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KANSAS FARMER

AND

MAIL & BREEZE

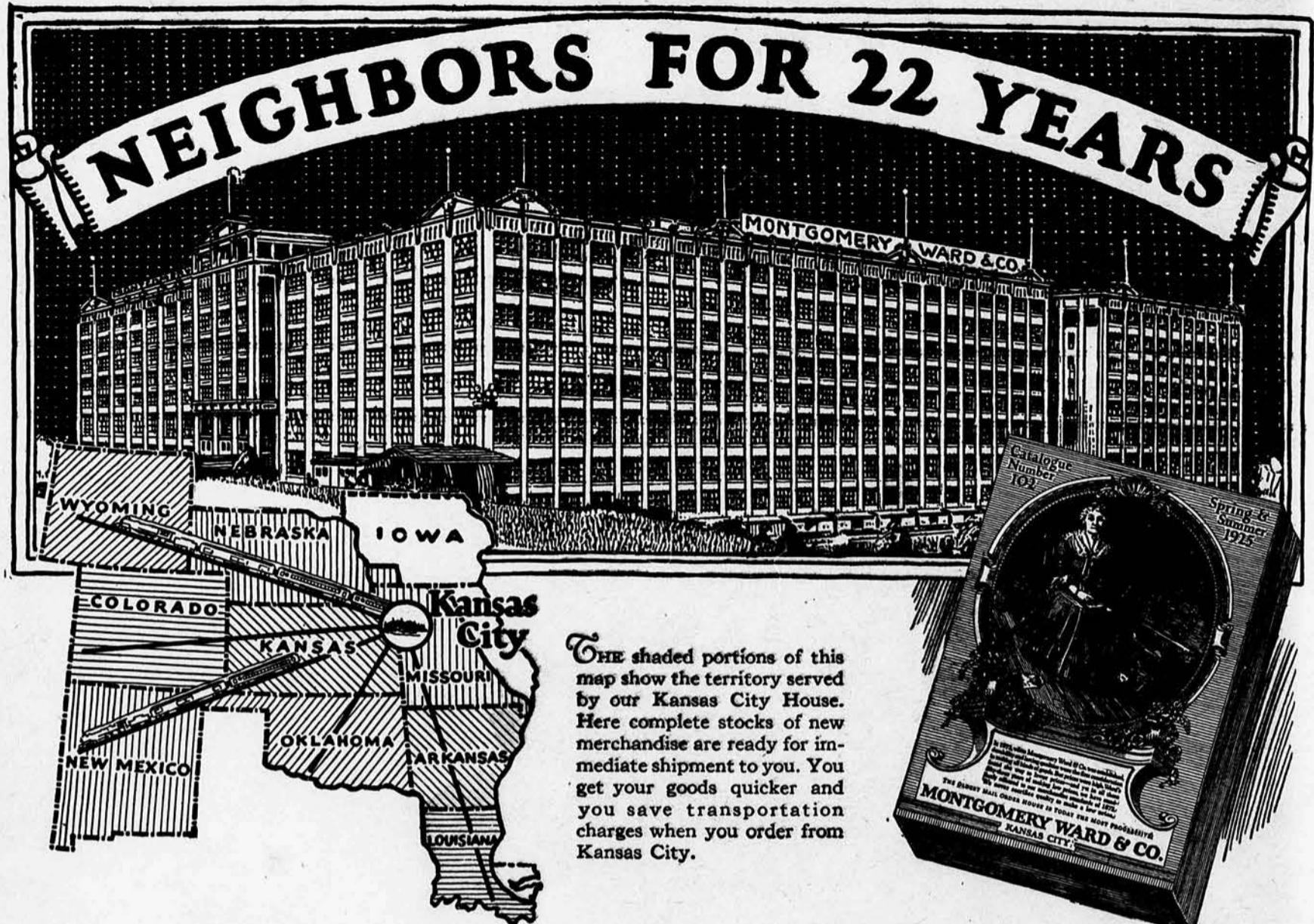
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Number 18



Frederic Stanley—



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The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

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The College of the Air Speeds Chore Doing on Swank Farm

By Philander Grayson

THE sun was sinking. Long shadows were cast across the fields. Dusk was falling in the valley. A man was hustling in and out among the poultry buildings. H. F. Tagge, Jackson county extension agent, introduced him as J. L. Swank. On his arm he carried a big bucket. That day the harvest had been 81 eggs from 275 birds. The weather was cold. But still just before the midwinter snowstorm which kept the ground covered two months the hens had reached 64 per cent production. By good management Swank had stemmed the drop in egg production when many flocks all but ceased laying.

"Going somewhere tonight?" asked Tagge, who had taken note of Swank's haste.

"Nope," said Swank, "I'm trying to get thru before KSAC gets on the air. I sent in some questions the other day and I'm expecting they'll be answered tonight. I've got to take care of these chickens, milk and eat supper before I can listen in."

\$3 Above Feed Costs

Swank is one of those farmers whose wife convinced him that chickens pay. He hadn't paid much attention to the poultry flock until five years ago. Mrs. Swank had been induced to keep records in co-operation with the county farm bureau, and he had perked up when the yearly summary was returned.

"I became interested in poultry in 1920," said Swank as he passed into a new laying house. "Corn dropped and I began to look for something more profitable to do. But I did not jump into the chicken business suddenly. I kept watching the records. After two or three years, I noticed that those hens were paying better than anything else on the farm. We had 100 in 1920, and they returned \$3 apiece above feed costs.

"As I watched the records I became convinced that better equipment would pay. A year ago I built a new house, and last summer completed the second one. I will remodel another building for poultry this coming season."

Swank enrolled in the "College of the Air" radio course at Kansas State Agricultural College last fall. This course has given him all the latest information derived from experimental results on poultry husbandry. He is following the college recommendations in managing his flock. The records also are being kept under college direction.

His new poultry house is of the combination roof, straw loft type. It consists of two sections, each 20 feet square. The nests are under the droppings board. The front is open, which is the type of most modern houses. Built in the partition is a dry mash hopper which holds 13 bushels. A place for his catching coop also is provided in the partition. This enables him to catch the hens in either room



Swank Expects his Chickens to Pay for This House Within the Year. It is of Open Front, Straw Loft Design and Contains Two Rooms



This Portable Feed Box Lessens the Labor of Carrying for Chickens. It is Used in Sledding Grain From Cribs to the Poultry Yard

with the same coop. A stand is provided for milk and water. The house cost \$475 exclusive of his own labor, and he expects the hens to pay for it the first year.

His brooder houses are on runners so they can be moved to fresh ground every year. "Movable brooder houses are necessary for healthy chicks," said Swank. "Also I have noticed that the ground is hard and bare around the stationary brooder house. The young chicks range close to the house at the time when they most need grass and other green stuff. If the ground is bare, as it is sure to be around the stationary house, they will not get grass until they are big enough to get farther away. With the movable houses they can be placed where green matter will be available just outside the door. We have had practically no disease in our flock, which I attribute to brooding the chicks on clean ground, to properly constructed laying houses for the adult birds and to strict sanitation."

\$1,142.06 From 470 Hens

Swank's poultry houses are some distance from his cribs. Carrying feed for 500 birds proved to be quite a chore. Accordingly he built a feed box with a rain tight roof and mounted it on a sled. He uses this box for hauling feed from the barn to his poultry houses. He leaves it at a central point where it will be accessible from all houses. The roof forms a lid which is provided with a prop that holds it up while he is replenishing the feed hoppers.

During 10 months of 1924 an average of 470 birds returned \$1,142.06 above feed costs. That included eggs and poultry, credited at current prices, used at home. Sales of commercial eggs amounted to more than \$900, and hatching eggs totaled \$113.60. Breeding stock brought \$242 and market poultry \$232.58. The feed bill for the 10 months was \$479.19 and other expenses \$48.

Mrs. Swank is the experienced poultry keeper of the family. She has been keeping the records, and the flock is certified with the Kansas State Agricultural College under her name. Swank is only an apprentice. He has charge of the dairy cows and assists her with the hens.

Swank is president of the Jackson County Cow Record Association, which was substituted for a regularly constituted test association because not enough members were available to employ a tester.

The Market Ahead for Hogs

By R. M. Green

priced corn the wish to get to market before a price decline.

This tendency to "rush" the May market in high corn price years results in a much more rapid falling off of receipts in the following two or three months. In years of high corn prices, July receipts fall off 22 per cent from the June average as compared with 15 per cent in all years.

While receipts are only one factor in the making of hog prices, their seasonal influence shows in the 23-year average of Chicago prices. For instance, the average March price has shown an advance over that of February equal to 7.9 per cent. April has shown a 1.1 per cent advance over March, May a 1.7 per cent decline from April, June .8 of a per cent decline from May, and July a 2.9 per cent increase from June. Of more concern this year, however, is what happens in years of high corn prices. March and April prices then show a greater tendency than usual to strengthen, as indicated by average increases of 9 and 3.9 per cent, as compared with the seasonal average of 7.9 and 1.1 per cent. And July shows a stronger tendency than usual to "come back" after the May break. This is shown by the fact that the 10-year July increase averages 3.9 per cent, as compared with the 23-year average of 2.9 per cent.

In the 10 years following short corn crops, April price failed to show an increase over March four times. The exceptional years were 1904, 1908, 1914 and 1920. These were all seasons in which the general price level was tending down. In 1920, the pork market rested on a war-expanded export outlet which was beginning to shrink.

While the general tendency of May prices was down, as indicated by the average 10 year decline of 1.2 per cent, four years they were up from April prices. These were 1902, 1909, 1917 and 1919; all years marked by advancing general price levels.

Several facts stand in the way of any further marked price advance in May this year. First, there was a very rapid improvement in price in March. Second, pork consumption was already at a high rate, so the March price advance was likely to produce decreased consumption. Third, cattle prices are enough lower than hog prices to invite a shift-

ing of consumption to beef. Fourth, the minor trade expansion beginning last summer evidently has passed its period of most rapid development. With prices high, stocks of lard and pork fairly liberal, business improvement slackened, and with the movement of the fall pig crop in sight the May market is likely to respond readily to the demand side of the market. There appears to be little here to encourage higher prices.

The apparent advantage on the demand side of the market is likely to change by July or August. It is then that the long talked of hog shortage is most likely to show itself. In the 10 years of short corn crops since 1900 only once has the July price failed to show some improvement. The single exceptional year was 1917, when the price already had risen almost uninterruptedly from \$10.90 a hundred in January to \$15.90 in May.

It is believed that the accumulated stocks of pork products are not so heavy nor the demand situation so weak but what the probable reduction in receipts in July and August will make short supply the dominating factor in the midsummer market.

Jardine Likes His Job

ON HIS recent visit to Kansas Secretary Jardine appeared in excellent physical condition, and admitted that he had gained 5 pounds since going to Washington to take up his new job. "I like it fine," he said, "and altho there is plenty of work to do it seems to agree with me."

He predicted a fine farm year for the whole country, based on his observation of crop reports received at Washington. He said prices of wheat, corn and hogs were good and indications were for large crops.

He praised the employees of his department.

"The charge is often made that the members of the department, its employees, do not have the interests of the farmers and taxpayers at heart," he said, "but nothing could be farther from the truth. They are all serving unselfishly for the farmers, and most of them are from the farms. I wish every farmer could go thru that department at Washington with me."

After leaving Kansas, Secretary Jardine went to St. Louis to attend a meeting of workers from the experiment stations of the country.

WHETHER to crowd hogs onto the May market or slow them up for a later one is a question many hog feeders are asking themselves. Even if one already has determined on his policy it will be of interest to note what seems to be a rather general tendency in years like this one. First it will be well to notice how receipts of hogs on the average come to market during the season of March to July, inclusive.

Take average monthly hog receipts at four principal markets, and it will be found that over a 23-year period March receipts have been 9.4 per cent under February receipts. In turn, April receipts have averaged 13.1 per cent under those of March. May receipts, on the other hand, have averaged 15.3 per cent more than for April. This "bulge" in receipts during May is because at this time the main run of fall pigs comes to market. Following the May increase, June has, on the average, shown 3.2 per cent lighter receipts than May. Many times this small lightening up of receipts comes in the latter part of June. July in turn has shown an average reduction in receipts from June of 15 per cent.

Different in Short Corn Years

Now, if instead of the 23-year average figures, you take the 10 years since 1900 that were short corn crop years, the effect of high corn prices on hog receipts can be noticed. In such seasons there appears to be a decided tendency to "dump" more than the usual proportion of hogs on to the December and January markets, which makes for a more rapid falling off of receipts in April than usual. This is indicated by the fact that in the short corn crop years April receipts fell off 16.5 per cent as compared with an average April decline of 13.1 per cent.

On the other hand, it will be noticed that in years of short corn crops or high corn prices, May hog receipts tend to increase more rapidly than usual. May receipts in such years have shown an increase over April of 17.5 per cent, compared with 15.3 per cent for the 23-year average. High corn prices at such times urge an early marketing of the pig crop of the fall before. This "rush" in May is even more likely if hog prices already have reached a high level and show some tendency to weaken. There is added to the desire to stop feeding high

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CLARENCE DARROW, the celebrated Chicago lawyer who has defended more than 100 murderers and saved every one of them from the death penalty, in a recent case argued that none of us are responsible for our acts, being the victims of heredity and environment. Darrow also proclaims the belief that life is not worth living, but his murderous clients evidently do not hold to that belief, for they are willing to pay Darrow large fees for keeping them from being hustled out of this life.

This is simply another illustration of a smart man carrying a theory, which undoubtedly has considerable basis of fact, to such an extent that it not only becomes absurd but also most dangerous to society. If it is true that none of us are responsible for our acts and therefore should not be punished for anything we may do, and if that doctrine were carried to its legitimate conclusion, weakness would have no protection against brutal cruelty backed by physical strength; virtue would have no protection against lust, honesty no protection against rascality, and a man's property no protection against thieves.

Why Be So Extreme?

THE law of might would take the place of organized government, and anarchy would succeed to all forms of order. Then, indeed, life would become what Darrow says it is, not worth living. Society is afflicted with extremists in politics, extremists in religion, and extremists in the matter of regulation of morals and beliefs.

The extremist is always intolerant, and inclined to ascribe improper motives to all who oppose him. In religion the extremist either believes in an everlasting hell and a carefully handpicked crowd in his particular kind of heaven, or he goes to the other extreme and like Clarence Darrow, refuses to recognize any religious or moral standards or any moral responsibility.

In politics he is an extreme reactionary who believes either in the divine right of kings or what is next to it, that only a very few, who think as he does, have any right to a say in government; or he takes the other extreme and believes that all who are in authority are either unmitigated scoundrels, or the dupes of scoundrels. He is ready to believe any accusation that may be made against those to whom he is opposed, and the more unreasonable the accusation the more readily he accepts it as truth. His mind is closed to reason, just as is the mind of the extreme reactionary: the two of them, apparently as wide apart as the poles, are after all essentially alike in their methods of reasoning. Both are blocks in the way of human progress, liberty and happiness.

I confess the extremist irritates me; he or she "gets my goat." I know when one of them talks to me it is not for argument or with the intention of gaining information but for the purpose of imposing their view on me. I also know that if I seriously dispute their conclusions, if I do not forfeit their friendship they will at best consider me insane or woefully deficient in judgment.

There is really little or no excuse for extreme opinions or intolerance. None of us know very much, and very few really know anything for certain. Then why be extreme in our opinions or intolerant of the opinions of others?

Do not waste your time hating other people; when you do you harm yourself as much and probably more than the people you hate. If the extremists and the intolerant could be banished from the world I think it would be a bully place in which to live.

'Tis a Good Board

IWANT to commend Governor Paulen for his intelligent selection of the board of regents for the higher educational institutions. I think he could hardly have done better. My opinion concerning these higher educational institutions is I presume, pretty well known to the readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. If I had my way I would change the policy entirely. These institutions ought to be self-supporting. I would arrange a state loan fund that would enable boys and girls of industry, honesty and reasonable ability to borrow enough to pay their way thru school, and if they showed the proper qualities of character and industry they could borrow from this fund on their individual and unsecured notes. If they did not show this character they could not borrow with any security.

I would fix a rigid limit to the amount of money any student could spend at the college or univers-

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

sity, and if he or she exceeded that limit it would be grounds for suspension or expulsion. There is a great deal of complaint about immoral conditions in and about America's great universities. Ninety per cent of that immorality results from the extravagant habits of the students. If the extravagance were cut out the students could pay all the cost of their education and still spend less money than they do now.

I am more than ever convinced that I am right about this, but it is something for the future. I do not know that any future legislature will see this as I see it; meantime I think the governor has done the best he could under the circumstances.

The Tent Speaks

BY SAM J. BANKS

I am the symbol of the soul of the circus—
For if the soul of the circus is anything,
It is the soul of the gypsy.
I am the charm of the Out-of-Doors—
The charm of blue sky; of fleecy white clouds,
Of storm-clouds; of wind, of rain;
Of crimson and golden sunsets,
Of glorious sunrises;
Of dew in Summer and of frost in Autumn;
Of sun and moon and stars—
The burning, pulsing, throbbing stars—
The red and silver and blue and golden stars.
I am also the symbol of happiness,
For I am the psychology of the laughing,
Shoving, pushing, joyous, care-free crowd:
To me human nature is an open book;
Wherever I go, men, women and children,
Of all castes and colors,
Keep me company.
Thus it is that I get out of life
Much more than I could possibly derive
If I were the palace of a king,
Or the office of a business man,
Or a store, or a hotel, or a church,
Or any other kinds of a building. . . .

To Get More Than \$1.05

PLEASE permit me," writes J. W. Cummins, managing editor of the Wheat Growers Journal, "to correct an article that appeared in your issue of April 18, which says: 'The members of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association will get about \$1.05 a bushel for wheat in the pool this year.'

"The third pool payment to members of the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association and the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, which was made the latter part of March and the first of April, brought the total on No. 1 and No. 2 wheat to \$1.05 a bushel. This is exclusive of storage paid by the association to the members, which amounts to about 8 cents a bushel if the wheat is held on the farm of the member for the full storage period.

"The final payment will be made in June, when affairs of the 1924-25 pool will be wound up and the 1925-26 pool started. What this payment will be depends on what course the market takes from now until June 30. However, we know now that our final settlement will bring the price on No. 1 and No. 2 wheat to considerably above the amount reached on the third distribution. The average we have made thus far compares favorably with the state average, as reported recently by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. The state average, he says, is slightly more than \$1.06 a bushel.

"Fearing that the story might cause confusion among some of our members, and knowing your attitude of complete fairness on news of all kinds, prompted me to set the matter straight in the hope you may see fit to make mention of it in some way."

I am glad to publish Mr. Cummins's statement and am especially glad to know that the farmers

who have dealt with the Wheat Growers' Association will receive considerably more than \$1.05. Mr. Cummins tells me that while the final distribution cannot be determined for a week or two it probably will be between 25 and 30 cents a bushel, so that raisers of No. 1 and No. 2 wheat will receive somewhere from \$1.30 to \$1.35 a bushel. No. 3 wheat will be about 3 cents a bushel less, and No. 4 about 6 cents less than No. 2. The lowest grade of wheat marketed probably will be 10 cents a bushel less than the top grades.

A good many mistakes have been made in working out plans for co-operative marketing, and probably a good many more will be made, but intelligent co-operative marketing seems to me to be the only way in which farmers can secure for themselves a fair deal in marketing their products.

Poverty's a Social Disease?

AFINE young man, a graduate of one of our great universities, had an experience with the seamy side of life in Topeka not long ago. He was called on to go thru the parts of town where the poorer people live. He was astonished and shocked at conditions. And yet we boast that Topeka is a model city—and no doubt it is, as compared with many other places.

Cities are still far from solving the problems of living and so is the whole world. We still cling to the idea that the way to make people behave according to established standards is to punish them when they violate those standards. We do not seem to realize that it is not fair to exact equal penalties for violations of law where conditions are unequal. Even worse, organized government exacts a greater degree of obedience and deals out harsher punishment to those who owe least to government than to those who owe most to it.

Poverty is a form of social disease. Many people are poor and live in wretchedness and unsanitary conditions who might live better, but their actions are the result of previous causes over which they had little or no control. Punishment for misdeeds is necessary, but it certainly is even more important to remove so far as possible the causes which lead to the misdeeds.

Another thing which a good many smug and satisfied folks do not seem to realize is that morals as well as many diseases are catching, and that if unsanitary, immoral and degraded conditions are permitted in one part of the city the remainder or it must be more or less affected by those conditions.

The time is coming when, as a mere matter of self-defense, the healthy and prosperous people cannot permit sordid, unhealthful conditions to exist. Such a thing will be as unthinkable as to allow a cesspool to remain open in the heart of the most fashionable residence district.

\$8 a Day is Graft?

ILKE your idea of a one-house legislature. Your efforts may bring fruits if you only continue to bring the matter up often enough; but the proposed raise of legislative pay from \$3 to \$8 a day will not be approved by the people. The extreme change will kill the proposed amendment. Three dollars a day we know was not enough; if the legislature had been conservative and proposed an increase to, say, \$5 a day, or even \$6, I think the people would gladly vote for it, but \$8 a day looks like graft on the face of it. I am not for the raise to \$8 unless the amount is limited by a short session or by a reduction of the number of legislators. The people of Kansas will not be held up that way unless some reasonable explanation can be made for the raise. Can you offer anything further as a reason why we should support this amendment?

Centerville, Kan. S. P. Talbot.

The request of Mr. Talbot is entirely proper, and unless his objections can be satisfactorily answered then the proposed amendment should be defeated.

Carpenters Got But \$1.50

THE compensation of members of the legislature was fixed when the constitution was adopted. Even then it was low as compared with legislative salaries in most other states. At that time, however, the cost of living in towns was not more than one-third of the present charges. Wages generally were less than one third of what they are now. A good carpenter was satisfied to work 10 hours a day for \$1.50. Other mechanics were paid in about the same proportion.

First class printers stood up at the case and set

type for 25 cents a thousand ems, and got nothing for filling their cases. Two dollars a day was the highest price charged by any hotel in Kansas for board and room. Good board and room could be obtained elsewhere for \$2.50 to \$3 a week. I think it is conservative to say that the cost of living and the wage rate then was less than one third of what it is now.

If \$3 a day was a reasonable compensation for a legislator when the constitution was adopted, then \$8 a day is not unreasonable pay now. If legislators are entitled to wages for their services at all, then they should be paid somewhere nearly in proportion to the greater cost of living and the increase in the general scale of wages.

Mr. Talbot says he knows that \$3 a day is not enough. When he makes that admission it occurs to me that he has given his whole argument away.

Three dollars a day was perhaps a reasonable compensation when the constitution was adopted; it corresponded with wages in other lines and with the cost of living generally. Presumably that was what the makers of the constitution had in mind. By a similar line of reasoning the present pay should be fixed somewhat in proportion to present wages and cost of living. Judged by that standard \$8 a day is not too much.

I want to say that with one legislative house of not more than 30 members, without placing any limit on the time the legislative body should be in session and fixing a moderate yearly salary instead of a per diem, the total cost would be considerably less than our present legislature, even with the very small pay the members receive, but that is not the question before the people. We are going to continue for a time at any rate the old two-house system, and so long as we do the members should be paid as much in proportion as they received when the constitution was adopted.

Bandits and Gangsters

A PSYCHOLOGIST who disagrees with Judge Harry Olson and other criminologists that most criminals are mentally deficient is Prof. Walter B. Pitkin of Columbia University. Nothing is proved by the statistics of the criminal court of Chicago, says Prof. Pitkin, because it is only the stupid criminals who are caught. The clever get away with it.

Against this dangerous doctrine of the Columbia professor is a statement made last week by F. H. Croul, Commissioner of Police of Detroit. "Bandits may seemingly operate with immunity for a time," he says, "but eventually they are captured and sentenced to prison." He gives the Detroit record for the first three months of the present year—45 bandits convicted in Detroit and sentenced to a maximum of 552 years and a minimum of 212 to various penitentiaries. Besides these 45 convicted bandits in three months in Detroit, six were killed by the police.

Police Commissioner Croul's comments are at least more welcome than Prof. Pitkin's belief about "clever criminals." He advises reckless youths that "these long sentences and deaths should prove a warning to young men who feel the slightest temptation to go out and get 'easy money' by holding up stores and pedestrians. The statistics prove that they can't get away with it for any length of time."

Commissioner Croul's conclusion is that of Detroit's chief of detectives, Edward H. Fox. "We always get them in the long run," he claims. "And what do they get out of it during the brief spell

they operate before their capture? Glance over the amounts some of the robbers obtained and then consider the long sentences they are serving for the little they stole."

Within the last year one of the most notorious gangs in the country was broken up, the Egan gang of St. Louis. Its members are partly in Atlanta and partly in Leavenworth penitentiary. The St. Louis Star has printed a sensational series of chapters of the confession of a member of this gang, the outstanding feature of which is the meanness and treachery of criminal gangs, suspicious of one another. The proverb that "there is honor among thieves," seems to refer to another period than this.

Ford's Impulse to Aviation

HENRY FORD'S airplane factory and new aviation freight service between Detroit and Chicago may well be looked upon as a genuine start of commercial aviation in this country, which has lagged behind European countries, to the discouragement of American airplane manufacturers. Topeka suffered a loss in the long wait for action, for a good start was being made here in the manufacture of a high grade airplane.

Now that Henry Ford is in the game and reported to be full of enthusiasm over the prospects of commercial aviation, things are expected to happen. Not only because the Ford plants have a name for succeeding, but because they constitute in themselves an immense source of traffic. Ford is said to have guaranteed considerable traffic for the new freight carriers. His own railroad is doing well enough, and he can afford to boost aviation.

American commercial aviation has lagged, of course, only because this country refused to follow European governments in subsidizing this business. Henry Ford has never been a subsidy-seeker, and believes that a business unable to stand on its own feet is not worth subsidizing. It is not a bad theory. Commercial aviation in the United States will prove its ability to compete with other transportation facilities. It has the great advantage of speed, and will begin with fast freight. The most valuable thing in the present industrial order is time, and any time-saving contrivance or process is sure of a trial. Nevertheless the moral effect of Ford's leadership in commercial aviation is a big factor in its prospects of rapid progress. His reputation for wizardry is an asset to any enterprise.

Here's the Farm Bureau Law

I HAVE had a good many inquiries concerning the law in regard to farm bureaus and agents. So here it is in part:

"Whenever there shall be organized in any county in Kansas a county farm bureau having a membership of 25 per cent of the bona fide farmers of the county, or as many as 250 farmers, and having for its purpose the giving of instruction in agriculture and home economics to the people of said county thru practical demonstrations and otherwise, and the employment of a county agricultural agent or agents to prosecute this work, the Kansas State Agricultural College shall contribute, from federal and state funds granted for demonstrations in agriculture and home economics, not less than \$1,200, so far as such funds are available, toward the salary of such county agricultural agent, or agents.

"Before such appropriation is made the county

farm bureau shall present, to the board of county commissioners of its county, a copy of the constitution and bylaws adopted by the farm bureau, and approved by the Kansas State Agricultural College, and a certified statement of deposit in a local bank of the county of not less than \$800, which shall be used subject to the order of the county farm bureau for providing the necessary equipment for said bureau.

"When said county farm bureau shall present to the board of county commissioners its list of farm bureau members and its certificate of deposit, said board of county commissioners shall appropriate a sum not less than \$1,200 per annum to assist in the payment of the salary of the county agricultural agent and the expense of the farm bureau. The executive committee of the farm bureau shall be required to prepare and present to the board of county commissioners, on or before the first Monday in August, a budget or budgets showing clearly the amounts needed from year to year, which budgets shall be used as the basis for the appropriation by the county commissioners, and the county commissioners shall be empowered to make a tax levy against the property of the county, real and personal, sufficient to raise the funds needed for the farm bureau work, which levy shall be in addition to all other levies authorized by law. Before and until the income from such tax levy is available the county commissioners may make appropriations necessary for farm bureau work from the general funds of the county and shall have power to replace such appropriations from the general fund by transferring an equal amount from the farm bureau fund when available.

"In counties west of the western border of Phillips, Rush and Comanche counties, joint farm bureaus may be organized covering two counties, and in that case each county shall make an appropriation of not less than \$600. The county agent shall be selected by the executive board of the county farm bureau, and his work shall be under the general direction and supervision of the Kansas State Agricultural College."

No person shall be eligible to the position of county agent who has had less than five years' experience in practical farm work. The salary is not fixed. The minimum of appropriation is \$1,200 from the agricultural college and \$1,200 from the county, or where two counties join \$1,200 from the two counties. This is supposed to be a fund from which the agent's salary and expenses are paid. There is, however, no law prohibiting the county from appropriating more than that amount.

Can't Deduct the Note

A has a brother whose note he signed as security. His brother does not make any attempt to pay either the principal or interest. Is A justified in asking that a part of the parents' property be sold to pay this brother's debt, that much to be kept out of his share of the estate if there is anything left after the death of the parents? M. H.

If these parents are still alive they could not be required nor would it be just to ask them to sell part of their estate to pay the debts of a prospective heir. However, it would be entirely equitable that if there is an estate to be divided and this brother is indebted on a note which any or all of his brothers and sisters are obligated on as his sureties, that his share of the estate should be applied to the payment of this note. But unless there is some such arrangement as this made by will the administrator would have no authority to deduct the note from this brother's share.

Saving Seven Millions a Day

SIX million dollars a day is now the daily saving handed to federal income taxpayers, the fruits of four years of Harding-Coolidge economy. This immense reduction in tax charges was given the taxpayer in three tax reductions—one under Harding and two under Coolidge. Another cut of an additional million a day is now in prospect for 1926.

In his message to Congress, last December, the President said, "If, at the close of the present session, Congress has kept within the budget it will be possible to have another moderate amount of tax reduction and all the tax reform that Congress may wish for during the next fiscal year."

The session the President was talking about now is over. Whatever it may not have done that it should have done; whatever it may have done that it should not have done, it kept within the budget. The total appropriations are less by \$11,125,000 than the budgetary allowance.

In other words, Congress went the budget almost 12 millions better in saving money.

Chairman Madden of the House Committee on Appropriations and Senator Smoot, of the Senate committee, authorize this statement, and support it with figures.

The first requirement for an additional tax reduction has been met—appropriations have been kept well within the budget.

How about the Treasury?

It is virtually certain that by the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1925, there will be a cash surplus of between 75 and 100 millions, after all obligations are met. And by the end of the next fiscal year, June 30, 1926, that a surplus of 300 million

dollars will be available if all will just go well. This, it is now considered, will amply justify a tax cut of at least another 300 millions, or another million a day for each working day.

Members of the House Ways and Means Committee upon whom devolve the duty of preparing tax legislation are now working with Treasury experts and will continue their research throughout the summer, that a revenue measure giving taxpayers the benefit of this reduction may be ready for early consideration when Congress meets next December.

No forecast of the new bill can be given until it is definitely known just how much reduction the revenues will permit. But if the principle adhered to by Congress in its previous tax reductions is followed, whatever reduction may be forthcoming will be distributed fairly and equitably among all groups of taxpayers.

The decrease in taxes to be granted by the next Congress probably will be the last big reduction for several years. If it is possible as it now seems it will be, for the next Congress to give the people another million-a-day relief from federal taxes, that reduction will just about balance revenues with necessary expenditures on the 3 to 3½ billion dollars annual basis. Both Treasury and Congressional experts in revenue economics agree that this is about as far as we can go. It is apparent that to keep expenditures on such a basis will require the unremitting vigilance of both the people and Congress.

The words of the President's inaugural address are most emphatic. The people, the President points out, "are not required to make any contribution to

Government expenditures except that which they voluntarily assess upon themselves thru the action of their own representatives. Whenever taxes become burdensome, a remedy can be applied by the people; but if they do not act for themselves, no one can be very successful in acting for them."

This is a frank and truthful statement. It means the people get from Congress just about what they demand of Congress. Congress is the people's branch of Government. It is closest to the people and is responsive to the public will.

So, this business of economy in future must be largely a thing for the people to determine. They must understand we cannot have extravagant spending and economy. If government expenditures are to be kept within bounds and taxes are to be kept down, the country should not come to Congress with extravagant demands.

We cannot have economy and subsidies for ships. We cannot have economy and "pork barrels."

We cannot have economy and a lavish program of public building.

We cannot have economy and gigantic "federal aids."

And so on.

This is up to the folks themselves to determine. They'll get what they want. For the citizen is supreme. He is not the servant of the Government. He is the master of the Government.

Sun Treatment for Tuberculosis at Seaside Sanatorium, Niantic, Conn. These Children Dress in This Abbreviated Costume to the Year Around. There are 59 Patients at Present



British Airship R-33 Which Broke Away from Its Mooring Mast at Pulham During Recent Storm and Drifted Out Over North Sea with Crew of 20 Men

Mrs. Lindsay Lucy Patterson, Winston-Salem, in Oval, Republican National Committee-Woman for North Carolina, Who Has Applied for President's Appointment as U. S. Minister to Siam

Above, One Group of McCormick-Deering 10-20 Tractors, Sent by the International Harvester Company into the Part of Southern Indiana Laid Waste by Recent Tornado, to Help Save Year's Crops

Below, Otho Cushing with Prize-Winners of Coney Island's Boardwalk Easter Parade. From Left—Hope Thompson, Dora Ampey, Peggy Shannon, Laurette Rehm

Manila Paper, a Simple Frame, Inexpensive Japanese Print and Brown Cloth Glued Together Make a Fine Lamp Shade. A Touch of Shellac, Smiles the Demonstrator, Completes the Job

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Pittsburgh, Pa., President-General D. A. R., Who Presided at Annual Congress Held in Memorial Continental Hall, in Washington, D. C.



Will Rogers, Jr., Returning from Europe on S. S. Olympic, Greeted by Will Rogers, Himself, Who Admitted "That Darned Kid" Had More Nerve Than Dad; for Will Sr., Doesn't Like Ocean Travel



At Right, Commander Donald B. MacMillan, Arctic Explorer, Being Instructed by E. F. McDonald, Jr., in Use of New Micro-speakerphone Installed in Station WJAZ, Chicago

Augustus Lukeman, at Left, Distinguished New York Sculptor, Who Will Direct Carving of Heroic Confederate Memorial Frieze on Face of Stone Mountain, Atlanta, Ga., in Place of Gutzon Borglum

At Right, Henry Ford Places First Freight in "Maiden Dearborn," Just Before It Hopped off on First Trip to Chicago in Freight Service Mr. Ford Has Inaugurated

President-Elect Machado, at Left, and His Party, Arrive in Washington to Call upon President Coolidge Before Returning to Cuba After Recent Trip to Europe

Cooling Tower for Water Tank

By John R. Lenray

WATER has been one of the big problems on Fairfield Farm, owned by David Page, just west of Topeka. Most of the wells near the farm buildings failed to supply enough water for the big Ayrshire herd and for cleaning the equipment necessary for a milk producing and retailing plant. Finally a well was found in a valley on the place that would stand the drain.

But the water had to be pumped uphill to the barns. Page installed an electric refrigerating plant. It required quantities of water, which was perfectly good for quenching cow thirst after it had been used in the refrigerating plant. But it was too warm. So to avoid wasting it a cooling tower was erected over the tank in the cow lot. The water runs over the slats in this tower, and its temperature is reduced to below that of the atmosphere by the time it drips into the tank.

The tower is of cypress, and the tank is 3 feet deep and 16 feet across. The wall is of galvanized sheet iron and the bottom of concrete. A concrete shoulder extends above the ground to protect the tank against freezing.

Page uses a 10-horse power motor on his ammonia pump and a half horse power motor on the water circulator. Power for the farm is supplied from Topeka. He and several neighbors, including Henry McAfee, Mort Southern and C. H. Riker, co-operated in building the line, which is about 7,000 feet long and carries 2,300 volts.

Less War and More Work

PRIDENT GREEN of the American Federation of Labor expressed, at the congress on waste the other day, the changing view of labor toward capital. Labor, he said, does not regard the two parties as enemies or having hostile interests. He emphasized the point, however, that labor organization is necessary and thought one of the wastes of industry consisted in attempts to destroy unions.

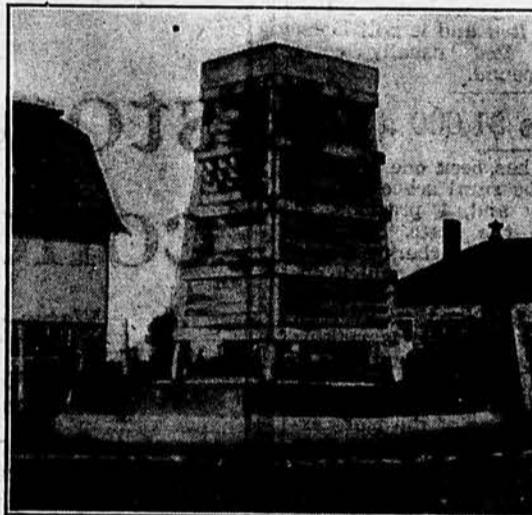
The A. F. of L. has in its modern machinery a bureau of education. Its secretary, Sidney Miller Jr., is quoted as saying of this changing view of labor toward the employer, at a recent meeting of his organization:

"This convention will epitomize a revolutionary change in the tactics of labor over 20 to 30 years ago. It will note the determination of the American working man that the conference table offers more than the picket lines. It will reflect his first

definite committal to belief that his future in public relations will be best served by education rather than force, and that a new order has arrived for which he must competently prepare."

Two things have contributed to the more intelligent view that labor and capital co-operate or are partners in one general purpose, which is efficient production. One is the various experiments of shops councils and bonuses, especially the former. The large employers, great corporations like Standard Oil of New Jersey, American Car & Foundry, International Harvester and so on, have by trying out experiments of "industrial democracy" done a great deal to alter the view of both employers and labor as to the true relation between them.

The other is labor's taking on the character of capitalist. This has undoubtedly been greatly facilitated by prohibition. Recently the New York labor bank raised its dividend to 8 per cent, and labor banks now have hundreds of millions of deposits and many millions of invested capital. In some of the largest industries employees have taken advantage of offers to buy stock on easy terms. In the case of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co., the



This Tower Enables Fairfield Farm to Make Double Use of Water. Aeration Reduces the Water Temperature Below That of the Atmosphere

What Will the Coin Harvest Be?

FOLKS are just naturally optimistic in the spring, but even if we discount that seasonal condition of the human mind, prospects look mighty good for farmers this year. Practically all of the economists are feeling better, and most farmers view the situation hopefully. Even the Jaybirds on the pre-petal-fall survey of the cherry trees caught the spirit of the thing.

But there's more behind the feeling than hopefulness this time. Cattle seem to be edging out of the slough, and hogs are doing as well as anybody could expect. The only thing that is worrying the pork producer is the acquisition of enough pigs to satisfy his profit-making appetite. The ups and downs of the fat hog market may give him a pain, and they should, but that is merely a curtain raiser to the main show which will begin when employees of the bolt and nut works begin to howl for pork chops and bacon.

If the dairy people have a complaint, they know how to remedy it. Any threatened overproduction of poultry products will adjust itself by the greater attention which farmers will give to other projects. It is too early to make any predictions about spring crops, but the chances are with rising prices for livestock, farmers who choose to raise and sell feed will get good prices.

Products Were Worth \$3,700

But will farming be as profitable as it was last year? Can we expect the assistance from Mother Nature that we received in 1924? She stepped in with the knockout blow at the right time, and favorable conditions otherwise completed the job. Statistics collected by the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that the average Kansas farm produced approximately \$2,800 worth of crops last season. That is on the basis of December 1 farm values. Wheat, of course, led all others, and with the farm value at \$1.28 returned \$1,192 a farm. Corn at 87 cents was next with \$690. Then came hay, tame at \$11.20, and wild at \$7.10, with a value of \$265; grain sorghums at 80 cents, \$129; oats at 40 cents, \$113; barley at 65 cents, \$45; and miscellaneous crops such as clover seed, flax seed, broomcorn, rye, sorghum syrup, potatoes, apples and other fruits amounted to \$76 a farm.

No very definite figures are available for the value of livestock marketed by Kansas farmers. But by applying the average price, which was \$8.08

a hundred, and the average weight, 205 pounds of hogs received at Kansas City to the number marketed, it appears that the Kansas farmer sold \$305 worth of live pork. Because average weights and average prices for cattle are not quoted on the Kansas City market the figures for this class are even more indefinite. It is necessary to take the average farm price for cattle and calves and apply it to the numbers received at all markets from Kansas. If the cattle may be assumed to have weighed 1,000 and the calves 400 pounds, and the farm price to be \$5.63 for both classes, the average farmer appears to have sold \$428 worth of beef cattle. By applying the farm price a head, as of January 15, 1925, to sheep marketings, the farmer seems to have sold about \$30 worth.

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture supplies figures from statistics collected by assessors for eggs, poultry, dairy and miscellaneous products. Figures for the last year are not available, but for the year which ended March 1, 1924, it amounted to \$171 a farm. If this figure may be added to the foregoing approximations, it may be assumed that the average Kansas farmer produced about \$3,700 worth of products last year.

But all of that was not sold. Government figures indicate that 41 per cent of the corn crop was shipped out of the county where it was grown, 20 per cent of the hay, 30 per cent of the barley, and 16 per cent of the oats. No figures on grain sorghums are given, but in the following figures 10 per cent was used. In figuring the wheat 12 million bushels were deducted from the state total production for feed and seed. The rest was considered sold.

On the basis of the figures quoted the average farmer sold \$1,093 worth of wheat, \$45 worth of hay, \$18 worth of oats, \$13 worth of barley, \$13 worth of grain sorghums and \$285 worth of corn. These estimates are based on the December 1 price. Then if we add to this the foregoing marketings of livestock and other products, sales are found to be approximately \$2,400. This is below the actual sales if the foregoing estimates may be assumed as reasonably correct because much feed, grain and hay was marketed within the county.

Now before some unbridled optimist seizes upon these figures, let it be known that they must not be considered profit. The sales figures are gross returns and a mighty wild approximation at that. They probably are not below \$2,400 a farm; they may

employes control the company by their stock holdings, and while this is an exceptional case, yet it has had a powerful moral effect on labor elsewhere. American labor, in other words, is becoming a more substantial class of citizenship, with home-owning increasing, more life insurance and increasing stakes in industry thru ownership. There is no danger that it may take the bolshevistic shoot against private property, while by organization it will vigilantly protect its rights and interests.

Early Orchardist Gets Worm

TEMPERATURE records which any farmer can keep give the best clue as to the time to apply the first spray for codling moth. Tests carried out by orchardists in the Arkansas Valley under the direction of L. C. Williams and W. R. Martin, orchard specialist for the Kansas State Agricultural College, indicate that moths do not begin laying eggs until temperatures rise to 60 degrees or more in the evening at 8 o'clock.

According to E. J. Macy, Sedgewick county extension agent, a number of orchardists are keeping temperature charts this year as a guide to making the first codling moth spray. One evening temperature cannot be used as a guide, but after three or four consecutive evenings of 60 degrees at 8 o'clock, Martin believes the orchardist can safely prepare to apply his first spray. He suggests that the spray be given eight days after the first evening of such temperature.

Detective'll Go to Church

RETURNING to Wichita after an absence of a quarter of a century to look up a few old pioneer friends, and then to be arrested by mistake, was the experience of Rev. M. P. Wall, pastor of a Christian Church at Kenney, Ill.

A police detective was given a description of a certain "confidence man," reported to be there. He stationed himself at Union Station, and soon the minister appeared. He asked the officer several questions concerning the population of the city, wages and other matters, said to be the stock in trade of "con men." He soon broke away from the detective and asked a stranger the same questions. Two hours later he was arrested and taken to police headquarters. He made no protest until he reached the station, where he was able to identify himself. He left with the promise of the detective to attend church occasionally.

Will Graduate 64 Students

THE Kansas State Teachers' College of Hays will graduate 64 students this spring.

What Will the Coin Harvest Be?

be considerably above that in many communities.

But it is evident from the state of business in Kansas that even the average farmer found his efforts profitable last season. Those who did a better job than the average made a good profit on the year's operations. Those below the middle line did not lose quite so much as formerly.

Conditions ought to be better for the coming season. The wheat price may not rise as high as the top for the crop of 1924, but there is some hope now that farmers will get almost as much as the bulk received for their crop last year. No prediction can be made on corn, but it is not likely to be ruinously low. Hogs will be higher, but with fewer head to market the farm returns may not be more than they were last year. For November, December and January farm prices averaged \$2.32 more a hundred pounds than for the same months the previous year. The prices since then will show an even greater spread. Farm prices for all classes of sheep were nearly \$2 more January 1, 1925, than they were the year before. There has been a gradual rise in farm price of beef cattle over corresponding months of the preceding year since last October.

More Money for Equipment

Kansas will likely market a smaller wheat crop than last year. Assuming that the price will be about the same as last year, the gross returns from wheat will be lower. The corn crop is likely to be smaller, and if the crop materializes in Iowa, Illinois and elsewhere a smaller percentage will be shipped outside the county where grown.

The smaller marketings of wheat and corn will be made up partly by the greater marketings of cattle and hay. The higher price for hogs may or may not make up for the slump in numbers. The liquidation of last summer and fall made serious drains on Kansas reserves. A slump to the marketings of 1921 has been predicted. That was 1,762,483, as compared with 3,229,899 in 1923 and 3,039,506 in 1924.

On the whole prospects are fair that gross sales for Kansas farms will be almost as great in 1925 as last year. But business likely will be better. E. D. Paxton, federal statistician for Kansas, is of the opinion that Kansas farmers used every available dollar for paying debts last year. If that is true they'll be in better condition to trade next fall, especially if no serious crop failures occur.

No Profit in Hogs at \$13.25?

A Pessimist From Medicine Lodge Tells Us There Was a Big Loss

BY HARLEY HATCH

MENTION was made in this column several weeks ago of selling a load of hogs averaging 220 pounds each and on which a profit seemed to show. These hogs were purchased December 16 at 77 pounds apiece, for \$7 a hundred. They were fed 90 days, and were sold weighing 220 pounds each for \$13.25 a hundred. That happened to be a high time for hogs. These pigs ran with cattle, having access to three yards where they picked up part of their living, eating alfalfa from the rack with the calves, and waste from the yards; in addition they had $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of tankage a head every day. We fed these hogs less corn than usual as they got so much to eat from other sources. A friend writes from Medicine Lodge, questioning if we really made a profit on these hogs; he figures out a big loss for us instead. He puts the first cost of the pigs at \$5 and to that adds 45 bushels of corn a head for a 120-day feeding period. In reality we fed but 90 days, and I doubt if the hogs ate even half the 6 quarts of corn he allows to each hog daily. He makes a good point in saying we allowed nothing for labor and hauling of hogs; this is a legitimate charge, and would add something to the cost.

10 Bushels For 100 Pounds

For years it has been the common estimate of most farmers that, on an average, 10 bushels of corn would make 100 pounds of pork. Our friend with his estimate of 6 quarts of corn a day for each hog more than doubles that figure. From a 42-year experience in hog feeding I think the average of 10 bushels of corn to 100 pounds of pork is very close to the mark. There are cases where stunted hogs fed in a dry pen no doubt take much more, and there are others of hogs being fed on pasture on corn, milk, tankage or shorts where 10 bushels of corn made more than 100 pounds of pork. Like our friends, we have lost money feeding hogs several years, especially since the war, but in the recent sale I think we did well. I would like to feed hogs right along if they could be bought as 77-pound pigs at \$7 a hundred, then fed on \$1 corn and \$3.25 tankage and sold at around 200 pounds for \$13.25. This is something we don't expect to do again in a hurry.

Full of Popcorn Only?

Like many of us who have passed the 50-year mark, our Medicine Lodge friend is looking back to the old days as being better than those of the present. This is natural for all of us; we think the old times were best, but that is because we had youth then and that youth, I am sorry to say, left us a number of years ago. Our friend writes a very interesting letter, and I am going to quote what he has to say of the "good old times" of 30 and 40 years ago. "Yes, those were good old days. When you visited a neighbor he was always sure to be at home, and we would spend an evening of pleasure. Songs, games, spelling down and the like made the evening pass quickly. And when we started for home the tires were never down and the old wagon or buggy always ran right and never caused any 'cuss' words. Everybody was happy and full of popcorn." Those old days were happy, and the farther we get from them the happier they appear. But what would one of the youngsters of today think of that program? As sure as fate, the youngsters of today will, 40 years hence, tell their children how much more pleasant the old days of 1925 were than those of 1965.

'Tis a Good Cheap Paint

From Labette county comes an inquiry regarding the cheap paint mixture mentioned in this column last fall. I suppose the mixture of used motor or tractor oil and Venetian Red is meant. This substitute for paint is made by mixing 6 to 7 pounds of Ven-

etian Red with 1 gallon of the used oil. When well mixed this makes old barns and other farm buildings look almost as well as if regular paint had been used, and it affords a great deal of protection to the lumber, too. One would not want to use this paint on new buildings, but even there it would do well and be a hundred times better than no paint at all. Some men mix this paint by taking half linseed oil and half motor oil; that probably would make a little better paint. For new work on farm buildings 6 to 7 pounds of Venetian Red or Princes Mineral to 1 gallon of pure linseed oil makes a paint that cannot be excelled as a protection for the lumber; it is cheaper than ready mixed paint and better than any of the paint sold as "barn paint." I know of one barn painted two years ago with used motor oil and Venetian Red and it still looks well. Venetian Red usually costs about 6 cents a pound.

School Costs \$1,000 a Year

The last week has been one of great activity among the rural schoolmaams of Coffey county and, I presume, in every county in the state. In this county the supply of teachers exceeds the demand to some extent, which operates to keep down the wages of the beginners. I am told that the average newly fledged teacher here is making a contract calling for about \$70 a month. The teachers who have had some experience are getting around \$85 to \$90, while some of the more experienced ones draw as high as \$125 a month. As every district must now have eight months of school this makes from \$600 to \$800 that the average country district has to raise for wages. Other expenses, coal, repairs, insurance and the like add another \$200 to this. Our district—Sunnyside—a standard school, raised \$1,000 this year. In order to have money on hand it is necessary to have about half a levy ahead, as very few folks pay the June half taxes until they must, which leaves the last half of the school term short of funds unless there is a reserve fund on hand.

Grain is Growing Fast

Much of the corn is planted, and moisture conditions have been just right for small grain and grass. Prairie pasture is coming on rapidly, and the stock has been turned out on it. It is a mistake to turn on prairie pasture too early, for if the season proves dry the grass is kept down the whole summer. All grass has a very heavy sod, thanks to the last two favorable seasons and the good start made this spring. Never before has spring sown grain made a better start here than it has this year.

'Twas a Clean Sale?

Arthur Crouch of Cottonwood Falls, a motor car dealer, went to Burns recently to see Hugh F. Markey, a bank cashier, who was a prospective customer for a new car. Markey was taking a bath. But Crouch took up the conversation thru the bathroom door, and put up the good points of his car as Markey continued his ablutions. Markey signed the check for the car before leaving the tub.

Hubby Will "Stay Put"

Governor Paulen had a most unusual experience the other day. A woman came into his office and pleaded with him not to parole her husband.

Judge Hutchison, parole clerk, tells of another unusual incident. A convict one time wrote the governor as follows: "I have been in prison for three years, and having heard the life stories of all the other prisoners, I am convinced that I am the only guilty one here. Don't you think you ought to parole me so I will not contaminate all of the innocent men now serving time?"



store water in concrete tanks

Water—indispensable to life of any kind—should be stored on the farm. And concrete for your storage tank challenges comparison with any other material.

A concrete tank is permanent; it will not go to pieces, even if kept alternately full and empty. Sweet, pure water can be kept in concrete, as this material cannot foul the water with rust or decay.

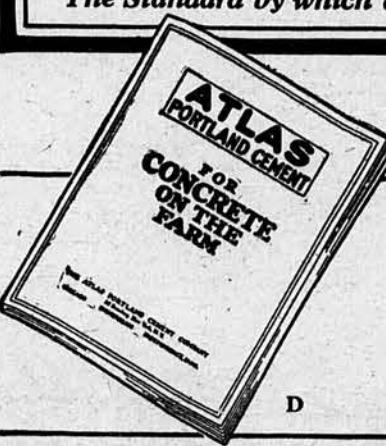
For tanks and cisterns, well platforms and watering troughs, concrete is excellent and economical. Concrete construction is not only permanent but actually costs less in the long run than impermanent construction.

Of course, you don't use concrete for temporary improvements—but since it is worth while to do most jobs permanently, it is worth while to insist on having Atlas Portland Cement for the work. Its high quality record during more than thirty years' use on the farm is one of the reasons why Atlas is known as "the Standard by which all other makes are measured."

"Concrete on the Farm," a 98-page book about building water tanks, and other improvements, will be sent free at your request. Use the coupon.

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Please forward your free book on general concrete work about the home and farm.
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"Might Meet a Fool"

BY O. R. MACDONALD

An analysis of two years' results on a trunk highway shows that out of 2,081 accidents in which persons were injured or killed, 60 per cent were due to careless driving. Sixty-eight per cent of the accidents occurred on the straight road, 16 per cent at bad curves and corners, 6 per cent at grade crossings, 5 per cent at cross roads, 1 per cent on hills, and the remainder at miscellaneous places. Comparatively few city drivers were involved in the mishaps.

Highway engineers are eliminating bad road conditions as rapidly as possible. The wire link "Hi-Way" guard fence which has replaced the wooden railing to keep ditch bound cars on the road is one successful method now being widely used to cut down country highway accidents at bad curves, embankments and corners. Narrow roads, bridges and culverts are being widened as rapidly as possible. Grade crossings and intersections are gradually being adequately marked and protected. Road conditions are becoming improved to the point where the cause of the highway accident lies with either the driver or the car.

Next in importance to safe driving habits is the condition of the car itself. Good brakes are important altho ability to stop quickly is not so vital a virtue on the highway as on a crowded street. Good lights are necessary, but their adjustment is rapidly becoming a matter of state law, leaving little option to the individual driver. Chains are necessary in getting the most out of the farm truck or automobile from both the service and safety angles. From the standpoint of preventing damaging automobile collisions, they play an even more important function than the spring steel bumper.

The motorist of today has too many "don'ts" to remember. A few worthwhile "do's" leave more lasting impressions. Here are some practical safety suggestions which should be easy to remember:

Reckless driving is not a demonstration of skill.

Slow up for turns in the road. Blind corners are dangerous.

Drive slowly at bridges and culverts. The best drivers are especially careful at dusk or twilight.

Be careful when backing. Always alert, no one hurt!

Always signal other cars when driving toward or away from the curb.

Use chains of the weed type whenever there is danger of skidding. Put chains on both wheels; one is as dangerous as none. Chains on all wheels make for greater safety.

When in the city play safe. "Stop and Go" signals, traffic officers, pedestrians and other vehicles bear careful watching.

Safe driving demands your full and undivided attention!

How Busy is a Bee?

To determine "just how busy the busy honeybee might be," and when and why, was the object of an investigation completed recently by scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture. They wanted to know how many bees worked out from the hive, how long each trip was, what time of day and what time of the season the flights were made, and how much of a load each bee carried to the hive. These facts are to a large degree a reflection of the nectar conditions of the field, and the scientists believed that if a means of counting the bees as they passed to and from the hive could be devised it would open up a new field of apicultural research.

After many trials of various kinds of devices, a "gate" was evolved thru which but one bee could pass at a time. In passing in or out of the gate, of which there were a large number to each hive, the weight of the bee caused an electrical contact to be made which operated a recording mechanism.

By knowing the amount of nectar gathered on any day and the total number of bees which return, the minimum weight of the average load carried by each bee can be estimated. The highest minimum average load obtained during the study was in May, when 44,597 bees averaged 25.3 milligrams each. The data made possible the conclusion that the amount of nectar available to the bees is indicated

by the average load carried by the bees.

In the course of the study it was ascertained that of the 2,434,666 bees which left the hive 3.16 per cent did not return. This would mean that on an average a bee makes about 31.65 trips before death overtakes it. A bee may make a trip lasting anywhere from 8 minutes to 1 hour and 54 minutes, depending on the honey flow. The figures seem to show, however, that even in a heavy honey flow the bees spend more time in the hive than they do on the trip itself.

Having devised a fairly accurate method of keeping count of the working bees, the department expects to discover, among other facts, just what effect the time of spraying nearby orchards with certain poisonous insecticides may have on the mortality of the apiary. It is believed that bees

respond to certain sounds, odors, and other stimuli, and that data gathered from counting the activities of the bees will throw light on these beliefs also.

From conclusions which the figures would seem to indicate, the fame of the "busy bee" must rest on her appearance of busyness only and not upon the size of the pile of honey she leaves for her heirs. For, if we multiply the weight of the average load carried by a bee by the number of trips she makes in her lifetime, it will be seen that individually she is of small importance. Her lifetime accumulation of nectar amounts to but 800 milligrams, or $\frac{1}{2}$ gram. At this rate of production it would require the work of 567 bees for a lifetime to produce a pound of nectar.

A ring on the hand is worth two on the phone.

Less Government Wanted

There is nothing academic about the public reaction against the regulation zeal of Congress and state legislatures. Growing hostility to over-regulation is a very practical condition. After a period of unparalleled industry in piling up Constitutional amendments and subjecting citizens to all sorts of governmental interference, the pendulum is simply swinging in the opposite direction, not always wisely, but with growing determination. This state of mind on the part of the public naturally endangers some sound legislation, together with many unsound proposals, and the public welfare is likely to suffer from one extreme as much as from the other. The blame rests on those who created the revolt by loading the statute books and the Constitution with excessive regulations.



Thomas Meighan
who starred in
The Ne'er Do Well
The Confidence-Man
Tongues of Flame



Bebe Daniels
who starred in
The Exciters
Monsieur Beaucaire
Unguarded Women



Ernest Torrence
who appeared in
Ruggles of Red Gap
The Fighting Coward
The Trail of the Lone-some Pine

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James Cruze
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Hollywood
To the Ladies
The Covered Wagon



Jack Holt
who appeared in
While Satan Sleeps
Empty Hands
Wanderer of the Wasteland



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MARCHING SANDS

By Harold Lamb

ARE you a lawyer, Captain Gray?" The girl tried to enter into the spirit of his remark. "Have we a good case?"

"Chiefly our wits," he admitted. "And perhaps the tie the Wusun may feel for us as a kindred race."

"Splendid!" She clapped her hands.

"I think you're a first-rate attorney."

Gray recalled the majestic face of Bassalor Danek, and the anger of the Wusun at the entrance of Wu Fang Chien.

"They made some kind of a covenant, didn't they, with the Chinese Emperor?"

"Timur said it was an agreement by which the Wusun were to keep their city inviolate, and not to leave its boundaries. Even the invading sands have not dislodged them. Timur described them as numerous as the trees of the Thian Shan, the Celestial Mountains, at first. Now only a few survive. The Chinese have posted lepers around them."

Gray nodded. Slowly the history of the Wusun was piecing itself out. A race descended from invaders from Europe before the dawn of history, they had allied themselves with the might of Genghis Khan and earned the enmity of the Chinese. Since then, with the slow persistence of the Chinese, they had been confined and diminished in number.

"You remember the legend of Prester John—in the middle ages," continued the girl eagerly. "Marco Polo tells about a powerful prince in mid-Asia who was a Christian. I have been thinking about it. Isn't the word Kerait the Mongol for Christian? Do you suppose the first Wusun were Christians?"

"They don't seem to have any especial religion, Miss Hastings—except a kind of morning and evening prayer."

"I've heard them chant the hymn. Timur says it was their ancestors." The girl sighed. "To think we should have found the Wusun, after all. If only my uncle—" She broke off sadly.

Accident-Proof, Maybe?

A step sounded outside the room and Garluk thrust his shaggy head thru the curtain.

"I come from the Gur-Khan," he announced. "The Man-Who-Kills-Swiftly must come before Bassalor Khan."

"They are paging me," said Gray lightly, in answer to her questioning look. "I've got to play lawyer. But I have an experiment to try. Don't worry."

He rose, and she looked up at him pleadingly.

"Come back, as soon as you can," she whispered. "I—it's so lonely here. I was miserable until Timur told me they had heard shooting during yesterday's sunset chant. I guessed it was you—"

"My automatic," explained Gray with a grin. "I missed Wu Fang Chien, which is too bad." He was talking cheerily, at random, anxious to hearten the girl. She winced at mention of the fighting.

"I'll be back to report what is going on."

"If anything should happen to you—"

"I seem to be accident-proof, so far." He smiled lightly, masking his real feelings. "And there's a plan—"

"Come," said Garluk. "Bassalor Khan waits at his shrine."

"I'll have a better dinner to offer you," Mary smiled back. "Don't forget!"

"I'll make a note of it—Mary."

Gray stepped outside the curtain. Despite his promise, he could not return to the girl's room.

He found Bassalor Danek waiting in a chamber under the temple, to which he was conducted by the impatient Garluk. The Gur-Khan was seated on a silk carpet beside an old man, whom Gray guessed to be Timur. They looked up silently at his approach. The tumani withdrew.

At a sign from Bassalor Danek, Gray seated himself before the two. They regarded him gravely. He waited for them to speak.

"Wu Fang Chien," began the Gur-Khan at length, "will come to the hall to hear my word at sunset. His ill-will might bring the dark cloud of trouble upon my people. If I give you up, he will thank me and bring us good grain and tea from China in the next caravan."

He paused as if for an answer. But Gray was silent, wishing to hear what more the two had to say.

"Yet, O One-Who-Kills-Swiftly," put in Timur mildly, "you are of the race of the Kha Rakcha and she has found favor in our hearts. You say you came here to seek her. That is well. But we must not bring trouble upon our people. They have little food. There is none to place before the shrine of our race."

He glanced over his shoulder at a closed curtain. Here one of the Wusun stood guard. Gray guessed that this



"Saving" Oil in your Ford is like trying to carry one more egg in a full basket

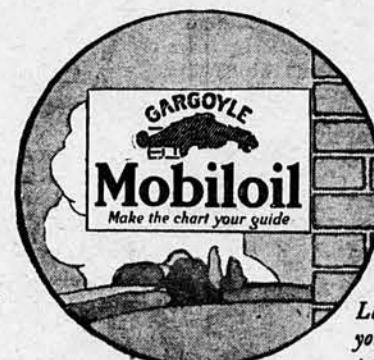
CARRYING one more egg in a full basket has been responsible for more broken eggs than many people would like to estimate. Of course, there's no necessity for dropping the whole basket, but when that one egg begins to slide, there's no telling where the thing's going to end—until it's "all happened."

It's like a Ford owner trying to save on cheap oil—the total possible gain isn't worth the risk. Suppose cheap oil would give as good mileage as Mobiloil "E"! Suppose your car would "get by" for a while without frequent repairs! Even imagine that it would continue to have lots of power and not quickly develop excessive carbon and fouled spark plugs! Even granting such fanciful claims, the saving—at best—could hardly amount to as much as \$5.00 a year!

But with poor or incorrect oil, no Ford *will* deliver the power, the smooth operation, the satisfaction and freedom from repairs and expense that the Ford Motor Company build into every car they make.

And cheap oil, as Ford owners have universally discovered, *doesn't begin to give the mileage of Mobiloil "E"*. Even those oils which cost less per gallon than Mobiloil "E" really cost more *per mile*—due to the much faster rate of consumption. *More miles per quart*, more miles of smoother, more powerful, expense-free operation—these are the surest guides to economy and satisfaction.

For the differential of your Ford car use Gargoyle Mobiloil "CC" or Mobilubricant as specified in the Chart of Recommendations. For your Fordson tractor use Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in winter.



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Who Benefits From Education?

BY F. D. FARRELL

THE next time you eat a juicy beefsteak you should give thanks to the state of Kansas and to the United States for maintaining the Kansas State Agricultural College. And the next time you buy a pair of shoes made of cow hide or calf hide leather, a feeling of gratitude to Kansas and to the nation would be in order. For the Kansas State Agricultural College has done something for you which helps to keep down the cost of meat and hides, and also has made the road easier for producers.

In 1898 the United States Bureau of Animal Industry issued a bulletin in which it said: "It appears that blackleg causes greater losses (among cattle) in the Southern and Western states than all other diseases combined. The losses are placed at from 10 to 20 per cent of the young stock."

A few years later, two young men named Franklin and Haslam, graduates of the Kansas State Agricultural College, began working at that institution to develop a reliable method of preventing blackleg. They brought together certain discoveries made by other investigators, some of whom worked as long ago as 1782, and developed methods of producing one product called agressin and another called filtrate. Both of these products are practically perfect as preventives of blackleg. Of the first 100,000 doses of filtrate distributed by the Kansas State Agricultural College, only eight failed to prevent the disease. The loss in this instance was less than one animal in 10,000 treated.

When Franklin and Haslam did their work they were receiving salaries less than \$2,500 a year. The blackleg preventives which they developed are now used in most states and in many foreign countries. The cost of preventing blackleg is about 25 cents an animal. Thus the public is decidedly a beneficiary of the scientific training which Franklin and Haslam obtained at the Kansas State Agricultural College, and later used in their work on blackleg prevention. It is probable that every year the value, in dollars and cents, of this one contribution of college training to the cattle growers and meat and leather consumers of America is greater than the total amount of money spent for the support of the Kansas State Agricultural College since the time of its organization 62 years ago.

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was their shrine. He was curious for a glimpse of it.

"What is the will of the Gur-Khan?" he asked quietly.

Bassalor Danek glanced at him keenly.

"I have not made ready my answer, O Man-from-the-Outside. Wu Fang Chien cried that you had come unbidden to meddle with what does not concern you. The Kha Rakcha is very beautiful, and the light from her face will be an ornament to our shrine. You have said that you came to seek us. But that cannot be. For no word of us has passed the outer guards. Even the wandering Kirghiz we see at a distance do not know us."

Two Conservative Wusun

Gray had been waiting for a lead to follow. Now he saw his chance and summoned his small stock of poetical Chinese to match the oratory of Bassalor Danek.

"Hearken, O Gur-Khan," he said, and paused, knowing the value of meditation when dealing with an oriental. Inwardly, he prayed for success in his venture, knowing the fate of the girl depended greatly on what he said.

"It is true," he resumed, "that I was sent to seek the Wusun. Beyond the desert and beyond the border of Mongolia live a people whose fathers a very long time ago were the same as your fathers. They have means of seeing across great distances. They have the Eyes-of-Long-Sight. With these eyes they saw the Wusun in captivity, and they sent me with a message. This message I shall deliver when it is time."

Timur shook his gray head shrewdly. "Can a fish see what is on the land? A gazelle has keen eyes; but a gazelle cannot see across the desert, much less can a man. What you have said is not true."

"It is true. Not only can my people see beyond any distance, but they can hear. Behold, here is proof."

While the two watched curiously, Gray pulled his maps from his shirt and spread them on the floor before him. Bassalor Danek glanced from the paper to him expectantly.

"Here is what we saw, with our Eyes-of-Long-Sight. See, here is the last village of China, Ansichow, and the desert. Here, by this mark, is where we knew Sungan to be. And beyond it is the River Tarim, as you know, and the Celestial Mountains. By this paper I found my way here."

Bassalor Danek fingered the map curiously. Then he shook his head.

"This is a paper, like to those of the priests of Buddha. It is a kind of magic. With magic, much is possible. But these are signs upon paper. They are not mountains and rivers."

Gray sighed, confronted with the native incredulity of a map. The Wusun, despite their natural intelligence, were bound by the stultifying influence of generations of isolation. In fact, their state of civilization was that of the dark ages. It was as if Gray and Mary Hastings had wandered into a stronghold of the Goths.

Still, he felt he had made a slight impression. He drew the field glasses from their case.

Field Glasses Were Impressive

"I have been given a token," he explained slowly, making sure the two understood his broken Chinese. "It is a small talisman of the Eyes-of-Long-Sight. With it, you can see what is far, as clearly as if it lay in your hand."

Timur stroked his beard and smiled. "It may not be. Even with magic, it may not be."

"Look then." Gray lifted the glasses and focussed them on the guard who stood by the shrine curtain. "With this you can bring the man's face as near as mine."

He handed the glasses to Bassalor Danek who turned them over curiously in his hand. Obeying Gray's direction, he leveled them on the guard. The man stirred uneasily, evidently believing some kind of magic was being practiced on him. Bassalor Danek gave a loud exclamation, and the glasses fell to his knees. He peered from them to the man at the curtain and muttered in his beard.

"I saw the face within arm's reach of my own," he cried. "Truly, it is as this man has promised!"

"Nay," Timur objected. "The one by the shrine did not move, for I watched. It may not be."

Nevertheless, his hand trembled as

he lifted the glasses to his feeble eyes. Gray helped him to focus them. He, also, gave an exclamation.

For a while the two Wusun experimented with the binoculars, scrutinizing the walls, the floor and the rugs with increasing amazement. Gray kept a straight face. The glasses were powerful, with excellent lenses. The Wusun had never seen or heard of anything of the kind.

"This is but a token," he reminded them gravely, "of the Eyes-of-Long-Sight that my people have. If this talisman can bring near to you what is afar, do you doubt that we could know what is beyond the desert? Is not the coming of the White Spirit proof that we knew?"

This was a weighty matter and Bassalor Danek and Timur conferred upon it, putting down the glasses reluctantly.

"I know not," hazarded Timur. Gray saw his double question had confused them. To remedy his error he turned to Bassalor Danek.

"Keep these small Eyes-of-Long-Sight," he said. "I give them to you."

Despite his accustomed calm, the chieftain of the Wusun gave an invol-

untary exclamation of pleasure. Gray pressed his advantage.

"Further proof I will give, O Bassalor Danek. Draw the curtains of the shrine that I may see the god of the Wusun. Then I will show you that my people beyond the desert knew of the god."

He reasoned swiftly that the Wusun, if Timur's account of their history had been correct, must have in their shrine some emblem of the Tatar deity the god Natagai, which Mirai Khan had described to him—or possibly some Mohammedan symbol. He rather guessed the former, since the Wusun had been isolated before the Moslem wave swept over Central Asia.

Proof that we knew?"

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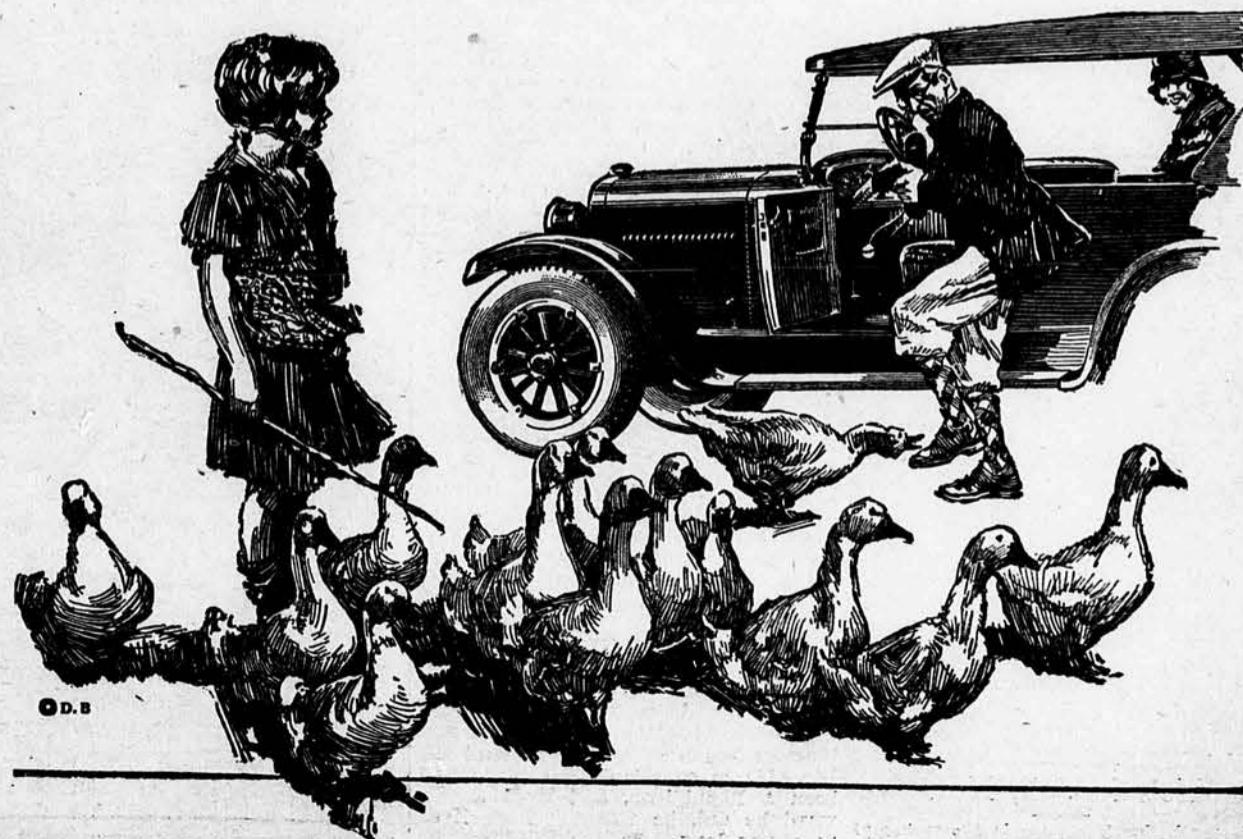
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He Would Roam in Woods

And so It Might be Best to Tell W. B. Greeley All About These Ambitions

BY TOM McNEAL

Are there openings and would it be possible to get into the Forestry Service? Where can one obtain training to fit him for a position of this kind? From what I have been able to learn there is no institution in Kansas giving such work.—R.

YOU will have to make your application to the Forestry Service. I suggest that you write to W. B. Greeley, Chief Forester, 219 Elm St., Chevy Chase, Md., or to E. A. Sherman, 4103 Keokuk St., Washington, D. C., or to E. E. Carter, Forest Management, 3213 Nineteenth St., Washington, D. C.

By writing to any of these gentlemen you no doubt could get the necessary information as to what you would have to do to enter the service, and what school to attend.

Here's a Real Problem

A came to the United States a young man and took out citizenship papers. C, his daughter of 18, married D, who was an alien. Ten years afterward D took out citizenship papers. Did C's marriage to D alienate C? If so when D took out naturalization papers did this restore C's citizenship? How about C's and D's children? Must C take out naturalization papers?—I.

Under the law as it was until recently amended, when C married D that alienated her, but under the law as amended she is no longer an alien, and it is not necessary for her to take out citizenship papers. If the children of C and D are born in this country they are citizens regardless of the citizenship of their parents.

Better File It, Tho

How long can a deed to real estate lay in escrow without being recorded before it becomes invalidated? Is there any limit to the life of an unrecorded transfer, everything else being in accordance with the law? —J. D.

As between parties to the deed the mere fact that it was not recorded would not invalidate it. The object of recording a deed is for the protection of the general public, and of others who may become interested in the title. There is no limit to the time a deed may remain unrecorded so far as the grantor and grantee are concerned.

Who Would Inherit?

A and B are husband and wife. They own a farm in Minnesota. The deed to this place is in A's name. They have no children but both have brothers and sisters. If A should die without will would his brothers and sisters get part of the farm or other property? Or if B should inherit all the real and personal property would it be just a life interest and at B's death would any of the property go to A's brothers and sisters, or would the farm be absolutely B's to sell or dispose of as she saw fit?—E. B.

The entire estate, both personal and real, would descend to B, the surviving wife, and she could dispose of the estate as she saw fit.

Who Can Collect Rent?

Has A, the husband, a legal right to collect all the rent from farms owned jointly by A and B, husband and wife? What can B do to collect her part?—B. B.

The husband does not have a right to collect this rent unless he is acting as the agent of his wife and with her authority. She can bring suit against her husband if necessary and compel him to turn over to her her share of the rental.

Is a License Required?

If one sells refreshments at a baseball game must he have a license, and if so what does it cost?—R. G. L.

If this baseball ground is outside the corporate limits of any city or town there would be no license required, but if it is controlled by an association that organization would have a right to sell this concession.

Home Court Will Do

A lives in Jefferson county; B in Shawnee. A wishes to swear to a complaint asking for a restraining order forbidding B to come to his home. Should A go to the county seat in Jefferson county or to the county seat in Shawnee county to make the complaint?—I.

The court in Jefferson county would have jurisdiction.

He's in Jail, Now

A, my husband, left me in the spring of 1922, with two children to support. We

have four children all told, two boys and two girls. He has given me nothing in the last two years toward the support of myself and children except about \$30. I sued for divorce and custody of the other children. The case was to be tried in December, but he left, taking the oldest boy out of school and leaving me with three. He was to give me alimony amounting to \$40 a month but failed to do so. The sheriff brought him back and put him in jail for contempt of court. The case is to be tried next month. Am I entitled to anything he has? Can I get everything he has? Can he get out of paying this alimony? We had nothing when we were married, and all the property we have has been accumulated since then. He has 15 cattle, 14 horses, a flock of chickens and some hogs. Is there any way I can attack this stuff to keep him from selling it? Would he have any right to take these children away from me? He runs around in a covered wagon trading. He won't work if he can get out of it. Is there any way of keeping him in jail or making him work out this alimony?—R.

I assume this reader has an attorney who has brought this action for divorce for her. Part of her question has already been answered because her husband has been arrested and thrown into jail because he failed to obey the order of the court to pay her alimony. The whole question of what he shall pay lies with the court trying the case. He can be enjoined from selling any of this property, and the court can, if it sees fit, take all the children away from him and also all of his property and turn it over to her. I assume that her attorney knows all this and is looking out for her interests.

John Bull Feels Better

While sentiment among British bankers and leading economists is favorable to the early return of the pound sterling to par, they are still uncertain as to when and under what conditions parity can be definitely attained without harmful effects to export trade, says Charles E. Lyon of London, a representative of the United States Department of Commerce.

The financial year, 1924, was one of notable progress, according to Mr. Lyon. Starting out under the shadow of uncertainty and lack of confidence inherited from 1923, the first half year closed with the international and financial situation in much the same state of flux as at the beginning of the year. But with the confidence inspired by the increase in the money rate in July, the market began to strengthen.

The London Conference on the Dawes report, ending in the London Protocol, seemed to warrant the British view that the uncertainty of the Reparations dilemma was a thing of the past. It has become popular to refer to August, 1924, as a "new era," and psychology, which is a significant factor in the financial world, thus worked in a way to brighten up its aspect. Trade began to improve, exchange rose, and the depression of the first half year yielded to a more buoyant tone which was maintained to the end of the period. Industrial profits and dividends, tho none too great, Mr. Lyon reports, were distinctly encouraging. Two refunding operations during the year made possible a reduction in the interest charges on the national debt. Bank loans and clearings showed a fair increase over the preceding year, and altho the balance of trade was quite adverse, the great increase in imports of heavy raw materials is construed as a sign that British industry contemplates an active year in '25.

Classification is Ready

The preliminary classification booklet for the 1925 International Live Stock Exposition, which will be held November 28 to December 5, is ready, and can be obtained on application to B. H. Heide, International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

But the Democrats Say?

A 99-year old resident of New York attributes his longevity to the fact that he has been a Democrat all his life. He is confident that if he had been a Republican, and lived in the ward he did, he wouldn't have lived nearly so long.

Have you Balloon Tires on your Car?

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they give that added resilience to the leaf springs which even the makers of the tires insist is necessary to overcome a "jerky" effect which develops when balloons are driven rapidly over rough roads.

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Isn't it foolish then, not to spend the little extra which permits those tires to function perfectly?

A rebound check ALONE will not suffice.

But HASSLERS—the combination rebound check and shock absorber, are guaranteed to give perfect results.

Don't spoil your balloon tire equipment with the wrong type of spring control device.

they give your car the easy riding effect which can only be duplicated in a car that has the more expensive Balloon Tires.

—Plus a good spring control device, like Hasslers.

In reality, Hasslers are two devices in one—better than a shock absorber alone—better than a rebound check alone, because within themselves, they do the work of both.

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Marching Sands

(Continued from Page 11)

Gray nodded, believing now that it was an image of Natagai, the Tatar war deity.

"It is said," continued Timur meditatively, "that the talisman was fashioned by a chieftain of our people. I have heard a tale from the elders that this khan lived when the Wusun were in another land, before they crossed the mountains on the roof of the world. Draw the curtain!"

At the command the guard drew back the heavy folds of brocade. Gray saw a stone altar, covered with a clean cloth of white silk. On the cloth stood a cross.

The cross was jade, in the shape of the medieval emblem—the Greek cross. Before it burned a candle. Gray stared at it silently while Timur limped forward and trimmed the wick of the candle.

"We do not remember the faith of our fathers," the old Wusun said sadly. "But we have kept the talisman. It is not so strong as the bronze Buddha of Wu Fang Chien. We will not give it up, altho he has asked to buy it. Truly, no man should part with what was precious in the sight of his fathers."

Kha Rakcha Claims Your Protection

Thoughts crowded in on Gray. Was this the cross left by a wandering missionary—one of those who followed the footsteps of Marco Polo? Were the ancient Wusun the Christians mentioned in medieval legends as the kingdom of Prester John, sometimes called Presbyter John? The Wusun had been warriors. Was the symbol of the cross adapted from the hilt of a sword? Was it one of the vagaries of fate that had brought the cross into the hands of the Wusun, who were descendants of the Christians of Europe? Or had they of their own accord become worshipers of the cross? What did it mean to them?

He recalled the sunset hymn. Was this their version of the vespers of a forgotten priest? He did not know. The problem of the cross existing among the remnants of the Wusun remains to be solved by more learned minds than his. It was clear, however, that beyond the cross, they retained no vestige of their former religion.

Abruptly his head snapped up.

"I promised you, Bassalor Danek," he cried, "that this would be a symbol. As I have promised, you will find it. We—who are of the same fathers—have also this talisman of our God."

The Wusun stared at him. There was a ring of conviction in Gray's words. He recalled Delabar's words that the talisman of the Wusun had earned the captive race the hatred of the Buddhists. He saw now how this was. Fate—or what the soldier deemed luck—had put an instrument into his hand. For the defense of the girl. He must make full use of it.

He pointed to the jade cross.

"The Kha Rakcha and I are of the same blood as the Wusun. We came in peace to seek you. The Kha Rakcha claims your protection. Will you not grant it? Thus, I have spoken."

Bassalor Danek folded his lean arms, tiny wrinkles puckering about his aged eyes.

"I hear," he said. "The tale of the Eyes-of-Long-Sight is a true tale. But this thing is another tale. Have you a token to show, so we may know that it, also, is true?"

In the back of Gray's mind was memory of a token. Something that Mary had mentioned. In his anxiety, he could not recall it.

Thus did Gray miss a golden opportunity. If he had been alone, his natural quickness of thought would have found an answer to the Gur-Khan's question. With the life of the girl he loved at stake, he hesitated.

"The Talisman of Christianity"

It was vitally important that Bassalor Danek should believe what Gray had said about the cross. Believing, he would aid them; for he revered the cross. Doubting, they would be exposed to the wiles of Wu Fang Chien.

"If I spoke the truth in one thing, O Gur-Khan," he parried, "would I speak lies concerning another?"

"The two things are not the same," where, beyond, is the Buddhist priesthood in Timur, logically. "The talisman is precious—like to the gold in true." He lifted his head proudly. "Behold, youth, here is the talisman of a warrior. From chieftain to chieftain, it has been handed down. It is the token of a chieftain. Of one who safeguards his people. None can wear it but myself, or another of royal blood who has fought for his people."

For the first time he showed Gray a smaller cross, fashioned from the gold which hung from a chain of the same metal across his chest under the cloak.

"Because I am khan of the Wusun, this thing is mine," he added. "If my father and his before him had not been strong warriors, the Wusun would have passed from the world as a candle is blown out in a strong wind."

"Aye," amended Timur. "It is a sign of the rank of the Gur-Khan. Has it not always been thus?"

Both men nodded their heads, as at an unalterable truth. Age and isolation had made their conceptions rigid. The safety of the Wusun was their sole care.

(Continued on Page 15)

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We suggest that you consider investment in one of these thoroughly modern and practical machines this year. Fully illustrated literature will be sent on request. Or, if you prefer, call on the local McCormick-Deering dealer.



Fat Hens Are Poor Layers

Weigh Contest Pigs so You Will Know Whether They Are Getting Proper Ration

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

DO YOU know what a hen likes to eat? If you understand what feeds will do her most good, and then give her those feeds, she either will get fat, increase her egg production, or die. If a hen gets fat when she is fed a laying ration, she is not a laying hen and she should be dressed for dinner. The non-producers should be culled out. Do not feed a hen for the fat she will yield—that is too expensive. Feed only laying hens and pullets that will lay for you in a few months. You can get bulletins on culling from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. You must write for them and when you do, ask for Farmers' Bulletin No. 1112—Culling for Eggs and Market. Another bulletin I advise every member to write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture to get is Farmers' Bulletin No. 287—Poultry Management. Every girl who reads a bulletin and writes a short review of what she reads, will earn 20 points for her team when she sends this bulletin review to the club manager. This one review counts as much as two members at a county meeting, so you see it pays to read and report on bulletins.

How to Weigh Pigs

Every boy who can weigh his pigs will know as they grow just how much they weigh. How many boys are weighing their pigs today? They are gaining, aren't they, boys? I am going to tell you an easy way to weigh a pig. I am supposing you have a platform scales. Catch a pig while he is drinking slop because he will at this time care less for your nearness to him and will think mostly about how good the slop is. He will be crowded between two of his mess mates with his back toward you, his head in the trough and little chance to turn around. Take a firm quick grasp above the dew claws on one of his hind legs, but do not jerk him from the trough. That will frighten him and as well all the other pigs. He would squeal as tho he really was in pain if you should frighten him. But if you draw him back gently and pick him up in your arms, perhaps he will not squeal at all. Then step on the scales with the pig in your arms and get the weight of yourself and your pig, and record it. Now put the pig in the pen again and proceed to get your weight alone. Your weight with the pig is the gross weight, your weight alone is the tare, and by subtracting the tare from the gross weight you can find the net weight of the pig. Now you may wonder what to do if the pig grows so large he cannot be held. Surely then this method will not be an easy method. I will suggest a way to weigh large pigs later on.

What good does it do a boy to know the weight of his pigs? Every boy wants to know what his pig weighs whether or not it will do him or the pig any good. But there are some advantages in knowing the weights of hogs. By taking weights regularly you can study the gain of your pigs when fed certain feeds, you will learn the age at which a pig begins to shoot in his growth, and you can judge the weight of a pig at sight after many actual weights are taken.

Make a Self-Feeder

Girls, do you feed your hens mash? If it is dry mash you can feed it in a self-feeder, and I will tell you how you can make one out of an empty 5-gallon oil can. Get one of the square oil cans and cut the top out. Then on each side near the bottom cut a slot about 6 inches long. Then press inward the top flanges of these slots, set the can upright and you have a very good self-feeder. Fill the can with a dry mash, cover the top with a big board or rock, and call the hens.

Here is a good dry mash, and you can find other mashes just as good in agriculture books.

The parts are by weight:

- 4 parts corn (cracked or chopped)
- 4 parts cornmeal
- 2 parts ground oats
- 2 parts wheat middlings or shorts
- 2 parts alfalfa leaves or alfalfa meal

1 part ground fresh bone
 $\frac{1}{2}$ part meat scraps
 Mix this dry mash thoroly and feed it in your self-feeder.

Have any of you boys who have sisters in the poultry club said to yourselves, "Sis gets to keep her record book, but I have to send mine in?" I believe your sisters enjoy keeping the record books, so I am going to let members of the Capper Pig Club keep their records, too. However, this will make it necessary for you fellows to send every report to me so I will have a complete record of your work, and I will send you a final report blank also. I am sure you will appreciate this change in the rules.

Is there a member in your club who lives in a distant part of the county? When he attends the meetings he may come on the train. It is up to the member nearest the station to meet the train and give him a ride to the home where the meeting is held. Do not dislike to meet this member just because you do not know him. You will pick him out of the people that get off the train after you glance over the crowd. He will have a big smile on his face and you can tell he is the happy owner of a sow and fine litter of pigs. You will be glad to get acquainted with this boy.

Ride of William Dawes

Vice President Daes riding over the route 150 years later that his great-great grandfather, William Dawes, followed the night of his own and Paul Revere's ride to arouse the countryside, the two riding at breakneck speed by different roads from Boston to Concord, in April, 1775, informs the ordinary American that there were two Paul Revere rides on that famous night. That William Dawes played a great part in preparing the embattled farmers to fire the shot heard 'round the world is a historic fact, tho it has never had the fame of the ride of Paul Revere, or of other incidents, like Washington's advice to General Bradock, or even of the cherry tree and the name of the Father of his Country carved high on the natural bridge of Virginia.

Neither Washington nor Paul Revere was a better advertiser than William Dawes, but both had better press agents. Longfellow's poem celebrating the ride of Paul Revere is an example of what publicity can do, of the value, in other words, of advertising, or of the fact that "within the hands of men entirely great the pen is mightier than the sword."

"What Price Galluses?"

How much did your grandfather get for eggs? What did he pay for galluses? If you have any old diaries or records or know of any which show prices received by farmers for their products or prices paid for articles purchased by farmers during the last hundred years, Charles F. Sarle of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., would like to hear from you.

Mr. Sarle is making a statistical study of prices on all farm products and of things that farmers buy, to develop index numbers and charts on the long time trend of prices. This historical series of prices will be used by the department in forecasts of what prices will be in the future.

Records of this character, says Mr. Sarle, usually are available from files of country newspapers, farm magazines, accounts of mercantile transactions of country merchants, grain and livestock buyers, and private accounts of farm sales and purchases.

Found 12 Coyote Pups

A litter of 12 coyote pups was found by sons of C. W. Lillian of McPherson recently. He secured a bounty of \$1 apiece. The records at the court house fail to show a litter of duplicate size. A few 10-puppy litters have been turned in, but the average is below eight.

RIVALS THE BEAUTY OF THE SCARLET TANAGER

8 Men out of 10 Picked the Duofold Blindfolded

From 11 New Pens of Different Makes



"I believe that the hand can tell this super-smooth writer sight unseen," declared a Duofold owner—and he proved it!

YES, ten men, chosen at random, agreed to make this test and were blindfolded. One by one, in the presence of several witnesses, they were handed 11 large new pens of different makes, obtained from pen dealers' stocks.

Each man wrote with all 11 pens, one by one, on an ordinary note pad. And one by one he laid them all aside until only a single pen remained in his hand—the pen that he ranked the best.

Then the blindfold was removed. And man after man, with but two exceptions, glanced down to behold in his hand the flashing black-tipped lacquered Duofold, with the point guaranteed for 25 years.

Never before a pen selection so unbiased as this. No one behind a counter to urge this pen or that. Not even the Duofold's famed name or handsome color visible, to sway the hand's Simon-pure judgment.

You, too, can tell this super-smooth point with your eyes shut. Step to the nearest pen counter now and try it. A point no style of writing can distort.

And a balanced Over-size barrel that gives you that easy full-handed grip, and holds enough more ink to tide you over until the job is done.

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Duofold Pencils to match the Pens: Lady, \$3; Over-size Jr., \$3.50
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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.

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King Lumber Company, 1735 Troost, Kansas City, Mo.

References: Any Bank in Kansas City.

Marching Sands

(Continued from Page 13)

"Your sign is not like to ours," said they. "Is the moon kindred to the sun because both live in the sky?"

"There is but one Cross," cried Gray.

They shook their heads. How were they to alter the small store of belief that had been their meager heritage of wisdom?

A Real Joint Debate

"You are not kin to us, but the Kha Rakcha is a woman, and so may become kin to the Wusun," announced Bassalor Danek. "Go now, for we must weigh well our answer to Wu Fang Chien."

Gray rose, his lips hard.

"Be it so," he said slowly. "If it is in your mind that you must yield to Wu Fang Chien, give me up into his hands. I will take a sword and go to seek him. Keep the Kha Rakcha safe within Sungan. She is, as you have seen, the White Spirit. Her beauty is not less than the light of the sun. Guard her well."

Gray had spoken bitterly, feeling he had failed in his plea. He had not sensed the full meaning of the other's words. He knew his own death would be the most serious loss to the girl. Without him she was defenseless.

He did not want to leave her. She had been so childlike in her reliance upon his protection. And he was so helpless to aid her.

But Gray had weighed the odds with the cold precision that never left him. There was a slight chance that he might be able to kill Wu Fang Chien, and if so, Mary might be safe-guarded.

He walked away from the shrine, and, unconsciously, bent his steps toward the house of Bassalor Danek where the girl was. Then he turned back, resolutely. He could not see Mary now. She would guess instantly—so quick was the woman's instinct—that something was wrong.

Gray retraced his steps to the tower and to his own chamber where he would await the decision of the Gur-Khan.

For the space of several hours the two Wusun debated together. They glanced from time to time at a water clock which creaked dimly in the corner furthest from the shrine. Their brows were furrowed by anxiety as they talked.

Outside the sun was already past its highest point, and the sands burned with reflected heat. The people of Sungan had taken shelter under the canal trees and in the underground buildings. Even the dogs and the lepers were no longer to be seen. Quiet prevailed in Sungan, and in the armed camps of the guards without the wall.

No glimmer of sunlight penetrated into the shrine of Bassalor Danek. The attendant lighted fresh candles and stood motionless. Then he stirred and advanced to the doorway. He uttered a gruff exclamation.

Mary Hastings pushed past him and stood gazing at the two Wusun.

"Timur!" she cried. "Where is the One-Who-Kills-Swiftly?"

The councilor of Sungan glanced at her wonderingly. She was flushed, and breathing quickly. Her bronze hair had fallen to her slim shoulders. Tall and proud and imperious, she faced him—a lovely picture in the dim chamber.

Mary Was Very Angry

"He said that he would return to me," she repeated. "And he has not come. Well do I know that this could only be because of something evil that has happened. Where is he?"

The two were stoically silent. She approached them fearlessly. To the guard's amazement, she stamped an angry foot, her eyes wide with anxiety.

This, to the guard, was something that should not be permitted in the high presence of the Gur-Khan. He laid a warning hand on her shoulder. Startled, the girl drew back and struck down his arm. Abashed by her flaming displeasure, the warrior glanced at Bassalor Danek.

The Gur-Khan frowned.

"Touch not the Kha Rakcha, dog!" he growled. "Soon the woman is to be allied to me by blood." Then to Mary: "It is not fitting, maiden, that even one such as you should come to

this place in anger. Cover them the flame of spirit with the ashes of respect."

Timur interpreted his stately speech. But the girl was wrought up by fear for Gray. Not until he had failed to rejoin her did she realize how much his coming had meant.

It was not loneliness alone. She yearned to hear the soldier's quiet voice, to feel the reassurance of his eyes upon her. Womanlike, her anxiety had grown. Perhaps—so close had the two become in thought after their meeting of the morning—her intuition had whispered that Gray was in trouble.

So she was not minded to respect the dignity of the two aged men. Mary Hastings had been mistress of native servants. She knew how to exact obedience.

"Tell the chieftain," she cried, "to answer when I speak. Am I one to hide the fire of spirit under the cloak of humiliation? Speak! What has become of the white man?"

Timur rendered the Gur-Khan's reply in Turk.

"The tall warrior has offered his

body to cool the anger of Wu Fang Chien, who demands him."

The girl paled.

"How? When?"
"He will take a sword that we will give him this night and go to seek the ruler of the Buddhists. Even so shall it be. We have decided, in council. In this way Wu Fang Chien will be appeased, and the Wusun will drink of the solace of peace in their trouble. Furthermore—"

"Stay" The girl drew a quick breath. She guessed why Gray had not come to her. The knowledge of his danger steadied her tumultuous thoughts. The danger was worse than she feared. But—such was the woman's strength of soul when the man she loved was menaced—she became strangely calm.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Scientists now know almost as much about Mars as the layman knows about an income-tax form.

The Tower of Babel mystery has been solved. It seems it was the original League of Nations.

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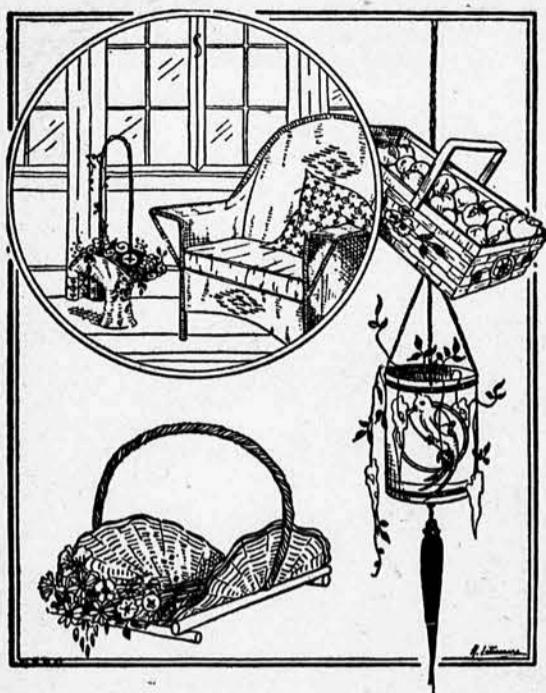
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Maytime and Music

By Cheryl Marquardt

WHO does not love music? Surely no one could remain indifferent after hearing some of the new rolls and records. "In the Gloaming," and "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes," are two permanently popular numbers sung by De Gogorza. This artist has a wonderful voice and sings these songs just as they should be sung. The accompaniment, particularly the violin, and voice contrasts in the second number, is beautiful. McCormack comes forth in his well-loved tenor with "Thanks Be to God," which is not a hymn, but just the joyous outpouring of a happy heart. It is sung in waltz-like rhythm. "Dream Once Again," the companion number, is a lovely thing, ending as some folks most like to hear McCormack conclude, with a high note.

Florence Easton, soprano, chooses to sing old-time Southern songs on her newest record. "Old Folks at Home," and "Hard Times, Come Again No More," are the numbers. In the first we have a violin obligato by Fradkin and a male trio supports Miss Easton in the second selection. "A Brown Bird Singing," and "A Flower from Memory's Garden," are two selections on one record by Helen Davis.

"Oh, You Can't Fool an Old Hoss Fly," "Mrs. Murphy's Chowder," "Dreamer of Dreams," "Rock-a-Bye My Baby Blues," "Memory Lane," and "Dreaming of My Old Home, Sweet Home," are other numbers.

And there are still others, but space is limited. If I can help you with your music problems, I'll be glad to do so. Address Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

How We Observed Mother's Day

AS I enjoy reading about what other communities are doing, I will write you how our little country Sunday School observed Mother's Day last year. We had planned to go to a nearby grove and have a picnic dinner, and also to hold our church and Sunday School services out in the open. The young women of the different households were to prepare the dinner and father was to put mother's favorite rocker into the car for her comfort at

Are the Porch Boxes Ready?

By Anna Deming Gray

IT DOES not matter whether the baskets and boxes are to be placed on a large or a small porch, care should be taken that they do not give it the effect of being over-crowded. A room loses much of its beauty and restfulness if it is too full, and a porch may have this appearance, too. If there is space, any porch may be made more attractive by a few well placed boxes and baskets.

These may be bought at a florists and be things of beauty as well as of expense, but they may be made at home too, at a trifling cost. Making them requires care and a little patience, but it is not difficult work. I bought my baskets at a department store for 45 cents each, getting at the same time from a florist 50 cents worth of moss. I lined the baskets with two or three layers of this, pressing it down firmly to keep the dirt from sifting thru.

As the baskets are to be suspended they each should have a hanging vine. On top of the moss is placed good rich garden loam up to within a little distance of the top. In the middle of each I planted a small bright red geranium, a small Boston fern, a bunch of white double petunia, which

NOW that summer is fast approaching, our thoughts turn longingly to the time when we shall be able to spend many a warm afternoon and a cool sweet evening in pleasant relaxation. We begin to plan how to make the parlor and the porch more comfortable and more attractive. A most charming and decorative effect can be obtained by a pretty basket, especially if it is colorful. Little artistic touches with the brush can convert a very plain basket into a lovely flower or fruit container.

The slender vase-like basket in the sketch below is indeed very dainty. It is left its natural color but it is enhanced by a coat of velvet finish varnish. After the varnish is thoroughly dried, a quaint little flower pattern is stenciled on in black, decorative enamel. Imagine how gracefully it could hold a cluster of fragrant pink or blue blossoms.

The hanging basket can have for its foundation an ordinary coffee or tin can. Four little holes are punched in the top and twisted moss silk cord is run thru to make the handle. It is given three coats of willow green decorative enamel. When this is perfectly dry, the gorgeous parrot is sten-

the grove. Every teacher was to have charge of her class of little folks all afternoon to relieve mother of the responsibility. After Sunday School each child was to tell his favorite Bible story and several of the high school girls were to report on the Sunday School convention they had attended a week or so before.

But we failed to order the right kind of weather. The clouds were so threatening and the air so cool and damp that we decided to meet at the school house as usual. Our cloths were spread on the fresh, green grass on the school yard, and two long rows of happy faces were seated at a bountiful feast. Dinner over, we gathered in the school room for the afternoon's services. Just before the benediction, several little folks presented the mothers with a pink or white carnation. Carnations also were sent to sick and absent mothers.

Russell County. Mrs. L. R. Carter.

New Use for Old Favorites

THE Christmas cactus, the Bermuda buttercup oxalis, and the weeping lantana have been favorite pot plants. I have grown them and had them bloom freely, but they are suitable for hanging baskets as well. All are of moderately drooping habit. All will stand dry weather remarkably well, and if a hanging basket is provided with a reasonable amount of soil and kept watered the plants will succeed in it. Probably the oxalis will bloom best under extreme dry soil conditions, but the cactus is not far behind it, as it requires a rather dry soil for best results. The lantana likes a fairly rich soil and not too dry, but I have had it bloom freely when it frequently would get pretty dry.

All of these are good, free bloomers. The oxalis bulbs can be had of any mail order flower bulb house in the fall, and three bulbs are plenty for a small basket, or five for a large one.

Wyandotte County. Bertha Alzada.

So No One is Worried

MY GRANDCHILDREN like to come to "grandma's" and my other little friends to visit me, for even tho I am a shut-in, they never annoy me because I have planned for their entertainment. I keep a small covered box on the screened-in porch

will bloom all summer, and about the edges a wandering Jew vine, which will fill up the empty space rapidly and soon make the basket pretty. My four baskets were made at home in this way for a little more than \$3, while they were \$4.50 apiece to buy at the florists.

My four porch boxes were secured in the same way, only the two larger of these were made by a handy high school boy at a third the cost of buying them. I always have among my winter plants, vines and plants which are suitable for my baskets and boxes thru the summer. I like the blooming vince vine for my larger boxes. Its little purple blossoms bloom freely and the green and white leaves are pretty. I had a bunch of old grass pinks in the corner of each box, too, and these proved attractive.

It takes two weeks for baskets and boxes to recover from transplanting, but after this they require very little attention. As the air dries them out rapidly, they must have an abundance of moisture. All boxes and baskets should have the old dirt removed, the inside washed and when possible, whitewashed as well. This is a safeguard against insects of all kinds.

Color for Parlor or Porch

By Agnes Beryl Curtis

ciled on in a brilliant green with daring touches of red and yellow. It can be enhanced further by striping a narrow border of the brilliant green around the top and bottom of the container and letting hang from the bottom a moss green silk tassel. The willow green used can be achieved by mixing a little of the red with the bright green. Creeping vines of trailing beauty would in this flower holder be most alluring.

The ordinary fruit basket can be changed entirely by giving it a coat of decorative enamel and then by stencilizing or by sketching in a free hand some pretty motif. Picture to yourself how appetizing rosy-cheeked apples or bloomy peaches would appear in this captivating basket!

The demure fan-shaped affair of wicker that reminds one of a modest Quaker maiden can be made most pleasing if it is done in black and ingeniously trimmed in bright yellow.

In ornamenting and decorating these baskets, it often is well to make three or four at one time. If this is done, only a small amount of enamel is used and different colors and motif notes are achieved by mixing the shades.

which I call the children's box. Into this go all spools, fancy discarded buttons, blocks and perfume bottles, also cold cream jars and empty powder containers. When the kiddies come, I give them the room on the porch, the box, a foot stool, cushions and a small play table. When they tire of these, I send out a box which is filled with used post cards. I also have a couple of dolls on hand with which they like to play.

In this way the day soon is passed without worrying invalid or mother. Try my plan instead of burying or piling over the fence the discarded pretty things!

Mrs. Etta M. Cole.

Holt Co., Nebraska.

Left Overs Fussed Up

VERY often one has a few pieces of fried steak and gravy or chicken and gravy left over from dinner—not enough to "go 'round" for supper. I run the meat thru the food chopper or mince it very fine and add the gravy and perhaps a little milk or cream if it seems too thick. I then brown some pieces of bread about the size of crackers and arrange on a platter. Have the mixture hot and put a spoonful on each piece of toast. Serve piping hot. I find this makes a pleasing dish even for those of fastidious taste. Mrs. Fred H. Hanger.

Morgan Co., Colorado.

Miss Apple Cheek's Attire

By Hallie Hayden Jenkins

THE plump little girl, the woman-child, who develops early and whose limbs have the curve of a grown-up—this little girl often is to be pitied, especially when she is dressed in ruffles. For her are the plain lines and the simplest of braids. Even her best dresses should be of this type. A little straight skirt hung comfortably upon an under-waist and a loose middy seem to be her most becoming garments. My chubby little friend here wears such attire. The middy, as you see, is worn sans wide tie, little silken strings closing it at the neck. The blouse may be worn with a dickey, depending upon the taste of the small wearer. The sleeves are cuffed, the full upper sleeve overshadowing the plump little hand.

About her hair—don't let her wear bangs. Bangs lower the forehead, and make Miss Apple Cheeks have the face of a full moon. Part her hair on the side and comb it smoothly down across her cheek, showing just a tip of her ear as you go. Don't curl it, but catch it simply with a barettte and leave the frizzy locks for her slender sister. Few are the round faces of plump little girls that do not look well with this sort of hair-dressing. Bright eyes and pink cheeks and lips will add their quota of beauty.

The plump foot of a stout matron or maid looks best when encased in a good looking oxford. Shoes for stouter folk should be well made and the flesh should not bulge over the sides. Often a heavy little girl will have weak arches caused by wearing shoes that give too little support. In winter, she should choose brown or black with matching hose, and in summer trim white oxfords will make her happily foot-fitted.

"It's Easy to Reline Coats"

IHAVE found an easy way to reline a long coat or the jacket of a suit. Rip one-half of your old lining out of the coat, ripping all the seams carefully. Press each piece and cut the entire lining of the new material using the pressed pieces for the pattern. Place the coat or jacket on a dress form,



wrong side out, and having sewed the seams of the new lining, begin to pin it in to that part of the coat from which you removed the original lining. Use the unripped side as a guide, noting exactly where the tailor placed his fullness and undeturned tucks in the lining that give to a garment the proper "set" when finished.

Put new covers on the weights found in the lining and sew them where they were placed before. After one-half of the new lining has been securely pinned or basted in place, rip out the other half of the old lining, using your new half as a guide in placing the remaining half of lining. After all has been basted in place, the finishing can be done, blind hemming the lining to the coat. By this method, even an amateur seamstress can make a success of lining an outer garment.

Margaret G. Otto.
Cedar Co., Nebraska.

Women's Service Corner

Our Service Corner is conducted for the purpose of helping our readers solve their pressing 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.

White for Light

We moved this spring, and I sometimes despair when I confront the task that awaits me in the kitchen. It has only one window, a north exposure, and the walls are rather dingy. I need more light. Do you think white enamel would be too glaring for the walls and ceiling and how can I curtain my lone window to the best advantage?—Bridget.

I happen to have white enamel on my kitchen walls and ceiling and do not find it glaring because I, too, have little light. However, you might like light gray or ivory better, and both colors will help you with the light problem. I suggest taking the blind down from your kitchen window, and hanging your curtain halfway down from the top, draping it back with tie backs. If you can afford to replace

your lower window pane with a frosted glass you'll like this, as folks cannot see in, and yet you will have the light.

China Can Be Mended

Is it possible to mend china so that it isn't noticeable? I broke the handle on one of my favorite vases, and surely wish there was some way I could put it together again.—V. N. K.

There are several different pastes with which china and pottery may be mended, and you should be able to obtain these from your local hardware merchant, and some drug stores keep them.

Checking Perspiration

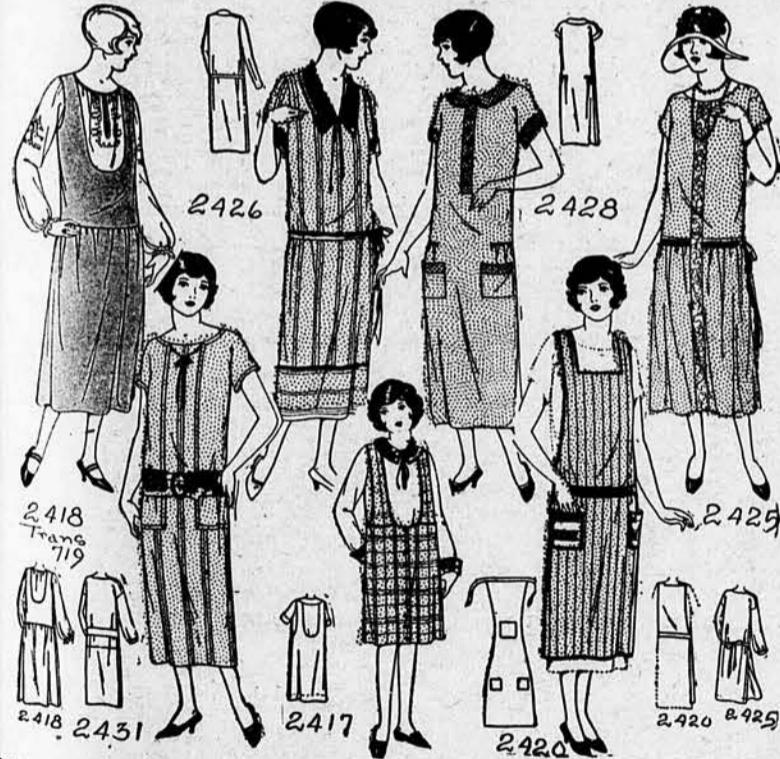
Just as soon as warm weather begins, I am bothered with excessive perspiration. Is there any way to check this? What are some of the best remedies for deodorizing perspiration, and where can they be purchased?—Troubled.

Excessive perspiration is a problem to a good many women. But there are a number of reliable deodorants that have proved a boon to women troubled with this discomforting condition. I cannot print trade names in this column, but if you will send me a stamped, self-addressed envelope, I will gladly give you a list of reliable remedies. Most stores carrying toilet goods will have at least one or two of the preparations for sale, but if you think your stores do not carry any, I can give you the addresses of the distributors.

"No Time to Read"

He who complains that he has no time to read is one who does not fundamentally care for making contact with the minds of others. We always find time to eat and sleep and to do other things that we consider necessary to the upkeep of our physical life. When we have realized that mental food is equally necessary to the maintenance of our intellectual life, we shall take as much time as is necessary for reading also.—Arthur E. Bestwick.

Distinctive Summer Frocks



2418—Jumper Dress with Full Skirt. A silhouette that unites a slightly full hemline and a semi-fitted upper section is in marked evidence in this charming new design which may be had in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Transfer No. 719 is 15 cents extra.

2426—Dress for Sport Wear. Sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2428—Simple and Smart. This attractive dress is simple to make, even for the amateur sewer. Sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2431—Dress with Dropped Shoulder Effect. Sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2417—Girl's Jumper Dress. The exceptional popularity of jumper dresses

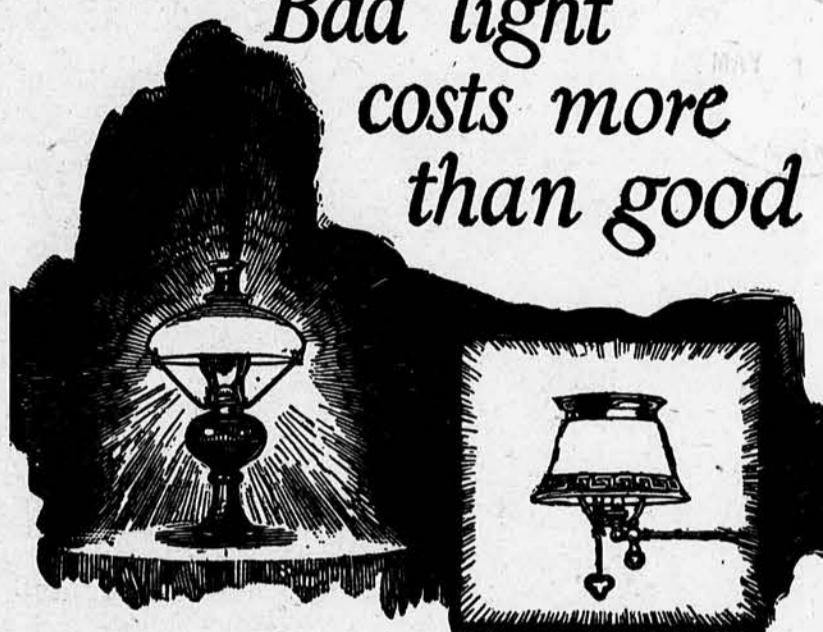
this season is shown in this pattern which cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2420—Attractive One-Piece Apron. The belt is attached to the back of the apron and buttons in the front. Sizes small, medium and large.

2425—Apron Front Frock. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

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 fashion catalog is 15 cents extra, or 25 cents for a pattern and catalog. You'll appreciate having the help of the catalog when you plan material combinations or trimmings. Styles for every member of the family for every occasion are included.

Bad light costs more than good



YOU PAY for poor light in the extra hours of labor in the early morning and evening.

You pay in the added weariness of your wife when her kitchen workshop is poorly lighted. You pay in the ruined eyes of your children. The least of these is more expensive than Colt Light.

Colt Light costs comparatively little to install and little to operate. With it, you can light not only your house, but the barn and poultry buildings.

And the Colt hot plate is always ready for immediate

use for breakfast or an emergency when the kitchen range is out.

The Colt Light plant has nothing to wear out and no expensive parts to replace. All you need to do is fill the generator with 200 pounds of Union Carbide and water an average of two or three times a year.

Union Carbide for use in the Colt Light plant is sold direct to the consumer at factory prices. One of the 175 Union Carbide Sales Company's warehouses is located near you. Union Carbide is always uniform. World's best quality. Highest gas yield. It is always packed in the blue-and-gray drums.

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3 Charming Ferns!

Best Varieties

This great collection includes an "Asparagus Fern," an "Ostrich Plume Fern," and the "Roosevelt Fern." No other house plant is more extensively grown than the graceful "Asparagus Fern," while in the "Ostrich Plume Fern" is found a particular variety which appeals to everyone. The "Roosevelt Fern" is a fern for every home. The fronds are broad and beautifully tapered from base to tip, giving a pronounced wavy effect seen in no other variety. It is the grandest fern of its class yet introduced.

OUR OFFER: We will send you this collection of ferns postpaid for a club of two one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25c each. Your own subscription will count as one in this club. Order now. Address Capper's Farmer, Fern Dept., Topeka, Kan.



The New Freely-Lathering Cuticura Shaving Stick
For Tender Faces
EMOLIENT MEDICINAL ANTISEPTIC

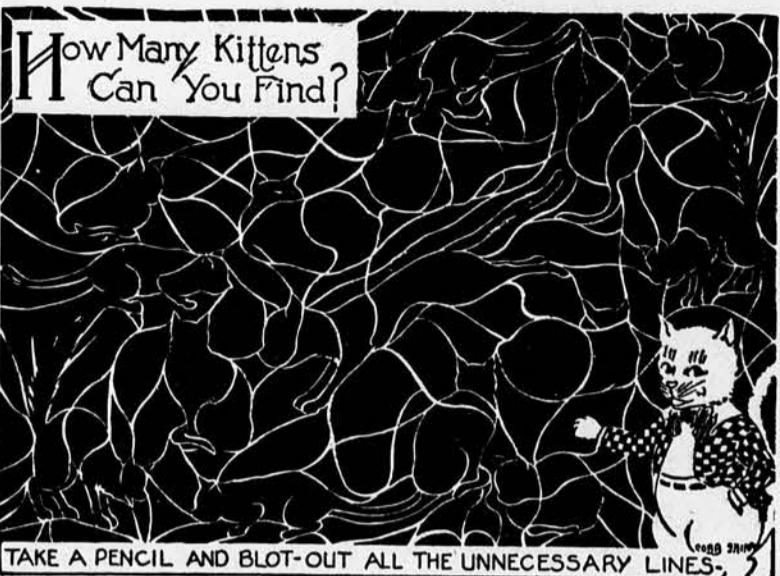
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Fool the Batter, Boys
With a Baseball Curver

Boys, you can simply make monkeys of the other boys with this curver. You can be as big a hero in your town as any big league pitcher. The curver which is worn on the hand enables the pitcher to give the ball a rapid whirling motion thus causing a wide curve. It is so small that the batter cannot see it and they all wonder where those AWFUL CURVES come from. You can fan them out as fast as they come to bat. You have heard of round-house curves, the hop ball, fade away, the wicked in, the wide out and a number of others. With this curver and a little practice you can perform these wonders.

Our Offer: We are giving baseball curvers away free as a means of introducing our great farm and home journal. Send us one new one-year subscription to Capper's Farmer at 25c each, and upon receipt of same we will send you one of the curvers by return mail free and postpaid. Address CAPPER'S FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Fun With Puzzles and Riddles



When you have found how many cats are concealed in this puzzle send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

A Riddle in Rhyme

Kerchug! Kerchug! In your little green sack.
So neatly buttoned straight up your back,
With little black buttons like little black pills
O'er your little green tucker with little white frills.

Chugolorum! Chugolorum! You'd better watch out!
More googly eyes than yours are about.
And your nice little jumper and booties and sack
Won't keep Mister Owl from finding your track.

So you'd better be shutting your beady black eyes,
And folding your spoon of a tongue,
if you're wise,
And cuddle down cozily, safe in your bed,
With blankets of mud pulled up over your head.
Answer: A frog.

Joe and Snowball Are Pets

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I have three sisters and two brothers. My baby sister is 10 months old. For pets I have a dog named Joe

and a cat named Snowball. My papa has 10 horses. We live across the road from Apple Pie school.

Frances Boerkircher.

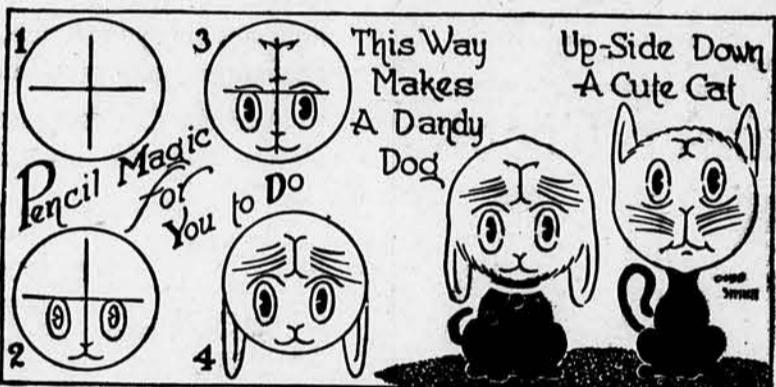
Lone Star, Kan.

Can You Guess These?

When is a clock on the stairs dangerous? When it runs down and strikes one.

Which is the strongest day of the week? Sunday, because all the rest are weekdays.

What is the difference between a blind man and a sailor in prison? One



cannot see to go and the other can't go to sea.

When does a man have to keep his word? When no one will take it.

What is that which is bought by the yard and worn by the foot? A carpet.

How do bees dispose of their honey? They sell it.

miles from town. For pets I have a dog, six cats, a cow, a calf and a pig.

Arlington, Kan. Ruby Carter.

Dainty maids
in frills of white
With hearts as
golden as can be;
They watch the
starry skies at night,
But when it's day,
they dance for me!



The Answer

4 1 9 19 9 5 19

The numbers stand for the letters of the alphabet.

A is one, **B** is two and so on.

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 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Will You Write to Me?

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. There are 36 in my room and 367 in the whole school. My brother's name is Jimmy and my sister's name is Jean. I would like to hear from other boys and girls that like to read the Kansas Farmer.

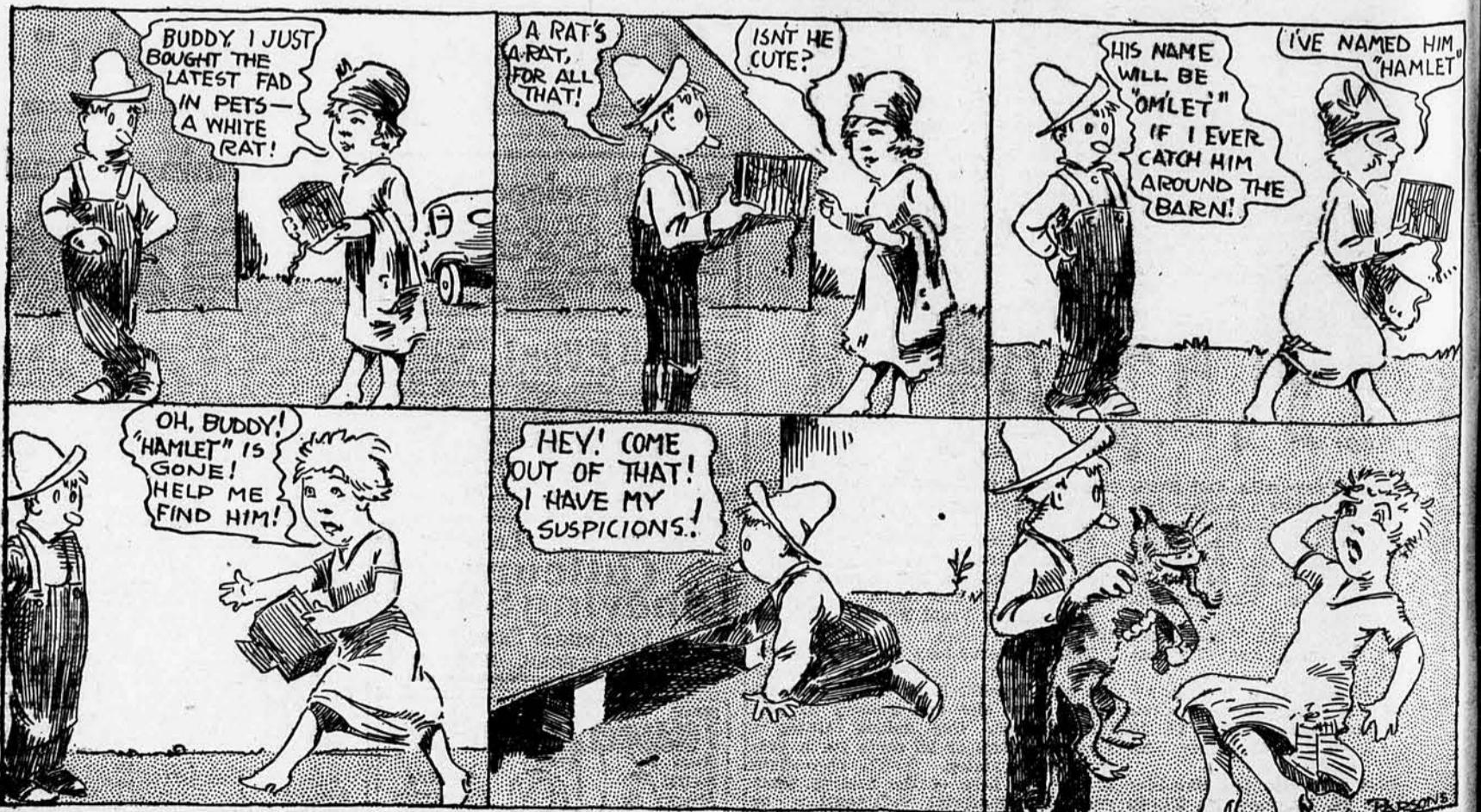
R. M. Robertson, Jr.

Marysville, Kan.

What's Etiquette?

"What's etiquette?" asked Jim's little brother.

"Etiquette? Why, Bud, it's saying 'No, thank you' when you want to holler, 'Gimme!'"



The Hoovers—Buddy Finds Hamlet!

Wearing Nature's Clothes

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Fifty-nine children at one institution and not a complete suit of clothing on the place! Another appalling instance of institutional neglect? Not at all. These children are being cured of bone, joint and gland tuberculosis at Seaside Sanatorium, Niantic, Conn., and going without clothing is part of the treatment.

I visited Seaside on a brisk March morning, sunny but cold, and was just throwing off my heavy overcoat and gloves in the little office when there peered around the corner a boy 10 years old, clad only in khaki trunks, a pair of sandals, a nice chocolate coat of tan and a friendly smile. Evidently someone had slipped a cog in allowing that little boy out in such attire that brisk morning! But my glance went thru a south window and there they were—about 30 of them—all ages and sizes—out on the south lawn protected from the wind—and not enough clothing aside from bloomers and sandals to make a dress for a vaudeville turn. The children don't mind it. They become used to it in a few days, and they like it. Niantic has become famous for this sun treatment for tuberculosis at Seaside, described by the superintendent as "Connecticut's method of straightening and curing the crumbling bones of her tuberculous children."

Doctor O'Brien, the superintendent, told me that the children run in and out as they please. The coldest day for going out last winter was 3 degrees below zero, but "they didn't stay out long that day." They never have colds, and have not had a case of pneumonia in the five years' life of the institution. You'll find a picture of some of these children with the pictures in this issue on page 6.

No Danger of Poisoning

What do you think of a doctor vaccinating a person and not putting on anything to protect the place? Would it not lead to blood poisoning?

S. L. Y.

I think not. Modern vaccinating is done by a very small puncture of the skin, preferably with a hypodermic needle. It should not produce any bleeding. If the doctor keeps the patient in his office until the vaccinated place dries it is quite safe to cover it with the ordinary clothing without any surgical dressing, shield, or anything of the kind.

That is Just Bunc

I have been told by a dietitian that acids such as fruits, tomatoes, or a salad dressing should not be eaten at a regular meal along with sugar and starches. Do you think this is true?

G. H.

I do not agree with this idea. The glands of the stomach secrete much more pronounced acids than are found in edible fruits.

No Cause For Fear

Would there be much danger in child birth for a woman 44 years old? As I have one girl 13 years old some people tell me there is no danger, but I want to know for sure.

Mrs. A. M. C.

I think there is no cause for fear.

Some Difference in Price

In using bran for constipation please tell me if the common raw bran is better than that prepared as a breakfast food.

Mrs. H. G.

The only advantage is in price. The prepared bran is more palatable, and the person experimenting is more likely to take sufficient and continue the treatment long enough.

Last Land Office Removed

The last Government land office of Kansas was removed from Topeka recently and the records taken to Washington. Thirty years ago Kansas had several such offices, and they were the most active places in the state. The Government land of Western Kansas was rapidly being filed on, and homesteads, preemptions and tree claims were being transferred from the Government into the possessions of individuals.

In acquiring these titles it was necessary for a homesteader to live on his 160 acres five years, at the expiration of that time he was entitled to a deed from the Government. A pre-emption was acquired by living on the land six months and paying the Government \$1.25 an acre. To possess a

tree claim it was necessary to plant and cultivate so many acres of trees every season for five years.

It made no difference whether the trees grew. If the claimant did the planting and cultivating and had witnesses to prove it, a title to the quarter section on which the trees were planted was given him. If a soldier took a homestead, the time he was in the army was credited to the time he was to stay on it.

To "prove up" it was necessary to publish the date in a paper in the county wherein the land was located. As the notice came from the Land Office it was directed to the editor "whose political leanings were the same as the administration in power." For years the only papers in Western Kansas were Republican, and they received this patronage, but when Cleveland was elected this changed, and Democratic papers were started in all the Western counties. They survived until the Republicans were again in power.

You Can Kill Bagworms

BY GEORGE A. DEAN

For more than 10 years bagworms have appeared in damaging numbers in many districts in Kansas, and have defoliated evergreens, shade trees and fruit trees. Their favorite food plants are willow, box elder, maple, locust, sycamore, cedar, arbor vitae and other evergreens and in orchards the apple and pear.

The bagworms are dark-colored larvae (worms) which live in grayish or brownish bags covered with bits of leaves and twigs. The bags are pointed at both ends and are from 1 to 2 inches long. Altho they are found on the trees in summer, when they are small and contain the young larvae, they are more noticeable when the trees are without leaves. The bags are carried about in the summer by the larvae, which protrude the head and forelegs and pull themselves along. When the larvae are full grown, the bags are attached to the twigs by strong loops of silk.

The eggs are deposited in the fall in the bag which has served for the protection of the larvae and pupae. It may contain 2,500 eggs. These hatch the following spring, usually about May, and the young larvae begin feeding on the foliage and construct for themselves bags or cases made of pieces of leaves and bark, held together with silken threads which they spin. As the larvae grow, they enlarge the bags to suit their needs. They carry the bags about with them as they move from one feeding place to another. When stopping for food they attach the bags to twigs or leaves with threads of silk. In feeding, they thrust the head and thorax out of the bags. If disturbed they quickly retire into the bags and draw the sides of the opening together.

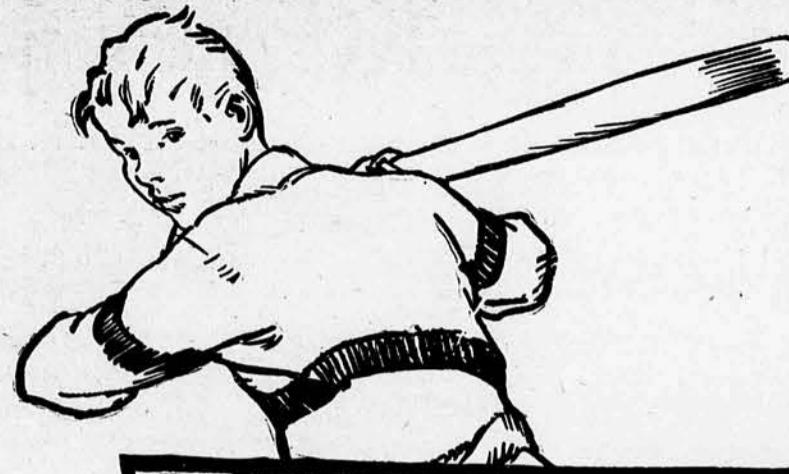
When full grown, they attach their bags to the twigs and pupate within them. Late in the summer the male moths, which are winged, emerge and fertilize the wingless females, which remain partly inside the bags. The females lay their eggs in the bags and then perish. The eggs remain in the bags until the following spring. The male moth is less than an inch long, of dull-blackish color, and with transparent wings and a short, stout body.

When the trees are small and few in number, it is practicable to pick off the bags and burn them. This should be done while the trees are in a dormant condition, because the bags are then easily seen.

The insect may be controlled by the use of an arsenical spray applied when the larvae first appear and by following this with a second spray within about two weeks. Four pounds of the paste form of arsenate of lead, or 2 pounds of the powdered form, should be used to 50 gallons of water. This treatment is recommended for shade trees as well as for orchards.

In a Well Two Weeks

After a search of two weeks for a 9-months old calf, which was missing from his herd, Albert Rose, a farmer 15 miles south of Dodge City, located the animal at the bottom of an abandoned well. Despite the fact the calf had been without food or water for that time, it appeared to be all right when it was removed from the deep pit.



The Big Hit of breakfast is the flavor of Kellogg's Corn Flakes. Each spoonful scores a flavor home-run!

Delicious! Delightful! Kellogg's starts the day right. Tons and tons of orchard products and more than two million quarts of milk or cream are consumed every day on those wonderful Kellogg breakfasts—they make such a marvelous dish with milk or cream and your favorite fruit.

Make a Big Hit with your family. Serve Kellogg's tomorrow. Just fill the bowls with crunchy, richly toasted flakes. Sold at all grocers. Served in all restaurants.

Kellogg's
CORN FLAKES

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



Make this comparison!

Taste that wonderful flavor found only in Kellogg's Corn Flakes. Compare it with any ready-to-eat cereal. You'll know why millions demand Kellogg's.

DON'T WORRY

About Water

this summer—not about the expense of getting it. But remember that a mill that will run is the only kind worth having. Now is the time to put up a new light-running

DEMPSSTER

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Insures full tanks all the time without a cent of cost for operation. Many improvements on the new No. 12—including Timken Bearings (no wear on shafts; takes up end thrust); Improved Pull-Out Device; Dust-Proof Hood, and Equalizing Gears. Moving parts easy to get at. Steel cut pinions. Turns in the lightest breeze, because it runs so easily. Write for Free Folder and prices on the new No. 12 Mill.

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Cyclones Can't Harm It

Wings automatically adjust themselves to gentle breeze or storm. No other windmill as efficient or durable. Powerful—no running expense.

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You're right! Oil doesn't run up hill.

But poor oil does evaporate right up and out of a hot motor.

MonaMotor Oil has the body and backbone to withstand motor heat without fatal evaporation. Buy MonaMotor Oil and keep your motor new.

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Oils & Greases



No Snow at Hays This Time!

Probably Lou Aicher Had a Rabbit's Foot in His Left Hind Pants Pocket

BY F. B. NICHOLS

AIDED by ideal weather—which is news, defining it as the unusual interests, or \$92.90 a head. This was an increase in value of \$31.72—but \$1.35 apiece of this went for cottonseed, which left a return from home-grown feeds of \$30.37 an animal, or \$22.70 an acre.

All of which wasn't so bad.

As one would expect, the silage lots did the best, by far. For example, the average gain a steer in all lots where silage was fed was 150.4 pounds; where no silage was fed it was 85.4 pounds. The average increase in value a hundred where silage was used was \$1.15; where no silage was given it was 40 cents. The average return an acre for feed consumed by all the lots receiving cane silage was \$18.13; where none was fed it was \$5.18.

"Since previous tests have shown that 1 acre of roughage in the form of silage is worth a bit more than 2 acres fed from the shock," said Dr. McCampbell, "it is quite evident that one must feed cane or kafir from a silo to secure the greatest returns. An inexpensive pit silo will serve the purpose just as well as the most expensive above ground silo in Central and Western Kansas."

Good Day for Clarence

Anyone interested in a detailed report on these tests or on any of the previous livestock work at the Fort Hays Station can obtain it on application to Dr. C. W. McCampbell, professor of animal husbandry, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

A livestock judging contest was held the day before the Round Up, in which 33 teams were entered. The Sherman County 4-H Club, composed of Frank Parsons, Rufus Stevens and Glenn Richardson, with G. L. Cleland as coach, was first with 1,404 points. Second place was taken by the Norton County 4-H Club, composed of Grose Page Jr., Clarence Hershizer and Lester Applegate, with Kenney Ford as coach—it accumulated 1,392 points. Spearville High was third, with 1,387 points; Edward Hedstrom was coach, and the team was composed of George Lowry, Carl Jochems and Arthur Shean. St. Francis High was fourth, with 1,386 points; Earl Cleland was coach, and the members were Henry Indorf, Linn Kanel and Melvin Carmen.

The high individuals were Clarence Hershizer, Norton County 4-H Club, 490 points; Frank Parsons, Sherman County 4-H Club, 496; Lewis Rollman, Kingman County Club, 481; Henry Indorf, St. Francis High, 480; Clarence Lewis, Mullinville, 477; and George Lowry, Spearville High, 476.

Other speakers at the Round Up—in addition to Dr. McCampbell—were H. L. Kent, president, New Mexico Agricultural College; L. E. Call, dean of agriculture, Kansas State Agricultural College; Dr. F. D. Farrell, president, Kansas State Agricultural College; R. E. Getty and L. C. Aicher, Fort Hays Experiment Station; and J. B. Fitch, professor of dairy husbandry, Kansas State Agricultural College.

Is Everybody Happy?

Milas Lasater, president of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, says the farmers in this district are more optimistic than they have been for years. This is being reflected in business. The Wichita bank has lent more than 2 million dollars since the first of the year, mostly for the purchase of additional land and equipment.

'Rah For the Sheep

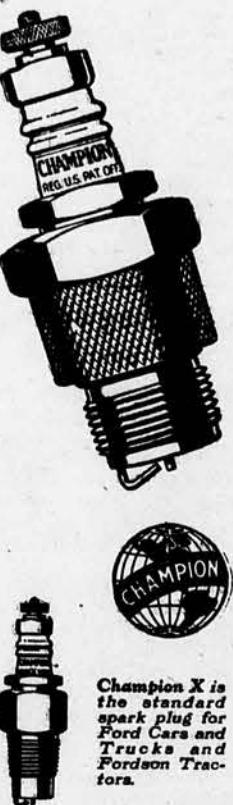
Three carloads of wool will be shipped this year from Sedgwick county. There are three times as many sheep in that county as there were six years ago. Kansas has twice as many. All of which is according to C. G. Elling, of the Extension Division of the Kansas State Agricultural College. He also declares that much of the rapid progress which sheep raising is making in Kansas is due to high wool prices.

\$30.37 From Home Feeds

The steers went into the test at a cost of \$6.38 a hundred, or \$61.18 an animal. They came out worth \$8.25, t. o. b. Hays, according to representa-

NEXT WEEK

Put in a New Set of Champions



We make Champion Spark Plugs the very best we possibly can. Champions are so good today that we would be fully justified, and entirely truthful, if we should advertise them as everlasting.

But, we would be doing the motorist an injustice if we did not advise him to change his spark plugs at least once each year.

For the car owner would suffer a distinct loss by using even Champion Spark Plugs for more than 8,000 miles.

Next week, more than 95,000 equipment dealers will assist the swing toward greater economy with a special Champion Spark Plug week.

Begin now, with a new set of Champions, to give your engine a real chance to deliver its full power, pick-up and efficiency. With a new set of Champions, you see all the difference in the world.

The seven Champion types provide a correctly designed spark plug for every engine. Champion X for Fords is 60 cents. Blue Box for all other cars, 75 cents. (Canadian prices 80 and 90 cents). Champions are fully guaranteed.

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Dependable for Every Engine



Only \$5.69

amount for a few months
—easy to own the famous
standard WITTE Engine.
Gasoline, Distillate or
Gas. Equipped with celebrated Troubleproof
WICO Magnets. Simplest and cheapest to op-
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Foreign Treatment Now Giving Amazing Results in Herds Considered incurable. Easy and Safe to Use.



Chicago, Ill.—Complete freedom from the ravages of the disease contagious abortion that costs American farmers over twenty million dollars yearly is now possible through the use of an old Swedish abortion treatment, according to statements from thousands of American users. They say the treatment completely stops even the worst cases and has saved entire herds through its remarkable powers.

John W. Froberg, a native of Sweden introduced the treatment in this country 9 years ago when he used it to cure his herd after all domestic treatments had failed. Its fame spread by word of mouth and wherever used proved practically 100 per cent successful. The treatment is easy to give, gets quick results and cannot harm the animals.

Cow, Calf, Control (C. C. C.), the American name of this treatment is now available for farmers everywhere and is distributed under the absolute binding guarantee that it will stop any case of abortion and that every otherwise normal cow will deliver a healthy calf or the treatment cost is refunded.

Any reader of this paper having abortion in his herd can receive free of charge and without obligation full information about this treatment by sending a postal to the Froberg Remedy Company, 18 Lincoln Street, Valparaiso, Indiana.

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Filling Good Roads Gaps

In the Newton Kansan John C. Nicholson, a veteran advocate of good roads, urges the county commissioners of Harvey county to join with Osage, Chase and Marion to fill the present gaps of hard-surfaced road that will give these counties a highway serviceable in all seasons and weathers from New York to San Francisco and Old Mexico. The gaps will form links in the Capital, Meridian and new Santa Fe trail highways, so far as Kansas is concerned.

This is only one example of the primary good roads need of the state, which is the completion of projects that will give travel access north, east, south and west to established routes that are or are rapidly becoming national highways. What is true of the counties toward the southwest is equally true of many counties further north. The next four or five years should see a revolution in the highway map of Kansas by the completion of longer or shorter gaps in thru routes of travel and traffic.

The advantage of this plan over one exclusively local is in the service that all the localities concerned obtain by connecting with roads already constructed. The counties that have gone ahead and built these roads benefit by the use of them, but they cannot be of service a good part of the year, such as the present when road conditions are uncertain, to counties separated from them by a considerable distance of mud roads. Filling the gaps gives the new counties coming in the benefit not only of the roads they themselves build, but of those already constructed.

Where traffic runs over 400 cars a day engineers declare that no roads other than hard-surfaced will stand up. The cost of maintenance is excessive when it runs up to \$1,800 to \$2,000 a year a mile, which it does where the traffic exceeds that figure. For county and local roads not a part of a thru highway, gravel or macadam ordinarily answers the purposes of the traffic in most cases. But where traffic is fairly congested the cheapest road in initial cost is not the cheapest in the long run.

Road problems in Kansas make the office of county commissioners more important to the counties than ever before, and at the same time call for a broader view than before, road programs took on a state and even a national character. Just as they link counties on a single highway, so they also link the mutual interests of different counties.

Dave Leahy's Legal Clinic

Judge David Leahy of Wichita—judge of the small debtors' court—had not been in office long until he got an idea from the cases coming before him. Now it appears that the Leahy idea will be tried out. In the small debtors' court there is little call for technicalities of law, and the matters involved

do not warrant an array of legal counsel. Judge Dave Leahy would not be on the bench if they did, seeing that he is not a lawyer but a veteran news reporter and correspondent. He was once private secretary of a governor, and knows something about politics, but mighty little about the subtleties of the law. His opinions are described by the Eagle as being marked by "a powerful lot of justice, to say nothing of the salt of experience and observation over a long life."

But people sometimes do have need of legal counsel in matters not involving property of much value. Judge Leahy discovered that before he was long in his job, and that his court and its judge, not being founts of legal lore and wisdom, do not answer the purpose. He therefore comes out with the suggestion of a "legal clinic," where people without means can obtain needed legal advice proper.

To the credit of Wichita a number of lawyers promptly volunteered their services in such a clinic if it is established. "It ought to be," says the Eagle. "The Judge's suggestion was as weighty with common sense in that respect as his first written opinion." If Wichita sets up a legal clinic, other cities will watch its working with special interest. None of Dave Leahy's old friends will be surprised if as judge of the small debtors' court he has "started something."

Had Never Seen Rain

Sixty head of a string of 2,800 Texas cows and calves died recently when they were unloaded at Rosalia in a cold, drizzling rain. The owner, William Caldwell, said most of the animals had never seen a rain. They were received and immediately put on grass by William Mercer of Clements.

May Comes Laughing

BY HENRIETTA KEITH

May comes laughing o'er the hills,
Apron full of posies,
Columbine and daffodils;
Leaves to June her roses;
Stands on tiptoe, so to reach
Laurel boughs and branch of peach;
Hangs a mist of rose on each.
Naught cares May for throbs and
thrills—
Leaves to June her roses.

May comes stepping 'cross the fields,
Scattering her posies
From her apron's store that yields
Ladies'-locks and meadow rue,
Buttercups all drenched with dew.
June waits back, with haughty air.
Not a button does May care—
June may have her roses.

May comes singing thru the woods,
Planting thick her posies,
Violets in their purple hoods,
Bloodroot wrapped in leafy snoods;
Searches under leaves and mold;
Mayflowers pink discloses;
Trills a careless roundelay—
All the world's in love with May—
June may have her roses.



A Girl He Can't Neglect—and Keep

WOLVERINE

Comfort Shoe

June 6, 1924

Michigan Shoe Makers
Rockford, Mich.
Dear Sirs: Two years ago I bought a pair of your Comfort Work Shoes, size 7. I have worn these shoes for every day steadily ever since. The only repairs were the nailing of one of the soles.

They are almost worn out now and I wish to get another pair of the same style and size. Very truly,
(Signed) FRED BASTING,
Bloomington, Illinois



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It's the way we tan our leather

A work shoe can be made to wear like iron and still be as comfortable as a carpet slipper. It's all in the leather. You'll realize this the first time you slip into a pair of Wolverine Comfort Shoes. Thousands of men write us letters like the one above. They say Wolverines actually outwear three ordinary pairs. And you never knew such comfort in a work shoe.

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ent from many other work shoes.

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Wheat Made 40 Bushels

BY R. R. McFADDEN

Sixty bushels of wheat an acre from two crops in the last four years on summer fallowed land was harvested by Chester Young, 3 miles south of Minneola. During the same period his other land and his neighbors' fields which were not summer fallowed produced 58 bushels an acre.

The difference in yield of 2 bushels an acre for the four years is not so important as the fact that his method of summer fallowing requires only one more cultivation than is necessary for



This is Mr. Young's Home

regular summer preparation of land from which a crop is produced every year, and that his harvest and threshing expenses are somewhat less a bushel on a 30-bushel yield than on a 15-bushel crop.

In 1923 Mr. Young's summer fallowed wheat produced 24 bushels an acre. Other wheat in his community, including some of his own, which was not summer fallowed, produced about 7 bushels an acre. Some went as high as 9 bushels.

Last season, a good crop year, 110 acres of Mr. Young's summer fallowed land produced 40 bushels an acre. An-



Harvesting the 40-Bushel Wheat

other 55-acre field yielded 33 bushels an acre. The average acre yield from fields not summer fallowed was about 20 bushels. The best did not exceed 24 bushels.

"I aim to summer fallow about a third of my wheat land every year," Mr. Young said. "After drilling in the fall I list my ground, and about June 1, I 'bust' the ridges with a lister. Just before harvest I sled this back, and after harvest I have always used a drag tooth or a disk harrow, but I believe a spring tooth harrow would be



Children of Mr. and Mrs. Young

the ideal tool to use. Sometimes I harrow the ground twice before drilling."

Mr. Young thinks it is not so much the method of fallowing that counts—doing the work when it needs to be done is the important thing.

"Chet" has 480 acres, and 420 of it is farmed to wheat. He is a successful farmer, and a believer in farm equipment and farm conveniences. He has electric lights in his buildings and a complete water system. His farm buildings are well-kept, and his farmstead looks like a real farm home.

Relief For Motor Owners?

Automobile interests have started a drive for the repeal of the Federal excise taxes on passenger automobiles. The campaign was opened recently when a delegation of automobile men called on Secretary Mellon and informed him that an elimination of

these excise taxes would bring an average price reduction of \$31 a car on the new automobiles. At present there is a 5 per cent federal tax on new automobiles.

The automobile interests claim that the automobile tax, which was inaugurated as a war measure, now comprises about 95 per cent of all the special excise taxes levied on manufacturers still retained from the war, and about 65 per cent of all special excise tax levies passed at that time which still remain. They point out further that the motorists now pay 500 million dollars in special taxes to federal, state and local governments. Of this amount 205 million dollars is for state registration, 80 million dollars for gasoline tax, 130 million dollars for federal excise purposes, 90 million dollars for personal property and the balance for municipal taxes.

If there is to be general tax reduction in the next Congress, as now seems assured, there is no doubt that a strong effort will be made to wipe out the automobile excise tax. Opposition will doubtless be based on the allegation that the passenger automobile is still a luxury, and that the fees paid to the states in registration and gasoline taxes are in most instances used to build roads, in which the automobile gets the major benefit.

Reaction on Child Labor

When Congress was passing anti-child labor laws, backward states exploiting the labor of children showed symptoms of getting their house in order. And exploiting manufacturers, perceiving what bore every evidence of being the fatal handwriting on the wall, began mitigating the harshness of their treatment of such labor. They fought the acts of Congress, and on constitutional, but not humane grounds beat them in the highest court. Then Congress submitted its amendment for a grant of power to control this subject. There never was a cleverer or more effective propaganda than turned loose, and in a stampede to save itself from being converted by Congress into a nation of idlers, the country stamped all over the amendment.

The Springfield Republican prints the following sequel, a prompt one, of the story of the defeat of the child labor amendment:

Since it became clear that there was no prospect of the ratification in the near future of the federal child labor amendment by the necessary number of states, one or two Southern states have decided to let bad enough alone.

The North Carolina legislature has recently refused to shorten the 11-hour day for children in textile mills. A bill reducing the hours from 66 to 55 a week was killed in committee. It is said that in the North Carolina prisons and prison camps the convicts are not obliged to work more than 8 hours a day. An 8-hour day for convicts; an 11-hour day for children in the mills—glorious!

At least this is not a triumph for centralization. It is a triumph for the right of a state of the Union to make hideous the lives of children of tender age by exacting from them unnatural toil.

If child labor laws are an educational matter, then the exploiters will not be long in educating public sentiment that at the next opportunity offered will swat this business "good and plenty."

From War's "Red Curse"

Liberty, a mascot of the Thirty-Fifth division, is dead.

The little French bird dog succumbed to effects of mustard gas inhaled in the Argonne in 1918. A history of Liberty is a history of war and the terrible effects which follow. Her master "went west" before her.

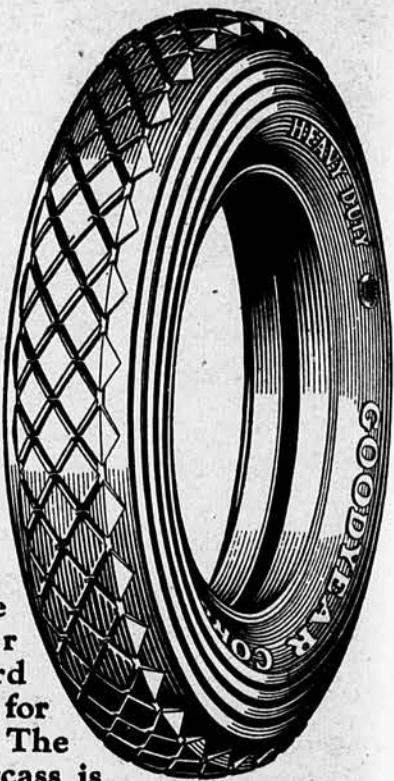
Born at the time when the guns were booming on the Somme as the kaiser made his last great drive for Paris, Liberty had attained one-third of her growth by the fall of 1918. It was a hard life for young dogs. Mighty shells burst around her as she accompanied her soldier friends to the front. Then came the Argonne.

Thousands of troops came and went. She lost her owner. On the very edge of No Man's Land she paused to rest one day. A shell almost hit her. It made little noise when it broke, for it contained mustard gas. Her lungs were filled with an unseen enemy to young dogs. Stretcher bearers came across the field bearing a man. He was also gassed. The stretcher bearers stopped and placed their burden on the ground within a few feet of Liberty. The man who was gassed was Frank Burnett of Dodge City, a member of the Thirty-Fifth. Buttoned up beneath his

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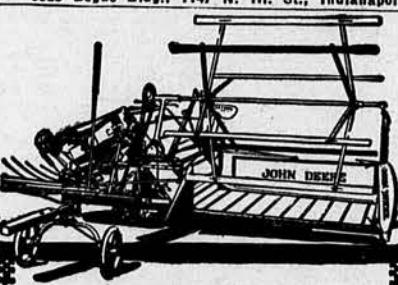
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house, he smuggled her to the base hospital. Both improved. Later she was smuggled across the ocean to America and out to Western Kansas.

But Burnett came back to America a broken man. The effects of chlorine and mustard gas undermined his constitution. He applied for treatment from the Government. Days of delay followed, while he gradually grew weaker. Finally the Government ordered him to Washington and he placed his dog in the care of a buddy at Wichita, J. B. Parker.

The friends who were united on a foreign battlefield found it hard to part. Burnett cried like a baby. Liberty also cried. Weeks passed while Burnett waited for the red tape to unwind. While Uncle Sam was deciding Burnett died. The mustard gas proved fatal in May, 1919. Liberty remained in Wichita.

The gas had taken all the hair from the dog's face. A veterinarian supplied new growth. But she quit growing when the gas reached her in the Argonne. She was only the size of a rat.

Every soldier was her friend to the last. Not knowing that her master was dead, she would rush to anyone wearing a uniform. The American Legion men honored her as a comrade.

Mortgage Fees Will Grow

The decision of the Public Service Commission against the mortgage registration tax or fee on mortgages made prior to the enactment of the law and held as the assets of banks, building and loan associations and other corporations, will have a favorable effect upon sentiment toward this law of all such business interests. As the new tax plan so far as it has gone is experimental, it is important that its administration should be of a character to give it public support. If at the outset decisions were made that tended strongly to turn all business interests against the policy it would be loaded down with a heavy weight of unpopularity and might fail of receiving a fair trial by which all the merit in it could be brought out in administration.

The Public Service Commission in this case has made a good decision. If the individual holder of a mortgage must bring it in for payment of the fee, or otherwise pay on the full property tax rate, the question was raised why the same rule is not good enough for certain corporate holders of mortgages. The answer is simple: because under the old tax plan the mortgages to hold were not directly taxable. These corporate holders were taxed on a different plan and are still so taxed, on their capital. As this capital was largely represented by such mortgages, to require the registration tax is merely adding another tax. But in the case of the individual holder he was taxed directly on the mortgage.

The Public Service Commission, however, has a responsibility for administration of the whole new tax plan, and an important duty of jacking up recalcitrants. Evasion of the new law with its minimal tax on many classes of personal property should be checked at the start, and where necessary tax assessors sent back to uncover such property. While it is the history of this plan of taxation that it is somewhat disappointing in returns at the beginning, but improves year by year, yet there is an advantage in a good start. A Public Service Commission in sympathy with the plan, as the present commission is, can do a good deal in administration to make the plan a success.

At 106 Miles an Hour

At the recent celebration in Topeka over the opening of the new Santa Fe office building, there was some talk among the "old-timers" about the famous "Scotty Special." They called attention to the fact that while but few athletic records stand for a score of years, the Santa Fe hung up a record in train operation with the handling of the "Death Valley Scotty Special" in 1905 which has not yet been beaten over its rails, even with the improvement and development of mechanical equipment and the betterment of track which has taken place in that time.

Of course, there has not been, since that time, the motive for the trip of a "Death Valley Scotty," speed mad, lousy with money, crazy for excite-

ment since that date have preferred the motor race track and the airplane. But it is doubtful if any of them have won the thrill that was "Death Valley Scotty's" when the Santa Fe, for \$5,500, took him from Los Angeles, Calif., to Chicago, Ill., in 44 hours and 55 minutes, over a track 2,265 miles long. The train consisted of standard engines, a standard baggage car, a standard Pullman and a standard diner, the three cars weighing 70 tons.

Walter Scott, a miner who had "made his pile" prospecting in California, and had also earned there the sobriquet of "Death Valley Scotty," chartered the train, just for the fun of the thing, which to him was worth the \$5,500. According to train officials and newspaper correspondents who rode with him from division to division, it must have been. Scotty made arrangements at Los Angeles for the train on Saturday, July 8; the schedule was arranged, the train crews warned, the other traffic cleared, switches spiked and the record-breaking train rolled out of the yards at 1 o'clock Sunday, July 9. It reached the Dearborn street station in Chicago at 11:54 a.m. July 11. "Scotty" had bargained for a 46-hour ride over the line. The Santa Fe shaved 1 hour and 6 minutes from his bargain—and charged him nothing extra.

The general public and railroad officials of the entire country watched the run with breathless interest. Newspapers and news agencies gave it columns of space and sent daredevil correspondents to ride with it. Railroad men studied it from the technical point of view as a grueling test of endurance for man and equipment.

The train passed from the control of one to another of 19 crews in its flight half across the continent, in addition to "helper engines," which boosted it over two mountain ranges.

When the train reached Illinois the last stretch of the flight, its coming had been so widely heralded that the towns along the Santa Fe declared a holiday and turned out to see it pass.

The fastest time on the road was made on the 2.8 miles of track between Cameron and Surrey, Ill. The special made it in 1 minute and 35 seconds, at the rate of 106 miles an hour.

In Western and Central Kansas, for 300 miles, the train averaged 1 mile every 50 seconds.

Five different types of engines handled the train across the varying conditions of the track—some of them fitted for mountain work and others for level track.

The average speed a minute for the entire trip, including all stops, slowing down for grade crossings and cities, was .84 miles a minute for 2,694 minutes.

Reo Had One Lung

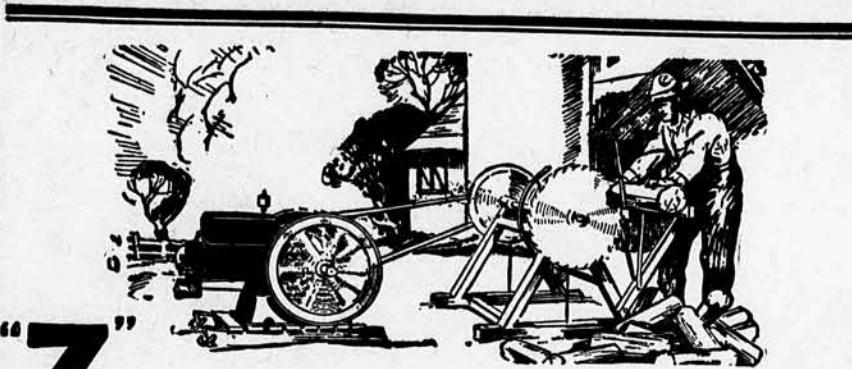
C. L. Walters, a Courtland man, sprung a great surprise on Concordia citizens a few days ago by driving into Concordia with his Reo one-cylinder roadster of the vintage of 1908, having made the trip more than 20 miles in an hour and 40 minutes. The ancient machine created a lot of comment and, it is said, attracted more attention than any 1925 car. Despite its age, the car's going is good.

Anyhow It's a Mess

Bulgarian bombists are a blundering lot. In 1921 they wounded a number of innocent bystanders in attempting to assassinate King Boris, and in the two outrages recently more than 150 persons were badly injured, some killed, while Bulgaria's ruler escaped along with all his ministers, except one. If there is any such thing as public opinion in Bulgaria the murder of so many innocent persons ought to set it powerfully against the organized thugs and "direct actionists" who have infested the country since the war.

Now It's Public Utilities

When the business slump occurred in 1920 a much belated building boom started, which saved the situation. The automobile business also was an anchor to windward. Now it is reported that the building boom has passed the peak and is on the decline, but on the other hand there is a big movement in public utility construction. In this big country if it is not one thing it is another.



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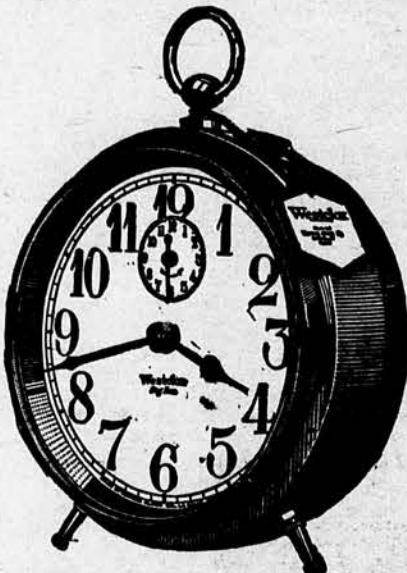
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Big Ben \$3.25 Baby Ben \$3.25 America \$1.50 Sleep-Meter \$2.00 Jack o'Lantern \$3.00 Pocket Ben \$1.50 Glo-Ben \$2.25

Might Have Been Worse

It was toward the end of a theatrical performance when one man turned to another and said in a harsh, grating voice: "Look here, you have sat on my silk hat. It is ruined."

The other looked at the silk hat. It was indeed a wreck. "I am sorry," he said. "This is too bad, but," he added, "it might have been worse."

"How might it have been worse?" exclaimed the first man angrily.

"I might have sat on my own hat," came the unfeeling reply.

How Nice

There was an increase of 350 million dollars in expenditures for home-building last year. That insures a plentiful crop of new mortgages for the purchase of new automobiles this year.

Business With Pleasure

A Topeka cross-word puzzler who telephoned a doctor for a seven-letter word meaning "wind-pipe" received the answer "trachea"—also a bill for \$2 for professional services.

Might Work, Too

A really practical diary is said to be coming on the market. Only the dates for the first week are printed, and the rest of the sheets are perforated for shaving-papers.

The Better Authority

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

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

Modern Mother

Lady (meeting child in the park)—"You are a dear, sweet child! You remind me of my own little Erica!"

"But, mummy, I am your Erica!"

Ain't It?

Whiz—"Lots of foreigners are coming into our country."

Bang—"Yes, immigration is the sincerest form of flattery."

Obscure Works

Ethel—"Do you like Beethoven's works, Mr. Ponks?"

Mr. Ponks—"Never visited 'em—wot does 'e manufacture?"

Was Safe

Ella—"Something is preying on Dick's mind."

Jack—"Don't worry; it will die of starvation."

Neither

The Bootblack—"Light or dark, sir?"

The Absent-Minded Professor—"I'm not particular, but please don't give me the neck."

And More Cars Coming

In these days a man may not be lucky to be alive, but the fact proves he is agile.

Sure Mike

What the leaderless La Follette party needs is a boyish Bob.

His Forte

Irvin Cobb was a guest at a dinner party in New York where table-rapping and other phenomena were discussed.

"Are you a clairvoyant?" a woman asked Mr. Cobb.

"Not that I know of," he answered. "Do you ever talk in your sleep?" she went on.

"No, but I often talk in other people's," he said. "I'm a Chautauqua lecturer."

Beyond Help

Workman—"Mr. Brown, I shall like to ask for a small rise in my wages. I have just been married."

Employer—"Very sorry, my dear man, but I can't help you. We are not responsible for accidents which happen to our workmen outside the factory."

Today's Best

Double bed wanted cheap by elderly lady with wooden head and foot, wire springs and mattress. Miss M—8, 1020N—place.—Ad in the Orange County Times Press (Middletown, N. Y.)

Ready to Help

Hub—"I met Hawkins today and the poor chap was very gloomy—told me he was perfectly willing to die."

Wife—"Oh, Tom, why didn't you ask him here to dinner?"

Safety First

Neurich—"Be sure you get a good-looking nurse for my baby."

Mrs. Neurich—"Why?"

Neurich—"I want him to have police protection."

Guaranteed to Work

A paper asks for a slogan that will stimulate everybody's desire to get a move on. "Honk! Honk!" isn't a bad one.

Quite So

Chemistry Professor—"What can you tell me about nitrates?"

Student—"Well—er—they're a lot cheaper than day rates."

Scratching the Record

Your daughter talks a great deal, doesn't she?"

"Yes, I think she must have been vaccinated with a phonograph needle."

Yes, Just So!

An article in a business magazine raises the question: What business has the greatest turnover? How about the waffle-iron trade?

No Booty

"Could you—" began the Washington citizen.

"I could not," cut in the diplomat firmly. "We don't run a bootlegation."

Not Democracy!

We don't know just what it is that we made the world free for, but the situation looks very much like a free-for-all.

The Needful Knowledge

He—"Know anything about India?"

Him—"Delhi is the word you want. I solved that one last night."

Confusing

Little Boy—"Look ma, the circus has come to town; there's one of the clowns."

Ma—"Hush, darling. That's not a clown. That's just a college man."

The Trend of the Markets

FOLLOWING is a table that will give a definite idea of the trend of the markets at present and a comparison of prices a month ago and a year ago. Kansas City quotations are given, and in each case the top price is listed.

	This Week	Last Week	Month Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, Number 2, dark hard	\$ 1.68	\$ 1.66	\$ 1.84	\$ 1.24
Corn, Number 2, yellow	1.09	1.09	1.05 1/2	.79
Oats, Number 2, white	46 1/2	.50	.47	.59
Kafir, Number 2, white	1.70	1.75	1.65	1.21
Milo, Number 2	2.06	2.05	2.07	.63
Rye, Number 2	.99	1.97	1.16	.63
Barley, Number 3	.90	.81 1/2	.93	1.25
Steers, good	10.25	10.50	10.50	13.75
Lambs, common	13.00	12.75	14.50	7.15
Hogs, top	11.80	12.60	13.90	.20
Eggs, firsts	.25	.25 1/4	.27 1/2	.28
Butterfat	.37	.35	.40	.44
Chickens, broilers	.48	.49	.40	18.00
Alfalfa hay, Number 2	14.50	15.00	14.00	13.50
Prairie hay, Number 2	9.50	9.50	10.00	

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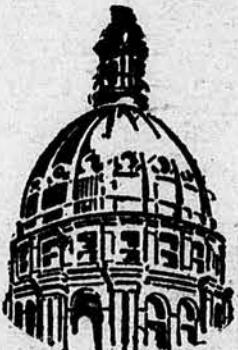
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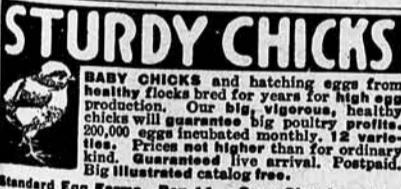
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A good number of poultry breeders toured Shawnee county, April 23, visiting several poultry farms. The tour was arranged by Mrs. Julia Kiene, county home demonstration agent.

The first stop was at the M. A. Hutchinson farm. Here the visitors found 5 acres of a 240-acre farm devoted to poultry raising. Mr. Hutchinson very carefully explained how he started, and told in detail how he manages his flock. At present he has 3,000 young chicks and 1,000 layers which are returning \$100 a week. Mr. Hutchinson does all the work with the poultry himself. His poultry houses consist of a remodeled hog house, a remodeled barn and tool shed.

Routed Leg Weakness

"Leg weakness is no terror to me any more," said Mr. Hutchinson. "Last year I got some cod liver oil, and the chicks that were down got a few drops, and it wasn't long before they were up again. Now my chickens all get the oil with their first feed. I've found a way to stop toe-picking, too. I keep my brooder house as dark as possible and that keeps my cannibal chicks in check."

A short stop at the C. E. Gresser farm, near Rossville, gave an idea of how poultry can become an important factor in boosting the family income within a year. Today the hens on this farm are returning more than \$90 a month. After seeing the equipment Mr. Gresser has, the visitors listened to H. H. Steup, of the poultry department K. S. A. C., give a very interesting talk on diseases. "Prevention is the only thing when dealing with poultry diseases," he said. "I don't know where you would find a bird worth curing. Keep chicks away from contaminated ground and poultry houses," he urged. "Give your chicks the right start, be very careful of them for the first eight weeks, and your disease troubles are about over. Kill and burn all poultry that dies from disease, and do not allow blood from them to fall where other chickens will have access to it. We must remember that what our pullets and hens do depends on the care we give them as baby chicks.

Points Out Contrast

Oliver Brothers near Topeka, are just starting in the poultry end of farming. The equipment is ideal and conditions favor their success. A new laying house, up-to-the-minute in every respect, has just been completed. If this first venture is a success, another laying house will be built and the poultry business will be pushed to extensive proportions. While on the Oliver farm, N. L. Harris, formerly of K. S. A. C., and now in special service with the Seymour Packing Company, gave a good poultry talk. He urged that sanitation be the watchword of all Kansas poultrymen. That and culling are two of the most important points, he assured.

Further visits were canceled on account of rain, but the three farms visited were of as many different types. "The purpose of the trip," said Mrs. Kiene, "was to promote greater interest in poultry, and to show what conditions poultrymen are working under, and how they are making it pay. The Hutchinson farm is a typical example of a poultry farm that is being conducted for all possible profit. Mr. Hutchinson has shown what can be done by converting old buildings. At Gresser's we find farm poultry, with conditions the same as on many Kansas farms—modest, well-built, well-equipped poultry houses. On the Oliver place the last word in convenience for poultry equipment is found. It seems to me the contrast seen among these farms is very valuable. It shows what is being done, and what others can do."

Tops Market at \$10.75

George Hauser of Marion county sold a carload of Hereford steers averaging 1,612 pounds for \$10.75 a hundred recently on the Kansas City market. This was the top.

Fewer Cattle on Feed

The number of cattle on full feed in the Corn Belt in April was 88 per cent of a year ago. In Kansas, however, it was exactly 100 per cent.

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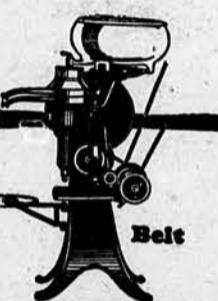
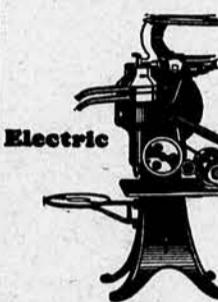
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Capper's Farmer, Dept. SP, Topeka, Kan.

Get More For Eggs

One hundred fifty-six farmers' business organizations marketed 2,400,000 cases of eggs for their members in 1924. As each case represents 30 dozens, a total of more than 70 million dozens, or 840 million eggs, were handled by agencies created and controlled by the producers. These eggs were sold by the marketing associations for nearly 22 million dollars.

Since all the egg marketing associations did not send their reports, the above figures are conservative statements of the facts.

Nearly 90 per cent of the co-operative business was transacted by 30 associations located in 10 states, as follows: Missouri, 9; Minnesota, 6; California, 4; Connecticut, Oregon, Texas and Washington, 2 each; New Hampshire, New York and Utah, 1 each.

Nine of the associations handled fewer than 10,000 cases each, one association selling but 1,030 cases; 25 associations, fewer than 100,000 cases each; while each of five associations sold more than 100,000 cases; one association handled 372,112 cases, and another 627,440.

The average selling value for the 25 associations which reported both number of cases and total value, was \$9.97, a trifle over 33 cents a dozen. Eggs marketed thru one of the Minnesota associations brought an average price of \$13 a case, or 43 1/3 cents a dozen, while those marketed thru another association brought less than \$7 a case.

All egg marketing associations reporting have been formed since 1913. The number credited to the different years is as follows: 1913, 1; 1916, 2; 1917, 2; 1920, 4; 1921, 7; 1922, 1; 1923, 6; and 1924, 5.

In addition to the associations in the producing areas several sales agencies have been set up in the terminal markets and were functioning during 1924.

One of these selling agencies furnished selling service only to the local associations which created it, while the others received eggs from associations other than members. The largest of these sales agencies in New York City, handled 240,000 cases of eggs valued at \$2,900,000 and another agency in Los Angeles handled 73,508 cases worth \$606,953.

More Dime Novel Stuff?

A belated revelation of the inner history of the overthrow of Joseph Caillaux, now returned to power in French politics, and of his later prosecution and expatriation, given by Stephane Lauzanne, editor of the Paris Matin, in the English Review, throws more light on secret diplomacy of the European Great Powers. Summarizing the Lauzanne revelations, the Springfield Republican remarks that "when it is considered that such secrets are got at by espionage and bribery, this throws a lurid light on pre-war diplomacy, but it is not maintained that methods have improved since then."

Espionage and the German "spy system" cut a large figure in developing Western antipathies to German "kultur." It was rotten enough. Germany was reported to have exact knowledge of French defenses, even to meticulous details, and to have itself contrived to make concrete placements for its own guns on French soil, and English as well, for that matter, prior to the outbreak of inevitable war. The German "spy system" was darkly depicted, and played its part in fixing odium on the entire German culture.

The odium was fully warranted, but what was omitted was the inclusion of the other powers in the same secret diplomacy game. It was in fact a game that two could play at. The Republican quoting from the English Review article says:

But Stephane Lauzanne explains differently the blight on the career of Caillaux which resulted from the Agadir negotiations: "For many years the French ministry of foreign affairs had been in possession of the secret code used by the German diplomatic service. When a telegram was sent by the German embassy in Paris to Berlin, the Quai d'Orsay knew its contents at once just as if the message had been printed plainly. It was of inestimable value to French diplomacy, as it was thus able to see all the cards."

In a moment of impulse, however, Caillaux betrayed the secret hand of France, when in the course of negotiations carried on by the French and what?

German governments, he broke out to the German ambassador in Paris with: "Why should Germany refuse me this concession? I know that the German government has already instructed its ambassadors to grant it." The German code was immediately revamped, "and the Quai d'Orsay," says Lauzanne, "lost an important advantage. Then all Frenchmen who were aware of the incident were naturally indignant, accusing Caillaux of having, thru his carelessness, compromised one of the most important of the country's defenses."

One of those insiders was Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro, who early in 1914 began a slashing series of attacks on Caillaux, then as now finance minister, and four months before the World War broke Mme. Caillaux shot and killed Calmette. "What is unknown," says Lauzanne, "is that on Calmette's body were found several secret documents on green paper—the very documents that established the fact that Caillaux had by his imprudence apprised Germany of France's knowledge of her diplomatic code."

The yellowest of yellow fiction dealing with the plots of secret diplomacy of the Great Powers of Europe contains no more fantastic imaginings than the actual incidents of the Caillaux case. The Lauzanne revelations paint a horrible portrait of secret diplomacy as practiced by the greatest modern governments, when it is considered that millions of lives depend upon such corrupt and dangerous machinations. If, as the Republican says, "it is not maintained that methods have improved since then," the world is politically skating on the thinnest of ice, and has profited little by the costly experience of 1914-1918.

Good Luck With Chicks

I have had good luck with my chickens this spring. On March 5 I hatched 130 R. C. Rhode Island Red chicks from 150 eggs, and on March 28 I hatched 121 from 148 eggs. We have more than 500 chicks on the place now, and they are doing mighty well; I have never had stronger chicks in all the years I have been keeping poultry.

Despite this, however, I have heard much complaint about folks losing chicks. Perhaps this is due to the fact that some flocks were undernourished, because of high feed prices during the winter. I have found that hens must be well fed.

Sour milk and green feed are necessary, along with the mash and grain, and plenty of pure water must be provided. Exercise is essential for the birds in the breeding pens especially, so it is important to feed the grain in a deep straw litter.

Many chicks die every season from feeding too much, or at irregular times. A little feed every 2 hours at first is much better than a large amount three times a day. For the first 10 days corn bread, rolled oats and clabber cheese will make the chicks grow fine. Then add small grain. I never give cold water to chicks, but supply lukewarm water three times a day until they are 6 weeks old. Brooder houses must be kept clean and well ventilated. Glass cloth is of value on some of the openings, as it lets in sunlight, keeps out cold, and is not so expensive as glass.

I have raised from 300 to 600 chicks every season for the last 15 years. And as a result of this experience I think it pays to keep a select breeding pen of early hatched chicks to aid in improving the farm flock. And I have found that it pays to study farm papers, to get the experience of other folks. Last fall the farm bureau club in our community took up a study of poultry, and we received many excellent bulletins from the Kansas State Agricultural College. The members feel that this work was a great help to them.

Mrs. J. F. Green.
Sylvia, Kan.

Better Tie 'Im Up

Poland's minister of war, General Sikorski, is reported in Paris beating the war drums. Poland, he says, will fight sooner than relinquish an inch of its territory, east or west. It sounds like the old Poland, which could never get along and always solved its problems with a gun, to its ultimate undoing. Is General Sikorski going to fight the League of Nations, or who, or

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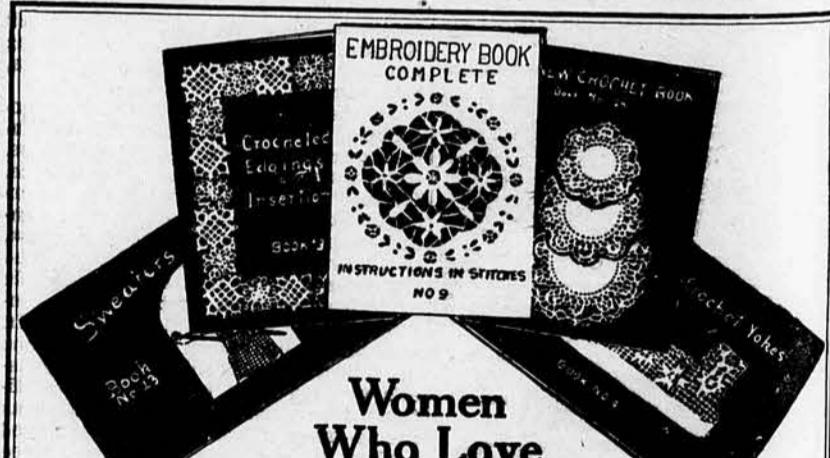
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MAY 1 1925

Record Hatches of Chicks?

Anyhow Folks Think the Poultry Business is Booming This Year in Kansas

PROBABLY the number of young chicks hatched on Kansas farms this year has established a record. At least the reporters have been mentioning the increase in poultry raising for several weeks, and this agrees with news reports, and with other observers. Taking the spring "by and large" it has been a good spring for chicks, despite a few sudden rains and some hail.

The outlook's fine for fruit, too—very likely this is going to be an "old-fashioned fruit year." And the colt crop is larger than usual, taking the state generally. But not with pigs, no, no indeed. City folks will have to pay more for their bacon next year.

Crop conditions are fairly good, but some communities still need a little rain. Here's hoping they have it before the paper gets to the rural mail box!

Barber—The west half of the county is dry; there was a local rain recently in the northeastern part. Crops need more moisture. Stock is on grass, but it is rather poor. J. W. Bibb.

Bourbon—We have been having plenty of rain. Oats and wheat are making an excellent growth. Most of the spring plowing is done, but there is some corn yet to plant. We probably will have a large fruit crop. Eggs, 22c; milk, \$2.15. Robert Creamer.

Brown—The oats crop is in excellent condition, and wheat and pastures also are doing fairly well. Damp weather has delayed corn planting. Wheat, \$1.45; corn, 96c; cream, 35c; eggs, 21c.—A. C. Dannenburg.

Cloud—Pastures and spring sown crops are making a fine start, except that some of the oats stands are poor. Most of the wheat land is being planted to other crops. Livestock came thru the winter in fair shape. There are more young colts than usual, but the pig crop is below normal.—W. H. Plumly.

Coffey—Ground is too wet to work; everything is growing fine. There is an excellent prospect for a fruit crop. Corn, 87c; kafir, \$1.50 a cwt.; eggs, 23c; butterfat, 35c.—M. L. Griffin.

Cowley—Crops are coming along fine, and there is plenty of moisture. Corn planting is nearly finished. There will be an increased acreage of kafir. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 96c; eggs, 21c; hogs, \$11.60.—E. A. Millard.

Dickinson—The weather is warm, and there has been considerable rain. Much of the corn is planted, and the acreage is larger than usual. Wheat is making an excellent growth, but the stands are thin on some fields. Cattle are on pasture. The outlook for peaches is very good.—F. M. Lorson.

Edwards—A good rain would help. Wheat fields are somewhat spotted. Corn planting is under way. Grass is starting fine on the bottom lands, especially. Wheat, \$1.35; corn, 85c; butterfat, 39c; eggs, 20c.—W. E. Fravel.

Ellis—We had a local hail storm here recently which did a good deal of damage to growing crops. But fortunately it didn't cover the whole county. Wheat, \$1.35; corn, 95c; oats, 70c; butter, 40c; eggs, 22c.—William Grabe.

Finney—Recent rains have helped the wheat greatly. Corn planting is well along. There has been a great deal of sod broken here this spring. Cattle and horses are in good condition, and the pastures are making satisfactory growth. Corn, 85c; kafir, \$1.40 a cwt.; milo, \$1.60; butter, 40c; eggs, 21c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Ford—A severe hail and windstorm did considerable damage to crops and buildings recently. Wheat and spring crops need moisture. Grass and gardens are slow. Weather is warm and windy; roads are good. Many farm buildings are being painted. Wheat, \$1.41; corn, 85c; eggs, 22c; butter, 45c; cream, 85c.—John Zurbuchen.

Gove and Sheridan—The recent rains have started the wheat in good shape, but some of the stands are poor. Spring sown grain is coming fine. Some sod is being broken. Fruit trees and lilacs are in bloom. There are still a few public sales, and prices are good; some land also is changing hands. No wheat is going on the market, and there is but little left here to sell.—John I. Aldrich.

Hamilton—Wheat, oats and barley need more moisture. Farmers are busy on spring work, such as diskng and fixing fence. An oil well is being drilled here. Poultry raising is on the increase, judging from the hundreds of young chicks on the farms. Butterfat, 33c; eggs, 20c; hens, 18c; fries, 35c.—H. M. Hutchinson.

When Do We Eat?

Hodgeman—Wheat and barley are doing nicely. Much of the corn is planted. Farmers are doing much diskng in an effort to keep the weeds killed. Grass is three weeks ahead of most years. Some cattle have been killed from eating cockleburs. Most cattle are going on grass in good condition. Farm sales are well attended, and prices are high.—C. A. Thresher.

Johnson—We have had a great deal of rain here, which has slowed up farm work. There was a local hail storm recently which did considerable damage. There is an excellent prospect for fruit, and also for grass and hay crops. The wheat outlook is fair; there are a good many Chinch bugs in it. Eggs, 23c; hens, 19c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Kearny—Crops need more moisture. The outlook for fruit is excellent—the best for several years. Livestock is on pasture, and while the grass is doing well it needs more rain.—F. L. Pierce.

Kingman—Oats are coming along well; they have been helped by the rains. Much of the corn is planted. Wheat, \$1.45; bran, \$1.40; flour, \$2.55.—J. F. Kirkpatrick.

Labette—We have had plenty of rain; a good deal of corn has been planted between showers. Wheat is in excellent condition, and there is a good stand of oats. Fruit prospects are very good. Considerable spraying is being done. The corn acreage probably will be larger than usual. Wheat, \$1.35; bran, \$1.50; eggs, 22c.—N. McLean.

Lane—Wheat is in excellent condition; none will be plowed up. Grass is coming along well; cattle went on the pastures in good condition. A good deal of corn has been planted. Pig crop is short. There was a big horse and mule sale here recently, of 140 head; horses brought \$25 to \$100 a head, and mules from \$60 to \$180.—S. F. Dickinson.

Leavenworth—Wheat, oats and grass are in excellent condition. The soil has been too wet for plowing recently.—R. P. Moses.

Linn—After several days of wet weather farmers are now busy planting flax and oats. There will be a large acreage of spring sown crops here. Roads are fairly good where they have been dragged. Much of the farm work is being done by owners; hands get \$35 a month and board. Eggs, 22c.—J. W. Clinesmith.

Lyon—Warm weather and ample moisture are bringing crops along rapidly; they are two weeks ahead of a normal year. There is plenty of grass in the pastures. Much of the corn is planted. There is a fine prospect here for all crops, including fruit. Wheat, \$1.40; corn, 96c; eggs, 24c.—E. R. Griffith.

Ness—We have had showers recently, and the ground is in good condition. Wheat, alfalfa, oats and barley are growing very well. Weather is fine, and roads are good. Almost everything sells well at public sales. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 80c; kafir, 80c; hogs, \$11.25; hens, 20c; eggs, 21c.—James McHill.

Norton—Spring is coming along fast, with plenty of moisture and warm days. There is a fine stand of oats and barley; much of the wheat was winter-killed. Corn is being planted. Cattle are on pasture. Fruit trees are in bloom, and there is an excellent prospect for a crop.—Jesse J. Roeder.

Phillips—Weather is fine, but a rain would help. Farmers are listing corn ground, which is in good condition. Barley, oats and grass are coming along fine. Cattle are on grass. Gardens are growing well. Eggs, 22c; butterfat, 34c; corn, 96c; bran, \$1.60.—J. B. Hicks.

Pottawatomie—We have had considerable rain, and crops are growing good. Corn planting is moving along fast. Chinch bugs are doing some damage to oats.—W. E. Force.

Rawlins—Crops are looking good, but we need a general rain. Wheat is much ahead of last year. Corn planting is just starting. Wheat, \$1.20; hogs, \$11.50; barley, 70c; corn, 75c.—J. A. Kelley.

Riley—Corn planting is under way. Wheat and oats are growing fine. Pastures are doing well. Fruit trees are in full bloom, and the outlook for a crop is excellent. There are more young chicks here than usual, but the pig crop is light. Eggs, 24c; butter, 35c.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Rooks—We have had some good rains lately. Corn planting is moving along fast, and the acreage will be large. The acreage of oats and of barley also is above normal. Wheat, \$1.35; corn, \$1; oats, 55c; eggs, 25c; butterfat, 35c.—C. O. Thomas.

Sedgwick—Work is well advanced here. Early planted corn is coming up and looks good; more rain, however, would help growing crops. Pastures are greening up. Gardens are doing fine. The oats crop is in excellent condition. Stock is doing well. Roads are in fine condition. Stock is doing well. Roads are in fine condition. Prices are high at public sales.—W. J. Roof.

Sherman—More moisture is needed. All of the fields will be in crops this year except those summer fallowed. Farmers are busy. There is some talk of a new court house here, but many taxpayers believe it is an unnecessary expense.—J. B. Moore.

Stanton—Wheat is doing well, altho a little moisture would help. Considerable spring planting has been done. Milo, \$1.60 a cwt.; hens, 19c; eggs, 22c; cream, 38c.—J. M. Forsee.

Washington—The outlook for small grains has improved greatly since the recent rains. Much of the corn has been planted. Butterfat, 36c; eggs, 22c; hens, 21c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Wilson—Wheat, oats and alfalfa are looking fine. There is plenty of moisture, and the soil works well. Some corn is coming up, with a good stand. There are more chickens than usual on farms. Butterfat, 36c; hens, 18c; eggs, 22c.—A. E. Burgess.

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Their beauty alone is sufficient reason for using Beaver Vulcanite Hexagon Slabs. Yet durability is just as necessary as beauty in the roofing you select. Get both when you buy. Send for a free sample of Beaver Vulcanite Roofing and a copy of Beaver's famous book, "Style in Roofs." Twist the sample; bend it. Kick it; scuff it. Put it on ice, then pour hot water on it. Leave it on a hot stove. Soak it in water. Lay burning embers on it. Prove by these 6 Daring Tests that Vulcanite's beauty is indeed, *lasting beauty*.

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	time	times	time	times
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11.....	1.10	3.52	27.....	2.76
12.....	1.20	3.84	28.....	2.96
13.....	1.30	4.16	29.....	2.96
14.....	1.40	4.48	30.....	3.00
15.....	1.50	4.80	31.....	3.10
16.....	1.60	5.12	32.....	3.20
17.....	1.70	5.44	33.....	3.30
18.....	1.80	5.76	34.....	3.40
19.....	1.90	6.08	35.....	3.50
20.....	2.00	6.40	36.....	3.60
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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 guarantee 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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SALESMEN WANTED: WE NEED several hustling salesmen, prefer men with cars. Liberal terms, weekly payments, steady employment. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

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WHO WANTS TWO BOYS ON THEIR farm during summer vacation, June 15 to Sept. 12? They are 10 and 12 years old, average kids, full of life, no bad habits and could do a good many chores and odd jobs around a farm. Their dad wants to get them out in the country with some good family this summer. Address Box 933, care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., stating where located, size of farm, if any other boys in neighborhood and what you would expect them to do, and whether could take one or both.

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

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TRIAL OFFER: YOUR FIRST ROLL OF film developed, 6 High Gloss prints and an enlargement from the best negative, 25c (silver). Peerless Photo Co., Charles City, Iowa.

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HOMESPUN TOBACCO, CHEWING 5 LBS. \$1.50; 10-\$2.50. Smoking \$1.25; 10-\$2. Mid-\$1.50. Pay when received. F. Gup-ton, 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 re-clipe 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.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CHEWING, FIVE pounds \$1.50; ten, \$2.50. Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00. Pipe free, five when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. Co-Operative Tobacco Growers, Maxons Mill, Kentucky.

10 POUNDS FINE OLD KENTUCKY TO-bacco 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. Server, 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 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.

TAKEN UP BY C. G. GUSTAFSON, ROUTE 1, Galva, Kansas on November 1, 1924, one Red Steer aged two years. Notch on tip of left ear, brand on left hip. Anton Peterson, County Clerk, McPherson, Kansas.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

CASE 28 x 46 SEPARATOR FOR SALE. Monte Johnson, White City, Kan.

CASE ENGINE, 20 HORSE, 32 SEPARA-tor. Chas. Hoferer, Wamego, Kan.

FOR SALE: 30-50 TRACTOR, LIKE NEW, bargain, write Joe Soderberg, Falun, Kan.

FOR SALE: MCCORMICK COMBINE Tractor and plow. M. E. Conn, Mahaska, Kan.

FOR SALE: 20 HORSE AULTMAN TAY-lor steamer, 32 Case separator, \$700. Carl Morris, Burlington, Kan.

FOR SALE: McCORMICK DEERLING COM-bine, practically good as new. Geo. A. Helm, White City, Kan.

GOOD SANDWICH HAY PRESS WITH EN-gine at Norway, Kan., \$275.00. Birdsell Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE: Avery 5 BOTTOM SELF LIFT plow, with new extra braker bottoms. G. L. Mathews, Kinsley, Kan.

FOR SALE 30-60 RUMELY OIL PULL tractor, good condition, priced right, terms. Sharp Grain Co., Healy, Kan.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE: LARGE GAS threshing outfit; also steam outfit and two large trucks. Excellent condition. W. E. King, Byers, Kan.

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AULTMAN-TAYLOR NO. 4 AND ALFALFA Huller with Feeder and Wind Stacker at Kansas City, Mo., priced right, 1-No. 6 Birdsell Clover Huller with Feeder and Stacker, thoroly rebuilt, first class condition. Birdsell Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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

CABBAGE, TOMATO, 50c-100, PREPAID. J. E. Smith, Girard, Kan.

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

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RECLEANED SUDAN SEED \$5.25 PER LB. 100 lbs. Sacks free. J. E. Dreier, Hesston, Kan.

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PURE ANCONA EGGS; 15-\$1.00; 100-\$4.25.
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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN chicks exclusively. May prices \$12.00 per 100, prepaid live delivery. Cash with order. Shipping every Monday. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

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: WHITE LEGHORNS; REDS, both combs; White Wyandottes; Barred Rocks. Heavy layers, mature quick. Catalog free. Clay Center Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

POSTPAID PURE BRED CHICKS, GUARANTEED ALIVE. Satisfaction. Rose Comb Brown Leghorns \$12.00. Barred Rocks, Buff Orpington, Rose Comb REDS \$14.00. Belleville Hatchery, Belleville, Kansas.

CHICKS, LIVE DELIVERY, POSTPAID, standard bred, heaviest layers. Leghorns, REDS, ROCKS, Wyandottes, \$14.-100, if ordered from this. 20 other breeds. James Wiltse, Rulo, Nebr.

CERTIFIED, ACCREDITED CHICKS, ALL breeds, 14c. Noncertified, heavies 12c; lights, 10c. Every one pure bred. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prepaid, live delivery. Circular free. Sabetha Hatchery, Sabetha, Kan.

STEINHOFF CHICKS; 500,000 IN 1925. Free feed with each order. Fifteen leading breeds. Hogan tested flocks. Live delivery guaranteed. 10c up. Catalogue free. Steinhoff Hatchery, Dept. K, Osage City, Kan.

QUALITY CHICKS FROM CERTIFIED flocks; White Leghorns, S. C. Rhode Island REDS, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks. 100% live delivery. Prices reasonable. Concordia Hatchery, Concordia, Kan.

CHICKS: 2,500 DAILY. LEGHORNS, ANCONAS, 10c, \$50-\$45. ROCKS, REDS, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas, 12c, \$50-\$55. Left-overs 2c, \$50-\$40.00. Free information. Bush's Poultry Farms, Dept. K4, Clinton, Mo.

BABY CHICKS

BEST WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, 288 TO 335 EGG LINES, 100-\$10.00. Rhode Island REDS, Barred Rocks, or Buff Orpingtons, 100-\$12.00. Guaranteed live delivery postpaid. Catalog free. Shin Poultry Farm, Box 106, Greenpoint, Mo.

BABY CHICKS—SUPERIOR QUALITY, none better. Fourteen pure bred leading varieties. All from healthy high producing flocks. Certified stock. Hatched in mammoth Smith and Buckeye electric incubators. Catalog free. The Tudor Hatchery, Topeka, Kan., Dept. M.

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. 45¢ South Gaylord, Denver Colo., Columbine Baby Chick Co.

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.

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 pedigree males heading my pens. One customer sold \$195.00 worth of market eggs in January from 470 hens. Andrea Poultry Farm, Holbrood, 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.

BABY CHICKS FROM QUALITY, HEAVY laying stock. We have one of the largest and oldest hatcheries in the Middle West. Why not benefit by our many years' experience in mating, breeding and hatching? 100% alive arrival. Prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. Loup Valley Hatchery, Box 98, St. Paul, Nebr.

BRED-TO-LAY CHICKS, BIG HUSKY chicks from healthy, standard-bred parent stock that have been properly culled. The kind that mature early and lay well. ROCKS, REDS, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Langshans, Minorcas, \$14.00 per 100. Bowell Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

YOUNKINS CHICKS—WHITE AND Barred Rocks, REDS, Orpingtons, White Leghorns, heavy mixed. Prepaid; 100% alive. Yunkins Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

FEERLESS QUALITY BABY CHICKS: ONE third million pure bred, highest quality White, Buff and Brown Leghorns; Barred, White and Buff Rocks; Single and Rose Comb REDS; Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites; White and Silver Wyandottes; White and Buff Orpingtons; Anconas and Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Low prices. 100% live delivery. Catalog free. Johnson's Hatchery, 109C Buchanan St., Topeka, Kan.

BANTAMS

BLACK TAILED JAPANESE BANTAM EGGS, \$1.50-15, postpaid. Marvin Wischmeyer, Mayetta, Kan.

BRAHMAS

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS 4½c each. Chicks, Cora Chaffin, Severy, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMA BABY CHICKS; BRONZE turkey eggs. Circular free. Lucretia Selmers, Howard, Kan.

BLACK SPANISH

BLACK SPANISH EGGS FOR MAY AND JUNE, \$4.50-100; 75c-15. Mrs. Clarence Zook, Hesston, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEESE

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.

WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$1.00-12; \$8.00-100, postpaid. Mrs. Harry Benner, Sabetha, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS. The egg layers. Eggs \$1.25 per 12; \$4.50 per 50, postpaid. Mrs. Helen Romary, Olivet, Kan.

GUINEA—EGGS

GUINEA EGGS, WHITE AFRICAN, 8 cents each, prepaid. Mina Porter, Quinter, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

JERSEY GIANTS: EGGS FROM CHOICE matings. Dan Kees, Beatrice, Neb.

JERSEY BLACK GIANT HATCHING EGGS and Baby Chicks. Par-Coo Poultry Farm, Hutchinson, Kan.

HAMBURGS

ROSE COMB SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG EGGS, 15-\$1.25. 100-\$6.00, postpaid. Walter Tosh, Valley Falls, Kan.

LANGSHANS

WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, \$5.00 PER hundred. Chicks 15c. Hoganized range flock. Tell Corke, Quinter, Kan.

PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHANS, EGGS, tested. Eggs 15-\$1.50; 100-\$7.00. Chicks 16 cents prepaid. Bertha King, Solomon, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHANS \$1.00 SETTING; \$5.00 hundred. R. H. McMasters, Eskridge, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, \$5.50, 100, postpaid. Theresa Hansen, Chanute, Kan., Route 1.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, chicks: 25c egg strain. Postpaid, guaranteed. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

LEGHORNS

CHIX; BARRON, TRAPNESTED, MAY \$12, postpaid, 100% guarantee. Catalogue Chas. Ransom, Robinson, Kan.

FINE ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Hoganized. Eggs 4c each. Fresh, packed. good. Chicks, Earliest Chaffain, Severy, Kan.

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORNS. 10 weeks old cockerels 50c; eggs \$4, \$6; Chicks 10c, 15c. 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.

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORNS, Overlay 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 \$10.00-100, postpaid, live arrival. James Christiansen, Canton, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON, HIGHEST egg pedigree blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns. Trapnest record 303 eggs. Chicks, eggs, guaranteed. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS, STATE ACCREDITED, Grade A. 40 hens, 2 cockerels; for sale quick. V. M. Ravenscroft, Kingman, Kan.

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

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS, STATE ACCREDITED, Grade A. 40 hens, 2 cockerels; for sale quick. V. M. Ravenscroft, Kingman, Kan.

ACCREDITED CLASS A BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs 100-\$6.00, postpaid. A. Janzen, Ottawa, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$5.50-100; \$3.00-50, prepaid. Mrs. George McAdam, Route 3, Holton, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON. LARGE TYPE from prize winning stock. Range \$6.00-100; Pen \$2.00-15. Elmer Graves, Clifton, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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.

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.

LEGHORNS—EGGS

STATE CERTIFIED BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$4.50-100. Roy Lambert, Coats, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING EGGS and Baby Chicks. Par-Coo Poultry Farm, Hutchinson, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$4 PER 100. Hoganized mated, real layers. W. R. Neilson, Ellsworth, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS CHOICELY bred. Heavy layers 100 eggs \$4.50. Mrs. John A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

S. C. BUFF EGGS FROM 1925 STATE certified hens, Class A, \$4.50-100, postpaid. Mrs. H. Middleton, Bucklin, 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, pedigree sires class A—; \$4.50-100 postpaid. Mrs. H. Middleton, Bucklin, Kan.

BARRON ENGLISH SINGLE COMB White Leghorns, excellent type, 300 egg strain. Fifteen \$1.50; 100-\$6.00. G. E. Caldwell, Lawrence, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS; \$4.50 per 100. Prize stock. Real layers. Headed by trapnested cockerels. Mrs. Ernest A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

EGGS FROM IMPORTED BARRON Single Comb White Leghorns. Big type, culled. 314 to 324 egg line, \$5.00 hundred, prepaid. Ben Carney, Marion, Kan.

PURE STRAIN S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS year round layers, with size and color. Eggs remainder of season, 120-\$6.00, postpaid. Mrs. Jas Digan, Kelly, Kan.

PURE EVERLAY SINGLE COMB DARK Brown Leghorns; sweepstakes winners. Tested layers. Eggs \$5.50-100. Postpaid. Mrs. Harvey Crabb, Bucklin, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED ENGLISH BARRON Single Comb White Leghorns eggs, farm flock, \$5.00 per hundred, parcel post prepaid. Mrs. Ed. Wilson, Grantville, Kan.

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.

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.

PURE STRAIN S.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs

PURE "RINGLET" BARRED ROCK EGGS. Selected heavy winter layers. Fifteen, \$1.00; fifty, \$3.00; hundred, \$5.00. Postpaid. G. C. Dresher, Canton, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS

VIKING ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND White eggs 6c; chicks 12c, prepaid. Bertha Mentzer, Leroy, Kan.

WILL SELL MY ENTIRE BREEDING pens after April 25th. Four Single and three Rose Comb pens, Rhode Island Reds. Albert G. Requa, Caney, Kan.

EXHIBITION QUALITY ROSE COMB Reds. Pulletts direct from Harrison's non-sitters, 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

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.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES, expert culled, eggs \$5.00. Clem Giger, Allen, Kan.

HEAVY LAYING SINGLE COMB DARK Reds. Eggs \$1.00-15, \$4.00-100, prepaid. Dan L. Loewen, Hillsboro, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS. Heavy layers, rich coloring. 100-\$5.00. Nelson Smith, Hutchinson, Kan., R. I. 6.

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; \$5.00-100, postpaid. Large, heavy laying strain. Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Wakefield, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS. RICH COLOR, good type, heavy laying strain. 15-\$1.50; 100-\$6.00. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Ks.

SINGLE COMB REDS, 200-250 EGG TYPE; \$5.00-100; \$1.00-15. Special pens: 250-285 egg type; \$7.00-100; \$1.25-15. Mrs. Will Hopwood, Abilene, Kan.

OWEN-MAHOOD STRAIN SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds. Bred for color, type and high egg production. Guaranteed eggs \$6.00 hundred. Cedarlawn Farm, Talmage, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES. Hoganized, bred to lay. Eggs; setting \$1.25; 100-\$5.00. Prepaid. Charles Brown, Wilsey, Kan.

OLDEST STATE CERTIFIED CLASS "A" trapnested, pedigree, Rose Comb Red eggs. Highest production, exhibition, non-sitting combined. Mating list on request. Mrs. James Gammell, Council Grove, 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.

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.

WYANDOTTES

COLUMBIA WYANDOTTE CHICKS AND eggs. Mrs. A. B. Macaskay, 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

ROSE COMB BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS; 75c-15; \$4.50-100. Paul Schmanke, Alma, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FOWLER strain. \$5.00-100. Mrs. Otho Strahl, White City, Kan.

PURE COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS. 15-\$1.25; 100-\$6.00, prepaid. H. Glantz, Bison, 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.

KELLER STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE Eggs, farm range, \$6.00 per hundred. Sadie Springer, Manhattan, Kan.

PURE SILVER WYANDOTTES, EXTRA large Tarbox strain. Eggs \$6.00 hundred, prepaid. Martha Greenwood, Clifton, 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. Flock licensed, culled. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$4.50-100. Prepaid. Mrs. Cora Butler, Lewis, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES MARTIN-KEELER strains. Eggs \$100-\$6.00; 50-\$3.50. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Garland Johnson, Mount City, Kan.

BARRON'S WHITE WYANDOTTES. World's greatest laying strain. 15 eggs. \$2.00; 100, \$5.50, prepaid. Guarantee 60% hatch. H. A. Dresler, 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 MARTIN DORCAS laying strain direct. Selected for quality and egg type by licensed judge. Eggs \$1.25 setting, \$6.00-100. Prepaid. Chas. Kaiser, Miltonvale, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

HATCHING EGGS, JERSEY BLACK GIANT, Single Comb Red, Golden Seabright Bantams. Free descriptive folder. Sibley's Poultry Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

FOR SALE: 1 NO. 6 BUCKEYE INCUBATOR, new this spring. Lewis Rea, 622 Huntress, Clay Center, Kan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Guy Wolcott, Linwood, Kan., has a nice little herd of fashionably bred Guernseys.

Geo. W. Baker of Littleton, Colo., has announced a dispersal sale of Anxiety Herd fords to be held May 14.

G. C. Clark, Overbrook, Kan., and a neighbor breeder sold Durocs at auction in the sale pavilion at that place April 11 and realized good prices for their offering. The bred gilts averaged \$60 and the September and October open gilts averaged \$25 and \$30 respectively. The October boars averaged \$27 and the September boars \$41. They were well pleased with their sale.

J. A. Edwards & Son, Leavenworth, Kan., have decided to disperse their herd of purebred Jerseys and have claimed Sept. 30 for a public sale. They will sell about 50 head. The herd is federal accredited and developed to the point of high production and the cows in milk now are producing better than a pound of butterfat per cow per day. They manufacture butter and are selling about 150 pounds of butter right now per week.

The second annual sale of the Jewell county Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn breeders association at Lovewell, Kan., April 17 was fortunate in a good day and a large crowd was out. The prices were very satisfactory. Some of the cattle were not in good condition and did not sell for their worth but those in good condition sold very well. Eleven Shorthorn bulls averaged \$77.05 and 12 Shorthorn females averaged \$90.20. Eight Polled Shorthorn bulls averaged \$105.80 and four Polled Shorthorn females averaged \$116.90. The top Shorthorn bull was con-

TURKEY—Eggs

TURKEY EGGS, BRONZE, \$3.00 TWELVE, at farm. Ethel A. Cross, Portis, Kan.

LARGE WHITE HOLLAND EGGS, \$3.50 dozen. Mrs. Frank Tolle, Burlington, Kan.

PURE NARRAGANSETT EGGS 40 CENTS each. Postpaid. Carrie Yapp, Jewell, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, \$5.00-10. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Burns, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS from 52 lb. strain. Manda McMillen, Almatra, Kan.

EGGS FROM GOLDEN BRONZE 20 LB. hens, 25c each. Mrs. Fred Walter, Wallace, Nebr.

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, \$3.50 dozen. Postpaid. Harry Knoll, Portis, Kan.

PURE BRED BRONZE EGGS EXCELLENT stock 12, \$4.00 postpaid. Essie Loper, Oakley, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, \$3.00 for 11, postpaid. Chas. Gresham, Bucklin, Kan.

GIANT GOLDBANK BRONZE 50 LB. Toms, 32 lb. hens. Eggs 50c each. Lynn Godsey, Eckley, Colo.

Giant BRONZE EGGS FROM BLUE RIBBON winners, only 50 cents, May and June. Mabel Salmans, Beeler, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS from large healthy selected stock, range bred, 50c each. J. L. Burnett, Quinter, 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, Kan.

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.

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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 Rail-

way Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

OKLAHOMA

2,000 ACRE RANCH for sale, 400 cultivation, balance pasture, 25 miles Tulsa, 7 miles Inola, Okla. Unincumbered, fourth cash, balance 5 or 10 years 5%.

E. L. Halsell, Owner, Muskogee, Okla.

NEBRASKA

3500 Acre Improved Nebraska Stock Ranch \$28,450. Easy terms. For particulars write F. H. Cline, 1759 Stout St., Denver, Colo.

BUSINESS PLACES AND BUSINESS

ELEVATOR for sale, sixteen thousand bu. capacity, fully equipped. Located at Lane, Kansas. Write W. W. Lehew, Manager.

HAVE YOU \$25,000? Choice Business Buildings (stores and apartments) Wichita, Kans. Will pay 18% net after allowing for taxes, interest on loan, insurance, etc. No traders, no agents. Owner wants to deal direct. Information P. O. Box 888, Wichita, Kansas.

IF YOU have four acres or more on a main traveled Highway that would be suitable for a tourist camp, we can show you how to turn it into a good income with the cooperation of a National Organization. United Automobile Tourists Association, 5606 St. John Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

HATCHING EGGS, JERSEY BLACK GIANT, Single Comb Red, Golden Seabright Bantams. Free descriptive folder. Sibley's Poultry Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

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The Real Estate Market Page

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COLORADO

IMPROVED Colorado ranches \$3 to \$8 acre, to close estate. S. Brown, Florence, Colo.

CHOICE improved section three miles of Eads, Colorado on highway, will consider some property in exchange. If interested write Mitchem Land Company, Gualala, Colo.

FARMERS—Come to the famous corn and wheat land, Northeastern Colorado, two or three crops pay for good land. P. F. Horn, Fleming, Colorado

LEAVING—160 improved, all in wheat, good well, 28 miles East Denver, Nat'l. Highway, Union Pacific R. R. 2 miles Bennett, consolidated school. \$5,000, easy terms. C. Shomber, 2115 W. 28 Ave, Denver, Colo.

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. 148, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

FLORIDA

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

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.

\$300 Secures Poultry Farm Edge Town in Mo. Ozarks

In a beautiful district where the air has a tang like wine, where poultry thrive and crops produce abundantly; short walk to depot, markets, schools, store, churches, amusements; 3 acres fertile soil, cozy house with cellar, massive oak and hickory shade, splendid views, barn, \$600 is sacrifice price with fine Jersey cow thrown in to settle affairs. Half cash. Details also equipped general store and gas station for \$2,300, pg. 170 new 196 pg. Catalog farm and business bargains thruout 24 states. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 881 GP New York Life Bldg., 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.

TEXAS

\$1500 CASH, \$4000 in trade, small balance easy terms gets 57 Acres Irrigated Rio Grande Valley orange land. Mild climate, two field crops yearly. H. C. Mitchell, San Benito, Texas

SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you? Big list free. Bessie Agency, El Dorado, Ks.

STOCK RANCH 1,100 ACRES well fenced, good improvements, plenty hay. W. J. Johnston, New Raymer, Colo., Box 131.

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 all words 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 Livestock 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 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. Tuberculosis tested. Ship cheaply crated by express, larger number in car by freight. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Fred Chandler, Rt. 7, Charlton, Iowa. (Direct above Kansas City.)

RAVEN'T ENOUGH PASTURE WILL SELL nice heavy boned young registered Polled Hereford cows cheap. Calves at foot. J. H. Goertzen, Hillsboro, Kan.

FOR PRACTICALLY PURE BRED HOLSTEIN OR Guernsey dairy calves from heavy milkers, write Edgewood Farms, White-water, Wis.

FOR SALE—OUR ENTIRE HERD REGIS- tered Hereford cattle, about 100 head. Goodman Valley Farm, Waco, Texas.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS READ Y for service \$40.00. Younger ones cheaper. Chas. Long, Stockton, Kan.

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

JERSEY BULL CALVES FROM THIRTY dollars up. Reg. and Trans. Harry Stein, Ft. Madison, Iowa.

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

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

HOGS

FIFTY DUROC GILTS, JUNE FARROW, priced twenty per cent above market. F. C. Crocker, Box M, Beatrice, Neb.

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

DUROC HOGS

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. immunized Duroc pigs, shipped on approval, and year to pay. Write for booklet and photographs. STANTS BROS., Abilene, Kas.

LEADING SENSATION'S BEST SON for sale, formerly owned by McComas. Splendid breeder and priced low. Also fall boars and gilts. DEAN BAILEY, PRATT, KAN.

Duroc Boars sires or sired by Champions. Also gilts bred for June and July farrow. They combine size and feeding quality. We have them—you need them. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS.

DUROC BOARS Well bred boars by Waltemeyer's Giant and Major Stills and out of excellent dams. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

Extra Good Fall Boars ready for service. Sired by Giant Sensation A, first prize winner Topeka. Very reasonable prices. Write quick. C. G. Clark, Overbrook, Kas.

Sows, Gilts—LONG'S—Sows, Gilts Breeding for July litter. Others will be bred for Sept. and Oct. Fall boars all sold. Write us about these sows and gilts. J. C. LONG & SONS, Ellsworth, 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.

REG. HAMPSHIRE HOGS Bred gilts, boars and spring pigs for sale. Best of breeding and quality. J. G. O'RYAN, St. John (Neosho Co.) Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

ONE BOAR AND FOUR GILTS sired by Carlson's Spotted Chief. The Half-ton boar and out of a choice dam. Last September farrow. Address, Glass in Agriculture, City Schools, Jamestown, Kansas.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

WANTED, BERKSHIRE BOAR PIG I would like to hear from anyone that has pure bred Berkshire boar pig for sale. Give description and price. Sherwood, Pittsburgh, Penn. R. F. D. 5

signed by C. C. Hobson, Hardy, Neb., and went to W. R. Curtis, Courtland, Man., for \$125. The top Shorthorn cow was consigned by Richard Swanson and went to H. E. Ballard for \$242.50. The top Polled Shorthorn bull was consigned by Ira Shwartz & Sons and went to John Shank, Superior, Neb., for \$150. The top Polled Shorthorn female was consigned by J. E. Leese & Sons and went to Elmer Patrick, Formoso, Kan., for \$162.50.

Fred Laptad's Poland China and Duroc boar and gilt sale last Thursday at the Laptad stock farm near Lawrence, Kan., was well attended considering the fact that it rained about all day. Buyers were there from as far as Wabaunsee and from adjoining counties. The 10 Poland China fall boars and gilts averaged \$24.10 and the 30 Duroc boars and gilts averaged \$27.78. They were of September and October farrow. One sow with nice litter brought \$72.00. As usual Mr. Laptad announced this next fall sale date, Oct. 22 and his 1926 spring sale for April 23. Purebred Jerseys.

T. J. Sands & Sons, Robinson, Kan., drew a very bad day for their Shorthorn sale April 16. The roads were a sea of mud and water and many who started for the sale in autos did not arrive until the sale was over. Bulls sold readily and after selling a few females because of the small crowd they decided to stop the sale. Sanquhar Marshall, the herd bull went to Bellows Bros., Marysville, Mo., for \$255. Glen Chartier, Clyde, Kan., Ernest Zimmerman, Falls City, Neb., Harry Jones, Hiawatha, Kan., M. A. Murphy, Willis, Kan., C. P. Bellows, Maryville, Mo., and others were present and were the leading purchasers of bulls at an average of \$171. They had had a good inquiry for sale catalogs and but for the rain and mud they would have made a good sale. They are going to sell the cows and heifers at private sale.

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

The High Boys, Chas. P. and O. G., get their mail at Derby, but belong to the Mulvane crowd of breeders of Homestead Holsteins. They own a big interest in the bull King Korndyke Homestead, the sire of many heavy record cows.

Geo. Bradfield, Derby, Kan., belongs to the Mulvane Holstein bunch, and has one of the good herds of the locality, headed by the young bull, Canary Paul Anna Homestead. His cows all have A. R. O. records or come from official record ancestors.

C. C. Kagarice, proprietor of the Cannavale Holstein Farm, located at Darlow in Reno county, has a small but well cared for herd of Holsteins, headed by a bull bred by Iowa Farms in Iowa. His cows all have A. R. O. records or come from A. R. O. ancestry.

Down around Mulvane, in the south part of Sedgwick and the northern part of Sumner county, live some of the most enthusiastic Holstein breeders to be found in this or any other state. George Appelman is one of the leaders of the community Holstein building. He has one of the best herds in the state and is proud of what his locality is doing.

Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan., is most likely the only dentist in Kansas who has his office out in the country. He does this in order to give personal attention to his herd of registered Holsteins and other livestock. Dr. Branch says his disposition is better than it otherwise would be and he expects to live longer. He owns the best farm home in Marion county and is really having a fine time with the cattle, over 800 hens and the German Police dogs.

Wednesday, May 6 is the date of the E. S. Dale and Ben Bird Combination Shorthorn sale to be held out at Protection in Comanche county. These sales are always events of considerable importance for the farmers and ranchmen of Western Kansas realize that the most important day of the whole year for him is the day he buys seed stock and the chance to see and place their own valuation on this kind doesn't come very often.

The heavy rain* that fell the day and night before made roads so bad that it was impossible for buyers to attend the W. A. Gladfelter sale at Emporia on April 24. Such a few were present when the hour came for opening that it was decided to postpone the sale. Mr. Gladfelter however reconsidered this, not wanting to disappoint the few who had made the trip in the mud. The entire bunch sold at an average of almost \$30.00 which wasn't so bad considering the fact that most everything sold was fall pigs. Among the buyers from a distance were: G. M. Shepherd, Lyons; H. L. Hunter, Alta Vista; Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion; J. D. Shepherd, Abilene; Chas. Lock, Lebanon; Claude Lovett, Neal and others. Mr. Gladfelter has about 100 spring pigs nearly all sired by Top Scissors.

LIVESTOCK NEWS
By O. Wayne Devine
1407 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

R. A. Busch, breeder of Jersey cattle at Independence, Mo., has announced his annual spring sale at the farm-near Independence, Mo., on May 20. Sixty-five head are catalogued and the catalog is ready to mail. Many of the cows have R of M records and Mr. Busch is a member of the Central Cow Testing Association and one of the live boosters for Jersey cattle in Jackson county.

Clover Bloat Colic Remedy

Is the only remedy on the market for bloat in cattle and sheep, or colic in horses, that carries a satisfaction or money back guarantee. It has been used extensively for years by stock raiser, for colic and distemper in horses. For bloat in cattle and sheep it has no equal. It has never had a single known failure and will usually reduce the most severe case of bloat in ten to fifteen minutes. Price \$2.00 per quart prepaid. The Residue Chemical Co., 3820 Booth Ave., Kansas City, Kansas.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

WANTED, BERKSHIRE BOAR PIG

I would like to hear from anyone that has pure bred Berkshire boar pig for sale. Give description and price. Sherwood, Pittsburgh, Penn. R. F. D. 5

Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorn Sale



35 Head

Splendid young cattle that represent the natural accumulation of our herds.

Wednesday, May 6
On the E. S. Dale Farm Near Town

17 choice young bulls, 10 of them **PURE SCOTCH**.

18 heifers and cows (some with calves at foot). The offering is sired by or bred to such richly bred bulls as **MARSHALLS DEFENDER, EMBLEM JR. and RADIANT**. Write for catalog. It gives breeding of every animal selling.

E. S. Dale & Sons, Protection, Kan.
Ben H. Bird, Protection, Kan.

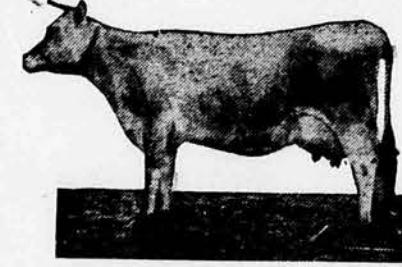
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JERSEY CATTLE

JERSEY CATTLE

Jersey Cattle Sale

Wood-Dale Farm Jerseys



Independence, Mo.

Just Out of Kansas City

Wednesday, May 20

Sixty head. Forty-five cows in milk. Bred heifers. Heifer calves, and a few choice bull calves. Majesty, Raleigh, Forfarshire Love breeding. All cows have R-M records or C-T-A records.

If interested write B. C. Settles, St. Louis, Mo., for catalog or R. A. Busch, Prop., Independence, Mo.

Auctioneers, H. S. Duncan and C. N. Henry. Fieldman, O. Wayne Devine.

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE

ANNOUNCING GEO. W. BAKER'S Dispersal of Anxiety Herefords

150 Head, mostly Sons and Daughters of Mischief Mixer (the most famous Son of Beau Mischief), together with some Straight Anxiety and Domino Breeding Cows

Rolling Acres Farm, Thursday, May 14, 10 a.m.

Address Bids and Inquiries to J. A. Bixby, 1942 Speer Blvd., Denver, Colo.

GEO. W. BAKER, Owner, Littleton, Colo.

COL. FRED REPPERT, Auctioneer. Assisted by J. A. Bixby

JERSEY CATTLE

Sylvia Jersey Ranch

choice young bulls for sale, sired by SOPHIE'S TORONTO 20th, out of high record dams. Inspection invited.

C. E. 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.

HORSES AND JACKS

For A Quick Sale

One 2-yr.-old stallion, black gray, wt. 1450, ton horse \$200. One good 4-yr.-old mare, black, ready to foal \$275. One yearling stud colt, Chestnut sorrel, \$125, will make ton horse. They are good individuals. Sound, Reg. in Percheron S. of A.

Riverside Stock Farm, Seneca, Kan. C. H. Wempe, Prop.

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

PERCHERON STALLION TO EXCHANGE
Aged stallion, blk., recorded in the Percheron society of America. Good disposition, sound and fully guaranteed. Keeping a string of his fillies reason for exchange.

MORA GIDEON, Emmett, Kan., 12 mi. N. St. Marys.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

"Chester Whites"

Bred Sows

Heavy boned, large litters. Fall boars \$27.30 and up. Write for circular.

Alpha Wiemers, Diller, Neb.





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