills, I'll send her to the city—too many temptations in a small town."

Why Hog Breeders Smile

Reports sent to the National Swine Growers' Association indicate that purebred swine are bringing $10 to $20 more a head than they did this time last year. The information was gathered by the association from its own and other correspondents. Prices will be even better a few months hence, or a lot of hog wranglers will miss their guess.

Crawford to Washington

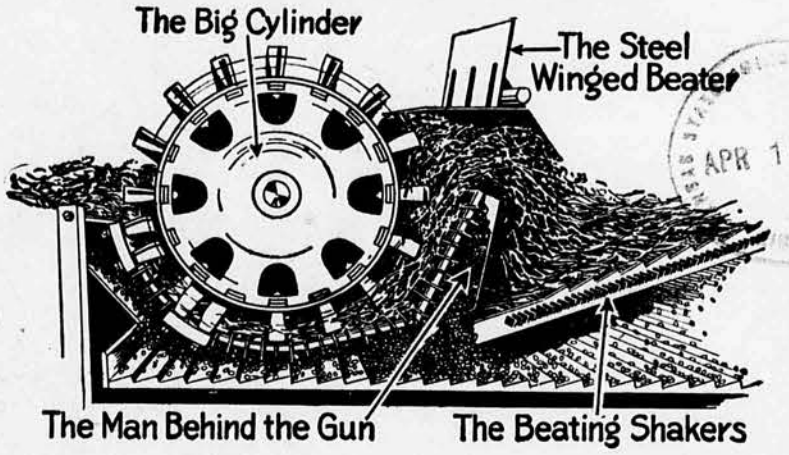
Nelson A. Crawford, professor of industrial journalism in the Kansas State Agricultural College, has been appointed by Secretary Jardine to be Director of Information for the United States Department of Agriculture. He will take up his duties May 1.

Now that they have invented a way to make people tell the truth by injecting a serum into them, the anti-vaccination movement ought to get several million recruits.

At the Start of the Corn Crop

Because it SAVES *All the* GRAIN—

The Four Threshermen



They Save All the Grain

The minute the head of the bundle comes from the feeder, the first thresherman, the *Big Cylinder*, tears into it. The big teeth of the cylinder and concave are set by hand, close enough to thresh every kernel out of the head, but not so close as to crack grain.

At the speed of a mile a minute, the *Big Cylinder* throws the flying straw and grain to the second thresherman, the *Man Behind the Gun*. The grain goes through its grate, is stopped by the check plate and sent to the grain pan.

More than 90 per cent of the grain is separated right there, and separated forever, in the Nichols & Shepard thresher.

The third thresherman, the *Steel Winged Beater*, then takes a whack at the straw, batting it down to the fourth thresherman, the *Beating Shakers*, that beat, beat, beat the straw, 'till the last kernel of grain is beaten out and *saved*.

Built as it moves

The Nichols & Shepard Separator is built up by experienced workmen as it moves along the assembly floor. This method enables us to offer a separator equipped with full Hyatt roller bearings and other special features at an exceedingly reasonable price.

Send the coupon for the book which tells how. It also tells of the Nichols & Shepard Tractors.—*A size for every farm need.*

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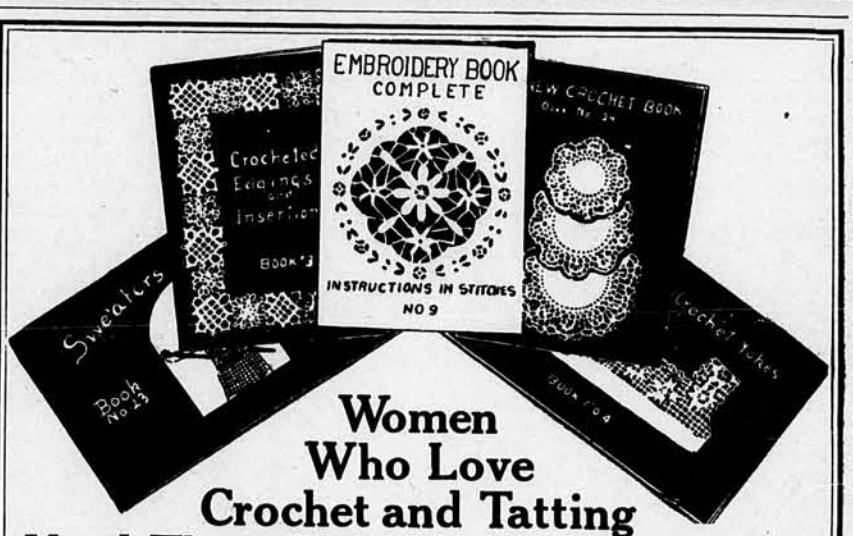

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CAPPER'S FARMER, Dept. 5B, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Department Store Farming

Persistent moderation—that's what farming needs. At least F. D. Farrell, the new president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, picked these words to express his remedy for a big proportion of farm troubles.

Now what did he mean? That doesn't sound like legislation, tariff, taxes or any other exterior remedy that has been suggested. It appears to be something the farmer can concoct at home and swallow without water.

Persistent moderation means merely that the farmer refuses to go hog wild about hogs, wheat, corn, grain sorghums, sheep, dairy cows and other things which are constantly luring his brothers away from a good balanced program of diversification.

He sizes up the situation about like the merchants on Kansas, Minnesota or Douglas Avenues. Nobody ever runs a rubber boot store, or a soap store, or a rug shop or a rolled oats retail establishment. If a restaurant served only ground wheat or ham or eggs or apple sauce it would make money if all the folks in its trade territory wanted ground wheat, ham, eggs or apple sauce, but it wouldn't meet expenses when or if folks ate something else.

Department stores handle a good many lines that don't pay. Sometimes they get loaded up on red neckties when folks want some other color, or maybe tubs and washboards aren't popular because washing machines do the work better. Maybe they make money on red calico this season and next on purple socks. They don't kick out standard lines which fail to make money occasionally. They don't jump from one thing to another. They decide how many departments they are going to have, and usually they will select several which folks will patronize. Sometimes they don't practice persistent moderation, but usually they do, else they wouldn't stay in business.

The well managed farm is like a department store. It handles a number of lines of goods. If it specializes in wheat there will come a time when the crop fails or when folks will get their wheat elsewhere. If it specializes in beef there will come a time when folks may prefer to eat pork. If it grows corn alone a time will come when it will be without revenue. And so it is with any single crop or project.

Frequently the farm will switch from hogs to sheep or to dairy cows or from Sweet potatoes to Irish potatoes or from cabbage to onions. More frequently a farmer influenced by high prices, even if they occur after he and his neighbors have sold, will plant too much corn. The next year he will go in heavily for wheat, or alfalfa or potatoes, or oats. He will sell all of his hogs when prices are low or corn is high. In a few months he will be rushing back into hogs again.

That isn't persistent moderation. What President Farrell meant was a farm with well proportioned acreages of wheat, corn, oats, barley, alfalfa, soybeans, grain sorghums, and pasture. Then some dairy cows, a few head of beef animals, some hogs, poultry and maybe a small flock of sheep to consume the feeds grown in the fields.

Maybe so much diversification is not necessary, but a man should have several projects, like the department store. And if he does have there will rarely be a time when he does not hit a good market on one or more of them. The man who practices persistent moderation is the one who had some corn and wheat to sell last year. He will have some hogs to sell this fall just as he had some to sell last fall. He may have been selling some lambs during these years of high prices, but he did not quit everything else for lambs, nor will he quit his poultry and milk cows if hog prices soar.

Persistent moderation means merely insurance. It is a safe plan.

Our Best Three Offers

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

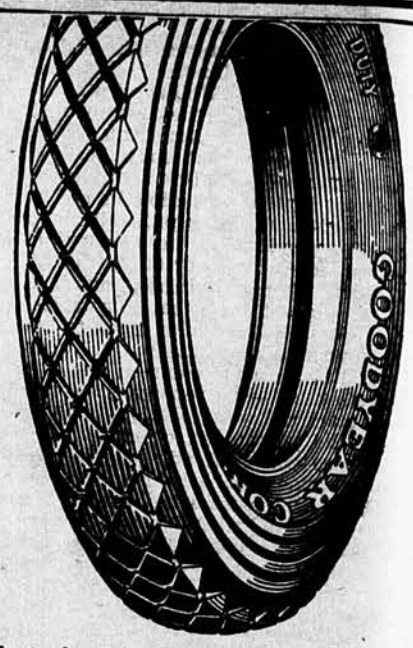
7,000 Bushels of Milo!

John Dimmitt of Ulysses has raised 7,000 bushels of milo each year for the last two seasons.

New York's first telephone girl, who began in 1878, is still on the job. Probably some fellow called a number, and she isn't going to quit till she gets it for him.

A new 16-inch coast-defense gun is said to throw a ton of metal 28 miles out to sea. How far would it throw a saxophone, and why not?

Sittin' on the World!



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Growing Pig Dessert

Soybeans top a pig's dinner off just right. They are to a porker just what ice cream or plum pudding is to a boy. But the pig and the boy will both begin and end on the dessert if that is permitted!

More soybeans will be planted in Kansas this year. Farmers are just beginning to appreciate them. In the past some disparaging remarks have been made about the quality of soybeans as a protein supplement for pigs. Experimenters decided that proteins of vegetable origin, including those housed in the lowly soybean, were not equal in gain production to those of animal origin such as would be found in tankage, meat meal, milk and the like.

So far as they went the experimenters did well, but the trouble has since been discovered to be not in the protein but in the mineral content of the seeds. "Put some mineral with the soybeans and they can be substituted for tankage," said J. S. Hughes, nutrition specialist for the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Now comes one C. M. Vestal, Purdue University, over in Indiana, and reports some further results he has obtained from feeding soybeans. He lists the discoveries about soybeans for pigs as follows:

1. Fattening hogs eat whole soybeans as readily as ground soybeans, and gain equally well on them.
2. It pays to feed a good mineral mixture when soybeans are used in hog rations.
3. Ten pounds wood ashes, 10 pounds of 16% acid phosphate (fertilizer) and 1 pound common salt is a good mineral mixture to use with soybeans for hogs.
4. The corn-soybean-mineral ration is most effective when fed to fattening hogs.
5. A convenient and practical way to feed the corn-soybean-mineral ration to fattening hogs is free choice in the self-feeder.
6. Soybeans and corn fed with mineral to fattening hogs are practically equal to tankage and corn in producing rapid and economical gains.
7. One bushel of soybeans and 5 to 10 pounds of mineral mixture fed with 6 bushels of corn in dry lots will produce 100 pounds of pork, while it requires 10 or more bushels of corn alone to make 100 pounds of pork.
8. It pays to feed a mineral mixture where soybeans are hogged down with corn.
9. Strong, healthy pigs are produced by sows fed on a corn-soybean-mineral ration.
10. Soybean oilmeal is superior to soybeans without the mineral mixture, but is not superior when the mineral mixture is used with both feeds.

He put 108-pound pigs on self-feeders and increased their weights to 233 pounds. Corn and soybean produced 1.57 pound gain daily on each pig. Corn and soybeans required for 100 pounds gain was 371 and 46 pounds respectively. At the same time corn and tankage fed hogs required 359 and 32 pounds of the two feeds respectively to make 100 pounds of gain, and they increased at the rate of 1.84 pound a head a day. The mineral mixture prescribed in the foregoing list added to the corn and soybean ration gave a daily gain a head of 1.89 pound.

This lot of pigs gained 100 pounds on 327 pounds of corn, 55 pounds of soybeans and 6 pounds of the mineral mixture. With corn at 84 cents, soybeans at $1.25 a bushel and mineral at 2 cents a pound this lot made gains at a feed cost of $6.18 a hundred, the lowest of any groups, including corn and soybean oilmeal, corn, soybean oilmeal and mineral; corn and tankage; and corn, tankage and mineral. Altho the pigs in this lot ate 55 pounds of soybeans in making a hundred pounds of gain, they cut their corn consumption 32 pounds below the corn and tankage group. They made 0.01 pound more daily gain a head than the corn, tankage and mineral group.

Mr. Vestal figures the soybeans with the mineral, on the basis of gains acquired, are worth $1.52 a bushel. Without the mineral they did not, at $1.12 a bushel, repay their soybean cost of $1.25 a bushel. Now if you feel that you can grow soybeans for $1.25 to $1.50 a bushel, hop to it. Your pigs if given a homemade mineral mixture such as he suggests will provide a market, and you will not have to buy tankage.

Soybeans can be grown alone or in corn. They likely will cut the corn yield somewhat, but you can grow more feed on an acre by this companion cropping than you can by growing corn alone. If they are planted alone they may be drilled with the corn planter at the rate of 20 pounds an acre, altho the amount will depend on the size of the seed, or they may be seeded with a grain drill at the rate of 50 to 60 pounds to the acre. They may be harvested, threshed and fed whole or the hogs can be turned in to graze them. Pigs can crush the whole beans, and thus save you some expense in grinding them.

Propose Royal Dairy Show

Proposals for a dairy cattle show in connection with the American Royal at Kansas City next fall have been made by different factors of the dairy industry. A conference was held recently between the livestock show management and the dairy representatives. C. J. Tucker, manager of the Longview Jersey herd; George W. Catts, agricultural commissioner for the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce; and business men who are interested in dairy development were among those who presented the plan for a bigger Royal.

If the proposal is adopted, increased facilities will need to be provided in the building now being reconstructed. Last year the beef cattle, hogs, sheep and horses just about filled the available space. The addition of a dairy cattle show will require greater facilities. The American Royal building was destroyed by the fire which originated in the automobile show some months ago. The dairy interests presented their proposal so that arrangements could be made for the bigger show in the reconstruction program.

In addition to the dairy show, a soil products exposition has been proposed for the Royal. This would take the place of the International Soil Products Exposition, held at different times under the direction of the International Farm Congress. This exposition has been hanging fire until action is taken by the Missouri legislature on an appropriation of $10,000 for its support.

Allen Cows Step Out

BY J. C. WALLACE

W. A. Wallace of Colony has a small herd of purebred Holstein cows which has led the Allen County Cow Testing Association in average butterfat production four of the seven months that testing has been in progress. During all but one of these seven months his herd average has been 40 pounds or more of fat for every cow. The average production of the herd for 151 days has been 213 pounds of fat, or more than 1½ times the production of the average Kansas cow for 365 days.

H. Blazer, Iola, had the highest producing cow in the association for March. She is a purebred Holstein, and produced 2,325 pounds of milk, which contained 83.7 pounds of fat. Horace Tower, another member of the association, has a 4-year-old Holstein which led the association the first six months with 341.3 pounds of fat.

Feeding Pigs Milk

Milk is the principal item in pig feeding, but at this time of year, when the increased milk supply begins, caution must be used. Pigs not used to full feeding of milk can be killed very quickly by over-feeding. One must begin very sparingly till the pigs become accustomed to it. A neighbor once purchased a bunch of pigs with the understanding that they were used to milk, and it killed all but two of them.

Shaw, Kan. J. O. Showalter.

There are two ways to get ahead in this country. One is to sell bootleg and the other is to drink it.

That "music hath eharms to soothe the savage breast" is distinctly a prejazz utterance.

Following the Lure of the Trail

As a Practical Dairyman —how do *you* think a Milker should operate?

IF you were going to design a milker, the very first thing you would do would be to get the action *just like nature's action*—because you know that nature's way is the most productive way. You would take a *sucking calf* as your model—because the calf is the natural-born milker.

That is exactly what Empire did—and that is why the Empire is different from all other milkers. When a calf swallows after each suck, he massages the teat completely from tip to udder. *So does the Empire*—and no other milker does it or can do it, because the Empire teat cup is patented and exclusive.

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1. Teat cup lining is hand made and has linen inserts. Basic Empire patents cover these teat cups—they give the only complete three-sided massage, duplicating the calf's suck.
2. Standard Empire Milker Units used with Empire Electric or Engine type Pumping Outfits provide a practical size for *every* dairy of 6 or more cows.
3. Single or double units to meet your requirements.
4. Durable rubber parts that stand boiling.
5. Single pipe line with no complicated or moving parts to wear and get out of order. Clean. Costs less.
6. The Simple Pulsator guaranteed 4 years against wear. Only one Pulsator needed for single or double unit.
7. Low power cost—¼ H.P. outfit milks 2 cows at once—larger sizes proportionately economical.
8. Sanitary claw with automatic shut off and without moving parts to wear and get out of adjustment.

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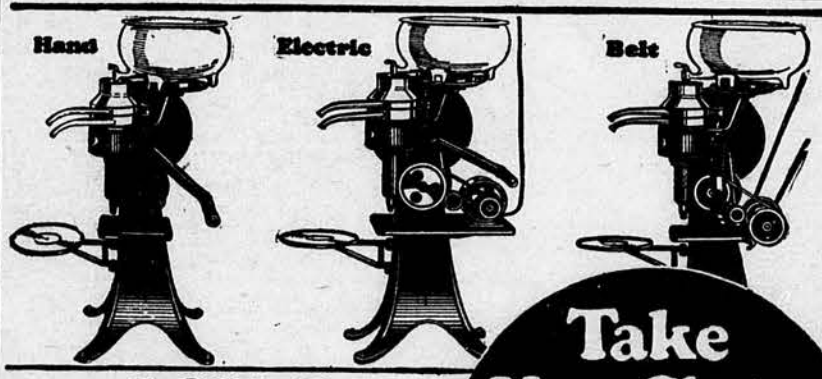

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Corn Planting Moves Fast

And Rains Have Placed Wheat in a Much More Favorable Position

CORN planting is moving along rapidly in Southern Kansas. The state acreage probably will be a little larger than last year. Soil conditions are excellent, due to recent rains, and most of the crop should "get away" to a good start.

And the same rains which helped the newly planted corn have had a tremendous effect for the better with wheat. The great bread crop was getting into the position of "where a feller needs a friend," when along came a huge amount of moisture, which fell slowly, so it could go into the ground. It's there, and the plants will be using it for many weeks.

But of course there are communities where the wheat outlook is not good. This is especially true in the North Central counties, where much of the upland crop is gone. Farther south there is damage from army worms and Hessian fly—and the fly damage will become worse. In Southwestern Kansas the condition is somewhat ragged with many fields, as there was some damage from soil blowing. But still, despite all these troubles, the state should produce a fairly good crop, if we have any luck from now until June.

Allen—A big rain here recently helped spring crops greatly. The flax is all sown. Fruit is in fine condition. Pastures are doing well—prospects are bright for a good year. Eggs, 24c; cream, 40c; corn, 75c; hens, 21c.—T. E. Whitlow.

Barber—Good local rains recently have helped the wheat greatly. Corn planting has begun—and there is more ground plowed and disked than has been the case at this time for years. Stock is still on feed, and some that has been on full feed is being shipped to market.—J. W. Bibb.

Butler—A good rain recently has put wheat and oats in good condition. Alfalfa and pastures are beginning to green up. Many farmers are planting corn. There is an increase in poultry raising this spring; the pig crop, however, will be light. Wheat, $1.30; oats, 50c; corn, $1; cream, 42c.—Aaron Thomas.

Cloud—The recent rains put the soil in excellent condition, and gave grass and spring crops a fine start. Oats is looking well. Incubators are producing good results this year. Young stock is doing well. Farm produce is bringing satisfactory prices.—W. H. Plumly.

Cowley—A good rain and fairly warm weather have helped all plant growth. Farmers are planting corn. Pastures are about ready for stock—animals are in good condition. There are lots of young chickens on the farms this year. Hogs, $12.50; wheat, $1.25; eggs, 22c; butter, 25 to 45c.—E. A. Millard.

Douglas—Gardens are up and growing fast. Alfalfa and Sweet clover are doing well. Cows are on the pastures. There is an increase in the number of chickens, especially purebreds, here this year. The commercial hatcheries are doing a big business. There are few public sales. Growers are finding an excellent demand for early vegetables. —Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Elk—Spring is coming along fast, with plenty of moisture and warm days. There is a fine stand of oats, and wheat has a good color. Cattle are being turned on pastures, and Texas cattle are arriving. Corn is being planted rapidly.—D. W. Lockhart.

Ford—We had a nice rain recently, and the wheat is beginning to show the effects of it. Oats and barley are up, and are doing well. Pastures are getting green. We need more alfalfa here.—John Zurbuchen.

Greenwood—Everything is looking fine since the rain. Peaches are out in bloom, and there should be a good crop unless it is injured by frost. Corn planting has started. Some road work is being done. Grass is making a good growth in the pastures.—A. H. Brothers.

Hamilton—The moisture we needed so badly came, and farmers are "hard at it." Gardens are coming along nicely. Oats and barley are coming up. Wheat is looking fine. Some feed is being obtained in the pastures. Cream, 32c; eggs, 22c.—H. M. Hutchison.

Harvey—Recent rains have helped wheat, oats and alfalfa greatly. Most of the wheat is in good condition, but Hessian fly is reported in some fields. There is plenty of rough feed, and livestock is looking well. Wheat, $1.26; butter, 40c; eggs, 24c; flour, $1.35; bran, $1.35; shorts, $1.65; yellow corn, 85c; kafir, 80c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jackson—A good rain here recently was fine for wheat and oats. There is a good prospect for early pasture, as prairie grass and alfalfa are growing fast. Farmers are working on corn ground. But little corn is being marketed. Corn, 85c; hogs, $12.50; alfalfa hay, $12 to $15.—F. O. Grubbs.

Johnson—Heavy rains here recently have made the soil too wet to work. Oats and grass are making a rapid growth. All cattle in this county must be tested for T. B., and this work is now in progress. A great deal of road work will be done here this year. There is a good deal of flu among the folks. Eggs, 25c; butterfat, 40c; corn, 95c; hens, 23c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Kearny—Work is well advanced, and the ground is ready for corn. Fruit trees are in bloom, and there is a good prospect for a crop. Some of the wheat ground will be put into other crops.—F. L. Pierce.

Lincoln—A fine rain fell recently, which will help wheat greatly. Some of the fields, however, have been planted to barley and oats; these crops are coming up fine. Farmers are working on corn ground. Prices are high at public sales. There will be a light calf and pig crop. Corn, $1; eggs, 25c; oats, 60c.—E. G. G. Wacker.

Lane—Nearly 2 inches of rain here recently! Wheat, oats and barley are in excellent condition, and are growing fast. I do not know of an acre of wheat that will be abandoned. Feed is plentiful. Wheat, $1.15; corn, 65c; barley, 60c; cane seed, 50 to 60c; Sudan grass seed, 4 cents a lb.; eggs, 23c; butterfat, 37c.—S. F. Dickinson.

Linn—Grass is coming along fine, and stock will be turned on the pastures soon. Farmers have been kept out of the fields recently by rain. Several loads of stock were shipped last week. Flax, $2.50; corn, 85c; oats, 75c.—J. W. Clinesmith.

McPherson—We had a big rain here recently that soaked up the ground in fine shape. The wheat that came thru the winter is looking good. Oats and alfalfa are coming along fine. Livestock is in good condition. Labor is in good demand. Prices at farm sales are high. Hogs, $12; eggs, 25c; butter, 35c; corn, $1.05; wheat, $1.30. —F. M. Shields.

Ness—Everything is growing fine since the rain, which gave us 3 inches of moisture. Prices are high at public sales. Wheat, $1.30; corn, 90c; cream, 40c; hogs, $12; hens, 20c; eggs, 23c; cream, 40c; kafir, 75c. —James McHill.

Norton—Good rains recently have put the soil in excellent condition. About the usual acreage of barley has been sown. Farmers are disking for corn. Pastures are turning green. The number of sows that have farrowed is smaller than usual. Gardens are being planted and incubators are running. —Jesse Roeder.

Osage—Recent rains have kept farmers out of the fields. Corn will move rapidly again when the price goes up. The kafir, however, will all be needed here, as there is an increase in poultry raising this year. There are three large commercial hatcheries in Osage county; one will hatch ½ million chicks this year.—H. L. Ferris.

Osborne—A fine rain here recently should bring spring crops along fine, if we can get some warm weather. This also will help the pastures, which will be a fine thing, as almost everyone is out of feed.—E. G. Doak.

Phillips—Recent rains have put the ground in good condition. Much of the wheat land will be put into spring crops. Grass in the pastures is making a fast growth. The weather is fine and roads are good. While grain prices have declined some, most of the crops here were sold at the top. Hogs still are selling well, and cattle prices are improving. The outlook for the farmers is bright.—J. B. Hicks.

Rawlins—There never was a better prospect for a crop in this county. If we have plenty of rain from now on a good deal of wheat will make 40 or 50 bushels an acre. —A. Madsen.

Reno—Wheat and alfalfa are making a fine growth. Peach trees are in bloom, and should produce a good crop. Oats are up, and coming along fine. Considerable corn probably will be planted next week.—D. Engelhart.

Riley—We have had some fine rains here lately. Wheat is greening up. Oats is in the best condition I have ever seen at this season. Fruit trees are in bloom, early gardens are planted and incubators are going. Eggs, 23c; corn, $1.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Rush—Wheat is doing well since the recent rains; but about 25 per cent of the acreage will be planted to other crops as a result of winter killing. Soil is in excellent condition. Oats and barley are coming along fine. Feed is scarce. A few public sales are being held, and implements and horses are bringing good prices. Wheat, $1.38; eggs, 22c; butterfat, 36c.—William Crotinger.

Russell—A 3-inch rain here recently put the soil in good condition. This will bring wheat to the front fast. A large acreage of barley and of oats has been sown. There are many public sales, which bring good prices. Hogs are scarce, feed is getting low, and cattle will be thin when they go on the grass. Eggs, 25c; butterfat, 39c; corn, $1.05; wheat, $1.29.—M. Bushell.

Scott—We have had moisture here recently, and the wheat, oats and barley are showing up nicely. Farmers are busy preparing ground for row crops. Wheat, $1.15; corn, 72c; kafir, $1.20 a cwt; barley, 70c; eggs, 23c; butterfat, 38c.—T. F. Carson.

Sedgwick—Good rains have helped the wheat, oats and grass. The ground is in splendid condition for spring crops. Farmers are planting corn and alfalfa. Cherries and strawberries are in bloom, and they are showing excellent prospects of large crops again. Wheat, $1.35; corn, $1; oats, 54c; butter, 35c; eggs, 24c.—W. J. Roof.

Stanton—We had a fine rain last week, and wheat is looking mighty good. Sod is being broken on considerable prairie land. A good many land sales are reported. Milo, $1.60 a cwt.; cream, 38c.—J. M. Forsher.

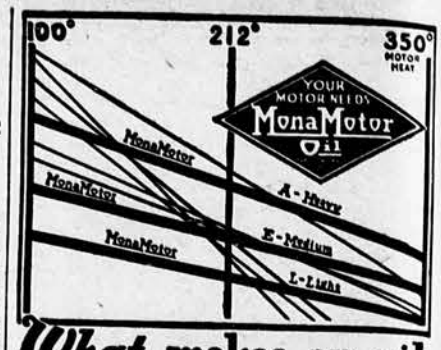
Thomas—Recent rains have helped the wheat greatly, and it is growing fine. Only a small part of the crop was winter-killed. Barley and other spring crops are making a good growth. Corn, 90c; eggs, 25c; cream, 40c.—Harry Hanchett.

Washington—Plenty of rain here recently has put the soil in good condition. A large acreage has been sown to oats. We should be able to tell about the condition of wheat soon. Farmers are preparing land for corn. There will be a large acreage of spring-sown alfalfa. Wheat, $1.14; butterfat, 38c; eggs, 23c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Wilson—Spring plowing has made slow progress in the last few days because of rain. Considerable corn is planted. Wheat and oats are growing well. Fruit is in good condition.—A. E. Burgess.

Another Small Wheat Crop?

The April forecast issued by the Government is for a yield of 474,255,000 bushels of winter wheat, 116 million bushels less than last year's crop, and the smallest since 1917. The condition is 68.7 per cent of normal. Maybe the price will be good again.



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It takes COURAGE, it takes NERVE for a man to say—"I WILL find out about California. I WILL join the enterprising, intelligent, careful, successful men who are going to the JAMES RANCH LANDS. I will make a fresh start in a new country, under the sunshine, where a man's labor counts, and where, in a few years, starting with very little I can be Independent for LIFE."

The First Step

Write to Dr. Herman Janss, who is managing director of the company which owns the lands, and who deals directly with buyers — not through "agents." Tell him frankly what you want to do, and what you have to do with—your cash capital, tools, equipment, stock, etc. He will send you full information about the James Ranch lands.

If Dr. Janss, from the information you give him, thinks you are SURE TO SUCCEED on the James Ranch lands, he will invite you to make a trip there. To see for yourself what others are doing, how they are enjoying life, to see how they are steadily getting ahead in life.

HERMAN JANSS
James Irrigation District Lands
1129 Transportation Bldg.,
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California State Approved Lands

As the House Burned

BY HARRY P. COOPER

The first house I ever saw burn was a log cabin. The clothing, food and furnishings were all burned. The following day a neighbor came to our house in a wagon, and mother gave him some potatoes, flour, lard and furniture. Other wagons were visiting other neighbors. Within a week a new log cabin had been built where the old one was burned. The family was furnished food, clothing and furniture that had been donated by the neighbors. Frequently sich methods for relief were neither adequate nor timely. Often the persons most able to help were the least willing. Such uncertainty made some kind of organized relief desirable.

Insurance as an organized method of relief has been carried on in various ways. In some countries government officials have made levies of money or kind providing for relief from certain misfortunes. Joseph's gathering of grain is an example. In other countries and at other times relief was provided by Guilds or friendly societies. Still another form of insurance was offered by wealthy men, who for a certain sum agreed to underwrite a definite amount on certain hazards. This was done for the profit they might make. The purpose in the collections by the state was to render relief without expense. The purpose of the friendly societies was to prevent the misfortune if possible, and to voluntarily distribute such misfortunes as might occur despite the precautions taken.

The oldest code of laws in the world, those of Hammurabi, the Biblical Amraphel, King of Babylon nearly 2300 B. C. ,provided an indemnity in case of loss to life or property from certain catastrophies. The Patriarchs of the Old Bible instructed their servants to leave sufficient grain in the fields for the widows and orphans who might come to garner. Jesus Christ commanded his followers to bear one another's burdens. He also comanded the man having two coats to share with the man who had none.

Today we have the stock company insurance growing out of the old underwriters' idea of profit. Mutual insurance companies represent the ideas of the friendly societies. Some states have state funds, and there is a growing demand for funds in many states which do not have them.

We also find more than 2,500 mutual insurance companies operating in this country. More than 2,000 of these mutuals are insurers of farm property. Many mutuals are limited to a small territory. Others cover a state, and still others operate in most states and Canada.

Keeps Two Poultry Breeds

We have found that it is best to keep a heavy and a light breed of chickens, White Leghorns and Buff Orpingtons. During the hatching season we have them penned separately. The Buffs are better contented when in a pen than the Leghorns. We buy only eggs to produce the cockerels we need, and are gradually building up our flock in this way.

The Buff Orpington hen makes an excellent mother, and usually raises every chick. And while we have incubators enough to set 650 eggs at a time, and have a brooder stove, we like the old hen, too. We have a colony brooder with 500 chicks' capacity, and I have had exceptionally good results with it.

We set eggs the first week in February, and get our broilers off on the early market. Last year we sold 100 broilers at from 30 to 35 cents a pound, at an average weight of 2 pounds apiece. We set our Buff Orpington eggs first and the Leghorn eggs afterward, and keep the best pullets from each.

Katherine Plank.

Harper, Kan.

Where's the 50-Cent Egg?

What has happened to 40 and 50-cent eggs? J. H. McAdams, poultry specialist for the Kansas State Agricultural College, believes they have taken a vacation until next fall. He sees in the failure of many farmers to set eggs or to buy baby chicks this spring a possibility for regret.

Grain is too expensive to feed to the hen which does her laying early in spring and then quits. Hence instead of reducing winter layer production he would have farmers do a better job of culling during the summer, and replace the birds with pullets produced this spring.

Said McAdams: "In October, November and December there should be a return of 40 and 50-cent eggs, but it is necessary to plan now while eggs are cheap to benefit from the higher prices. Care in management, housing and feed play their part in the production of winter eggs, but October, November and December eggs are laid almost exclusively by pullets, and to lay early in the fall plenty of time must be allowed in hatching for the pullets to mature and be ready for production.

Fully seven months are required for the more common breeds, such as Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, and Wyandottes, to reach maturity under the best of care. Leghorns will mature in six months. The time of hatching determines whether there will be early fall and winter eggs. March and April are the months in which next winter's profitable pullets will be hatched.

Grow on Waste Feeds

I have always liked turkeys, and these birds have produced profitable returns for me. They require less feed and care than other poultry. If one has an old hog lot not in use and overgrown with weeds in which to place the hens and their young, they will live happy and contented until the baby turks are large enough to fly.

They may then be turned out on open range. Along the creek is an ideal place for turkeys, as here one usually finds plenty of trees and bushes. It usually is not necessary to feed young turkeys much after the first two or three weeks unless the spring is cold and backward—in that case a little rolled oats or cottage cheese may be given.

A turkey hen usually is efficient in protecting her flock from wet weather, except under unusual conditions.

I gather the eggs every day, as they are laid, and turn them every day. I set turkey eggs under chicken hens, and then remove the poults to turkey hens at hatching time. I prefer the Bronze variety. I consider turkeys the poor woman's friends, as they require but little equipment.

Mrs. R.

Hamilton, Kan.

Forestalling Misfortune

A member of Lloyd's, a famous London association of underwriters, has written a policy covering an exhibition of wooden Indians now being assembled in Cleveland.

This is only one of countless unique policies written by Lloyd's in its more than 200 years of existence. Lloyd's knows from figures that do not lie that most of the misfortunes anticipated by human beings fail to materialize. In a way it may be said to capitalize these unfounded fears. But there is another side to the reason of Lloyd's success.

Figures, statistics and the invariable law of chance may show conclusively that things will turn out a certain way 999 times out of 1,000, but they can't show in advance precisely when the thousandth time, which is the exception, will occur. And that's why a sensible community or organization or individual takes an interest in these apparently freakish insurance policies.

When the tornado or earthquake or unwanted rain comes, it is reassuring to know that whatever calamity has befallen it cannot produce a total loss.

Found the Lost Eggs

P. Stenger of Hollis, on a recent trip to town, found eggs scattered all over the road. Some were broken, but many had fallen in the soft mud, and were not injured. He picked 'em up.

About the Gobi Desert

In The World's Work for April, on page 646, is a story about the Gobi Desert in China and its "marching sands." Most of the scenes in the serial story, Marching Sands, now running in this paper, are in this desert.

Skill at Marbles Needed

W. J. Christman, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at McPherson, called a group of boys together recently and started a game of marbles. It was ruled that as a boy lost he was to start to work spading and raking the lawn. Soon the work was all done!

PAN-A-CE-A

prevents the back-sets

IF YOU want early broilers—

If you want November layers—

You must avoid the back-sets in your growing flock.

Add Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to the ration daily.

Then never mind about disease, bowel troubles, leg weakness and gapes.

Pan-a-ce-a takes care of all that.

Pan-a-ce-a tones up the appetite—promotes digestion.

Pan-a-ce-a helps your flock to turn the feed to good account—growth, bone, flesh, feathers.

You can tell a Pan-a-ce-a flock every time by the good feeling—always happy and industrious.

Costs Little to Use Pan-a-ce-a

The price of just one two-pound broiler pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a 200 chicks will eat in sixty days.

Tell your dealer how many chicks you have. He has a right-sized package for every flock.

REMEMBER—*When you buy any Dr. Hess product, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.*

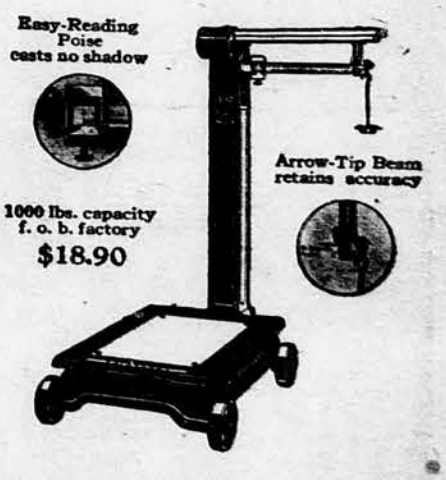
DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

WEIGH *for Profit!*

You can increase profits—stop losses—by weighing. Rations can be balanced; fertilizers proportioned for maximum yield, every market transaction can be checked.

The easy-reading poise and the arrow-tip beam make the use of a Fairbanks simple and certain. Economical, too. You can buy the 500-pound capacity portable platform scale for only $16.15, f.o.b. factory. The vital parts are rust-proof—last a lifetime. Other models for wagon, auto-truck and practically every weighing need. Ask your dealer or mail coupon.



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11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
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19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
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RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

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FOR DRIED FRUITS, WRITE JIM SMITH, Farmington, Ark. Agents wanted.

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

MEN AND WOMEN FROM EVERY TOWN in the United States to act as local representative for two well known monthly publications. Liberal commission offer. Supplies furnished free. Write E. R. McKenzie, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

AGENTS—WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. Madison Corporation, 566 Broadway, New York.

FREE TRIP TO CALIFORNIA. GET three good, responsible farmers to go with you to inspect California state-approved lands. Opportunity for one good man in each community to join largest land-selling organization in U. S. Write for details. Herman Janss, 1229 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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PATENTS. BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 644 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS. WRITE FOR MY FREE GUIDE Books "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Invention and Industry" and "Record of Invention" blank before disclosing inventions. Send model or sketch of your invention for instructions. Promptness assured. No charge for above information. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Lawyer 1509A Security Bank Building, directly across street from Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

FARM WORK WANTED

WANTED: FARM WORK IN A CHRISTian home by a refined, educated Christian man of no bad habits. Write particulars in first letter. E. R. Griffith, Emporia, Kan.

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RUGS WOVEN FROM YOUR OLD CARpets. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

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TYPEWRITERS $10 AND UP. MONTHLY payments. Yotz Company, Shawnee, Kan.

TYPEWRITERS $20 UP. EASY PAYMENTS. Free trial. Payne Company, Rosedale, Kansas.

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

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"OLD MASTER" AUTO ENAMEL MAKES shabby cars spic, span and shiny like new. Paint today—drive tomorrow. Anyone can apply. Inexpensive. Test sample free. Old Master Paint Co., Wichita, Kan.

FOR THE TABLE

WONDER WORKING YEAST: POUND package 30c, postpaid. Lorena Wing, Marienthal, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

TWO NEW HART-PARR TRACTORS, 20-30, late 1923. Bayer Bros., Leavenworth, Kan.

FOR SALE: MINNEAPOLIS SEPARATOR 32x56 in good shape. Pearl Shaffer, Bunker Hill, Kan.

WANTED—TO BUY USED LATE MODEL Combine Harvester. Must be priced right. Ralph Proffitt, Chase, Kan.

FOR SALE: 30 HORSE UNDER MOUNTED Avery steamer, 42x70 Avery separator; $750. Urban Bros., Bison Kan.

FOR SALE: SAMPSON TRACTOR, FAIR condition, $175.00; with plow $225.00. Guy Wilcox, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

FORDSON OWNERS WRITE FOR NEW improvement on Fordson tractors. Clean Air Co., 603 Sweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE: 15-30 INTERNATIONAL Tractor and International Combine; in good condition. Geo. M. Brentnall, Ness City, Kan.

FOR SALE: McCORMICK HARVESTER-Thresher, cut 380 acres, shedded, practically good as new. John F. Goering, Galva, Kan.

20 HORSE REEVES COMPOUND ENGINE, 36x60 Avery Separator, tank, all good condition; $1250.00 cash. Chas. Blair, Denton, Kan.

FOR SALE: ONE 12-20 AVERY TRACTOR, new, will trade on first class truck, Reo or International preferred. Box 239, Miltonvale, Kan.

MILKER WANTED: WILL TRADE 20 acres of Florida land for good milker outfit, DeLaval preferred. Manly Brothers, Diamond Springs, Kan.

FOR SALE: REEVES 20 HORSE DOUBLE simple, ready to go, boiler tested to 200 lbs. Avery 40-80 tractor, rebuilt. Fred Nighswonger, Viola, Kan.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD STEAM THRESHer; 20 H. engine, 32x52 separator, new rubber drive belt. Shedded. Runs like new. $1200.00 J. W. Wallace, Carbondale, Kan.

GRAIN BINDERS, 7 AND 8 FOOT $145; tractor binders, 42 Hyatt roller bearings, 8 and 10 foot, $185.00, while they last. Freight extra. Voss & Verhage, Downs, Kan.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE; one Nichols and Shepard steam threshing outfit, 18 H. Engine, 32x56 separator in condition to run, good wagon and tank. A. C. Baxter, Rural Route 3, Waverly, Kan.

FOR SALE: RUMELY OIL PULL 16-30 tractor and 28x44 steel separator, like new. 32 Case separator and 20 H. P. Advance, and 20 H. P. Nichols and Shepard steamers. Above machines are priced to sell. I. A. Lumbar, Salina, Kan.

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SAVE 50% TO 95% ON NEW AND USED Auto Parts. Orders shipped promptly and guaranteed. Send us a trial order for what you need now. Southwest Auto Parts Company, 113 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

SAVE 85% ON YOUR REPAIR PARTS. For every make of car. Our stock is complete. Buy from us, save money. Garagemen write for catalog. Mid-West Auto Parts Co., 1318-30 West Broadway, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, CHEWING 5 LBS. $1.50; 10-$2.50. Smoking 5-$1.25; 10-$2. Mild 10-$1.50. Pay when received. F. Gupton, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO. CHEWING 5 LBS. $1.50; ten $2.50. Smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00. Pay when received. Pipe and recipe free. Farmers Union, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, CHEWING; FIVE pounds $1.50, ten $2.50. Smoking: five pounds $1.25; ten $2.00. Pipe free. Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. Kentucky Farmers Association, Paducah, Ky.

10 POUNDS FINE OLD KENTUCKY TObacco sweet with age at following prices plus postage: Hand picked chewing, $3.00; selected smoking $2.00; Milk Sweet smoking $1.50. Your first order means more orders. Let us prove it. Vanzant Leaf Tobacco Association, J. W. Sarver, Agt., Vanzant, Ky.

KENTUCKY HOMESPUN TOBACCO. AGED in bulk, mild and mellow extra fine smoking, 10 pounds $2.50; twenty $4.00. Chewing, 5 pounds $1.75; ten $3.00. Second grade smoking, 10 pounds $1.50; twenty $2.75. Quality first. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tobacco Growers Union, Lynnville, Ky.

STRAYED NOTICE

TAKEN UP AT MY PLACE IN DODGE City, Kan., on March 15, one dark roan horse, about 10 or 12 years old, weighing about 1000 lbs. C. H. Myers, Dodge City, Kan.

TAKEN UP BY HARVEY CRANDALL, Riverton, Kan., on March 26, one Bay mare, 12 hands high, weight 700, no marks. J. A. Hawkins, County Clerk, Columbus, Ks.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

BROME GRASS SEED 10c LB. CLYDE W. Miller, Mahaska, Kan.

RECLEANED SUDAN SEED, 6c PER POUND. B. R. Bull, Marysville, Kan.

THOMAS SEED CORN, $2.00 BUSHEL Charles Thomas, Zurich, Kan.

SUDAN, PURE RECLEANED, $4.50 CWT. Oscar Reed, Neosho Falls, Kan.

RECLEANED SUDAN SEED $5.25 PER 100 lbs. Sacks free. J. E. Dreier, Hesston, Kan.

150 DUNLAP STRAWBERRY PLANTS, $1.00; 150 Aroma Strawberry plants, $1.00; 100 Asparagus plants, $1.00; 20 Rhubarb plants $1.00, by mail prepaid. Albert Pine, Route 6, Lawrence, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

CABBAGE: 50c-100; $4.00-1000, PREPAID. H. T. Jackson, North Topeka, Kan.

PRIDE OF SALINE SEED CORN. CERTIfied. H. T. Brenner, Waterville, Kan.

SOY BEANS, MID-WEST, $2.50 BUSHEL, sacked. E. M. McGee, Blue Mound, Kan.

CERTIFIED SUDAN SEED, RECLEANED, sacked, 7c. C. M. Piper, Garden City, Kan.

DAHLIAS; DOZEN FINE MIXED, ONE Dollar, postpaid. L. G. Brown, Wilson, Kan.

ENGLISH BLUEGRASS, GERMINATION 98%, 8c pound. Ted McColm, Emporia, Kan.

SUDAN 5c CARLOAD; 6c SMALL LOTS; 7c freight paid. William Tipton, McPherson, Kan.

SWEET CLOVER SEED, SCARIFIED, $7; alfalfa $9 bushel and up. James Wiltse, Rulo, Nebr.

CERTIFIED FREED WHITE DENT SEED corn, $2.50 and $3.00. Bruce S. Wilson, Keats, Kan.

AFRICAN MILLET, $1.35 per bushel; Sudan $5.25 per 100, sacked. Henry C. Janzen, Geneseo, Kan.

RECLEANED ORANGE CANE 85c; BLACK hulled Kafir $1.20; Sudan 5c. Carl Cory, Little River, Kan.

COMMERCIAL WHITE SEED CORN $2.00; Recleaned Sudan seed $5.50. Carpenter & West, Hartford, Kan.

CERTIFIED ALFALFA SEED, WATERmelon seed; write for samples. Stants Bros., Abilene, Kan.

SEED CORN; IMPROVED, IOWA GOLD Mine, $2.50 bushel. Sample free. L. C. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

PURE CERTIFIED SEEDS; GERMINATION Milo 97%, Dawn Kafir 98, Pink Kafir 99. Blaesi & Son, Abilene, Kan.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, 17 VARIETIES from treated seed. Write for catalog. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

CHOICE NANCY HALL SEED SWEET potatoes, $3.50 per 50 lbs. net, crated. Willis J. Conable, Axtell, Kan.

YELLOW DENT SEED CORN, CAREfully selected, shelled, graded, $2.00, sacked. Don Bacon, Lyons, Kan.

SEED CORN: TEST 99.5 and 100. Butted, tipped and graded, $2.25 per bushel. E. B. Newell, Route 3, Manhattan, Kan.

SEED CORN, HAND PICKED YELLOW Dent, sample free, $2.00 bushel. Clinton Schaefer, Route 1, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE: SUDAN SEED, NEW, RECleaned, extra good, 6 cents per lb., sacks free. Clyde Ramsey, Mayfield, Kan.

WANTED: GOOD QUALITY ALFALFA seed. Send sample, stating quantity. Mitchelhill Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

GOOD RECLEANED SUDAN SEED, $4.25 cwt. Sacks included. Cash with order. Seibert Equity Exchange, Seibert, Colo.

PURE, CERTIFIED EARLY SUMAC CANE, Pink Kafir, Dawn Kafir seed for sale. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

3000 BUSHEL ORANGE CANE (SOURless), mature, clean, high quality; $1.00 per bushel. W. H. Shattuck, Ashland, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ST. CHARLES SEED Corn. Hand picked, official test 96%. $2.50 per bushel. J. Lem Buck, Commerce, Mo.

SEED CORN; PRIDE OF SALINE EARLY white, Reid's Yellow Dent, $1.75 per bushel. Order direct. Grandview Farms, Grantville, Kan.

SEED CORN, HANDPICKED, YELLOW and white, $2.00 bushel. Recleaned Sudan $5.50 hundred pounds. John Friesen, Lehigh, Kan.

RED CEDAR TREES, $2.00 PER HUNdred at Pawnee Rock Nursery, Pawnee Rock, Kan. W. M. Zieber, Prop. Write for price list.

FARMERS, SPECIAL SPRING SALE BEST White Sweet Clover. Sow when you would alfalfa. Big discount. John Lewis, Virgil, Kan.

MILLIONS STRAWBERRY PLANTS. Senator Dunlap, 250-$1.00; 500-$1.75; 1,000 $3.00. State inspected. Postpaid. H. Thale, Durham, Mo.

BLUE RIBBON SUDAN, TEST 97.5%, $6.50 per cwt. Black Hull Kafir, test 100%, $1.50 per bushel. Samples. G. C. Blakely, Preston, Kan.

CERTIFIED COMMERCIAL WHITE AND Pride of Saline corn and Blackhull White and Sunrise Kafir. C. C. Cunningham, Eldorado, Kan.

CERTIFIED STANDARD BLACK HULL kafir seed, germination 98½%, $2.00 per bushel. Free from smut. H. H. Kirchner, Osage City, Kan.

WHITE WONDER MILLET, FETERITA, White Cane, Pink and Sunrise Kafir, $1.60 bushel, graded. Sacks free. B. F. Hinkhouse, Palco, Kan.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE, ONION, PEPper, egg, sweet potato, tomato plants, 50c-100; 500-$1.25; 1000-$2.25 postpaid. James Wiltse, Rulo, Nebr.

GERMAN MILLET $2.00 PER BUSHEL; Kansas Orange Cane $1.00 bushel; Sudan $5.00 hundred, all recleaned. V. M. Ravenscroft, Kingman, Kan.

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NANCY HALL, PORTO RICO, SOUTHERN Queen, Red Bermuda slips. 100-45c; 500-$1.75; 1000-$3.00. Postpaid. Kunhulwee Plant Ranch, Wagoner, Okla.

SEED CORN—BOONE COUNTY WHITE, $2.00 per bushel. This strain developed for 25 years on our farm. Brune Brothers, Route 5, Lawrence, Kan.

CANNA BED: NINETEEN BEAUTIFUL flowering Cannas for dollar. List free. Twenty varieties Cannas, all colors. Wm. Jordan, Baldwin Park, Calif.

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REID'S YELLOW DENT, HAND PICKED, $2.25 bushel; Kansas Orange cane $1.25 bushel, sacked, F. O. B. Topeka. Joseph Krasney, Route 28, Topeka, Kan.

STANDARD BLACKHULL KAFIR SEED; highest award Kansas entries, International (4th prize). Manhattan test 95.5, $1.75 bushel, sacks extra. T. E. Griffin, Nickerson, Kan.

CERTIFIED KANSAS ORANGE CANE Seed, field and bin inspected, 94% germination. Recleaned, sacked, treated for smut if desired. 5c. in 100 pound lots and less, 4c. for larger orders. Maynard W. Scott, Rozel, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

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ALFALFA $8; SWEET CLOVER $7; Sudan $4; Soy Beans $3.50; Cow Peas $5 per bushel up. Seed Corn, 11 kinds, hand picked, $3. bushel. James Wiltse, Rulo, Nebr.

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BEST PLANTS THAT GROW. SWEET potato, tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, peppers, eggplant, celery, tobacco. Varieties too numerous to mention here. Plants from best seed and true to name. Write for price list, your copy is waiting. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kan.

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TOMATO PLANTS — LARGE FIELD grown plants. Popular varieties. 1,000 $1.75; 500, $1; 300, 75c postpaid. Porto Rico potato plants, $4 thousand; 500, $2.50, postpaid. Ruby King pepper plants, 75c hundred, postpaid. G. W. Harper, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

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APR 16 1925

HAY

SEVERAL CARS PRAIRIE HAY IN STORage, $9.00 per ton. Phil Heigele, Wilsey, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

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BABY CHICKS: 300 EGG STRAIN WHITE Leghorns; 10 other breeds from highest egg strains. Low prices. Postpaid; 100% live delivery. Catalog free. Calhoun's Poultry Farm, Montrose, Mo.

WONDERFUL LAYERS RAISED FROM our standard bred chicks. White Leghorns 12c. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes 14c. Postpaid. Live delivery. Clay Center Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

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COLUMBINE BRED TO LAY BABY chicks. Leghorns, Anconas 14 cents. Reds, Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Minorcas, Wyandottes, 15 cents. Light Brahmas, White Orpingtons, 16 cents. Live delivery guaranteed. Pure bred stock only. 459 South Gaylord, Denver Colo., Columbine Baby Chick Co.

HIGH PRODUCING ENGLISH S. C. W. Leghorns, had a flock average of 189 eggs in 1924. Chicks 15c; eggs, $7.00 hundred. Guaranteed 90% fertile. Get catalogue pedigreed males heading my pens. One customer sold $195.00 worth of market eggs in January from 470 hens. Andrea Poultry Farm, Holyrood, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, EXTRA GOOD QUALITY. Single Comb White Leghorns and Anconas 10c, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, single and Rose Comb Reds 11c. State certified White Rocks, grade A 12c. Postpaid, live delivery. One fourth cash with order, balance before shipment. McMaster Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

ROSS CHICKS, WHITE, BROWN AND Buff Leghorns, White Barred and Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Wyandottes, S. C. & R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Anconas, R. C. White Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons. 100% live delivery prepaid. Write for catalog and prices. Ross Hatchery, Dept. A, Junction City, Kansas.

SHAW'S HUSKY RUSTLER BABY CHICKS. Real quality chicks from high grade stock, carefully selected for heavy egg production, large weight and color, leading varieties. Prepaid, 100% live delivery. Prompt shipment. Low prices. Big illustrated catalogue free. Shaw's Hatchery, Box 101A, Emporia, Kan.

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LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS 4½c each. Chicks. Cora Chaffin, Severy, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS: $5.00 PER 100; $1.50 per 15. Enoch Derrick, Abilene, Ks.

BABY CHICKS, EGGS: LIGHT BRAHMAS, Bronze Turkeys. Catalog free. Lucretia Selmears, Howard, Kan.

BANTAMS

GOLDEN SEABRIGHT BANTAM EGGS, $1.25 per 15. Henry Scheid, Vassar, Kan.

BANTAM EGGS; GOLDEN SEABRIGHTS. 17 by express, $1.25. Paul Peffley, Eldorado, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEESE

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS, $1.50-12. Geo. Rhorer, Lewis, Kan.

WILD MALLARD DUCK EGGS, $1.50 PER 12. Dorothy Miller, Frederick, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, $1.50-12. Mrs. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.

BLUE RIBBON BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK eggs, $1.50 dozen. Minnie Engstrom, Denmark, Kan.

WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, $1.00-12; $8.00-100, postpaid. Mrs. Harry Benner, Sabetha, Kan.

MAMMOTH IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCK eggs, $1.50 per thirteen. Mrs. Mary E. Thrasher, Holcomb, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCK, FROM prize winners. $1.35 per 12 eggs; $3.50, 50; $5.90, 100, until July. E. Bauer, Beattie, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS. The egg layers. Eggs $1.25 per 12; $4.50 per 50, postpaid. Mrs. Helen Romary, Olivet, Kan.

EXTRA MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS, 6 to 9 pounds; famous "Pardee Strain," $2.00 and $2.50. Extra large Toulouse geese. Eggs. Mrs. Lloyd Rogler, Bazaar, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

JERSEY GIANTS; EGGS FROM CHOICE matings. Dan Kees, Beatrice, Neb

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS. EGGS $3.00-15. Ruth Olmsted, 1610 West 9th, Lawrence, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANT HATCHING EGGS and Baby Chicks. Par-Coo Poultry Farm, Hutchinson, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANT EGGS: 15-$3.00; 50-$8.50; 100-$16.00. Mrs. Roger Sullivan, Effingham, Kan.

WINNERS OF FIRSTS AT AMERICAN Royal. Quality baby chicks. Eggs from four pens. Mrs. S. A. Bassett, Homewood, Kan.

LANGSHANS

WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, $5.00 PER hundred. Chicks 15c. Hoganized range flock. Tell Corke, Quinter, Kan.

PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHANS, EGG tested. Prepaid. Eggs 15-$1.50; 100-$7.00. Chicks 16 cents. Bertha King, Solomon, Ks.

LANGSHANS—Eggs

STANDARD BLACK LANGSHAN: 30, $2.40 prepaid. Lottie Parson, Anness, Kan.

LANGSHANS—Eggs

WHITE LANGSHANS $1.00 SETTING; $5.00 hundred. R. H. McMasters, Eskridge, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, $1.25 FOR 15; $5.00 per 100. Mrs. R. J. Hefling, Burrton, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, $5.50, 100, postpaid. Theresa Hansen, Chanute, Kan., Route 1.

PURE BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS; 15-$1.25; 50-$3.00; 100-$5.00. Good layers. C. Wilfred Moon, Pratt, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHANS, heavy layers. Eggs $5.00 hundred. Hugo Fleischhans, Linwood, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, chicks; 265 egg strain. Postpaid, guaranteed. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

LEGHORNS

FINE ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Hoganized. Eggs 4c each. Fresh, packed good. Chicks. Earnest Chaffain, Severy, Ks.

WILSON'S PEDIGREE BUFF LEGHORNS. Eggs; chicks. Herb Wilson, Licensed American Poultry Association Judge, Holton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Heavy layers. Tancred blood. Chicks; Pullets. Whelan's Poultry Farm, Box M, St. Paul, Kan.

CERTIFIED TANCRED SINGLE COMB White Leghorn eggs, $5.00.-100; chix 14c. Prepaid. Winter layers. Florence Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGhorns. Certified Grade B. Eggs $4-$6 100. Chicks 10c-15c. Prepaid. Mrs. O. J. Moser, Hanover, Kan.

YOUNG'S A GRADE STATE CERTIFIED S. C. W. Leghorns, special mating, eggs and baby chicks reduced prices. Willard Colwell, Emporia, Kan.

GET MY DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE AND prices on Tancred and English Leghorn chicks and eggs. Positively no better. Kansas Hatchery, Mullinville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGhorns, Everlay strain, prize winners. Eggs $4.50 hundred. Chicks $12.50 hundred. Postpaid. Gay Small, Galva, Kan.

FRANTZ'S SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorns, heavy winter layers. Eggs 100-$4.50; chicks $11.00-100, postpaid, live arrival. James Christiansen, Canton, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON, HIGHEST egg pedigreed blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns. Trapnest record 303 eggs. Chicks, eggs, guaranteed. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

WHITE LEGHORNS, TANCRED-FERRIS 300 egg strains. Baby Chix $12.50-100; Eggs $6.00, postpaid, live delivery guaranteed. Rohrer Leghorn Farm, Osawatomie, Kan.

BARRON'S ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGhorns. Big type hens expertly culled for egg production. Farm range. Certified 1924. Chicks $12; eggs $6 per hundred. Discount May 15. Mrs. A. T. Ely, Marion, Kan.

FRANTZ BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB White Leghorns return big profits. Baby chicks guaranteed delivered alive and strong. Guaranteed fertile hatching eggs. Pullets. Catalogue free. Roy O. Frantz, Box K, Rocky Ford, Colo.

LEGHORNS—Eggs

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 100-$4.00. Fleda Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, $3.00 PER 100. Mrs. Earl Ramage, Little River, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED BUFF LEGHORN Eggs $4.50-100. Roy Lambert, Cotts, Ks.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 4½c. State prizes. Ida Standiferd, Reading, Kan.

EGGS: SINGLE BUFF LEGHORNS, WHITE Wyandottes. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Burns, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs, $4.00 per hundred. J. E. Anderson, Clyde, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, $4.00 per hundred. Mrs. Oren Ballard, Haviland, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGhorn eggs, 4 cents each. Walter Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING EGGS and Baby Chicks. Par-Coo Poultry Farm, Hutchinson, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, $4 PER 108. Hoganized mated, real layers. W. R. Nelson, Ellsworth, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB ENGLISH WHITE Leghorn eggs, $4.00.-100. Leona Unruh, Route 2, Newton, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN Leghorn eggs; $4.50 per 100, postpaid. A. Remus, Ellsworth, Kan.

TANCRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn $1.50 setting; $7.50 hundred. Fred J. Bernritter, St. Marys, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs, good winter layers, $4.50 hundred postpaid. John Sadey, Galva, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORNS; WONDERFUL LAYers, winners. Eggs 100-$5.00, postpaid. Mrs. Wilbur Phares, Eldorado, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRON WHITE LEGHORN eggs, 300 to 314 egg strain. $4.50 per hundred. C. P. Lee, Cullison, Kan., Rt. 1.

EGGS: ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Free copy trapnest pedigree. Zickefoose Poultry Farm, Rossville, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. HOLLYwood strain; they weigh, lay and pay. 100-$5.00. Westview Farm, Wetmore, Kan.

EGGS FROM 1925 STATE CERTIFIED hens, pedigreed sires class A—; $4.50-100 postpaid. Mrs. H. Middleton, Bucklin, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, from prize winning stock, good layers. $1.50-15; $3.00-50; $5.00 100. George Hunt, Aurora, Colo.

BIG TYPE ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS. Selected eggs, range $5.00.-100; special yard $5.50.-100 prepaid. Mrs. Annie Hackett, Maryville, Mo.

STATE CERTIFIED ENGLISH BARRON Single Comb White Leghorn eggs, farm flock, $5.00 per hundred. Mrs. Ed Wilson, Grantville, Kan.

BARRON ENGLISH SINGLE COMB White Leghorns, excellent type, 300 egg strain. Fifteen $1.50; 100-$6.00. G. E. Cadwell, Lawrence, Kan

BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. TRAPnested stock. $1.00 per setting; $5.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Elmer Caywood, Raymond, Kan.

LEGHORNS—Eggs

PURE STRAIN S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS. Winners-Layers. Eggs postpaid, 115-$5; 240-$10. Mrs. Jas. Dignan, Kelly, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS; $4.50 per 100. Prize stock. Real layers. Headed by trapnested cockerels. Mrs. Ernest A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN, BRED for production and color, headed by certified cockerels; $4.00 per 100. Mrs. C. R. Hatcher, Arnold, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED "B" SINGLE COMB Buff Leghorn flock eggs, $5.00-105; chicks $13.00. Postpaid. Mrs. Chas. Hight, Council Grove, Kan., Rt. 2.

STATE CERTIFIED AND STANDARDIZED Tancred Single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs; Range, $5.00-100; Pen, $15.00. Forrest L. Davis, Argonia, Kan.

PURE "EVERLAY" SINGLE COMB DARK Brown Leghorns; sweepstake winners; tested layers. Eggs $5.50-100. Postpaid. Mrs. Harvey Crabb, Bucklin, Kan.

PURE TANCRED LEGHORN EGGS. IMperial mating stock. Direct from Tancred. Oldest established pens in Kansas. J. W. Zahnley, Manhattan, Kan., Route 8.

CEDAR LAWN BUFF LEGHORN EGGS for hatching, 100-$6.00, delivered. Flock in excellent health, culled, not forced, for winter laying. Felix Davin, Alma, Kan.

PURE TANCRED WHITE LEGHORN hatching eggs, Imperial mating ancestors, $5.00 hundred, $40.00 thousand. Satisfaction guaranteed. Harry Lee, Ft. Scott, Kan., Rt. 5

STATE CERTIFIED CLASS B ENGLISH Barron Single Comb White Leghorns. Large breed, 304-316 egg strain. Eggs $5.00 per hundred prepaid. Dale Lundblade, Jamestown, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED BARRON SINGLE Comb White Leghorn. Eggs now $5.50 per 100. Postpaid. 190 hens laid 8121 eggs January, February, March. A. L. Beeley, Coldwater, Kan.

LARGE ENGLISH BARRON SINGLE COMB White Leghorn 287-303 egg strain, hens mated to cockerels from trapnested prize winning stock. Eggs $5.50,-100, postpaid. Ray Fulmer, Wamego, Kan.

GUARANTEED FERTILE EGGS FROM state certified Buff Leghorn flock with National Contest records. Eggs $5.00 hundred. Postpaid. Chicks, $15.-100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dear's Poultry Farm, Riverdale, Kan.

PURE ENGLISH TOM BARRON SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Large breed, flock closely culled. Highest pedigreed, full brood lines, 285 to 316 egg strain. Heavy layers. Eggs $6.00 per 100 prepaid. Chas. Cooley, Bogue, Kan.

TANCRED STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEGhorns. Trapnested 18 years for high egg production. Large hens mated with heavyweight extra high rated egg type cockerels. Guaranteed eggs $4.00 hundred. Midwest Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

DON'T WORK. LET OUR HENS SCRATCH for you. White Leghorns, English Barron, large breed, 304-316 egg strain. Entire flock graded by expert judge. Eggs; range, $6.00-100, special pen $10.00-100. The Hillview Poultry Farm, Miltonvale, Kan.

EGGS—PURE TOM BARRON, ENGLISH, Single Comb White Leghorns, the large kind, carrying full blood lines of 304-314-332 egg hens, world's official champion egg laying contest winners. We breed for early layers and high producers and have many birds that began laying under four and one half months. Eggs $5.00 and $10.00 per 100. Greendale Farms, Macksville, Kan.

HAMBURGS

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG EGGS, four dollars per hundred. C. B. Goering, Galva, Kan.

MINORCAS

BUFF MINORCA EGGS: $1.50, 15. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.

GAMBLE'S MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB White Minorcas, state certified, Class B. Eggs. Chicks. Mrs. C. Gamble, Earleton, Ks.

BUFF MINORCA EGGS. 100-$6.00; 50-$3.00; 15-$1.00. Hannah Shipley, Eskridge, Kan.

WHITE MINORCA EGGS, FLOCK STATE certified. Elmer Hershberger, Newton, Ks.

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA EGGS: 15-$1.50; 50-$4.00; 100-$7.50. A. Kersten, Deerfield, Kan.

GIANT STRAIN WHITE MINORCA EGGS, $6.00 hundred prepaid. E. Farnsworth, Burlingame, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCAS EXclusively. Farm range. Size, quality, and 90% fertility guaranteed. Eggs $8.00 hundred. O. H. Browning, Uniontown, Kan.

ORPINGTONS

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM HEAVY layers of superior quality; $1.50 setting; $8.00 hundred. Baby Chix $20. Unique Poultry Farm, Little River, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS, LARGE BONED, Hoganized flock, winter layers, 90% fertility; $6.00, 100; $1.25, 15. Chix, $8.00, 50, postpaid. Mrs. Lynn Godsey, Eckley, Colo.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BUFF Orpington eggs from Cook's best birds. Direct range 15, $1.50; 100, $6.00. Chicks 15c. Pen 15-$2.50. Chicks 25c. Prepaid. Mrs. Will Suberly, Kanopolis, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—Eggs

ORPINGTON EGGS, $6.00 HUNDRED PREpaid. Mrs. Bessie Crocker, White City, Ks.

PURE ORPINGTON EGGS; $1.00 FIFTEEN, $5.00 hundred. Wm Erickson, Chanute, Ks.

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $5.00-100; $1.00-15, postpaid. Geo. Rhorer, Lewis, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, TRUCOLOR heavy layers $5.00-100. Ralph Todd, Bridgeport, Kan.

ACCREDITED CLASS A BUFF ORPINGtons. Eggs 100-$6.00, postpaid. A. Jansen, Ottawa, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS $5.50-100; $3.00-50, prepaid. Mrs. George McAdam, Route 3, Holton, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED "A", PRIZE WINning Buff Orpingtons; 100-$6.00; 15-$1.50. Mrs. Frank Monroe, Waverly, Kan.

PLENTY OF EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM our large flock of Buff Orpingtons and Toulouse Geese. Let us price them by the single setting or larger quantities. Mrs H. H. Harvey, Clay Center, Neb.

ORPINGTONS—Eggs

CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTONS, BRED TO lay; healthy farm range eggs $5.50-100, prepaid. Reinhard Evers, Odell, Nebr.

BUFF ORPINGTON; BEAUTIFUL FLOCK, carefully culled, fine layers, 30-$2.25; 100-$5.50, prepaid. Mrs. Elsie Welter, Flush, Ks.

CERTIFIED GRADE A-, S. C. BUFF ORPington eggs, $6.00 hundred; $3.50 fifty; $1.50 fifteen. Mrs. Orlie Shaffer, Waverly, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON. LARGE TYPE from prize winning stock. Range $6.00-100; Pen $2.00-15. Elmer Graves, Clifton Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. VIGOROUS, Hoganized, good colored stock. Owen strain. Setting $1.50; 50-$3.50, prepaid. Donald Lockhart, Elk Falls, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. FLOCK 1, from trapnested beautiful golden buff, $2.00 15; $5.00-50. Flock 2, almost equal, $4.00-50; $7.50-100. Lot 3, Hoganized, $4.75-100. Mating list furnished. Mabel Marshall, Clifton, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED BUFF ORPINGTONS, single comb. Fifteen years breeding and culling for type and egg production. Sturdy, big boned type. Free range. $1.50, 15; $8, 100. Prepaid. Mrs. James Stevenson, Waterville, Kan.

STANDARD BRED BUFF ORPINGTON eggs. Have received at county and state shows, 29 ribbons in 1924. Eggs from 1 pen $5.00-15; eggs from pen No. 2, $2.00-15; eggs from pen 3, $1.50-15. M. E. Brown, Wilsey, Kan.

PIGEONS

100 PAIR OF PIGEONS FOR SALE. Bayer Bros., Leavenworth, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

APPLEBAUGH'S FAMOUS WHITE ROCKS. Baby chicks or hatching eggs. Master Breeders Hatchery, Cherryvale, Kan.

PARKS PEDIGREED BARRED ROCKS direct. Eggs $1.50 setting, $7.50-100; chicks 18c. Lillian Marshall, Geneseo, Kan.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS. LIGHT and dark. Accredited eggs, $6.00 per 100. Baby Chicks $20 per 100. Circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

HALBACK'S WHITE ROCKS; CHICKS $14.00 hundred, guaranteed live delivery; $12.50 at farm. Eggs $5.00-100, prepaid. Walter W. Peden, Route A, Lewis, Kan.

ARISTOCRAT ROCKS, TRAPNESTED stock, exhibition quality Eggs 15-$3.00; 100-$12.00. Buff Orpington cockerels, extra good $3-$5. H. M. Cole, Valley Falls, Kan.

QUALITY CHICKS FROM HEAVY BONED, heavy winter layers; White and Buff Rocks; 100% live delivery guaranteed, $16 per hundred. Also eggs. Raymond Diehl, Route 9, Lawrence, Kan.

EGGS AND CHIX FROM IMPERIAL RINGlet exhibition Barred Plymouth Rocks. 15 eggs $2.00; 100-$10.00. Chix 25 cents or $20.00 per 100. A. L. Hook, North Willow Poultry Ranch, Coffeyville, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs

FISHEL WHITE ROCK EGGS 100-$4.50. Grace West, Meriden, Kan.

PURE WHITE ROCK EGGS 100-$5.00. MRS. Elwin Dales, Eureka, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ROCK EGGS, $4.00 per 100. W. A. Noll, Winchester, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS. EXHIBITION. EGGbred. Circular. Emery Small, Wilson, Kan.

100 BUFF ROCK EGGS $5.00; 50-$3.00. Mrs. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

FISHELS WHITE ROCKS DIRECT, HEAVY layers, eggs 100-$.500. A. E. Basye, Coats, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, $1.00, 15, FROM mated pens. D. D. Hover, Marysville, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, PRIZE WINNING stock, $5.00,-105. Mrs. Robert Bishop, Potter, Kan.

PARKS BARRED ROCKS; EGGS 100-$5.00. Flocks average 198. Rena DeBusk, Macksville, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS: PRIZE WINNERS. EGGS 100-$5.50. Postpaid. Mrs. Robt. Hall, Neodesha, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM CULLED flock, $4.00 hundred. Frank Wiegand, Inman, Kan.

BARRED ARISTOCRATS, HOLTERMAN'S. Special layers. Eggs $2.50 setting. M. Morss, Cheney, Kan.

SIM'S STRAIN BARRED ROCK EGGS, good layers, $4.50-100, prepaid. Mrs. Orlie Harrison, Marion, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, FISHEL-POORMAN strain, $5.50 hundred, prepaid. Mrs. Guy Cooper, Carbondale, Kan.

FISHEL WHITE ROCKS. LARGE BIRDS, heavy layers. Eggs $5.00,-100, prepaid. F. B. Dalrymple, Barnes, Kan.

PURE IMPERIAL RINGLET DARK Barred Rock eggs, Thompsons strain, $6-100. Chas Byers, Bremen, Kan.

RINGLET EXHIBITION 300 EGG STRAIN Barred Rocks. 100 eggs $7.00; 50-$4.00. A. G. Hammond, Vinland, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED CLASS A—RINGLET Barred Rock Eggs, $5.00-100; $6.00 packed; $1.00-15. Ed King, Wakefield, Kan.

BARRED ROCK, THOMPSON'S RINGLET eggs, $4.00 per 100, parcel post prepaid. Mrs. Ralph Heikes, Wakefield, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. FARM range, heavy laying strain. Eggs $6.00 hundred. Mrs. Sam Lash, Rt. 3, Abilene, Ks.

PURE BRED BUFF ROCK EGGS $5.00 hundred, prepaid. Fertility guaranteed. Range flock. Peter Davies, Osage City, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. "RINGLETS." 93 PREmiums, cockerel line. Eggs, 15-$3.00; 30-$5.00. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, SUPERIOR TYPE, POORman's 284 egg strain cockerels. Eggs 5 dollars 100 prepaid. David Loewen, Hillsboro, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED CLASS A— IMPERIAL Ringlet. Eggs 15-$1.00; 100- $6.00 packed, or $6.50 prepaid. Patience Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

THOMPSON STRAIN BARRED ROCKS. Large, vigorous and farm raised. Eggs 100-$4.50; 50-$2.50. Mrs. A. C. Mauzey, Cummings, Kan.

PURE BUFF ROCK EGGS, BRED FROM national and state show winners, large type, fine color, range flock, 100-$6.00; 50-$3.50; 15-$1.50. Mrs. C. N. Mason, Uniontown, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs

BARRED ROCKS, PURE BRED, PRIZE winners and egg producers. Eggs prepaid, $1.25, 15; $3.00, 50; $5.50, 105. Mrs. James Dilly, Beattie, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, TWENTY-SECOND YEAR. Eggs $6.00 hundred; $3.00 fifty. Bourbon Red Turkey eggs, 35c each. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, PURE BRED. EGGS 15-$1.50; 100-$7.00. Egg laying strain hens that lay and pay. 200 in flock. Mrs. A. Camp, Ozawkie, Kan.

THOMPSON'S PURE BRED RINGLETS. Layers, winners. Fertility guaranteed. Eggs $6.00 hundred; $3.00 fifty, postpaid. Rees Lewis, Lebo, Kan

PARK'S OVER 285 BARRED ROCK STRAIN. Splendid layers. Eggs $2.50-15.; $10.00-100; flock $7.00-100. Chicks 20c; 17c. Mrs. F. Hargrave, Richmond, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, BRADLEY STRAIN. Farm grown, yellow legs, winter layers. 100-$6.50; 50-$3.50; 15-$1.25, postpaid. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

RINGLET ROCKS, BLUE RIBBON WINners Laying strain, barred to skin. $3.50-100; $2.00-50. Other breeds also. C. R. Wilson, Quenemo, Kan.

PURE "RINGLET" BARRED ROCK EGGS. Selected heavy winter layers. Fifteen, $1.00; fifty, $3.00; hundred, $5.00. Postpaid. G. C. Dresher, Canton, Kan.

BARRED ROCK; LARGE BONED, YELlow legged, heavy laying Bradley strain. 100 eggs $6.25; 50-$3.50; 15-$1.50 postpaid. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

APPLEBAUGH'S WHITE ROCKS. STATE certified Grade A. Breeder 23 years. Eggs 15-$2.00; 50-$3.50; 100-$6.00. J. R. Applebaugh, Cherryvale, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. 25 YEARS selective breeding heavy laying strain. Eggs $1.50 per 15; $7.00 per 100, prepaid. Mrs. Helen Romary, Olivet, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS. CERTIFIED CLASS "A" flock headed by males from trapnested sire. $7.00 per 100. Special matings. Mrs. Fred Dubach, Wathena, Kan.

PURE WHITE ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY FOR 15 years. Extra fine, culled flock. Select hatching eggs $5.00 per 100, delivered. Mrs. H. D. Martin, Route 1, McCune, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. KANSAS CERTIFIED A—. Flock averaged 44 per cent egg production during winter months. 100 eggs $6; setting $1. Will Hayden, Route 6, Lawrence, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, SELECTED, OVER 200 egg strain hens, again mated to males from pen of exhibition birds with records from 220 to 283. $5.25-100 delivered. H. C. Loewen, Peabody, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE ROCKS. POORMAN'S pedigreed 280-309 egg strain. State accredited. 100 eggs $6.00; 50 eggs $3.50, prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. E. Phillippi, Route 2, Sabetha, Kan.

PARKS-HOLTERMAN COMBINATION produces quality Barred Rocks. Winter layers, show room winners. Males heading flock sired by 230-285 pedigreed cockerels. Eggs $6.00-100. Ethel Brazelton, Troy, Kan.

SIMS STRAIN BARRED ROCKS WON best display "dark line" three years successively at Kansas City and Kansas State. The champion winning strain of Kansas and the Southwest. Eggs 15-$2.00; 30-$3.00. George Sims, LeRoy, Kan.

PURE THOMPSON RINGLETS. BOTH matings. Winners Wichita National, American Royal, Kansas State. Trapnested. Records 225-280. 21 years Barred Rock breeder. Yards $5-15; range $3-15; $15-100. Mrs. Robt. Simmons, Severy, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, "KEYSTONE STRAIN," established 1870. Blood lines winners Madison Square Garden, Chicago Coliseum, American Royal, Topeka. Large birds, correct type, absolutely white, great layers. First, fifth and sweepstakes prize eggs Topeka. 54 years rigid culling, systematic mating. Eggs from two years tested breeders, each wrapped in wood wool, $4.00-50; $7.50-100. Prompt shipment, prepaid, safe arrival guaranteed. Whole time, eighty acres devoted to them. Benjamin Ward, Oneida, Kan., Originator, Fancier, Breeder.

RHODE ISLANDS

VIKING ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND White eggs 6c; chicks 12c, prepaid. Bertha Mentzer, Leroy, Kan.

EXHIBITION QUALITY ROSE COMB Reds. Pullets direct from Harrison's nonsitters, mated to cockerel from 275 egg non-sitting hen. Other good pens. Extra fine range flock. Eggs and baby chix. Mating list free. Lucy Ruppenthal, Lucas, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS—Eggs

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES, expert culled, eggs $5-100. Clem Giger, Allen, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB REDS, $6.00 PER HUNdred. Postpaid. Free range. Katie Novak, Logan, Kan.

DARK ROSE COMB RED EGGS, $6.00 PER 100; $3.50, 50; $1.25 setting. Ed Bohn, Alma, Kan.

R. I. R. C. WHITE EGGS; FROM PRIZE winning pen, or flock. Mrs. Minnie Miller, Offerle, Kan.

DARK SINGLE COMB REDS. HEAVY layers. Eggs $4.50-100 prepaid. J. C. Day, Comiskey, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS. LARGE, DARK, heavy laying strain. $6.00-100, postpaid. Ernest Lahr, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BRED DARK SINGLE COMB RED eggs. Pen $2.50-15; range $5.00-100. Archie Fisher, Wilmore, Kan.

HEAVY LAYING, SINGLE COMB DARK Reds. Eggs $1.00-15, $4.00-100, prepaid. Dan L. Loewen, Hillsboro, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS. LARGE, DARK red, heavy layers. $1.00-15; $5.50-100, prepaid. H. F. Enz, Fredonia, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS. Heavy layers, rich coloring. 100-$5.00. Nelson Smith, Hutchinson, Kan., Rt. 5.

WINTERLAY ROSE COMB WHITES. SHOW quality. 100 eggs $6.50, postpaid; yarded 15-$2.50. E. Bidieman, Kinsley, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs, 100-$5.00; setting $1.00. Prize winning stock. Earl Mercer, Beloit, Kan.

PURE BRED DARK ROSE COMB RED eggs. Heavy laying strain; $7.00-100 postpaid. Joseph Oborny, Rush Center, Kan.

EGGS FROM BIG BUSTER DARK VELvet Red Pure bred Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, seven dollars per hundred by prepaid parcel post. Baby Chicks twenty cents each. Year old roosters Ten dollars each. William Shields, Waterville, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS—Eggs

PURE, BIG BONE, VELVETY ROSE COMB Reds, laying strain; $1.25-15; $5.00-100. Prepaid. Melvin Whitehead, Walnut, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS; $5.00-100, postpaid. Large, heavy laying strain. Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Wakefield, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS. RIGH COLOR, good type, heavy laying strain. 15-$1.50; 100-$6.00. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Ks.

$5.00 PER 100 FOR OUR REAL ROSE Comb Red eggs, after April 10. This will appear only twice. J. C. Banbury, Pratt, Ks.

LARGE DARK SINGLE COMB REDS; EXhibition laying strain. Eggs $5.25-100; chicks 14c. Insured post. Mrs. Dan Williams, Wetmore, Kan.

DARK ROSE COMB REDS. IMPERIAL 300 egg strain. Prize winners. $6.00-100; $3.50-50; $1.25 setting, prepaid. J. H. Carney, Peabody, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE; 1 pen, 1 hen Hutchinson, five blue ribbons Salina. Eggs $5.00 hundred. Charley Donmyer, Solomon, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs. Standard flock. $1.50-15; $8.00-100. Pen $2.00-15; $10.00-100. Mrs. Minnie Fridley, Wamego, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs. Blue Ribboners. Culled range flock. Heavy layers. $5.50 per 100. Mrs. S. T. Marcuson, Dresden, Kan.

S. C. REDS: ENTIRE FLOCK HATCHED from state college trapnested eggs direct. Eggs $8.00 hundred; chicks $16. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLANDS. Rich mahogany red, prize stock. Eggs, $5.50-100; $1.15-15. Prepaid postage. Mattie M. Shearer, Frankfort, Kan.

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ROSE COMB REDS, LARGE, DARK RED, heavy layers. My 18th year breeding Reds. High fertility eggs $7 hundred postpaid, insured. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.

OWEN-MAHOOD STRAIN SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds. Bred for color, type and high egg production. Guaranteed eggs $6.00 hundred. Cedarlawn Farm, Talmo, Kan.

TOMPKINS STRAIN SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds. Linebred for high egg production, type and color. Guaranteed eggs $6.00 hundred, prepaid. John Little, Concordia, Kan.

OLDEST STATE CERTIFIED CLASS "A" trapnested, pedigreed, Rose Comb Red eggs. Highest production, exhibition, nonsitting combined. Mating list on request. Mrs. James Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED CLASS "A" SINGLE Comb Reds. Eggs: Trapnested pen matings of purely exhibition quality, $5.00 to $7.50 per 15; $15.00 per 50. Range flock; 100, $10.00; 15, $2.00 prepaid. Write for mating list. Mrs. Sophia Lindgren, Dwight, Kan.

FOURTEEN YEARS BREEDING ROSE Comb Reds. Exhibition quality. Carefully selected by expert for heavy egg production, size, type, color. Descendants of first prize winners and wonderful egg producers. Eggs 15-$1.50; 50-$4.00; 100-$7.00, prepaid. Mrs. Arthur Woodruff, Miltonvale, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS FROM FLOCK pen hatched, range raised. Females descendents of $50 to $75 exhibition males, and trap nested females. Nineteen years breeding. Circular, 150-$12; 100-$9; 50-$5; 30- $3.25; 15- $1.75; prepaid. Mrs. E. F. Lant, Dennis, Kan.

TURKEY—Eggs

LARGE WHITE HOLLAND EGGS, $4.50 dozen. Wanda Enke, Green, Kan.

TURKEY EGGS, BRONZE, $3.00 TWELVE, at farm. Ethel A. Cross, Portis, Kan.

EGGS $1 EACH FROM BIG TYPE GIANT Bronze Turkeys. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS; $3.00-11. Matilda T. Bell, Route 2, Williamsburg, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS from 52 lb. strain. Manda McMillen, Alamota, Kan.

EGGS FROM GOLDEN BRONZE 20 LB. hens, 25c each. Mrs. Fred Walter, Wallace, Nebr.

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, large type, 30c each. Mrs. Will Hopwood, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEY eggs, $3.00 for 11, postpaid. Chas. Gresham, Bucklin, Kan.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TURKEY eggs, $5 for twelve. Postpaid. John P. Franke, Herndon, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLANDS, HEAVY pink legs. Eggs $4.00 dozen. No blackhead. Dot Wheatcroft, Pendennis, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS 50c. Goldbank strain. Safe delivery guaranteed. Salomea Gabelmann, Natoma, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS from large healthy selected stock, range bred, 50c each. J. L. Burnett, Quinter, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, from prize winning stock. Book your orders now. George Briggs & Sons, Protection, Kan.

EXTRA LARGE, DEEP BREASTED, DARK Red, pure white markings, Bourbon Turkeys. Eleven eggs $4.50 postpaid. Walter Baird, Lake City, Kan.

WYANDOTTES

COLUMBIA WYANDOTTE CHICKS AND eggs. Mrs. A. B. Maclaskey, Burlington, Kan.

PURE BRED SILVER LACED WYANdotte chicks, 14c postpaid, 100% delivery. Mabel Young, Wakefield, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS; BABY chicks; 285 egg record. Mating list. Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Effingham, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—Eggs

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE $6.00-100. Mrs. Tom Moore, Hays, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS; 75c-15; $4.50-100. Paul Schmanke, Alma, Kan.

PURE COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS. 15-$1.25; 100-$6.00, prepaid. H. Glantz, Bison, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS, $5.50 per hundred, prepaid. Mrs. J. Evelergh, Ulysses, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—Eggs

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS $5.00 HUNdred. Mrs. Ed Roepke, Waterville, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, HEAVY layers, $5.00-112; not prepaid. Mrs. Robert Bishop, Potter, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE prize winners, $4.50-100, prepaid. Mrs. Harry Barnes, Marion, Kan.

MARTIN'S WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS heavy layers, $5.00 per 100, prepaid. Mrs. John Montgomery, Holton, Kan.

KELLER STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE Eggs, farm range, $6.00 per hundred Sadie Springer, Manhattan, Kan.

PRIZE PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES. Three firsts Hutchinson, Eggs $6.,-100, prepaid. Wm. Hebbard, Milan, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, KELLER and Barron's English strains direct; $6 per 100. Mrs. H. Taylor, Alma, Kan.

PURE SILVER WYANDOTTES, EXTRA large Tarbox strain. Eggs $6.00 hundred, prepaid. Martha Greenwood, Clifton, Kan.

MARTIN'S REGAL DORCAS STRAIN direct from prize winners. Eggs $5.00 per 100 delivered. Phillip Stenzel, Marion, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM STATE certified, prize winning stock, Martin direct; $5.00-100. Mrs. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs. Winter layers. Pen $2.00-15; range eggs $4.50-100 prepaid. Mrs. Geo. Edman, Lewis, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, MARTIN-KEELER strains. Eggs 100-$6.00; 50-$3.50. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES DIRECT FROM Martin-Keelers prize winners record layers. Range eggs, $6.00,-100; pens $3.00 setting. H. O. Collins, Fontana, Kan.

BARRON'S WHITE WYANDOTTES. World's greatest laying strain. 15 eggs, $2.00; 100, $8.50, prepaid. Guarantee 60% hatch. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED FLOCK HIGH PRODucing White Wyandottes. Eggs $5.00-100; $9.00-200. Fertility and satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Flo Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE, REGAL DORCAS strain, specially culled for quality and heavy laying. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prepaid, $1.50-15, $3.50-50, $6.00-100. G. F. Friesen, Cottonwood Grove Farm, Hillsboro, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

S. C. W. LEGHORN AND BARRED ROCK eggs. List. M. H. Johnson, Potwin, Kan.

HATCHING EGGS. JERSEY BLACK GIANT, Single Comb Red, Golden Seabright Bantams. Free descriptive folder. Sibley's Poultry Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

YOUR SURPLUS POULTRY WANTED BY "The Copes," Topeka, Kan.

SHIP US YOUR POULTRY AND EGGS. We pay more for quality grades. The Quality Produce Co., 200 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

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

SPRINGS AND BROILERS BY KANSAS City's highest buyer. 2c over top Kansas City daily market. Top on eggs. We furnish coops. Return cases and coops free. John L. Clark Produce Co., 809 East 31st Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Fashions and Variety

In a discussion of women's fashions in clothes the Kansas City Times takes issue with President Coolidge's view that it would be a good thing for the textile industries (in which as a Massachusetts man he is naturally interested) if they could be standardized, but it doesn't do the President full justice. What he said to the textile manufacturers was:

"I once heard a manufacturer say that if the ladies could be induced to standardize and stabilize their fashions as the men have done (have they?) half the worries and uncertainties of the textile industries would be eliminated at once. Doubtless such a result would be a boon to you who are engaged in the industry. But I scarcely need say that I see no method of bringing it about. The uncertainty and change of fashion may be difficult for you, but it no doubt relieves the monotony and adds to the spice of life."

So it plainly appears that the President, albeit somewhat sadly, recognizes the important humane effect of changing styles, notwithstanding their economic consequences to the textile industrialists. We will say that variety in clothes "adds to the spice of life," and far be it from the mind of woman to stereotype dress. There is too much of conformity in this world, which detracts from the spice of life. And while there is strict conformity to fashions by all women, yet with fashions continually themselves changing, the vice of a deadly conformity is neutralized and compensated.

This might be a rule to be favored in other things. If people must hold the same opinions, for instance, frequent change in the style of opinions would "relieve the monotony and add to the spice of life." Conformity necessarily implies "a dead level of mediocrity," as has often been noted. More important than the textile industry, for that matter, or production itself is life, as the President hinted to the textile manufacturers. And the value of variety is not the only moral consideration he mentioned. "You men," he said, "who are responsible for an industry ought to make unlawful and improper practices in that industry thoroly unfr ionable," which was one of the best remarks about fashions that the President made in his speech.

Democrats Need a Program

While Franklin Roosevelt is calling leading Democrats together for a conference to revive the party, the Bryan brothers have stated in a joint family utterance why there is litle hope for its revival—particularly on any Eastern call. There is no program, according to the Bryan interview given out at Washington, that will give the Democratic party standing in the East, without losing it the support of the West and South. And they add, what is the cracker of the Bryan outgiving, that "the future of the Democratic party is in the South and West."

No wonder the faithful New York World, fighting Democratic battles without hope these many years, revolts at such untimely outbreaks of Bryanism in the party. "The Bryans must be able to add figures," says the World, "and if they have ever added up the electoral votes in the South and West they must know why an alliance of those two sections cannot give a majority. Yet they are quite content to recommend their formula of defeat to the Democratic party."

But political arithmetic will never explain why the Democratic party doesn't win. Didn't it seem to have a brilliant opportunity just a year ago? And yet tho it named its candidate from the East and a candidate measuring up to the requirements of the office, its defeat was crushing.

It may be that the Democratic party will have a chance to win when it forgets about winning long enough to stand for something. Last year it was still thinking of political arithmetic—the East plus the West. A Wall Street candidate plus a member of the Bryan family. From the day the dicker was made the ticket was beaten to a frazzle, and all the art and eloquence of Candidate Davis went for nothing, except as a Roman spectacle for the multitude. The fact is that Mr. Davis picked the Bryan family and everybody knew it. He was going to be elected on political arithmetic.

Bryan is wrong, but so is the Democratic party. It can't win by the South plus the West, but neither can it win by the East plus the West or plus the South. When it wins it will be by standing for something regardless of East, West and South.

This Changing World

People who wonder why there are so many laws and taxes should take notice of the action of the New York legislature, at the demand of Governor Al Smith, in submitting to the people of New York a bond proposal of 300 million dollars for the elimination of railroad grade crossings in that state.

Twenty or even 10 years ago such a proposal would not have been considered. It would not be seriously proposed anywhere today but for the revolutionary effects of the automobile. But it is seriously proposed in New York because folks continue to try to beat the train to it at grade crossings. They cannot be cured of this habit and therefore the only remedy is to eliminate grade crossings. So laws are multiplied, and taxes along with them, because we are living in new times. In other words, the United States is not standing still, but is on the move.

In this connection it would be an interesting thing to know how much the automobile costs the country. There are some 17 million cars, which is perhaps 15 billion dollars to start with. There is the upkeep of these cars as well as the cost of using them, gasoline, and the expenses incident to wider travel by the owners than before the automobile came in, perhaps enough more to double the original cost. There are the extra traffic cops and court expenses. There are the costly new roads that would not have been demanded for another 25 years but for the automobile. And there are such incidental things as New York's proposed 300 million dollars to eliminate grade crossings, mainly a consequence of the automobile. The fact is that the automobile has been the occasion of more expensive living than any single invention in history. It is only less expensive than war, and raises the question whether civilization can afford both of these luxuries.

A Milwaukee woman wants a divorce because her husband falls asleep at the movies. We had no idea that Will Hays's reform campaign had progressed that far.

Sometimes we despair of seeing the world made safe for democracy, and would be content if only the highways could be made so.

The Real Estate Market Page

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REAL ESTATE

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

ZONE OF PLENTY book free describing opportunities for homeseekers and investors in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon along the Great Northern Railway. Low round-trip homeseeker's fares every Tuesday. E. C. Leedy, 708 Great Northern Bldg., Dept. G. St. Paul, Minn.

OWN YOUR HOME
Fine section wheat land in Haskell county Kansas, part in wheat. Also sixteen hundred acres good farm land in Baca Co., Colo., small improvements, some in cultivation. Above land can be sold in tracts of half sections or more. Prices right, small payment down, balance crop payments. Deal with owner. G. G. Ralisback, Langdon, Kan.

Improved "40" With Team Cow, Crops, Poultry--Only $900

Close hustling town, bank, depot, stores, high school, etc. 35 acres for corn, tomatoes, fruit, general crops, spring-watered wire-fenced pasture, woodland; oak-shaded dwelling, high elevation. Low price $900 for all, part cash. Easy to succeed here. Details pg. 166 new 196 page Catalog Farm Bargains thruout 24 states. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 831 GP. New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

KANSAS

SELL on crop payment plan. Pay ½ crop $29 acre. Fine crops. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

480 ACRES wheat land, 90 cult. $20 possession. Morris Land Co., Lawrence, Kan.

KAW BOTTOM POTATO, corn or alfalfa farm improved 140 A. 2 mi. town $25,000. Box 77, Rte 3, Lawrence, Kan.

200 ACRE corn farm near Topeka, fine buildings. Big snap at $75 per acre. Other bargains. List Free. Fuller Co., Wichita, Kan.

BARGAINS in Hamilton Co. Kan. Wheat Farm. Also big department store and grain elevator. Write Owner W. O. Eaton, Torrington, Wyo.

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

BEST RICH wheat land $18 to $40 acre, terms, act quick. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

FARMS in Catholic neighborhood, good church, free accredited High School. W. Graves, St. Paul, Kan.

240 A. 6 mi. of Bigelow, Marshall Co., well improved, most in cultivation. $100 A. want land preferably in Rio Grande Valley. Mtg. $8000. Mansfield Co., Topeka, Kan.

IRRIGATED LAND—I have a few sections near Garden City, Kan., of the most wonderful irrigated land in the Arkansas River Valley. To close out I am offering this land at $100 per acre for a short time, terms to suit. A. W. Smock, Garden City, Ks., Bx. 144.

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

CANADA

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

Pay No Advance Fee *Don't give option or tie up real estate for any kind of contract without first knowing those you are dealing with are absolutely honorable, responsible and reliable.*

COLORADO

IMPROVED Colorado ranches $3 to $8 acre, to close estate. S. Brown, Florence, Colo.

10 A. IRRIG. Fruit-Garden tracts, $250 down, easy terms, productive soil, free booklet profits, climate, testimonials satisfied purchasers. F. R. Ross Inv. Co., Denver, Colo.

CHOICE improved section three miles of Eads, Colorado on highway, will consider some property in exchange. If interested write Mitchem Land Company, Galatea, Colo.

CALIFORNIA

FARMER WANTED—Industrious and ambitious, who can stock and equip state-approved 40-acre alfalfa and dairy farm near Fresno. Can purchase on 20-year time. Rare opportunity. Herman Janss, 1229 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

MISSOURI

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

80 ACRES, 55 A. cult. 3 rm. house, barn, orchard, well, good soil, public road. Price $1500. Terms. Jenkins & Fent, Ava, Mo.

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

FORCED SALE
160 Acres, half mile off oiled highway, 25 miles South K. C., bluegrass, corn, wheat, clover; splendid improvements; $100 an acre; $3,500 cash; possession. Mansfield Land & Loan Company, 415 Bonfils Bldg., 10th and Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

MICHIGAN

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES in Michigan. Free helpful official information on home markets, soils, crops, climate, certified lands, accredited dealers. Write Director Agricultural Industry, State Dept., Agriculture 14 State Bldg., Lansing, Mich.

NEBRASKA

3560 Acre improved Nebraska Stock Ranch $28,480. Easy terms. For particulars write F. R. Cline, 1759 Stout St., Denver, Colo.

REAL BARGAINS—2,465 acres of good improved farms and pasture lands. ALSO 80 CITY LOTS sell cheap. For full particulars write or see C. F. Peckham, Gothenburg, Nebraska.

NEW MEXICO

ALFALFA AND COTTON make money in Pecos Valley, New Mexico. All grain crops, vegetables and fruit also do well. Cotton last year made from $100 to $150 per acre gross. Land reasonable, easy terms. Some improved farms with buildings. Ample irrigation, long growing season, mild winters, congenial neighbors, good roads, up-to-date schools. Write C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry. 924 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

WYOMING

GOSHEN COUNTY, WYOMING
Better Farms and Ranches for less money. The Best of the last Great West. Write for Booklet. Box "A" 314 Community Club, Torrington, Wyo.

REAL ESTATE LOANS

FARM LOANS in Eastern Kansas. 5%, 5¼%, and 5½% and small commission. W. H. Eastman, 115 W. 6th, Topeka, Kan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

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

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. farms—sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Ks.

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

GOOD DUPLEX bringing in 6% on $15,000, to exchg. for good 160 A. Vrooman Loan & Realty Co., 820 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

360 ACRES, imp. Wheat land, near oil. Price $20,000. Want town property and back mortgage. Garrison & Garrison, Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—40 acres Rio Grande Valley, Texas all in cotton, one mile San Benito on boulevard. Address owner. W. S. Barnett, Ottawa, Kansas.

LAWRENCE CITY PROPERTY and Eastern Kansas Farms to trade for Western Kansas land. We trade anything anywhere. Wayne Gill, Lawrence, Kan.

Livestock Classified Advertisements

Rate: 10 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 8 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations permitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Minimum charge, ten words. **No sale advertising carried in Live Stock classified columns.**

CATTLE

VERY FANCY AND OLD-ESTABLISHED herd of Jersey cattle bred especially for heavy production of rich milk and cream. The dam of one of my herd bulls holds the world's record for heavy production of Jersey milk. Jersey milk and cream and butter has no equal; and on the same feed, No. 1 Jersey cows will produce a larger cream check than cows of any other breed. For sale now; young, purebred Jersey cows of the ideal dairy type, some bred to freshen very soon and others along later, $70 each. Tuberculin tested. Ship cheaply crated by express, larger number in car by freight. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Fred Chandler, Rt. 7, Chariton, Iowa. (Direct above Kansas City.)

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

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS READY for service $40.00. Younger ones cheaper. Chas. Long, Stockton, Kan.

HOLSTEIN HEIFERS FOR SALE, HIGHLY bred and eligible to registry. W. G. McHenry, McLouth, Kansas.

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

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

ONE REGISTERED YEARLING ABERdeen Angus bull. N. E. Nance, Route 7, Parsons, Kan.

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

25 HOLSTEIN COWS, HEIFERS AND baby bulls. R. Wilcox, Lucas, Kan.

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

HOGS

SPOTTED POLANDS, BOARS, ALL AGES. Fall boars, Grandsire Booster King. Right kind priced right. Paramount Farms, Waterville, Kan.

POLAND CHINA BOARS AND GILTS. Last fall farrow. Write your wants. G. E. Schlesener, Hope, Kansas.

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

PONIES

FOR SALE MY HERD OF 12 HEAD RED and white Spotted Shetland Ponies, three solid color. Ivy Norfleet, Mound Valley, Ks.

10 Billions of Bonds!

Exemption of public bonds from taxation is a policy denounced by all recent Secretaries of the Treasury, by bankers and by mortgage and other bond brokers, yet it goes on, and Congress has never submitted its amendment to remedy it. Meantime the issue of new tax exempt bonds is going on at an accelerated rate.

Up to 1919 the largest issue of municipal bonds in a single year never exceeded 900 million dollars, and frequently was as low as 500 millions. Since 1918 the Bond Buyer, the leading authority on bond issues, gives the volume of new bonds as follows in round figures:

1919, 1,212 million dollars; 1920, 1,437 millions; 1921, 2,145 millions; 1922, 1,675 millions; 1923, 1,649 millions, and 1924, 2,425 millions.

Nearly 2½ billions of new municipal bonds were issued in 1924, the greatest figure in any one year, and over three times the ordinary volume prior to 1919.

In the last six years the aggregate volume of new municipal bond issues was in excess of 10 billion dollars. All of this wealth is exempt from taxation, and while it is often said that it is as broad as it is long, and that if the bonds were not exempt they would bear a higher interest charge, yet the best opinion in the bond field is that if bonds were taxable the rate would not rise to the extent of the tax, and in any case the exemption is one of the powerful influences throwing a continually heavier burden of taxation on land. The creation of a class of exempt property and of an exempt class of citizens is a bad thing, irrespective of economic consequences.

The country faces a taxation issue in the output of 2½ billions of municipal bonds, tax exempt, last year, and of 10 billions in the last six years. The tax exempt bond issues of the last six years exceed those of the entire 24 years from 1895 to 1919. Where is such a movement to stop? And what effect is tax exemption having in inducing public indebtedness?

How Fred Laptad Farms

BY S. F. KOLLAR

Fred G. Laptad has been managing a grain and livestock farm near Lawrence for 20 years. He believes balanced agriculture is the first essential practice to follow if one intends to reap success in farming. The work carried on at the Laptad farm has been in continuous co-operation with the Kansas State Agricultural College. He attends all important agricultural meetings at the college. He is a charter member of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, and was for four years president of this organization ,which gave him a chance to receive early training in the importance of better farming.

From his work along crop improvement lines Mr. Laptad foresaw the importance of pedigree selection of crops, and he applied the principle to livestock raising. All of his crop operations have been practiced on the crop rotation basis. His common rotation is wheat, clover, corn and oats, no one crop grown more than two years in succession. Wheat is grown more as a supplementary crop to livestock than as a cash crop.

The inspected and certified seed era in Kansas had its first real existence about 1919. The benefits from growing certified seed were limited for the first few years, owing to the fact that farmers were unwilling to accept the idea that pure seed was a means toward improving agriculture. For the last few years, Mr. Laptad, as a forerunner of this movement, has been able to realize a profit from growing certified seed of Kanred wheat, Kanota oats, field corn and soybeans.

For the last two years the farmers of Eastern Kansas have been growing varieties of soft red winter wheats. The variety most commonly grown is the Harvest Queen. It is one of the highest-yielding varieties of the Northeastern section. Along with Mr. Laptad's numerous other variety tests he has in the last year made an effort to develop a 100 per cent pure Harvest Queen variety by making head selections of the best plants from the fields, and harvesting and cleaning by hand. Under similar selection methods Mr. Laptad's 90-day red corn has been produced.

Threshing machines can be classed as the foremost and constant source of seed contamination. Mr. Laptad has observed the long-time need of seed-cleaning devices which will eliminate the greater percentage of seed contamination. He has had a thresher designed which is absolutely cleanable, with which he intends to thresh his seed plots.

From 600 to 1,000 bushels of certified seed corn and from 1,000 to 2,000 bushels of certified Kanota oats are sold every year from Laptad's farm. He has been successful in showing prize-winning corn, both of Reid Yellow Dent and Laptad 90-Day Red, at the Chicago International Hay and Grain Show and at the Topeka Free Fair. He has made shipments of seed corn into South America and South Africa.

Tiger's Tired of Fighting?

Clemenceau's decision to seal for 10 years following his demise the memoirs which for the last three years he has been compiling would seem to indicate that the Tiger has had his fill of controversy. He is willing to explain his own point of view to posterity, but he does not wish to invite the immediate rebuttal of contemporaries. However, from the little that he has said about his voluminous work, it seems to consist in the main of philosophic musings, and folks who expect to find in it a pungent running commentary on the making of history at Versailles and in other arenas of tension and stress will be disappointed. Clemenceau, for all his eloquence, has learned the art of keeping to himself a good many of the things he might say which the world would be both edified and diverted to hear.

Harvest 8 Million Acres?

Kansas probably will harvest about 8 million acres of wheat, judging from county reports to the State Board of Agriculture. The April condition is rated as 63 per cent, 13 per cent below the 10-year average. But the recent rains and warmer weather, which have come since the reports were mailed, have improved the crop greatly.

The main difficulty about cutting off the expenses of government is that practically all the expenses can vote.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

May 6—E. S. Dale & Sons and Ben Bird, Protection, Kan.
June 3—Frank Baker, Hickman Mills, Mo.
June 16—Geo. F. Mueller, St. John, Kan.

Milking Shorthorns

Apr. 27—Estate of J. W. Hyde, Altoona, Kan. G. A. Lunde, Humboldt, Sale Mgr.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle

June 6—Albert Hultine & Sons, Saronville, Neb.

Holstein Cattle

June 15—Bourbon County Holstein Breeders, Fort Scott, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

May 19—H. D. McDonald, Quitman, Mo.

Poland China and Duroc Hogs

April 23—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
May 20—R. A. Busch, Independence, Mo.

Duroc Hogs

April 23—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
April 24—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.

Percheron Horses

May 26—Jos. Henry & Sons, Bavaria, Kan. Henry Moorman, Solomon, Kan., Sale Manager.

HORSES AND JACKS

Percheron Stallions and Mares

All ages for sale, the largest and best herd in America to select from. Sons and grandsons of the famous $7,000.00 "KONTACT."
T. B. Bowman & Sons, Boone, Neb.

WANTED PERCHERON STALLION

Want to purchase for W. I. Swain Ranch, Dwight, Kansas one pure blood dapple grey Percheron stallion coming four or five years old; must be blocky and pure blood. Write, phone or wire
FARMERS' STATE BANK, DWIGHT, KAN.

Jacks by Kansas Chief

Three to six years old. Extra good workers. Priced right.
J. W. STORMONT, DIGHTON, KANSAS

JACKS

Plenty of them the right kind and ages, also good young Percheron stallions, a good Morgan stallion and some good mules. A written guarantee with every jack or horse.
HINEMAN'S JACK FARM, Dighton, Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE

Sylvia Jersey Ranch

choice young bulls for sale, sired by SOPHIE'S TORONO 20th, out of high record dams. Inspection invited.
C. C. COLEMAN, SYLVIA, KANSAS

Owl and Raleigh Jerseys

Serviceable bulls for sale of above breeding, out of Official record cows up to 460 lbs. fat.
G. W. HUDSON, SYLVIA, KANSAS.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Young Guernsey Bulls

Calves up to serviceable age. Best of breeding. Registered and transferred. Priced reasonably. E. A. SAMPLE, IOLA, KANSAS.

Guernsey Springers For Sale

15 high grade Guernsey springing heifers.
F. A. LEASURE, LA CYGNE, KANSAS

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Campbell's Ayrshires

bulls of serviceable age, also cows, heifers and calves. AR breeding.
ROBT. P. CAMPBELL, ATTICA, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Whiteway Hampshires

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

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

"Chester Whites" Bred Sows

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

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Fall Boars and Gilts

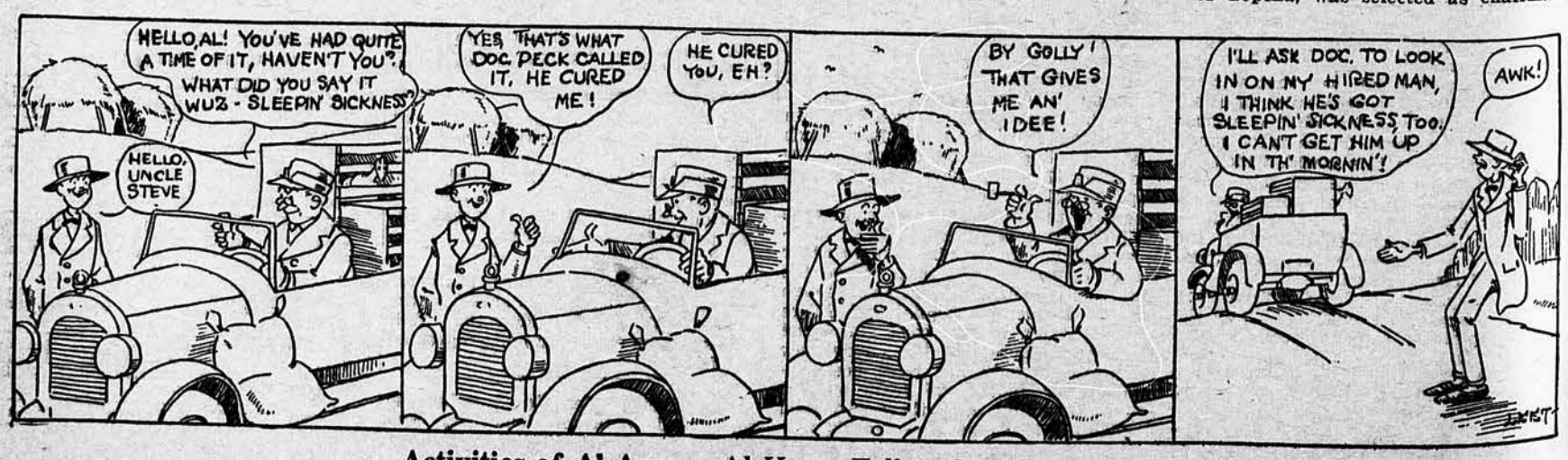
Good individuals, Buster and Big Bob breeding. ROSS McMURRY, Mount Hope, Kan.

'Twas a Rough Winter?

Five varieties of wheat were planted last fall on the farm of John Hahan, 1 mile west of Inman. Black Hull and Fulcaster show about 90 per cent of winter killing. About 15 per cent of the Kharkoff, Red Turkey and Kanred plants were killed.

Tom is the Chairman

At a recent meeting of the state school text commission, Tom McNeal of Topeka, was selected as chairman.



Activities of Al Acres—Al Has a Fellow Feeling for Him

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE APR 16 1925 LIBRARY

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Next Thursday, April 23 is the date of Fred Laptad's Duroc and Poland China sale. He will sell sows, boars and gilts. The sale will be held as usual at the Laptad Stock Farm, a short distance out of Lawrence, Kan.

Albert Hultine & Sons, Saronville, Neb., will sell Polled Shorthorns at their farm, Grey Gables Stock farm, June 6. The Hultine herd is one of the strong Polled Shorthorn herds in the west.

I have a letter from B. C. Settles, St. Louis, Mo., in which he says western Jersey cattle breeders are prospering and many public sales are being planned for the summer and fall. Kansas has a strong Jersey cattle breeders association and are taking an active part in organizing cow testing associations.

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., a well known Dickinson county Polland China breeder reports a fine crop of spring pigs. John Hartman has been in the Poland China business for a good many years and has produced his share of good Poland Chinas in Kansas. He reports a three inch rain last week and wheat looking fine.

I have just received a letter from F. A. Massey & Sons, Republican City, Neb., who live in Kansas, Phillips county, but get their mail at Republican City, Neb. They breed Spotted Poland Chinas and have 123 spring pigs to date and several sows to farrow. They are going to try selling pigs at weaning time. One of their sows, a daughter of the world's grand champion, 1921 has a very fine litter. Their new herd boar, Rival Giant is siring a fine lot of pigs for them. They expect to hold a fall boar and gilt sale and a bred sow sale next winter.

I have a letter from A. M. Patterson, assistant secretary, American Royal, Kansas City, Mo., saying that at a recent meeting it was decided to hold combination sales in the future to take the place of the Hereford Round-up sale and the Central Shorthorn sale held each spring and that the dates will be March 1 to 6. It will be known as the Royal Spring sales and held in the American Royal building, Kansas City, Mo. They plan to sell if possible Shorthorns, Herefords, Angus, saddle horses, draft horses and sheep.

I have just received a letter from C. E. Aubel, secretary of the Tri-county Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Manhattan, Kan., saying the association held a meeting recently and decided upon May 13 as the date for their annual picnic and show. This is the fourth annual picnic and show and the place of holding the picnic will be announced soon. Riley, Pottawatomie and Wabaunsee counties have many good herds of Shorthorns and the officers are very anxious that all co-operate in this picnic and show and Secretary Aubel will be glad to tell anyone interested all about the coming picnic and show.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Sidwell & Jones, Poland China breeders of Hutchinson, Kan., have about thirty spring pigs sired by their herd boar, a son of Bendena Giant.

Clyde Horn of Stafford, Kan., auctioneer and breeder of Duroc hogs, also has a fine little herd of registered Ayrshires headed by a son of Wilmore Peter Pan 25th. Mr. Horn owns a half interest in this bull.

On account of the death of J. W. Hyde of Altoona, Kansas, owner of one of the old established and best herds of Milking Shorthorns in the state, a dispersion sale of the herd is announced. The sale will be held April 27.

Geo. F. Mueller of St. Johns, Kan., has engaged in the hotel business and will disperse his herd of registered Shorthorns on June 16th. Mr. Mueller says they will be thin in flesh but he must sell them now that he is no longer on the farm.

H. G. Wright, proprietor of the Raleighdale Jersey farm located at Sylvia, Kansas, has a fine herd of cattle. His herd is largely of Raleigh breeding, with some Gamboges Knight and Oakland Sultan bred females. Mr. Wright says Jerseys will pay off any mortgage if they have a chance.

H. J. Reynolds, Hutchinson, Kan., breeder of Guernseys, was raised in the city and decided to try farming after he finished school. He is making a great success of the dairy business. He had the high cow of the county cow testing association last year. His herd comes largely from the Cherub family.

W. A. Gladfelter, Duroc breeder of Emporia, Kan., writes that the spring litters sired by Top Sissors are running from eleven to seventeen, they are very even and some of them look like they would develop into state fair winners. Mr. Gladfelter will hold a bred sow, and fall boar and gilt sale on April 24th.

Joe B. McCandless operates seven quarter sections in the vicinity of St. Johns, Kan. Mr. McCandless says it is all right to raise wheat but not to depend entirely upon one crop. He has about eighty head of pure bred Duroc spring pigs, these with his fine herd of registered Ayrshire cattle afford an income from several different sources.

One of the high class Jersey herds to be found in Reno county, Kansas, is that of G. W. Hudson, of Sylvia. Mr. Hudson's herd is composed entirely of cows with register of merit records or that have descended from Register of Merit cows. Owl and Raleigh breeding predominates in the herd.

T. B. Bowman, senior member of the firm of Bowman & Sons, Percheron horse breeders of Boone, Neb., writes that conditions have improved very much within the past year. He reports the recent sale of a stallion and a pair of mares to the Nebraska state university. Mr. Bowman says they have over twelve hundred acres of high priced land fenced with woven wire fence and osage orange posts and just had to stay in the business. They now have, says Mr. Bowman, the largest herd of registered Percherons in America and more mares sired by international grand champions than any other herd. They bred over sixty mares of their own last season.

L. L. Gaston of Sylvia, Kan., proprietor of Spring Park Dairy Farm, has another of the good Jersey herds of the locality; he has been breeding registered Jerseys for several years. The herd is largely of Raleigh breeding and comes from Register of Merit ancestors.

Knappenger Bros., (twins) live across the road from each other out at Turon, Kansas. Each has his own herd of pure bred Durocs. They have cut down operations considerably during the past two years but several fine litters can be seen on both farms and the herds are to be gradually brought back to where they formerly were.

C. C. Coleman, proprietor of the Sylvia Jersey Ranch located at Sylvia in Reno county, had the high record cow for fat in the Reno county cow testing association for the month of December and January last. Mr. Coleman is secretary of the Kansas State Jersey Breeders association and reports lots of breed interest.

Fred Wendelberg, proprietor of Cedarvale Farm, at Stafford, Kan., has one of the good Ayrshire herds of this part of Kansas. His foundation stock was bought from good herds in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. His herd bull, Pennhurst Snow King, was Junior Grand Champion of Kansas in 1922.

L. E. Porter of Stafford, Kan., specializes in Hampshire hogs and Ayrshire cattle, most of his Ayrshires came from the Gossard herd and he has at the head of his herd and owns a half interest in what is one of the greatest bulls ever at the head of that herd. He is a son of Willomore Peter Pan 25th.

A. M. Davis, president of the State Dairy Association has a small herd of registered Holsteins on his farm near Hutchinson. He is a member of the Reno county cow testing association and had the high producing herd for fat for the years of '21-'22 and '24. His cows all have A. R. O. records or are daughters of A. R. O. W. cows.

J. M. McClure, Kingman, Kan., has for several years been quietly building up on his farm a first class herd of registered Ayrshire cattle. He has given the matter of breeding considerable thought and has been very careful to pick good individuals for foundation cows. He is a good care taker and is growing stronger every day for the breed.

A. Abendshien of Turon, Kan., has a good herd of registered Ayrshire cattle and says the produce from one good cow if well cared for will enable one to save more than he can from any profession in Western Kansas. Mr. Abendshien bought one cow in February, 1922. Her descendants now number five; she was nine years old when purchased, and will drop another calf within a few months.

T. D. Marshall and his sons located near Sylvia, Kansas, own and operate Brookside Farm. Several hundred acres of wheat is grown annually and hogs are raised and fed for market but the registered Jerseys are the surest source of income. More than half of the cows in the herd are daughters of Idalias Raleigh. The present herd bull is a son of St. Mawes Lad.

Emmett Smith, Hutchinson secretary of the Reno county cow testing association, has a good herd of registered Guernsey cattle, and all of his cows have records made by this association. His herd bull carries the blood of the Cherub family. Mr. Smith is secretary of the Reno county cow testing association and says the man milking cows without the help of an association is going about his work blindfolded.

Harold A. Pennington, Hutchinson, Kan., carries on a three hundred acre farm about ten acres of which is in bearing orchard. Several years ago he began the breeding of registered Holstein cattle and is rapidly developing one of the good herds of the state. He has been very successful in every show where he has exhibited stock. He is a member of the Reno county cow testing association. He takes especially good care of his herd although does not feed as heavy as many.

Mark Abildgaard, one of the live wire Holstein boosters in the Mulvane locality had charge of the Stubbs herds for several years. He is now doing busines for himself and has one of the good herds of the state. He has in his herd at this time nine sisters, daughters and granddaughters of the noted Woodman cow that was shown at twenty-two state and national shows and was first nineteen times and grand champion twenty-two times. Mr. Abildgaard is strong for the Homesteads.

The Kansas National Live Stock Show will be held at Wichita November 9-14; the following officers have been elected: Frank M. Arnold, Emporia, President; Dr. M. C. McCampbell, Manhattan, Vice President; E. L. Hart, Wichita, Treasurer; Dan C. Smith, Wichita, Secretary and General Manager; C. M. Casey of Wichita, Assistant Secretary. The board of directors consisting of twenty-five have been selected from many parts of the state. Among them are W. J. Todd, Maple Hill; J. C. Mohler, Topeka; J. H. Mercer, Topeka; A. M. Campbell, Bentley, and W. M. Ferguson, Wellington. Several are from Wichita and nearby points. They include some of the city's leading business men and prominent breeders of live stock; among them is E. G. Hoover, well known breeder of Duroc hogs. The last legislature appropriated $5,000 for this show.

From April 20 to 25

The Kansas State Wide Clean-up Week, which has been proclaimed by Governor Paulen, and is under the direction of the state fire marshal's office, will be April 20 to 25.

$1,120 From Mortgage Fees

Doniphan county took in $1,120 in March from mortgage registration fees.

60 Milking Shorthorns

Dispersion, Altoona, Kan., Monday, April 27

The sudden death of Mr. Hyde makes necessary the closing out of this well known herd, that has been bred for milk and beef production for 35 years. Included are quite a number of record of merit cows, mostly daughters of White Goods 456866, an outstanding 2500 lb. Scotch bull with more "Record of Merit" daughters to his credit than any other Scotch bull in America. He is included in the sale. Every animal in the sale is a good one. For catalog write

G. A. Laude, Sale Manager, Humboldt, Kansas

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

DUROC HOGS DUROC HOGS

Top Sissors Duroc Sale

50 head, 12 spring gilts bred to **TOP SISSORS,** Junior Champion Kansas Free Fair, 1924.

40 selected fall boars and gilts, sired by Cherry King Sensation or Stilts Cherry Model. Some of the gilts sell with a breeding service to Top Sissors.

Emporia, Kan., Friday, April 24

This will be about the last chance to buy bred sows and fall gilts ready to breed for fall litters. The fall boars are ready for service and include many real herd boar prospects. Write for catalog, sale at farm mile north of town.

W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.

Col. Homer Rule, Auct. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman, Mail & Breeze.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Scotch Shorthorn Bulls

Sired by Imp. Bull part of them from Imp. Cows. Reds, roans and whites. Yearlings to three years old. Good individuals. Also cows and heifers. Best of breeding.
David Wohlschlegel & Sons, Harper, Ks.

SHORTHORN BULLS

8 head—ready to use. Priced to sell. Reds and roans, Scotch and Scotch topped. Federal accredited herd.
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Polled Shorthorns—18 yrs.

Reds, Whites and Roans.
Beef, Milk and Butter.
One of the greatest breeds.
One of the Largest Herds.
Blood lines of the most noted sires. [Prospects.
Always Breeding and Show Fairs and Trios not related.
Bulls $60 to $250.
Truck delivery.
J.C.Banbury&Sons,Pratt,Ks.

3 Polled Shorthorn Bulls

For sale 17 months old
T. S. SHAW, STOCKTON, KANSAS

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

MILKING SHORTHORNS

of VALUE and DISTINCTION
J. B. Benedict, WYLDEMERE FARMS, Littleton, Colo.

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BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

A few baby bulls; also cows and heifers.
H. B. COWLES, 531 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

SHUNGAVALLEY HOLSTEINS

Breeding stock for sale at all times. Write your wants. Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, Kan.

DUROC HOGS

HOG SALE

Laptad Stock Farm's 25th Auction

Durocs and Polands

Sows, Boars and Gilts

Get a Catalog.

Lawrence, Kan.

Thursday, April 23

THIRTY IMMUNE DUROC FALL BOARS

sired by State Fair prize winners. Shipped on approval.
F. C. CROCKER, Box M, Beatrice, Neb.

Duroc Fall Boars

Ready for service. Sired by Orchard Sissors and Goldmaster. Also two spring yearlings. Herd headers by Goldmaster. Write me.
E. G. HOOVER, R. F. D. 9, Wichita, Kan.

Boys—Here is Your Chance

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

LEADING SENSATION'S BEST SON

for sale, formerly owned by McComas. Splendid breeder and priced low. Also fall boars.
DEAN BAILEY, PRATT, KANSAS

400 DUROC BRED SOWS

All reg. Prize winning blood. Guaranteed in farrow. Special delivered prices on car load lots. F. C. CROCKER, Box M. Filley, Neb.

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sires of or sired by Champions. Boars that will increase the size, quality and feeding value of your Durocs. I have them, you need them.
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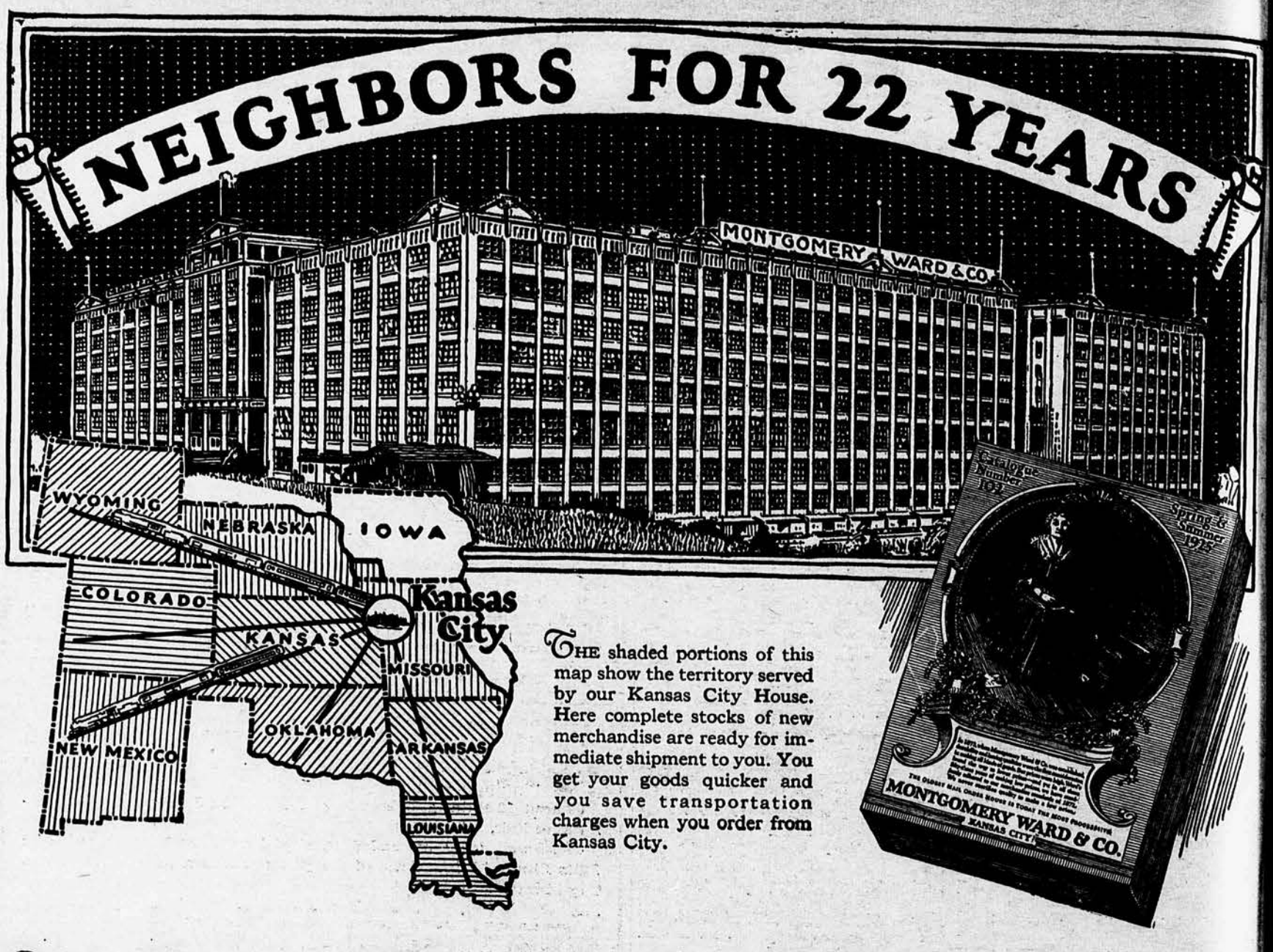

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