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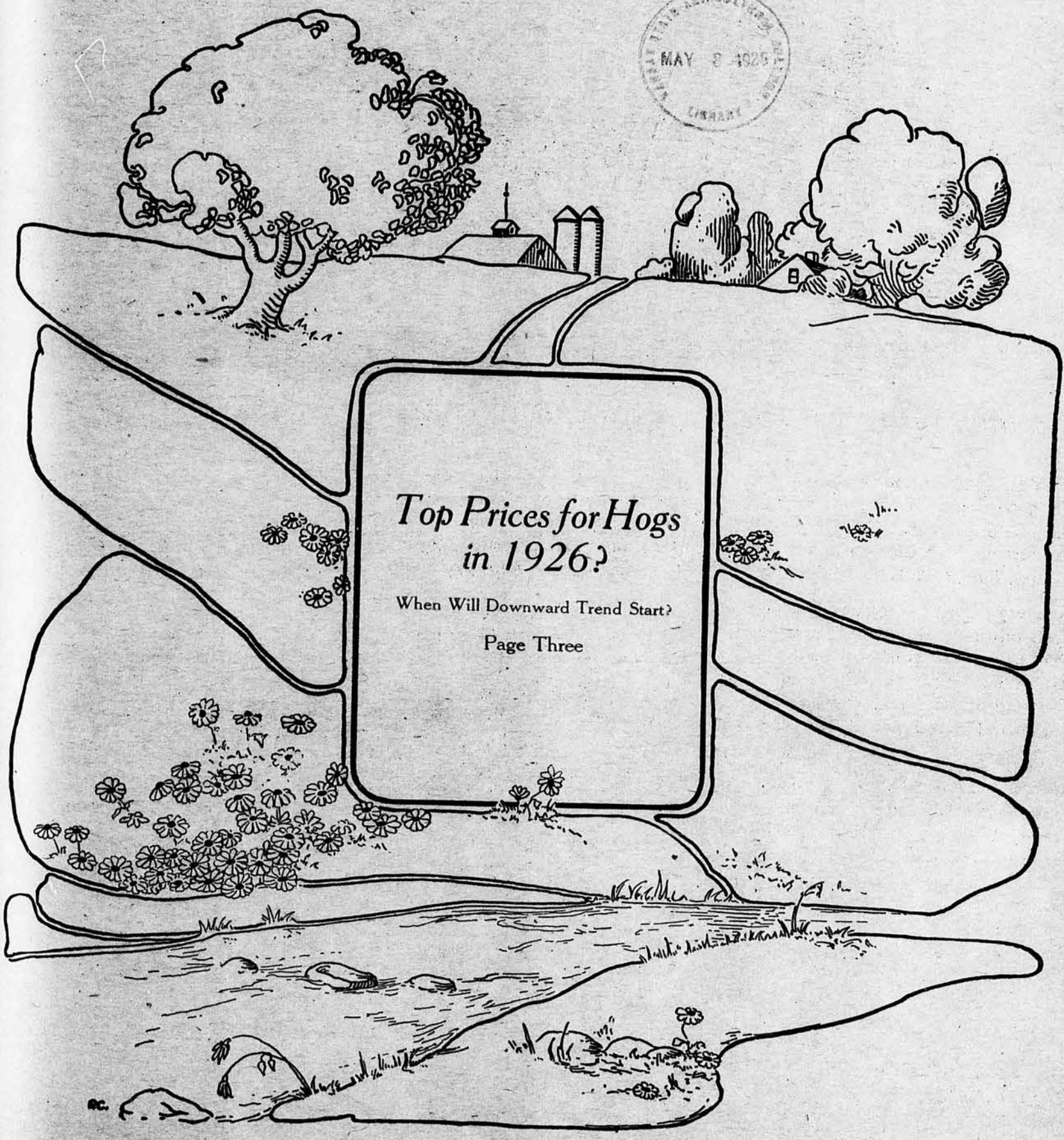
KANSAS FARMER

AND
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 63

May 9, 1925

Number 19



*Top Prices for Hogs
in 1926?*

When Will Downward Trend Start?

Page Three

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A Big Change is Coming in the Beef Production Methods

By M. N. Beeler

HEAVY beef is out of date so far as the consumer is concerned." That is what James E. Poole, Chicago livestock market specialist, said before the Kansas State Board of Agriculture meeting last winter. And it might be added that the man who produces heavy beef also is out of date. Our economic structure will not support the finished product. If a man can afford to indulge himself the luxury of producing it, well and good, but he isn't likely to get his money out of the project more than once in 10 years if at all.

The heavy aged steer passed some years back. Experiment stations have called attention to this fact every year of the last decade. Yearlings and calves have repeatedly given better account of themselves at the feed trough than the 2-year olds and older stuff. The aged steer's passing was marked by his removal from the show ring classifications. He has received the final knock out at the hands of the consumer since the war.

With this change in consumptive demand a change also has come in production methods. The beef industry shifted to the plains area with the opening of cheap pastures. The settling of grass lands and bringing them under the plow increased costs. Transportation rates and advancing production costs in the grazing areas are forcing another shift, this time back to the Corn Belt. Said Mr. Poole: "East of the Missouri River there is evidence of gradual reinstatement of commercial breeding herds that disappeared when free grasses became available in the West. If commercial cattle breeding becomes practicable east of the Missouri River it must be on practically a purebred basis, as the increase will go to market at the yearling stage, thus necessitating quality in the superlative degree. Examples of the efficiency of this practice have been furnished by such operators as John Hubly of Illinois and Bruce Tasker of Wisconsin.

Range on Its Toes

"If the high grade commercial breeding herd is reinstated east of the Missouri and it is inevitable if the cattle business goes on a profitable basis, there will be no need for concern about the future beef supply. Many of the top priced yearlings going to the shambles recently have represented the increases of purebred herds, or development of commercial breeding, the progeny of good cows and purebred bulls. These young cattle when they go to market make bank deposits rather than liquidate stock cattle and feed loans. They represent the up-to-date in beef production."

Evidence of this tendency is shown by the activities of such firms as the SMS Ranch and the Highland breeders of Texas. They have sold hundreds of young heifers as foundations for commercial herds thruout the East. Thus the range country is providing the seed stock for the restored industry which was put out of business by economic conditions half a century ago. The purebred stock of the plains was obtained from the breeding and commercial herds of the Corn Belt and the East, and

now the range region is returning the compliment. This doesn't mean that the range country is going out of business. It merely means that further changes are coming in its conduct of business. Under improved methods it will market its increase at earlier ages. That will enable an owner to keep larger cow herds. By more efficient production he will make just as much money—and maybe more



than in the past. He may have to devise means of finishing some of his increase as yearlings, because the commercial herds in the East will supply part of the demand for feeders close at home.

But what will happen to a state like Kansas, which is almost half range and half feeder? It is already happening. The great Flint Hills section will continue to be the summer grazing ground for thousands of Southwestern cattle, but those cattle will be of more tender ages than they have been in the past.

With this change in beef production methods, Kansas cattlemen are changing their tactics. Take men like Nate Russell, Everett Bocook, Henry Rogler and S. H. Baker of Chase county. They maintain cow herds and are prepared to feed their own calves and do feed them. Of course they are in an

advantageous position. If grass is plentiful and conditions do not look right they can carry the calves another season. If feed is short they can send the increase to Corn Belt feedlots. Several Indiana, Illinois and Missouri feeders go to the Flint Hills and buy their feeder calves direct. Most of them are not interested in steers except at a safe bargain. And none of them care for aged steers.

These men are doing just what Mr. Poole suggested the farmers east of the Missouri were preparing to do. They are finishing the beef at the point of origin. The late John Pool of Geary county was changing his method of production at the time of his death. He was planning to market calves. By getting them out of the way he would be able to increase his cow herd.

Out in Ellis county where fattening feeds have not been produced in sufficient abundance to establish a feeding industry, J. F. Meserve, E. M. Wagoner and Alex Philip have established a custom of selling the annual increase of their herds as calves. Along the Saline Valley are many men who are maintaining small herds of cows and marketing their calves to feeders. E. J. Ryan, veteran feeder of Lincoln county, has observed the change. Said he a few weeks ago: "Feeder production is not so dangerous as finishing steers. I buy stockers and turn them into feeders. That gives me a wider range in time of marketing. But the best and safest plan of all is to maintain a cow herd and feed the increase out."

They're Sold Young

Now what is the average Kansas cattleman doing? Evidently he has sensed the tendency of beef cattle developments. E. D. Paxton, federal statistician for Kansas, can show you what has been transpiring in a beef cattle marketing way for some time. In 1920 the livestock markets reported 1,456,025 cattle from Kansas; in 1921, 1,555,898; in 1922, 1,741,119; in 1923, 1,767,520, and in 1924, 1,814,528. See how the figures go up? It seems as if Kansas cattlemen were contributing to the 25-year old beef shortage prediction.

But Paxton has something else to show. It is a big sheet containing the assessor's reports on the number of taxable cows every March 1 for a number of years. Go back to 1913 and see what the assessors found: 298,214 cows and heifers 2 years old and over that were not kept for milk, and 564,569 that were kept for milk. A contrast is noted in the figures for 1924. Last year the assessors reported 728,128 cows other than milkers and 470,791 for dairy purposes. During every one of the last 12 years the number of beef cows has increased. That, Paxton contends, shows where the increase in Kansas market receipts is coming from. Of course a large part of cattle marketed from this state come from the Southwestern and Western ranges, but these figures indicate that Kansans are keeping more cows and evidently are marketing the increase earlier. That gives a more flexible production policy and affords a more rapid turnover.

Top Prices for Hogs in 1926?

HOGMEN are riding a prosperity wave once more. After two years of adversity, in which the hog was regarded as a liability because of his board bill, he has again reached the dignity of the "rent payer" and the "mortgage lifter."

Nor can it be said that prices are up merely because the farmer has no hogs to sell. Market receipts are running 25 to 35 per cent less than last year, it is true, but they are above the average for the 10 years prior to the period of extraordinary overproduction from which we have just emerged. Prices, on the other hand, are about 65 per cent above the average of the last two years.

This shows that the total amount of hog money being returned to the country from the stockyards is greater than it has been for many months. Of course, the curtailment in production points to a further decline in market receipts within the next year, but it seems that a proportionate additional rise in price can be counted on.

At \$16 in Late Summer?

Based on such evidence as can be had, there are not over four hogs on farms, outside of spring pigs, where there were five at this time last year. If producers carried out their intentions as expressed last fall, the spring pig crop will be 15 to 20 per cent smaller than a year ago.

This means that market receipts during the summer and early fall will be much short of the corresponding period in 1924. At that time they already were light enough to lift prices from the \$7.50 to the \$11 level. The market supply from next October to March, 1926, is likely to be around 25 per cent less than in the last winter. What will happen after that

depends on how large a crop of pigs is farrowed next fall. That is a matter which hogmen are deciding right now in planning the number of brood sows to keep.

A year ago it was a foregone conclusion that a big advance in hog prices was coming. There was no way of telling just when, or in what manner it would come, or how far upward it would go. Now the market is on a much higher level. How much more can be expected in the major upswing and what are the intermediate movements likely to be?

It appears that the bulk of the advance to be expected in this cycle in hog prices already has taken place. The seasonal fluctuations of course, probably will result in a further rise to a new high peak in the late summer. The \$16 level may be reached or passed at Chicago at that time. Prices next winter will be higher than they were last winter. The price level in the summer of 1926 may be higher than in 1925, altho that is not so certain. By the end of the summer of 1926, it will be logical to expect a major downward trend to set in.

The ratio between prices of hogs and of corn is the barometer of hog production and, therefore, of the long time trend of hog prices. This ratio became unfavorable two years ago. For 24 months the average farm price of 100 pounds of live hogs has been enough to pay for only about 8.5 bushels of corn. The average producer must have a ratio of about 11 bushels before hogs look attractive to him.

The result has been the drastic curtailment in production, which is being reflected in present market receipts and in the size of the pig crop this spring. Hog prices began to rise last summer and, if an average corn crop had been produced in 1924, it is probable that the corn-hog ratio would have turned favorable last fall. Instead, the rise in hog

prices was offset by a further advance in corn. As a result, the tendency to curtail production was prolonged. This is likely to mean an equally extended period of favorable hog prices compared with corn, and a more extreme rise in hog prices before the top of the cycle is reached than would have occurred if last year's corn crop had been a normal one.

Since March 1, hog prices have had a further sharp upturn, while corn prices have had an equally abrupt decline. As a result, the hog once more is furnishing a better market for corn than the corn market itself. This favorable ratio is likely to continue for many months.

More Pigs Next Fall

The question is how soon will hogmen respond to this change by increasing production: how soon will the gain in production be reflected in larger market receipts and when will the main trend of prices be downward?

It is possible that the changed situation will result in a larger pig crop next fall than that of last fall. A good deal depends on whether corn prices have another strong upturn next summer during the usual scarcity period on the summer prospects for the new corn crop and on the behavior of the summer hog market. Weighing all these things in the balance and allowing for the inertia in responding to the changed situation which has only existed for a few weeks thus far, and assuming an average new corn crop, the logical conclusion is that the pig crop next fall will be about the same as that of last fall. By next spring, however, an increase of possibly 10 per cent in the pig crop, compared with the crop of the present spring, would not be surprising.

(Continued on Page 23)

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

ADVERTISING RATE
80c an agate line. Circulation 120,000

Advertising orders, changes in copy, or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday preceding date of publication when all advertising forms close.

KANSAS FARMER

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

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher
F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor T. A. McNEAL, Editor
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One dollar a year in Kansas and Colorado. All other states \$2 a year

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

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I WAS surprised to read the morning after the German election that the old German general, von Hindenburg, had been elected by a very considerable majority.

Hindenburg frankly has stood with the extreme militarists of Germany. There is no reason to believe that he has changed his mind. The deposed kaiser and his son, the ex-crown prince, supported Hindenburg and regard his election as vindication of the old monarchy and the Hohenzollerns. Naturally the outside world concludes that the old ideas still prevail in Germany, and that the French are right in fearing another attack from Germany whenever that nation recovers to the point where the German military leaders will feel safe in undertaking the job. The election does not encourage the hope of a lasting world peace.

Every stock market in the world reflects that sentiment. And yet the situation may not be nearly as bad as it seems. General von Hindenburg is an old man, 78; he knows nothing about the science of government, or what is called the science of government. Strictly speaking, there is no such thing as science of government. If we substitute the words machinery of government for science of government, Hindenburg knows nothing of that except so far as it has to do with military procedures. What his administration will do will depend on the kind of advisers he may happen to gather about him. It seems to be generally admitted that the old general is honest and therefore he will not favor an extravagant or grafting government, but with his inexperience his very personal honesty may be a weakness just as it was in the case of General Grant when he became President.

There never was a more honest man than General Grant, but his very transparent honesty and trust in the honesty of others made him often the prey of grafters. Old General Hindenburg may be imposed on in the same way. On the other hand, with the right kind of advisers, he might give Germany a most excellent administration and might forward the cause of world peace.

The election of a president in Germany seems very far off, but as a matter of fact it is something of great interest to every citizen in the United States. The nations of the world are more dependent on one another than ever before. The course pursued by Germany in the next few years will affect every other nation.

Fewer Folks on Farms

WHEN the Constitution was adopted, 97 persons out of every 100 in the United States lived in the country, and three out of every 100 were in cities and towns. As the population increased more and more of them moved into the towns, and the percentage of rural population grew less. The census of 1920 showed that 52 persons out of every 100 lived in cities of 2,500 or upward, and only 48 out of every 100 lived in the country or in towns of less than 2,500 population.

It is safe to say that of the 48 out of 100 classed as rural population, 24 live in towns of less than 2,500 population, and therefore when the last census was taken not more than 24 persons out of 100 actually lived in the country. Local census taken since the last census shows that the population of the cities is increasing more rapidly than the population of the country, so that when the next census is taken, unless there is a change in the drift of population between now and then, which is not likely, there will not be more than 20 persons out of 100 actually living on farms. Eighty per cent of the population will be living in cities and towns.

Within the last three weeks I have had presented to me for consideration perhaps a dozen different books called civics, dealing with problems of government, social life and economics. They all treat of this farm problem. All undertake to give the reasons why the trend of population is away from the country and toward the cities. I find that the reasons they give are about as follows: Life in the country is monotonous, therefore the young folks and often the older ones wish to get away from it; second, there is too much work, the farmer has to work long hours; third, the farmer does not have the conveniences that make living pleasant.

They all follow this with the stock statements that the difficulties and drawbacks of farm life are being overcome by mail delivery, telephones, rural high schools and good roads.

That sounds plausible, but the hard facts do not bear out the conclusion. The trend of population from the country to the cities and towns has been

Passing Comment

-By T. A. McNeal

more pronounced the more conveniences there are for the benefit of farm life. The more the farmers' boys and girls are educated the more they seem to want to get away from the farm; the more good roads and automobiles, the more rapidly the cities grow.

Evidently the authors of these text books are mistaken as to the remedies for the exodus from the farm, and are at least in part mistaken concerning the causes.

More Money in Cities?

IN MY opinion the basic causes for the moving away from the farm are economic, not altogether social. In every other business of any importance in this country the tendency has been steadily toward individual specialization. The business of agriculture is the only one in which the farmer is supposed to be able to know and do a dozen different things and do all of them well.

Suppose, for example, in the great Ford factory that every employe had to be able to do all the things necessary to be done to make an automobile, and not only had to know but had to do all these things, how far do you suppose Ford would get with his factory? The reason the Ford plant is able to turn out automobiles with such rapidity and at so little cost is because the work is all systematized and specialized.

The farm is just a small factory after all. The farmer, in order to succeed, must know when to plant and what to plant. He must not sow the wrong kind of seed; he must not plant corn where he should plant wheat. He must be a practical soils chemist. He must know about stock, what kind pays best in his locality, and he must know what to feed his stock. In other words he must be a food chemist as well as soils chemist. He must know what ails his stock when it is not thriving; he must be a practical veterinarian. He must be mechanic enough to understand machinery, so that if his machines get out of order, unless there is something serious the matter, such as the breaking of a part that must be replaced with a new one, he can fix the trouble himself.

He must be a business man and keep accounts so he may know whether his business is paying or losing, and if there is loss be able to tell where the loss is and how to stop the leak. He must be acquainted with markets, to know the business of buying and selling.

In short, this farmer must not only know how to do a dozen different things but he must do them; he must scatter his energy over a field that in other business would call for the services of a dozen experts and skilled men. He simply can't do all these things well any more than all of Ford's workmen can do all the different things necessary to be done in making an automobile.

The wonder to me is that so many farmers manage to do so many things as well as they do.

The farming business of this country simply cannot overcome the handicap of lack of organization and specialization in competition with other lines of business.

Man Production is High

CONSIDERING the handicap I have mentioned, the farmers of the United States really have accomplished remarkable results. No farmers in any other country in the world produce anywhere near as much a man as those of the United States. The farmers of many countries, notably France, Germany and Japan, produce more an acre but none anywhere nearly equal the farmers of the United States in man production. With proper organization and specialization the American farmer not only could far exceed all other farmers of the world in man production but also in acre production. By organization the American farmer might at least be put on nearly equal terms with other industries in market control.

I do not think it will be possible for the farmer, even thru organization, to entirely control the

market or the price of his product, because it will be impossible for him either individually or collectively to entirely control production. Mr. Ford can absolutely control his production. He can determine in advance just how many automobiles his factory will make the next year. That is true of most manufacturing industries, but the farmer cannot tell when he sows how much he will reap. He cannot control the forces of nature, and his harvest necessarily depends on these forces; but with reasonable limits the farmers, when intelligently organized, can control both the production and marketing of their products.

'Tis an Old Yarn

ONE day last week I picked up the Chicago Tribune under date of April 28. The Tribune runs an interesting 60 years ago column, out of which I selected the following:

APRIL 28, 1865.

WASHINGTON.—J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, was shot and fatally wounded and his accomplice, Harrold, captured in a barn between Bowling Green and Port Royal, near Fredricksburg, Va. They had been traced to the barn by a detachment of the 16th New York Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Dougherty. When a demand for their surrender was made Harrold was in favor of giving up, but Booth called him a coward and refused to come out. The barn then was fired. When it became too hot and the roof was about to fall, Harrold thrust his hands thru a door to be handcuffed. Booth remained inside, declaring he would never surrender, and fired upon the soldiers. Thereupon Sergeant Boston Corbett fired at him, intending only to wound him, but the ball went too high, entered his head, and fatally wounded him. He died four hours after he was shot, whispering blasphemies against the Government. Just before he died he was asked whether he had anything to say. He replied, "Tell my mother that I died for my country." Booth, when brought to bay, was on crutches, the result of a broken leg. He had cut off his mustache and allowed his beard to grow. Both he and Harrold were dressed in confederate uniforms. The body was brought to the navy yard here.

Every once in a while I read the foolish statement that J. Wilkes Booth never was killed; that he escaped and never was found and died finally somewhere in Oklahoma.

Kansas is connected with this great tragedy in this way. After his discharge from the army, Boston Corbett came to Kansas and took up a homestead in Cloud county. In 1887 Representative Knapp of Cloud county nominated him as one of the door-keepers of the legislature. Boston was elected and assigned to the gallery at the rear of the house of representatives. I remember him very well. He was a striking altho not at all heroic figure. He was considerably below the medium height and wore his hair long, reaching down to his shoulders. He had the face of a religious ascetic and was of the fanatical type.

Shortly after coming to Topeka he joined a band of the Salvation Army. Probably the somewhat vociferous methods of that organization stirred the religious emotions of this born crusader and suggested the notion that he ought to do something to reform the legislature. "Farmer Smith," afterward a candidate for governor, was speaker of the house, and somehow the impression got into the head of Boston Corbett that Smith should be removed. He also seemed to gather the notion that the entire legislature should be rather carefully watched.

Danger From the Whiskers

ONE day he carried to his post of duty his trusty revolver, and with moody countenance and blazing eye gazed down from the rear gallery on the assembled legislative body. He also cleared the gallery. Word was brought to the speaker that Boston Corbett had gone bug-house and the sergeant-at-arms was sent up to quiet him and get him away from the gallery.

He met the sergeant-at-arms with drawn revolver and that official beat a hasty and not entirely orderly retreat. The representative from Miami county, Mr. Lewis, wore a beard trimmed after the same fashion as that of Speaker Smith. The color of Mr. Lewis's facial trimmings was also the same as the color of the speaker's whiskers, and Boston Corbett somehow got the two gentlemen confused and came near taking a shot at Lewis by mistake.

The sheriff of Shawnee county was called on and with a couple of deputies came up and took charge of the slayer of J. Wilkes Booth, altho not until he had put up a right stiff fight.

He was charged with insanity, the case being conducted by Charley Curtis, then county attorney. He was sent to the hospital for the insane, but

shortly afterward escaped, taking a horse to assist his flight, but turning it loose a few miles from Topeka with a note attached to the bridle stating where it had been taken and for what purpose. Boston Corbett himself, so far as I know, never was seen afterward. He was drawing a small pension at the time of his escape, but the Pension Office never was able to locate him, and his pension checks went uncashed.

As he was above the average age of soldiers of the Civil War he no doubt has been dead these many years. It was not his intention when he shot at Booth to kill him, and he fired without orders and was court-martialed for so doing, but was let off with nothing more than a reprimand. However, he was fully persuaded that his aim was guided by God so that his bullet hit the assassin in practically the same spot on his head that the bullet entered the head of Abraham Lincoln.

Folks Like Henry Ford

I BELIEVE the man who is most to be envied in the United States is Henry Ford. There probably are many men who are smarter than Henry, but the people generally do not believe it. Ninety per cent of them think he is the smartest man in the world. When he announces that he intends to do anything these people just take it for granted that it will be done because Henry says so.

A majority of the folks wanted to give Henry Ford Muscle Shoals on his terms and let him say how the business should be run for 100 years. Henry is now 62. It is hardly reasonable to suppose that he will live more than 20 years, yet the majority of the people were willing that he should say how a business affecting the entire country should be run for 80 years after he is dead. I venture the assertion that there is not another man to whom they would be willing to give that privilege.

Andy Isn't So Dumb

PEOPLE do get queer ideas about public men. For example, there is a popular impression that Andrew Mellon is a very shrewd financier but utterly simple-minded when it comes to politics. Get that out of your heads; Andy is one of the smoothest politicians in Pennsylvania, where there are and have been more shrewd politicians than in any other state.

Brief Answers to Inquiries

ALFRED—Not knowing you personally I am not able to say whether it is safe for you to marry on an income of \$50 a month. Maybe that is the limit of your earning capacity. If so I will say that while marriage may be safe for you it will be tough on the woman you marry and unfortunate for your posterity.

AGNES—If you will take my advice you will not tie up for life with a young blood who goes in debt for an automobile so he may joy ride round with you. An automobile is a liability, not an asset.

DISAPPOINTED—The party who borrowed \$10 from you, promising to pay it back the next day, has not forgotten about it in all probability. More probably he hopes you have and still more probably he is just an ordinary dead beat who doesn't particularly care whether you have forgotten unless he is expecting to touch you again.

IRA K.—I have no information that I consider reliable on the subject of raising dry land fish. I was told of a case where a man out in Western Kansas experimented on crossing the German carp

with the common house cat, the progeny being amphibious and equally at home on the land or the water. In dry seasons he told me the offspring of this cross roamed over the prairie and lived on ground moles, June bugs and grasshoppers, and when there was water in the rivers and creeks sported themselves happily in the aquatic element. He was a classical cuss and used some large words. He said that the only trouble was that these crossbred catfish disturbed his slumbers with their songs, the cat part giving them great range of voice and the fish part making it easy for them to use the scale. I have always had a sneaking impression however that this man was a liar. Holding that opinion I cannot encourage you to try the experiment.

EXASPERATED MAN—There is no law that I know of forbidding a man to practice on a horn so long as he keeps on his own premises. Neither in case you shoot him will the court permit you to set up the defense of justifiable homicide. The court will, however, permit you to offer proof of his practice as a mitigating circumstance and the chances are that the jury will refuse to convict.

YOUNG HUSBAND—Never having had any experience with mothers-in-law I cannot advise you. In any event I would have to know a great deal



Let's Make 'Im Hop Off!

more about the facts in your case than I do now before rendering an opinion. It is quite probable the trouble with you is that you can fool your wife but your mother-in-law is onto you and you can't fool her.

STUDENT—As far as preparing to be a public speaker is concerned that will depend on what kind of a public speaker you want to be. If you want to be a popular speaker do not deal too much in specific statements; deal in generalities, well worded generalities. If you make specific statements somebody is likely to call you down, but if you deal in generalities they can't catch you. If you make a political speech as a candidate don't make definite promises about what you will do if

elected; somebody will remember after you are elected, if you happen to be elected, what you promised and maybe ask why the Sam Hill you don't redeem your promise. It will be safe to say that if elected you will do your best to serve the people; that sounds well and doesn't mean anything. I would not if I were in your place and you do become a candidate, bear down much on the idea that you are forced into the race by your friends. Even if you tell the truth about it ninety-nine out of a hundred will think you are a liar. The crowd will like you better if you tell them that you want the office mighty bad. The average voter sort of likes to help a fellow get what he wants and doesn't take much stock in the man who claims that he is running for office from a sense of duty. In the weighty part of your speech quote some figures; they sound as if you know what you are talking about and 99 per cent of the crowd won't know whether they are correct. More misinformation has been gotten across by quoting statistics than in any other way. There is scarcely any proposition that cannot be proved by perfectly reliable statistics; the same proposition can also be disproved by just as reliable statistics.

H. F.—Your explanation and defense of W. J. Bryan as a barker for a real estate firm in Miami is interesting and original. As I understand you, Mr. Bryan's real purpose is to induce enough orthodox anti-evolution citizens into the wicked city of Miami to change its moral tone. It is a pity Abraham didn't think of that; he might have influenced enough decent people to settle in Sodom to get control of the city administration and at the same time have cleaned up a handsome profit on the advance in the price of real estate. I do not know what Mr. Bryan has in mind; neither do I really think it is any of my business. I was just sort of curious to know whether in his talks he dwells on the present wickedness of the city and asks his friends to come there so they can redeem it. Somehow I have the impression that if he does, his job with that real estate concern won't last long.

'A's Dog Was Stolen

A's dog was stolen, and he called the sheriff to help recover him. The thief was caught, but because he was poor and on the road with his family, the sheriff did not arrest him or collect any money. Therefore A is called on to pay mileage. Is it right for A to pay? It was my impression that county officers are paid by the county. If I ask the county attorney for information am I supposed to pay him? If so, why do we have these officers on the county payroll?
I. C.

If complaint was filed by A that some person had stolen his dog, and if his dog was listed for taxation—that is, was reported as personal property—then it became the duty of the sheriff to undertake to arrest the thief, and in that event his fees, including his mileage, should be paid by the county as in other criminal cases. A dog, however, is only considered as personal property under our statute when it has been listed and valued as personal property, and the tax on such valuation is paid if due. Otherwise dogs are not considered as personal property, and it would not be larceny if a person takes such a dog and goes away with it. If A was not entitled to protection for his dog under the law, but simply made an arrangement with the sheriff to go and recover his dog, which the sheriff did, that would be a private contract, for which service the sheriff could recover from A.

The county attorney advises the board of county commissioners and other county officers in the performance of their official duties. He also is required to prosecute criminal cases arising in his county. He is not required to give free advice to everyone who may apply to him for help with private matters.

A Disaster or a Conspiracy?

THE St. Paul railway debacle is unfortunate from every viewpoint. In a time of highest freight rates in the history of transportation; in a time when unprecedented prosperity rewards the efforts of efficiently managed and honestly conducted carriers, the crash of the St. Paul calls for an inquest instead of an explanation.

Charges that have not been heard since the days of the Harrimans and Goulds and Fiskes and Drews, when railroads were regularly wrecked and looted by the receivership route, are made with such vehemence and persistence that the public is aroused.

The St. Paul is one of the oldest lines in the Northwest. In half a century it has grown from a hundred-thousand-dollar system, with only 105 miles of track, to an eight-hundred-million-dollar property with 11,000 miles of track serving a highly productive region. Twenty years ago its shares sold for \$200. Today they drag the market at from \$5 to \$10.

Why this monumental disaster? Profuse explanations are made. Panama Canal competition hurt the St. Paul.

Whatever disastrous effect, if any, the Canal may have had on the railroads of the Mississippi basin would not have been felt by the St. Paul alone. Among the Mississippi Valley roads are some of the most prosperous in the country. It

will take a more credible reason than that to explain the St. Paul's crash.

Another is the agricultural depression in the Northwest. There is more color of probability here. But the same farm disaster which smote the Northwest also devastated the lower valley. And in both the rate tribute exacted from a basic industry, stricken to its knees and fighting for existence, was such that other roads serving agricultural interests rode the storm in safety.

These explanations may satisfy the insiders charged with responsibility for the St. Paul's crash, but will not convince the public nor the stockholders on the outside. Indignant stockholders declare the receivership was engineered by looters. There are charges of huge profit-making from the inside at the expense of the majority of stockholders. Tales are told of large sums expended for favors from state, county and city governments in promoting an extension to Puget Sound, and of gross and lavish mismanagement.

These charges demand the attention of the authorities whose duty it is to safeguard the public's transportation interests. Was a receivership actually justified? Or was a plot by insiders pulled off to despoil the little stockholders and provide a rich harvest for Wall Street?

The Federal Government, a creditor of the St. Paul to the amount of 55 millions, stood ready and willing to extend help if it were really needed.

This example of the major creditor of the St. Paul should have calmed any panic fears which might have possessed other creditors.

Altho creditors know that claims shrink and shrink in the wash of receivership salvage, these offers of Government aid were ignored.

Why were they ignored is one of many pertinent questions both stockholders and public have every right to press upon those in charge of the property.

Grave issues are involved—economic, political and industrial. The charge that the St. Paul was looted from the inside, that the disaster was precipitated from within, is a potent weapon in the hands of the advocates of Government ownership of railroads—a weapon that will be welcomed by radicals and political malcontents.

If this charge is untrue, the radical will be disarmed of this powerful weapon. An investigation conducted with a whitewash brush and pail cannot refute the charge. If the charge is true, punishment, swift, sure and adequate should fall upon those responsible for the rapine.

Here is another instance where the majesty of the law and the question of the law's power to vindicate itself are at issue.

Arthur Capper



Forestry Class from K. S. A. C. Measuring Red Cedar on Oakeson Ranch, Pottawatomie County. It is 30 Inches in Diameter, 44 Feet High and 400 Years Old



British Dirigible R-33, at Pulham Hangar, 29 Hours After it Broke Away in Storm and Drifted Out Over North Sea. Note the Smashed Nose



Senatore Guglielmo Marconi, 51, and Miss Elizabeth Narcissa Paynter, 18, at Right, Whose Betrothal is to be Announced Soon, According to London Press. Marconi Was Divorced Last Year at Fiume



Lot 1, in Feeding Tests at Fort Hays, Mentioned Last Week. The Animals Went Thru Winter Mostly on Cane Silage and Sudan Grass Hay

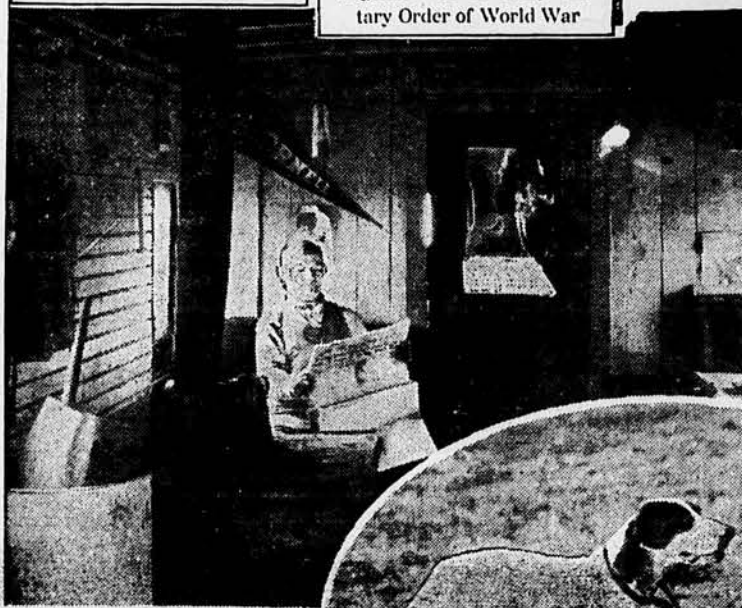


Miss Nell Sims, New York, at Right, on Old U. S. S. Illinois, Floating Armory of N. Y. Naval Militia, Where Military Pageant Was Given by Military Order of World War

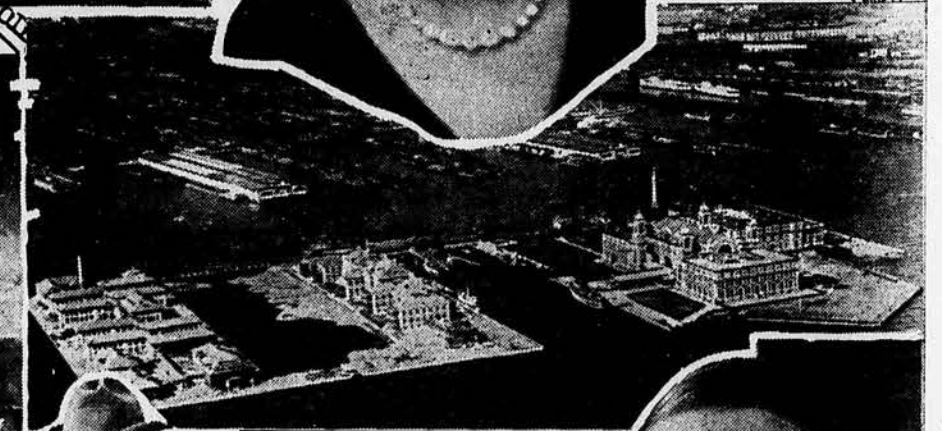
A View Over a Part of the Headquarters Buildings on the Fort Hays Experiment Station During the Recent Cattleman's Round-Up



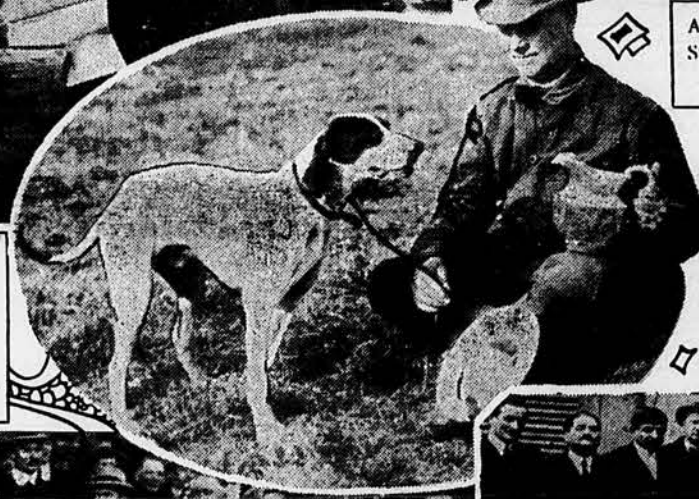
Mrs. Aida de Acosta Root, at Left, Called Modern Joan of Arc, Because of Her Crusades in Behalf of Children. She Originated Idea of Observing National Child Health Day



W. T. Knight, a Watchman, in His "Home"—Car No. 1909, Now in R. R. Yards, Port Covington, Md. In This Car President Lincoln Scrawled the Greatest Speech in History on Way to Battlefield of Gettysburg



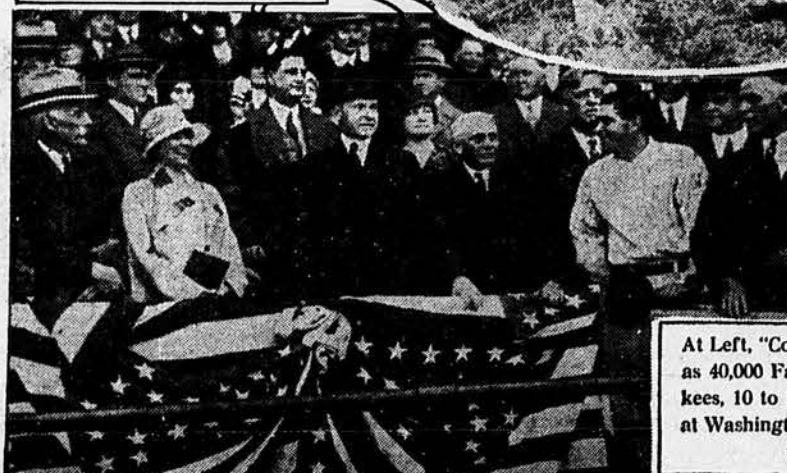
Airplane View of Ellis Island Immigrant Station, in New York Harbor, Which is Expected to be Abolished Soon



Frank Kidwell and His Pointer, "Eagle Ferris," at Left, Winner at Annual Spring Meet of Maryland Field Trial Association, Baltimore



Kent Cooper, at Right, Appointed to Succeed Frederick R. Martin as General Manager of the Associated Press. He Has Been with the A. P. for 15 Years



At Left, "Coolidge to Johnson to Victory," as 40,000 Fans Saw Senators Defeat Yankees, 10 to 1, in Opening Game of Season at Washington, D. C. The President Threw the Ball Accurately



Cabinet That Now is Ruling France, Which Was Organized by Paul Painleve, Sixth from Left. Joseph Cailaux, Minister of Finance, is Seventh, and President Deumergue Stands Alone in Front

The Lure of the Stranger Cow

By John R. Lenray

DOWN in the Gulf plain are thousands of yellowish, dun-colored cattle. In Florida particularly they are known as pine-woods cattle. They inhabit the peninsula of that state and the low lands lying along the gulf coast in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

They are small. Steers of the Florida pine woods are considered right hefty if they reach 300 to 500 pounds at 4, 5 and 6 years old. But time isn't any object to the pine woods cattle raiser. One bewhiskered Irishman who has grown wealthy dealing in such cattle in the region of Kissimmee couldn't remember any production costs save branding, dehorning and castrating, and somebody usually took that job at 50 cents a head. That has been several years ago, and the price has increased no doubt, possibly to 75 cents or a dollar, since then.

These cattle are shipped out of Florida by the trainload. The aforementioned bewhiskered gent dealt in them by the tens of thousands. They are marketed whenever somebody comes along to buy a trainload. Usually they go to Texas for grazing.

What happened to these cattle is a mystery. No doubt the steers eventually were marketed. The cows doubtless were turned on the range. Many of them probably found their way to ranges similar to the ones from which they came.

The origin of these pine woods cattle is shrouded in obscurity. They resemble Jerseys more than anything else. The first cross on females with a bull of Jersey tendencies would make a pretty fair looking Jersey.

Recently hundreds of so-called Jersey cows have been shipped into Kansas from Texas. The records of the livestock sanitary commissioner's office indicate that approximately 6,000 head of cattle were received into Kansas from Texas last year. Most of these were alleged to be dairy cows of Jersey extraction, and were shipped here and sold by individuals who apparently have made that their business. Practically all of the shipments came from stock yards in Texas, primarily from Fort Worth.

These cattle came into farming communities, were held for a few days to recover from their journey and then sold at auction. Cow hungry farmers flocked to these sales and bought. Most of the cattle were scrubs, probably rather close descendants of the pine woods variety of the Southern Coastal plain. Certain it is that if they were of very great value as dairy stock they would not have been shipped to the stock yards of Texas.

The local sales in Kansas have not been widely advertised. Some space in the local papers and a generous supply of hand bills, usually turned the trick. The cows are credited with being fair lookers, with at least enough Jersey characteristics so they could be designated as belonging to that breed.

It is reported that udders which were apparently of low capacity have been improved by skipping milkings. If that failed a milk fever pump was used.

The men who have brought these cattle to Kansas are adept auction salesmen. When the sale opens they mount to the platform and speak intimately of the cows as they are led in. They have been known to call those nameless cows by name, and quote their production by days and by years.

In one case the seller, in making his opening announcement, rose on the platform and waved a roll of paper over his head. "These cows are all purebreds," he began. "I have the registration papers in my hand, but my herdsman is sick in a Wichita hospital and he alone can identify the cattle. I have decided under the circumstances to sell these cows as grades. Thus you have the opportunity here today to buy purebreds at grade prices. All, upon identification, are subject to registration."

Must Hold Imported Cattle

DAIRY cattle shipped into Kansas by non-resident owners must be held for not less than 60 days from the date of the last test and then tested by an accredited veterinarian before they can be

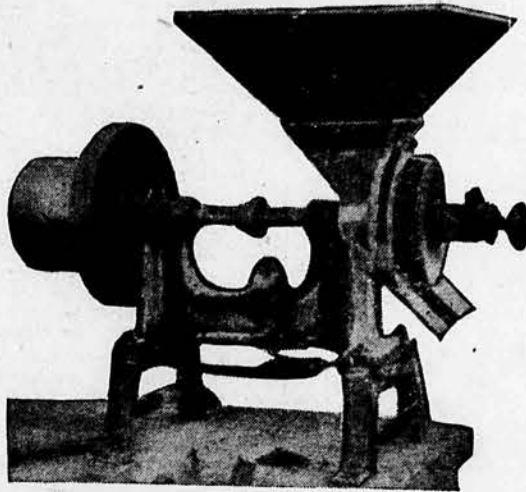
sold either privately or at auction. This order was issued, effective March 25, 1925, by J. H. Mercer, livestock sanitary commissioner, after dairy cattle shipped in under the former ruling had been discovered to be infected with tuberculosis.

The ruling was made necessary to protect citizens of the state from the purchase of diseased cattle from non-resident owners.

A Wheat Market at Home

WHHEAT ground in a small feed mill on the farm of Mark Costa, west of Richland in Shawnee county, brings \$2.40 a bushel. The grain is cleaned by a fanning mill, then ground coarse and delivered in 500-pound lots to a grocery store in Topeka which has made a specialty of the wheat as a breakfast food.

It retails at the store for 7 cents a pound. That makes a mighty cheap breakfast food, measured in terms of costs for other foods of similar nature.



It is healthful, too. Nutritionists contend that the outer coats of grains contain substances, primarily vitamins, which are necessary for proper growth and maintenance of the human body. The store in question formerly obtained the ground whole wheat from a local mill. It failed, and none of the other mills cared to supply the limited demand.

A relative of Costa knew that he had the mill, the wheat and a tractor with which to do the work. Arrangements were made with him to supply the store, which can dispose of about 500 pounds a week during the winter. The demand is not so good in summer.

Costa uses his feed grinder nearly every day, either for himself or his neighbors. It is of small size, such as the ordinary farmer would use in cracking corn for his chickens or horses. A light tractor drives it with plenty of power to spare. He contemplates buying a larger grinder and developing a trade among grocery stores in towns of the surrounding territory for his product. Cracked whole wheat makes an excellent breakfast cereal, and its flavor is unsurpassed by any similar manufactured food.

Credit at Fair Rates

KANSAS farmers to the number of 21,556 have availed themselves of loans totaling \$61,146,870 from federal land banks, joint stock land banks and federal intermediate credit banks since these agencies were established. During this period the federal land banks and joint stock banks had applications for loans totaling \$67,346,992 and of this \$60,613,870 was granted, the loans being safe-

guarded by 3,655,070 acres in the state having an appraised valuation of \$156,051,074.

The entire range of farm life is covered in the purposes for which the loans were secured. Sixty-six per cent of the loans were used for the payment of mortgages, 12 per cent for the purchase of land mortgaged, 12.5 for the payment of various debts, 2 per cent for building and improvements, 1 per cent for implements and equipment, and 2.5 per cent for the purchase of livestock.

Total loans closed by these three agencies in the United States since their establishment were \$1,675,150,963, distributed among the 1,112,033 borrowers. The extent to which the farm loan banks, the joint stock banks and the more recently organized intermediate credit banks are being used by farmers in this and other states is an indication that these new financing institutions are finding their places in the credit structure of the nation to the benefit of farmers.

25 Days Without Food

ALITTLE brown hen belonging to Mrs. Martha McRae of Blue Rapids suddenly disappeared, and for days she searched for her hen and finally gave it up as lost. One day G. W. Fairbanks, a neighbor, opened a door leading into an open space under his porch, and out walked the hen. He remembers having nailed up the opening the time the hen was lost, about 25 days before. All that time it had been imprisoned without food or water. Six eggs had been laid by the hen while under the porch. She was a little weak, but after she was given food and water was almost as spry as before.

Unemployment is Decreasing

UNEMPLOYMENT is decreasing in Eastern industrial centers. City business is going ahead in a sane, substantial way, and it seems likely that soon work will be available for all folks who want jobs. Steel mills are operating at 90 per cent capacity, which is a high rate. All of which should help keep the market for farm produce at satisfactory prices.

Will Start at \$1.25

WHHEAT is likely to start moving this year at \$1.25 a bushel, according to R. B. Waltermire, secretary of the Wichita Board of Trade. It started in 1924 at \$1. He says that about 4 per cent of last year's crop is left on Kansas farms.

Decline in Work Stock

UNLESS more horses and mule colts are raised in the next five years than were produced in 1924, the number of horses on farms five years from now will be only about 66 per cent of the present number, and of mules 74 per cent.

Small Crop in Argentine

ARGININE has produced 191,139,000 bushels of wheat this year, as compared to 247,036,000 bushels a year ago.

Huge Gain in Grain Exports

DURING the nine months ending in March the value of the exports of grain and grain products was 231 million dollars greater than for the same period a year ago.

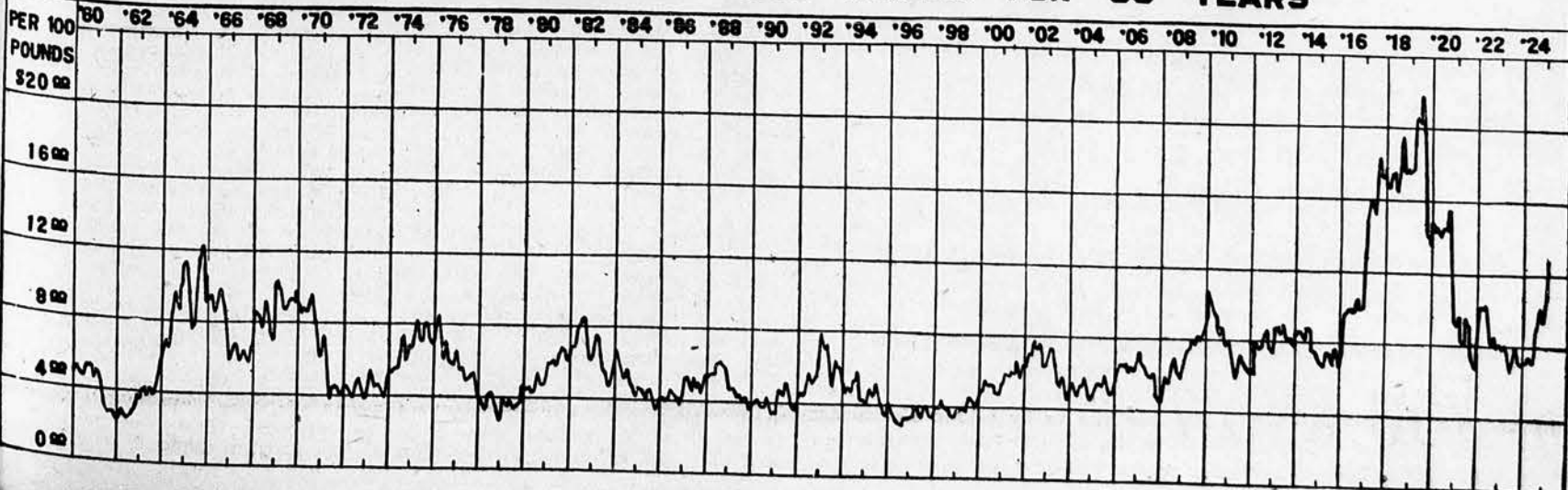
43 Years of Time

THERE is a Seth Thomas weight clock in the home of W. J. Foster of Lebanon which has been keeping good time for 43 years.

Thrift Training That Counts

ARKANSAS VALLEY school children, to the number of 2,654, have \$3,505 deposited in the school savings banks.

UPS AND DOWNS OF HOG PRICES FOR 66 YEARS



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The Corn is All Top Planted

And Jayhawker Fields Got But Two Kernels to the Hill This Year

BY HARLEY HATCH

AT THE time these notes were written the 90 acres which is to go in corn on this farm is ready for the planter or already planted. We are having a shower this morning which has stopped planting—for how long cannot be told until the sky clears. These spring showers have a way of growing into heavy rains here at this season. All our corn ground was plowed, and it is being double disked and harrowed before planting. We are top planting the entire acreage, and using the check rower on it all. We plant two kernels in a hill, and the hills are 3 feet 6 inches apart. We have found this is plenty for our upland, and if a good stand is secured it is enough for the creek bottom, too. We found this out four years ago when we planted a rich end of the field with three kernels to the hill, using but two kernels on the rest of the field. The bottom end which was planted with three kernels looked as tho it would make more corn than the rest of the field, but it failed to do so. It would have made more had we planted two kernels for it was much better land than the rest of the field.

'Rah For Coal Creek

We are planting three different varieties of corn on our 90 acres, but the most of it is Coal Creek. We planted 11 acres along the creek to a big white variety we have been raising for years; when there is plenty of summer rain it will outyield the smaller Coal Creek by 10 to 15 bushels an acre, but in the years when corn must go 30 to 45 days without rain the big white will make nothing much but a lot of fodder, while the Coal Creek will make from 15 to 20 bushels an acre. From a farmer in this county who has been raising Coal Creek for the last 40 years we procured 4 bushels of seed and in addition planted 4 bushels of our own raising which has become mixed with Silver Mine. The man from whom we got our seed had another variety which he said he liked even better than Coal Creek, and we took a bushel to try. It originally was brought down from Nebraska, but it has been raised here until it has become acclimated. It is a very fine looking corn, but when a variety is found which will stand more grief than Coal Creek it will have to "go some."

Big Chance For Combines?

Farmers from the main wheat belt of Kansas tell me that the type of harvesting machinery is fast changing. Here in Eastern Kansas we use the binder; it would not be safe to thresh from the standing grain. The header, even, has never been used here to any extent. The older header standby is fast going out of use in the wheat belt, and its place is being taken by the combine, which threshes the grain from the standing stalk. I am told that in the coming season the big threshing machines along the Kansas-Oklahoma border will be lucky if they get a 10-day run. In days gone by the average run was never less than 60 days. I like the idea of the combine leaving the straw on the field where it can be plowed under; here in Eastern Kansas a great drawback in wheat raising is often the immense growth of straw we have to handle to get an average yield of wheat. The only disadvantage I can see in using the combines would be a very wet harvest, and that is something the main wheat belt seldom has.

Harley Takes It Easy

For some time I will have to write these notes from the standpoint of a looker-on instead of being part of the working force. So when I say that "we" did such and such a thing you may know that others did it, but that I was keeping track of them. It comes hard to have to look on when my help is needed so badly, but the work is up-to-date and advanced farther than

in any spring for many a year. The early potatoes, planted about the middle of March, are up and are big enough to cultivate. The main patch, which is for winter use, was planted about April 1. This planting consisted of three varieties, Eureka from home-grown seed, and Northern grown Cobblers and Early Ohios. This lot is to be mulched with old prairie hay as soon as the plants show thru the ground. Inside of two weeks the home-grown Eureka were beginning to come up, and other work had to be stopped while mulching was hauled and that strip of the field covered. I do not know why homegrown seed comes up so much quicker than Northern grown, but it always does; when the Northern seed breaks thru the ground, however, it makes up for lost time and soon catches up with the rest.

Oil From the Pastures

I know that some of my letters and inquiries have failed to receive proper attention during the last 60 days; those who have failed to receive answers will, I know, excuse me for this time. Among the inquiries I have just found one from Randolph, and the question runs as follows: "You wrote about Vermont farmers making oil out of their cedar trees. Will you please tell me how much machinery is involved and the cost and whether experience is necessary in making the oil."—No machinery is needed; the requisites are a boiler, a tank to hold the cedar brush, which is chopped up finely, a worm and a constant stream of water. In fact, the apparatus needed is nothing but a large still, and from what I observed of the distilling I should think some experience was necessary in making the oil. It takes a mountain of cedar, too, more than one would find in Kansas. The oil makers cut the young trees in the pastures, and the farmers are glad to have it done, for if the timber growth is not kept down it is but three or four years until cedar, spruce and balsam growth will choke out the grass. So I do not think that making cedar oil in Kansas would prove successful.

At 67 Miles an Hour

Rock Island engineers are hoping another bridge burns out between Hutchinson and Bucklin, or washes out, or something.

They want another chance to detour via the Santa Fe main line from Hutchinson to Dodge City, to "show up" the Santa Fe engineers.

A few days ago a bridge west of Pratt burned, and Rock Island Limited trains used the Santa Fe tracks, detouring via Dodge City. Golden State Express No. 11, on the Rock Island, made the 120 miles from Hutchinson to Dodge City on the Santa Fe tracks in faster time than the schedule of the Santa Fe Limited.

The next day both Limited trains, Rock Island No. 11 and Santa Fe No. 7, used the same track again. Engineer Jack Clawson of the Santa Fe Limited swore when he pulled out of Hutchinson that no Rock Island train would ever beat his own running. The Rock Island Limited, pulled by Engineer Schrey, left Hutchinson 23 minutes ahead of the Santa Fe fast express, at 4:21 p. m. Santa Fe No. 7, Engineers Slawson and Thomas at the throttles of the double-header, pulled out at 4:40 p. m.

It was a race for Dodge City on a 120-mile steel race track. The Santa Fe Limited overtook the Rock Island Limited at Belpre and passed it and reached Dodge City at 6:42 p. m., the Rock Island train not arriving until 7:30.

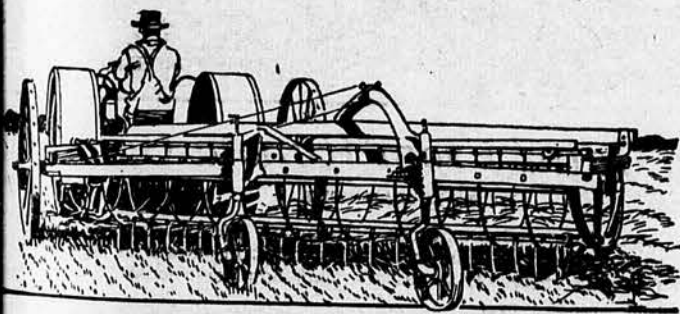
The Santa Fe Limited made the run in just 1 hour and 58 minutes, a little more than 67 miles an hour, up grade all the way.

"It wasn't fair," insist the Rock Island engineers. "We didn't know a race was on. We'll show them up if we get another chance."



\$495
 F. O. B. Detroit
 Fenders
 \$35 Extra

Make Hay the Fordson Way



All haying operations are speeded up with the Fordson.

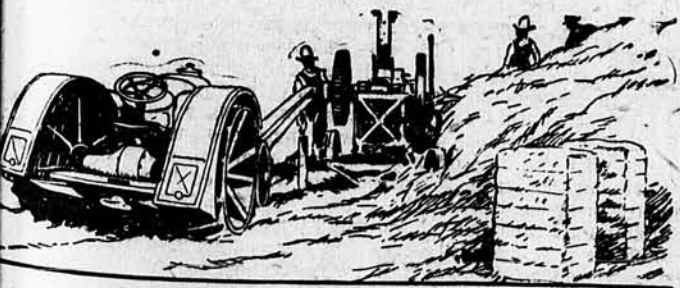
Haying days are busy days on the farm—A few hours' delay may result in a crop spoiled.

With the Fordson, you can mow your fields quickly. You can do your raking and loading in a fraction of the time formerly required. You can store your crop ahead of the showers.

Any Authorized Ford Dealer can show you the advantages of making hay the Fordson Way.

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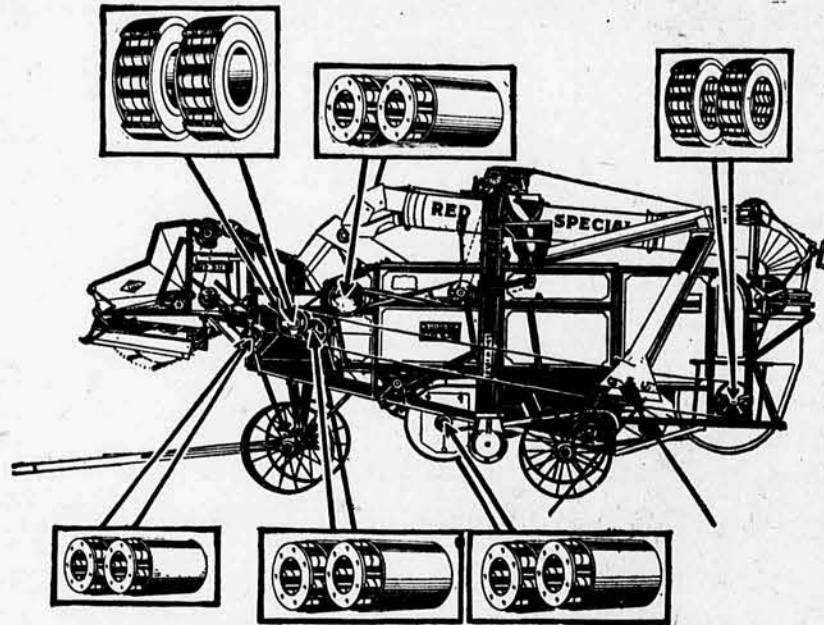
The Fordson supplies ample power for baling and all other belt work.

The Fordson is the greatest time saver in the hay field.



Because it SAVES All the GRAIN —

You can now own one—



**12 Hyatt Roller Bearings
Make It Light Running**

12 Hyatt Roller Bearings running on smooth, case-hardened steel shafts, reduce the power needed to thresh with all sizes.

No more babbitt to pour, hot boxes, or pulleys and shafts out of line, just a smooth, steady motion all day long, rolling on bearings that last for years.

A new manufacturing method that cuts the cost, places the always good Nichols & Shepard Separator within the reach of thousands of farmers.

A Fordson successfully pulls the little 22x36.

Send for the book that tells you more about it.

**NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY
THE RED RIVER SPECIAL LINE**

Threshers

The Book: "How a Good Thresher is Built" is free to farmers. It shows the New Nichols & Shepard Separator being built up, part by part, by progressive assembly, and what this means in threshing. Interesting as a story, but full of threshing facts. Sent free upon receipt of the coupon.



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Send me the book, "How a Good Thresher is Built."

Name

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My tractor is a size make.

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Can be sold or traded by using classified advertising in KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE which is read in over 60 per cent of the farm homes of Kansas.

What you don't need some other farmer does, and you may have just what the other fellow wants if he only knew where to get it. The cost is small and results big. Use the order blank in this issue and send in your copy.

Renfrew CREAM SEPARATOR

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It saves work by having all working parts enclosed in dust-proof, oil-proof, leak-proof housing—high crank, low supply tank, all gears enclosed, easy to operate. The Renfrew has proven best by test in every state.

Write for the interesting folder, "Dairying for Profit."

FAIRBANKS-MORSE & CO., Distributors, Kansas City, Mo.



MARCHING SANDS

By Harold Lamb

SHE had not admitted to herself until now that she loved the American. With the understanding of the fresh sacrifice he was prepared to make for her, she could no more deny the truth of her love than she could question the fact of her own life.

"Will you give me up as well?" she asked scornfully.

"Nay. You will have a place by the side of the Gur-Khan, because of your beauty which—so said the One-Who-Kills-Swiftly—is like to the sun. The Wusun will safeguard the Kha'Rakcha, even as he demanded."

Mary Hastings sighed softly. Then lifted her head stubbornly. She flushed rosily.

"The white man is precious in my sight," she said clearly. "His life is like to the warmth of the sun, and if he dies, my life would pass, even as water vanishes when it is poured upon the sands."

"Verily," pondered Timur, stroking his beard, "is he a brave man. But how then may Wu Fang Chien be appeased?"

Anger flashed into the girl's expressive face.

"So the Wusun are weak of soul," she accused. "Their heart is like the soul of a gully jackal. They would give up the warrior who came to be their friend, to buy their own comfort! Aie! Are you such men?"

Timur stared, confronted for perhaps the first time in his life with the scorn of a woman who thought as a man.

"Think you I will buy my comfort, on such terms?" she continued mercilessly. "Or remain in the shadow of those who are not men but jackals?"

Timur raised his hand. The decision of the leaders of the Wusun had been actuated by their jealous care of their people, not by selfish motives. But

the girl's swift words had sadly confused him.

"If you yield him up," said Mary Hastings, "I also will go. I will not part from him."

And she would not. If Gray was to face the Chinese, she would be at his side. How often do men judge correctly the true strength of a woman's devotion?

"We have planned otherwise," pointed out Timur. "For you—"

"I have spoken, you have heard." Bassalor Danek questioned the councillor as to what had been said. Then the chieftain rose.

"Say to the woman," he announced, "that I, the leader of the Wusun, have decided. What my wisdom decides, she cannot alter by hot words. Wao is she, but a fair woman? I am master of the talisman of the Wusun."

"We Will Safeguard Him"

He pointed to the altar. Mary, intent on his face, followed his gesture swiftly. She gave a little cry at seeing for the first time the cross. She caught Timur's arm.

"What is that?" she begged. "What—does it mean?"

Timur explained the symbol. "It is the sign of the Gur-Khan alone," he concluded. "None but those of a chieftain's rank bear it." He touched the smaller cross lying upon the broad shoulders of Bassalor Khan.

Radiantly the girl's face brightened. She smiled, drawing nearer to the two old men. No need for a woman's wit to reason logically!

She drew back the throat of her jacket, revealing the tiny gold cross which had been her sole belonging left by the avaricious Buddhists. If Wu Fang Chien had known of the token, he would have torn it from her.

(Continued on Page 12)

Who Gains From Kanota Oats?

BY F. D. FARRELL

OATS is one of the important crops of Kansas. We harvest about 1 1/2 million acres a year of this crop. Most of it is grown in the Eastern half of the state. The variety that has been most commonly produced is Red Texas.

About 10 years ago the Kansas State Agricultural College secured several lots of oats seed from Georgia. It was a mixture of several types, altho it was being sold as one variety. It was taken in hand by the agronomy department for scientific study and testing. A young man named S. C. Salmon, a graduate of the South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, was placed in immediate charge of the work. After spending his boyhood on a South Dakota farm, he had completed a college course in which he began to develop unusual ability to observe the behavior of plants. After leaving college, he was employed for a time by the United States Department of Agriculture. Later he became a member of the faculty of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Year by year he continued to develop his skill as a student of crop plants.

He separated the different types of oats which came in the original shipment and made careful scientific study of the behavior and performance of the plants of each type. He soon discovered one type that seemed to excel the others, slightly as to earliness and some other characters, and notably as to yield. After several years of careful testing at Manhattan, he found that this one type was consistently superior to the others. The seed of the superior type was increased sufficiently to enable the college, with the help of progressive farmers, to make field trials in several parts of the state, to compare it with Red Texas and some other commonly used varieties. The results of these trials showed that the type Salmon had regarded as unusual was better than any of the varieties which were commonly grown. The superiority of the selection made by Salmon was so marked that it was raised to the dignity of a distinct variety, and named "Kanota."

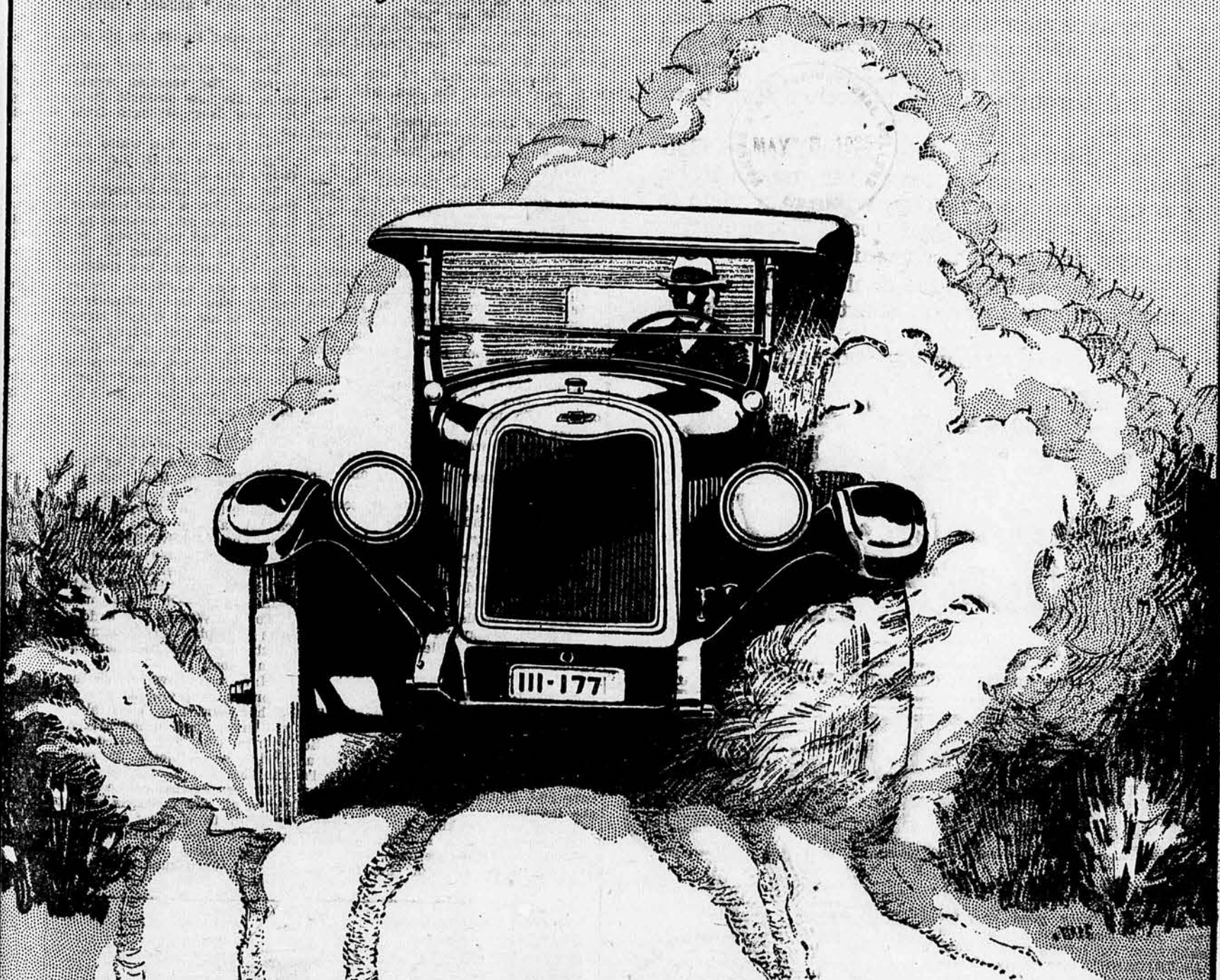
Kanota has been compared with other varieties of oats in every part of the state. With very few exceptions it has out-yielded all the others. And besides, it weighs several pounds more to the measured bushel than the older varieties do. On the average it produces about 7 to 10 bushels an acre more than the varieties which have been commonly grown. In some instances the increase in yield has been two or three times this average.

In 1924 Kanota was grown on about 300,000 acres of Kansas land. It is probable that it was planted on 750,000 acres this year. It has become popular not only thruout the principal oats growing sections of Kansas, but also in certain parts of Oklahoma and other states adjacent to Kansas, and even in certain districts of California. The use of this variety of oats by the farmers of Kansas probably will bring in more money every year than has been spent altogether by the department of agronomy of the agricultural college since that department was organized.

Meantime Salmon, a South Dakota farm boy who went to college and learned to study plant behavior with precision and keen intelligence, is working for a moderate salary on other crop problems important to Kansas farmers. No one can doubt which has benefited more from his work, Salmon or the general public.



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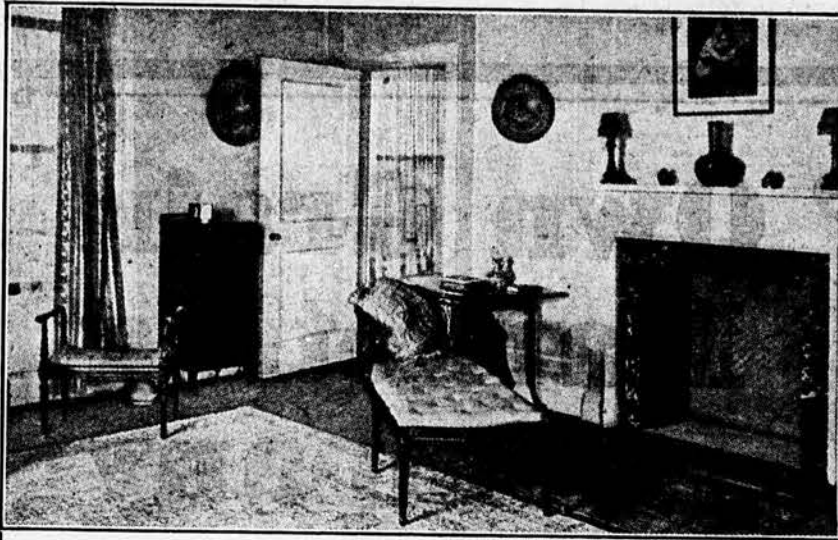
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THERE'S an atmosphere of simple elegance about this room. The gray linoleum, used as a floor covering, makes a neat and harmonious border for the figured rug in the center of the floor. Many of our older houses could be made more attractive by painting the woodwork and covering the floors with linoleum as has been done in this home with such pleasing results.

The Season Favors Her Who Would Reduce

By Helen Lake

IT'S not so bad to be overweight in the winter time when many clothes mean comfort but in the summer one longs to discard heavy brassieres and girdles in favor of as few articles of clothing as decency permits. Stern Decency! Her rule is "First discard the pounds before discarding the garments which keep your plump figure trim."

So we set about removing pounds. Spring and summer are particularly well suited to dieting because heat usually discourages the appetite and it is less difficult to eat smaller amounts thus gradually lessening the capacity of the stomach. The body requires certain foods but it is a universal failing to supply those foods in too generous quantities. Another thing in favor of springtime dieting is that the foods we should eat are seasonal. We have all the greens and vegetables to say nothing of fresh fruits and berries, at our command. Those foods combined with coarse cereals, dark breads and eggs satisfy the appetite without the assistance of pastries, meats, sweets, cream, milk, cakes, white bread and potatoes.

One Drawer Holds Newspapers

A DRAWER of paper in the kitchen helps make the housework easier. Greasy utensils may be cleaned more quickly if they are first wiped out with paper. When the vegetables are being prepared for dinner, the work table may be cleaned more easily after the process if the table has been protected by a clean paper. When the task is completed, the garbage may be rolled up in the paper and placed in the can. Paper plates may be used to put cake or when it is to be iced, saving dish-washing.

It's Time to "Put Down" Eggs

SINCE eggs are not only low in price and plentiful at this time of the year, but also better in quality, the housewife may begin storing them now for next winter's use. Waterglass or lime water may be used for storing successfully. For every 10 dozen eggs, a 3-gallon stone jar and 6 quarts of preserving liquid will be needed.

If waterglass is used, measure 9 quarts of water which has been boiled. Add 1 quart of waterglass (which may be purchased at any drug store). Lower the strictly fresh eggs into the mixture with care and store in a cool place. See that the eggs are covered with 2 or 3 inches of liquid so that all air is excluded.

Lime water also may be used quite successfully for storing eggs. It may be made in the following manner: Slake 2 pounds of quicklime in a small amount of hot water. Mix with 2 gallons of water and add 1 pound salt. Stir the mixture thoroughly, allow to settle, pour off the liquid and use it for preserving the eggs. Such a solution is sufficient to preserve 12 dozen eggs.

A Sunshine Radiator

By Doris W. McCray

YESTERDAY I saw a very interesting woman in a doctor's office. She had the habit of smiling most of the time, a genial, spontaneous smile which is seldom seen in these days of hurry and flurry. Not knowing her name, I think of her as

the sunshine radiator, for in every smile was cheerfulness radiated.

What do you suppose was the cause of her smiling? Always interested in analyzing things, I figured it out something like this: She was well, not merely dragging along without being sick, but exuberantly, buoyantly well. She had had a good night's sleep the night before. She did not have any unusual worry. She had eaten a good breakfast, had had a refreshing bath and wore clean clothes. She had been trained to be courteous long enough ago that it was second nature. She was capable of handling the job she was holding.

Most of us can do this much for our children—see that they are well, get enough sleep, eat good, wholesome food, use plenty of soap and water, receive the proper training before they are old enough to resent correction, and have happy employment. Then with all these conditions right, it is not difficult to give them a cheerful philosophy of life—a heritage to which every child is entitled. Children are great imitators. If we bear a cheerful countenance despite conditions tending to have the reverse influence, we will set an example they will want to follow. But more than likely, they will unconsciously adopt our attitude toward life.

Concerning That Which We Eat

OLD fashioned head cheese is a good luncheon or supper dish with baked potatoes and a cabbage salad. Thin slices used as a sandwich filling are delicious, too.

It will be easier to persuade your meat to serve you to the last scrap if you have a good chopper with which to do it.

If you want to get the sandwiches ready early for the party, they will stay fresh for hours in a covered earthen dish, set in a pan of cold water.

Butter cakes bake best in moderate ovens, 350 to 400 degrees Fahrenheit.

Neighborly Exchanges

WITH neither money for equipment nor service nor room to use either efficiently, the laundry was a problem, for I am the mother of two babies 15 months apart. A friend and neighbor came to my aid by offering to do my washing in her electric machine in exchange for sewing which she could not do for herself because of eye trouble.

The plan has worked splendidly. I take her the washing and get the sewing I am to do. She returns it and has her fitting or if finished, takes

SMALL service is true service while it lasts;
Of friends, however humble, scorn not one;
The daisy by the shadow that it casts,
Protects the lingering dewdrop from the sun.
—Wordsworth.

her sewing home. Neither of us notices the cost of the service as we would if paying out money for it, and we enjoy the neighborly chats we have while exchanging.

Mrs. Ada Pearson,
Morrill Co., Nebraska.

Sparing on Effort

AT THIS time of the year, the best method of cleaning windows is to use clear water and vinegar or a little kerosene. Wring a soft, lintless cloth out dry and proceed to rub it over the windows. Very good results may be obtained with a chamois, but more effort must be used.

Two Ways With Left-Overs

WHEN I have a small quantity of leftover beef I utilize it in this way: Remove bones and put the meat thru the food chopper. Add an equal amount each of apple sauce and seedless raisins, a little cinnamon, vinegar to moisten and sugar to taste. Mix well, let come to a boil and it is ready for pies. We like this almost as well as mincemeat.

Left-over salmon is used in soup. Heat a quart of sweet milk until scalding hot; salt and pepper to taste, add a generous lump of butter and the salmon. Let cook 3 minutes longer. Serve with crackers.

Mrs. G. L. Bethel,
Gentry Co., Missouri.

How One Woman Gets the Elusive Dollar

By Mrs. R. G. Armstrong

THE practical country woman sees and takes advantage of unique opportunities to grab the elusive dollar. An acquaintance has two sons who developed an exasperating habit of stealing away from the appointed task and go "coursing" the busy bee that lives on the clover and flowers, makes hollow trees its abiding place and produces hundreds of pounds of honey. The lads were too old to interview in the woodshed in the orthodox manner and moral persuasion was unavailing, so she conceived the idea of turning the dereliction into profit. I paid tribute to her intelligence and adaptability when I gazed on long rows of pint jars filled with honey which she'd sold in town and would deliver as required.

Wild honey is not attractive in appearance as sometimes bits of wood get into it and the comb breaks in gathering, but my friend solved the difficulty by extracting the comb with the aid of a potato ricer, heated the honey and strained it into jars, sealing while hot.

She has regular customers for cottage cheese. Here again she uses the potato ricer. When the curd is separated, one quick downward motion and the cheese is ready. She seasons it well with pepper, salt and rich, sweet cream and delivers it in pint fruit jars which she asks to be returned. Lots of work and small profit but the net counts up.

Suggesting a Health Schedule

IT IS no longer considered harmful to drink water with meals as long as the water is not used to wash down the food. In fact, authorities now believe that water taken at meal time tends to stimulate the digestive juices. "Eat a glass of water" is a slogan which now is advocated for the hour before the noon meal. Water taken before the meal tends to stimulate the digestive juices.

The daily schedule for drinking the six glasses of water necessary for health may be as follows: a glass before breakfast, a glass at 10 or 11 o'clock, a glass at noon, a glass at 3 o'clock, a glass at 6 o'clock, and a glass before going to bed.

Chocolate Raisin Pie

EVAPORATED milk used in a chocolate raisin pie makes a delicious dessert. This is the recipe:

1 cup evaporated milk	1/2 teaspoon salt
1 cup water	1/2 cup sugar
3 tablespoons corn-starch	3 egg yolks
4 tablespoons cocoa or grated chocolate	1 cup raisins
	1 teaspoon vanilla
	1 baked pastry shell

Dilute the milk with the water; add the salt and bring to the boiling point. Add the cocoa or melted chocolate mixed with a little warm milk, then the cornstarch dissolved in cold milk. Cook for 10 minutes in a double boiler, stirring continuously. Beat the egg yolks well, add sugar, and stir into the hot mixture. Let stand a few minutes without boiling. Remove from the fire, and add the raisins and vanilla. Pour the custard into a baked pie shell and cover with a meringue made with the well-beaten whites of eggs and 4 tablespoons of sugar. Set in a medium oven and bake until light brown.

The White Carnation

Here's to the white carnation,
Sturdy and spicy and sweet,
Wafting a breath of perfume
On the stony way of the street;
Bringing a thought of gladness
Wherever the breezes blow;
Here's to the white carnation,
Pure as the virgin snow.

This is the flower for mother,
Wear it on Mother's Day;
Flower for rain and sunshine,
Winsome, gallant and gay;
Wear it in mother's honor
Pinned to the coat's lapel;
Wear it in belt and corsage,
For her who has loved you well.

The mother in lowly cabin,
The mother in palace hall,
Is ever the best and dearest,
The one we love best of all.
In travail and pain she bore us,
In laughter and love she nursed,
And who that would shame the mother
Is of all mankind accursed.

Tired and wan too often,
Weary and weak at times,
But always full of the courage
That thrills when the future chimes;
Mother with hands toll-hardened,
Mother in pearls and lace,
The light of heavenly beauty
Shines in your tender face.

So here's to the white carnation,
Wear it on Mother's Day;
Flower that blooms for mother,
Winsome, gallant and gay,
Flower of a perfect sweetness,
Flower for hut and hall,
Here's to the white carnation
And to mother—our best of all.
—Margaret E. Sangster.

Our Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

A MAGAZINE story once told how a mother, in desperate straits to provide her daughter with a dress, took down the dotted mull window curtains. These were dyed with crepe paper, pressed and made into the much needed dress. It would take less stretch of the imagination to think of using many of our serviceable curtains for dresses. Recently, we saw some very pretty curtains in a kitchen window. They were made of small checked blue and white gingham. A noticeable feature of the curtains was the strap that held them back from the window. This was made of the checked gingham and fastened with a button and buttonhole.

Caring For Sick Hens

A neighbor has been feeling quite blue over the loss of many of her hens. She had a profitable flock of Barred Rocks. Their bright red combs gave indication of good health but they began to die without much notice. One day they would eat ravenously, the next day would go away by themselves, the third day found them dead.

Examination by a veterinarian showed they were suffering from intestinal round worms. He advised feeding them lye-soaked grain and that only for feed for two days. A teaspoonful of lye was used for each quart of grain. Enough water was added to keep the grain covered while it was cooked. The third day, a mash was substituted for the grain. This was moistened with water in which Epsom salts had been dissolved at the rate of 1 pound for each 100 hens. In using dirt floored hen houses and confining hens during bad weather, one often finds the floor has become contaminated. Grain thrown on the floor is a means of causing trouble.

Professor Taylor of the Kansas State Agricultural College told of two women who lost their early hatched chicks. Investigation showed they were using runs and yards that had been used for years. They were advised to move the coops onto the lawn. One would not spoil her lawn. She left the coops

where they were and raised no chicks. The other moved the coops and raised her chicks.

The Boys' Room

A college extension specialist has made many demonstrations of kitchen improvement. This year the living room is receiving attention. The girl's rooms have been painted and trimmed up after "Own Your Own Room" campaign. The boy's room ought to be the next to receive attention. Many boys would acquire better habits if they had better rooms. Racks for fishing rods and guns, writing tables or desks, book shelves and an easy chair or two are needed. One wise mother had a strong wooden rod put up in the closet doorway. This had a curtain on rings that could be moved easily. The rod was put up substantially so the boys could use it for a chinning pole. Several boys in the country have radios in their rooms.

How to Make Drawn Rugs

I HAVE read a great deal about drawn rugs," writes Mrs. O. R. Smith, "but I never have seen directions for making them. Won't you give us such a story?"

The directions for making drawn rugs are rather lengthy and we haven't the space here to print them. But we have a number of copies of the directions which we will be glad to send to Mrs. Smith, if she will send her address, on a stamped envelope, or to any other reader who would like to have this help.

Sermons in Sentences

SIDNEY LANIER once said that one of the most useful wants in modern life was the want of silence. Those who are tempted to talk about their neighbors would do well to remember this saying.

There are good chances and bad chances and nobody's luck is pulled only by one string.—George Eliot.

Forecast of Summer's Mode



2427—Attractive One-Piece Dress. The lower part of the dress exploits a circular flare. Sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.
 2337—Child's Rompers. Here's a splendid little garment that will be found comfortable and practical. Sizes 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.
 2277—Attractive Apron. This apron style is simply cut, and it fits well, too. Sizes small, medium and large.
 2315—This slip can be made with built-up shoulders and a V-neck at front or with a straight upper edge. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
 2082—Becoming One-Piece Dress. A

glance at the accompanying diagram will tell you how simple this style is to make. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
 2287—Simple and Attractive Style. The latest imports reveal a slight tendency toward the fitted bodice. Sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.
 2335—Cunning Dress with Bloomers. Just a simple little hang-from-the-shoulder dress is this for small tots of 2, 4 and 6 years.
 These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size and number of patterns.

COOK'S

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This is the Cook GUARANTEE on E & D House Paint:

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What could be fairer than this complete GUARANTEE? You can't go wrong, and you have everything to gain. There is no chance for you to make a costly mistake. COOK'S unqualified GUARANTEE stands squarely behind every can of E & D House Paint.

Cost—a vital consideration, but one that is quite often misunderstood. If you are looking for an economical paint job—economical by the gallon—economical, measured by years of wear—then choose Cook's E & D House Paint—the paint with the GUARANTEE.

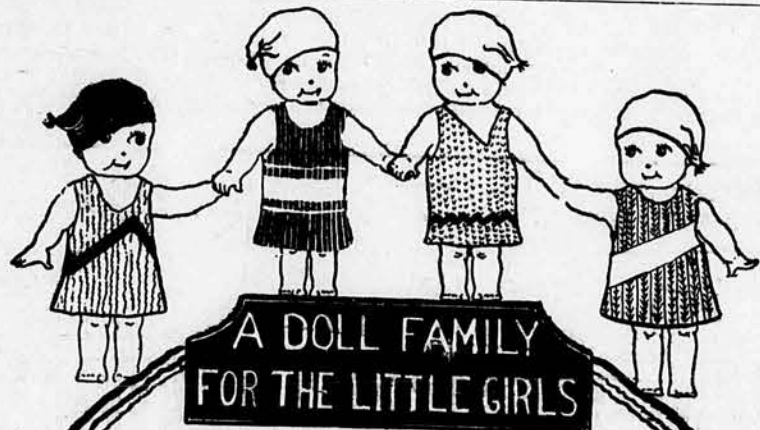
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After you read your Mail & Breeze, hand it to a neighbor who is not a subscriber. He, as well as you, can profit by the experience of others engaged in similar work.



A DOLL FAMILY FOR THE LITTLE GIRLS

Girls—look—look. A whole family of dolls—six all in a row. Aren't they cute, wearing little sweaters with caps to match? Each one dressed in a different color. They are 2 1/2 inches tall with movable arms. You can have lots of fun this summer making dresses, coats and caps for this tiny doll family. We will send this collection of six dolls to all who send in \$1.00 in subscriptions to Capper's Farmer. You may send four one-year subscriptions at 25c each, or two two-year subscriptions at 50c each or one four-year subscription at \$1.00—just \$1.00 in subscriptions.

Can You Finish This Limerick—\$10.00 for Best Last Line

Six little dollies,
Standing in a row,
We are all dressed up

Can you complete the limerick above by originating the last line to rhyme with the second line above? For the best last line received, we will give a cash prize of \$10.00. It isn't going to cost you a single cent to get in on this \$10.00 offer. Just make up a last line for the limerick and send it along with \$1.00 in subscriptions to Capper's Farmer when ordering the collection of Dolls. Win \$10.00 in cash besides getting this family of six beautiful dolls. Be sure and use the coupon below when sending in the subscriptions and limerick.

Doll Man, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Doll Man, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.
 On a separate sheet of paper attached to this coupon, you will find the names of my subscribers, \$1.00 and my last line to your limerick.
 Name.....
 Town.....
 State.....
 R. F. D.....



For the Little Folks in Puzzletown



- Across.
- 1—A covering for the head.
 - 2—An exclamation.
 - 3—A rodent.
 - 4—Child's dress protector.
 - 5—Near to.
 - 6—First letter of alphabet.
 - 7—Pair of letters meaning take notice.
 - 8—Arrest.
 - 9—North (abbr).
 - 10—Opposite of wrong (abbr).
- Down.
- 1—Toy this represents.
 - 2—A sport of horses.
 - 3—To have taken food.
 - 4—To tell.
 - 5—Near to.

When you have solved this crossword puzzle, send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Mildred Has Ten Cats

I am 14 years old and in the eighth grade. I have two brothers. I have one dog and 10 cats. The dog's name is Frisky. My teachers' names are Miss Fee and Mr. Slade. Stafford, Kan. Mildred Fretbar.

Didn't Say Hurry There

"Why were you so long on that errand? Didn't I say 'hurry back?'"
"Yes, but you didn't say 'hurry there!'"

Patty and Fritz Are Pets

I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I go 1 1/4 miles to school. There are only six pupils in our school. I like to read the children's page in the Kansas Farmer. I have three sisters

and one brother. My sisters' names are Inez, Elva and Esther, and my brother's name is Harold. For pets my sister and I have a cat named Patty and a dog named Fritz. I wish some girls and boys would write to me.
Elizabeth B. Bennett.
Eskridge, Kan.

Didn't Like Banana Seeds

My little brother Willie thinks he cannot swallow pills, but as he is fond of bananas mother decided to put the pills in a ripe banana and give it to him to eat so he would get the pills without being the wiser.
"Did you eat your nice banana, son," she asked a few moments later.
"Yes, ma'am," he replied, "all but the seeds."

A Test for Your Guesser

What musical instrument should we never believe? A lyre.
Why is a shoeblack like an editor? Because he polishes the understanding of his patrons.
What animal would you like to be on a cold day? A little 'otter.
Why does an onion resemble a ringing bell? Because peel follows peel.
What is the most warlike nation?

Vaccination, because it is always in arms.

What is that which by losing an eye has nothing left but a nose? A noise.
Why is a nail fast in the wall like an old man? Because it is in firm.

When were salt provisions first introduced in the navy? When Noah took Ham into the Ark.

When is a schoolboy like a postage stamp? When he is licked and put in a corner to make him stick to his letters.

Mabel Was a Prize Baby

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I have one brother and one sister. For pets I have three cats, a dog and a pet chicken. I live 1/2 mile from school. We live 5 miles from town. I enjoy reading the children's page. I was one of Arthur Capper's prize babies in a 1915 contest, winning third prize out of 1,800 babies.

When are eggs the highest? When they are shipped by air mail.
Powhattan, Kan. Mabel Legg.

Rides Bicycle to School

I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I like to go to school. I go to town school. My teacher's name is

Miss Preston. We live 1 1/2 miles from town. I ride a bicycle to school. I have one brother. He goes to high school. For pets I have some chickens, a Collie pup and a calf.
DeSoto, Kan. Dorothy Watson.



This is David Matter of Jewell, Kan., feeding his pet pig.

Goes to Lakeside School

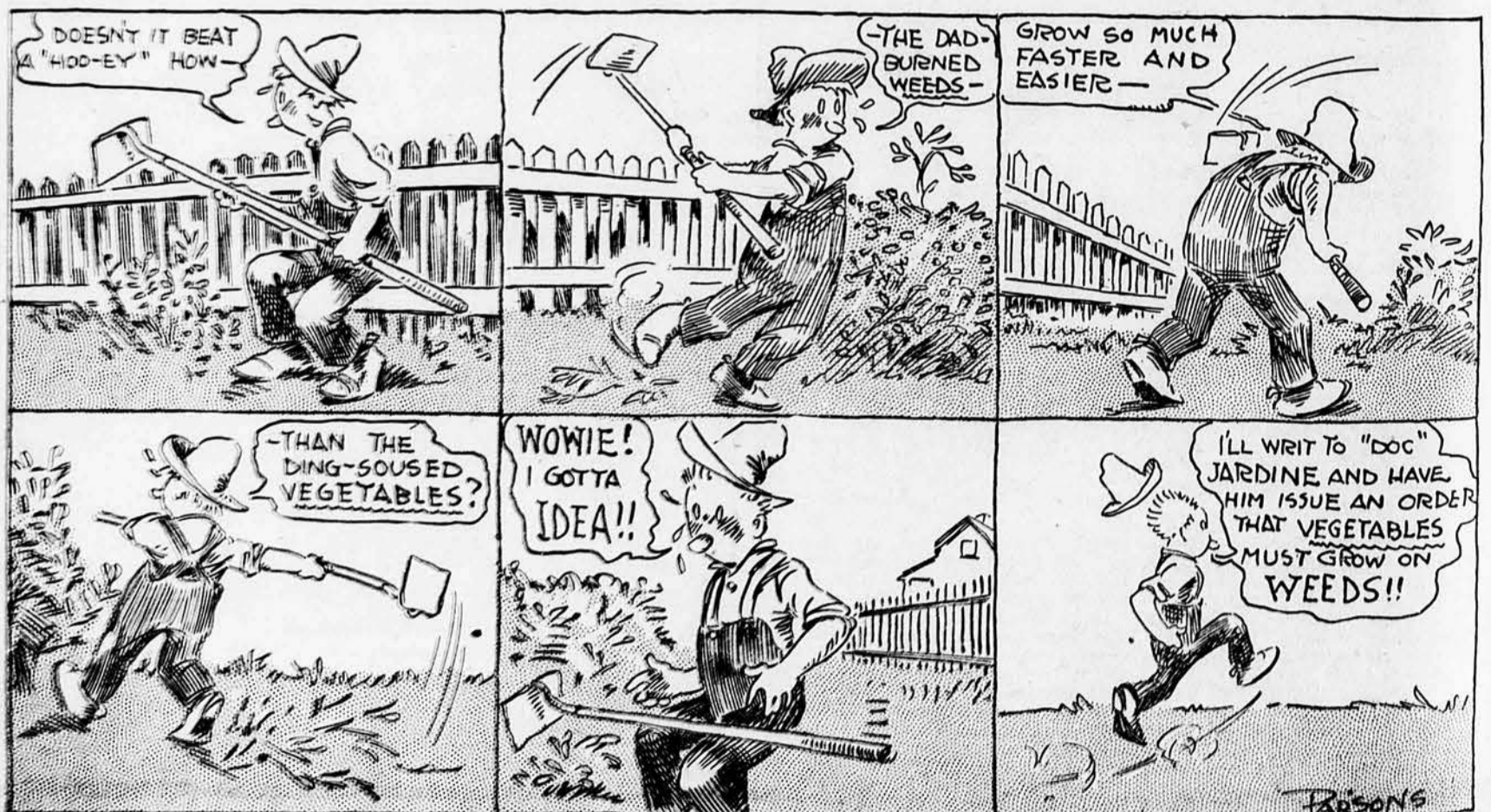
I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to Lakeside school. I live one block from school. My teacher's name is Miss Sandford. There are 21 in my room.
Pittsburg, Kan. Dorothea Brown.

Cats and Boys

"All cats are economical,"
Said little Hansel Zenn;
"They do not wash before they eat,
Then afterward again."
"If boys could wash just afterward,
The way a cat will do,
'Twould save a lot of water
And soap, and towels, too."
"Few boys are economical,"
His father then replied.
"To see my son show signs of thrift
Does fill my heart with pride;
"But with so much water by us
In this canal and that,
I do not think you'll be obliged
To save as does the cat."
—Ina E. Lindsay.



"You should have two words if you get the letter from the end of each ribbon and put it in the square," said Mr. Little Tippi. Also, you know the name of the one who the Mr. Tippi calls a "Weather Prophet." Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. There will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 correct answers.



The Hoovers—Buddy Has Faith in Bill Jardine

Is Health Taught Right?

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Topeka, the well-known capital of Kansas, has been having some little excitement about school buildings. At the city election the main issue was to elect to the school board men who would be for better buildings. I am now hoping that the same men will stand for better education, too.

I suppose the reason I feel mean about this matter is really because my boy's teacher gave him a "pink ticket" to bring home. In Topeka a pink ticket means that the boy isn't making the grade in some subject. This time it was physiology and hygiene.

"Why can't you do good work in physiology and hygiene, son?" I asked. "Seems to me you should know something about it after all I've tried to teach you. Bring home your next paper."

So he brought the paper, and after I had refreshed my own mind a little I prepared to answer the questions. They were seeking to know what is the longest bone in the body; what the smallest; what muscle does the hardest work; how much does all the blood of the body weigh. I could make good guesses at these questions because I've made rather a special study of such things. But I didn't think much of it for a paper designed to point out to a 13-year old boy the facts of health that he really ought to know. So I asked that he bring home the next paper.

It was worse yet. He was to name and describe the outer coat of the eye, the middle coat of the eye and the inner coat of the eye. He was also to name and describe many other things that he will undoubtedly forget in two weeks. I venture to say that if the test were given without notice to 100 Kansas doctors not 50 of them would make a passing grade.

Is this teaching health? I have grave doubts. Yet I don't blame the teacher. She is doing as others do. I am now trying to approach those at the fountain-head to tell them that Kansas farm people would like some real teaching of health in our public schools.

Would the Iodine Help?

The doctor says I have an exophthalmic goiter. Will the iodine treatment help any for an exophthalmic goiter? It seems to affect the heart and eyes. Do you think it is best to operate for a goiter? N. E. S.

Iodine treatment is more likely to be harmful than helpful in exophthalmic goiter. If recognized early such goiters may be treated successfully by the "rest cure," but surgical operation usually is necessary in advanced cases. An operation often will produce wonderful results in improving the patient's health.

Poor Arches the Cause?

My trouble is with my feet. Am quite heavy, over 200 pounds, in my thirties and a laboring man. I suffer all the tortures a man can well endure. Can see nothing the matter, but if I were on coals of fire my feet would not burn worse. O. L. T.

This condition is due to defective arches. In such a severe case as you describe it will pay you to consult an orthopedic surgeon. I can give you the address of one if you wish. Send stamped envelope.

Causes a Lower Pressure

Does high blood pressure ever follow extreme hemorrhages? When one has nearly bled to death? H. L. P.

High blood pressure may be the cause of the hemorrhages and may persist after they have occurred. It is not the cause, however; in fact the tendency of hemorrhages is to lower blood pressure.

Plague Spreads With Soviet

The Moscow commissariat of health reports an increase in contagious and infectious diseases, particularly in typhoid and typhus and smallpox and in children's diseases, scarlet fever, diphtheria and measles. It is admitted that bad sanitary conditions in the schools are responsible in part for the toll taken of children, and bad sanitation in homes and public places completes the responsibility.

Under the soviet government the border of Asia has been extended in Western Europe, and it is now recognized as having reached Poland. The Asiatic has stopped the influence of

Western Europe in Russia, and the Asiatic is dominant.

The soviet government is incompetent and indifferent in everything in which government means community protection. The Asiatic is an incubator and spreader of contagious diseases, owing to his individual and community habits.

The new border of Asia in Europe may mean a new contact with plague.

Indian Wheat Crop Short

The Indian Punjab wheat crop is forecast at 108 million bushels, against 150 million bushels produced last year, a reduction of 42 million bushels, or nearly 30 per cent. No definite forecast has been received for the wheat crop of the United Provinces which are next to the Punjab in importance, but a recent condition report indicated a crop about 70 per cent of normal. India will have no exportable surplus of wheat for the coming year.

The effect of the decrease in the Indian crop, however, may be partially offset by the favorable conditions in Europe and North Africa. In Europe

conditions outside of Russia are generally favorable. In the Lower Danube the crop is showing steady improvement. A recent report from Hungary states that wheat is making rapid progress. The April 1 condition reports of Germany, Austria and Poland are above average. Conditions in Czechoslovakia on the same date were good.

Crops in North Africa have developed rapidly since the moisture supply has become adequate. Conditions in Egypt and Tunis are reported as 100 per cent of normal. In Morocco average yields are expected. Conditions in Algeria are satisfactory, except in a few districts where the effects of the drouth remain.

The Austrians are said to want their country united with Germany. If the Germans can't do anything else about it they ought at least to thank the Austrians for the compliment.

M. Caillaux says that he is in favor of higher taxes, which leads us to believe that he isn't going to be exactly popular as a cabinet officer.

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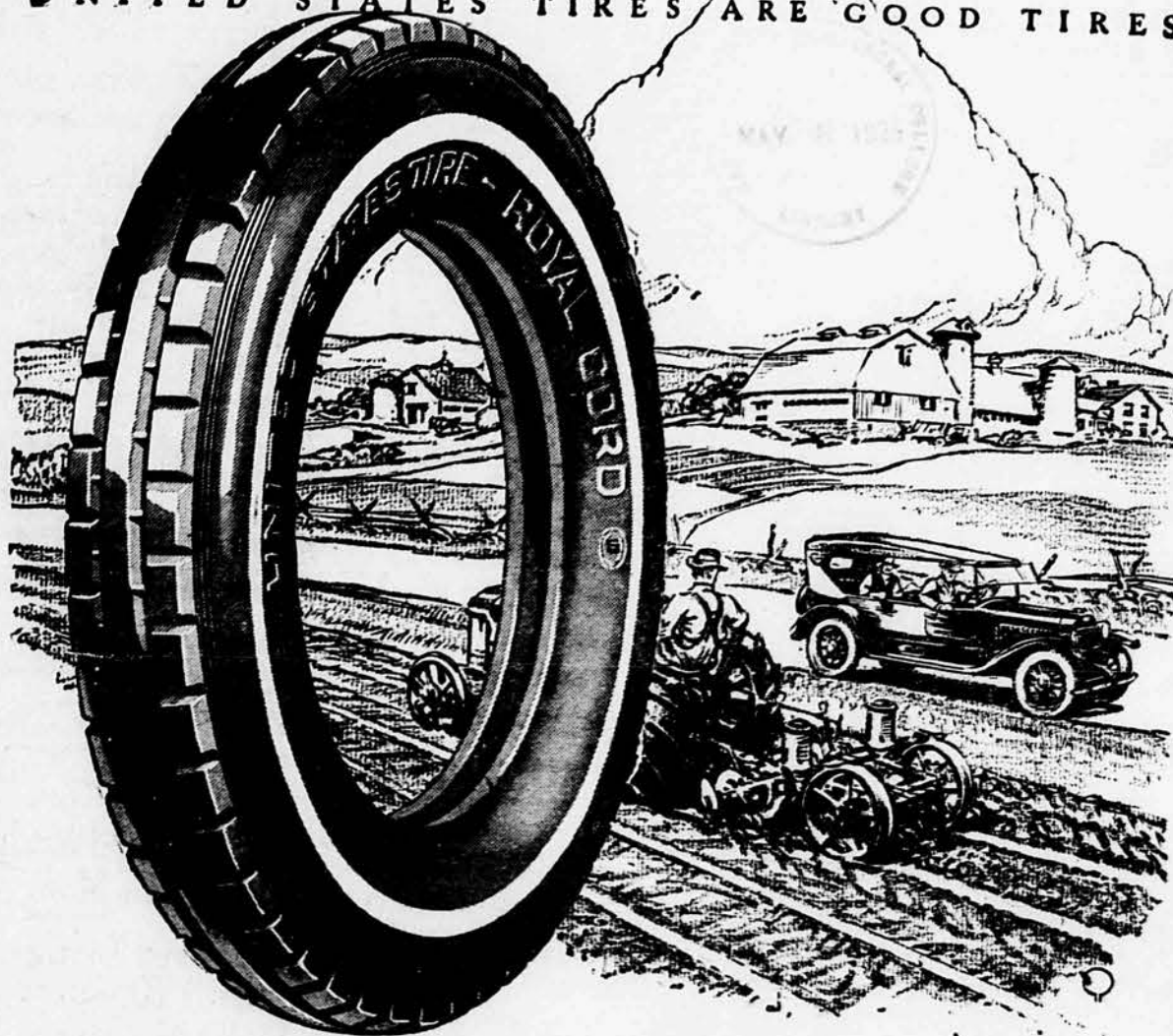
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Students "Cut Up" in School

So the Teacher Applied a Rod With Great Efficiency to Their Anatomy

BY TOM McNEAL

Can a high school student be whipped for cutting up in the study hall? Students who were whipped are still carrying the marks of the punishment inflicted over a week ago. Nothing was said to the parents before the whipping. Is the legal age for marriage the same in Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Colorado as in Kansas? Why do not the states raise the standards of marriage as to age and also require a physical examination? Can I make a person pay who has run over one of my calves with his car? The calf had broken the rope with which it was tied and was crossing the road. The driver of the car was badly intoxicated and was driving 40 miles an hour.—A. K.

THE statutes of Kansas do not prescribe the manner in which high school students may be punished. The same rule would hold, I think, as in case of pupils in the grades, that punishment might be inflicted if it was not unreasonable and excessive. So the question as to whether the parties who inflicted this punishment could be held responsible would depend on whether it could be shown that it was unnecessary and excessive.

The age at which males may marry without the parents' consent is the same in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, 21 years. With the parents' consent, however, it is different. In Kansas it is lawful for males to marry with the parents' consent at 17, while the age at which they may marry with the parents' consent in Nebraska is 18, and in Colorado and Missouri is 21. Females may marry without their parents' consent at 16 years in Nebraska, and at 18 in Missouri, Kansas and Colorado.

The only reason I can think of why all the states do not establish the same standards in marriage is because of the difference of public sentiment.

A driver on a public highway is required to use ordinary care and diligence. If he does not do so and damages the property of another by reason of his carelessness he becomes responsible for the damage. In this particular case the fact that the driver was intoxicated would be rather strong presumptive evidence that he was not using ordinary care and diligence.

Maybe Hubby Needs Killing

When a man who is well-to-do marries a second wife who has some money is it right for him to will all his property to his children and then compel his wife to clothe herself and pay half the expense of supporting the family when she does all the work in the home? Is there any moral obligation compelling the wife to spend the rest of her life working for a man who is so selfish and who tells her if she invites him to go some place that it is her place to pay his expenses?—A. W.

I would not pretend to say what kind of will a man should make. However, as this letter is from California, I will say that this wife, unless she has made some prenuptial agreement to the contrary, cannot be deprived of one-third of her husband's estate. Neither can the husband compel the wife to clothe herself and pay half the expenses of supporting the family.

She is under no moral obligation to spend the rest of her life working for a man who does not treat her fairly.

Might Vote 'Em Out

Has one any redress when members of the school board openly proclaim that they will hire no teachers of a certain religious denomination? Can they still retain their membership on the board after such an avowal?—B. J. C.

The members of the school board have the right to exercise their discretion in the hiring of teachers. The only way to get rid of such a board is to beat the members at the school election.

Here's the T. B. Law

Will you please publish the law regulating the tuberculin test for cattle?—F.

The law governing the tuberculin test is found in Section 631 of Chapter 47, which reads as follows:

"The livestock sanitary commissioner, whenever he may deem it necessary, shall formulate and announce the rules under which the tuberculin test for tuberculosis in domestic animals shall be applied and for all proceedings subsequent to such application: (a) No tuberculin shall be used other than that furnished by the United States Government. (b) No person

other than one indicated for that purpose by the livestock sanitary commissioner shall inject any tuberculin into any animal in this state. (c) All charts giving the temperatures and conditions existing at the time the animal was tested, accompanied by a history and description of the animal, shall be immediately, after the test is made, submitted to the state livestock sanitary commissioner, who shall thereupon render his opinion thereon, which decision shall be final, and shall be recorded in his office. (d) That the state livestock sanitary commissioner shall at once apply the quarantine and other regulations issued by him under the provisions of this act to animals found infected with tuberculosis."

B and G Worked Hard

When B and G were married they were penniless, but both have worked pretty hard, saved and now are pretty well fixed for tenant farmers. All property is in the husband's name. I have been told that in case of the death of the wife all would go to the husband. Is there a legal way for the wife to leave half of all they are worth at the time of her death to her children? I have been told that in case the property is in the wife's name at her death, she leaving no will, one-half would go to their children and one-half to the husband. There is no real estate, just household furniture, farm tools, horses, mules, automobile, tractor and most everything a farmer requires. Could this wife make any legal will or contract that would give one-half of all the property at her death to their children? Could this be done secretly or without her husband's knowledge? Is there any way for the wife to make the husband give her half of all the property for her own to be under her own personal control without legal separation of husband and wife?

If the husband borrows a large sum of money at the bank and mortgages his stock and equipment, would the wife be equally responsible for the debt if she did not sign the paper? In case of a separation can the wife remain in her home with the children and apply for and get a divorce, or would she have to leave that home while getting the divorce, and if she left that home could the husband claim that she deserted her home and children and get all the property in her name and under her control so her husband cannot mortgage, sell or make debts against her half of the property without her consent. She wants it bad enough to go thru the divorce courts to get it if she cannot get it any other way, but she doesn't want it badly enough to give up or be separated from her children.

Is it true that after a child is 12 years old he or she may make a choice of either their mother or father? Will the law survive with such choice regardless of the other parent's wishes?—Mrs. J. S.

You have been correctly informed in regard to the disposition of this property in case of the wife's death if the property remains in its present status. You also are correctly informed that in case the wife owns property at her death one-half of it will go to her surviving husband and one-half to the children in case she makes no will. She could not deprive her husband of his half even if she did make a will. The wife might go into court if her husband is unwilling to make a division of the property and get an order of court setting aside certain property for her use and designating it as her property to be controlled by her as she sees fit. Of course, a better way would be to get the consent of the husband to transfer one-half of this property to his wife without going thru legal proceedings.

There is no way, however, in which she can do this secretly. If the husband before such division is made mortgages this personal property even tho the wife did not sign the note the mortgage would hold the property. The wife, however, would not be held responsible for this indebtedness incurred by her husband.

The wife might, if she has grounds for divorce aside from desertion, obtain such divorce while still living in the same house with her husband, but she could not obtain it if she continued to live in the relation of wife.

A minor child of 12 years does not have the privilege of choosing between its parents. In case of divorce the court may decide that such child will be given over to the custody of either parent. Until half of the property is set aside to the wife either by the voluntary consent of the husband or thru an order of court she would not have the right to will away one-half of this property.

If the wife should leave her husband's home without good reason he might claim that she had deserted him.



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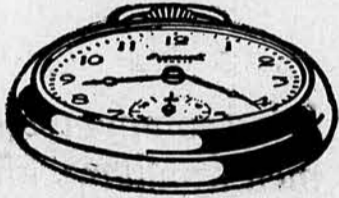
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Marching Sands

(Continued from Page 12)

tears, the woman smiled. Mary's face was wan, and her hair disheveled. Glancing into a bronze mirror that the woman brought her, she was almost glad that Gray could not see her now. Whereupon she fell into reflection, and presently sent the hand-woman for brush and black ink-like paint which is the writing fluid of the Wusun.

Then she diligently sought for any scraps of white stuff that might serve as paper. She selected her handkerchief, but was forced to place it in a window to wait until it dried.

She watched it in the process, a very sad looking woman, her hands clasped about her knees and her head resting sidewise on her hands.

Meanwhile, the post-meridian shadows were lengthening across the enclosure of Sungan. Shepherds were driving their few flocks from the outer strips of grass; children who had bathed in the canals were playing in the last of the sunlight. Groups of warriors emerged from the ruins and walked slowly toward the fires where the evening meal was preparing. Elders sought the council hall.

There was even greater bustle without the wall, where the Chinese were gathering.

It was now the time of the sunset hymn. Gray, pacing the stone floor of his tower room, heard the chant of many voices. It came from the temple below, and the voices were repeating words the meaning of which the owners no longer knew. Gray glanced impatiently from his window, wondering why he had not heard from Bassalor Danek.

It might have been an hour after sunset that steps sounded outside the door of the chamber. Garluk opened the door and stepped back with a gesture of respect.

Gray looked up eagerly, thinking Bassalor Danek or the lame Timur had come. Instead a tall figure strode into the room.

The General of the Army

It was a young man of powerful bearing. He carried his shapely, olive head proudly. His dress was the white lambskin of the Gur-Khan, but without the gold ornaments. A broad, leather belt girdled his waist, and from this a straight sword hung in a bronze scabbard.

The newcomer lifted his hand in greeting—a gesture Gray returned. He squatted down on the carpets silently, beckoning to Garluk. Gray eyed him appraisingly, thinking he had seldom seen a man of such fine physique. The stranger's shoulders were shapely, his arms heavily thewed, his waist slender. He moved with the ease of a man poised on trained muscles.

The three sat in silence until Garluk bethought him to speak.

"This is the Kha Khan, O Man-from-the-Outside," the tumani observed "Gela, the leader of the tumani, and grandson of Bassalor Danek."

"I give him greeting," returned the white man, wondering what his visitor had to say.

Presently Gela turned his dark head to Garluk and spoke in a low tone that carried resonantly, from a deep chest. Evidently he did not know the dialect Gray spoke. The majority of the Wusun were ignorant of Chinese.

"Bassalor Danek," interpreted Garluk, "has seen the talisman on the breast of the Kha Rakcha. He has pondered, in his wisdom, the words you spoke. And he has made answer to Wu Fang Chien."

Once more Gela spoke, while Gray waited impatiently.

"Bassalor Danek, who is lord of the Wusun, listened to the complaint of Wu Fang Chien, governor of Sungan. And his decision was as follows: Undoubtedly both you and the white woman came to seek the Wusun. While you have slain many of the men of the Buddhists, they also have killed the men of the caravan. So, there is no debt to be avenged."

Gray smiled at this simple, but logical way of looking at the situation.

"Furthermore," interpreted Garluk, at Gela's prompting, "since you have bought the Wusun, you may stay here.

(Continued on Page 23)

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First Club Meetings Held

Want Every Member to Help Get Out the Pig and Poultry Bulletin

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

TWO pep meetings have been reported. They are a Poultry club meeting in Reno county, and a Pig club meeting in Jewell county. County leader Opal Shuff tells me about the Reno meeting in this manner: "We had a meeting the other day. We organized a club and elected officers." The boys out in Jewell county are going to put a lot into the race for the pep trophy. County leader, Merle Crispin, wrote, "I took the boys and we went out to see Charlie Sipe. It is about 35 miles from our homes. We found he had been unable to get a sow." And Charles Sipe sent us a report of this meeting, too. "We had a meeting today and all the other members said they would help me find a sow," writes Charles. I must congratulate the Jewell county boys. They are jumping in as a team to help an unfortunate member. That's teamwork.

There may be other unfortunate boys. What is the boy or girl who has hard luck going to do? First, I wish to tell you this member is not out of the club. There are many things he can do to help the team win in the pep contest. For instance, he may write bulletin reviews, attend meetings, write a story about the meeting for the local newspaper, by helping his team get out a monthly club paper, and by sticking with the team whether or not he has an entry will help to win the 200 points awarded for loyal club spirit. A boy who can stay by his team altho he has no entry, or the pigs or chickens die, is worth while.

Will Use Club Pictures

Pictures soon are to appear in the club stories. They will be pictures of teams taken at county meetings. By watching for the pictures and reading the stories written by members of the teams that send the pictures, you will become acquainted with club members outside your county team.

Vocational Agriculture boys are working as teams. We have a class in Marshall county, another in Sumner county, one in Norton county, and we feel sure there are some in other counties that have not reported that teams have been formed. Their instructors are assisting these boys in club work, by giving them technical advice.

Do you ever wonder about what things other boys and girls are writing? Generally they are writing about things that interest them, which, of course, are just the things that interest me. I will quote from two letters I received recently, one from a boy and the other from a girl. These letters interested me and from them you can get an idea of what most of the boys and girls tell me. Here are the letters: "My sow farrowed 11 pigs and saved eight. I have the sow on alfalfa pasture and am feeding her shorts. The pigs are sure fine fellows, and I shall take good care of them." —Paul Sawyer, Sumner county.

How Parents Can Help

"Are there other members beside Maude and Lula Phelps in the Washington county team? Has Josephine Long joined the club? Mrs. Long wishes to know whether the mothers are supposed to take part at the meetings. Will you tell me the names of the members in our club so we can have our first meeting?" —Mabel Lyons, Washington county. Mabel brought up an important subject when she inquired about the work of mothers in the pep contest. Mothers are members of the county team just the same as the girls. Their presence at county meetings counts just as much as is counted for every girl present. Mothers should attend the meetings and enjoy good times with the junior members. All mothers and fathers may be invited to meetings, whether or not they are members because every guest counts five points. When a great number of members and guests attend a meeting better times are had.

Record keeping should be one of the pleasures of your contest work. If you do not like to keep records, probably you are going to much unnecessary

work to keep them. They should be kept in the easiest possible way. Two of the easier methods of record keeping are: Feed a regular daily ration of the same feeds every day and the same amount of each feed. Weigh this amount one time and be careful to give your stock approximately this amount every day. It will not be necessary to weigh feed every day by this method. As the pigs and chickens grow you will increase the ration. When a change is made, weigh the new amounts of feeds.

Records Easily Kept

Another method of record keeping is to fill a bin or self-feeder with enough feeds to last for some time. Write in your note book the time the feed was weighed, and at the time the feed is all gone again record the date. You then will know how much feed was consumed between these two dates. Shorts, bran, tankage, and some meals always are purchased in 100 pound sacks. It will not be necessary to weigh these feeds. A record of how many sacks of shorts consumed is a record of how many pounds of shorts you should count in your record book. The same is true for bran and tankage. Corn may be weighed in large amounts and placed in a special bin from which only the contest entry should be fed.

Many requests for the Pig and Poultry Club Journal have been sent to us, so one will be issued for May. Just what interests you most in a paper? Is it jokes; letters written by club members; recipes for balanced rations, mineral feeds, and disease cures; or are there some other things that interest you more? We wish to make this your paper, to put things in it you like to read, and to keep up its educational value.

335 Miles in 1924

Kansas went forward with the building of improved roads in 1924 thru the construction of 335 miles of highways built with the assistance of federal aid.

Roads and bridges constructed with the assistance of federal aid in Kansas last year cost \$6,097,292.10, according to a report just completed by Walter V. Buck, state highway engineer. Of this the Federal Government contributed \$3,120,025.53. Buck's figures are for completed projects only.

Altho the greatest amount of money was spent for the construction of cement roads, nearly half those completed last year were of the improved earth type. A total of 55,097 miles of cement roads were built at a cost of \$2,058,672.71.

Earth road construction completed totaled 167,851 miles. It cost \$988,704.14.

Next in mileage to earth roads came the sand-clay type, 71,433 miles at a cost of \$771,933.26.

Bituminous macadam construction totaled 21,461 miles and cost \$472,874. Only 19,903 miles of brick roads were built. The cost was \$864,950.24.

Cost of the straight road construction is given as \$5,157,203.35. Bridges built on these 334 miles cost \$940,088.75, bringing the total construction cost to \$6,097,292.10. Of this cost the Federal Government paid more than one-half.

Our Best Three Offers

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

\$312 From This Cow

G. H. Elliott living near Highland, has a 13-year old Jersey cow on which he has kept an accurate record the last year. She has given 7,920 pounds of milk, which has averaged 5½ per cent of butterfat. The receipts from this cow have amounted to \$312, while the feed bill was \$84.24.



HORSES are mighty important right now. Don't let a minor ailment lay upon one of them for a single day. Keep Gombault's Caustic Balsam ready to apply. It's a wonderful remedy for Spavin, Capped Hock, Curb, Splint, Laryngitis, Thoroughpin, Quittor, Wind Galls, Poll Evil, Sprains, Fistula, Barb Wire Cuts, Calk Wounds.

Used everywhere for 41 years. Considered a positive necessity on thousands of farms. Won't scar or discolor hair. Easy to use. Full directions with every bottle. \$1.50 per bottle at druggists or direct upon receipt of price. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

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GOMBAULT'S
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BEST BINDER TWINE

Bug-proofed, 500 ft. Standard per bale \$6.35 f. o. b. Kansas City, or Omaha. Write for Special Club Discounted Prices. M. F. COOPER CORDAGE COMPANY, 103-3rd Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.



SILVER-LITE
LAMPS & LANTERNS
DIRECT FROM FACTORY \$5.95

Buy "SILVER-LITE", the latest type, improved gasoline lantern with patented self-generator and built-in pump. No torch or alcohol required. No pump to get mis-laid. Lights instantly. Gives brilliant white light of 300 candle-power. Burns 15 hours without refilling on one quart of ordinary gasoline. Can't spill or explode, even if upset or dropped. Windproof and Trouble-proof. "SILVER-LITE" is specially made for out-door use. Well made of heavy brass, nickel-plated and polished. Simple to operate. No complicated parts. Packed in special mailing carton with 2 mantles and everything ready for long hard use. Shipping weight 5 pounds. Special "Direct from Factory" price \$5.95, plus postage.



"SILVER-LITE" Table Lamp with patented self-generator and built-in pump. Gives powerful, soft white light, perfect for reading and sewing. Burns 22 hours on three pints of ordinary gasoline without refilling. Absolutely safe. No dirt, smoke or soot. No wicks to trim. No chimneys to clean. Beautifully finished in polished nickel on brass. Stands 20 inches high. Opal-white shade 10 inches in diameter. Shipping weight 10½ pounds in special mailing carton. "Direct from Factory Price", with 2 mantles, all ready for use, \$6.90, plus postage.

FACTORY GUARANTEE
We guarantee every "SILVER-LITE" Lamp or Lantern to give absolute satisfaction or your money back. Exclusive patented features and "Direct from Factory" prices make them the best values on the market. Please Print Your Name and Address

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Please send me, cash on delivery, insured and subject to your money-back guarantee, _____ lamps (\$6.90 each); _____ lanterns (\$5.95 each), plus postage.
Name _____
Address _____
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Mail the Coupon, and get your "SILVER-LITE" by return mail. Send no money. Pay the postman.

It'll Cut Freight Costs

Negotiations between the United States and Canada have come to a final agreement for the investigation of the St. Lawrence waterway project, described by the Washington Post as "a long stride toward the settlement of that much debated scheme." The appropriation of \$275,000 by Congress and of a smaller sum by Canada will be available at once, and Secretary Hoover expects within a year a definite report of the value of both this project and the proposed deep waterway from the lakes to the Hudson.

Engineers of the joint Canadian-United States Commission already had reached agreement as to the physical feasibility of the St. Lawrence project for a channel for ocean going vessels from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic. The cost and value of the project remain to be reported on.

It is the belief of many engineers that the cost will be fully justified, since the St. Lawrence waterway would reduce transportation charges probably one-half from lake ports to the Atlantic, and would considerably cut down the transportation costs from a vast region of the West and Northwest, as well as facilitate quick transportation by rail at times of congestion.

The two waterway projects will radically alter transportation conditions in a great part of the country, with special benefits to the West. While the president of a Western railroad, the Burlington, the other day made rather a slashing attack on the feasibility of the St. Lawrence scheme, it is not clear why Western railroads should oppose this improvement. They have suffered from the Panama Canal traffic in the loss of the transcontinental haul to an extent that has affected their revenues and is given as one of the reasons of the St. Paul receivership, but the St. Lawrence waterway, if correspondingly curtailing the business of Eastern roads from Chicago, should have a tendency to divert considerable Panama traffic, or at least to require slighter rate adjustments that Western railroads now ask of the Interstate Commerce Commission to meet Panama competition.

With Panama, national hard-surfaced roads, the St. Lawrence and the now established policy of Congress in its 300-million-dollar rivers and harbors development, the railroads are facing conditions that point to consolidation on a grand scale if they are to prosper. The country is on the way to development of its waterways as well as its highways.

Can't Even Swear, Now

Some legislatures remain in session longer than others, and Minnesota's has only recently adjourned. Aside from enacting what the St. Paul Dispatch says is an admirable drainage law and a civil code, that paper describes the rest of the 300 acts as the bunc. Obsessed with the economy racket the legislature cut down appropriations "that would have paid for themselves many times over," blocked road improvement and in the end hardly cut down the budget, after all. It provided for loans of 70 million dollars to farmers not in shape to get money anywhere else. But the worst comes last: the people can't even cuss the legislature. "Nor may a mis-governed people give vent to their feelings," the Dispatch complains, since "the legislature passed a bill prohibiting swearing on the public highways." After hearing about the Minnesota legislature Kansas ought to feel reasonably happy.

Less Corn From Argentina

Argentina will have less corn to export this year. The crop is forecast at 187,155,000 bushels, as compared with 270,750,000 bushels last year. Allowing 80 million bushels for home consumption and seed requirements, there should be somewhat more than 100 million bushels from the current crop available for export and carryover. Exports from last year's crop from May 1, 1924, to March 1, 1925, totaled 178 million bushels.

Has Ford No. 2,202

Henry Huckell, Route 2, Cawker City, has Ford No. 2,202, a runabout, which probably was made in 1904. It still is making regular trips to town.

Ten Years Old

Still Going Strong!

TEN years of steady service in the hands of owners has proved the basic soundness engineered into Wallis Tractors.

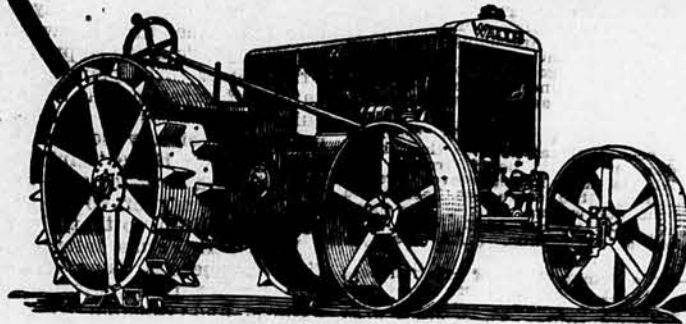
America's first high-grade, light-weight enclosed gear farm tractor, the Wallis, has been constantly refined but is fundamentally the same time-tested, rugged power plant that won, and still holds its position as America's Foremost Tractor.

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15-27 TRACTOR



Notice: We want the public to know that the Wallis Tractor is made by the J. I. Case Plow Works Company of Racine, Wisconsin, and is not the product of any other company with "J. I. Case" as part of its corporate name.

Riverside

Oversize Cord TIRES and TUBES

Quality Equal to the Best
at Prices Very Much Lower

Forget that the price is low. Just consider quality alone. Compare service and mileage, and you will find that Riverside Tires give you all you get in any tire—give you just as long mileage, just as satisfactory service.

Riverside Tires are not made to sell at a low price. They are made to be as good as any tire. They cost just as much to make, just as much for fabric and rubber, the difference in price is a difference in profit. They cost less to sell.

Ward's is the Largest
Retailer of Tires
in the World

Quality equal to the best at a price much lower than even a fairly good tire costs has made Ward's the largest retailers of tires in all the world. We sell 5,000 to 6,000 tires per day. Hundreds

of thousands of people use nothing but Riversides. Why not you too? When a Riverside gives you all you can get in any tire, why pay more?

Greater Protection Against Skidding

Big heavy blocks of live rubber and extra thick side studs and the husky ribs of Riverside Cords grab the slippery roads and are your greatest protection against skidding.

Riverside Cords are thus the safest tire, the most satisfactory tire and the most economical tire you can possibly buy. Why pay more?

For fifty-three years Ward's have sold "Quality" goods only—with a definite "Money Back" guarantee. The reliability of Montgomery Ward & Co. is beyond question. You cannot buy a tire with a better guarantee.

I bought a Riverside Cord tire a year ago and must say I never took it off the rim yet. Used it every day. All my tires from now on will be Riverside Oversize Cords.
Arthur Mueller,
Jacksonport, Wis.

I have had two Riverside Cords on my car for fifteen months and they are still good. I use this car every day in the year over all kinds of roads. I recommend Riverside to everyone who wants the most for their money.
F. B. Pinnell,
Cuba, Mo.

A Riverside Tire put on my Buick one year ago, with Ward's Heavy Duty Tube, still has in it the same air—that's going some!
D. S. Robbins,
Las Cruces, N. Mex.

Montgomery Ward & Co

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

Chicago Kansas City St. Paul Portland, Ore. Oakland, Calif. Fort Worth

HENS

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Money Makers

If not properly fed, exercised and housed, they become a loss.

They are not properly fed unless Oyster Shell is before them at all times. They must have it for egg-shell making. Chicks must have it to be healthy, meaty fowls.

PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL-FLAKE

is 98% pure Calcium Carbonate. It contains no dirt or dust; is the proper size; and is the cheapest because of this.

PACKED IN 12 oz. NEW BURLAP BAGS ADULT AND CHICK SIZES



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

DEMAND
PILOT BRAND
OUR SHELL IS NOT PACKED UNDER ANY OTHER NAME

FREE POULTRY MAGAZINE

Make Poultry Pay you bigger profits. Read one of the leading poultry magazines shown for six months at our expense, if you send us a 50c order for Miller Poultry Remedies—also names of two poultry raisers.

White Diarrhea Tablets, Box 50c; Cholera Tablets, Box 50c; Lice Powder, 1 lb. 50c; Worm Powder, Box \$1; Egg Producer, Box 50c; Poultry Mineral 50 lbs. \$3. Results guaranteed or money back. Pick out the remedies you need. An order amounting to \$1.00 or more and the two names brings you a full year's subscription to the poultry magazine of your choice. **FREE**. Write today. Miller Products Co., Box 295, Waterloo, Iowa

Free Booklets on Farm Sanitation

telling how to prevent diseases common to livestock and poultry and describing in detail the use of

KRESODIP No. 1
(STANDARDIZED)

Parasiticide and Disinfectant

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Simple—Serviceable—Profitable

More and Better Bales
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If your dealer does not handle the Ann Arbor write for prices, terms to **Birdsell Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.**

Crops Are Doing Very Well

Pastures and Livestock, Especially, Have Come Along Much Better Than Usual in Kansas

CROPS are coming along fine. Most of the state has enough moisture, altho there are sections, especially in Western Kansas, where there is not a great surplus in the subsoil. This is an especially good year most places for the pastures, and livestock is in a little bit better condition than usual. If we have any luck this ought to be a profitable year for Kansas agriculture.

Allen—Part of the plowing and corn planting is yet to be done, as this work has been broken into greatly by wet weather. All grass and pastures are in excellent condition; flax is about 75 per cent of a stand. Hay, \$6; corn, 85c; kafir, 80c.—Guy M. Tredway.

Barber—A fine rain recently has helped wheat and other spring crops greatly. Corn planting is about finished. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, 85c; eggs, 21c; kafir, 75c.—J. W. Bibb.

Cherokee—We have had plenty of moisture and cool weather. Crops, gardens and fruit are growing nicely. Most of the corn has been planted. Wheat, oats, and grass are doing well, and so is livestock. Prospects are good for a strawberry crop, and it is selling at \$5 a crate. Eggs, 22c; butterfat, 40c.—L. Smyres.

Cloud—Crops are coming along fine, but mere moisture would help. Very few farmers are done planting corn. Potatoes are ready for the first cultivation, and they look well. Fruit trees are full, and they promise a good crop. Young poultry is doing well. Corn, \$1.40; potatoes, \$1; wheat, \$1.45; eggs, 20c; butterfat, 36c to 39c.—W. H. Plumly.

Douglas—Considerable rain has fallen in the last two weeks. Alfalfa has made such a rapid growth that some of it may be cut before all the corn is planted. Much rhubarb is being raised and sold here. Women's farm bureau clubs are active.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Elk—Wet weather has delayed corn planting, but it is mostly all done. Some of the early planted fields have been cultivated. Alfalfa is making an excellent growth. Wheat has a good color and size, but many of the stands are poor. The stand of oats is good, and it is making a fine growth. Meadows and pastures are doing very well. There has been an increasing demand for horses. Prices are good at public sales. Gardens are making fine headway, but fruit probably will give us only an average crop.—D. W. Lockhart.

Finney—We had a fine rain recently, which has been of great help to the wheat. A good deal of sod is being broken this spring. Alfalfa and Sweet clover are in good condition, altho there has been some damage from cut worms. Hens, 18c; eggs, 21c; butter, 35c; wheat, \$1.40; corn, 65c; kafir, \$1.15 a cwt.; milo, \$1.60.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Ford—More than 2 inches of rain fell here recently. Wheat will have short straw this year. Farmers are planting corn, and getting feed ground ready. There are a good many agents traveling thru the country.—John Zurbuchen.

Gray—Corn planting is about finished. A recent rain has put oats, barley and wheat in fine condition. Harvest will be 10 days earlier than usual this year. Spring sales are bringing good prices.—Forrest Luther.

Greenwood—Recent rains have broken into farm work a great deal. Corn is not all planted, and some fields will have to be replanted. As a result of this the corn acreage may be reduced some. Grass is making an excellent growth, and stock is doing well on it.—John H. Fox.

Harvey—We have had plenty of moisture, with an average of about two rains a week. Corn listing is well along. Wheat, oats and alfalfa are looking fine. Wheat, \$1.40; corn, 95c; kafir, 95c; eggs, 23c; hens, 20c; butterfat, 35c.—H. W. Prouty.

McPherson—Wheat has been making a fine growth lately, aided by ample moisture and warm weather. Corn planting is about finished. Oats is looking good; alfalfa is knee high, and may be ready to cut May 15. Livestock is doing well. There is a big demand for farm labor. Quite a few public sales are being held, and farm machinery is bringing high prices. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, \$1; eggs, 24c; butter, 35c; hogs, \$11.10.—F. M. Shields.

Norton—We are having excellent growing weather. There has been some moisture, and there was a cyclone recently which did some damage in the west part of the county. Farmers are busy planting corn, and some of it is up. Potatoes are coming up; alfalfa is 12 inches high, and will make a good crop. Incubators are running, and the hatches are good.—Jesse J. Roeder.

Osage—Heavy rains here have delayed farming. Potatoes are making a good growth. Some men have finished planting corn; there will be replanting in a few fields. A considerable acreage of kafir will be planted here. Cattle are doing well on the pastures.—H. L. Ferris.

Phillips—The weather is fine, and roads are good. There has been some moisture, and crops are growing well. The outlook is very encouraging. Prices are fairly good, and I believe they will continue high.—J. B. Hicks.

Pottawatomie—Weather has been wet and cold. Farmers are busy planting corn.—W. E. Force.

Pratt—We have had a fine rain here. Some of the wheat had been injured by dry weather, but the crop is now doing fine. Alfalfa and oats are growing fairly well. Corn planting is making rapid progress, as the soil is in excellent condition for germination and growth.—A. P. Barrett.

Reno—We have had an abundance of rain. Stock is doing well in the pastures. Wheat and oats are growing fine; alfalfa is 10 inches high. There has been some frost damage.—Mrs. R. R. Maughlin.

Scott—Corn planting was started 10 days earlier than usual. The east half of the county has received moisture, but the west half still is dry. Crops are not suffering for moisture, however. Pastures are in good condition.—T. F. Carson.

Rush—There is enough moisture here for present needs. The stand of wheat is some-

what thin, and parts of it may be weedy; the crop is growing very well. Barley and oats are doing well. Corn planting is well underway. Livestock is doing well on pasture. Prices are high at public sales. Wheat, \$1.35; corn, \$1.10; eggs, 22c; hens, 20c; butterfat, 35c.—William Crotinger.

Smith—Another good rain has put the ground in fine condition for listing. Grass is making an excellent growth, and livestock is doing well. The planting is nearly all done, and there is a larger acreage of corn than usual. But only a small proportion of the wheat will be harvested. Wheat, \$1.40; corn, 85c; cream, 35c; eggs, 24c.—Harry Saunders.

Stevens—Quite a big rain fell here recently, which has helped growing conditions greatly. Corn is about all planted. Hard winds before the rain destroyed some of the wheat. It is not possible yet to tell how much. Feed is scarce.—Monroe Traver.

Washington—Corn planting has made good progress, and the acreage is larger than usual. Considerable alfalfa was sown this spring. Oats, barley and alfalfa are making an excellent growth. There should be more moisture in the subsoil, altho there is enough in the surface for present needs. Wheat, \$1.35; corn, \$1; butterfat, 36c; eggs, 21c.—T. C. Dodd, Jr.

The New Airford

Edsel B. Ford, with the active cooperation of his father, has built an all metal monoplane which has just made its initial, successful flight. These machines have a wing spread of 60 feet and a fuselage of 48 feet, but their total weight is less than that of a sedan automobile. The capacity, or as it is technically phrased, "useful load," is 2,000 pounds. There will be room in these planes for eight or 10 passengers, in addition to the seat for the pilot.

It is the intention of the "flivver king of the air" ultimately to produce these machines at the low price, made possible by "quantity" production. The first two or three planes, being in the nature of experimental machines, were quite costly, as is the case in all initial production of any sort of machinery. The speed of these "Airfords" will be 100 miles an hour for pleasure cruising, and a capacity of 40 to 50 miles an hour in addition to that, for war use.

It is Mr. Ford's intention that the first commercial lines of his activity will be the transportation of letters, express and valuable freight.

The dream of Darius Green and his flying machine fell far short of what the Fords expect to accomplish. In addition to these airplanes, or rather "Airfords," the Fords are building an all-metal, lighter than air machine. The portion containing the gas will be made of duralumin, which is 90 per cent aluminum, 4 per cent copper, and a little cobalt. These gas containers will actually weigh less than the silk bags with their interior "cells" now used in the every day dirigible. The great advantage of this metal container is that it is noncombustible and practically safe against lightning. The dirigible, which will carry only 100,000 cubic feet of gas as against the 2 million in the Los Angeles and the 5 million in the latest British dirigible, will have a speed of about 70 miles an hour. It may not be many years before every well-equipped household will have its "Airford," to be used for going in a straight line instead of using Henry's car over curving roads.

Electricity on 900 Farms

Kansas has 900 farms which are receiving electrical service from central power stations, according to H. B. Walker, professor of agricultural engineering at the Kansas State Agricultural College, in an address recently before the Kansas Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture, at Manhattan. The Kansas committee is making substantial progress in a study of the highly complex matter of rural electrification, according to Dr. E. A. White of Chicago, director of the national committee. President F. D. Farrell was made chairman of the Kansas committee, in place of Dr. W. M. Jardine, who served during the last year.

3,551 Ships Went Thru

In the first nine months of the present fiscal year, July to March inclusive, 3,551 ships went thru the Panama Canal. For this privilege they paid \$16,300,011.88, or \$59,489.09 a day.

ADVERTISEMENT

White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell it in her own words:

"Gentlemen: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 48, Waterloo, Ia., for a \$1.00 box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by the Bacillus Bacterium Pullorum. This germ is transmitted to the baby chick through the yolk of the newly hatched egg. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many chicks from White Diarrhea, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 48, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

We will send WALKO White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of WALKO (or \$1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 48, Waterloo, Iowa.

Send me the [] 50c regular size (or [] \$1 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or \$1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name.....

Town.....

State..... R. F. D.....

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small

Butter Needs Protection

Danish butter makers, to hold their price in English markets, dump butter on the United States, as steel companies in the United States dump surplus steel on European markets. Consequently American dairy farmers are asking the Tariff Commission to give them the full benefit of the 50 per cent flexibility of the flexible tariff.

The farmers' demand is logical and probably will be considered favorably. Whatever the case may be with wheat or meats, of which the American farmer raises a surplus and sells at a world price, there is no real American butter surplus.

Yet maximum protection which gives the home market to the home product must tend to promote more butter making and thereby bring the price down once more. This also is according to the theory of the protective policy, which maintains that high duties do not harm the consumer, since they encourage home competitive industry.

Ex-Governor Lowden of Illinois in a recent speech before American publishers at New York seemed to have the true solution of the butter and other price problems of the farm. Agriculture, he said, is making only a slow and gradual improvement, while it has risen somewhat from the depression beginning in 1920, but the industry is far from well, and it will never become a normal and healthy American business until the farmer markets his products.

Governor Lowden holds this to apply even to such a world product as wheat, and he remarked in his New York speech that it is idle for the farmer to hope for genuine and stable prosperity so long as he not only has nothing to say as to the price, but permits it to be fixed by exchanges and speculators, "who are organized to fix it."

Marketing farm organization, anyhow, is an evident way out for the products not produced in excess of the home market demand, and this applies to butter. Looking forward to such organization by producers the Lincoln State Journal thinks that "the billion-dollar United States Butter Company, the dairymen's trust, barring out foreign butter in behalf of a higher standard of living for farmers, is perhaps not more than 50 years ahead." Why not? It has been the history of all successful large industries.

Prices for Hogs in 1926

(Continued from Page 3)

Next spring's pig crop will begin to come to market in the fall of 1926. It is this line of reasoning which leads to the conclusion already expressed that the next major downward trend in hog prices is likely to set in about 18 months from now.

Market trends are not dependent on production and receipts alone. Demand also is subject to change, and must be given due consideration in calculating market probabilities.

It is not so easy to trace ahead what the strength of the domestic and foreign demand for hog products will be as it is to forecast the tendency of production and of market receipts over a long period if normal conditions prevail. But, within broad limits, the tendency of demand can be estimated.

The present business situation and outlook points to as healthy a domestic demand during the remainder of 1925 as it was in 1924. Nor is there clear evidence of any material decline in 1926.

Foreign demand for hog products also should be well sustained. Industries abroad are reviving, employment is increasing, purchasing power is larger than in the last two or three years and foreign standards of living are rising once more to their pre-war level.

This does not mean, of course, that domestic consumption per capita and exports will continue so large as they were in the last two years of cheap and abundant hog products. Obviously, with lighter production, consumption must inevitably decline. But, it means that no decline in buying power is coming that will neutralize the effect of lighter production and thus prevent prices from rising.

Higher prices will check consumption, of course. This was apparent in foreign demand when prices first advanced last summer and fall. At present, exports are punning about a third lighter than a year ago, showing that more of our customers abroad are do-

ing without rather than pay the present price scale. Furthermore, domestic consumption of hog products is about one-fifth less than at this time last year.

With the certainty of lighter receipts of hogs in the next 12 to 18 months and with the probability of a continued good demand, hog prices should hold most of their gains during the last two months, rise still higher in the next period of seasonal scarcity in late summer, and continue for many months on an attractive level, both absolutely and as compared with corn. The pig crop farrowed this spring and next fall should create more real wealth for the hogmen than any produced since 1918.

New Methods Are Here

While magazines of the type of the Railway Age note the small increase of railway mileage as an evidence of the deplorable policy of limiting rates to be charged and earnings accordingly, attention is drawn to the fact that 24,000 miles of new hard surfaced highways are being built in the United States this year, and more than a billion dollars is being spent on new roads. The 24,000 miles of new highways compare with from 3,000 to 6,000 miles of new railroad.

This contrast suggests a popular new transportation, rather than that the Interstate Commerce Commission is hard on railroads. In fact railroad travel declines, the travel as a whole increases by leaps and bounds. The highways, trucks and buses, as well as private touring cars curtail railroad traffic, but this is a sheer economic and not a political condition. Even street traction systems in cities are affected in the same way.

One reason why the people of Chicago defeated by 100,000 votes Mayor Dever's plan of buying and operating the private traction properties of that city, notwithstanding that the financial interests of the city were strong for it, is because they were leary of investing half a billion dollars or more in any system of street railways at this time. The same thing occurred in Milwaukee, a city that has many socialists, has sent a socialist more than once to Congress and believes in the principle of public ownership. It overwhelmingly the other day voted down a proposal to buy and run the traction properties of Milwaukee, probably considering that it is a poor time for such a city investment.

What with the new public highways, new waterways in prospect, the Panama Canal and with commercial aviation coming on, the railroads face economic problems such as they never were called on to meet before. The situation is one that will do more than any political arguments to bring about the consolidations that seem to be the only solution of the railroad transportation problem of the future.

Marching Sands

(Continued from Page 19)

In the covenant it was agreed that the penalty of attempting to escape is death; still, there is no punishment for entering Sungan. You and the Kha Rakcha will stay in Sungan."

This was good news. Gray was surprised, but he did not permit this to appear in his face.

"What said Wu Fang Chien?" he asked.

"He will try to seize you and the woman. He will call in the soldiers with guns from the desert."

"Will Bassalor Danek protect us?"

"He has given his word. Moreover, he is bound to guard the woman."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Electricity on 164,347 Farms

There are 164,347 farms in the United States which have electric service from power and light companies.

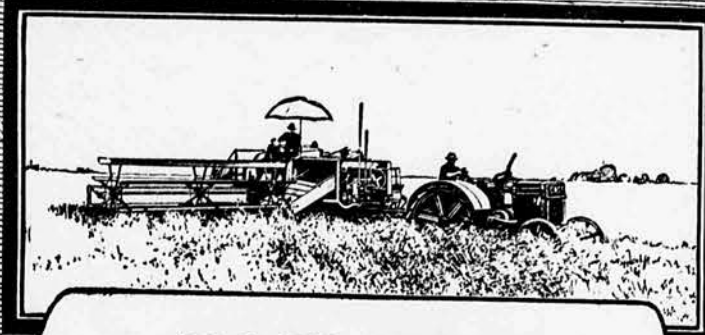
25 Acres: 83 Cows

On the Fees Dairy Farm east of Parsons 25 acres of Sweet clover is carrying 83 Guernsey cows.

Ear Had 13 Rows

An ear of corn having 13 rows was grown last year by E. L. Stone of Edna.

"I miss my husband," wails an Arkansas woman. Aim lower, madam.



PAY DAY!

HARVEST time brings payment for your season's work. Full payment is best assured by using the machine that saves the most in time, labor and grain—*The Case Harvester Thresher.*

Why the Case? Because, better than any other machine, it enables you to do the fast work necessary in combine harvesting. You can begin harvesting when the grain is in the best condition, knowing that the dependable Case will finish the job on time and without delays.

Less labor is required, both in field and at home. Your expense being less, your profits will be greater. The Case Combine offers you *the cheapest known method of harvesting grain*, because of Case features, many of them exclusive, that any Case dealer will be proud to show you.

For your own good, you should know all about the Case combine—the machine that *makes payday pay.*

Write TODAY for prices and terms. Use the coupon.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.
Incorporated Established 1842
Racine, Wisconsin

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company
Dept. E12, Racine, Wisconsin

Please send me full description, with prices and terms, of the Case combine—the machine that saves labor, time and grain.

Name _____
Post Office _____
State _____

5 Beautiful Roses



Here is your chance as a lover of flowers to secure a collection of five beautiful Roses free. Right now is the proper time for planting. The Rose supply is limited this year, but if you order now we can guarantee delivery. No matter where you live, the Bushes will be sent to you as soon as your order reaches us. You can depend upon us to forward them promptly as it is time to place them in the ground.

These Roses Are the Cream of the Rose Garden

BEST RED—W. C. GAUNT (Alex. Dickson)—medium size, pointed buds, naturally reflexed guard petals of brilliant velvety vermilion, tipped scarlet. Stems rigid, habit branching, large oval beech-green foliage. Rich tea fragrance; very rich color.

BEST PINK—MARJORIE BULKLEY (H. T.)—Of strong, free branching growth; buds long and rounded, opening into buff, heavily flushed with rose, and finishing into silvery-pink; of ideal habit, opening freely in all kinds of weather. Grand garden Rose. Awarded Gold Medal.

PINK CLIMBING—ROSARIE or PINK THOUSAND BEAUTIES—This is a bright pink form of that famous Rose, "Thousand Beauties." A grand Rose.

BEST WHITE—EDEL—(H. T.)—Tyro, Florence Forrester; bud very large; flower very large, double, well built, stately; opens well in all weather; sweet fragrance. Color white, with faintest ivory shading toward the base, passing to pure white. Foliage bold and distinct. Very vigorous grower; free bloomer.

BEST YELLOW—LADY PLYMOUTH (Alex. Dickson)—A most distinct and meritorious Rose of the "Souvenir de Pierre Notting" type whose delicate pearly but deep ivory-cream petals are very faintly flushed, giving it a most pleasant finish that is difficult to describe. It is delicately pure tea perfumed. Awarded gold medal, N. R. S., and silver medal, Crystal Palace, London.

Our Rose Offer We will send you this splendid collection of five beautiful Roses and guarantee safe delivery. The best time to plant Roses is after the ground has been warmed by the early spring sunshine. The collection will be sent direct to you from our nursery, free and postpaid for two one-year subscriptions to *Capper's Farmer* at 25c each, only 50c in subscriptions. Send in your friend's subscription along with your own renewal. The supply is limited, so mail us your order today if possible.

CAPPER'S FARMER, ROSE DEPT. TOPEKA, KANSAS

The Real Estate Market Page

There are 7 other Capper Publications that reach over 2,064,000 families which are also widely used for real estate advertising. Write for special Real Estate advertising rates on these papers. Special discount given when used in combination.

RATE
For Real Estate Advertising on This Page
50c a line per issue

Special Notice All advertising copy, discontinuance orders and change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

REAL ESTATE

ATTENTION, Farm Buyers, anywhere. Deal direct with owners. List of farm bargains free. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature: mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

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

KANSAS

SELL on crop payment plan. Pay 1/2 crop \$29 acre. Fine crops. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

OSAGE CITY, KANSAS, ROUTE 4—80 acres improved. Owner, D. A. Turner.

320 ACRE cultivated farm near Hanston, Kan. J. Schulte, Nashville, Kan.

160 ACRES, Marion County, 50 cultivated, well improved only \$5,750. Other bargains, list free. Fuller Co., Wichita, Kan.

320 ACRES, all in wheat, good imps. good soil, near church, school and markets. \$25,000. Elmer E. Foley, Wichita, Kansas.

7 ROOM HOUSE, 1 blk Catholic church and school, 3 blks. Main St., 4 lots, barn. Price \$2,500. S. Weisenberger, Seneca, Kansas.

IMMEDIATE possession. Highly imp. 271 A. lots of clover, no waste, one of best. Terms. Owner, Box 502, Coffeyville, Kansas.

160 ACRES well improved, 40 A. pasture, 16 alfalfa, 30 hog-tight, \$60 acre. Vrooman Loan & Realty Co., 820 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Ks.

145 A. BUNGALOW, new barn 3 mi. Kan. University. \$8,000 cash will handle. Write for particulars. Hosford Inv. Co. Lawrence, Ks.

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

240 A. 6 mi. of Bigelow, Marshall Co., well improved, most in cultivation, \$100 A. want land preferably in Rio Grande Valley. Mtg. \$8000. Mansfield Co., Topeka, Kan.

320 ACRES, 280 in crop, rent share goes. at \$30 per acre or \$25 with crop reserved. 640 acres, improved, one third of 455 acres of wheat goes to purchaser at \$31 per acre. The Garvey Land Company, Colby, Kan.

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

WE HAVE RICH LAND for sale at from \$12.50 to \$50 per acre. The latter are well improved farms and part of the crop, close to Dighton the county seat. Dighton has electric lights, city water, cement sidewalks, splendid High School and graded schools. Any kind of crops grow here that are raised in any part of Kansas. Fred E. Freeman and Charles H. Mitchell, Dighton, Kan.

AUCTION OF LAND

100 Quarters—16,000 Acres. May 20-21-22, Thomas Co., Kansas. 2 miles south of Gem on Victory Highway. Wheat, corn and alfalfa land. 2/3 in growing wheat, land owners share goes to purchaser. Plenty good water. Free cars for inspection May 18-19. Take Rock Island or U. P. R. or Victory Highway to Colby. Write for further information, terms, etc. WOODY LAND CO., Abilene, Kansas.

Santa Fe Railroad Lands For Sale

They have 50 good unimproved farms in Stanton County, Kansas on new railroad now completed. Best of wheat, corn and other grain lands, which sells at \$12.50 to \$20 per acre, according to distance from town, 1/4 cash, 1/4 in 2 years, balance 1/4 yearly, 6 per cent interest on deferred payments. HOWELL-RHINEHART & CO. Selling Agents, Dodge City, Kan.

TEXAS

BIG LAND OPENING

300,000 Acres in Dallam and Hartley Counties, Texas Also New Townsite of COLDWATER The Trustees of the Capitol Reservation Lands, who are better known as the Farwells of the great dry goods firm of Chicago, Illinois, have made contract with this firm to colonize this great body of land, one of the last big tracts of agricultural land yet unsold in the United States. The first block of this land to be sold will be 50,000 acres out of the famous Buffalo Springs Ranch in Northwest Texas, which taken as a whole, is one of the finest tracts of land in the world—smooth, rich, deep soil, and with splendid water at varying depths of 50 to 125 feet. The new Townsite of Coldwater is being laid out where Post Office will be established later, a splendid hotel being built and a first-class demonstration farm now being prepared. Land will be sold in tracts of 160 acres or more, payments of only one-fifth down with 6 per cent interest on deferred payments. Prices range from \$17.00 to \$33.00 per acre. First class local agents wanted everywhere. Also want a few high-class field men to work with local agents. A fair commission will be paid to men who can qualify. Must give satisfactory reference. Splendid openings will be available at the new town of Coldwater for bank, general store, groceries, hardware, implements, drugs, garage and filling station, lumber yard, etc. Correspondence invited. Address for all information and literature: Rawlings Land Company, general agent for Capitol Reservation Lands, main office—Room 600 and 604 Slaughter Bldg., Dallas, Texas; field office, Dalhart and Coldwater, Texas.

TEXAS

Pay No Advance Fee Don't give option or tie up real estate for any kind of contract without first knowing those you are dealing with are absolutely honorable, responsible and reliable.

KANSAS

240 ACRES, 3 miles town, 8 room house, good barn and outbuildings, on good road, Bargain at \$50 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas

ARKANSAS

WANTED—Lee County, Arkansas wants industrious white farmers to buy or rent good farm lands left idle by Negroes moving North. Prices cheap, payments easy. Good roads, churches and schools. Write Lee County Farm Bureau, Marianna, Ark.

CALIFORNIA

SACRIFICE 240 acre ranch, well improved, buildings, orchard, vineyards, wells, implements, stock, \$20,000. Margaret Stover, Red Bluff, California.

FARMER WANTED—Industrious and ambitious, who can stock and equip state-approved 40-acre alfalfa and dairy farm near Fresno. Can purchase on 20-year time. Rare opportunity. Herman Janus, 1229 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

COLORADO

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

CANADA

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

MISSOURI

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

FREE—Truth about the Ozarks of South Missouri and Facts and Figures on Farms. Durnell Land Company, Cabool, Mo.

170 A. 80 A. cult., 30 A. bottom, 6 room house, large barn, spring, 2 mi. Ava. \$30 per acre. 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.

Mo. Hog, Corn, Clover Farm 120 A. \$3500, 8 Cows, Team

100 hens, corn, hay, oats, fodder, cream separator, machinery, vehicles, furniture; 90 acres heavy-cropping fields, timber lot, spring watered, wire fenced pasture, 115 apple, pear, plum, peach trees; oak-shaded 5-room cozy house, attractive views, high elevation; substantial barn, smoke and poultry houses, \$3,500 gets it, easy terms if settled quickly. Details this, also money-making store and gas station with 10 acres for \$2,300 on pg. 170 new 196 pg. Catalog Farm Bargains throughout 24 States. Free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 831 GP New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

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.

By-Products of Radio

It has been estimated that during 1924 radio kept out of the juvenile courts four out of every 10 boys that these institutions were prepared to handle. The time used in making radio sets and listening in is well spent, as it utilizes the over-supply of energy that must be turned loose in some direction.

The great by-product of working with radio is that the boy of today is absorbing much valuable information and gaining an education that when he reaches his dad's age will make him a much wiser citizen. Juvenile court records for the last four years show that we have had fewer delinquent and neglected children to appear in the courts.

In 1919, Chicago had 5,238 delinquent and neglected cases in their children's courts, and in 1923 only 3,350, which was a decrease of 1,888. New York reports an average a year of 3,000 fewer delinquents and neglected children in 1922 to 1924 than during the 10 years from 1912 to 1921. Birmingham reports 1,106 for 1919, while in 1924 she had only 707, a decrease of 429 a year. The average for 1919, 1920 and 1921 was 1,068, and the average for 1922, 1923 and 1924, 728, or an average decrease a year of 340.

Prohibition is the other great factor which is causing fewer delinquents and neglected children to appear in the courts. It is an interesting fact that during the recent Olympic games, the honors were carried off by athletes from prohibition America and prohibition Finland. America leads with 255 points, Finland 166, Great Britain 85 1/2, and France 26 1/2. These figures speak for themselves. The young people of America are keeping busier today than ever before, and getting better with the progress of the age. Keep the boys and girls busy.

Into the Open Places

Great Britain is planning to move 450,000 of its people to Australia in the next 10 years. To help in getting the folks started, Australia will raise 150 million dollars for loans and Great Britain will contribute 30 million dollars, and also help pay part of the passage money.

NEBRASKA

3560 Acre improved Nebraska Stook Ranch \$28,480. Easy terms. For particulars write F. R. Cline, 1759 Stout St., Denver, Colo.

NEW YORK

For Sale to Settle Estate

An ideal stock farm of 214 acres, 1 mile from Dryden Village, N. Y., 2 houses, 3 large barns with basements, 2 silos, 9 other buildings, all in first class shape. Inquire GEORGIA HARE, Groton, New York.

UTAH

FOR SALE—Partly improved relinquishment, good water, soil, climate, alfalfa seed belt. \$2,600 cash. Must sell. James Endicott, Beryl, Utah

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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

TRADE FOR LAND—Dwelling and Store Buildings in good live city of 20,000 population, showing 6% income on \$20,000. Submit proposition in detail. P. O. Box 378, Cherryvale, Kansas

FINE COLORADO CATTLE RANCH 2,160 A. well improved, near Peyton, on R. I., extra well grassed. Price \$75,000. Want Eastern land or income. Write for pictures and description. Box 307, Iola, Kansas.

CLEAR ARKANSAS land, near Morrilton to trade for equity in good farm Eastern Kansas or Missouri; give particulars. Mansfield Company, 1205 Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR RENT

WHEAT FARM 1 1/2 mi. from Riverdale, good improvements for rent \$ delivered. A. J. Markley, 1446 S. Market Street, Wichita, Kan.

BUSINESS PLACES AND BUSINESS

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

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



Ray Johnston, Oskaloosa, Kan., has one of the largest herds of registered Holsteins in northeast Kansas; about 70 head.

According to Joe Mercer, livestock sanitary commissioner, there are less than 500,000 hogs in Kansas, where there should be between one and two million.

W. R. Linton, Denison, Kan., has a nice little herd of registered Jersey cattle and is secretary of the Jackson County Jersey Cattle Club.

Geary county farmers are organizing a Farm Bureau and Geo. Casper, has been elected president. Over 200 members have been signed up. Mr. Casper is a well known Shorthorn breeder of Alida, Kan.

A. H. Jurgens, Valley Falls, Kan., is the leading breeder of registered Ayrshires in northeast Kansas. His Sunrise Farm herd of Ayrshires numbers about 50 head and he conducts a dairy and sells the whole milk to the condenser in Valley Falls.

One of the most important Hereford sales held in Colorado in some time is the big Geo. W. Baker dispersion sale at Littleton, Colo., near Denver, Thursday, May 14. The dispersion numbers 150 head. J. A. Bixby, 1924 Speer Boulevard, Denver, is manager and is mailing out the sale catalogs.

R. A. Gilliland, Denison, Kan., is one of the best known breeders of Jersey cattle in Kansas and is president of the Kansas Jersey cattle club. He has devoted lots of time and money to the Jersey cattle interests in Kansas and elsewhere and is considered one of the best judges of Jerseys in the West.

F. A. Massey & Sons, Republican City, Neb., are breeders of Chester White hogs, who have bought some good sows during the winter and have a fine crop of spring pigs. Recently in mentioning their herd I said they bred Spotted Poland Chinas. This is a mistake as they breed Chester White hogs exclusively.

J. C. Long & Sons, Ellsworth, Kan., are successful breeders of Durocs and had splendid luck with their 1925 spring crop of pigs. They have 84 to date and Harry says they are the best they have ever raised but adds that there is an outstanding reason for this as they are by their Orion Cherry King bred boar, Golden Rainbow.

Ernest Chestnut, who has been in charge of the U. S. Disciplinary barracks herd of Holsteins for the last five or six years, has secured a half interest in the Dr. Van Horn herd, two miles south of Topeka, on the Capital Highway. White Leghorns and White Wyandottes are side lines and he has about 1,000 baby chicks of each variety.

May 21 and 22 are the dates of the Seaman Community Fair, rural high school, North Topeka. The program includes an excellent entertainment in the high school auditorium where prominent speakers will be heard and other entertainment. Stock judging and field sports will be a part of the entertainment for the two days.

At a meeting of the directors of the Clay County Fair Association recently, Frank Smith of Clay Center, was elected secretary and the dates for 1925 fixed for Sept. 8, 9, 10 and 11. Frank Smith has had lots of experience in fair work and will undoubtedly make a good secretary and do much toward putting the Clay county fair on the list of good county fairs in Kansas.

The Tri County Shorthorn Breeders Association picnic at Manhattan next Saturday, May 16, will be held at W. J. Sayer's farm, on College Hill, and a fine program is being arranged including judging of 48 Shorthorns that will be shown and prizes will be distributed and a big basket dinner at noon. All Shorthorn breeders are invited.

At a special meeting of the directors of the Colorado Holstein breeders association held at Denver recently, Harold J. Ryan, of Colorado Springs, was elected secretary. Mr. Ryan is at present connected with a big creamery concern at Colorado Springs and once a month covers eastern Colorado. A letter concerning Holstein affairs of the association will go out from the secretary's office once a month.

Ralph Button, of the firm of D. L. Button & Son, Elmont, Kan., has a nice herd of working Holsteins, all registered, and the 25 or 30 head in the herd represent selections each year as the herd has grown. Mr. and Mrs. Button find it preferable to make butter and sell it to regular customers in Topeka rather than selling the whole milk or the cream. They have a nice lot of regular customers who are glad to get their butter.

Over 50 committees are at work on the very elaborate arrangements for the big fish fry to be held in the John Fowle state grove near Clay Center, Kan., June 12. This is the annual blow out staged annually by farm bureau folks of that part of the country and over 300 pounds of cat fish will be served to over 1,000 guests along with other good things. C. R. Jacob, Clay county farm agent is "chef of the fish fry" and among his trusted lieutenants will be Ray Hanft, Elmer Meek and Gus Berglund, Ben Fyfe, Art Page and others. It is a big program and is an annual event. Last year there were 750 picnicers present.

T. W. Williamson, the well known architect of Topeka, and his brother, J. E., purchased about the first of the year, Vandale farm of 120 acres, about two miles southwest of Topeka, on the Capital Highway, and expect to make it one of the model dairies in the vicinity of Topeka. They own a nice herd of purebred Holsteins and wholesale the milk to grocery stores in Topeka. J. E. Williamson among the Holstein breeders because of what he has done in the way of making good records. Half of the official and semi official records of four state were made under his direction. Fourteen of them were made at the Collins Farm, Sabetha, while he was connected with that herd and the rest at Towanda.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



The State Ayrshire Field Day and picnic will be held at the A. B. Williams farm, near Darlow, about eight miles south of Hutchinson, on May 29.

W. W. Trumbo, Polled Hereford breeder, located at Peabody, Kan., says the past season has been one of the best he has ever had. The demand for both bulls and heifers exceeded his supply.

Miles Austin, Poland China breeder of Burton, Kan., has recently purchased the herd boar Golden Rainbow. He is a grandson of Giant Buster and The Rainbow. Mr. Austin has 70 spring pigs, all doing well.

C. L. Somers, Holstein breeder, gets his mail out of Wichita, Kan., but is affiliated with the Mulvane breeders. He has a good herd. His herd is all of A. R. O. breeding and is mostly of King Pontiac blood.

A letter just received from J. G. O'Bryan, the big breeder of registered Hampshire hogs, indicates quite a revival of the business down in Southeast Kansas. Mr. O'Bryan is located at St. Paul, in Neosho county.

On his 40-acre farm adjoining Coffeyville, E. W. Mock has and continues to develop some of the highest producing Jerseys to be found east or west. He now has five state record cows. The cow that now holds the state record made 759 pounds of fat and gave 16,210 pounds milk as a Junior 4-year-old, and gave over 14,000 pounds milk as a

2-year-old. Mr. Mock's principal herd bull is a double grandson of Golden Fern's Noble.

Goodin Bros., Derby, Kan., have for years been prominent in the production of high record Holsteins. They still have a good herd and own an interest in several of the herd bulls along with others of the Mulvane group.

O. G. Smith, Poland China breeder of Colony, Kan., writes that he has 35 of the best pigs he ever had farrowed on the farm. Mr. Smith says he has a great sire in his young boar Black Seal, and expects to show him at the fairs this fall.

J. F. Munson, Burdick, Kan., has a fine herd of registered Ayrshire cattle. He bought two cows and two heifers a few years ago from leading Ohio breeders and now has about 30 head. He has sold several. His herd bull is Calvellers Aca Pride.

J. M. Leendertse, proprietor of the Clover Leaf Holstein farm at Otaville, in Sedgwick county, has been breeding high grade and registered Holsteins for many years. He is gradually closing out the grades and will soon have nothing but registered stock.

E. E. Innis, Duroc breeder of Meade, Kan., writes that he has a fine lot of spring pigs. The litters have been large this spring and he has good success in saving the pigs. Mr. Meade adds that his young boar Sensation Master has made a wonderful growth.

A. C. Cline, Holstein breeder of Rose Hill, Kan., has at the head of his herd a bull from the Appleman cow that recently broke the state record for butterfat production. Mr. Cline is secretary-treasurer of the Tri-County Cow Testing Association just organized.

Yungmeyer Bros., Holstein breeders get their mail on a Wichita route, but belong in the Mulvane Zone. Their Junior herd bull is a brother in blood to the cow that recently broke the state record and has just sold for a long price to an Oklahoma breeder.

Lloyd T. Banks, Independence, Kan., is now located on a farm adjoining town and is devoting his entire time to the business of breeding better Jerseys. He has a herd of Register of Merit cattle and the fame of the Banks Jerseys continues to spread.

Ninety acres and Jersey cows are making O. B. Reitz of Coffeyville an income of \$12,000 per year for milk alone. The land is in pasture and all feeds are bought. The income figured here is just for milk and does not include increase of herd. Registered purebreds are used and the herd is composed of line bred Financial Kings.

The Tri-County Cow Testing Association has been organized by the dairy farmers of Butler, Greenwood and Wilson counties. The following officers have been elected: George R. Dahlem, Eldorado, president; E. T. Harper, Augusta, vice president; A. C. Cline, Rose Hill, secretary and treasurer. The organization starts with a membership of about 26.

The Milking Shorthorns sold in the J. W. Hyde estate sale on April 27, attracted buyers from many parts of Kansas and some from Missouri and Oklahoma. Selling thin in flesh and without being haltered the top 30 head made an average of \$151. This included a number of young bulls and heifers sold as separate lots. The big attraction of the sale was the bull, White Goods, sire of more Register of Merit daughters than any other Scotch bull in America. He went to W. C. Williams, Protection, Kan., at \$196. Mr. Williams also bought several females. F. Greenwood, Carthage, Mo., topped the females, buying Collyne Flora 3d for \$135. Fred Hyde bought the Junior herd bull, Master Lee for \$225. C. R. Day, Pretty Prairie, Kan., bought Lily, a mature cow with calf at foot for \$175. Other buyers were Geo. Penland, Marlon, Kan.; Dr. Chas. Bowers, Wichita; W. S. Smith, Earleton; Dr. Wolf, Ottawa; C. F. Lauber, Yates Center, Conkling Farms Custer, Okla., and others.

Much improvement in the purebred livestock business is indicated by the information contained in letters received by those in touch with the business. Within the past few days I received a letter from Geo. B. Appleman, Holstein breeder, Mulvane, announcing the sale of two heifers to Mr. Griffiths, Big Cabin, Okla., for \$1,000; one from Ford Abildgaard, Shorthorn breeder Winfield, who has just sold a pair of show heifers bought by J. C. Robison, Towanda, to fill out his show herd. One from Clyde C. Horn, Ayrshire breeder, Stafford says he has sold his bull Reyna, Peter Pan 20th to Henry Barrett, Pratt, Kan. G. M. Shepherd says, "Have sold several boars, among them my champion boar to C. P. Johnson, Mackaville, Kan." J. C. Banbury & Sons, Polled Shorthorn breeders of Pratt say business has been very good. D. E. Powell, Jersey breeder, Eldorado, wants to know where he can buy four or five registered cows. G. I. Brenn, St. John, wants the names of reliable Red Polled cattle breeders. He needs some heifers and D. A. Kirkpatrick, Cedar Vale, wants to know where he can find some registered Poland China bred sows.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Shorthorn Cattle**
June 3—Frank Baker, Hickman Mills, Mo.
June 16—Geo. F. Mueller, St. John, Kan.
- Polled Shorthorn Cattle**
June 6—Albert Hultine & Sons, Saronville, Neb.
- Holstein Cattle**
June 15—Bourbon County Holstein Breeders, Fort Scott, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.
- Jersey Cattle**
May 19—H. D. McDonald, Quitman, Mo.
Poland China and Duroc Hogs
May 20—R. A. Busch, Independence, Mo.
- Hereford Cattle**
May 14—Geo. W. Baker, Littleton, Colo.
- Percheron Horses**
May 26—Jos. Henry & Sons, Bavaria, Kan.
Henry Moorman, Solomon, Kan., Sale Manager.
- Land Sales**
May 20-21-22—Woody Land Co., Abilene, Kan.

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.

Jersey Cattle Sale

A Superior Offering. H. D. McDonald's Sale of R. of M. Jerseys

Quitman, Mo., Tuesday, May 19

NODAWAY COUNTY,

Forty-five head of superbly bred Jerseys, consisting of cows, heifers and several high class bulls from R. of N. dams. U. S. Accredited Herd No. 34304. RALEIGH, NOBLE OF OAKLANDS, FINANCIAL KING and SULTANA'S JERSEY LAD blood lines. A number of extra well grown heifers. Free catalog on request if this paper is mentioned. Write:

B. C. SETTLES, Sales Manager, St. Louis, Mo.
O. Wayne Devine, Fieldman.
H. D. McDONALD, Owner

DUROC HOGS

Sherwood Bros.

offer extra good fall boars. Dams by son of Pathfinder Paramount and sire is a grandson of G. O. S. and Supreme Col. Immuned. Reg. Price \$25. Crates \$2. Farm 8 miles north and 2 east of Concordia, Kan.

THIRTY IMMUNE DUROC FALL BOARS

sired by State Fair prize winners. Shipped on approval.
F. C. CROCKER, Box M, Beatrice, Neb.

Duroc Fall Boars

Ready for service. Sired by Orchard Sissors and Goldmaster. Also two spring yearlings. Herd headers by Goldmaster. Write me.
E. G. HOOVER, R. F. D. 9, Wichita, Kan.

Boys—Here is Your Chance

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

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.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Beef, Milk, Butter

(Polled Shorthorns)

Special during May. Dark red bull and two heifers for \$250.00, also red-white and roan bulls \$80.00 and up. Oldest and largest herd in the west. Truck delivery.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

MILKING SHORTHORNS

of VALUE and DISTINCTION
J. B. Benedict, WYLDEMERE FARMS, Littleton, Colo.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

A few baby bulls; also cows and heifers.
H. B. COWLES, 531 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

SHUNGAVALLEY HOLSTEINS

Breeding stock for sale at all times. Write your wants. Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

"Chester Whites" Bred Sows

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

HORSES AND JACKS

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

SPECIAL RATES

For purebred livestock display advertising 40 cents per agate line for each insertion. Minimum number of lines accepted, five.

FIELDMEN

Northern Kansas and Nebraska—John W. Johnson, Address Care Copper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.
Southern Kansas and Oklahoma—Jesse R. Johnson, Address 463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.
Missouri—O. Wayne Devine, Address 1407 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo. Advertising copy may be changed as often as desired.
All changes of copy must be ordered and new copy furnished by advertiser and sent either to Fieldman or direct to Livestock Department.

W. J. CODY, Manager,
Livestock Dept., Copper Farm Press,
Topeka, Kansas.

KANSAS FARMER SELLS GUERNSEYS

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.
"Sometime ago I gave your fieldman a small advertisement for two issues of Guernsey bull calves. We do not buy and sell or do trading but just sell the bulls that are the natural increase of the herd, and now I am up against it. Have sold all the bulls we have, received check for the last one yesterday, but inquiries are still coming in and I received another check this morning that will have to be returned. So it looks like Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze reaches the buyers."—E. A. Sample, Iola, Kan.

Livestock Classified Advertisements

Rate: 10 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 8 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations permitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Minimum charge, ten words. No sale advertising carried in Live Stock classified columns.

CATTLE

VERY FANCY AND OLD-ESTABLISHED herd of Jersey cattle bred especially for heavy production of rich milk and cream. The dam of one of my herd bulls holds the world's record for heavy production of Jersey milk. Jersey milk and cream and butter has no equal; and on the same feed, No. 1 Jersey cows will produce a larger cream check than cows of any other breed. For sale now; young, purebred Jersey cows of the ideal dairy type, some bred to freshen very soon and others along later, \$70 each. Tuberculin tested. Ship cheaply crated by express, larger number in car by freight. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Fred Chandler, Rt. 7, Chariton, Iowa. (Direct above Kansas City.)

GUERNSEYS, PRACTICALLY PURE

bred, from heavy producers. Low delivered price on heifer calves. Woodford Farm, Riverview Station, St. Paul, Minn.

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

PRACTICALLY-PURE GUERNSEY HEIFERS, 7 weeks old, \$20.00 each, shipped C. O. D. Write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.

HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFERS 2 months old, nearly pure bred. Write for information. Fero & Son, Whitewater, Wis.

BROWN SWISS BULL CALVES, GOOD thrifty fellows. Priced to sell. Write Dahlem & Schmidt, Eldorado, Kan., Box 85.

FOR SALE—OUR ENTIRE HERD REGISTERED Hereford cattle, about 100 head. Goodman Valley Farm, Waco, Texas.

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

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

SPOTTED POLAND BOARS, BRED GILTS, weaning pigs. Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Ka.



Hidden treasures on your farm

Some guiding facts to help you find them

THE great treasure everyone seeks is happiness. Is there anything that counts more towards finding it than the surroundings in which we live, our homes, our grounds, our buildings?

Every farmer wants buildings that are economical. He wants conveniences that lessen the work of his wife and daughters. He wants his farm to be the kind of place to keep the children happy and contented.

There is nothing more helpful in realizing these ambitions than permanent, repair-free, concrete buildings of Lehigh Cement. They are storm-proof, rat-proof and expense-proof, and they remove the fear of fire. They certainly give a farm a prosperous look and they keep farm profits from slipping away into repair and repaint bills.

You put a large amount of thought and labor into your farm. Make certain that you get value received. See how many building suggestions in the list at the right appeal to your good judgment.

How to get Permanent Satisfaction —whatever you build

[1] Get Dependable Materials

Reputation for dependability has made Lehigh Cement the largest-selling cement in the world.

The dealer who insists on carrying Lehigh often does so in the face of constant pressure to offer you the "just as good" brand. Is it not reasonable to expect such a dealer to protect your interests in every way and to handle a line of other thoroughly dependable materials? Let the Blue-and-White Lehigh Sign guide you to a reliable dealer.

[2] Get Competent Workmanship

The Lehigh Portland Cement Company publishes free illustrated bulletins and booklets which any farmer can confidently follow. The easiest, approved methods of building are described. Secure them from your Lehigh dealer or write to us.

On work requiring a contractor, remember that a contractor who insists on using dependable materials is likely to put skill and dependability into all that he does.

LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
ALLENTOWN, PA. BIRMINGHAM, ALA. CHICAGO, ILL. SPOKANE, WASH.

Look for this Blue-and-White LEHIGH Sign, known from coast to coast, the mark of the reliable dealer. He sells permanent satisfaction.

**LEHIGH
CEMENT**

19 MILLS FROM COAST TO COAST

Make Concrete of Lehigh Cement for Permanent Satisfaction

- Barns—for low upkeep
- Barnyards—to avoid unsanitary mudholes around barns
- Basement entrances—to avoid tracking dirt through the house
- Building out rats—for rat-proofing old and new buildings
- Bull pens—for safety
- Cellars—to keep dry and clean
- Cisterns—for clean, soft water
- Dairy barn floors—to keep the barn sanitary, for permanence
- Dairy houses—for clean handling of milk
- Dipping vats—protection against parasites that worry cattle, horses, sheep, hogs
- Drain tiles—to utilize more land
- Farm buildings and equipments—write for our special farm booklet
- Feeding floors—to avoid wasting valuable feed
- Feed storage—to provide rat-proof storage and sufficient floor space for mixing feed
- Fence posts—to save money
- Floors—for economy
- Footings—to save buildings
- Foundations—for permanence
- Gate posts—for fine appearance
- Hog houses—for healthful, sanitary quarters, to insure profit
- Hog wallows—to raise fatter hogs
- Homes—write for our special booklet describing convenient and attractive homes
- Ice houses—to store your summer supply of ice for home use and for cooling milk
- Incubator cellars—to guard against sudden temperature changes, and to keep humidity under control
- Manure pits—to prevent loss of the most valuable fertilizer on your farm
- Milk cooling tanks—to make certain that milk will reach receiving station in good condition
- Poultry houses—for permanent, sanitary floors
- Septic tanks—for sewage disposal
- Silos—to safeguard crops
- Smokehouses—for safety
- Stairways and steps—to end repairs
- Storage cellars—to hold crops until prices are right
- Walks—for convenience and cleanliness
- Water tanks—to protect water supply
- Water troughs—to give stock plenty of clean water
- Well covers and linings—for permanence and sanitation

FREE Booklets!

If you want information on any of the above, check the subjects in which you are interested, sign your name and address, and mail to us or to your Lehigh dealer. You will receive free of cost our bulletins and booklets.

Name.....

Address.....