

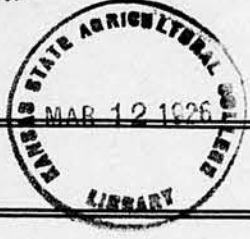
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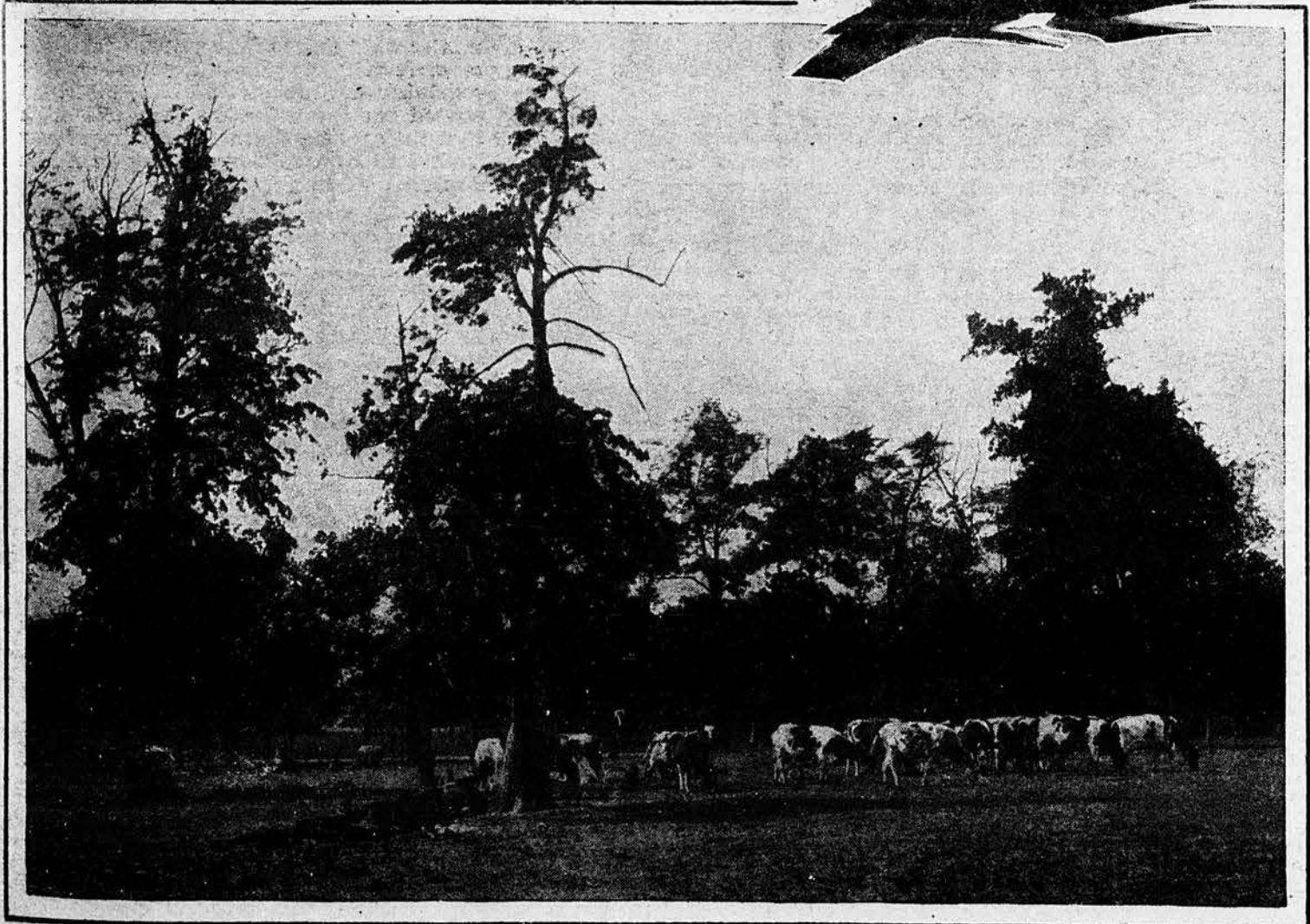
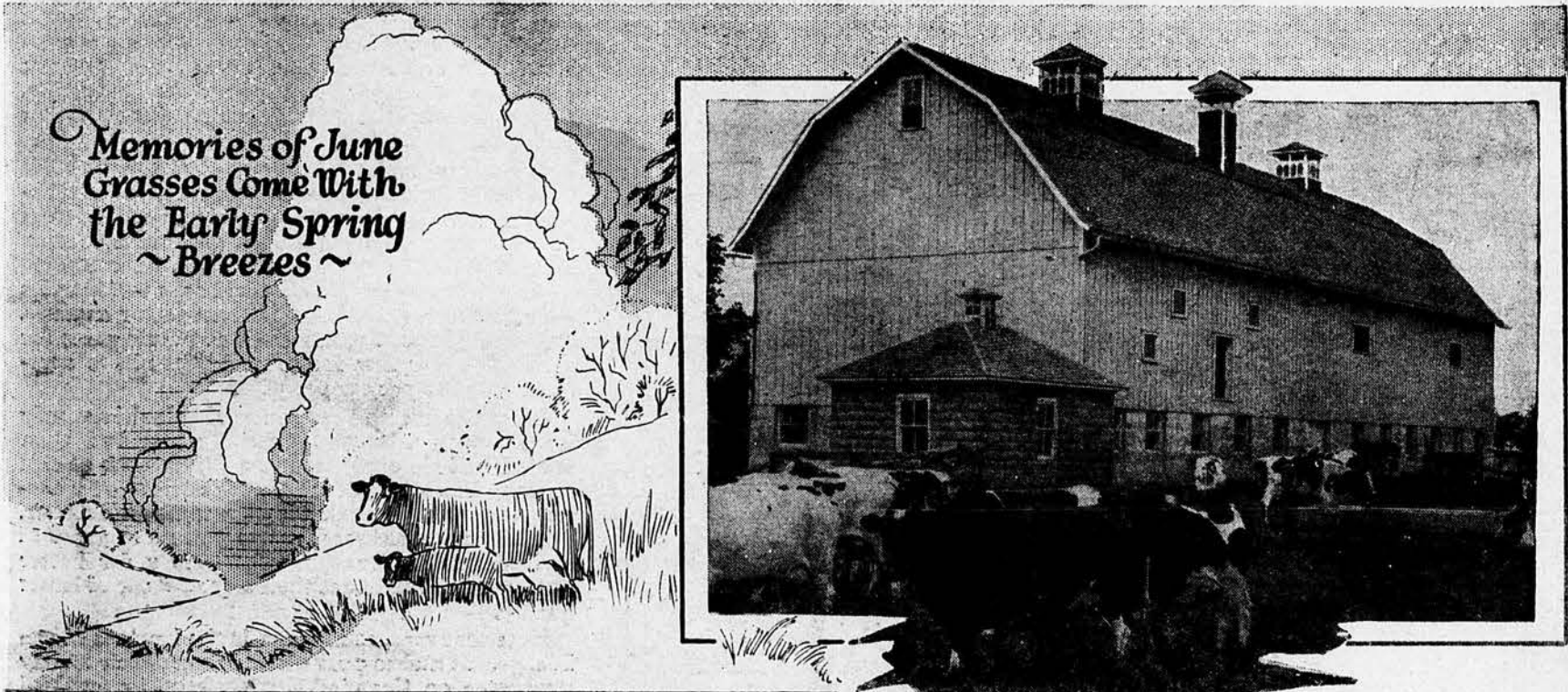
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Volume 64

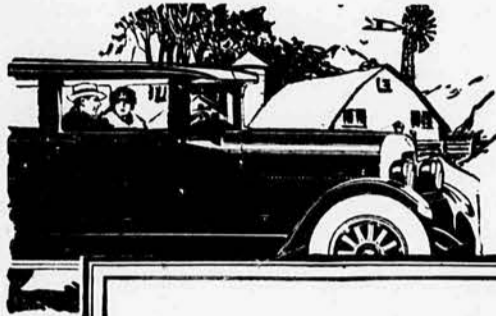
March 13, 1926



Number 11



Under this Pledge



you can confidently buy thousands of miles of unused transportation in a used Studebaker—at no greater cost than a low-priced new car—yet with far greater pride of possession, more comfort and finer performance

Pledge to the Public on Used Car Sales

1 All used cars offered to the public shall be honestly represented.

If a car is suitable only for a mechanic who can rebuild it, or for some one who expects only a few months' rough usage on a camping trip; it must be sold on that basis. Each car must be sold for just what it is.

2 All Studebaker automobiles which are sold as CERTIFIED CARS have been properly reconditioned, and carry a 30-day guarantee for replacement of defective parts and free service on adjustments.

This is possible because tremendous reserve mileage has been built into every Studebaker, which it is impossible to exhaust in years.

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The public can deal in confidence and safety only with the dealer whose policy is "one price only—the same price to all." For, to sell cars on this basis, every one of them must be honestly priced to begin with.

4 Every purchaser of a used car may drive it for five days, and then, if not satisfied for any reason, turn it back and apply the money paid as a credit on the purchase of any other car in stock—new or used.

It is assumed, of course, that the car has not been smashed up by collision or other accident in the meantime.

Not only to the public, but also to The Studebaker Corporation of America, whose cars we sell, we pledge adherence to the above policy in selling used cars.

By *Your Studebaker Dealer*
President

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UNDER the Studebaker Pledge to the Public on Used Car Sales, you can buy a certified Studebaker used car with the assurance of getting greater comfort, greater dependability and longer life than any new car of cheaper construction can offer you for the same price.

This is because every Studebaker is Unit-Built to give scores of thousands of miles of excess transportation. Its hundreds of parts are coordinated into one harmonious unit. As a result, it functions smoothly throughout its long life, giving tremendous mileage at minimum repair expense.

Records show that it is practically impossible to exhaust the reserve mileage of Unit-Built Studebakers. The factory has received reports from 274 owners who have driven their Studebakers 100,000 miles or more—some even over 300,000 miles! Thousands have covered over 50,000 miles—and with marked freedom from repair expense. In proof of this, factory sales of repair parts for all Studebaker cars for several years have averaged only \$10 per car per year.

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Note that reserve mileage is the keynote of the Pledge. It makes possible the remarkable 30-day guarantee on Certified Studebakers, as outlined in clause number two.

No matter what make of car you are considering, you can't afford to purchase without seeing the Studebaker dealer's stock. Remember, he sells unused transportation on the same high plane that distinguishes his merchandising of new One-Profit Studebakers. You can buy from him with utmost confidence.

Any of the Studebaker dealers listed below will gladly show you new and used Studebakers, and if desired, will finance your purchase on a liberal Budget Payment Plan at the lowest rates known to the industry

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How I Would Plan to Grow a Sorghum Crop in Western Kansas

As Told
By L. C. Aicher

Superintendent of Fort Hays Experiment Station

SHORT maturity means high yields in sorghums for Western Kansas. That applies for the kafir or grain groups as well as for the sorgo or sweet stalk groups. With that fact in mind I would, in preparing for a sorghum crop in this section of the state, select the earliest maturing varieties.

Tests at the Fort Hays Experiment station have proved Early Sumac or Red Top the best of the sorgo group for Western Kansas. From 1919 to 1924 this variety averaged 101 days from planting to maturity. It made 3.46 tons of forage and 28.7 bushels of grain an acre. Kansas Orange, one of the popular varieties, required 14 days more to mature and produced 3.87 tons of forage an acre, but only 11 bushels of grain. Kansas Orange has a slight advantage in forage but it is coarse and the seed is bitter, while the forage of Early Sumac is fine and the seed only slightly bitter.

We have many inquiries for Sourless. It required an average of 114 days to mature and averaged 3.84 tons of forage and 11.9 bushels of grain an acre in the six years. African Millet, a mis-



This is a Sorghum Tepper at Work on the Experiment Station Farm. It Cuts the Heads Off and Elevates Them to a Wagon Rack

named sorgo, required 114 days for maturity, and produced 3.12 tons of forage and 10 bushels of seed. Honey required 118 days to mature, and produced 3.32 tons of forage and only 0.4 bushel of seed. Early Sumac evidently is the most desirable sorgo to grow.

From the kafir group I would take Pink or Dawn. From 1919 to 1924 the average maturity of Pink Kafir was 110 days, and it produced 2.81 tons of forage and 31.6 bushels of grain an acre. Dawn matured in an average of 107 days, and produced 3.01 tons of forage and 34.4 bushels of grain. Compare this with corn, which made 2.52 tons of forage and 18.2 bushels of grain!

Standard Blackhull required 115 days for maturity, and made 2.75 tons of forage and 18.2 bushels of grain. Shrock matured in 115 days, and produced 3.06 tons of forage and 27.2 bushels of grain. It is a fairly profitable variety, but not so good as Pink. Dwarf Hegari matured in 107 days, and made 3.02 tons of forage and 26.2 bushels of grain, while Darso required 112 days, made 2.53 tons of forage and produced 26.3 bushels of grain. Dwarf

Yellow Milo is a good variety, but it may be injured greatly by Chinch bugs. Where the bugs are prevalent, therefore, it is advisable to plant Dawn or Pink.

In preparing land for sorghums, I would fall list. That practice has proved best at the experiment station. The ridges should be left open to hold snow and prevent soil blowing. In the spring when weeds begin to grow the ridges should be worked down. Too many farmers fail to get the weeds before they plant. About three workings, depending on conditions, will be required to control weeds. It is easier and cheaper to cultivate before planting than afterward.

Farmers in general plant sorghums too early. If, when they get the urge to plant, they would give the land one more working instead, they would save a lot of grief in weed control. Sorghums planted in cold land do not germinate evenly. Getting a good stand is one of the difficulties in growing them.

The man who gets his crop in too early must wait for the slow seeds to come up, and that delay gives weeds a chance. It is much better to delay seeding until the ground is warm. By doing so a good stand is more likely, and an opportunity is afforded for killing practically all the weeds.

The use that is to be made of the crop determines how the rows should be spaced and the distance between plants in the row. Successive tests with Pink kafir from 1919 to 1924 indicate that rows 80 inches apart with the plants spaced 3 inches apart in the rows gives more plump seeds and a higher quality grain. That is desirable where the grain is to be sold for seed. The average yield under this spacing was 2.81 tons of forage and 37.7 bushels of grain.

Forty-inch rows with plants 6 inches apart gave 3.42 tons of fodder and 40 bushels of grain an acre. Essentially the same number of plants to the acre were obtained by alternating 40 and 80-inch rows and spacing the plants 4 inches apart. The yield was 3.09 tons of fodder and 40 bushels of grain. Where grain production is the aim, this spacing is an advantage because there are fewer rows to cultivate, the stalks are not so coarse and not so much labor is involved in harvesting. A 12-inch spacing in rows 40 inches apart gave 3.9 tons of forage and 37.5 bushels of grain an acre; 18-inch spacing, 2.8 tons of forage and 31.4 bushels of grain; 24-inch spacing, 2.61 tons of forage and 31.4 bushels. An 8-inch spacing in the alternate 40 and 80-inch rows gave 2.73 tons of fodder and 37.9 bushels of grain; 12-inch spacing, 2.59 tons and 33.7 bushels of grain; 16-inch spacing, 2.31 tons and 31.1 bushels. Six-inch spacing in the 80-inch rows gave 2.45 tons and 35.6 bushels; 9-inch spacing, 2.31 tons and 32.2 bushels; 12-inch spacing, 2.10 tons and 29.8 bushels.

This test indicates that the best spacing for seed production is 80-inch rows with the plants 3 inches apart; for grain, alternate 40 and 80-inch rows with the plants 4 inches apart; for a combination

of grain and forage 6 to 9-inch spacing in rows 40 inches apart.

Likewise, the use to be made of the crop and the variety determine the method of harvesting. If grain is desired, Dawn or Dwarf milo may be cut with a header or even a combine. If the grain is to be prepared for seed it must not be left in the field longer than is necessary for curing. A corn binder should be used in harvesting, and the bundles should be set in small shocks to dry as quickly as possible. Threshing should be done just as soon as the curing will permit.

Control of heating is the most difficult job in saving seed or grain. We always sack our seed grains and then crib stack the sacks, that is in open ricks, two sacks each way with an air space between them. The whole operation is expensive, but it makes for high germination. How weathering affects the vitality of seed is indicated by an experience on the station farm. While we were threshing Dawn kafir the tractor broke down, and we were delayed five days. In that time a big snowstorm occurred. The seed threshed after the



A Field of Certified Dawn Kafir on the Station Farm Near Hays. It Was Grown Under Mr. Aicher's Directions for Western Kansas Conditions

storm was discolored, and had lost 5 per cent in germination.

A small combine has been found well adapted for threshing sorghums from the shock. An attachment permits turning the sickle and cutterbar upward. The machine is driven to a shock, and the bundles, thrown across the attachment, are headed. When one shock is threshed the machine is driven to another. If grain sorghums are cut with a header the grain should be stacked in narrow ricks to prevent heating.

The importance of pure seed for planting cannot be emphasized too strongly. Without purity the value of the crop for grain is lessened, and for seed production purity is essential. Crops from pure seed give better yields and mature evenly. Mixed seed is certain to result in uneven maturity. Some plants will be ripe while others are in the dough stage. If the crop is cut when the late plants are ripe the early ones will shatter. If it is cut when the early ones are ripe the late plants will bear light chaffy seed. Pure seed gives a grain crop of uniform color, which is an aid in selling.

Ed Frizell Got But \$1 a Day!

SUCCESS in farming is largely a personal problem. The individual factor is dominant. That will continue to be true—and it is the rule in all other lines of business. This would be the case even if the factors which govern the business were on a more favorable plane, for it would give a much greater advantage to the stronger and more efficient individuals. All down thru the centuries the real economic progress has gone to outstanding men, and it doubtless will be true until the end of time.

Suppose, for example, that the Dickinson bill, at present before Congress, were passed—Kansas Farmer is using this illustration because we are for the theory of an export corporation. And suppose it did all its greatest admirers say it will do. This would be of help to the average folks, especially the wheat growers, of course—and that is the main reason why we are for it. But it also, by making the business of wheat growing more profitable, would magnify the opportunities of the "big" producer. Albert Weaver of Bird City and E. E. Frizell of Larned—two fine examples of successful, outstanding farmers, who have both made a barrel of money from farming—would do even better than they have done. So again we would be back to the axiom that success comes to the efficient. If there is any business rule which holds, in these days of "fizz econ-

omists," that's it. If we accept this truism, then, we get to the personal problem of the average man, "What am I going to do about it?"

And the answer is that most average men will do nothing. They will go along much the same as

they always have done, producing average yields and getting average results in an average way.

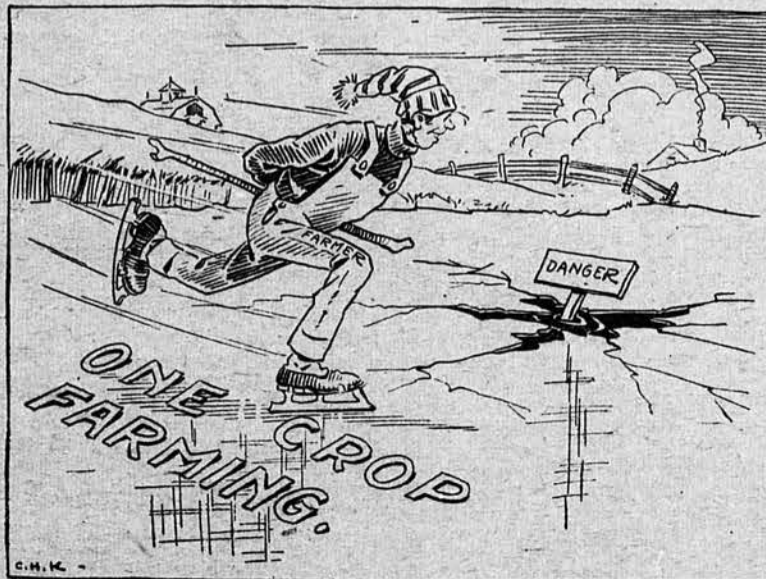
But the economic rewards of life revolve around the average. This has always been true, and essentially it must be—there must be a common denominator, and of course this would be the middle, the average. So the average man who produces average results will get average rewards.

But how about the man who wishes to do better than average?

And especially what about the young fellow who is starting farming this year on a rented place "somewhere in Kansas?" Are there some grounds for hope that he may some day be a "big farmer" like Mr. Frizell or Mr. Weaver?

Well, Ed Frizell spent a good many days and weeks and months working on the section for \$1 a day—and he was mighty glad to get it! Did he dream of what the coming years would bring? Perhaps. Anyhow we know that he must have had vision, in those early days when he worked with a pick and shovel on the Santa Fe near Larned, for none of us can rise higher than our vision will allow us to see.

And until we get this vision, this desire to do our work a little better than we have done it before, there isn't much hope for progress. Most folks never get this. In the industries of the cities em-



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THE following, from the pen of Frank Hodges of Olathe, is the most glowing tribute I have ever seen to the Kansas hog: "Did anyone ever see finer meat than the tender pink and snowy white of the tenderloin of the Kansas hog? A Kansas pig born in the early spring when the sun first comes back from the warm South, frisking with its litter of brothers and sisters about its indulgent mother in the succulent alfalfa, clean as a freshly bathed baby, with a contented tummy stuffed with verdant alfalfa, is a sight as aesthetic, refined and beautiful as the eye educated to high standard of economic beauty could wish to look upon. Grown to full manhood and womanhood, glossy, rotund and with comfortable jowls, fattened on tender legumes, its thirst quenched with pure, cold water, finished on the clean, sound corn that only Kansas can grow, its meat is better than venison fried in the woods, or moose steak broiled on a stick over an open fire. It excels all fish, flesh or fowl immeasurably, and when transmuted into sausage, with a generous amount of sage, as Ike Hershey does it, would turn a Turk from the hours of Paradise, a Norseman from the gates of Valhalla or the gourmet who writes this from the banquet table of kings."

A War in Seven Years?

I AGREE with you in your discussion of the Universal Draft Bill," writes Emery Bear of Niles. "However, I fear it will fall far short of your expectations. You evidently did not get the idea that I intended to convey in my last letter. It has long been more or less of an issue whether we should have more Government control of industries or less. At the last election one party made Government ownership and control of public utilities the principal issue. Before the election the opposition to Government ownership and control gave the voters to understand that it would never do, ignoring the fact that for many years our Government has successfully operated many public utilities; and now Congress is about to pass a bill giving the Government complete control of all industries during a time of war. In other words, the members assume that in time of war the whole industrial situation may be changed, and the Government may successfully pursue a policy which they say in time of peace would be disastrous. "I ask the question again, if Government control is best in time of war, why is it not also best in time of peace? If, during the next war, and in my opinion it will come within the next seven years, our Government should accomplish what the exponents of the Universal Draft Bill assume it will do, eliminate the destruction of life and property by war, then our country would be an ideal place in which to live.

"So many folks are afraid of the socialistic state that they harp on letting supply and demand determine prices, individual freedom and the like, yet they do not hesitate about letting the Government regulate prices, or sacrifice the flower of our youth. We must admit that no matter how we prosecute a war the boys who do the fighting get the worst of it. Our Government is making a very flimsy effort to recompense the boys who fought in the last war. During the last four years we have spent more than three times as much in preparation for war as we did in any four years before the World War.

"I am not entirely pessimistic. I believe that we have one of the best governments in the world, but I still see much room for improvement.

"We are advancing slowly but surely. Had we kept pace politically and economically with science and invention this would be a wonderful world to live in."

Rough on the Youth

WHETHER war between nations is ever necessary is, to say the least, a question, but granting that Mr. Bear is right in his pessimistic guess that we are to have another war within seven years, then he must admit that when that war comes conditions will again be abnormal, just as they have been during other wars. It is abnormal to take young men away from the pursuits of peace and muster them in armies for destruction, but that is inevitable in time of war. If the Government is justified in engaging in war under any circumstances, it is entirely justified in mobilizing all of its resources in the way of men, money and property necessary to win the war.

Mobilization implies complete centralization of authority; there cannot be such a thing as complete mobilization under a widely diversified private control of resources.

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

War is necessarily wasteful. Waste of life and property are the necessary accompaniment of war. Therefore the question is not whether the Government can manage the industries of the country as economically as they can be managed privately. Granting that they cannot be, that does not alter the necessity for giving the Government the power to take and control whatever is necessary to the prosecution of the war while it lasts.

If every citizen and every corporation would voluntarily agree to give their individual and corporate services to the Government in time of war, in other words to run their business to the best of their ability in the interest of the Government and without profit to themselves, then in my opinion Government control of industries even during war would not be necessary or the best policy. But we know from sad and repeated experience that selfishness predominates over patriotism with a very large part of the people even of this republic. They will take advantage of the necessities of the



—From the Philadelphia Public Ledger
 'Tis a Tedious Task

Government to reap enormous profits unless they are prevented by a strong hand.

Of course this Universal Draft bill is an untried experiment. Neither Mr. Bear nor myself nor any other man knows how it will turn out in practice; that will depend on the manner in which it is administered, but that it is correct in principle I have no doubt.

Of course, as Mr. Bear says, the young men who have to do the fighting get the worst of it in any event. War is a condition in which youth must serve; that is one of the reasons why I hate war.

Truthful James on Muskeeters

AFTER your excitin' adventures, Bill," I remarked to Bill Wilkins, "I suppose you felt the need by a rest among the enervatin' environments uv civilization."

"Naturally, James, you would jump to that conclusion, but I am uv a restless, rovin' disposition and tire uv the monotony uv luxuribus livin'. I presume, James, that sometime ur uther my bones will be discovered in some wild, unfrequented spot, with unly the howlin' uv the wild beasts to sound my requiem. In a month I wuz plumb weary uv that city I told you about, and so gittin' an outfit together, with my trusty gun and knife and blanket I struck out fur the wilderness.

"I headed toward the Amazon again, fur I wasn't

satisfied with what I hed seen uv that mighty river, but fur the time bein', James, I missed the river and missed it in a peculiar way. There air some among the highest mountings in the world in South America, and some uv the wildest forests and also, some uv the most fertile and extensive plains, but in addition there air some tremendous swamps, and in my wanderin's I run into one uv these. The curse uv them swamps, James, is the muskeeters.

"You mebbly think, James, that you air familiar with the pestiferous bird known as the muskeeter, but unless you visit South America and one uv them swamps, you hev no real idee about a South American muskeeter. The full-grown ones air about the size uv our Northern hummin' birds, and carry bills from 2 to 3 inches in length. Instead uv makin' the kind uv sound our muskeeters make, them South American muskeeters sing in a variety uv tones. Some uv them hev deep bass voices and some air barytone and some high tenor. The female muskeeters hev fine voices; some uv them sing soprano and some contralto. When a full choir uv them is singin' together they fill the air with the melody uv their songs. If it hedn't been fur their cussed bite I would hev been content to stay right there by the edge uv one uv them swamps and listen to their wild, weird melody.

"But their bitin', James, wuz awful. A ordinary blanket wuz simply no protection at all. Many a night, James, they would come to me when wrapped in peaceful slumber and drag the blanket off my form and then light onto me. Sometimes they would gether and lull me to sleep with a refrain that sounded like 'Home, Sweet Home,' but just as soon as my eyes closed they would start in to drink my life blood.

"Huntin' wuz good in the neighborhood uv them swamps, and I didn't like to be druv out by a lot uv durned muskeeters. I wuz gittin' discouraged, however, when I happened to run onto a large holler log. Here, I said to myself, is where William Wilkins, Esq., gits the best uv them muskeeters. I took off my clothes, crawled into that holler log, stuffed my blanket in one end and my gun and garments in the other and went to sleep. I wuz awakened by the sound uv them 'skeeters singin' and talkin' together in their own language outside uv the log. They hed discovered my hidin' place and determined to git me.

"Purty soon they commenced to bore holes thru the outside uv that tree with their bills. In a little while a muskeeter bill appeared on the inside. It irritated me, James, but a happy thought struck me. I happened to hev a small hammer with me and so I jest hit that muskeeter's bill, clinchin' it on the inside uv the log, sayin' as I did it, 'I think that will hold you fur a while, my fine bird.' But in a little while another bill appeared on the inside, and I clinched that. They kep' a comin' faster and faster, I clinchin' them as fast as they cum till the hull inside uv that log wuz covered with the bent bills uv them muskeeters. I wuz enjoyin' myself, James, thinkin' how I wuz gittin' the best uv them muskeeters, when all uv a sudden I begin to feel that log move.

"You see there wuz as many as a thousand uv them muskeeters fastened to that log by their bills, and by combinin' their strength they wuz able to raise it into the air and fly away with it. They kep' goin' higher and higher, and believe me, the situation wuz blamed uncomfortable. I said to myself that any minute their bills wuz liable to tear loose and let me drap. They hed riz, I judged, to a height uv more than 500 feet and wuz flyin' south, I gethered frum a little star light that drifted in thru a triffin' crack in the log. There wuzn't nuthin', however, to do except just trust to luck, so I just made up my mind not to worry none; just ride as long as I could.

"All night long, James, them muskeeters flew on, carryin' me and that log. Sometimes they would sing as if they wuz tryin' to cheer one another up, and finally I wuz lulled to slumber. It wuz after noon the next day when I felt that the log wuz slowly sinkin' and in the course uv another hour it hit the ground. I got my clothes and gun and blankets and crawled out. When I got on my feet and stretched my legs and slipped on my clothes a cur'us sight met my eyes. The log wuz covered with muskeeters, but they wuz plumb wore out. Since they hed started with that log and me they hed traveled more than 200 miles straight south across the valley uv the Amazon, and landed me on the grazin' lands uv the Argentine Republic.

"They wuz not unly wore out but they wuz hungry, not hevin' hed any nourishment fur more than 18 hours. I sort uv pitied them muskeeters, but I said to myself, 'It will never do to turn 'em

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lose, they will bite the cattle on this range to death.' So I just went over that log at my leisure and knocked each 'skeeter on the head and piled their bodies up in a heap. I had just finished the job when I heard a snort behind me, and lookin' round saw approachin' one uv the range cattle. He wuz a steer built after the fashion uv the old longhorn Texas, hevin' a spread uv horns I would say uv at least 6 feet. At first he eyed me with curiosity, and then he come fur me. I said to myself, 'William Wilkins, Esq., is it possible that you hev escaped death at the hands uv these musketeers unly to be killed by a long horned wild steer?'

"Quicker than thought, James, I jumped to one side as he charged, jumped astride his neck and wroppin' my legs around it, took a holt on each horn. He rared and jumped but I hung on and finally he set out on a dead run. Fur full 10 miles he hit the high places on the prairie at a gait I never see equalled by a steer, and just when I thought I couldn't hang on any longer he dropped from exhaustion. I got off and wuz gittin' the cramp out uv my legs when a feller dressed up like a Texas cowboy rode up and looked me over. I looked at him and he looked at me, and finally I sez to him, 'Mister, do you know who that animal belongs to?' He looked the steer over and examined the brand and said that it belonged to his ranch. I said, 'Well, mister, I ain't claimin' no reward, but I hev brought him home.'

Reds Don't Like America?

NEWS dispatch from Moscow says that a group of delegates, numbering 197, and including four Americans, have arrived at Moscow to attend the annual meeting of the executive committee of the communist international. Along with the other matters of interest in the dispatch is this significant statement: "The soviet papers are unable to understand why the millions of gold rubles failed to produce any noticeable revolutionary activities abroad."

This dispatch is significant for two reasons; first because it refutes the statement so often made by Bolshevik leaders that they were not plotting revolutions in other countries, and secondly because it is a confession that the plots have not gotten anywhere. The fact is that the people of other countries have lost confidence in the good faith of these Bolshevik leaders; furthermore, there is nothing in the experience of the soviet government that will encourage the masses in other countries to rise up in rebellion against the existing order.

The Russian masses have not enjoyed either greater prosperity or greater freedom under the Bolshevik regime than they enjoyed before, and their condition before was about as bad as it could well be.

However, it is pretty certain that in government affairs, as well as private, the rule of mind your own business is a fairly good one to follow. If the Bolshevik government were content to work out the experiment in communism there in Russia and not meddle with the affairs of other people, there would be little ground for complaint outside of Russia, but it is not willing to follow that rule. The leaders are not willing to play the game fairly. They use underhanded methods and are given to making false statements.

Now they complain that there is a conspiracy among the countries ruled by capitalism to prevent them from getting the capital necessary to develop Russian resources. Why they should expect outsiders to invest capital in a country where the avowed purpose is to destroy private capital is rather difficult to understand.

The wrath of the Bolshevik leaders is principally directed toward the United States. Trotzky and others are attempting to stir up resentment against us among the other nations of Europe. I have been inclined to favor the recognition of Russia by this government, but the speech of Trotzky has about convinced me that it would be a mistake.

What About the Surplus?

RECENTLY," writes F. Wright of Winfield, "farmers have been reading a great deal from Senator Capper and others about what must be done with the surplus of farm products that must be sold in foreign markets. This surplus of from 10 to 20 per cent of our production, we are told, largely influences the price we get for our entire production of foodstuffs.

"What would be the result to agriculture in the United States if our exportable surplus problem were entirely disposed of by limiting our production, if that is possible, to the amount necessary to supply home consumption?"

"This sort of situation, it seems to me, would place farmers in the position of having to defend their home market against the competition of foreign countries producing a surplus of food supplies, such, for example, as can be produced more cheaply in European countries, South America and Canada than here. It is possible that American agriculture will be confronted with a problem more serious in its final effect than that of taking care of our present surplus.

"Since the farmers in the United States constitute approximately a third of the nation's population, they are a political minority, and cannot hope to save the situation by asking for high protective tariffs, when the urban population demands cheap food. Will you kindly state your ideas concerning this predicament for agriculture?"

No matter whether the problem is solved by an organization operating under Government supervision, buying up the surplus, selling it in the foreign market and distributing the loss among the producers, or by some plan for reducing the production to the needs of the home market, there must be tariff protection to make it effective. As between the two plans, in my opinion the latter is the more practical, and to be entirely frank I am not at all certain that either plan can be worked successfully. However, if the agricultural interests of the United States can be united there is no question in my mind that they can secure whatever legislation they demand. True, the farmers do not constitute a majority of the entire population, but they are and will continue to be the largest group, and united they can elect a majority of both houses of Congress, for the very good reason that other groups in all probability can never be united against them. Furthermore, the farmers constitute the only group which is absolutely necessary to the nation.

I do not say, however, that there will be this solidarity of the farm group—on the contrary I

am very doubtful about it. If producers of food-stuffs in the United States were united they could run the country, but they never have been and possibly they never will be.

New Idea on Legislatures

JUDGING from all this talk in the papers about too many laws and too much legislation," writes O. E. Beeker of Bazine, "is there any reasonable excuse for another legislative session in Kansas the coming year—or in any of these United States for that matter, if it is a fact that we have too many laws already?"

"Why not have our legislature made up in somewhat the same way as juries are drawn now-a-days? This legislature would convene at the state capital and draw up needed laws or pass resolutions to repeal obsolete or undesirable ones, and the legislation thus drawn would be submitted to the people at the next general election, so the people, instead of voting for men to make the laws for them, would vote for the laws themselves—that is, enact the laws or reject them by the ballot, in the same manner as the people adopt or reject amendments to the Constitution today.

"The verdict of the jury (under the instructions of the court) is accepted as final in the administration of law; why should its judgment be less potent in its enactment?"

"A jury, or legislative body of men from every judicial district, familiar with the local needs, could come nearer enacting beneficial legislation than a bunch of politicians removed to congested districts under the dominance of corporate interests."

Of course such a plan could only be put into operation after an amendment to the Constitution: Just who would have the drawing of this legislative body, Mr. Beeker does not say. I fear it might fall into the hands of a small group of machine politicians, who would manage the drawing to suit themselves. Personally, I am in favor of a single legislative body of not more than 30 members, but in my opinion they should be nominated and elected by the people of their respective districts. It would not be necessary, I think, to refer all the laws to a vote of the people, but a certain number, say two-fifths of the legislative body, should have the power to refer any law to the people for ratification or rejection.

Send It to Lawrence

Some years ago, just after haying time, an electric storm passed over a part of this country. One of my hay stacks was struck by lightning, or something set fire to the stack. In the ashes I found a lump about the size of an egg, dark in color, weighing 6 ounces and hard as glass. Where can I send this to have it analyzed? G. D. K.

Department of Geology, University of Kansas, Lawrence.

Report to County Clerk

There is a Ford runabout driven in my neighborhood without a license tag. Whom must I report this to, and what do I get out of it?

Report either to the county clerk or to the secretary of state at Topeka. The law does not provide any reward for information of this kind.

A Warning From Philadelphia

MORE and more are broad-minded business men in the East coming to appreciate that national prosperity cannot exist without a prosperous agriculture. And that agriculture to attain a genuine and stable prosperity must be placed upon an economic equality with other industries. Farmers cannot continue producing at little better or less than the cost of production.

Yet amazing evidence of ignorance of the true situation, or amazing examples of short-sighted selfishness of viewpoint, still come to light from quarters where one would suppose more enlightenment would exist.

The most astonishing example of this sort I have seen lately is a memorial addressed to Congress by the Philadelphia Board of Trade. It makes a sweeping general attack on virtually all the farm relief measures now before Congress. To quote a paragraph from it:

They all ignore the immutable law of supply and demand, and disturb, if not destroy, those instrumentalities of commerce which have in the past and should be depended upon in the future to find a market for the agriculturist under established business processes.

Such phrases used to pass for profound wisdom. But nowadays an intelligent high school boy knows they are academic bosh.

This Philadelphia organization goes on to instruct and to warn us that "American farmers will have to meet price competition in the markets of the world and no scheme to fix and maintain prices can succeed but will ultimately prove ineffective." It brands such practices as "uneconomic."

What this near-sighted organization stigmatizes as price-fixing is the plan for putting farmers squarely under the same protective system that Eastern industries have enjoyed and under which they have prospered for more than half a century.

Nobody ever heard of this Philadelphia Board of Trade coming before Congress with a warning against the dangers which might result from

a protective tariff program that would aid the manufacturers of Pennsylvania to meet foreign competition.

Nothing uneconomic about that, according to the Philadelphia dictum, unless it is to be applied to the most vital, most important industry of all.

As to "the immutable law of supply and demand." The privilege of fencing one's self against its rigors, according to the Philadelphia lexicon, is uneconomic only for the other fellow. It would have the American farmer continue his unavailing single-handed struggle against the double hazard of weather and world-market uncertainties "until established business processes" for all other businesses except his own, notwithstanding that on most of his products the farmer gets only the world price less commission and freight charges.

Under a highly-protective tariff it is quite safe and quite right for the industrial East, for which the Philadelphia Board of Trade speaks, to do considerable "ignoring" of "the immutable law of supply and demand" and thereby stabilize its prices. Also it is quite right to stabilize credit and banking with a Federal Reserve Act, to bolster up the railroads with the Cummins-Esch Act, and labor with an Adamson law.

But the farmer, who is 30 per cent of these United States, who must produce his commodity before he sells it and has no advance knowledge of either the volume of his own production or that of the rest of the world; around whom, as Secretary Hoover declares, 60 per cent of our commerce and industry revolve—he must walk alone and take what comes.

These Philadelphia decliners of all legislation tending to put the farming industry on a modern business equality and economic footing with the rest of the United States do not yet see this demand of the farmer has reached a compelling stage, and that to oppose it is to stand in the way of their own ultimate welfare.

Men like Dean Mumford of the Missouri College of Agriculture, who have made a study of farm economics, tell us the true index of farm prosperity is the farmer's income. In 1922, the average farmer in the United States received an income of \$9 for the year after deducting interest on his investment and farm wages for his family. On the same basis of reckoning the farmers of the Middle-West lost \$1.82 each!

Farm mortgage indebtedness in the United States increased from 3,300 million dollars in 1910 to 7,857 million dollars in 1920.

It is Dean Mumford's opinion, as it is mine, that the disparity between farm conditions and business conditions cannot safely be continued. There can be no prosperity in any country where agriculture is unprofitable.

The low exchange value of the farmer's crops, partly due to legislation upholding the prices of goods and the rates and services of other industries, and partly due to unavoidable crop surpluses which compel him to compete in his home market with the cheaper altho often inferior products of peasant farmers, have made it impossible for the American farmer, with his greatly increased overhead, to continue on the old basis. Therefore it becomes necessary to do all that may fairly be done to put his industry on equal footing with other American industries.

And I am glad to say that the number of Eastern business organizations which make it their special business to try to prejudice Congress against legislation intended to give farmers a chance in the markets of the world and at home is growing smaller every year.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.



World Events in Pictures



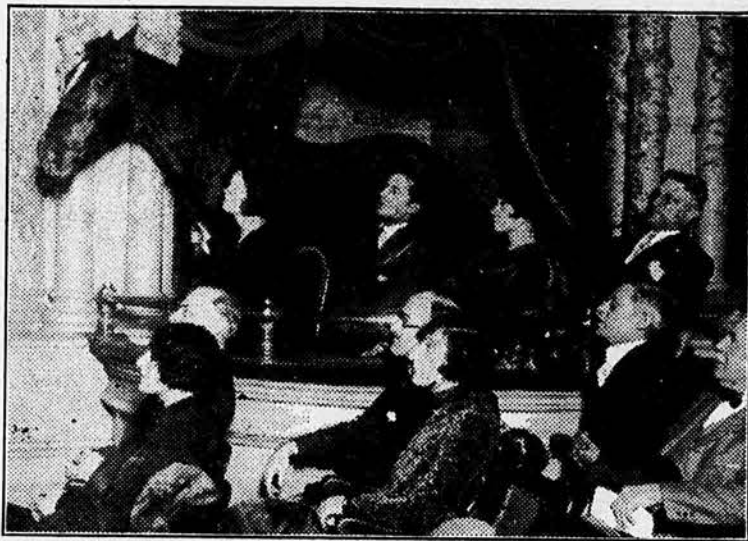
The Morn and Night of the Operatic World Meet. Marion Talley, Kansas City, Mo., Newest Metropolitan Opera Star and Mme. Schumann-Heink, Oldest Opera Star



One Couldn't Blame Walter Johnson, Pitching Ace of Washington Senators, for Wanting Life to Be One Long Winter Time. He is Shown Here About to Bid Sad Farewell to a Bevy of Beautiful Bathing Girls at Daytona Beach, Fla., Where He Has Been Wintering. Duty Called Him to the Tampa Training Camp



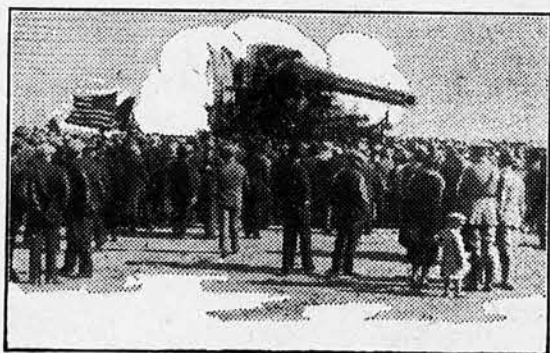
Amelia Ann Meyers, Who Was Picked by the Health Commissioner, as the Healthiest Mother in all New York. She Has Two Children, 18 and 20 Years Old



Talk About Your Box Stalls! "Phantom," Called World's Wonder Horse, Brought from Europe to Exhibit His Remarkable Talents on the American Stage, is Seen Visiting the Knickerbocker Theater with His Mistress, Madame Betty Rand. They Witnessed a Matinee of "Dearest Enemy"



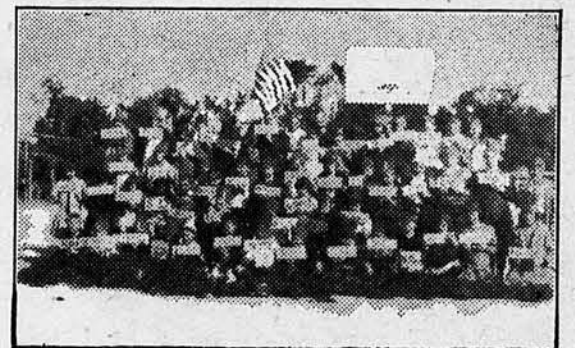
The Average Person Who Lives to the Age of 50, is Likely to Use the Astonishing Amount of Drugs Graphically Illustrated Here. He Will Take 40 Pounds of Epsom Salts, 10 Gallons of Alcohol, 5 Pounds of Aspirin, 10 Pounds of Bi-carbonate of Soda and Smaller Quantities of Many Other Drugs



Uncle Sam's New 14-Inch Railroad Gun, Mightiest Weapon of Its Type in Existence, Was Dedicated with Elaborate Military Exercises at Fort Mac Arthur, Calif., February 22. Special Emplacements Had to Be Constructed to Accommodate It



Mrs. Carrie Jacobs Bond, Composer of "The End of a Perfect Day," and Considered America's Leading Woman Composer, Pictured at Her Home, Hollywood



Group of Pupils at the Glenoak School, St. Petersburg, Fla. They Represent 46 Out of Our 48 States, and Also Six Foreign Countries. Kansas is Represented Fourth from Left in the Top Row



By Aid of a Special Electric Stethoscope, Sound of Heart Beats May Be Transmitted for Long Distances and Heard in a Class Room Far from the Patient's Sick Bed. Photo Shows a Youngster Whose Days Are Enlivened by the Novelty of Listening to His Heart Beats as the Physician is Making an Examination



Middleboro, Mass., Recently Shipped in 379 Wild Elk from Dixon, Mont., to Stock the Nemasket Range Where They Will Be Fattened for the Eastern Market. The Express Charges on This Shipment of 10 Carloads Was in Excess of \$15,000. Photo Shows Unloading Elk from Motor Truck That Met the Train

Motor Busses Are Here to Stay!

By Edwin A. Hunger

AN AMAZING new development is taking place in passenger travel these days. Thanks to an ever-increasing network of improved highways, motor busses—or motor coaches, as the newer, specially designed vehicles are beginning to be called—are forming an important new arm of transportation. They make it possible for people to travel along the surfaced highways in a well-ordered manner and with a frequency that flexible, speedy motor transport provides. Delays in short-distance travel especially are eliminated thereby.

Contrary to the belief of many persons, moreover, this new means of travel is not so much a competitor of the older systems of transportation as it is a badly needed supplementary branch thereof. Proof of this may be seen in the fact that steam and electric railroads all over the country are resorting to busses and coaches to round out their business—particularly to reduce losses on unprofitable branch lines and to tap new districts as feeders to the main lines. And isn't this as it should be? The railroad companies are essentially merchants of transportation, and if the automotive vehicle enables them to amplify their service everybody is benefited.

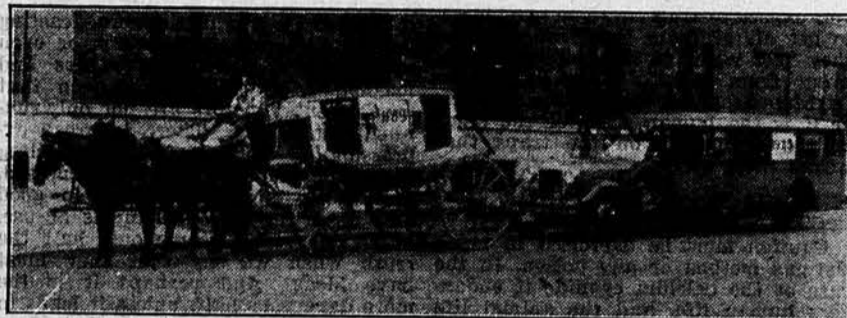
A Gain of 24.2 Per Cent

In making a study of the development of bus lines, particularly those operating outside of cities, one very naturally is led into a study of highway construction, for without the increasing mileage of surfaced roads it would not have been possible for new bus lines to push out into new territories as they have been doing in such startling fashion in the last few years. Wherever improved highways are built the demand for bus lines immediately presents itself. In truth, this demand often comes to the fore long before the concrete is dry or the graveling finished.

It is estimated by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce that the number of motor coaches and busses as of January 1, 1926, was 70,000,

as against 53,000 a year previous, a 24.2 per cent increase. The total registration of all motor vehicles in the United States, on the other hand, was more than 20 millions, an increase of 13 per cent over that of 1924. To match these increases, from 30,000 to 35,000 miles of surfaced highways were built in 1925, bringing up the total of such surfaced highways very near to 1/2 million miles. Think of the possibilities of travel in roomy, speedy, comfortable, up-to-date motor coaches over these 1/2 million miles! If road construction continues in the next few years as it recently has been going on, think also of the improved communications that motor coaches and busses

question, we've got to go back to the old horse-drawn stage coaches. Many readers of Kansas Farmer will remember the old-fashioned enclosed stage with seats on top for the more venturesome travelers, pulled by four or more horses. Good use of such stage coaches was made on that red-letter day, April 22, 1889, when choice land in Oklahoma was thrown open for settlement, and there was a race by people on horseback and in all sorts of conveyances to register for the most desirable parcels. In the celebration in Oklahoma City last year commemorating that event, one of the old stages of the type mentioned formed an interesting parade exhibit.



This Parade in Oklahoma City Showed a Coach of 1889 and One of Today—There Has Been Quite an Improvement!

will provide for every district and hamlet, no matter how far outlying they are!

One prophet goes so far as to predict that 300,000 motor coaches and busses will be put into service within the next five years; a perusal of the above-mentioned figures and a study of present trends in automotive transportation will lend much weight to this statement.

Now, just what has brought about this big increase in bus development? In what manner did the development begin? For an answer to the last

All over the West, horse-drawn stages formed an important means of travel until the railroads came and spread forth their present network of branches thru all important districts. Had it not been for the execrable roads that prevailed 20 and 30 years ago, it is quite probable that many of the stage lines would have continued despite the railroads, but travel in the horse-drawn vehicles was slow and none too comfortable, and so the old-fashioned stage all but died out. What a hold these picturesque vehicles had on the minds of people in the West is

evidenced by the fact that so many of the motor busses in this section today are called stages.

Then came the automobile, and with it a steadily increasing and all-consuming desire of everybody, whether in country or city, to be quickly on the way to wherever it was desired to go. People began to chafe at delay. When bad roads interfered with motor transportation, a country-wide demand for improved highways came into existence, and to this demand can be laid the Federal Aid acts of 1916 and 1921 and numerous state aid laws. As soon as the automobile had proved itself it was easy enough for various car owners to establish regular routes and carry passengers for hire. As the traffic over these routes increased, more cars were put into service, and when the traffic grew still greater it became the vogue to mount bus bodies on a motor-truck chassis and thus carry up to 25 or more passengers.

Finally, a demand came into being for specially designed vehicles, motor coaches, as they are now generally called, which are equipped with powerful six-cylinder engines, low-hung chassis, wide windows, extra springs, attractively finished interiors and well-upholstered seats, virtually all the comforts, in fact, that one finds in a high-grade six-cylinder automobile.

When Good Roads Came

A business friend of mine in Wichita tells me he remembers very well when a two-cylinder car was put into bus service many years ago. It didn't last long, tho, because the automobile of that day was not very dependable, and the unimproved roads were hardly suitable for daily transportation. A while later, when the automobile had been considerably improved, bus routes in Kansas and neighboring states were established by persons who were able to secure mail contracts between towns where there was no railroad service or where the railroad service was poor.

With the advent of surfaced highways in Kansas, the bus idea has rapidly

(Continued on Page 33)

28 Counties to Be Free of T.B.?

By George A. Montgomery

SUPPOSE the next legislature should vote \$650,000 for the following biennium to pay the packers for the losses they sustain as a result of buying hogs which are tubercular and are thrown out by Government inspectors as unfit for human food. And suppose the measure included a provision that the farmers were to pay the whole bill by having 10 cents a hundred deducted from the price of all hogs sold in that period.

Of course, you know and everybody else outside institutions for the feeble-minded knows that no Kansas legislature is going to vote such an appropriation. But the lawmakers of the Sunflower state don't have to vote it to fasten that tax on the farmers! It is already there, and every seller of market hogs except those who live in accredited counties—those in which animal tuberculosis has been stamped out—has to pay his share of it. That share is 10 cents a hundred for all hogs sold. And farmers have to pay the whole bill!

23 Cents a Hog More

The meat packing industry has found that a certain percentage of all hogs going to market is affected with tuberculosis. Those condemned as tubercular have to go to the fertilizer plants, and a big loss is sustained. This loss, they have estimated, amounts to 10 cents a hundred for all hogs they buy. They have found that they can well afford to pay a dime a hundred more for swine from counties which have been cleaned up.

This practice is followed on the Kansas City, Wichita and St. Joseph markets, the main points to which Kansas hogs are shipped. The Kansas City market last year paid an average premium of 23 cents a hog for swine from the accredited counties. That market received nearly a million hogs from Kansas. The Wichita and St. Joseph markets during the same pe-

riod received between 500,000 and 750,000 from the state. That means Kansas produces at least 1 1/2 million market hogs a year. A premium of 23 cents a hog on this number would total \$345,000 a year, or \$690,000 for two years. Since only eight of the 105 counties are accredited, it is a safe guess that the annual loss is not less than \$325,000.

That, however, isn't the whole story, but rather one of the least important phases of it. The hog contracts tuberculosis usually from some other animal, generally from cattle, by picking up the germs from droppings. That also means a beef loss at the packing plant, for cattle, too, are slaughtered under federal supervision. The farmer pays that loss as well, indirectly to be sure, since the packer must put the price low enough to take care of such waste.

The most important consideration, however, is from the standpoint of human health. Tuberculosis is more common in the dairy breeds than in the beef breeds of cattle, and it has been proved that human beings may contract the malady by drinking milk from infected animals. The boys and girls of Kansas have a right to the best of health. Milk is one of the articles of diet essential to a healthy childhood, and the parent cannot be certain that milk is safe until the producing herd has been tested.

So 28 Kansas counties have taken steps to eliminate a great economic waste and rid the state of a menace to public health by cleaning up tuberculosis of farm animals. A county, in order to get on the accredited list, must have co-operation among the farmers. The Government and the state, thru the Livestock Sanitary Commissioner, co-operate to make the tests. The first step, however, must be taken by the farmers, who circulate petitions among their neighbors and

get the majority of cattle owners to agree to have all cattle tested. When these are signed, Government and state veterinarians go into the county and test all animals without charge to the farmers.

Livestock exchanges also are taking an interest in the work. The Kansas City Exchange, thru R. L. Cuff, Livestock commissioner, has helped in most of the Kansas counties where work has been done. Mr. Cuff says the work done by his office is free, and can be utilized by any county in the territory which wishes to test. He illustrates the attitude of the state and federal governments and his office by an incident he says he encountered.

A farmer, in a certain county, was asked to circulate a petition requesting that the test be made.

"Yes," said the farmer, "I'll circulate the petition. I can get everybody to sign it but Henry, who lives up there on the hill."

"Why, what's the matter with Henry?" he was asked.

"Oh, Henry's kinda ornery," replied the neighbor. "He's always been that way. When the rural route came thru Henry said he'd be danged if he'd put up a mail box."

"That's the way it is with testing," said Mr. Cuff. "It's coming thru free, and those who are not like Henry are taking advantage of it."

The eight counties which already are on the accredited list are Jewell, Jackson, Johnson, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Harvey, Sedgwick and Pawnee.

Wyandotte, Douglas, Osage, Atchison, Clay and Rice are testing; Allen, Reno, Harper, McPherson and Cheyenne are signed up ready to test, while Doniphan, Franklin, Jefferson, Coffey, Kingman, Pratt, Smith, Washington and Rawlins are working on their petitions. Kansas now ranks fifth in the num-

ber of accredited counties. North Carolina leads all other states with 52 counties on the white list. Michigan with 19 accredited counties, Iowa with 14, and North Dakota with nine are the other states which lead Kansas.

"Kansas farmers are making a wise move," said Mr. Cuff, "to clean up the disease before it is more prevalent. It is much more common in other sections than in this territory. Take the Milwaukee market for instance. There 22.58 per cent of all hogs received are retained as tubercular, while on the Kansas City market only 7.46 per cent are retained. At Milwaukee 7.08 per cent of all cattle killed are affected. Only .43 per cent of those killed in Kansas City are tubercular. That shows that losses from testing in this territory are negligible as compared with losses in the territory surrounding Milwaukee. The percentage of loss on cattle at the nine principal markets is about seven times that on the Kansas City market, while the percentage for hogs on those markets is twice as great as on the Kansas City market."

Lost 939,294 Parts

Cattle which react to the tuberculin test must be appraised by a committee composed of the owner, a county commissioner and a representative of the state. They are then shipped to market and sold. If they bring less than the appraised value, the loss is borne equally by the farmer, the county and the Federal Government.

Figures from accredited areas in the Kansas City territory show that area testing has reduced the number of retentions of hogs from those counties 80 1/2 per cent, and the number of condemnations 62 1/2 per cent.

Of the hogs slaughtered under federal supervision for the year ending June 30, 1925, a total of 86,282 whole carcasses and 939,294 parts were condemned for tuberculosis.

Petersen Plays Pied Piper

Johnson County Folks Open a Campaign to Wipe Out \$40,000 Annual Loss

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

THE cob pile was agitated. It squeaked. Something wiggled and squirmed inside. A bluish cloud pervaded the bin.

Presently the cobs regained their normal composure. The squeaks grew fainter and finally ceased. The group of Johnson county farmers who had been watching drew closer. Somebody grabbed a shovel and dug into the pile. He uncovered 46 rats and three holes in the barn floor. In every one of the holes was a dead rat. Evidently there were others that couldn't get out.

And W. E. Anderson had thought it couldn't be done! When J. B. Petersen, Johnson county farm agent, had suggested a rat killing demonstration on his farm near Gardner, Mr. Anderson was skeptical. Hadn't he tried all of the known methods of exterminating the pests? Also, how could he induce rats to come from under the barn floor to be killed?

"They don't have to come out," said Petersen. "We have something that will go in and get them."

Then Petersen explained a new plan. Mr. Anderson still was unconvinced, but he was willing that the method should be tried. Neighbors assembled, and Petersen, C. A. Jones, assistant county agent, and A. E. Oman, assistant biologist of the United States Biological Survey, and also a member of the extension department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, in the role of Pied Pipers, descended on the south end of the barn.

The modern method of killing rats consists of blowing calcium cyanide into the various places inhabited and frequented by rats. As the rodents breathe this they are paralyzed, asphyxiated and poisoned. Some of them die immediately, while others are able to crawl out into the open before they give up.

At the Anderson farm about 2 pounds of calcium cyanide was forced under the barn, and in a few minutes the gas from it could be seen coming up thru the floor. It was easy to tell in this way that most of the open space under the floor was well gassed. Nothing happened until someone called attention to the pile of cobs.

The entire week of February 22 was devoted to similar demonstrations and to spreading general information about rodent control. However, rat eradication and the new gas method were the big features. Ten or 12 demonstrations were held, with only one in a township, so the method would be well explained thruout the county. Between 600 and 1,000 folks attended these executions.

Can Build Rats Out

Sometimes the full effects of the gas were not visible, as the rats could not get out in the open before the gas did its work. This seemed to be the case at the H. W. Flook farm near Stanley. There the gas was used under buildings that had concrete foundations, and only eight rats were able to drag themselves out into the fresh air. But this was sufficient to prove the effectiveness of the gas, and it is only logical to believe that a good many more rats were killed outright. "There is one sure way to keep rats out," said Petersen, "and that is to build them out with concrete."

"When rats hit they hit hard," the county agent continued. "And it isn't so much what they eat that counts up into money as it is what they destroy. They chew up a much greater bulk than they actually eat." The case of potatoes stored in the De Soto elevator was cited, where one demonstration was held. There the rats did from \$200 to \$300 worth of damage within a week. Numerous instances were recounted in which severe losses have resulted from rat invasions. Assistant County Agent Jones believes that 70 per cent of the damage to stored corn is caused by rats, and that they also account for as much as 30 per cent of the baby chick losses.

"There is no question about rats be-

ing a great menace," Petersen volunteered. "They do \$40,000 worth of damage in Johnson county alone in a year, and that is equal to about \$2 for every resident. In the United States as a whole the damage amounts to 200 million dollars a year. If everyone in our county would work at the job religiously for half a day we could entirely rid ourselves of these pests. Rats will breed at 4 months old, and a single pair will raise several litters a year. The normal life of a pair is 3 years. That indicates the necessity for rigid control."

Petersen and Oman both say that if you expect to trap rats you should try to get all of them the first night as they "get wise" to the traps and stay away from them. They either are frightened by the loss of their mates, or it is the human scent or the scent of the dead rats on the traps that warns them away.

Must Exercise Caution

Caution must be exercised in using the gas method or any poison. In the case of the calcium cyanide it endangers human life, and the animal life other than rodents as well. When the gas is used around the barns the livestock must be turned out until the powder becomes ineffective. After that there is nothing left but a harmless residue. Reasons for not using calcium cyanide around a house that is occupied are obvious. Petersen recommends barium carbonate for this. It should be used with meat, fruits and vegetables, or cereals, and every bait should be put in a small paper sack and placed at night where the rats are likely to feed. It is a simple matter then to collect any uneaten baits in the morning. Last year the Johnson County Farm Bureau folks used 500 such baits as a test. They put 250 out on two different nights, and every sack was torn open by rats. One Johnson county farmer reports that he was successful in killing the pests simply by letting the exhaust gas from his tractor fill their holes. "But if a spark should get in with the gas," remarked Petersen, "it would get more

than the rats. There would be an explosion." Cats and dogs received honorable mention a number of times as successful campaigners. One thing sure, Johnson county folks are sold on the idea of getting rid of the rodent tax. They know a number of places where \$40,000 will do more good than it would as rat feed.

So following the lead of Petersen and Oman and Jones, Johnson county farmers are going to play Pied Piper on their domains. And the story this time will end more happily than in the case of the Pied Piper of Hamelin, for as the farmers kill the rats they will be well repaid for their efforts. Their loss will be less, and their children may live happier, more care-free lives with no rats around to spread infectious diseases.

We Need Good Ideas!

BY HENRY FORD

There is no lack of ideas in the world. The air is as full of them as it is full of jazz during broadcasting hours. A glance over society, or even over half a dozen newspapers and magazines, gives the impression that men's mental motors are not only running, but racing. There is great expression of energy, but the feeling grows that it is not properly harnessed, not wisely applied. Energy is good only as it flows into channels of use.

We tell young people only half the truth when we say that they must have ideas. And perhaps it is the more dangerous half, unless it leads to the other part of the truth that ideas have varying values. Some of them are worse than worthless, others that are good have no survival value unless given body and justification in some form of service.

These statements relate principally, of course, to ideas as they play their part in life's practical success. What we see in the practical world today is embodied ideas. Some of them are very old, so old that we have no knowledge of their beginning—ideas such as baking, weaving and the like. Others are traceable to the very men with whom they originated in human thinking. We have confidence that there are others still to come, and we like to think that great as the disclosure of natural secrets and the development of new processes have been in the last quarter-century, there are among our young men the bearers of still greater good for mankind. All things begin in the idea.

Every man of affairs knows how

many fantastic proposals there are in the world, whose originators form a tragic group because they have left out the practical element. It is not too much to say that most of the strange things proposed could be actually accomplished—at least once—but the result would be merely a curiosity and not a new service.

There are three cardinal points by which a young man should test his ideas before he loads all his hopes upon them.

The first is the need of what he proposes. Contrary to what is sometimes said, we do not create needs for people; we only fill them. The people are not always conscious of what they need, but they become so the moment they see the fulfillment. The true servant of the people sees their need and has an idea how it may be met. He is just a little more clear-visioned than they. The people are mercifully unconscious of a good many things that they need until the servant comes who can give it to them. In social matters it usually is the idea itself that stirs up the discontent that in time remedies the deficiency. But in practical affairs, the new method, process or instrument that is to make life more efficient simply appears on the scene and takes its place in the list of useful things—and the people wonder how they ever got along without it. That, then, is one test: does your idea fulfill a need?

And is it practical? There are a hundred ways of doing any one thing, but there is one simple and direct way which once found will become universal. The whole tendency of life, whatever may be said to the contrary, is toward simplification. We are doing everything in the simplest possible way. That means we are becoming more practical. Practical simply means capable of being practiced. The thing which in idea seems simple, but in practice is really clumsy, is immediately ruled out. Men are sometimes so enamored of their own fantastic inventions that they entirely lose sight of the user's point of view. That is the point of view which will keep a man practical.

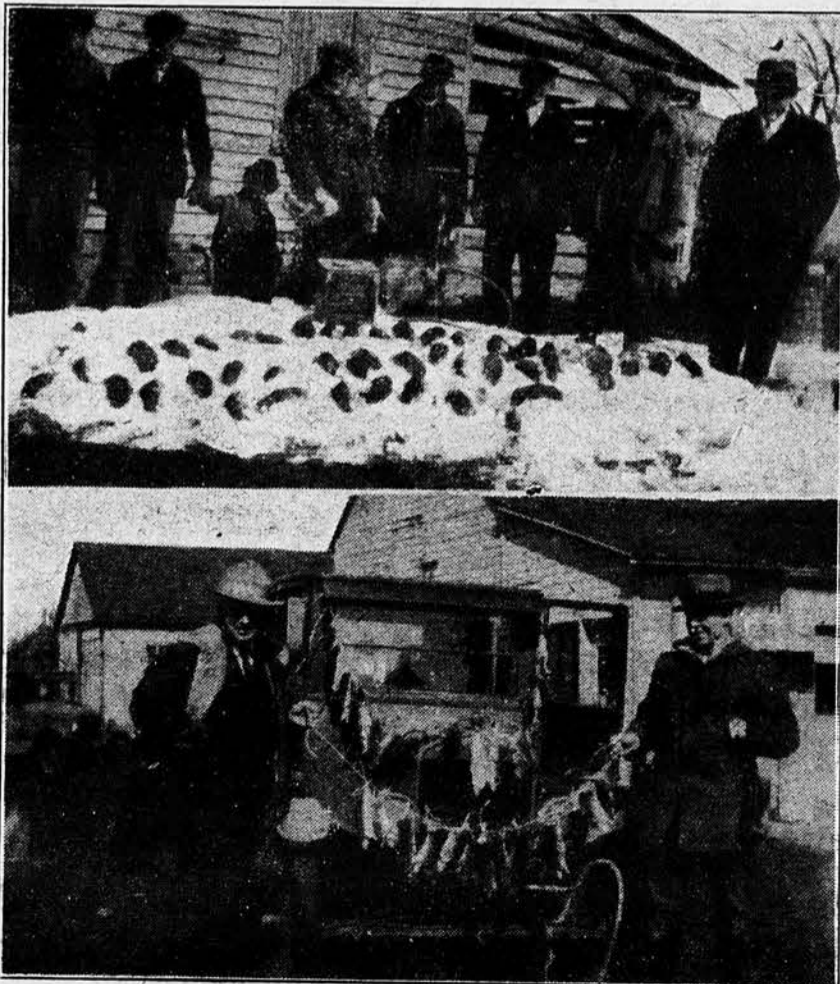
The next point of test is the commercial. Many an inventive man has rigged up things for himself that he could never dispose of in quantity to the public. Yet there is no possible doubt that public service on the scale required today cannot be given except by commercially available commodities. A thing is commercial when it is fit to enter the channels of commerce, and commerce simply means people getting together with the goods they have for each other's use. Commerce is the extension of use. Much as it has been vitiated by the less lovely elements of human nature, it nevertheless has a great and constant corrective in the Principle of Use upon which, after all, commerce must rest. The pin is a useful article, but it was not useful to the world until it was made in the thousands of millions—until, as we say, it was commercialized. To "commercialize" anything has come to have a degraded meaning, and yet everything is commercialized, because everything is at last paid for by commerce. The commercial test of ideas is one that we cannot escape, and the true and useful idea is never hindered by it. The only idea that has trouble with the commercial test is the idea that meets no need, or is not practically developed.

These are a few guideposts which years of observation have suggested as useful to young people who are trying to learn as much about life's successes as can be learned from the outside.

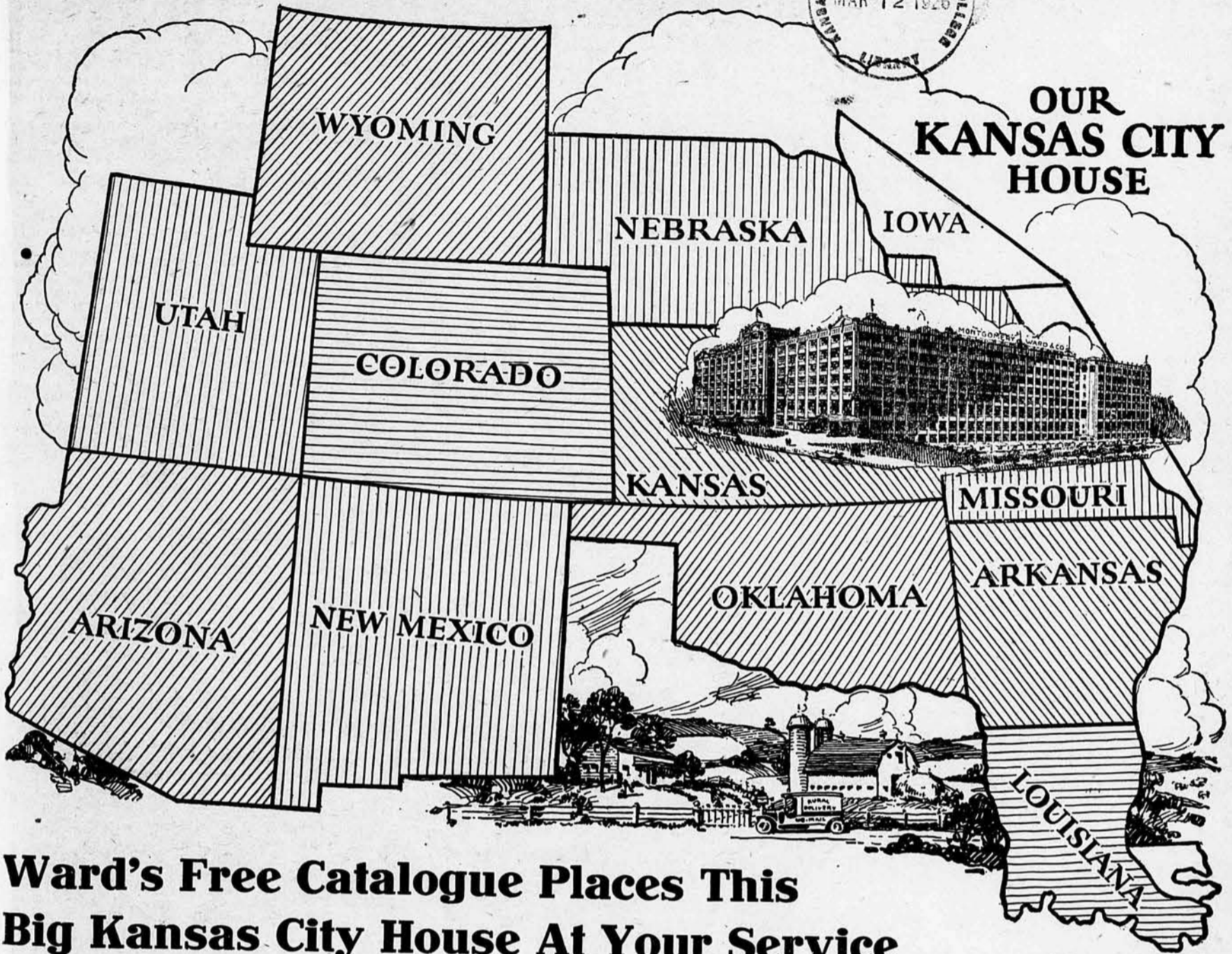
Beat Her Ma's Record

The value of a good purebred bull as a herd sire is indicated by the record of a grade Jersey owned by C. A. Schabel, near Neodesha in Wilson county. She has a record of 270 pounds of butterfat to her credit for a seven months' period. This record was made from the seventh to the 13th months, inclusive, of her lactation period. Her mother had made a record of 300 pounds of butterfat for a year, and was bred to "King," Mr. Schabel's purebred bull.

The way they get in and out of Cabinets, you'd think the French politicians learned their statesmanship from Houdini.



Above, Results of Gas Barrage on W. E. Anderson Farm—46 Rats. Below, J. B. Petersen, County Agent, Left, and C. A. Jones, Assistant, with Two Strings of Rats That Are so Large One Man Tried to Buy Them for Rabbits



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In the Wake of the News

THE business outlook for the country as a whole remains good. Apparently the situation is in a healthy condition, and business men are showing an extraordinary amount of common sense, which has not always been evident in the boom times of the past. Evidently folks are getting a knowledge of business cycles, and also of the gentle art of how to handle their affairs so they will not "get caught" at the peak.

This is indicated by the slight declines in the average level of security prices, and also by fewer sales in sections where the boom has been especially active, as in Florida. Economists have feared all along that advancing price levels would be carried to a point where there would be a sudden psychological wave over the country—like the "overalls" epidemic of five years ago—which would cause the folks to make an effort to "get out from under" all at once. This is the usual occurrence at the top of an inflation period, and it is what causes panics, with their inevitable hardship.

But the newspapers and magazines of the country, and also Herbert Hoover, the able Secretary of Commerce, have had much to say along that line in the last few years. The result seems to be a disposition on the part of the folks to put on the brakes just before the danger point is reached. We are well into 1926 with business affairs on a reasonably sane foundation. Employment continues on high levels, the transportation system of the country is in the best condition ever known, and buying is on a reasonably conservative basis. In the meantime the people generally have money, especially in the cities, and the outlook indicates a season at least as favorable from the national standpoint as 1925. It likely will be better from the agricultural viewpoint.

Naturally much depends on the crop situation. This always is true. But the outlook in Kansas is good, for the winter has been more favorable, especially with wheat and livestock, than usual. And farmers in this state are in the best frame of mind, on an average, that they have been in since war times. That may not be saying much, but it at least indicates improvement. From the Kansas standpoint 1926 should be a better year than last season, if we can just have a reasonable amount of luck with conditions for the next few months.

Red Diplomacy

All dispatches from Europe indicate that the Russian red government is just as busy now trying to stir up discord in the family of nations as it was in the days when it was giving its activities a great deal more publicity. Much of the credit or discredit for the postponement of the preliminary arms conference at Geneva is given to Russia, and in this particular instance the soviet government is said to be pitting its wits against the League of Nations in an effort to gain diplomatic credit in Western Europe.

Moscow knows that Finland, the Baltic States, Poland and Rumania will not agree to do any disarming unless Russia agrees to disarm. To do so would be preparing for suicide. Russia therefore must be in the conference, if it is to be a success so far as the nations of Eastern Europe are concerned.

But the soviet government declares that it will not enter the conference unless it is held in some country other than Switzerland. The excuse for this is, of course, the assassination of a red official at the Luzanne conference. The Western powers are therefore up against the two horns of the dilemma. If they fail to move the conference from Switzerland, Russia will not attend and it will be a failure, because Poland and other countries will refuse to disarm. If the conference is moved from Switzerland to placate Russia, the soviet government will have won a real diplomatic victory, and will have put one over on the League of Nations.

The chances for a real disarmament conference are therefore not very bright, and this is exactly what red Russia wants.

But while this diplomatic maneuvering is going on in the West, there is plenty doing in the East, too. The dispute over the Chinese Eastern Rail-

road is showing that the reds have as far reaching plans for Russian expansion in the East as the czar had. Their object, of course, is different. Imperial Russia was looking for increased trade and profit, while red Russia is seeking to exploit the Orient in an effort to overthrow finally the governments of the Western nations. It is all a part of the communistic scheme against capitalistic government in general.

The reds received a setback in the West when the governments of Czechoslovakia, Jugo-Slavia and Rumania decided not to recognize the soviet government, for the present at least. But in the Orient they may be more successful.

Western Democracy's Warning

The monkey wrench thrown into the Al Smith Democratic machine at the banquet of Kansas Democracy, in Topeka recently has much political significance. That the wrench was thrown by a Missouri Democratic leader emphasizes the matter. It indicates that Western Democracy doesn't propose to stand for the Al Smith type of leadership, nor a surrender to the liquor interests.

When the guest of honor, Charles M. Hay of St. Louis, dramatically declared that "the 18th Amendment will never be repealed; American people never will abuse themselves by nullifying it; and the political party, which, by a choice of leadership, commits itself to repeal or nullification will be met by overwhelming and inglorious defeat," he struck a popular chord. His sentiments were the sentiments of Kansas Democracy.

It was Western Democracy's first opportunity to warn the national leaders what to expect if an attempt is made to foist Al Smith as a Presidential candidate and a wet platform on the party in 1928.

Girls Are Too Thin?

It is time for the plump girl to take heart. The thin girl has been fashionable for some time, but her inordinate desire to be a willow shadow may be her undoing. According to no less an authority than Dr. L. F. Barker, emeritus professor of medicine at Johns Hopkins University, the desire of the modern girl to be extremely and fashionably thin regardless of consequences is threatening her health and happiness. And, of course, without health and happiness she won't have a thing on the fat girl.

Undernourishment, which comes with the desire to grow thin, may develop tuberculosis, or at best a nervous breakdown, according to Dr. Barker, who says:

"The ideal of the very thin figure, dictated by the fashion of the moment, is sure to pass, but it may not go, I am afraid, until it has been the cause of many tragedies.

"The trouble with young women today is that their ideal of what is a proper weight is all wrong. They have developed an obsession against being fat. They say to doctors: 'I would rather die than get fat.' Some of them starve themselves to the point of almost literally carrying this out. Often already too thin, they diet to grow thinner. By unscientific dieting they fail to eat a balanced ration, and thus predispose themselves to food deficiency diseases. They smoke constantly, especially during meals, to take away the normal appetite they have, and by too many cigarettes increase their nervousness.

"These girls, the greater number of them between 16 and 20 years old, but many of the same mind between 20 and 30, are trying to face a pace of life that makes far greater demands on them than it did on their mothers and grandmothers with thin, scrawny bodies that do not hold the needed reserve of strength. What is the result? Many of these young women are incurring wrecked health which not only forbids their continuing public activities but that also interferes seriously with their eventually fulfilling the responsibilities of marriage and motherhood."

Civil Power the Master

Standing out equally as prominent as the President's program for economy is his policy to maintain the civil power as master of the military power. His mind is perfectly clear as to the proper relations between the military men and the Government. On the subject of armaments he knows exactly what he thinks and wants to do, and he has been successful in his opposition to all attempts to stampede this country into entering a new race for armaments.

That his policy in this respect meets almost universal approval is shown in the praise even accorded him by the Democratic press. The New York World, which never overlooks an opportunity to criticize the national administration for doing something contrary to its Democratic ideas, pays the President a high compliment as an anti-militarist. Reviewing his attitude on subjugating the military to civil authority and his stand on armaments, the World says:

"His attitude in all these matters has conformed to the soundest tradition of his office, and for that he deserves ungrudging praise.

"The firmness of his principles in these matters may soon be put to a new and severer test. There is undoubtedly an agitation from within his own party, but abetted by certain

Democratic factions, to employ high-handed methods toward Mexico. The agitation is two-fold. It is inspired on the one hand by American business interests in Mexico that dislike the present Mexican government and certain of its policies in respect to oil. It is inspired also by ecclesiastical interests which resent the effort of the Mexican government to carry thru a complete separation of church and state.

"The American government has no business in these controversies except to uphold clear American rights by argument and to carry the dispute over them, if necessary, to some international tribunal. The Mexican constitution as it affects property and as it affects the churches is essentially a Mexican problem. The President will find, perhaps is finding already, that strong efforts will be made to drag him into it. On his record in matters of this sort there is good reason to think he will resist these efforts. If he does he will be serving himself, his administration and his country."

Now It's the "Manila Debt!"

There is a good deal of discussion of international debts these days in the newspapers of the world. Apparently the "history sharps" have been digging around in some old dusty files, and the data and ideas which they have dug up are quite weird. For example, take this bit of wisdom from the London Economist (the Messagero is a paper in Italy):

"The Messagero has added to the gaiety of nations by unearthing the story of a loan contracted by King Edward III of England in 1345 with Florentine bankers, to the tune of 1,000,000 golden florins. The object of the loan was to enable that sovereign to wage war on France, which he did with such success that, so the story goes, he thereby laid the foundations of the naval supremacy of Great Britain. Nevertheless, this ungrateful monarch, it is said, failed to repay the loan, and, in consequence, two great banking houses came down with a crash. This sum, accumulated at 2½ per cent interest, would, so the Messagero says, more than repay the present indebtedness of Italy to Great Britain, and so the less said about inter-Allied loans the better.

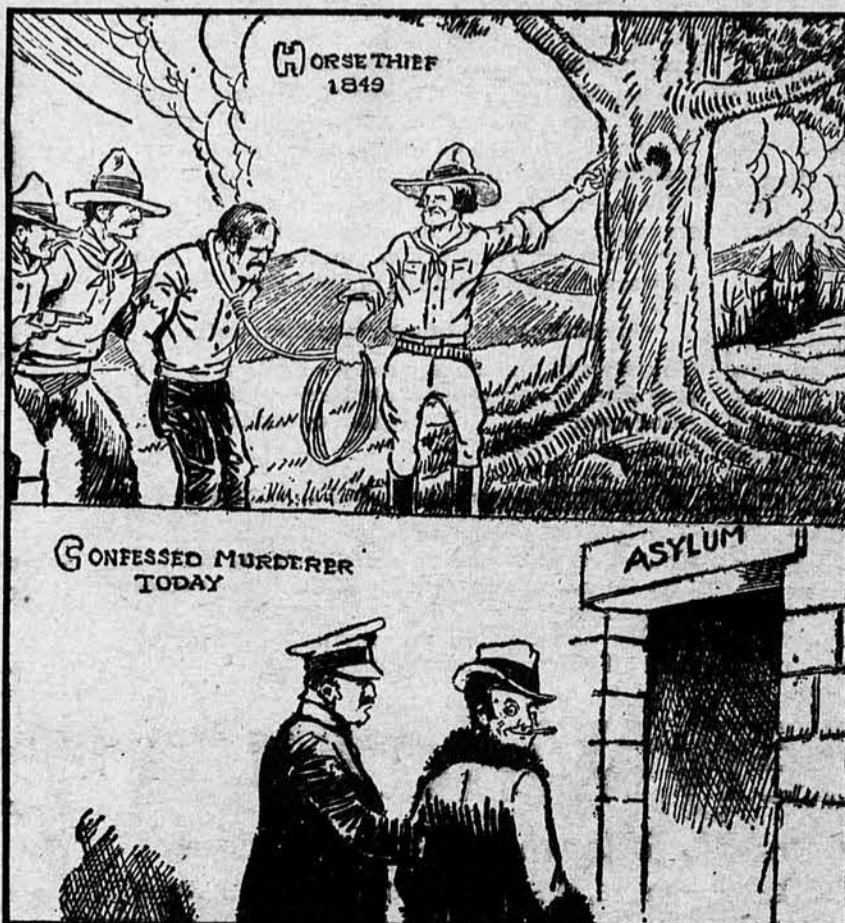
"The story makes a pleasant 'Jeg-pull,' and it would be unfair to spoil it by analysis. For the benefit of those of our readers who would care to pursue this line of international research, we draw attention to the story of the Manila Ransom, which recently has been discussed with great learning in the Journal of Comparative Legislation. But we express no opinion on the merits of the case.

"Briefly, it amounts to this. When Manila was captured by the British from Spain in the war which ended in 1762, the private property of the inhabitants of the island was ransomed for 1 million pounds sterling, of which half was paid in cash and the other half was secured by bills on the Spanish Treasury, which have never been paid. The argument then proceeds as follows: Spain was still liable for this debt when the United States obtained from her by cession, at the end of the Spanish-American War in 1898, Manila and the other Philippine Islands, and, in particular, Manila was burdened with the debt; therefore the United States succeeded to the liability in accordance with the doctrines governing the succession of states. Great Britain has never abandoned her claim, and the total sum now due, calculated at compound interest, would make a significant comparison with the British debt to the United States."

Hard to Prove

Congress is being flooded again with petitions from the Philippines demanding independence. When this country took over those islands it announced that Filipinos would be given their independence "whenever they are ready and prepared for self-government." However, two American commissions have ruled that they are not yet ready. And the conduct of several highly civilized nations in recent years doesn't afford much basis for the belief that a semi-civilized people, such as the Filipinos are, are ready for independence.

It seems impossible that potatoes once were the only food of the poor.





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First National Pictures

February Weather Was Fine

And Jayhawker Farm Folks Are Making an Excellent Start Into the Season of 1926

BY HARLEY HATCH

FEBRUARY, 1926, will go down in history as the best February Kansas has seen in many a long year. I have lived in the state 30 years, moving on the place on which we now live just 30 years ago today. In that time I have seen some fine winter weather, but never have I seen a whole month of February so uniformly good as the one just gone has been. Prophets may say we will pay for it later; but our present population is not composed of the first and only pessimists regarding the weather the state has had; Indians used to have a saying that "Winter never rots in the sky." Meaning, I suppose, that we would have winter sooner or later. All right; suppose we do. Let's have our colder weather come next July or August; what do you say to that proposition? Quite an oats acreage was sown in this part of Kansas during the last week, but if the next week is a good one it will be the big oats sowing week of the season. Sowing has been pushed on this farm during the last 24 hours; we have 35 acres in the ground and 12 acres to sow.

And Sweet Clover, Too!

Oats sowing on this farm was started February 24. We started out with the regular 12-disk four-horse drill; and in addition rigged up an old 8-disk drill we have had for the last quarter century. With this outfit we were going right along, but toward noon a light rain began to fall and it kept up all afternoon. The rain was just what the wheat needed, but that night came a change to cooler weather, and we could not resume work until the next afternoon, when the 15-acre field was soon finished. The 15-acre field sown is the highest ground on the farm and is of rather a sandy nature, so it does not stand dry weather any too well. We are putting it in Sweet clover, sowing the clover after the drill and depending on the elements to cover the seed. We have another 20 acres which was fall plowed which we will sow to oats just as soon as the weather permits, and in addition we will sow 10 or 12 acres of cornstalk ground. The stalks are cut on that field and we will double disk, harrow and sow with the drill. We will sow 2½ bushels of seed an acre. We wanted to sow 1 bushel where we are sowing Sweet clover, but the least the drill would sow was 1½ bushels, so we had to let it go at that.

Kanotas in Demand

At present prices oats are far from being a profitable crop to sell on the market, even with the very good yields we have been having for several years. The Kanota variety for seed is being priced at 60 cents a bushel, or 10 cents above Texas Red. Common feeding oats have been sold at 40 cents a bushel in this locality at the farm, which does not make the crop nearly so profitable as corn even tho the yield usually is larger. We raise oats partly for crop rotation, but mainly to feed to stock. We have 28 calves coming 1 year old, and they get a good feed of oats once every day; there is no farm-raised feed for calves



equal to oats. Our horses get oats as an exclusive grain feed and it has been a long time since we have had a sick horse; the animals keep in good condition and have lots of life on oats. Then we use oats as a grain feed for the milk cows, of which we are milking four just now; we use oats and alfalfa hay for them besides prairie hay and corn fodder; and buy no commercial feed. We also feed oats to the brood sows once a day. In this way we manage to get rid of what oats we raise without selling any by the elevator route.

College Grows in Favor

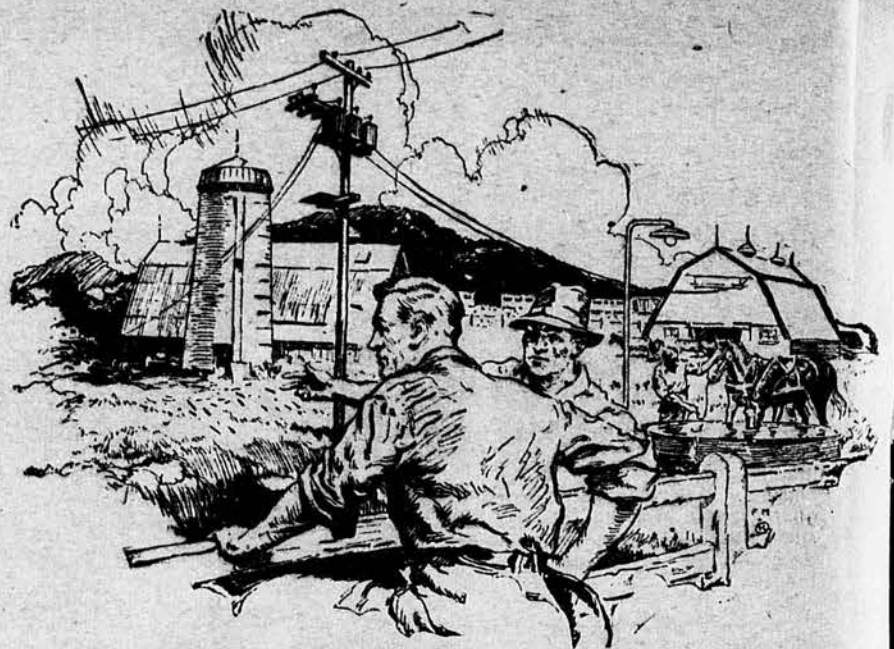
The farm women of Coffey county seem to be getting a lot of good out of the Farm Bureau, especially with the help provided by the college at Manhattan. They have learned how to do millinery work equal to any of that shown in town, and a very large proportion of them will come out in new Easter hats at a very small money cost—they like to meet in their clubs to do the work—and it is probable that the town millinery stores will take notice of a greatly decreased demand for their goods this spring. Many of the clubs also have learned how to make cheese, and are finding that, for milk which might have a butterfat value at town prices of \$1, they can make cheese worth \$4 at store prices. A 10-pound cheese is being made once a week on this farm, and we figure that the 10 gallons of milk required would have a butterfat value of 98 cents if sold in town; the skim milk also has some value, but the total would be no more than \$1.10. Ten pounds of cheese bought in town would cost \$4 at the prices now charged. I think the grocers will find the demand for cheese from country customers in this county will fall off fully as much as the country demand for millinery. Now if the men can find some way to manufacture eating tobacco the store bill question will be in a fair way of being settled.

'Rah For "Coal Creek"

I have during the last month received a large number of inquiries for seed corn of the "Coal Creek" variety, and have had to say that we have no more of this corn which I would care to send out for seed. When I mentioned it last fall it was not with the intention of selling seed, but we did save out a little more of the best corn at husking time than we would plant. Inquiry for the seed took up all the surplus almost before the last ear was husked, and we now have on hand only enough for our own planting. I mention this because it may save other folks from writing. Seed authorities say that Coal Creek greatly resembles "Pride of Saline," and our county agent thinks perhaps Pride of Saline originated from Coal Creek, as he has a record of Coal Creek seed being sent to the territory when Pride of Saline originated many years ago. As a rule I do not think it advisable to take corn from this locality very far to the west or north. Local varieties which do well there would be likely to prove more satisfactory than Coal Creek corn grown in Eastern Kansas even tho that variety is very hardy here. Our Coal Creek corn and the "Democrat" corn from Central Illinois are much alike.

Should Use an Engine?

A Moreland friend writes me regarding the problem which recently appeared in this column of the man who wished to irrigate by gravity thru a pipe a small truck patch of 2 or 3 acres, the length of pipe being about 40 rods and the fall only 3 or 4 feet. Our Moreland friend says that a 2-inch pipe probably would not prove large enough, and that 3-inch would have to be used. In that case, he thinks that a smaller pipe having the water forced thru by means of a small engine and pump would prove



The Corner Post

A fence is as strong as its corner post.

The farm has its "posts" which give it support. Animal power—human power—motor power.

Motor power, electricity, can keep the farm going when the other posts fail. When help is short, when time must be saved, when things go wrong—electricity is *there* to do its job.

It is the corner post of a dozen operations on any electrified farm.



The G-E monogram will be found on many of the products required to do the jobs which "keep the farm going"—lighting, milking, churning, washing, feed grinding—others.

In sections where farms are electrified you will also find the G-E Farm Book used as a guide. Ask your electric power company for a copy or write us at Schenectady, New York.

GENERAL ELECTRIC



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.

1 Lb. Saves 20 to 200 Lbs. Feed



Would you spend 1c to save several dollars worth of feed? Recent feeding experiments prove that one pound of salt properly fed saves 20 to 200 pounds of feed. Because of its importance in profitable stock feeding, salt has been named: the "White Gold" of the farm. Salt not only saves feed, but helps stock to reach a required weight quicker. Like water, salt is necessary for stock and helps to keep them in best condition. Regular salting is one of the surest ways of protecting your profits.

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The amount of Triple "B" Salt required for each animal costs you only a few cents each month, but this valuable mineral has a far reaching effect on the animal's Condition, Appetite, Vigor and Gain. Triple "B" Salt in sack or barrel (granulated) is especially recommended for Stock Feeding. Stock easily and quickly secure the amount needed, and with a little care, there is no reason for any salt waste.



Farm feed costs real money—save part of this expense by feeding Triple "B" Salt regularly. It protects your profits as well as your stock. There is a Barton Dealer near you.

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Hutchinson, Kansas
"The Salt Cellar of America"

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Barton's Farm Profit Book (revised edition, 48 pages) contains valuable Farm Profit-making Facts and Figures. FREE at dealer's or write us.

better and cheaper than to lay large pipe, which is very costly. He also says that to lay 3-inch pipe for 40 rods would cost \$200 more than to lay 2-inch pipe, and that amount would take care of a good engine and pump and have something left. Our friend says that in such cases one can get good practical advice by writing to the State Irrigation Commissioner, George S. Knapp, State House, Topeka.

Beef Outlook is Good

BY F. L. THOMSEN

Both the immediate and long-time outlook for the cattle industry now appear more favorable than in recent years. The number of steers in the country is more than 30 per cent smaller than in 1920, there having been an average annual decrease of about half a million head a year since that time. Likewise, beef cows have decreased in number, but this has been largely offset by increases in milk cows of beef type.

The present beef cattle situation, therefore, seems to be one of a shortage of steers, but with breeding herds of cows and heifers sufficiently large to maintain as much production as conditions in the immediate future will warrant. However, it should be noted that the average age of steers is declining, which may necessitate relatively larger stocks of breeding cattle in the future.

Apparently, the average yearly inspected slaughter of cattle and calves during the six years, 1920-25, has been exceeding replacements in the inspected slaughter supply areas by about 1,200,000 head a year, the reduction during the last three years, especially 1925, being the largest of the period. The sharp advance in prices of finished cattle in the summer of 1925, altho not maintained to the end of the year, revealed the underlying strength of the market.

A reasonably constant demand for beef is anticipated in the near future, and no prospect of early competition in United States markets from foreign sources is in sight. Presumably, the total tonnage of beef available for consumption in 1926 will be considerably less than in 1925. Therefore, the purchasing power of beef cattle should increase during 1926. Cattle prices are apparently in the upward swing of the cycle, with the peak still several years in the future.

During the first half of the year receipts are expected to be about the same as in 1925. While average weights may be somewhat less, average finish and quality will be better. Average prices during this half are expected to show a gradual upward trend, but without sensational advances.

During the last half of 1926 market receipts of cattle are expected to fall considerably below those of 1925, altho grain-finished cattle may show an increase. Both grass-fat and feeder steers probably will fall off in numbers. Well finished, light-weight cattle probably will sell at the top for the greater part of this year.

In making plans for the future, breeding herds should be carefully culled and cared for, and calf crops increased, so the same number of cattle will produce a greater quantity of beef of a higher quality. The maintenance of high grade breeding herds rather than relatively large numbers of steers, as in the past, will place the cattleman in a position to increase production quite promptly when prices justify it.

Are We Too Rich?

Alarmists have discovered another field at which to point the finger of warning. They prophesy all kinds of dire things unless this new condition is checked. This newly found danger is that we, as a nation, are getting too rich. Too much gold will wreck us. Gold begets wickedness and laziness and destroys patriotism and all the finer sensibilities that go to make up the God fearing and country loving citizen.

These alarmists point to the downfall of Rome as a horrible example. But alarmists couldn't alarm much without Rome. It has been their favorite picture for 15 centuries. "Who," shriek the alarmists, "who will do the work when every citizen is a millionaire?" Even the most conservative

must admit that is some question. No millionaire is going to shovel snow, or build garages and pave highways. But the wise men of Wall Street have found a way out, and if you read the daily press dispatches it will dawn on you! The gigantic mergers now in process of forming will do the business. These mergers will soon put all the wealth in the hands of a few, and then there will be plenty of poor people to do the work. If we are going to have an alarm we might as well have one that will attract some attention. A few more Fords and Rockefellers and Morgans and the job is done.

But what wonderful universities and art museums we will have! It is the history of the world that nations are born, generally in poverty, they flourish and rise to world power and then decay. If we are bound to fall we might as well be lulled into oblivion in a cradle of gold as any other way. China is an example of a nation that never grew wealthy nor rose to world power. Who wants to be a Chinaman? Our friends, these new alarmists, have arrived at the market place with a

basket of unsaleable eggs. If they want to do much business they will have to stock up with a new line of goods.

50-Bushel Wheat Land

One of the best wheat farms in Kansas was sold recently. This is an unimproved farm of 160 acres between Valley Center and Sedgwick, and it was purchased by Jake Fry of Derby from Clark Pollard of Sedgwick for \$25,000. Twenty-four years ago, G. R. Davis, a real estate agent at Valley Center, for the last 40 years, sold the same farm for \$5,200. He handled the recent deal.

Got \$1.63 For Kafir!

By marketing it "on the hoof," in the form of pork, W. R. McCoy, a farmer of Reno county, received \$1.63 a bushel for the 1,100 bushels of kafir he produced last year.

France might reach deeper in her pockets if she didn't have a sword in her hand.

Smoke House

LOWEST priced practical Portable Smokehouse built—Can be used either in or out of doors. Thousands in use. Made in 3 and 5 hog sizes. Smoke thoroughly cooled before reaching meat chamber—gives extra fine flavor. Absolutely fire-proof; wonderfully fine storage place after meat is smoked.

VALUABLE BOOKLET given with every Smokehouse. Tells how to double hog profits by selling home cured pork—also gives prize winning recipes for curing meat.

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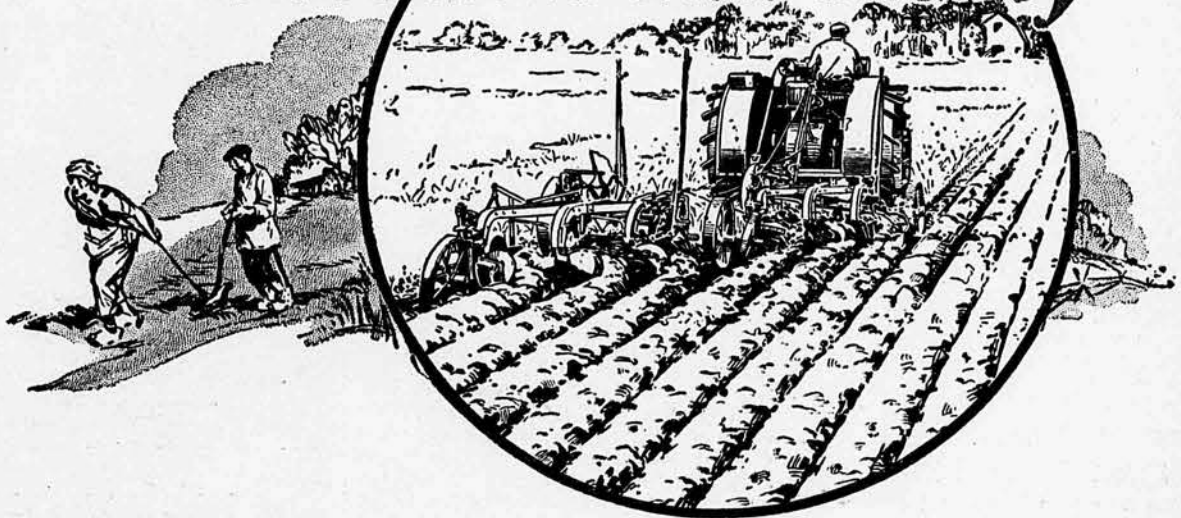
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Plowing Cost Reduced!

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These are the elements that determine your profit and your loss. And the way to make more money is to reduce the cost of these factors by having a tractor that is big enough for your needs—an OILPULL of the right size.

Take your spring plowing, for example. An OilPull of the right size will cut the cost of your plowing to the lowest point in history. Never in agricultural history has man power, animal power or mechanical power been able to turn over an acre of ground at such a low cost for time, labor and power. And here are the reasons for this amazing economy.

LOWEST FUEL COST. Fuel cost is the biggest CASH ITEM in tractor operation. The OilPull has held all Fuel Economy Records for the past 14 years. Triple Heat Control, Oil Cooling, Hairline Governing, Perfect Carburetion, Ball Bearing Transmission, Complete Enclosure and other features make this possible.

PLOWING TIME REDUCED 50%. One man handles a 3-plov OilPull as easily as any 2-plov outfit.

But instead of plowing half again as much, owners report that he actually does double the work and saves half his time.

LABOR COST REDUCED 50%. Doing double the work, this man cuts 50 per cent from his cost per acre—reduces labor cost by one-half. With larger OilPulls, labor cost is reduced still more.

LOWEST UPKEEP EXPENSE. An OilPull seldom needs attention. Average upkeep cost among hundreds of OilPulls is less than \$20 per year.

SLOWEST DEPRECIATION. The proved average working life of an OilPull is 10 years and more. The new Light-Weight OilPull will last even longer. This means a remarkably low depreciation loss per year.

It is unusual economies such as these that reduce the cost of both drawbar and belt work to such a phenomenally low point for OilPull owners. Be sure you get a tractor that is big enough for your work.

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OILPULL

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Please send me catalog and other economy facts about your Light-Weight OILPULL Tractor.

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Mail This Coupon

And What's Ahead For 1926?

THE wheat crop in Kansas is in splendid condition. It should make an excellent growth in the next month, and get a real start into the spring. On most fields the plants have a well developed root system, and this enabled the crop to make a better use than usual of the moisture which came with the "big snow" and rain of last month. This snow pretty generally eliminated soil blowing, which might have done some real damage. Unless this state loses all of its luck in dealing with the weather, 1926 is going to be a humdinger of a wheat year.

More Interest in Poultry

Poultry raising is undergoing a rapid expansion. This is going to be the best poultry year Kansas has ever seen. The increasing interest is evident in all counties—and we don't mean maybe! That is indicated plainly by the reports from crop correspondents printed week by week in Kansas Farmer, by news dispatches, by folks who have visited various counties, and perhaps best of all by the excellent sales encountered by the leading breeders of the state, such as those represented in the classified columns of this and previous issues. All of which seems to indicate that Kansas is definitely making progress in the effort to get a more diversified system of production. This increase in poultry raising is going to produce a larger farm income out of all proportion to the increased expense and effort involved.

Stock is in Good Condition

The winter of 1925-26 will be remembered by the oldtimers as a winter unusually favorable for livestock. It was, in fact, quite remarkable, both in saving feed and in keeping the stock in good condition. It has been many a year since livestock was in such good condition as it is on farms in Kansas, at this season. This has been of vast benefit: cattle, especially, should go on grass in a way which will enable the animals to make an extraordinary growth between now and midsummer.

Sweet Clover is Popular

The man who has Sweet clover seed for sale is in luck this year—as he has been for several seasons. He is finding that the state is "Sweet clover mad," as a grower who called at the office a few days ago expressed it. Evidently the acreage of this crop will be increased this year about as much as the available supply of seed will allow. All of which is a fine

thing, and it brings to mind a remark made by Bill Jardine last fall at the meeting of the American Farm Congress at Kansas City. Bill thinks that the folks in Kansas should devote a much larger acreage to the production of Sweet clover for seed; he thinks that this would prove to be more profitable for the next few years than if this acreage were used for wheat. And we 'spect he is right.

Seed Corn is Poor

Most of the seed corn in Kansas is decidedly inferior. This was caused largely by the freeze in October; what it has done to the germination percentage is indeed ample, and then some. Probably more seed than usual will be tested. All of it should be. But most of it won't be. However, the man who neglects to test can at least plant 'er a little thicker than he otherwise would do. That is a poor system to follow, and there is no excuse for a corn grower not knowing what sort of seed he is planting, but if he doesn't test he may save a job of replanting if he uses more seed than he did in 1925.

More Hogs This Year

The hog population is going to pick up fast right soon now—in fact the increase already has started on some farms. We hope the folks don't do too good a job of it! And, to tell the whole truth, we doubt if the number of sows that will farrow this spring is so great as the optimistic brethren predicted last fall during the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka and the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, but it will be large. No doubt the crop will be ample to take care of all the corn we produce this year which we wish to devote to this cause.

Why Not More Alfalfa?

We hope every subscriber will read the alfalfa story on page 35 of the Kansas Farmer for February 27. The folks in Nebraska are having a good deal of fun among themselves at the expense of Kansas farmers, over the debacle which has been allowed to take place with the alfalfa acreage here. And what is more to the point, they have been sending trainloads of alfalfa hay, largely from the Platte Valley, right thru Kansas to the Kansas City market, and selling it at a price which left them a fat profit. All this has occurred right under our noses, and despite the fact that the freight rates from Kansas points are less than from the Platte Valley espec-



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THE powerful worker and the winning athlete are lithe and sinewy, not heavy or clumsy. Their power and endurance come from **muscular strength**. That's the principle on which we build Top Notch Buddy Boots.

Their extra strength without added weight is due largely to the "muscles" of tough, live rubber. These ribs or muscles protect the sides, reinforce them and prevent them from cracking. In no other boot can you get the leg "muscles" which add so much to the service and comfort of Top Notch Buddy Boots.

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All materials that go into Top Notch Buddy Boots have special qualities for elasticity and toughness. We make each pair by hand from start to finish. The result is a boot of wonderful durability.

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BOOTS, arctics, heavy and light rubbers—all styles and sizes for men, women and children. Made with unusual care to safeguard our 25 years' record for building distinctive, durable rubber footwear. Ask for Top Notch by name and look for the Top Notch Cross.

The best stores carry Top Notch Rubber Footwear or will get it at your request.

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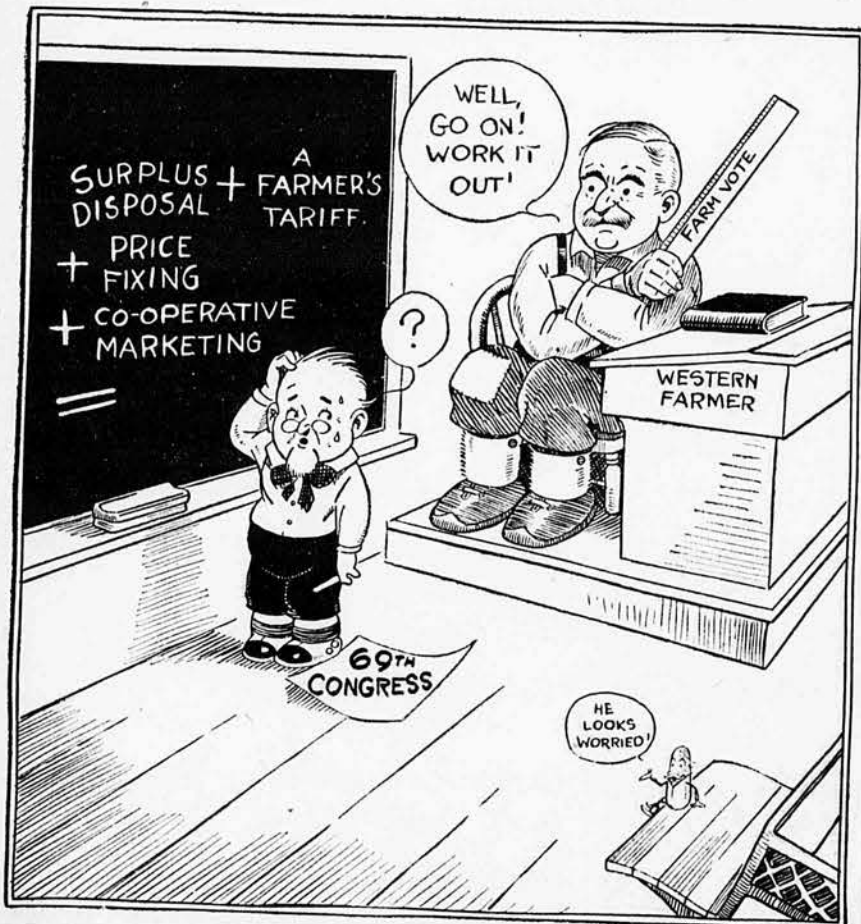
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TOP NOTCH

A GUARANTEE  OF MILEAGE



Worse Than a Crossword Puzzle!

MAR 12 1926
LIBRARY

ially the western part, from which much of the crop has come. Doesn't it seem that it is about time to increase the alfalfa acreage in Kansas to the point where we can tell these birds from Nebraska where to get off?

Much Interest in Roads

Five thousand folks registered the first day, Tuesday, at the Southwest Road Show and School last week at Wichita, and nearly twice that many the second day. Big crowds were the rule until the close. The weather was favorable, and the visitors had a good time.

Great interest was taken in the state and federal exhibits, especially. The display from the Bureau of Public Roads was the largest at the show, and covered a space 40 by 80 feet. It contained more than a score of booths, illustrating the important items of road making and maintenance.

There has been much talk by the railroads that they have lost greatly by reason of improved highway traffic, but the Government exhibit contained a booth showing that the actual loss is only 1/4 per cent.

For the fellow who does not believe in spending money for road improvement, there was one booth that supplies some food for thought. It showed that during 1924, in the United States, 8 billion dollars was spent for tobacco, beverages, theaters, candy, perfumes, gum and other non-essentials, and but 1 billion for roads.

There were some booths in the exhibit of special interest to road contractors, showing the most approved methods of mixtures for road making, the best methods of handling materials and no end of other things.

One of the booths showed that Kansas is by no means at the front in road building. While it has 994 1/2 miles of good roads built with federal aid, there are 17 states that are ahead of it, including Arkansas and North Carolina, North Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Georgia and Texas. The Lone Star state has the greatest mileage of good roads of any state, with a total of 4,332.

Up to June 30, 1925, there had been built with federal aid, in the several states, a total of 46,485 miles, or enough to encircle the earth 1 1/4 times.

In addition to the exhibit of the Federal Government, which was said to be considerably larger than had ever before been seen anywhere, there were exhibits by Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Missouri, by Sedgwick county, by the American Association of Highway Officials and by the Automobile Owners' Association of Kansas.

Naturally there was much discussion among the visitors of roads problems. Apparently practically everyone was for good roads; the big majority of Kansas people believe that all the money should be spent on roads which can be invested in a way so it will pay a fair return to the general public. There is, of course, a difference of opinion as to policies. No doubt the Wichita show has been helpful in providing the information the folks have needed in determining what is the right thing to do.

The annual tractor show was held at the same time. Tractor row was full of crowds and new machinery and a spirit of optimism which has not been evident since the peak of war times—perhaps not even then! Evidently both farmers and dealers are looking forward to a mighty good year.

In the Potash Mines

BY M. M. McCALL

One of the main reasons for my visit to Germany recently was to see the potash mines. The center of this industry is at Strassfurt. Before the discovery of potash, salt was taken from well water near Strassfurt. About 1860 the value of potash for agricultural purposes was discovered.

Since the discovery of the value of potash for agricultural purposes, there has been a great expansion in the mining and manufacturing of various potash salts. There are about 220 mines, and about 80 factories for the refining of the crude salts.

The potash output in Germany is controlled, the business being distributed among the different mines. This means that over a considerable portion of the year the potash mines are not

operating. It is probable that a dozen first-class mines could provide sufficient potash to meet the demand. The annual amount of potash salts mined in Germany under normal times amounts to about 11 million tons. Germany and the United States are the heaviest consumers. According to the potash syndicate's figures, our acre consumption is low. The figures given on several countries are as follows: Holland, 1,784 pounds; Germany, 1,364; Belgium, 603; Sweden, 348; Scotland, 327; Norway, 232; Denmark 226; United States, 107; France, 80.

The salt deposits of Germany originated by an accident of nature. It is not always that accidents of nature prove to be of such value to the human race. The potash beds were formed in ancient geological times long before history began, and no doubt their formation antedated discussions on evolution. They were laid down by the evaporation of sea water that was confined in lakes. These lakes were not provided with outlets, but they were connected with the ocean by channels, which ordinarily were dry. Storms and tides, however, forced the sea water thru these into the lakes. These provided fresh supplies of the brine, and owing to a tropical climate during this period, the evaporation of water was very rapid. The evaporation of the pure water left the salts in the lakes, and finally the water began to be saturated with salts, and those that were

least soluble began to separate out and deposit themselves in layers or stratum. Owing, however, to the changes in the water content in the lakes, and the rate of settling out of the different materials, the beds were not uniform with regard to position or thickness. Potash mines in Germany range from about 1,200 to 5,200 feet below the earth's surface. The potash beds underlie a large area of the country in Northern Germany.

The potash salt bearing stratum are tapped by means of ordinary mine shafts. These mines, for the most part, are modern. They have electric railways and electric elevators. The salts are blasted loose, the holes for the explosives being electrically drilled. Finally, they are taken to the surface by means of the electrically driven trains and elevators. The mine I visited was dry and well-ventilated, except long distances from the main shafts. The temperature in the mine appeared to be about 85 degrees.

After the salts are removed from the mines they are shipped to a refinery. The crude salts are brought into solution in large vats containing magnesium chloride. It is first boiled and then drawn off into settling tanks, and finally the solution is run into crystallizing vats, and the crystals are then further purified by washing.

There are numerous by-products that occur during the manufacture of muriate of potash, such as magnesium chloride and sulphate of soda.

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IT PAYS TO GRIND ALL GRAINS

Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in Feed Mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface close to center of shaft; thus More Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.

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30 x 3 1/2 \$2.95

STANDARD MAKES


Size	Tires	Tubes
30x3	\$2.75	\$1.75
30x3 1/2	2.95	1.95
32x3 1/2	3.95	2.25
34x4	3.95	2.35
32x4	4.45	2.65
34x4	5.25	2.75
34x4 1/2	5.25	2.55
36x4 1/2	5.75	3.25
38x4 1/2	5.95	3.35
34x4 3/4	5.95	3.45
36x4 3/4	5.95	3.55
38x4 3/4	6.45	3.65
38x5	6.75	3.75
38x5	6.75	3.85

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U. S., Fisk, Kelly, Firestone, etc., used tires from cars changing to balloontype and other tires—Excellent condition. Tubes are new. Send only \$1 deposit for each tire wanted, Bal. C. O. D. Important—Name Style Wanted, whether Clincher or S. S. Order Now—if for any reason tires are not satisfactory upon delivery, return them at once for refund.

B. & Y. Tire Co. 722 Southwest Blvd. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Farmer A uses a one-row cultivator.



When Farmer A is half done—

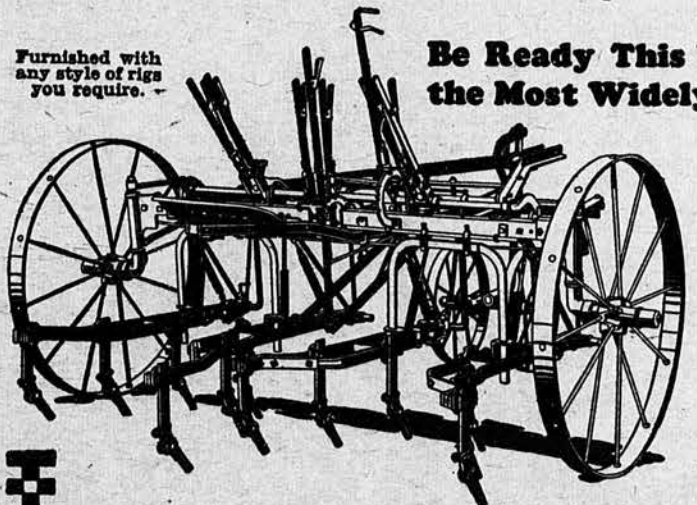
Farmer B uses a two-row cultivator.



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Save \$3 a Day with the John Deere Two-Row

Study those illustrations above. You want all the advantages which Farmer B gets from his Two-Row Cultivator. You want to cultivate twice as fast as with a single-row—save one man's wages every day—get all your crop clean, ahead of possible bad weather—get through and get at other important farm work. A good Two-Row Cultivator is one of the most effective labor-saving implements you can buy.



Furnished with any style of rigs you require.

Be Ready This Year with the John Deere—the Most Widely Used Two-Row on the Market

- 1. Tilting lever right in front of seat—you can change set and suck of shovels or sweeps instantly without stopping team.
 - 2. Spacing levers in front of seat—easy to keep shovels or sweeps always the desired distance from rows.
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THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

THE LISTENER

By George Washington Ogden

THINGS began to clear for him, and the surliness began to melt out of his heart. With its going the determination to do something to retrieve himself burned with a new flame. He would prove his loyalty to the men who had hired him to guard their country if he had to do it by riding single-handed and alone against that bunch from Texas. He would do it even at the cost of his life, for life was a mighty small thing when stripped of its habiliments of honor.

Made a Good Case

So he thought as he mounted and rode to join Duncan and the others, and set out for the top of the hill.

Duncan rode ahead, carrying a white handkerchief tied to a sunflower stem. At the crest of the hill, half a mile or so from the Texans' camp, he waved it in signal for a parley. In a little while three men came riding up the slope.

The Texans had drawn the wagons of their outfit in a circle, making a corral for the horses, after the manner of men who were prepared for emergencies, and were ready for a fight. This camp was fully a mile in advance of the herd, and in a position that would be difficult to take.

Hartwell looked out over the great herd from the hilltop. It was scattered over miles of the range, with a rider here and there to hold it in some semblance of form and keep it moving slowly toward the north. But it was evident from the position of the camp that the Southern drovers did not expect to advance beyond that point until the question of their right had been met and settled.

Duncan told the delegation from the camp that they must turn back and take the trails set by the association. He was calm and moderate in his words and manner, and made a good case, it appeared to Texas—no bluster or threat about him at all.

"The stand you Kansas fellers take might be all right in case a herd of diseased cattle come into your country," the Southern invaders' leader replied; "but it don't hold water when it comes to a clean herd like this. Them cattle's as clean as any on this range. I'm sorry we can't oblige you, pardner, but we didn't drive over eight hundred miles to turn back."

"It's unlucky for all concerned that you see it that way," Duncan told him. "We're going to protect this range; that's what we're here for."

"Yes, and we've got to ship our cattle, pardner. We've got our cars ordered. I expect some of them's in there at Cottonwood waitin' on us now. We're not goin' to turn back a herd of these cattle, and we're not goin' to pay demurrage on them cars. Kansas ain't bigger than Uncle Sam. He ain't drawn no quarantine line along here and said we couldn't cross it."

"We're plenty big enough to do what we're here to do, my friend."

"Well, go on and do it." The Texan made as if the interview was at an end. He started to pull his horse around and ride off. One of his com-

panions restrained him, and Duncan took up the argument again.

"I'm not here to chaw this thing over with you and get nowhere," he said. "We've given you your marching orders, and you'll march! We've got a big bunch of men down here, and more on the way, and you'll turn that herd and start back inside of twenty-four hours or you'll bite lead. Now, that's all there is to it."

"I don't care if you've got all hell and half of Kansas down here; we're goin' on to Cottonwood to load our cattle!"

Despite his declaration that he wasn't there for argument, Duncan went deeper into the matter, still holding himself in hand with admirable control, it appeared to Hartwell, putting the case to the Texans in the light of justice between man and man. It was evident that he desired to avoid a fight if it could be done, and equally plain that he was firm in his intention to enforce the association's quarantine.

Poor Joke?

Not until the Government drew a line against Texas cattle would they observe it, the Southerner replied, getting hotter every minute as he recounted the wrongs, or alleged wrongs, that Texas drovers had suffered at the Kansans' hands.

"But the way you people look at it there's nothing wrong in coming in here and poisoning our herds," said Duncan. "Well, boys, I suppose we might as well go back."

"Here," Winch called to the Texans who were riding away—"this man belongs to your outfit, I guess."

The Texans turned. "Which?" the spokesman asked.

"This man," said Winch, pointing to Hartwell—"I guess he strayed away from your bunch. Take him along with you if you want him."

"If that's a Kansas joke," said the Texan, in marked contempt, "it's a damn poor brand!"

They rode on with the bearing of men who believed some kind of a trick had been attempted on them, which was a reflection on their common human understanding. Now and then one of them looked back, face eloquent of the disdain in which such clumsy performers were held.

This denial of Texas by the enemy did not appear to lift him any higher in the esteem of his companions. He believed that Winch had said that of him for the mere purpose of adding to his humiliation, or in the hope of forcing a fight.

This he was determined for the present to keep clear of. He knew that it would be harder every hour to bear the indignities which they would heap on him, the insults which they would offer; but he knew also that they would not shoot him in cold blood without more proof against him than they had.

He would bear it until the expiration of Duncan's limit to the Texans, and then when it came to the test of turning the herd back across the line,

he would show them what small-caliber people most of them were.

It came up cloudy again that afternoon, with the threat of a rainy night. A misty autumnal drizzle began a little before dusk, and thru it the Texans could be seen closing up their scattered herd. Hartwell understood this move. It would require fewer men to girdle the herd, thus adding to the fighting force. The Texans were not going to turn back.

To Start a Stampede

Duncan's wagon had come up with the supplies, and the camp cook had supper in abundance for all hands. Texas did not wait for an invitation, but presented himself and received his share. He had gone without dinner, and this generous, hot meal was very welcome and cheering.

He had caught a little sleep during the day, stretched out on his slicker, and now felt a whole lot better disposed toward the world, and all in it, even tho they did not call him into the council that was going on around the camp cook's fire.

The night fell thickly, with a gentle wind blowing the warm mist. The lowing of the Southern herd came faintly, telling of the unrest so characteristic of those beasts, known well to Texas from many a long night watch. Winch came to him where he stood listening to the long, plaintive calls of the cattle, something in them so expressive of lonesomeness and longing for their native plains that it was almost as moving as a human appeal.

"Hartwell, we've talked over your case, and some of them think maybe there's something to that story you told about them fellers ropin' you. We're goin' to give you the benefit of the doubt, as the old man says."

"All right," said Texas, not able to warm up very readily toward Winch, speaking rather crabbed and short.

"We're goin' to give you a chance to prove you're square with us and set yourself right, kid. You're a cowman; you know Texas cattle, I guess, better than any of us."

"I wouldn't set up any such wide claims, sir."

"That herd's uneasy; you can feel it clear over here. It was the same last night—I heard them turn the point of a stampede three or four times. If you want to square yourself, you go over there tonight and stampede that herd toward the line. Start 'em toward Texas once and they'll go at a blind lope till they drop. Then you can come back—clean."

It was a wild and unreasonable proposal, almost mocking, coming from cattlemen. Texas knew that the chance a man had of stampeding a herd like that was not a thousand in one in his favor, and even tho he might start a stampede point, he would have just as much control over the direction it might take as a cyclone. He stood considering it, choking down a hot reply.

"But I give it to you straight, kid, this ain't throwin' down the bars to you to lope off, yourself. If you don't go out and try to do this job you'll stand convicted in the eyes of every cattelman on this range, and it'll rest between me and you the next time we meet."

"You might dispense with reference to our future meetin's, sir, if you please," said Texas haughtily. "In most any company I feel I'm able to hold up my head, and I'll not shame

your reputation, sir, if you ever feel called to sling your gun down on me. Let it stand understood between us thataway, sir."

"I'm not tryin' to force a fight on you, Hartwell. Nothing would suit me better than to see you cleared of this. But I'm responsible to the men on this range for your bein' here, and if you fail to do what I'm linin' out for you tonight, you'll have to settle with me. And that's the last word, Hartwell."

"I can stand on my own feet, Mr. Winch, sir; I can carry my own blame, and take the consequences for all the wrong I do any livin' man. It's a plumb fool thing you gentlemen's set for me to do, but I'm just a big enough fool to try it, even if I lose."

Texas flung the saddle on his horse, Winch standing by making that peculiar little hissing noise thru his slant teeth. It was as if he tried to whistle softly, but the slant of his teeth was too sharp to confine the steam.

"You'd better wait till it's a little later," he suggested.

"It's my expedition, sir; I'll start whenever I feel called on to start," Texas answered coldly.

"And come back—when?"

"In time enough to meet you, sir, any time and place you pick."

Into the Night

Texas stood a moment with his toe in the stirrup, his face turned to Winch as if waiting his arrangement of the next meeting. The little bow-legged gun-slinger said nothing; only waved his hand as if passing that along to a future time.

Hartwell rode away with the headlong suddenness of a bee striking a line for its tree. He was so indignant, so thoroly angry, over the impossible thing they had laid out for him to do that he would have fought them all in a bunch. But he was reasonable enough to know that it was no state of mind for a man to rise up in and meet a great emergency. He must ride that mood out of his blood, and consider this thing from all the angles that experience had given him.

Impossible as the cattlemen's task appeared, it would speak better for his honor to attempt it and fall at the Texans' hands than to leave the country without having tried it, or return and kill Winch.

Killing Winch would not vindicate him of the present charge. It would only make men a little more afraid of him, and perhaps darken the cloud of suspicion and distrust that had so unfortunately descended upon him.

A Cowboy Song

"Co-o-ome all you Texas Rangers Wherever you may be, I'll tell you of a story That hap-pen-ed un-to me."

The cowboy was directly ahead of Hartwell as he rode thru the Southern herd, singing in high, wavering voice to quiet the cattle, which were milling restlessly.

Here and there the plaintive tenor of a steer's lowing joined the herder's doleful melody; here and there sounded a rush of hoofs as the cattle crowded, huddling, together for comfort in the face of dangers which they imagined filled the night.

Over all the great herd this uneasiness was apparent. There was a sound of shuffling bodies, of clashing horns, as the beasts pressed together in confusion. The cowboy was going on with
(Continued on Page 18)



The Activities of Al Acres—Slim Says It May be Only a Dream, But It Has Possibilities!



Ripples Come—and Go

DO you remember how you used to throw stones into the pond or brook, when you were little? What fun it was to stand on the bank and watch the ripples as they grew wider and wider! But finally they would reach the shore and disappear. To get more excitement you had to throw more stones.

You probably know grown-ups who handle their incomes that way. These men make a splash and a lot of ripples, but they are farmers to whom 4 a. m. will always mean getting up for a hard day's work.

Nothing pays the farmer more certain returns than investment in well-planned, well-constructed farm buildings of a permanent nature.

A concrete hog house, for example, provides sanitary, durable, and repair-proof quarters that are also warm and dry. There is an actual saving in feed, also in the time it takes to prepare your litter for market.

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out rotting, burning or being riddled by wood borers. They are a permanent improvement to your property.

Farms offer many similar opportunities for making substantial savings by building permanently with concrete. With Lehigh Cement it is easily possible to erect buildings that are storm-proof, rat-proof, wear-proof, expense-proof and free from the fear of fire. Such buildings will add to your pride, your profit, and to the saleability of your farm. You yourself can make many permanent improvements about your farm with concrete by following the practical suggestions given in the Lehigh Farm Book. A copy will be gladly sent you on request.

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1—The first essential, when you build, is to get Dependable Materials. Precautions should be taken.

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Address _____

The Listener

(Continued from Page 16)

his song in his endeavor to lull the fear of his charges. Texas could picture him, young and slim as his voice indicated, riding slowly among the shadowy beasts.

"Pre-e-e-haps you have a mother,
A sister fond and true,
Or maybe-so a dear wife
To weep and mourn for you."

So he carried his song along; that almost interminable song that has been sung by countless cowboys from the Rio Grande to the Little Missouri, carrying Texas back with it to the days of his own boyhood when he had stood many a lonesome watch like that.

Away over to the left of him another high-pitched singer could be heard in the long pauses between the nearer cowboy's stanzas. He was too far off to catch his words, but Texas could supply them to the tune, which came across the night over the sighing herd as clear as a bugle call.

"Oh, beat the drum slowly,
And play the fife lowly,
And drink to my health as you bear
me along—"

That was the way it began. The ways in which it ended were varied, according to locality, tradition, and the personal taste of the singer. Only in all of them they buried him as he longed to be laid down, and the wolves howled over him, and the snows of winter fell, all in the melancholy cadence that was sadder than any dirge when it came on the night wind and the rain from the lips of some singer watching beside his straining herd.

It was plain to the schooled ear of Hartwell that the leaven of stampede was working in the dull brains of those cattle, evident that it needed but some little thing to set them off, as the shifting of a rock precipitates the avalanche.

'Twas a Long Chance

But a man on a horse was hardly the needed element in their almost complete panic, for they were accustomed to looking to men on horses for protection, assurance, guidance, thru all the adventures of the long road and the range.

A coyote might do it; a bat flying in the face of an animal might do it; but it was a long chance against a man on a horse.

Texas was ready and willing enough on his own account to make as much trouble for the Southern drovers, and cause them as much damage as he could to balance in some measure the tortures he had suffered at their hands.

The night favored any reprisal that he might be able to devise. It was so dark there was no sky-line; the cattle floundering up from their uneasy rest in front of his horse, or moving aside, almost indifferent to his presence in their steaming midst, were indistinct the length of his horse's neck, invisible a few feet away.

He rode thru the herd, keeping the wind in his face to hold his direction, for without it he would have been like a cat in a sack. He wanted to draw as far away from the singing cowboy as possible before starting any commotion among the cattle.

Texas was feeling his way thru to find, if possible, the place where the cattle were most uneasy. He could sense this spot in the night as well as in the day the moment that he rode into it, for the cattle would be milling like a slow whirlpool.

From this trampling swirl of cattle a leader would break away now and then, followed by others, and start off on the aimless run of stampede. This little offthrowing from the revolving wheel of the herd was called a "point" in the tongue of the range, and it was to turn these points back into the herd, and confuse and submerge the leaders, that the cowboys stood alert on the borders of the drove.

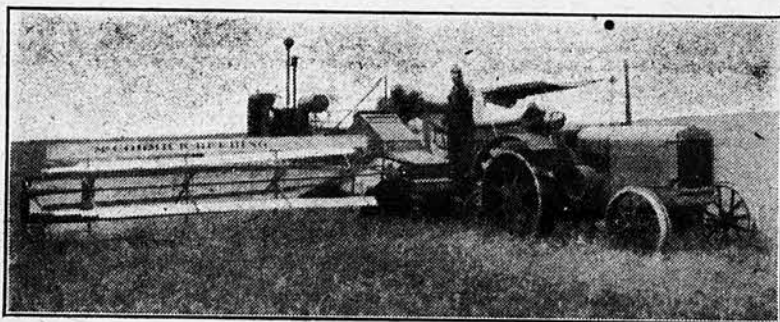
If Texas could luckily ride into one of these incipient stampedes the cattle could be urged on, despite the herder's efforts to turn the point.

Over there, where that young-voiced cowboy was singing his long song of the man who left his dear wife and numerous relations to go to the thorny wastes of the Rio Grande and join the Texas Rangers, the sound of the greatest disquietude came. For that spot Texas headed, the rain blowing in his face.

He could not recall ever having ridden in a darker night. As he rode he felt the pressure against his legs of the bodies of cattle which he could not see.

Great perils would lie ahead of and around a man riding blindly with a stampeding herd that night. Ordinarily it was a situation of aggravated dangers, but in such darkness the risks were multiplied many times. The first unseen ravine would be a trap,

And Everett Runs the Tractor



GEORGE REULING, who operates a 1600-acre ranch in Northwest Kansas, and who specializes in the growing of small grain and corn, declares that if you wish to make a success on large acreages such as prevail in his vicinity, you've got to have modern machines and plenty of power to operate them. Three machines considered particularly important by Reuling in that they are great time and labor savers are his harvester-thresher, the 15-30 tractor, and a 1-ton motor truck.

Reuling has used a combine for several years, and last season replaced his old machine with a new 12-foot harvester-thresher. With this new machine, he asserted, he traveled along at a 45-acre a day click, and soon harvested 650 acres of wheat and 80 acres of barley.

His two boys, aged 11 and 13, alternate in running the 15-30 tractor, while Reuling operates the combine itself. It is only necessary to hire two extra hands, who are employed largely in hauling grain away from the machine, whereas if he were heading the grain five additional men would be necessary, with all the added expense and bother of caring for them that such a procedure would entail. Moreover, by the old header method it would not be practical to use his two boys. Driving the tractor is easy work for them, and they go to the job like a duck to water. In the illustration, Everett, the younger son, is shown at the tractor wheel.

Reuling is especially enthusiastic about his 1-ton truck, which he has owned since 1919. For a man such as he, who is 12 miles away from Benkelman, Neb., and 14 miles from Bird City, the nearest railroad towns, the motor truck is essential. It enables him to get his grain quickly to market when prices are favorable, and it also helps him to save on shrinkage in the delivery of hogs, of which he raises from 65 to 70 a year. Without the motor truck Reuling said he would require four extra teams to do his hauling.

An Explanation

Some weeks ago we started a series of advertisements in the farm papers telling of the INNES GRAIN SHOCKER and INNES GRAIN SAVER. We expected to continue this advertising throughout the season and thus create sufficient demand to consume our output for the year.

We greatly underestimated the demand that exists for grain shockers and grain savers. We were literally swamped with replies for our products. We were, therefore, obliged to discontinue the remainder of our advertising campaign because the inquiries already received will create a demand for more machines than we can make this year.

Knowing that there are many others who have read our advertisements and who want a shocker and saver but have not yet written us we are making this explanation—

1st—so that it will be understood that those who have already written us will be given preference.

2nd—so that those who write to us after this date will know that we may not be able to fill their orders this season.

All requests for our catalogs, Book of Facts (written by farmers who have used Innes Shockers) and our money back guarantee, will be filled promptly as fast as they come in. Even though we may not be able to fill your actual orders for these machines this year you can at least get all the information you want regarding them. Next year our manufacturing facilities will be greatly increased in order to take care of the demand.

Send for catalog D-7. Also read the facts (written by farmers) and the money back guarantee for the machines that eliminate the last back breaking job on the farm.

Innes Shocker Co., Davenport, Iowa

Write for this Book



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Fort Saskatchewan,
Alberta,
came from Nebraska,
and says:—

"I would not exchange my farm land, acre for acre, for any in the State of Nebraska, where farm lands sell at twice the price. Farmers in the States work harder and need a bigger investment. The climate in the Edmonton District is superior to that in many Western States."

It tells about the richest mixed farming district in America

Here's a book that every farmer who wants to make more money will read from cover to cover. It tells about the richest grain and mixed farming district in America — gives photographs, facts and true descriptions of wonderful grain crops, fine hogs, and dairy and beef cattle.

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The Book is free. Just write your name and address on the side of this ad., tear it out and mail to us. You will get the book in a few days.

If you want better land for yourself or your boys, or if you are living on a rented place, this book may be worth thousands of dollars to you. So send for it today.

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Address JOHN BLUE, Secretary Edmonton District Chamber of Commerce, EDMONTON, Canada.

Edmonton District Chamber of Commerce is a voluntary public body. It has no land to sell. It gives impartial and reliable information. It will welcome your inquiry and answer it completely.

the first wash across the prairie—some of them with banks twenty feet deep—would mean a trampled, mangled, smothering death.

But all this had to be faced and dared, for his honor's sake. He was there to stampe the herd, or a part of it at least—he had very little hope that all of it could be drawn into the flight—and prove his loyalty to the men who had put their interests into his trust. He could hear the cowboy talking to his horse between snatches of his song, and he knew that it was an anxious hour for that lone sentinel there in that strange, black land.

Here the cattle were milling in their distracted, senseless way, held back by the herder, whose voice and presence partly assured them, but could not entirely calm their fears. Texas had difficulty in forcing his way among them, his aim being to reach the outer edge.

Suddenly his horse, floundering impatiently thru the dull stream of beasts, landed almost on top of an animal which, thru fatigue or indifference, had lain down in the midst of all the excitement and unrest.

Cowboy Came to Life

The creature came to its feet with a snort, giving Hartwell's horse such a start that it reared and squealed. Instantly there came a challenge from the cowboy, who could not have been, by the distinctness of his voice, more than ten rods away.

Hartwell bent low to blot himself into the blackness of the herd, caution unnecessary, for he could not have been seen if he had stood twenty feet tall. The commotion caused by riding onto the sleeping animal almost precipitated the panic that Hartwell hoped to complete.

The cowboy, whose sharp ears told him that some enemy had entered the herd, was coming that way, shooting as he advanced. Texas could see him in imagination, his horse rearing against the surging stream of cattle as if it battled with a flooded river. He was shouting his mightiest, a cry high pitched and tremulous, like the howl of a coyote. Others were answering him, coming to him, Hartwell knew, as fast as they could gallop.

Hartwell had no intention of discovering himself to them by replying to the cowboy's shots, for he was in no danger from that source. He could hear the bullets go splitting high over his head, and knew very well that the herder would not risk killing his own cattle to shoot at a presence only suspected. He urged his horse forward, and that creature, scornful of the cattle in his superior wisdom, and out of patience with their indifference to its efforts to force a passage, bit them in

the little charges that it now and then had room to make.

Adding to this stimulation, Texas began beating them with his heavy wet hat, careless now about keeping his location or his intentions concealed. The cowboy was looking for him, cursing and yelling. Near at hand others were whooping and shooting, and out of the herd the confused noise of clashing horns, hoofs beating the sodden earth, rose and grew with every breath.

There was no longer any lowing, nor that indescribable sad moaning such as they make before they lift their voices in the long plaint of homesickness.

Panic was among them now; they were snorting to be away. Confusion, blackness, the scent of rain-wet, steaming beasts; a struggle, a scramble of his horse's feet as if it lunged up a steep bank, and Hartwell broke thru. His horse ran on, unable to check itself under the force that it had put into its labor to get clear, and after it came the point of the stampede.

Hartwell heard the sudden change in the slow soft trampling of uncounted hoofs. It rose suddenly into a muffled roar, which grew like flood water, filling the night. He rode hard ahead of the stampede, hoping that he could draw off to one side and avoid being swept away. All around him he could hear the cattle, their horns clashing as they pressed together with a sound like hail in a field of corn.

Hartwell had lost his direction. The wind was no longer his guide, for he was riding faster than any wind except a hurricane. The cattle were bearing him along like a leaf in a freshet.

As Dawn was Breaking

Behind him the roar increased as the fury of flight possessed them, the pressure of that vast body of charging beasts beyond the power of any man to check. If his horse should fall, or its endurance prove unequal to the flight, they would be crushed together, as men and horses had been trampled in stampedes of his recollection.

There was only one thing to do, and that bear-ahead with the cattle in their furious blind race. They were poisoned with the great fear which the understanding of man could not compass nor sound. The sound of their own flight increased the terror which their unreasoning brains had hatched. They would run on until their tongues lolled out from thirst, their eyes glazed, their heads hung between their legs.

That horse of Duncan's was a sound-winded animal. Despite the strain he held his own with the beasts,



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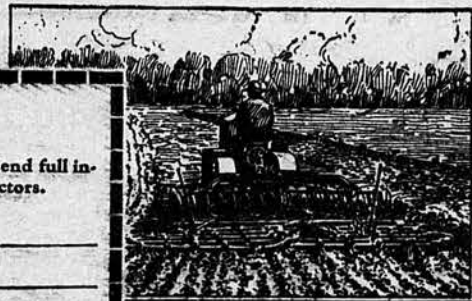
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More Co-operation Needed Here, Too

to which panic had lent speed and endurance not ordinarily their own.

It seemed to Hartwell that the stampede lasted for hours. Fortunately, the prairie had not yet been crossed by a creek or gully, and now the cattle were beginning to thin around him, the sound of their running to fall away.

He checked his horse and began to work his way thru the straggling beasts. Dawn was breaking when he at last rode clear of them. Ahead of him was the dark fringe of timber along a stream. As far as he could see thru the breaking darkness the prairie was filled with cattle. The fright outrun, these had fallen to grazing, or had dropped wearily to rest, the cause of their late panic forgotten, if it was ever known.

Hartwell believed, from the appearance of things, that the whole herd had stampeded. It must be scattered for miles by now, he knew, for the habit of the beasts was to spread as the terror wore out of them. The Texans might have weeks of work collecting the cattle again to resume the drive.

He had no idea where he was, and cared little. He had accomplished what had seemed the impossible; the herd was stampeded, the sincerity of his purpose had been proved. He unsaddled his fagged horse, hobbled it, and turned it to graze and rest, then threw himself down on the sogged turf to sleep, for he was weary to the marrow. The day then dawning would have to take care of itself in its own way, as it would do anyway, no matter for all the worry that he might expend on it in advance.

It was the pleasant sensation of the sun feeling thru his wet garments that woke him. He found himself on a knoll close by the creek, but the locality was strange to him. As for that, any locality in that part of the country would have been strange, except the few miles with which he had become familiar as he rode the trail.

Duncan's Ranch Ahead

There were no cattle very near him now, and nobody in sight. He concluded that the Texans had not yet arrived, due, very likely, to having followed some other branch of their stampeding herd. He did not want to meet any of them that morning either, for they would not be in any amicable mood.

Food was his first thought, for the need of it was insistent above all others. He hadn't a scrap with him, and he didn't know which way to face to find a habitation.

He knew it would be a safe undertaking to follow the creek, in either direction. Somebody in that country of ranches would be located on it, and

no matter if the cattle had run clear down into the nation, there would be something for a hungry rider.

This course he pursued, turning toward the east, for that direction lay on his right hand, and Hartwell was a right-handed man, morally as well as physically, and it was the direction that suited him best.

Cattle were spread over miles of country, and at last he sighted the Texans making some effort to gather them up again. But there seemed to be a sort of dazed heartlessness in their work, as of men stunned by the task that confronted them.

Hartwell found a good deal of satisfaction in that. It was something, at least, on account of what he owed them for that night of torture in the rawhide rope.

He kept close to the creek, skirting along in the brush. Until midday he followed the stream, hardly out of sight of cattle all the way. That herd had stampeded to the last animal, he believed, with broadening satisfaction. The knowledge of his complete success was like the scent of broiling steak. It made him sit up in the saddle and feel rather keen and eager, despite the mauling in body and mind which the past three days had given him.

It began to be impressed on him about that time, dimly and not quite understood at first, that he was coming into a country where he had been before. There was something familiar in the sweep of the creek here, something—and there ahead of him, in the elbow of the stream as he rose the ridge, was Malcolm Duncan's ranch.

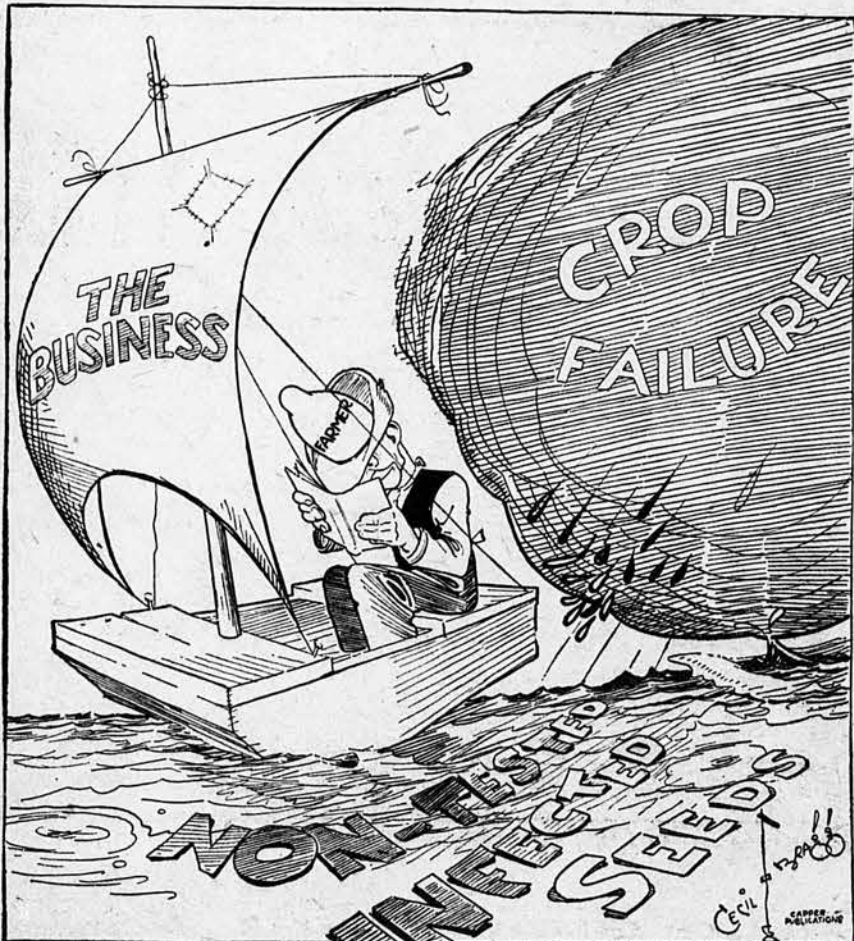
Wouldn't See the Humor?

There it was, as peaceful to behold in the midday sun of that autumn day as a picture in a frame upon the wall. Several horses were hitched in front, and even at that distance he could tell by the way they stood that they had been ridden hard and far. Around him on the prairie, grazing and lying about as if it belonged to them, were the Texas cattle, scattered far and wide.

He had stampeded them, beyond any doubt. But he had stampeded them in the wrong direction!

The humor of the situation struck him first. He leaned back in his saddle and almost laughed. They had sent him to stampede the herd, with directions that he stampede it toward Texas. He wondered how many of them ever had gone out on a dark night and stampeded a herd of eight or ten thousand half-wild cattle according to directions. The wonderful thing, as he saw it, was that he had set them off at all.

But those Kansas drovers would see neither the humor nor the marvel of it. That he understood very well.



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"Balloon Tires" for Smoother Running and Lighter Draft!

NEW IDEA leads again—in improving spreader construction. Our new models are all equipped with "Balloon Tires"—extra wide, easy-running wheels with continuous cleats. This latest improvement makes it easy to handle the spreader on soft ground without cutting up the soil—prevents "skidding"—and insures smoother running—lighter draft—and longer life.

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that Kansas Farmer has gotten entirely away from the old style farm paper which contained little except theory? Maybe your neighbor doesn't know this. Show him a big interesting copy full of stories written by experienced farmers and ask him to subscribe.

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YOU get this increased value in the longer life COLORADO FENCE gives you, due to the Copper-Bearing Steel of which it is made. The copper in the steel goes clear thru to the core, resisting rust, wear and weather. Special galvanizing further increases its service and life—immensely important points to remember when you buy fence.

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AMARILLO EL PASO FORT WORTH LINCOLN GRAND ISLAND SALT LAKE CITY LOS ANGELES DENVER SAN FRANCISCO OKLAHOMA CITY

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company
"A WESTERN INDUSTRY"

What they would say, what they would do, he could conjecture without a strain, for there was ruin standing in their very doors, delivered by his hand.

Still, his own conscience was easy. He had gone about the business honestly, and he had done as much as any man among them could have done, and more than any one of them would have attempted. He didn't owe any of them anything, and his duty lay straight ahead to report to Malcolm Duncan on the result of his night's work.

The situation was not without its satisfaction. Those cattlemen had been quick to jump to his condemnation; they had planned this task for him, and the work of their own scheming had fallen and buried them. He had a sardonic pleasure in the anticipation of their various expressions of face when they should see him riding up to the corral.

Hartwell saw that they had recognized him while he was half a mile away. They came out of the house bareheaded, leaving the dinner-table he suspected, to look at him. Then they ducked in again, for their hats and vests and guns.

This picture of their preparation to receive him provoked a smile. A cowman couldn't do anything but eat without his vest. He must have it on for any serious business, as a Freemason his ceremonial-apron. They would come out buttoning themselves up in corduroy and duck and velveteen in a minute, ready to take him right when he arrived.

But it was a serious matter for him, about as serious as a man ever faced, and he knew that, too. Yet there was that background of humor in the fact that he had stampeded the herd fifteen or twenty miles in the very direction that its owners wanted it to go, which he could not altogether dismiss. If Duncan, or even Dee Winch, could get a glimpse of it he would come out of that queer adventure without a fight.

Sack of Poison?

Hartwell was spattered with mud from foot to eyebrow. Some of it had dried and fallen off, some had set only the firmer for being dry, leaving him speckled and mottled as by some peculiar disease that infected not only the man, but his raiment as well.

His beard was just long enough to hold the gobs of mud flung into his face from the hoofs of the cattle as he made that wild ride among them, and if appearances were to be taken at face value, Texas Hartwell was a desperate man indeed as he rode down to Malcolm Duncan's gate.

He did not see Winch among the men assembled to receive him. Duncan stood to the fore, the sun in his iron-gray hair, his sleeves turned up from his long, muscular arms, just as he had put down his knife and fork.

Texas flung himself from the saddle at the corral gate and began to undo his cinch. Duncan came over to him, the others stopping off a little way, plainly in accord with some pre-arranged plan.

"Well, you stampeded 'em," said Duncan, an air of constraint about him, as of a man uncertain of his way.

"It looks that way, sir," Texas replied, still busy with his girths.

Duncan stood silent, watching him as closely as if unsaddling a horse was some rare feat, and Hartwell, an expert, came to demonstrate it. Hartwell stripped off the saddle and threw it on the fence.

"You'd better have spread a sack of poison over the grass," Duncan said. "Well, you stood by your friends, you got their cattle into this country, anyhow. We've got to give you credit for that, Hartwell—if that's your name."

Texas unbridled the horse, patted its neck affectionately, turned it into the corral, where it threw itself down in the mud and rolled, grunting its satisfaction over its relaxation after its hard night.

"Gentlemen, Hartwell is my name," said he, "and it's a name that's never been disgraced by any man that answered to it. I went out last night to do the job you laid out for me, not hopin' to be able to put it thru, but aimin' to do my best."

The humor that he had seen in the middle of the stampede had all gone out of the situation now. These men were earnest in their belief that he was one of the Southern drovers' gang, and it was going to be something far

from a laughing matter to change their belief.

"I guess you did your best—and your worst," Duncan retorted.

"I don't know what argument I can make, sirs, to convince you that I'm square with you, and always have been since the minute I went to work. I don't aim to excuse myself for lettin' them rope me down yonder, and I'm not goin' to try. I don't know a man in that outfit by sight, and only one of them by his voice. I'm goin' to look for that man and bring him before you. Maybe you'll take his word for it where you hate to take mine."

"Easy on That Word!"

"There wouldn't be any proof in a thief speaking for a thief, Hartwell."

Hartwell's face gorged with blood at the word "thief" as if apoplexy had taken him. He drew himself up in all the austerity of his lean frame and severe face and looked Duncan in the eye with a directness that made the big cow-man draw back a step.

"I'd go kind of easy on that word, sir."

"Yes, I guess I shouldn't say that," Duncan reflected, with the bearing of a man who wanted to be fair. "It's a man's business to stand by his friends, and I can't blame you for that. But I do blame you, Hartwell, for taking a spy's advantage of us, crawlin' in the way you did and takin' that job of trail rider."

"It came to me before I even started to find it, sir."

"Well, there's no use to stand here and chaw words over it, Hartwell. It's done, them Texas cattle are in here, and it may take two or three weeks to round up our herds and pick them out. Maybe they're clean cattle, maybe they're not—time alone can show that. But crooked or square, you're a bold man, Hartwell, to ride back here and face a bunch of men that believe you've done them damage beyond calculation."

Texas turned from him in his high dignity, out of patience with a man of Duncan's breadth for being so blind.

Even when Hartwell's strongest plea of innocence was on his tongue he was too narrow to understand it. A guilty man would not have come back; he would have been under no such necessity.

"There's your horse, and here's your saddle, Mr. Duncan, sir. I've got three weeks' pay comin' to me, if you can see it that way, sir."

"Well, I don't see it that way!" Duncan spoke harshly, bristling with indignation. Hartwell heard others remarking on the wonder of his gall, and what ought to be handed out to him as pay.

"I reckon I can live without it, sir," said Texas, loftily.

"You're a lucky man that we're allowin' you to get out of here with your life. They say you walked into this country; well, walk out of it, and walk fast!"

"Hold on, Duncan! I've got a spoon to put into this pot."

The speaker came forward, rolling in his gait like a bear. He was a man as big as Duncan, but with none of his handsomeness, little of his intelligence. His shirt-collar was open on his bristling neck, his hat was on his eyebrows, and he was a red, raw-mouthed savage out of whom curses came pouring like foul water from a drain. He drew up before Hartwell, where he stood with his legs straddled, looking at him with malevolent contempt.

"You say you're on the square with us, and you think we're fools enough to swaller it, don't you?"

"I don't expect anything reasonable or just from you at all, sir!"

"Yes, and if you was on the square them Texas fellers 'd 'a' shot you so full of holes your hide wouldn't 'a' made shoe-strings! Yes, an' Winch and these fellers knew it when they sent you over there on that fool errand. I wasn't there, I didn't have no hand in it, and I'd 'a' stood out ag'in it till hell froze over if I'd 'a' been!"

"Sir, I think I'll be on my way," said Texas, speaking to Duncan, ignoring the blustering cattleman entirely.

"Not till I git thru with you, young

"The Rainy Day Pal"

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FISH BRAND
Reflex Slicker
is the wet weather service uniform for the regular men who make every day count.

A.J. TOWER CO. BOSTON

Free Trial of Proved Swedish Abortion Treatment

Famous Foreign Formula quickly relieves badly infested herds. Gives amazing results in cases believed hopeless.

Thousands of American Farmers say the Proberg Swedish Abortion Treatment has saved their herds from destruction. This remarkable treatment has been used for years in the big dairy country Sweden, and has cleaned up whole districts over there literally rotting with abortion. Frank Halfman, Crown Point, Ind., writes: "Two years ago, I lost every calf from my herd of forty cows. All remedies failed until I used yours. I have never lost a calf since."



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The one who looks ahead

FIRESTONE, by "looking ahead," designed and developed the Balloon Tire. Today practically every new car is being equipped with tires made by this low pressure principle, pioneered by Firestone.

The Balloon Tire has greatly increased the use of automobiles in the country the year around, by affording sure traction and greater comfort and safety on rough or slippery roads.

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process, impregnates and insulates every fiber of every cord with rubber, building into the Full-Size Balloon longer service by strengthening the thin sidewalls to withstand the extra flexing strain.

This year buy tires by the name and reputation. Farmers everywhere should know that for twenty-five years the name Firestone on tires has meant Most Miles per Dollar. Trust the "one who looks ahead"—by seeing your nearest Firestone Dealer today.

MOST MILES PER DOLLAR



Firestone

AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER... *J.B. Firestone*

feller, you won't! An' maybe you won't then."

"Let him go, Sawyer; we haven't got proof enough against him to hold him," Duncan said.

"I got proof enough to satisfy me, Duncan. More than any man in this valley I stand to lose by them fever ticks you and your damn gang's sowed over my ranch, young feller. Them cattle's over there mixed up with mine, and they'll all have the fever before ten days, and I'll be cleaned out. Do you reckon I'm goin' to stand by and see the varmint that done it sneak off to his hole and me not move a hand?"

"Oh, well, Sawyer, if it'll do you any good."

Duncan indulged him, like a headstrong child. The others drew round in a half circle, knowing fully what was coming. "You stampered 'em in here, you and them other Texas fellers combined—it wasn't no one-man job, and I ain't fool enough to believe it was. I didn't ketch you doin' it, and I ain't got no call, 'cordin' to law, to pull out and shoot you in your tracks, but if you'll take off that there gun and stand up to me I'll give you the damndest thumpin' a man ever packed!"

Proof Enough?

Texas had noticed from the beginning of Sawyer's arraignment that he was not armed. It came to him at once that this badgering was an attempt to separate him from his own gun and throw him into their hands defenseless. He stood considering it, Sawyer mistaking his silence for cowardice. He renewed his insults and defiance.

"You got a name over in Cottonwood for bein' a fightin' man, ain't you? Yes, and you're a one hell of a fightin' man, ain't you? Maybe you can handle a bunch of them dudes up there, but when it comes to men with hair on their backs you're a baby. Yes, an' if I done right by you I'd take a feather piller and bat your brains out and give 'em to the cat!"

Sawyer's friends laughed. The great savage waddled a little nearer Texas, shoving his mean face forward.

"I never seen a man from Texas in my life that I couldn't run out of the country with a ellum switch. They ain't got no fight in 'em lessen they's a bunch of them together. Them's the kind of fellers that lets the dog lick the clabber off of their faces and calls it a shave—they ain't got the stren'th in 'em to raise hair on their faces like a man. Yes, and if you don't take off that dam' gun I'll pick you up with it on you and hold you out till you wiggle yourself to death, you dam' leather-bellied, horny rattler!"

Texas unbelted his gun and handed it to Duncan. Then he stepped forward before anybody guessed his next move, and slapped Sawyer in the leering, red, hairy face.

Hartwell's hand was big and hard, and there was vigor in the blow, for

he gave it for the honor of Texas and her men, and the traditions of their noble sacrifices and splendid courage. It made the cow-man's teeth pop, and sent him winding up against the wall of his comrades.

Sawyer came at him with his head down, like a bull, his arms reaching to grapple. There was no science on either side of that combat, but there was a great deal of main strength and awkwardness, and a grunting and snorting from Sawyer like a grizzly bear. Hartwell avoided his first rush and struck him in the face, drawing blood.

Texas was unloading from his mind and conscience all the hard things which had grown up in him during those days of suspicion and accusation. He was fighting not only Sawyer, but the Cattle Raisers' Association, and every blow that he struck was for his honor and the lightening of his heart. It was better to die fighting than to live disgraced. That thought was uppermost in the whirl of his blinding emotions of vindication and vengeance, hot anger and desperation.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

From Station KSAC

Heer is the radio program for next week, March 15 to 20, from Station KSAC.

Rural School 9:00—Music, Inspirational Talks, Agricultural Primer, Callisthenics.

Three H 9:55—Readings, Backyard Gossip, All 'Round the Ranch, Question Box, Planning Today's Meals.

NOON-DAY 12:35-1:05

Readings, Timely Talks, Question Box—

Monday—Fruit Varieties to Plant in Kansas

Pastures.....L. C. Williams

Tuesday—Minerals for Animals.....Dr. J. W. Lamb

Wednesday—The Corn-Hog Ratio.....E. A. Stokdyk

Some Demonstration Results Worth Considering.....A. L. Clapp

Thursday—Prepare for a 100 Bushel Corn Yield.....L. E. Willoughby

Farm Account Club Records.....I. N. Chapman

Friday—Fighting Moles with Poison Corn.....A. E. Oman

Corn Type Tests.....F. O. Blecha

COLLEGE OF THE AIR 6:30-7:30

Market Review

Opportunity Talks

Monday—Book Review

Tuesday—Current Events

Tuesday—Better Speech

Etiquette

Wednesday—Sports

Inventions

Thursday—Music

Friday—Traveling

Extension Courses

Monday—Feeding the Ewe Flock.....H. E. Reed

Pulling Through the First Three Weeks.....H. H. Steup

Tuesday—Cause of Variations in Cream Tests.....W. H. Martin

Planting the Garden.....W. B. Balch

Wednesday—How Our New Road Laws are Working.....W. V. Buck

When Should the Farm Family Build a New Home.....W. G. Ward

Thursday—"Costly Thy Habit as Thy Purse Can Buy".....M. Morris

A Community That "Enjoyed Poor Health".....W. Pearl Martin

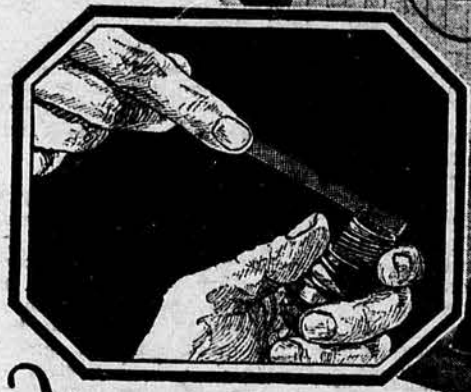
Friday—Wild Flowers in Kansas.....Dorothy Cashen

Nectar Producing Plants in Kansas.....Ralph L. Parker

The wets in the House have organized a bloc. They are trying like the dickens to look like a permanent wave.

It is announced that the furry animals will have thicker winter coats for the women to wear next summer.

NICHOLSON FILES ~ A FILE FOR EVERY PURPOSE



For Hotter Sparks from Spark Plugs

A NICHOLSON Tungsten Point File fits exactly between the points of your spark plug.

A few strokes now and then mean better results from your pumping and power engine, tractor or auto.

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DO YOU KNOW that you can help both your neighbor and us by asking him to subscribe for the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze? If he becomes a regular reader he will thank you—so will we.

Tell your dealer you want to try some of that new Red Strand Fence



Always look for the Red Strand (top wire)

Red Strand Fence

You won't be disappointed, for in the Red Strand brand you get the longest lasting farm fence ever made—at No Extra Price. This new fence is, first of all, made from copper-bearing steel—that means the wire itself resists rust long after the zinc protection is gone. Then, the patented "Galvannealed" wire assures many years of extra wear because this wire carries from 2 to 3 times more zinc coating than ordinary galvanized wire. So that you can't confuse the ordinary galvanized fence with the new patented Square Deal we have marked this high quality fence with a Red Strand (top wire)—always look for it.

Galvannealed Square Deal Fence

The country's leading experts have made many impartial tests. Each of these authorities backs up our tests which show that patented "Galvannealed" fence will far outlast the ordinary galvanized wire. Indiana State University, R. W. Hunt Company, Chicago, Ill., and C. F. Burgess Laboratories, Madison, Wis., reports are reproduced in a folder called "Official Proof of Tests"—every fence buyer should read it. Sent free upon request.

FREE to Land Owners!

Let us tell you all about the other big features such as: The knot that can't slip; full gauge wires; stiff picket-like stay wires, which require fewer posts; well-crimped line wires that retain their tension, etc. This, together with copper-bearing steel and patented "Galvannealed" zinc protection results in the longest lasting fence you can buy. There's NO EXTRA PRICE. See the Red Strand dealer—he'll gladly tell you all about this guaranteed product.

① Ropp's Calculator, answers 75,000 farm questions (ordinarily sells for 50c—sent free). ② Official Proof of Tests, tells all about patented "Galvannealed" process. ③ Keystone Catalog, fully describes and illustrates new Red Strand fence, etc. All three sent free upon request.

Keystone Steel & Wire Co.
2153 Industrial St. Peoria, Ill.

WRITE TODAY

2 Million Acres Need Drainage

BY L. V. WHITE

KANSAS is not usually regarded as a state in which the drainage of farm lands plays a large or important part. In Southeastern Missouri and Southern Illinois we find counties in which more drainage districts have been incorporated than exist in the entire state of Kansas. Nevertheless, I believe it a conservative estimate to state that at least 2 million acres of Kansas land would be improved greatly by proper drainage.

Overflowed, soggy, or sour land has little or no value. If we assume that land may be properly drained for \$25 an acre, a high estimate, and that the value of this land after reclamation would be \$150 an acre, it would appear that we have made a profitable investment.

Every practical farmer realizes the importance of land drainage, and many farms of even moderate proportions probably are in need of some drainage. This may range from 1 to 2 per cent to the entire area.

The benefits of drainage are many. They may be roughly summed up as the increased fertility and productivity of the soil, improved sanitation, a pure water supply for human and stock consumption, the beautifying of the home grounds and surroundings, and the greater efficiency of travel and transportation.

The benefits to the soil by under-drainage or tile drainage are particularly marked. The water is drawn downward, thus permitting the warm air to enter the soil and to make it more friable and of better texture. It extends the depth to which root growth may penetrate. A properly drained soil is not so likely to "heave" by alternate freezing and thawing. The drained land is ready for seeding earlier than the neighboring undrained soils. It will withstand drouths to better advantage. All of the surface may be cultivated when tile drained, as there are no unsightly ditches to be constructed and maintained.

Hillside erosion may be greatly relieved and in many instances entirely stopped by the use of the Mangum terrace. Demonstrations of this efficient means of combating erosion are to be seen in Cloud and Brown counties. This work is being directed by the engineer of the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

It Keeps the Heart at Home

"The Club Work is a Great Thing for the Youngsters," Says J. M. Nielson of Marshall County

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

MY PRIZE check came by mail and I thank you ever so much for it," writes Milton Kohrs, Dickinson county. Then he tells us about his plans for this year as follows: "I will join the Capper Pig Club again and do club work in 1926. Please send me rules and entry blanks by return mail. I am going to double my efforts this year in raising my litter of pigs." Now, Milton isn't the kind of fellow who will double his efforts in vain. Last year his work was well directed and he won a prize. It is my guess he is after a bigger one this year.

In Capper clubs there are several families represented by two or more members, and Capper clubs are glad to have boys and girls invite their brothers and sisters to join with them. Also we are eager to enroll their fathers and mothers. I am glad to announce here that Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Nielson, a son and two daughters, are enrolled. They live in Marshall county. Also, Mr. and Mrs. Joe P. Sterbenz and Willie and two of his sisters, Lyon county; Mrs. George Lyons and Mabel and her brother and sister, Washington county; and Mrs. D. C. Guffey and three daughters, Linn-Anderson community, all are Capper Club members. If it were my lot to be a pig or a chicken, I certainly would wish to be penned on one of these farms, because with so many Capper club folks about, it would be a pretty sure thing that I would get good treatment. The organization in these homes is ideal, and it will make club work very, very pleasant to have everybody interested.

Club Work Seems Easy

Have you ever noticed how easy it is to find an excuse for not doing things you are not inclined to do? I believe you have, altho you never yield to the temptation to give an excuse. But I am sure you have noticed how easy it is to do things which interest you much. I find it more difficult to lay aside something which I earnestly wish to do than to make the effort it takes to do it. Just a simple example of what I mean: I have a pencil and a sheet of paper on my desk, and I have the whole story of a picnic in my mind. I have a friend who was not at the picnic, and whom I know will be much interested in the story I have. It takes some time and tires my arm to write the story on the sheet of paper, but I write it anyway because that seems easier than to push the thoughts aside. I wrote the letter because it was the right thing to do. I had nothing more important, and so I did a good thing which was easily done.

The work in Capper clubs is something you find easy because it appeals to you. Altho the work seems easy it is difficult. It's just as much labor to feed chickens and pigs entered in club work as it is to feed any others, but you don't notice the hard work. Did you notice the hard work you did when you played that last game of baseball?

So if we can make a game out of

our chores, and can enjoy them every day by joining the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs, we will do it. Folks who enroll once re-enroll. They learn the game and like it. Just this letter from J. M. Nielson is argument for club work: "We are sending herewith Albert's entry blank for the pig club. I shall help him along in the club work this year as you know these young boys forget sometimes. Altho, Lorene and Dorothea found little difficulty in keeping their records. I bought him a very good purebred sow that weighs 310 pounds. Do you think I should join the contest too? I am keeping three gilts for spring farrow. They are good but are not registered. I think the club work is a great thing for the youngsters." He is in position to judge whether club work is helpful to children. His daughters, Dorothea and Lorene, were several years members of the Capper Poultry Club of Marshall county, and Mr. Nielson also has watched the progress of other clubs.

Boys Join Poultry Club

A boy who was a Capper Pig Club member in 1924 and 1925 will be a Capper Poultry Club member this year. He is Loren Law, Cloud county booster. He told me he has a nice start with hogs, and chickens too, as a result of his club work, and when he made out his application this year he wrote on it this note: "If boys are allowed to join the poultry club, here is my application."

How's this for response from a suggestion sent to a boy of Northwestern Kansas? "I received a letter from you asking whether I would like to raise baby chicks for the first year to get enough money to buy a purebred sow. I will try it. I want to enter the baby chick department and raise Rhode Island Red chicks. I will be ready to enter the contest about April 12." A record book was sent to this boy, who is Elvin McConnell, Clayton, Kan. He now is a member and may make his entry on April 12, because baby chicks may be entered as late as May 15.

On March 1, we had a representation of 76 counties in the clubs. The members are just about half and half boosters of pigs and chickens, and the enrollment is increased to 167 per cent of what it was last year.

We have a few days more to go until enrollment closes. Let's make good use of this last chance to complete the teams in your counties. It is not too late yet to ask a friend to write to the club manager for admission, and rules to explain the club work. Let every member help one friend to get his place in the Capper Pig Club or the Capper Poultry Club, and we will have a club of double strength. However, boys and girls should not wait for a friend to invite them to join the club. They might get missed if they do. You have my invitation with this story. Come on in! The clubs are doing well and we want you. Clip the coupon from this page, write on it plainly your name and address, then we will get acquainted. And you and I will work together to make 1926 a banner year in club work.

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

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

.....county in the Capper

.....Club.

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

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

Approved..... Parent or Guardian

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

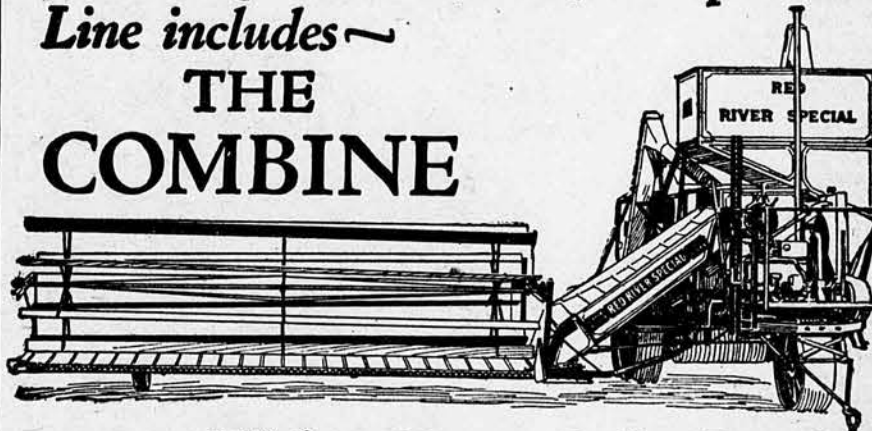
Age Limit: Boys 10 to 18; Girls, 10 to 18.

Address—Capper Pig and Poultry Club Managers

Because it SAVES All the GRAIN—

And Now the Red River Special Line includes—

THE COMBINE



With a 28x40 Roller Bearing Separator and a 16 1/2 Foot Cut to Save the Farmer's Grain!

Continuing the Nichols & Shepard Policy of building for the farmer the machine that will best save all his grain, the Combine is now added to the Red River Special Line. The Red River Special Combined Harvester-Thresher is built along same lines that have made Nichols & Shepard Threshers famous for high quality work for 78 years.

The Big Cylinder and the Man Behind the Gun are there. They separate more than 90% of the grain right at the cylinder and save it forever—just as they have done in the Red River Special separator for so many years.

Hyatt Roller Bearings, 18 in all, are used at every main bearing point. With Alemite-Zerk Lubrication they will never need attention while the machine is running.

Strong—rugged steel construction—to last a lifetime.

This Combine takes a 16 1/2 foot cut and has a 28 x 40 separator. The cutting, feeding and elevating machinery are simple and sure. The motor is powerful. It cuts—threshes—saves and cleans your grain in a way that will please you.

The Red River Special is a farmer's Combine. It is so well worked out that it is now as easy to harvest and thresh your grain as it was to bind it by the old method.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY,
284 Marshall St., Battle Creek, Mich.
Please send me information on the Red River Special Combine.

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Send Today for Details

You will want to know about the many advantages of the Red River Special Combine.

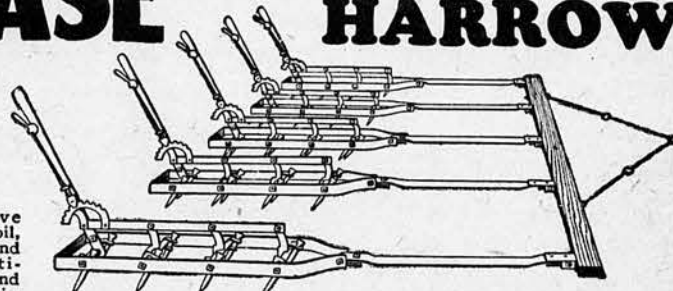
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COMPANY
In Continuous Business Since 1848

The Red River Special Line

—it SAVES the FARMER'S THRESH BILL

CHASE Listed Corn HARROW

Built for This Western Country



Scientists have proved that the soil, when properly and thoroughly cultivated, takes up and retains more moisture than when it is hard or not cultivated so often.

It is a common practice among the best farmers to harrow their checked corn both before and after it comes up. Harrowing breaks up the crust and destroys small weeds when they are most easily killed.

The Chase Harrow enables you to harrow listed corn before and after it comes up. It breaks up the clods, tears up the crust, kills the small weeds and enables soil to absorb and retain more moisture.

Speeds Up Growth of Corn

The Chase Harrow puts an early growth on listed corn equal to that of checked corn and does not require the hard tiresome work of plow-

ing the soil, checking the corn and cultivating small shoots. Also increases the yield.

Two horses will pull a three or five section harrow, or two teams with one driver will handle two three-section harrows. With these various combinations one man can handle from twenty-five to fifty acres per day.

Almost any year its use will increase the yield enough to pay for it.

Teeth of the Harrow can be easily and quickly adjusted to any desired angle by the levers shown in the picture. They can also be moved sideways on the bars, to one side or the other, for cultivation over the corn or on the sides.

Send for free Harrow Circular. We also manufacture Chase 2-Row Listers and Chase 2-Row Cultivators.

CHASE PLOW COMPANY, 910 West P St., Lincoln, Neb.

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When Should I Sell Wheat?

Let's Study Competition From Other Countries of the World and the Price Records

BY E. A. STOKDYK

**COUNTRIES COMPETING WITH UNITED STATES
IN THE SALE OF WHEAT
EXPORTS BY MONTHS IN MILLIONS OF BUSHELS
(AVERAGE 1906-1916)**

Month	Canada	British India	Argentina	Australia	Rumania	Total
July	7	8	6	2	3	26
August	6	4	4	2	7	23
Sept.	4	3	3	2	6	18
Oct.	12	3	2	2	4	23
Nov.	17	2	2	1	4	26
Dec.	18	2	2	2	3	27
Jan.	4	2	4	6	1	17
Feb.	3	1	11	6	1	22
March	5	2	14	6	3	30
April	5	2	12	4	2	25
May	10	4	9	3	2	28
June	8	7	8	2	1	26

EVERY wheat grower wonders what the market is going to do, and he attempts to interpret current market news as to the probable effect on price. Reports issued by various agencies usually give comparative data for a period of one, two or at most five or 10 years. Several grain firms employ highly trained statisticians to assemble data that will serve as an aid in their transactions.

Records of the past are often valuable in forecasting the future. This article is intended to present in graphic form some of the conditions that have influenced the wheat market. It is hoped that it may serve as a basis for an interpretation of current news and encourage a study of price trends.

The chart under the heading of "Countries Competing With the United States" gives a summary of the exports of grain from other lands. Average shipments for a period of 10 years are listed by months from each competitor country. It is apparent from a study of this chart that the shipments from exporting countries are seasonal in character. We find Canada moving the major part of her crop in October, November and December. Argentina and Australia enter the market dominantly in February and March. Noting the total shipments from competitive exporting countries, we find a variation ranging from 17 million bushels in January to 30 million bushels in March. We also find several periods of increasing and decreasing competition. Keeping in mind our own periods of heavy movements to market in the United States, let us examine what effect these periods of heavy shipments has had on our market.

The upper portion of the other chart shows the average of average high prices by months for No. 2 wheat on the Kansas City market for 32 years. This shows strength in the market toward the close of the crop year. (The crop year is considered as the period from July to June.) However, such a chart is sometimes misleading for the reason that in averaging prices for a period of years undue influence may be expressed by a few years of extremely high prices. For instance, the

chart shows an average February-March price of \$1.14. But when the data from which the chart is assembled is carefully analyzed it is found that years such as 1904 and 1905, when prices for wheat were extremely high, brought the average price to a level that is not commonly the case.

Thus it is apparent that some means of interpreting the significance of the upper portion of this chart is desirable.

The lower portion is constructed in such a manner as to show the number of times that prices have advanced in one month over the preceding month. It is not uncommon in every day affairs to hear the expression "Your chances are nine out of 10 or three out of five." What then have been the chances for a rise in the market? The lower portion shows that only nine times out of 32 years has the best July price been higher than the best June price. Only eight times has the August price been higher than the July price. However, we find that 15 times in 32 years September has gone over August, and 17 times October has gone over September. What has been the reason for weakness in July and August and strength in September and October? By referring to the other chart we find that competition from foreign countries in July and August is quite heavy, and we recall that during this period the Southwest, including Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska is dumping a large portion of its crop on the market. However, we note that a few times there was strength in the market at this time. Checking back we find that such years were short crop years or years when harvest was delayed.

In September there has been an advance in the market 15 times in 32 years. The first chart shows lessened competition from foreign exports, and at the same time the dumping period in this country usually is over. October shows strength for the same reason, but a careful analysis shows that in the latter part of October, Canadian shipments cause a break during that period. During November and December the Canadian rush to mar-

For silent operation

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NO MATTER where you live in Kansas you can easily obtain Folger's Coffee. Nearly every Kansas grocer sells Folger's Coffee. They are glad to handle Folger's because it is the favorite of Kansas farm people. In fact, more Kansas farm people drink Folger's Coffee than any other brand.

Folger's Coffee has gained this position with Kansas farm people and Kansas grocers because it is the finest coffee that science and money can produce. It has a rich, full flavor. It is vacuum packed in 1, 2, 2½ and 5 pound cans.

If you are not yet one of the many enthusiastic users of Folger's Coffee, we ask you to make the Folger Coffee Test.

The Folger Test . . .

Drink Folger's Coffee tomorrow morning; the next morning drink the coffee you have been using; the third morning drink Folger's again. A morning or two and you will decidedly favor one brand or the other. That's fair, isn't it? The Best Coffee Wins!

FOLGER'S Coffee

Established 1850

ket, before the Great Lakes close to navigation, depresses the market, and only 11 and 13 times has there been strength in these months.

But look at January! In 24 years out of 32 there has been an advance in January. Canadian shipments are cut off and exports from competitor countries are at the lowest point, namely 17 million bushels. But when we come to February and March we find a period of weakness due to exports from Argentina and Australia. In March we suffer the heaviest competition of any month in the year, an average of 30 million bushels. Again in April before the lakes open to navigation competition in exports falls off, and 20 times out of 32 years there was an upturn in prices. In May the chances are 17 in 32 for strength. This is particularly true for the first part of May. Much depends upon the supply held in Canada that was not marketed before navigation closed in the fall, and on the new crop prospects.

June is Weak

June has shown strength over May only nine times in 32 years. The new crop in this country is perhaps the primary influence. The new crop in sight and the clean-up of the old crop by country elevators and farmers in preparation for the handling of another crop increases receipts and has a bearish effect on the market. Years of short crop prospects and a small carryover are the ones that show strength in this period.

It is well to remember that charts such as these are at best only a basis for further study. Conditions at any given time should be compared with those at similar periods in the past.

The crop conditions of the several countries raising wheat, the movements to market, the stocks afloat, and the carryover of each country must be taken into consideration. The experience gained in the past is the most valuable guide if half of it is not forgotten.

Radio Action on Markets

Radio hasn't stabilized market receipts of livestock. That discovery is made by The Producer, official organ of the American National Livestock Association.

Well, who expected that it would? The time when radio market reports would be an advantage in determining when to ship was predestined to end when receiving sets became generally distributed. That time seems to have arrived. Let's see what the producer has to say for a paragraph or two:

"Naturally the reader will ask what influence the information broadcasting

mania can possibly have on values. It will be conceded that without supply control, price regulation is impossible; in fact, solution of the entire problem hangs on that particular hook. The broadcaster, located at a central market, provides incentive to load overnight in response to price bulges; or, in case the market is going the other way, to check the movement from interior points. In other words, he is responsible for feast-and-famine supplies, which in turn create price fluctuations.

"The week before Christmas the bottom fell out of the cattle market; a fact which the broadcasters—a battery of them, in fact—put on the air. This alarm permeated every nook and cranny of the cattle-feeding area, with the result that receipts were abnormally light the following Monday; also on Tuesday, and again on Wednesday; whereupon the broadcasters spread the tidings that prices had gained 50 cents to \$1 a hundredweight in three days, heavy bullocks getting the full strength of the upturn. In territory within a one-night run of the market that news was available by noon; next morning the markets were choked with heavy cattle, on the eve of the holiday, all the early-week bulge in prices disappearing, because orders had been filled for the week.

"Another instance of pernicious radio activity was afforded by the spectacular crash in the sheep market the previous week. It was practically a repetition of the same thing, as the lamb market had collapsed the previous week, cutting supply in two and sending prices skyward by the middle of the following week, when the countryside gleaned the fact over the air. In the resultant rush, 21,000 lambs reached Chicago from near-by points the next day, where the government estimate issued at noon indicated only 9,000, based on morning car orders."

The indictment may be correct, but are the rushes and gluts any more disastrous than they were under the old telegraphic and newspaper report days? Radio has not changed the situation materially except that it has facilitated action. If that renders the situation more acute, then radio may finally help to establish orderly marketing. Suppose, for instance, that the broadcaster would advise feeders what movement is in prospect and suggest that the shipper hold his stuff back in an effort to hold the market stable. That might help and again it might not.

Radio may make the market fluctuations sharper, but it cannot be blamed for them. Price slashing as a result of a run or increases as a result of a shortage are older than that.

Have you tested the seed corn?

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- 1 Everblooming Rose.... .75

Regular Value. \$19.55

All of the above at special price of \$15.00 cash with order. Packing free. All fruit trees two years old, 4-5 ft. tall.

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

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It is made complete in our own mills, and fabricated on modern machines which employ a new engineering principle of fence weaving. It is a perfected hinge-joint fence with one-inch spacing, Super-Zinc'd against rust, and worthy of the "Columbia" name.

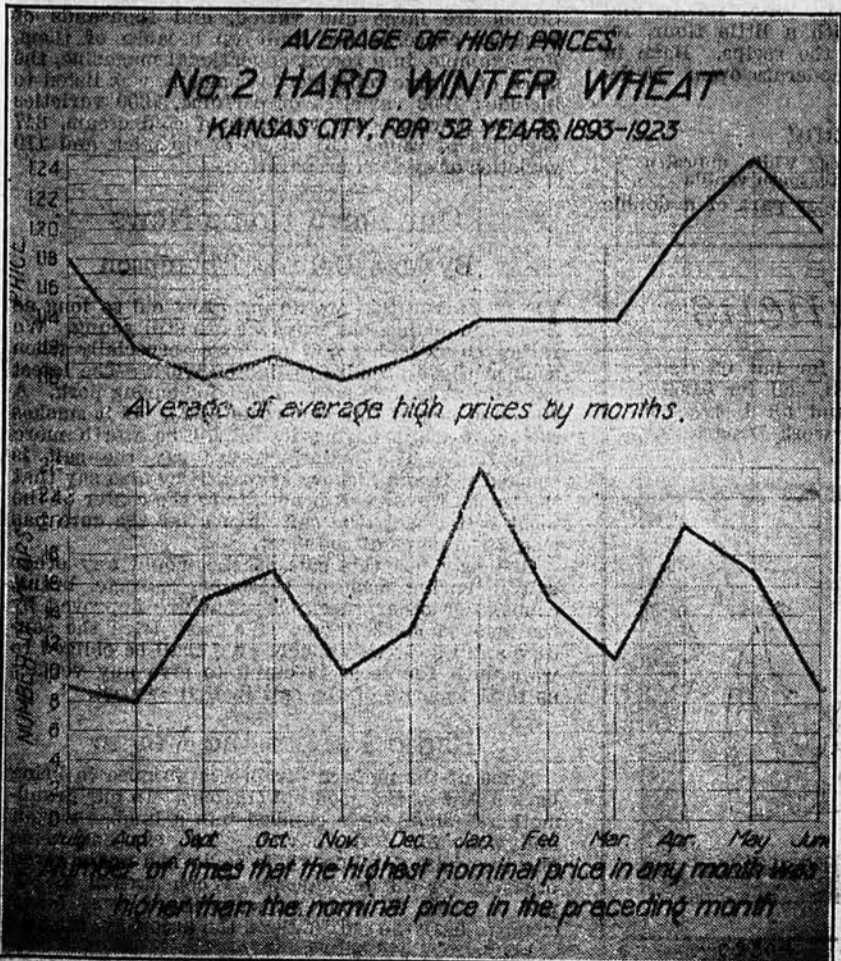
All Super-Zinc'd fences are guaranteed unexcelled in quality and durability, and include styles weights and designs for farm, poultry, garden and lawn. Look for our brands when you buy fence, barbed wire, gates, steel posts, wire nails, etc. Write for the handy account book and fence catalogue.



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Gentlemen: Please send me FREE, your Farmers' Handy Manual, Super-Zinc'd Fence Catalogue, and name of your local agent.

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Address _____



Preparedness Lightens House Cleaning

By Elora Blaettner

NOW that the days are growing longer and warmer, housekeepers are beginning to think about the annual spring cleaning. Let us begin now, not with the cleaning proper, but to do the little things which take up so much time then.

Perhaps you may wish to refinish or paint some old furniture. This might well be done now. If handles on dresser, buffet or other drawers are loose, tighten the bolts. If drawer bottoms sag, tighten them with small nails. If the dresser drawers stick, rub with soap or wax. Perhaps some of the furniture upholstery is loose or the lining at bottom is torn or worn out. Repair the upholstery with a few tacks or add a new lining. Loose chair rungs should be glued or screwed tightly, and loose screws in all room and furniture door hinges should be tightened.

Bad scratches on furniture should be touched up with iodine so that the ordinary polish at house cleaning time will be sufficient. Perhaps there are rips in the home woven rugs which if repaired now will save time later.

You may wish to add a few hooks to your clothes closet or put in a new shelf in some convenient place. Now is a good time to do this. Have you laid away a pile of old papers and magazines to look over and clip later? Select a rainy March day for this. If you sell old magazines, bundle them up ready to haul off. If you are lucky enough to have an attic or storeroom now is an excellent time to clean it, putting to use any suitable articles, and tearing materials into strips for rugs that are too worn ever to be of use.

Now is the time, too, when we clean out bedroom dressers and closets, lining drawers with clean papers and sorting clothing and other articles. Dresses outgrown or out of style are put away to be made over for the younger children, or torn into strips for rugs. Soft, white materials are laid aside to be sterilized and torn into bandages for an emergency.

Next we go to the cellar, going thru the fruit cupboards to discard any spoiled jars or cans, dusting the shelves and rearranging the canned goods that are left. However, the cellar proper cannot be cleaned until it is too warm for a furnace fire for this makes continual dust and litter.

About the last thing we do in preparation for house cleaning is to take down and launder all curtains. Then we have them ready to hang when the house is clean.

Short Cuts Around the House

By Our Readers

ALL OF us are on the lookout for suggestions to make our housekeeping easier or our homes brighter. Perhaps you have discovered some short cut that your neighbor doesn't know about. If so, won't you tell us about it? For all suggestions we can use we will pay \$1. Address the Short Cut Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Include postage if you wish your manuscript returned.

Patching Plus Neatness

THE best way I have found to mend sheets and pillow slips is to stitch the patch on with the sewing machine, stretching the materials on embroidery hoops. Hoops are useful in patching clothes, also. But when I tear a dress or when a big ragged rent in work clothes must be mended, I patch it neatly by this method: Spread patching material smoothly on the back of a magazine or on a piece of cardboard. Lay cloth with tear over this, matching the design carefully. Then



THIS attractive room illustrates that no great outlay of money is necessary to furnish a room. The entire cost was but \$55. No attempt was made to make the room elaborate, but all the furnishings are simple and in harmony. The curtains and bedspread are of pale green or gandy trimmed with ruffles of yellow and orange. These colors also are used in the rugs, chair covers, shade for the kerosene lamp and the painted stand and rocker. The woman who arranged the room, which was on exhibit at the Kansas Free Fair last fall, ransacked attics and second hand furniture stores for the furniture and refinished it herself.

stick pins thru garment and patch, into paper, stretching material carefully into position as you go. This is the only way that I can match a patch perfectly. After the work is laid out, turn edges and whip. You may have to pull some pins out of your way, but be careful to pin cloth and patch together where you remove your "nails," without letting either get pulled out of place. After a trial or two you can make a patch that is almost invisible.

Mesa Co., Colorado.

Lucia Richardson.

Baking Day Suggestions

By Nell B. Nichols

TWO kinds of cakes which the children will like in their school lunch boxes may be made from the following recipes. You will find them favorites with your community club, also.

English Cakes

1/4 cup butter	1 teaspoon mixed spices
1/2 cup sugar	1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
1 1/2 cups flour	1/2 cup molasses
2 eggs	1/2 cup sour milk
1/2 cup walnuts	1 teaspoon soda
1/2 cup raisins	

Cream the butter and add sugar gradually. Stir in the eggs. Mix molasses and sour milk, and mix all dry ingredients together. Add to the butter and sugar mixture alternately. Add raisins and nuts last, dredging them with a little flour, reserved from the amount in the recipe. Bake in buttered muffin pans in a moderate oven. If desired, ice the little cakes.

White Icing

3/4 cup sugar	1 egg white, unbeaten
2 tablespoons cold water	1 teaspoon vanilla

Place all ingredients in upper part of a double

boiler large enough to allow water in lower part to surround entirely the ingredients of the upper part. When the water in lower part is boiling vigorously, set in the top kettle containing icing, and beat constantly with a wheel egg-beater for about 7 minutes. Remove from fire, and stir in 10 or 12 marshmallows, cut in pieces. Flavor as desired and apply to cookies or cakes.

Drop Cakes

1/4 cup butter	1/2 cup milk
1 cup sugar	1/2 teaspoon salt
2 cups flour	1 teaspoon vanilla
3 eggs	

Mix like a cake. Add enough flour to make cakes hold shape when dropped on a greased tin. They should settle in a round shape, but not spread. Drop about 2 inches apart. These cakes may be iced, if one wishes.

Luxuries Versus Education

LUXURIES are costing more than education today. E. M. Tiffany of the education staff at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture estimates that "while we are spending 1 billion dollars on all forms of education we are spending 22 billion dollars on luxuries." The annual bill for tobacco in the United States is 2 billion dollars or twice as much as the bill for education.

The great popularity of luxuries is an index to the enormous yearly expenditure made for them. Stocks are large and varied, and thousands of business concerns are built up because of them. For example, in a recent educational magazine, the stock of a large toilet goods company was listed to include: 1200 varieties of perfume, 1300 varieties of face powders, 600 varieties of cold cream, 347 varieties of rouge, 231 kinds of lip stick and 110 varieties of eyelash preparation.

Our Farm Home News

By Mrs. Dora L. Thompson

IF IT is true that we do not grow old so long as we can change our ways we are still young. We rather enjoy trying new methods—especially when such methods promise to lighten work. The latest experiment is with smoked salt for curing pork. A 10-pound keg of this salt costs \$1.25. If it smokes the meat while curing it, it will be worth more than that. The manufacturers say the salt is smoked with old hickory smoke. They also say that the smoke flavor will penetrate to the center of the meat better with the salt than after the cure has closed the pores of the meat.

One may use this salt as she would any other salt in curing meat or seasoning sausage, beans, cabbage or other vegetables that are improved by the smoked meat flavor. We have tried the sausage and like it very much. We shall be obliged to wait until the meat is cured to give any verdict as to the merits of the salt in that respect.

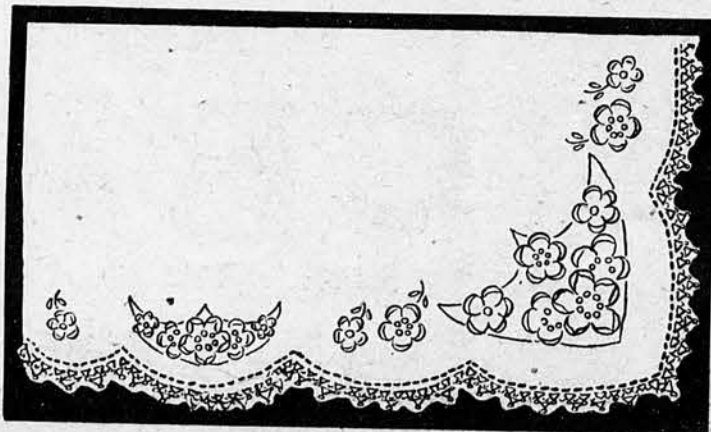
Radio Parties the Vogue

Some of the modern inventions promise to bring back a few of the good old customs. In our grandmothers' days people climbed into a lumber wagon and went for a day's visit. The car has made shorter visits possible. The radio has again given occasion for all day guests. When station KFNF put on their 36 hour program there were many eager to hear the old fiddlers, the accordion players

Good Taste in Household Linens

THERE'S an artistic softness about this floral design that it's impossible to bring out in a picture. But applied as it is to a scarf, which is illustrated, and a pair of pillow slips, it makes a bedroom set that anyone would be proud to own. The design is embroidered in satin stitch, eyelets and running stitch, in white, the petals of the roses being worked in satin stitch while the center of each rose is filled in with eyelets. Both articles are stamped on white Cuban linen. The pillow slips are 42 inches wide, and the scarf is 18 by 45 inches. Altho lace is suggested to finish the edges of both scarf and pillow slips, crocheting would indeed make this a beautiful set, and because the material is of such an excellent quality, one would not hesitate to add the extra bit of hand-

work. Scarf No. 3284 sells for but 65 cents, and the pillow slips, No. 3281, sell for \$1.50 a pair. This includes floss and an instruction sheet. Order from the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



and the talk of the owner as he was buried in the telegrams for which he had advertised so much. There is only one drawback to radio parties. They must be strictly "hush" affairs or the reception is spoiled.

It is a misfortune that all school children could not hear the wonderful talk on the birds of Kansas and the songs on nature sung at the KSAC broadcasting station Thursday evening, February 25. The bird talk might well form a part of an Arbor Day program. It settled several questions that we have heard argued as to the merits or demerits of certain birds.

Women's Service Corner

Our Service Corner is conducted for the purpose of helping our readers solve their puzzling problems. The editor is glad to answer your questions concerning house-keeping, home making, entertaining, cooking, sewing, beauty, and so on. Send a self addressed, stamped envelope to the Women's Service Corner, Kansas Farmer and a personal reply will be given.

What is New in Bulletins

How can I find out when new bulletins are published by the United States Department of Agriculture?—Miss R. M. C.

You will receive a monthly circular giving a list of new publications if you will ask to have your name put on the mailing list. This will be done free of charge. Write to the Chief of the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for "Monthly List of Publications."

Elbows Need Bleaching

I always dread for summer to come when I must wear short sleeves, for my elbows are tanned and rough and altogether unsightly. What would you suggest to remedy this? Or isn't there anything I can do?—Troubled.

Yes, it is possible to have attractive elbows if one is willing to give them the care she gives to her complexion. First, you should try to bleach them. Then apply a good cream,

massaging it well into the elbows, or use a good hand lotion to soften them whenever you apply it to your hands. I should be glad to send you the names of good bleaching preparations, also reliable hand lotions if you will inclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope with a request.

Danish Apple Cake

WHEN the family tires of the usual apple desserts, try serving Danish apple cake. To make, use ½ peck apples, 1½ dozen pieces of toast and raspberry preserves. Pare and cook apples until half tender, then sweeten. Crush toast into fine crumbs. Butter a baking dish, place a thick layer of crumbs upon the bottom, then a layer of cooked apples, a layer of crumbs, a layer of raspberry preserves, then a layer of crumbs. Repeat until the dish is filled. Place small pieces of butter on crumbs and sprinkle with sugar. Bake in a hot oven from ½ to ¾ hour. Cool and serve with whipped cream.

Fancies

By Lucile A. Ellis

NO BARRIER my fancy knows,
Where it wishes, there it goes;
It takes me to those I like the best,
By one I love I am caressed.

Free as a bird my spirit soars
To where a mighty river roars;
Sometimes it journeys to far off lands
Where life's dull care makes no demands.

When winter comes with icy wings
I go south where the bluebird sings,
Then back I come when violets peep
And the air is filled with perfume sweet.

How wonderful the mind is, free,
How we enjoy its liberty!
Tho the body with shackles may be tied,
A thing apart our fancy glides.

The Two Piece Frock Again



2505—This style is adapted to the house or afternoon frock, but developed in a silk, or fine cotton material, it makes as good looking a sport dress as one could want. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2454—Jaunty, two-piece costumes will be very popular for spring and summer wear. An embroidered monogram adds distinction to this model. Sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Transfer pattern No. 706 in blue and yellow is 15 cents extra.

2334—One-Piece Dress, Suitable for Stout Figures. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust.

2494—Afternoon or Informal Evening Frock. Sizes 14, 16 years, 36,

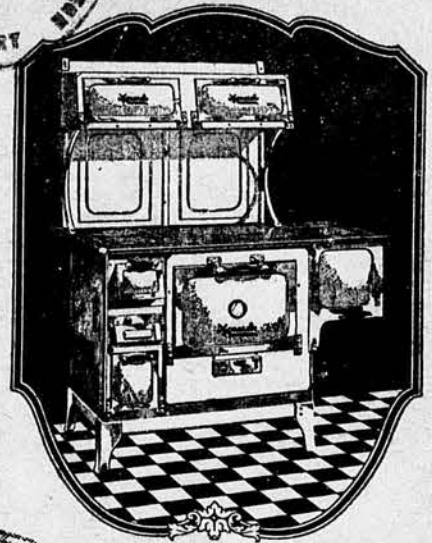
38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2434—Attractive Style for Juniors. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

1858—Child's Union Suit. This suit may be made with high or low round neck, and with sleeves either long or short, or the pattern is perforated for large armholes without sleeves. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Any of the patterns described here may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size and number of patterns desired. Our spring and summer fashion magazine will help you with these seasonal sewing problems. It may be ordered also from the Pattern Department for 15 cents, or 25 cents for a pattern and catalog.

ALL WHITE
ALWAYS CLEAN
The most beautiful
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world



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Better
with a

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See it in a
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store, or write
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Because the oven is always under perfect control — due to its permanently tight malleable construction. Also ¼ to ½ less fuel.

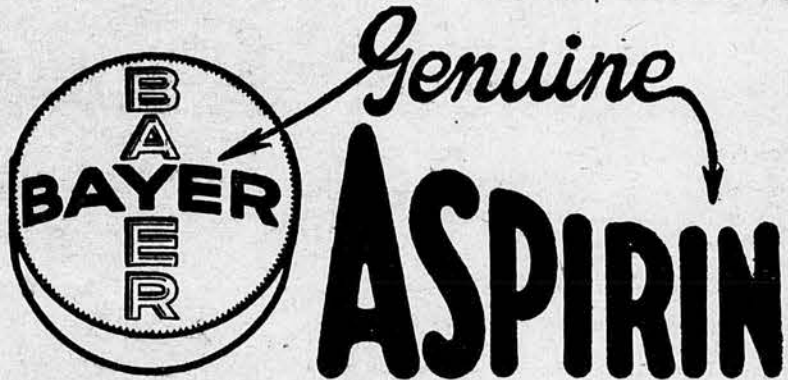
78 styles and sizes, some selling as low as \$95.

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Pain Toothache Neuritis Rheumatism

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saves you money in the end

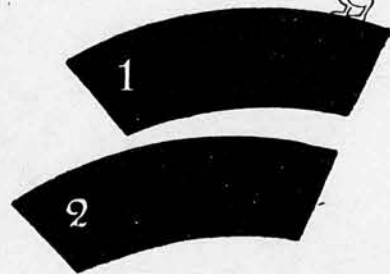
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Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

I HAVE four brothers but no sisters. I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. We go 2 miles to school. There are 13 children in our school. We ride in our car. I like farm life. We live 4 miles from town. Our teacher's name is Miss Loquist. We like her fine. For pets I have twin goats and a dog named Rex. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.
Herington, Kan. Pansy Reese.

OUR DECEPTIVE EYES



Which appears the larger? Just for fun measure them and see if your eyes have deceived you.



Queen, Spot and Puss

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I go 2 miles to school. For pets I have a dog named Queen, a goat named Spot and a cat named Puss. I have about 30 chickens. I enjoy reading the young folks' page.
Helen Hollingshead.
Garnett, Kan.

Likes to Go to School

I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I live on a 160-acre farm. For pets I have two dogs. Their names are Shep and Fritz. I have two brothers. Their names are Vincent and

Edsel. Vincent is 11 years old and Edsel is 8 years old. I like to go to school. My teacher's name is Miss Leonard. There are 12 children in our school. I enjoy the Kansas Farmer.
Little River, Kan. Eleanor Goere.

Mildred Likes Her Dolls

I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to Broughton school. There are 18 boys and girls in my room. My teacher's name is Mrs. Martin. For pets I have a cat and two dogs. I have four brothers. Their names are Floyd, Frank, Kenneth and Elmer. I like to play with my dolls and sew for them. I live on a farm. I enjoy reading the young folks' page.
Broughton, Kan. Mildred Jones.



A Test for Your Guesser

What question is that to which you positively must answer yes? What does y-e-s spell?

What is the difference between horse-racing and going to church? One makes men bet, the other makes them better.

What goes all the way from Boston to Milwaukee without moving? The railroad tracks.

I often murmur, but never weep; Always lie in bed, but never sleep. My mouth is larger than my head,

And much discharges, tho never fed; I have no feet, yet swiftly run; The more falls I get, move faster on.

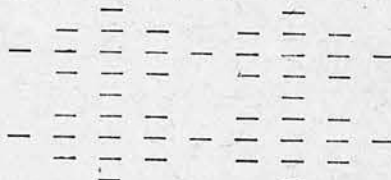
A river.
What is it that runs all the way between two towns and never moves? A road.

What's all over the house? The roof. Why is a dirty rug like a bad boy? Because both need beating.

When is a piece of wood like a queen? When it is made into a ruler. What is the difference between a blind man and a sailor in prison? One cannot see to go and the other cannot go to sea.

What chasm often separates friends? Sar-casm.

Connected Diamonds



Upper left diamond: 1. A consonant; 2. Boy; 3. A city in France; 4. A loud noise; 5. A consonant.

Upper right diamond: 1. A consonant; 2. A tribe of Indians; 3. To begin; 4. To mistake; 5. A consonant.

Lower left diamond: 1. A consonant; 2. A simian; 3. Wasted; 4. The finish; 5. A consonant.

Lower right diamond: 1. A consonant; 2. Skill; 3. Vegetation; 4. A beverage; 5. A consonant.

From the definitions given, fill in the dashes correctly so that each diamond reads the same across and up

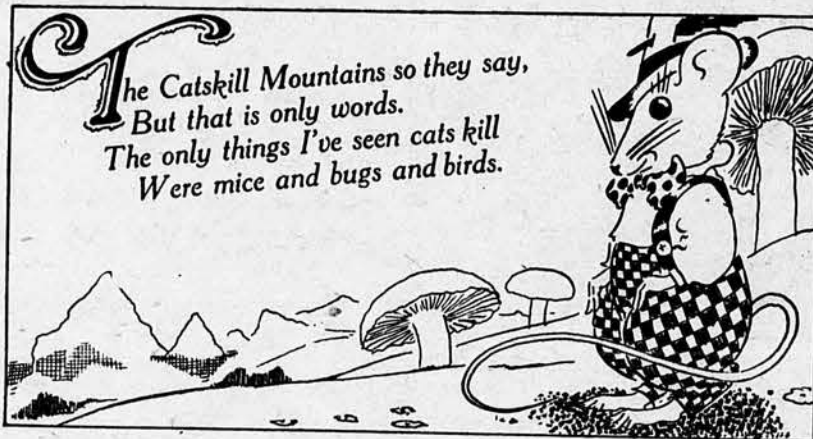
and down and so that the diamonds fit into each other as indicated. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



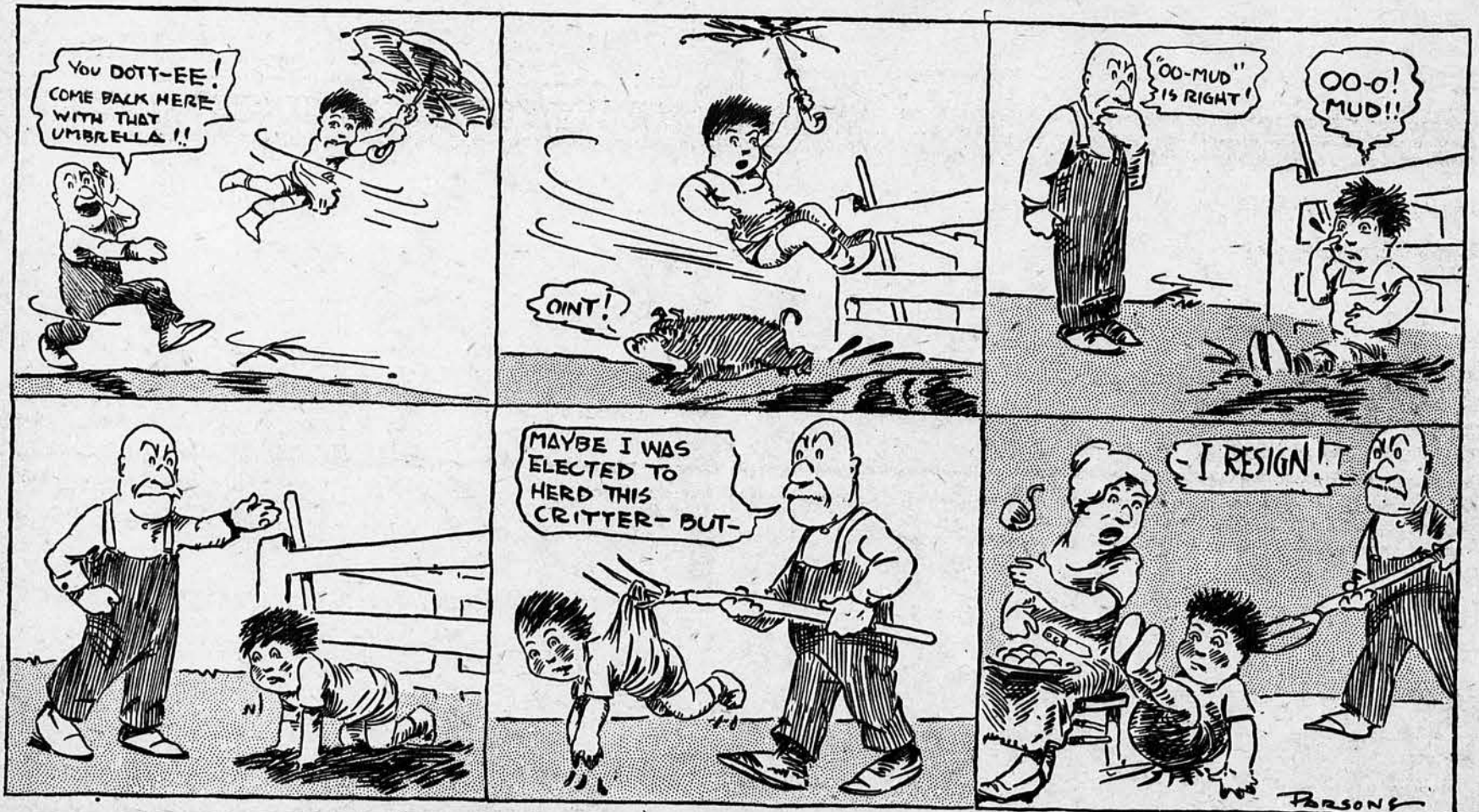
Can you think of a word that when placed in the vacant space, and read twice, will complete the sentence? Begin with "The King" and end with "Cushion." When you have solved this puzzle send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Will You Write to Me?

I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. I walk 2 miles to school. My teacher's name is Mr. Perry. I have one brother. He is a freshman in Vilas Rural High School. For pets I have a big cat named Blue Ears, a Collie dog named Bounce and a registered Jersey heifer named Rosalee June. I wish some of the boys would write to me.
Gordon Wiltse.
Altoona, Kan.



The Catskill Mountains so they say,
But that is only words.
The only things I've seen cats kill
Were mice and bugs and birds.



The Hoovers—As the March Winds Blow

Mere Scratch May Kill

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

"Yes, sir, Uncle George died from a mere scratch!"

My informant was very much in earnest. It was a mystery worth discussing; that the strong, vital Uncle George, who had resisted so many diseases and weathered so many serious wounds, should have died of a mere scratch. It would have been very unctuous for me to dispute the statement, yet I knew that it was not strictly true. Uncle George died because the mere scratch became infected with disease germs at a time when his resistance was low—too low to fight.

The skin does many things for man, and among others acts as his protector from disease. Break the skin by any wound, no matter how slight, and this protection is temporarily dissolved. Disease germs are everywhere. It may be that there is sufficient bleeding from the wound to wash them away. So much the better. When a fresh wound bleeds freely it serves to cleanse itself. Nothing could be more unwise than to attempt other cleansing of such a wound, except to pass a swab of iodine, alcohol, or gasoline over the borders, being very particular to allow nothing to sift into the wound. Yet how often does it happen that officious helpers break open the sterile clot that has sealed a wound, to apply some lotion or salve that will do infinitely more harm than good!

Every wound—every break of the skin—carries with it danger of infection. The best cleansing agent is free bleeding. Next to that comes iodine, and in default of that you may use gasoline. Whatever cleansing you do let it be away from the wound, so that it cannot be further infected. In case of a punctured or badly torn wound, especially one that happens in a barnyard or other place where the germ of tetanus abounds, it is wise to have a doctor give an injection of anti-tetanic serum.

Remember that the distinction between a simple fracture and a compound fracture is not in the severity of the break. The reason the compound fracture is so much more dangerous is simply because the protecting skin is broken and pus germs may get in. Such a fracture demands the greatest care. A patient with a compound fracture should always be given anti-tetanic serum to prevent lockjaw.

How About Hay Fever?

I have heard about hay fever being caused by weed pollen, and how a campaign was being carried on against it by destroying the weeds. It is some job to destroy all the weeds around my place, but if you will tell the worst ones I might go after them. I have understood they were goldenrod and roses. We don't have either. T. T. R.

Neither roses nor goldenrod are guilty. Both are insect pollinated and make no trouble except after direct inhalation, such as might occur if you use them for table or room decorations. The worst weeds for hay fever in your part of the country are ragweed and cocklebur, both of them good weeds to eradicate.

See a Specialist

Please tell me whether there is much chance of doing anything to fix up a deformity of the nose which has existed ever since early childhood, the result of an accident. I am now past 20 years old. D. B.

It is not worth while to expect the family doctor, who does not get a case of the kind in 10 years, to get good results in repairing old deformities, but in every large city there may be found surgeons who make a specialty of plastic or cosmetic surgery. They can do marvels in the way of building up new features, repairing old scars and so forth. Ask your home doctor to give you the address of such a surgeon.

May Need Insulin

My wife had diabetes two years before we knew what the trouble was. She spent nearly four weeks in a hospital on a test diet. She has been home eight weeks. During that time she has taken sweats in an electric blanket, massage and violet ray treatment two times a week for six weeks. She diets strictly, keeps her bowels loose and exercises freely, but does not gain flesh or strength very fast. She is 60 years old. We have retired from the farm and now live in town, where we can have what we want or need. Please give us advice. K. F.

I am inclined to think the treatment is too strenuous. Persons who do not

develop diabetes until middle life or later usually do not need such active treatment. The dieting should only be carried far enough to determine the point of tolerance of carbohydrate food. It must not be too rigid. Otherwise the patient's loss of strength will keep her from making any gain. If she does not gain she should be given Insulin for a time, but it is better if her trouble can be controlled by diet.

Ed Frizell Got But \$1 a Day!

(Continued from Page 3)

ployers complain that they have difficulty in getting their employes to take the right interest in their work.

Why should this be true?

We don't know.

But we do believe there is a great opportunity, in this highly complex age of today, in both city and country, for the efficient, outstanding men who can get things done. They run the country today. They will always run it. And in a few years the men of affairs of today will have passed off the stage. Somewhere in Kansas there are young men just starting who will be the outstanding men of the coming years.

After one has this vision of getting ahead, and a desire to do so, and a willingness to consider it an individual problem, an excellent start has been made. The rest comes much easier. Of course it is easy to point to where some real study and effort are required.

Obviously some real application is needed to business problems confronting agriculture. It is a positive crime the way this is neglected by American farmers. Take such a matter as the hog market, for example—how many farmers have a real knowledge of market trends, as outlined on page 12 of the Kansas Farmer for February 27? Mighty few; that was why it was worth while to print it! And yet here is a problem with which every hog producer has a vital concern every time he sells a load of hogs. How can a man judge a market if he doesn't have a grasp of its average reactions for a long period of years?

The same thing is true with business cycles, and in that connection it must be admitted that one H. Hoover, the large and efficient Secretary of Commerce, is encountering some success in beating a knowledge of these curves into city business men. He has been hammering them pretty hard on this matter for several years, and apparently he is making progress, to the end that we flatten out the tops and the troughs, and make the line a little more uniform, along the road of prosperity.

There is plenty of economic information available; the trouble is to get anybody to use it. The department of agricultural economics at the Kansas State Agricultural College, under the excellent leadership of W. E. Grimes, is doing fine work. Why not write him about some problem on which you need more information? Maybe he has it. The United States Department of Agriculture also is taking a position of leadership along economic lines; and now that Bill Jardine has kidded Congress into giving him more money for this work it will do even better. Kansas Farmer is printing a huge amount of information on economic and market trends; the work of Gilbert Gusler in that respect is especially outstanding.

There also is a real opportunity to become more efficient in production, and here it is even easier to obtain the needed knowledge, for more effort has been put into investigations in production than into studies in marketing and other economic matters. Average crop yields are low. There is too much inefficient feeding of livestock. Not enough attention is paid to maintaining soil fertility.

These problems are solved by the individual farmer on his farm. And they always will be to a considerable extent, despite the fact that maybe co-operation will in time aid a little more in some places especially with marketing. Success will come in about the degree to which the individual operator uses skill in his management. And don't forget that somewhere in Kansas, here and there, are young men who are going to become outstanding men of the future, successful in a business way and happy in the material rewards which life has brought. To them the world will be bright, and life worth while, for they have in their souls and thoughts the ambition which makes dreams come true.



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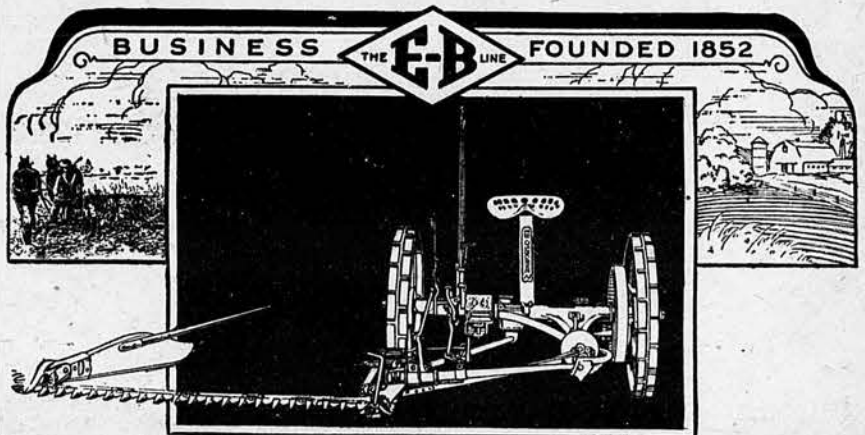
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What the Folks Are Saying

FROM reading some farm papers one would think that farmers are just on the edge of starvation. I am a "hayseed," full-fledged, and am mighty glad of it. It appears to me that these farmers who are putting up this terrible "poor mouth" want the Government to give them \$2 a bushel for their wheat and \$1 a bushel for corn. And they are asking for this help at the time when they ride around on a tractor about 75 days a year and loaf the rest of the time. Or if they are still making their home on the farm they go to town about twice a week to loaf.

House after house on farms in this county has been deserted by farmers who have been managing their affairs in that way. A few wealthy people have been buying this land, and when they buy a farm which has one of that type of farmers on it he is invited to move on. The new landlord rents it to a good farmer, and the other fellow goes to town and "hollers his head off" about there being no money in farming.

I have not made as much money as Henry Ford from my farming, but I do say that some of the sidelines, and especially watermelons, chickens, hogs, potatoes, onions and milk cows, have done very well. I have made as much from these as some college graduates who are working in town for from \$100 to \$200 a month—and yet they seem to think the farmer is in a terrible condition!

Besides this, I raise 250 acres of wheat, 100 acres of winter barley, 35 acres of alfalfa and a bunch of Hereford cattle every year. I hire some help to do this, but I work 313 days a year, except for a little vacation, and on the other 52 days I do my chores.

I have a neighbor who bought a farm at the close of the World War at \$100 an acre—which is twice as much as it would bring now. He borrowed \$10,000 to pay on this, in addition to \$9,000 he had saved from 17 years of work on the railroad.

He has paid the \$10,000 of debt, has \$4,000 in personal property and about \$6,000 in the bank. His income tax last year was \$160. He has done this by working 365 days a year and 16 hours a day in a mighty intelligent way. But I guess from the looks of his bank account he has received double pay for working overtime.

Wouldn't it be a wise thing for us to get a greater belief in farming, and then work at it a little harder and perhaps more intelligently?
Cunningham, Kan. W. S. Grier.

But Conditions Change!

What a curious frame of mind possessed the Topeka Chamber of Commerce a few days ago when it passed a resolution disapproving of any changes in the United States Constitution! Yet it is not, after all, such a very unusual frame of mind. It is what is known as the "fundamentalist" mind, holding to the letter instead of the spirit. Of course it is not really "fundamental" at all. It is superficial. Real loyalty is loyalty to the spirit, not to the letter. It is only the spirit that can put any life into followers of any man or institution.

It must surely be simply a temporary lapse of memory that led the chamber to make such a declaration. The members must know that "the Fathers" were the very last people to think that the great Constitution that they made would never require amendment. They showed that by their own actions, by providing in the Constitution itself for amendments, and by adopting 10 amendments soon after the adoption of the Constitution, another one in 1798, and still another in 1804.

That surely is sufficient proof that our "Fathers" were not hide-bound to their own great political instrument. They knew and thus proclaimed that their Constitution was for their own day, and that people of a later day might and were expected to fit it to their own times and circumstances. And surely every member of the Topeka Chamber of Commerce knows how very different are our circumstances from those of 140 years ago. How many members of the chamber are carrying on business as even their

immediate fathers did, let alone their ancestors of 140 years ago? The methods and instruments of business are constantly changing, thanks to the inherent urge for progress in the human mind. And I am sure that the minds of the Chamber of Commerce members are as human as those of any other people. They just forgot themselves. Manufacturing, distribution, both wholesale and retail, and even consumption have changed enormously. Credit has expanded, corporations have multiplied and interlaced, and transportation has been made over entirely. And everything else, too, has changed, education, art, literature, even theology and religion. And we'd be dissatisfied if they were not changing with the times. And shall not methods of government? They have been changing all along. And shall changes stop now? Of course they will not. As men and times change they, too, will and must change.

I know folks are to be found who fear one change will lead to another and go too far, as they put it. But they must know that is no reason why needed or desirable changes should not be made. The amendment now proposed and just passed by the Senate, with but two dissenting voices, changing the time of the inauguration of the President and the beginning of the newly elected Congress to the January following the election, is surely a desirable one, doing away with what has long been felt to be an absurdity, a Congress legislating after its successor has been chosen. And I can't help believing that if the Topeka Chamber of Commerce really expressed itself it would favor that amendment. And I hope it will do so at its next meeting, and thus show that it does believe in progress all along the line.
Lawrence, Kan. A. M. Wilcox.

Frost-Proof Plants

Last year we had good luck with frost-proof cabbage plants, setting them as soon as received, in late March and early April. We had some severe frosts after they were set, but it did not seem to hurt them. They grew rapidly, and by July the heads were large and firm—they sold profitably on the local market. Wakefield, All-head and Copenhagen Market are desirable varieties for early use and sale.

Bermuda onions, too, were good money makers. One can count on about 1/2 bushel of onions from 100 plants, if the soil is rich and they are well cared for. Tomato plants from Arkansas, and other places not too far south, are profitable also. One lady, a member of our family, sold \$100 worth of tomatoes from \$3 worth of plants; they were sold early and for high prices. These plants often look discouraging when they come, but if well cared for they grow and thrive astonishingly. Earliana, Early June, Matchless and Stone are good varieties to buy. One also can get plants of other tender vegetables such as peppers and egg-plant from Southern plant growers. I have not tried these but am told that they are satisfactory.

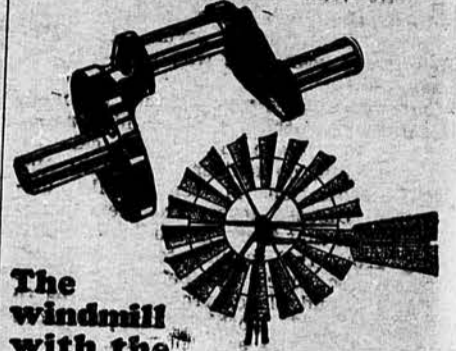
For many years I grew my early plants in hotbeds and window boxes, but I have had better returns from these early plants, field grown in the South. They are more vigorous, develop more rapidly, and mature much earlier.
Agra, Kan. Alice W. Willis.

Sweet Clover Does Well

I plant Sweet clover after I have sown oats. A fairly good crop of oats can be raised in this way while the clover is starting. I live on a bottom farm, and this method certainly is satisfactory under the conditions here.

From 15 to 20 pounds of seed an acre are sown. The best stand I ever obtained was when I sowed 15 pounds of unhusled seed an acre; however, I am using scarified seed now. The oats and clover are preceded by a corn crop. Two years ago the ground was plowed shallow for the oats, and last year I disked it; I couldn't see that there was much difference in the stand of clover, altho perhaps it was a little better on the plowed soil. I sow the clover with a drill, just after I have finished sowing the oats, with the

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disks just touching the ground. Press wheels and rain cover the seed sufficiently for germination. The soil should be fine and firm.

I pasture the clover in the fall so long as there is any left. The following spring it is again pastured, starting about April 1. About June 1 the stock is removed, and the clover is allowed to make a seed crop.

It seems to me that Sweet clover is the most valuable land builder we have here. The soil can be improved without a great deal of expense, and it does not take many years to build up a run-down farm to the point where it is producing profitably. I am a tenant and I supply my own seed; I have sown about 100 acres in the last four years, including 1926.

Mulvane, Kan. C. G. Wehrman.

63 Turkeys For \$297.82

We raised 81 turkeys to maturity last year from 10 hens, and 63 of these were sold on the poultry market for \$297.82. We kept 22 for the breeding flock of this year, and I hope we will have equally good luck.

The eggs were set under chickens hens for the first two weeks, until the turkey hens became broody, and this made the hatch come two weeks earlier than it otherwise would have done. After the first week, in which we fed hard-boiled eggs, crushed shells and all, mixed with rolled oats, we fed clabber cheese until the poults were of a frying size. After that we fed the raw clabber milk poured out in a large trough. It is very important to keep the young turks free from lice and to provide plenty of clean water and an abundance of sharp grit. We see that the young poults and the hens roost near the buildings.

Our poults were fattened on whole corn. They do not require nearly so much feed and care as chickens. And practically no housing is needed. The turkeys ate many millions of insects especially the "millers" which were so prevalent last summer.

Mrs. Sam Preston.

Hutchinson, Kan.

This Flock is Tame

I start to hatching chicks early, usually the first week in February. I select average size eggs, from healthy, husky hens of a good type, and never allow them to become chilled after they are laid. My incubator is trustworthy, but I do not allow this to serve as an excuse for a lack of care in its management.

When the chicks are hatched, they are taught from the first to expect gentle treatment. The result is that they are quiet and friendly, and will allow themselves to be handled by their owners at all times. A hen that expects only gentleness will not worry. My flock is so tame that I have difficulty in walking among the birds. I always treat the birds as friends, and I get friendliness in return. This helps greatly, for a scared hen is a stingy layer.

Lily Bowers Crampton.

Arkansas City, Kan.

Are You Planting Grapes?

The most popular distances for planting grape vines are 8 by 8 or 9 feet between the rows and 10 feet between the plants in the row, for vigorous varieties such as Worden and Lucelle.

Grape vines should be planted in early spring and on thoroly prepared ground. The hole should be about 15 inches across and about the same depth. The plants should be set so the upper end of the old cutting, used in propagation of the vine, shall be an inch or more below the surface of the leveled ground. Prune back to two strong buds at planting time.

Manhattan, Kan. R. J. Barnett.

Out With Ministers!

From Commerce and Finance:

Royalties derived by Girard College from its interest in the Pennsylvania coal mines amounted last year to \$3,860,000. Continually accruing royalties have made it the richest college in the country. The names of other institutions would have occurred to most of us as the leaders in endowments, but Girard has 72 million dollars, as compared with Harvard's 64 million, Columbia's 56 million or the 40 million of Yale.

If you go to visit Girard College you are stopped at the gate by an official

who politely inquires whether you are a clergyman. Clergymen are not admitted to its grounds, altho we were told the college had its chapel with its own religious services. We had never supposed we looked like a minister, but we were stopped when we visited the college years ago and had to make the customary declaration. Years afterward we were on a memorable driving trip in the Shenandoah Valley, in the old days when they had toll gates. We went thru the first two or three without knowing what they were. We learned afterward that ministers traveled free of toll, so for a while we plumed ourselves on the idea that we looked rather ministerial, an aspect valuable in the South. The fact is, however, that the toll gates usually were in charge of disabled Confederate veterans of prodigious age, and by the time they got out we were quite innocently far down the road.

Old Stephen Girard's will, with its ban on ministers, created a terrible air back in the 30's of the last century. Daniel Webster argued the case for the contestants before the Supreme Court of the United States, which upheld the gift. The restriction in the Girard will, about which such a tempest raged nearly a hundred years ago, was as follows:

Secondly. I enjoin and require that no ecclesiastic, missionary or minister, of any sect whatever, shall ever hold or exercise any station or duty whatever in the said college; nor shall any such person ever be admitted for any purpose, or as a visitor,

within the premises appropriated to the purposes of said college.

In making this restriction, I do not mean to cast any reflection upon any sect or person whatsoever; but, as there is such a diversity of opinion amongst them, I desire to keep the tender minds of the orphans who are to derive advantage from this bequest free from the excitement which clashing doctrines and sectarian controversies are so apt to produce; my desire is that all the instructors and teachers in the college shall take pains to instill into the minds of the scholars the purest principles of morality; so that on their entrance into active life they may, from inclination and habit, evince benevolence toward their fellow-creatures, and a love of truth, sobriety and industry, adopting at the same time such religious tenets as their matured reason may enable them to prefer.

The amount of the original bequest was stated in Girard's will at 2 million dollars. But the college started with 7 million dollars, so there may have been some accretion at the beginning. In any event the college has trained thousands of boys, providing not only their tuition but their board and lodging, and yet has increased the value of its property to the enormous sum of 72 million dollars as stated. The endowment has doubled in value in the last 18 years.

A newspaper recently printed an article on theatrical superstitions. It may not be generally known that in American film circles it is considered lucky to be the seventh wife of a seventh husband.

Truth crushed to earth will rise again, of course, because it will not lie.

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Answers to Legal Questions

BY T. A. McNEAL

Will you please publish the Kansas hedge law in regard to corners? G. A. D.

UNDER the rules and regulations to be prescribed by them, the board of county commissioners of every county is authorized to cut all hedge fences within 50 yards of a railroad grade crossing, an abrupt corner in the highway or an entrance to a driveway off a public highway, and thereafter keep them trimmed to a height not to exceed 4 feet, except where used as a protection to an orchard, vineyard or feed lot. It also may cut all weeds in the highways and thereafter keep them cut to 3 feet, and remove all sign boards, bill boards and board fences exceeding 4 feet in height within 50 yards of any such railroad grade crossing, abrupt corner in the highway or entrance to a driveway off a public highway; provided that before any county commissioners shall start to perform any of these things they shall order the county clerk to mail one notice to either the owner, tenant, occupant or agent of the owner requiring him to do the things herein provided within 10 days after the mailing of such notice.

Keep the Road Open

What is the law for clearing the main road or mail route in case of snow blockading it? Does the township have to open such roads or is it the duty of the landowners adjoining?

Section 551 of the Revised Statutes, Chapter 68, reads as follows:

The board of county commissioners of every county shall cause to be inspected every county road upon which the United States mail is carried, and the highway commissioner of every township shall inspect or cause to be inspected every mail route within their township which is not located on a county road, after the occurrence of every storm and as soon as possible after complaint is made, and shall at such times inspect the condition of culverts and bridges, and within a reasonable time repair the same and remove from the highway all obstructions that may have been caused by the elements, and do everything reasonable to keep such mail routes clear and free for the distribution of the mail.

It would be the duty, therefore, of the county in the case of the county road and of the township authorities in the case of the township road to open this road and clear off the snow at the earliest possible moment.

Just For One Year

A and B rented two tracts of land August 1, 1925. Both contracts were verbal. A was B's witness and B was A's witness. A plowed and sowed 24 acres of wheat, leaving 20 acres of corn land, also 4 acres for which he paid cash. The wheat land was rented from August 1, 1925, to August 1, 1926, and the house and barn were to be used by A. A has possession of the house and barn now. Can A hold possession of the whole farm for 1926? R. W.

No, he can hold possession during the time for which he leased the land, which was one year. This being a verbal lease it will be necessary for the owner to give him a written notice to vacate 30 days prior to its expiration.

Both Must Agree

1. Can a husband enter into contract with any person or firm conveying property of any kind belonging equally to the husband and wife? Is the transfer good without her signature? 2. Does a renter on a farm have to keep up half of the line fence or is it the duty of the person who owns the property? E. S.

1. A husband cannot convey any more title than he possesses, and if

this property is owned jointly by the husband and wife he cannot convey her right in the property without her consent.

2. A renter is not supposed to keep up the partition fence. However, if the renter without any agreement with his landlord rents a tract of land he cannot require the landlord to keep up the fence or other repairs. So if there should be a partition fence out of repair the renter would have to stand the expense of repairing this fence, or he would have to suffer the consequences to his crops if they were damaged by stock trespassing upon the land which they had rented.

Might be in Contempt

A came to Kansas 37 years ago and has lived on a farm all his life until very recently, when he moved to town to educate his children. Can a foreigner go out of Kansas to another state to get his naturalization papers? B is told it will cost him \$50 and 60 days in jail if he is not at the court house when sent for. Can the judge fine B if B's relatives stop him from going? Will B's relatives get into any trouble? M. J.

If A is a resident of Kansas he should make his application for naturalization in this state. He may apply either in the state district court or to the United States district court for Kansas.

Without knowing more about the facts in regard to B than are stated in this question, I am not able to answer it. If B is directed to appear in court on a certain day and fails to do so, unless prevented by sickness or otherwise so that it is impossible for him to appear, he would be guilty of contempt of court, and might be subject to fine and imprisonment. If his relatives forcibly prevented him from attending court they, too, might be subject to punishment for contempt.

Bonds That Are Safe

If a person has money on hand and would like to put it in a safe investment, how would it be to put it in United States Government bonds? They are worth more than 100 cents on the dollar. Why is that? Someone told me some bankers did not care to get them for their customers. Why not? One banker said it was safest to put money on time certificates in the bank. There have been too many "failed banks" for me lately! I would rather put my money in a safer investment. Another banker was asked about bonds, and said he had to know it a week before he ordered them. This customer notified him two weeks ahead and gave the banker a check for the bonds nearly a month before he ordered them. Why did he hold the money so long? How much interest would a person get a year on a thousand dollar bond at 4 1/2 per cent interest? If the bonds are registered can a person cash the coupon for interest where he pleases, I mean at a different bank than that where they are bought? In case a girl buys some and has them registered and later marries in a different state, would her name have to be changed on the registry? Do you know of a safer investment than United States bonds? O. R.

There is no safer investment than United States bonds. The reason they sell for more than 100 cents on the dollar is because of their absolute safety. I do not know why any banker should refuse to buy bonds for his customer except on the theory that the customer possibly has money deposited in the bank, and he does not like to have the money taken out of his control.

The banker who said that any time certificate in the bank was safer than United States bonds is not a safe banker to do business with, because he was stating what he must have known was not true. A week would not be an unreasonable time in which to obtain the bonds, and it might take possibly 10 days, but the banker would have no justification for a month's delay. One thousand dollars in 4 1/2 per cent bonds would yield interest at the rate of \$42.50 a year. If the bonds were bought above par that would slightly reduce the rate of interest on the amount actually paid. Coupons clipped from United States bonds are good anywhere. It is not necessary to take them to the bank where they are bought.

If a girl owns registered bonds and marries she should have the bonds registered in her new name.

Got Any Old Coins?

Can you tell me where I can obtain information as to the value of old coins, say from 1853 and older? S.

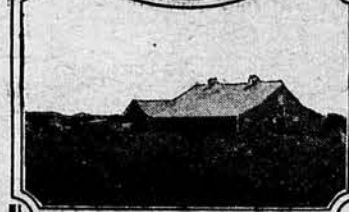
Write to the American Numismatic Society, Broadway and 156th St., New York, N. Y.

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(Signed) J. J. KERNEN
Saskatchewan, Can., Nov. 17, 1925



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Busses Are Here to Stay!

(Continued from Page 7)

idly spread, and in the eastern part of the state, especially, practically every town is connected with neighboring towns by bus routes, many of them being served by the latest types of coaches. In the central and western parts of the state, where the roads have not been paved or hard surfaced to the extent that they have been in the East, a great many automobiles are still used for bus service. The natural condition of the soil, however, in the western section is such that the roads are good the major part of the year, and so the heavier bus is being introduced there despite the lack of surfaced highways.

With the growth of bus transportation in Kansas and bordering states, Union bus stations are being established in many cities, and all the bus routes usually operate from these stations. Thus it is possible in most cities to make direct connections from one line to another.

A Railway Opinion

At the beginning of this article, I spoke of the railroads and their new attitude toward motor busses and motor coaches. That travel the motor way is a very live subject among railroad people is evidenced by the multiplicity of articles and references thereto in railroad magazines and in the manner it is being discussed at various railroad conventions. The Railway Age, a leading publication in the field, has been devoting much space to the subject. In a recent article in this magazine appeared the following significant passages:

There has been a decline in passenger travel, particularly over short distances, and this has been due to an increased use by the public of passenger automobiles and motor busses operating on the improved highways. . . . An increasing number of railroads are reaching the conclusion that the solution lies in their own adoption of bus and truck operation, arrangements for which are already well advanced.

Within the last two years the motor bus has become a factor in the loss of railway passenger business second only to the private automobile. It is estimated that there are now approximately 32,000 busses in operation in the United States as common carriers in competition with the railroads. They are not confined to any one locality, but are spread impartially over every state. Wherever there is an improved road, almost everywhere is a motor bus route competing with railroads for passengers. One line on the Pacific Coast operates on routes 2,000 miles long. The number of bus companies now operating and the number of routes they cover are astounding. For example, in the New England district there are about 250 bus companies operating over some 500 routes. In the region north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi there are more than 2,700 bus companies operating over nearly 3,000 routes. In the region south of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi there are 1,600 operating bus companies with busses covering 1,800 routes. In the Northwestern states there are 400 bus companies operating over 500 routes. In the Southwestern states there are 750 bus companies operating over 850 routes. In the three Pacific Coast states there are 700 bus companies operating over 1,200 routes.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, thru its auxiliary, the New England Transportation Company, has made notable strides in the use of motor coaches, and it may be interesting, therefore, to quote A. P. Russell, vice-president of the New Haven Railroad, as to how motor coaches can be of service to a railroad. Following is Mr. Russell's list of suggested uses as published in the magazine Motor Truck:

As an extension of and in conjunction with rail service, making connection with important trains that may be desirable in the public interest.

Parallel with and as feeders to rail service, thus enabling rail service to be scheduled rapidly.

For filling of rail schedule intermissions where highway operation is justified but where passenger traffic is too light or freight switching too heavy to justify gasoline cars.

For a highway service connecting rail service, so far as practicable, between certain populous centers where rails handle passenger travel, but between which the construction of new or improved old highways has now created a situation in which the use of the motor coach offers the only means of regaining former revenues.

A recent survey shows that 20 steam roads of their subsidiaries are now using busses and motor coaches to round out their passenger service.

Into Three Classes

I should now like to tell about a survey conducted by the United States Bureau of Public Roads in eight states (Connecticut, New Hampshire, West Virginia, Kentucky, Arizona, Oregon, Washington and Maryland). This survey brought forth the fact that public passenger vehicles operate regularly over a mileage of the public highways in these eight states equal to 79 per

cent of the railroad trackage. In other words, 18,004 miles of highway are used for the regular operation of common carrier busses in these eight states, as against a total of 22,994 miles of railroad. The survey showed that in Maryland and Oregon the total mileage of bus routes exceeded the rail mileage.

Following are excerpts from a report on this survey in Public Roads, published by the United States Department of Agriculture:

The various bus routes have been divided into three classes according to the degree to which they enter into competition with the railroads. Class I includes the routes which parallel the railroads and may therefore be said to come into direct competition with them. Class II includes routes which indirectly compete with railroads to the extent that their terminals also are connected in some manner by railroad, tho to travel between the bus terminals by railroad would necessitate a change of trains at one or more junctions and a roundabout journey. Finally Class III includes the routes which, serving territory not served at all by railroad, are wholly non-competitive.

Considering all routes in seven of the states . . . only slightly more than one-third of the number of routes and 41 per cent of the mileage come into direct competition with the railroads by paralleling rail lines. The routes which directly or indirectly compete with railroads are 62 per cent of the total number, and their mileage is 69 per cent of the total mileage. Thirty-eight per cent of the number of routes and 31 per cent of the mileage extend between points one or both of which are not on any line of railroad and are therefore wholly non-competitive. These 5,201 miles of non-competitive bus lines constitute an addition to the common-carrier service provided by the railroads equal in mileage to approximately one-fourth of the total railroad mileage in the seven states.

As almost invariably the rates charged by the bus operators are higher than the rates of competing railroads, the fact that the bus lines are able to continue in business must be due to some superiority of the service rendered.

With respect to the routes of Class II, this superiority is manifest in more direct routes, lower total charges for service between the terminals, and more frequent service than the railroads are able to offer. Thus the total mileage of the Class II bus lines in Connecticut is 297 miles. The sum of the distances one would have to travel by railroad in going from one terminal to the other of these bus routes would be 670 miles, or a little over twice the length of the bus routes. The total of the motor-bus fares for the travel of 297 miles would be \$14.20, and the railroad fares for the journeys between the same terminal points would total \$21.96, which is 54 per cent greater.

View Scenic Beauties

In the reports quoted it will be noted that privately owned automobiles are several times mentioned as making inroads on rail earnings. Since so many folks own motor cars or are used to riding frequently therein, they have learned to like the various comforts provided thereby. Traction companies and railroads have been remiss in providing the comforts and the attractive features that usually go with automotive transportation. Moreover, traction and railroad lines usually are laid in valleys where it is impossible to view the country to advantage. Bus lines, on the other hand, follow the highways over hills and thru valleys, and all the scenic beauties of the country that may be observed by the automobile traveler can thus be seen also by the person traveling in the busses.

Besides, it is much cheaper for the car owner to ride in a motor coach, and at the same time the fatiguing experience of driving will be obviated; in a motor coach he is able to enjoy the scenery in a way that would be impossible while at the wheel of his own car. Frequently new motor bus or coach lines running parallel to traction or steam lines built up an attractive business, while at the same time not much decrease in passenger travel is noted by the rail companies.

Of course, there are other notable uses to which busses are being put besides those named. In the transportation of children to and from school, particularly, busses are performing a big service. The total number of school busses as of January 1, 1926, was 26,685, as against 13,228 a year previous. A sizeable article could be devoted to this subject alone.

The motor bus and motor coach, then, are providing a welcome service. No one who travels these days can deny that they belong in any properly planned and comprehensive transportation scheme. Seldom is it necessary any more to lose valuable time in seemingly interminable waits for slow branch-line trains; nor is it necessary very often in territories where improved highways prevail to go by round-about rail routes and lose time at junctions—motor coaches and busses now are going in straight-line routes to most any place one wants to go. As the mileage of improved roads increases, the demand for busses and motor coaches is bound to increase.



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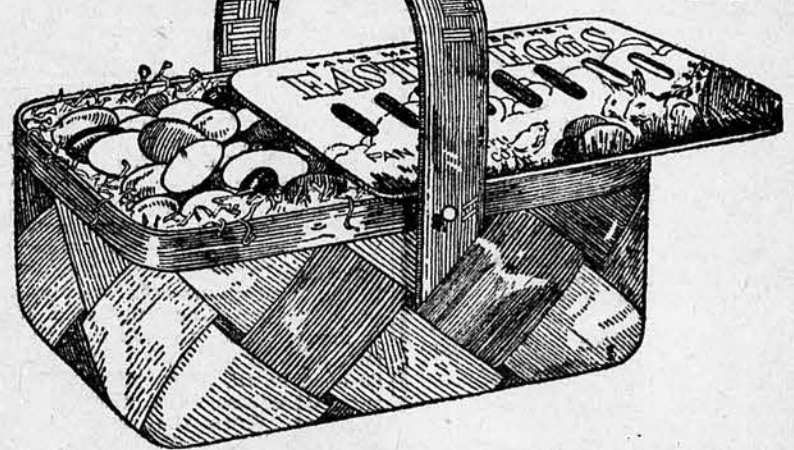
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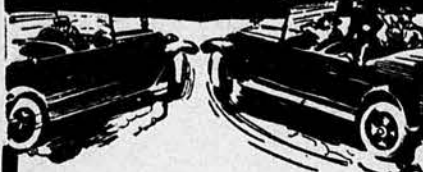
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Somebody Hurt?



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Cashed in on Gravel Roads

When Wilson County Farmers Lost One Market For Milk They Made Another

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

WHEN the local freight pulled out of Neodesha, one chilly morning recently, it took with it a carload of cheese—the finished product from a good many thousand pounds of milk produced by Wilson county farmers. This carload of cheese never would have gone out of that station bearing the name of a co-operative association had it not been for a disappointment these Wilson county folks suffered. That was about four years back when, after building up their hopes for a condensery, it was refused them.

Good roads had been developed to the point where they meant something to the farmers of this community. Gravel highways led out four ways from town, and new roads were planned. Folks got to expecting roads that could be traveled every day in the year, and they figured on taking advantage of them.

It was dairying that responded first to the better marketing facilities. This expanded rapidly, so rapidly in fact that it seemed opportune to work for a condensery. But when all things were considered by the company that was to establish the condensery it was decided that the production of milk in that particular territory was not quite sufficient to justify a plant.

That left a problem to be solved, and it was a real one. There were the good roads that would make it possible to take the milk to the condensery every day, had they gotten it, and the milk production was pretty fair and climbing all the time. One thing sure, it wouldn't do any good to sit down and cry over this spilled milk. In fact, that couldn't be done, because dairy development in the community had started with cows shipped in from Wisconsin, and they had to be paid for, and the money had to come from milk they produced.

How Development Started

It was thru the Dairy Development Association, composed of business men and farmers, that the Wisconsin cows were brought in. This organization took form a few years ago when the bottom fell out of other lines of endeavor, and good roads made the idea of dairy development look bright.

About the first official act of the association was to send a committee to Wisconsin for a carload of cows, all of which had been contracted for. These were Holsteins and Guernseys. Then just a year later 50 or 60 men in the association signed an agreement with the bank that advanced \$50,000 to buy more cows. This time the committee came back with four carloads, 80 head in all, of Holsteins and Guernseys. Of course, some good bulls were included. When the train pulled in with the four carloads there were a good many folks on hand to greet them. Arrangements had been made for a dairy development day, so there would be the best possible opportunity to dispose of the 80 cows. Fifty of them were sold that day, and the other 30 were farmed out, to be paid for if the recipients figured they had taken

on a good proposition. These 30 cows evidently showed up pretty well, because all have been paid for since.

"There was some complaint at first that the Wisconsin cows were no better than local stock," remarked Fred Powell, a director of the association, "but that all has cleared up. We think the trouble developed because it took some little time for the cows to become acclimated. Since then they have shown a steady increase in production, and from now on we feel that we will reap real profits from our venture."

It was this same Dairy Development Association that solved the marketing problem for all this expense in dairying that was coming along. The association decided a cheese factory was the solution.

Sold Installment Stock

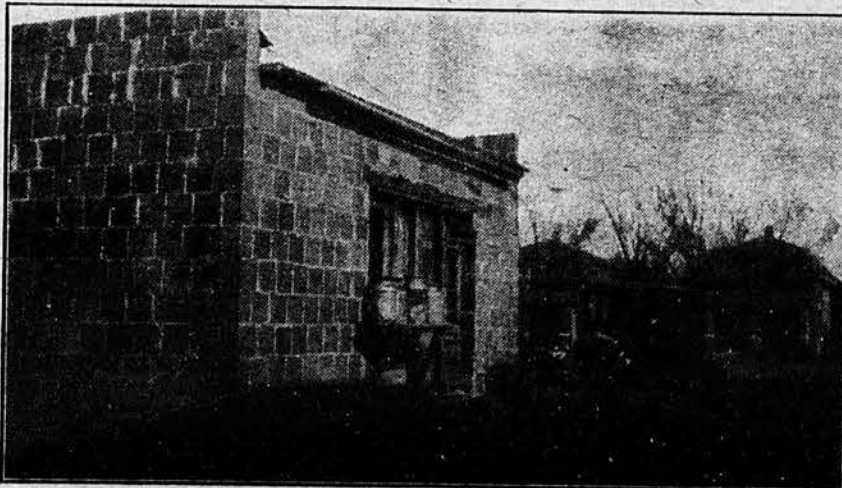
Installment stock was sold thru the bank, and with this as a guarantee, \$2,000 was advanced to build the factory and to put equipment in it that would handle as much as 7,000 pounds of milk a day. And it wasn't long before every 100 pounds of milk brought into the factory was being turned into 10 pounds of cheese. The factory now is getting milk from a radius of around 7 miles, but routes are being contemplated that will extend the territory to about 14 miles. It is expected that some definite action will be taken on this proposition during the present year.

The installment stock is worth about \$100 a share. And the carload of cheese that left the factory the other morning, or the many, many smaller orders going out from day to day will not be the last this factory produces, because the Dairy Development Association hasn't ceased to function by any means. Right now the thing of greatest interest is improvement in quality of milk, which, of course, will be reflected in the quality of the cheese.

"It was last July we got the idea we needed a cow testing association," said Fred Powell, the dairy association director. "It has functioned well now for several months, and farmers have gotten rid of what boarder cows they had. Mind you, they were sold for beef, and not to unsuspecting neighbors. Today we have cows that produce as much as 1,881 pounds of milk in a month. We all feel that the testing work is one of the best things we have done." A committee now is working on bull and calf clubs, and these will be put over during 1926.

It takes a steady supply of milk to run a cheese factory with any degree of success, and that is why the Neodesha plant is going ahead. It was established on a foundation of good roads and a good program of dairy development.

The first definition given in the dictionary is supposed to be the accepted or usual meaning of the word, but Webster puts "border; margin" way down in fourth place as a definition of "skirt."



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House Plant Dept., Topeka, Kan.

Some Weather Proverbs

BY E. C. CONVERSE

"When the wind is in the north
The fisher goes not forth.

When the wind is in the east,
'Tis neither good for man nor beast.

When the wind is in the south,
It blows the bait in the fish's mouth.

When the wind is in the west,
Then everything is at its best."

Those of us who go fishing know from experience that this proverb usually holds true. During the cold weather of a northerly wind and the chilly weather of an easterly wind fish do not move around and feed so much as during the warm, usually pleasant, weather of a south or west wind.

Weather proverbs are of ancient origin. Man early noted certain sequences of weather which often were reduced to verse. Hundreds of weather proverbs are known, many being recorded in the Bible. Some of these proverbs have a real basis of fact, but many are without foundation. Those which pertain to the weather of the day or the next day very often prove true, but those which attempt to foretell weather a week or more ahead usually are valueless. Many are based on the fact that our weather moves from west to east. For example:

"Evening red and morning gray will speed the traveler on his way.

Evening gray and morning red will bring down rain upon his head."

A red sunset is due to clearing weather and indicates a fair tomorrow, but a red sunrise is due to clouds which probably are increasing to the west and often will bring rain.

"Rainbow in the morning shepherds take warning.

Rainbow at night shepherds delight."

The basis of this is the easterly movement of most thunderstorms. To produce a rainbow the observer must be between a shining sun and a rather heavy rain. This condition is seldom realized except with thunderstorms which are of small area. It clouds up rapidly and clears rapidly. A rainbow to the west of us then means an approaching shower, while one to the east means a departing one. However, in our Western Plains country we are perhaps more apt to delight when a shower is approaching than if it happens to be a dry spell.

"Mackerel scales and mares' tails make lofty ships carry low sails."

These peculiar high, patchy, stringy clouds indicate a stormy area approaching from the west; hence, ships will prepare themselves.

"When the ditch and pond offend the nose

Then look for rain and stormy blows."

The decreasing air pressure allows more gases to escape from the decaying vegetation, hence before a stormy period odors are more noticeable around old ditches and swamps.

"Thunder in spring
Cold will bring."

Thunder seldom occurs in early spring except during an unusually warm spell. These usually are followed by much colder weather, so this proverb usually is dependable.

"Do business when the wind is in the northwest" is an example of ancient wisdom based on the fact that

these cool, dry, stimulating winds make us feel vigorous and aggressive. With this also goes the following from "King Alfred": "So it falls that all men are, with fair weather, happier far."

"Ring around the moon
'Twill rain soon."

This is often true, for the ring is due to the light shining thru thin clouds. These usually will appear as a storm area approaches.

"Clear moon, frost soon" is a typical autumn proverb. The moon is clear on cloudless nights. On such nights the earth cools rapidly and often frost occurs.

"When the spring that's low
Begins to flow,
Then sure we know
'Twill rain or snow."

Springs and wells often act as barometers. Considerable air is trapped in the ground. When the outside air pressure is reduced, as a storm approaches this air, pressing upon the water in the ground, it causes increased flow.

Some of us may have experienced the following:

"A coming storm your shooting corns presage and aches will throb. Your hollow tooth will rage." Sometimes the warm weather, the falling air pressure and increasing moisture cause our bodily ails to increase, but these are not always reliable.

"If it rains on Easter it will rain for five Sundays" and "Rain on the first Sunday of the month means rain every Sunday of the month" very seldom prove true. They have their bases in the fact that sometimes our weather follows a weekly cycle, but it seldom does this longer than about three weeks at one time.

"When the moon is like a boat, there is trouble afloat" is offset by "When the Indian can hang his powder horn on the moon, it will be a dry month."

Perhaps no superstitions persist in our modern life like those which insist that the moon and stars affect our weather and the growth of plants. Space will not permit a detailed discussion of this type. We can only say that careful calculation has shown that they cannot affect our weather, and careful observation and checking by experts of the United States Department of Agriculture have shown that there is no relation between the moon and stars and our weather. The appearance of the moon is due to the relative position of the earth, sun and moon. The following old poem states the case well:

"The moon and the weather
May change together.
But change of the moon
Does not change the weather.
If we had no moon at all
And that may seem strange
We still should have weather
That's subject to change."

Just Trees

BY IRENE MAUNDER

The poplar is a soldier,
The beech tree is a queen,
The birch, the daintiest fairy
That tripped upon a green.
But there are only two trees
That set my heart astir,
They are the drooping larch tree
And the rough Scotch fir.

The oak tree tells of conquest
And solid, dogged worth.
The elm of quiet homesteads
And peace upon the earth.
But oh! my love and lady,
Just two trees speak of her,
They are the swaying larch tree
And the rough Scotch fir.

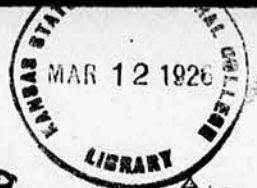
They speak of shady woodlands,
They tell of windy heath,
Of branches spread above us
And crackling cones beneath.
And oh! I fain would wander
Where once I went with her,
Beneath the golden larch tree
And the rough Scotch fir.

The ash is bent with weeping,
The cypress dark with doom,
The almond tree and hawthorn
Are bright with hope and bloom.
But there are only two trees
That set my heart astir,
They are the swaying larch tree
And the bleak Scotch fir.

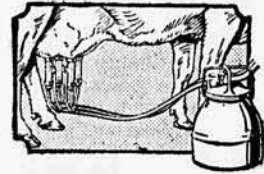
The really hard thing is to be able to say whether it is opportunity at the door or another demonstrator.



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When Kansas Was Young

By T. A. McNeal

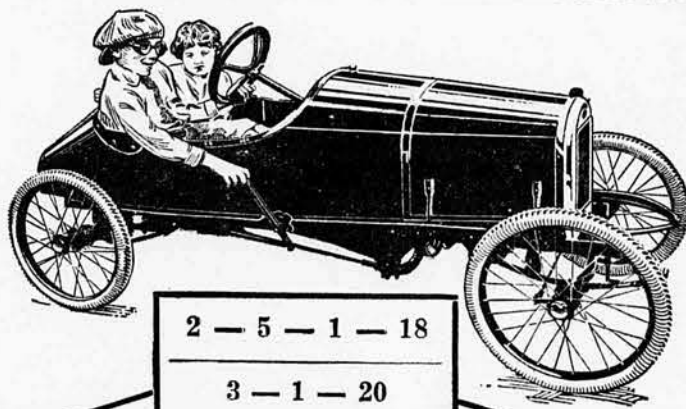
The book "When Kansas Was Young" by T. A. McNeal enables the reader to see Kansas life as it was in the '70s and '80s. Each chapter is filled with humorous, tragic, unusual, but characteristic episodes and incidents.

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BILLY SCOTT, Department 4, Eighth and Jackson Streets, TOPEKA, KANSAS

More Interest in Seed Corn

A Larger Proportion Than Usual of the Ears Will be Tested This Year

WHREAT is making good progress in most counties. While some damage has been done by soil blowing in the last week, these areas as a rule are limited in size. Anyhow the crop is in far better condition than a year ago.

Most of the oats acreage in Southern Kansas has been sown, and much of that farther north. Considerable interest has been aroused in seed corn, and it is likely that a larger proportion than usual of it will be tested. Livestock still is in good condition on most farms, and it probably will go on grass, taking the state generally, in a condition far above average.

Allen—At the numerous public sales held recently farm implements and livestock brought good prices. There has been plenty of rough feed, corn and oats, and livestock got thru the winter in excellent condition.—Guy M. Tredway.

Bourbon—Spring has opened up in fine shape. Good progress has been made with the oats seeding. Wheat is making an excellent growth. Several public sales have been held recently; prices have been very good.—Robert Creamer.

Brown—Wheat is in good condition. The weather has been very favorable on stock. Wheat, \$1.55; corn, 60c; oats, 40c; cream, 32c; eggs, 19c; hogs, \$11.50.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Cherokee—I never saw the soil in better condition for working. Farmers have been busy sowing oats; this work is practically finished. Grass is starting to grow, and fruit buds are swelling. Seed oats, 50c to 65c; seed potatoes, \$2.75; eggs, 22c; butter, 40c.—L. Smyres.

Cheyenne—The weather has been favorable for farm work recently, and the soil worked up very nicely for oats and barley. Much of the oats acreage has been sown. Many public sales have been held in the last month; everything brings good prices, especially shotes and brood sows. Wheat, \$1.45; corn, 55c; barley, 55c; cream, 35c.—F. M. Hurluck.

Clay—The soil contains a large amount of moisture, and this has been very helpful to the wheat. A good start has been made with the oats seeding. More wood has been cut here this winter for fuel than for many years. Much road work will be done this spring. Wheat, \$1.50; corn, 58c; oats, 42c; eggs, 20c; cream, 35c.—P. R. Forslund.

Cloud—The late snow provided some stock water and needed moisture for the wheat, which is doing fairly well; the crop would be improved some, however, by a good rain. Bluegrass is starting on the lowlands. There yet are some reports of livestock losses from stalk poisoning. Except for this farm animals are in excellent condition. Many public sales have been held recently; there is a big demand for stock.—W. H. Plumly.

Cowley—Livestock is doing well, and there is ample feed. The weather has been very favorable. Farmers have made good progress with their spring work; oats seeding is practically all done.—E. A. Millard.

Coffey—The weather has been favorable for oats seeding, and this work is practically all done. A large number of public

sales have been held recently; everything sells well, especially hogs. Corn, 58c; kafir, 60c; eggs, 21c; hens, 20c; butter, 45c; butterfat, 35c.—M. L. Griffin.

Dickinson—The weather has been favorable recently for farm work. Almost everywhere has been busy sowing oats; practically all of this work is done now. About an average acreage has been planted. The soil works very nicely. Wheat is greening up; good rain and more warm weather would, however, be of help to the crop. Hens are laying well, and with eggs at 21 cents a dozen they aid greatly in keeping the grocery bills paid.—F. M. Lorson.

Edwards—We have been having fine weather recently, which has been helpful with the oats seeding, and good progress coming along well, but it will presently need more moisture. Several public sales have been held recently; there is an excellent demand for livestock. Wheat, \$1.52; corn, 60c; oats, 50c; barley, 75c; butterfat, 38c; eggs, 19c; hens, 17c to 20c.—W. E. Fravel.

Elk—Wheat is growing nicely, and many early gardens have been made. No winter damage to fruit has been reported. Wild grass is making a good start on the south slopes. Oats seeding is practically finished. There will be more oil and gas development than there was last year.—D. W. Lockhart.

Ellis—Wheat fields are green, and they are making an excellent growth. Prospects for a big crop were never better. Stock is in good condition. Roads have been muddy; this was caused by the melting of the snow. Wheat, \$1.53; corn, 50c; potatoes, \$3.25; eggs, 19c; butter, 40c.—William Grabbe.

Gray—Wheat is growing nicely, and there is ample moisture in the soil. Spring plowing is well underway. The acreage of barley and of oats will be reduced somewhat because of a lack of available land. Horses are bringing better prices at farm sales.—Forrest Luther.

Greenwood—Farmers have been busy with oats seeding, and this work is practically finished. The acreage will be larger than usual. Livestock may go on grass in a rather thin condition; while the winter was favorable it seems to me that there wasn't quite so much quality in the feed from last year's crop as there should have been. Corn, 75c; kafir, 60c; bran, \$1.55; eggs, 19c.—A. H. Brothers.

Johnson—The weather has been very agreeable recently, except for a few cold winds. Grass is making a good start. Roads have been muddy; this was caused by rain and the melting snow. Some cases of flu are reported. Livestock is in good condition. Considerable progress has been made with oats seeding. Corn, 60c; eggs, 21c; bran, \$1.60.—Mrs. John Whitelaw.

Labette—Wheat is making an excellent growth, and oats seeding has been completed. The soil is in good condition for plowing. Most of the folks have plenty of feed, altho a few are running short. High prices prevail at public sales. The poultry business is having a fine growth. Berry growers are making a real effort to organize a co-operative marketing association. Wheat, \$1.62; corn, 60c; eggs, 23c.—J. N. McLane.

News—Wheat is getting green, and there is enough moisture in the soil to carry it along for a while. Roads are improving. Part of the oats crop is sowed. Livestock wintered very well; feed is getting scarce

on some places. A few farm sales have been held recently, and high prices have been the rule.—James McHill.

Osage—A larger acreage than usual of kafir will be planted here; this is caused largely by the increasing interest in poultry raising. This county is making very substantial progress in this business. The mild winter has been very favorable for egg production. The soil is now dry enough to plow. Corn, 53c; eggs, 19c.—H. L. Ferris.

Osborne—Wheat is making a good growth for this season, and there is an excellent indication of a fine crop. Much progress has been made with oats seeding; there is quite a demand for seed of the Kanota variety this year. The soil is in fine condition, and it contains a large amount of moisture, so it seems that oats should make a fast start.—E. G. Doak.

Phillips—We have been having fine spring weather recently. Wheat is getting green and it has a real stand; the outlook with this crop is favorable. Roads are good. Some public sales have been held recently, with high prices; there is an especially big demand for hogs. Livestock has gone thru the winter in fine condition, and there is enough feed to take the animals thru to grass. Eggs, 18c; butterfat, 38c; corn chop, \$1.65; bran, \$1.65; potatoes, \$2.75.—J. B. Hicks.

Renov—The weather has been favorable for farm work, and spring has made a good start. Wheat fields are getting green. Many public sales have been held recently. Some folks have quit farming to move to town; it seems that quite a proportion of the population is restless, and must move from one place to another; these folks end up as a rule where they started! Eggs, 20c.—D. Engelhart.

Riley—The snow did considerable good on the wheat fields except where it blew off. All farms are rented this year. While some progress has been made in oats seeding, farmers have been in no special hurry to get the crop planted as they have been expecting more cold weather. Incubators are running full time. Many patches of Bermuda onions and frost-proof cabbage will be set out here this spring. Eggs, 19c; corn, 65c; hogs, \$12.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Sumner—Oats sowing encountered favorable weather, and the crop went into the soil in good condition. Wheat is growing fine. A good many farm sales have been held recently, and prices were satisfactory. Wheat, \$1.65; oats, 50c; corn, 80c; kafir, 65c; butter, 40c; butterfat, 41c; eggs, 20c.—E. L. Stocking.

Thomas—The weather has been somewhat windy—which perhaps is to be expected at this season! A few of the wheat fields have blown a little; most of the crop, however, is in fine condition, and is making an excellent growth. About an average acreage of barley is being sown. Wheat, \$1.48; corn, 60c; cream, 35c.—Harry Hanchett.

Wilson—Wheat is making a good growth and grass has begun to start. Oats seeding has been completed. Good progress is being made with plowing and with other spring work. A few public sales are being held, and prices are very satisfactory. Some fat cattle have been shipped to market recently. Most of the incubators are "in action," and a good many chicks have arrived; this will be an excellent poultry year on the farms in Southeastern Kansas. Roads are in fine condition. Wheat, \$1.55; corn, 65c; eggs, 18c.—A. E. Burgess.

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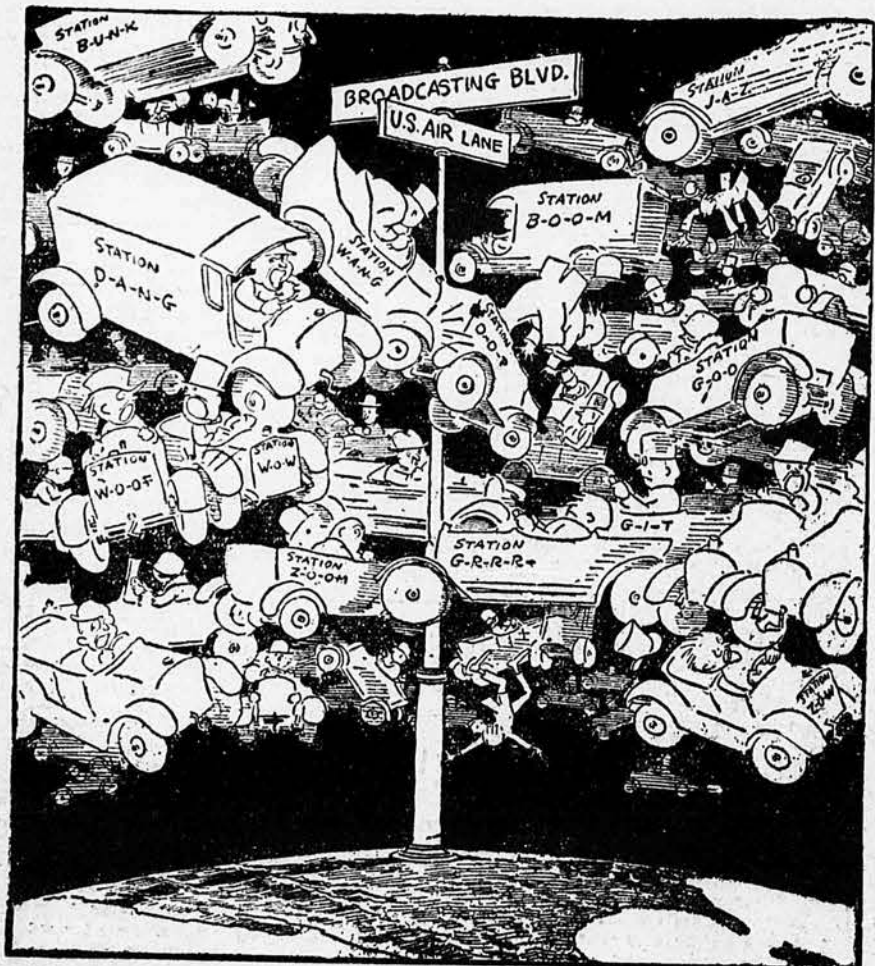
NOUNS	VERBS	ADJECTIVES
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Rugs	Sweep	Dirty
Curtain	Remove	Smooth
Window	Cleaning	Healthful
House	Shine	Bright

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RULES
Anyone living in the United States may submit an essay or poem. All essays and poems must be mailed not later than April 24th. In case of a tie, the full amount of the prize tied for, will be awarded to each person tying. Three qualified disinterested parties will act as Judges and their decision will be final. Each essay or poem must be accompanied by 50c to cover a two-year subscription to Capper's Farmer. Regardless of who wins the cash prizes, a reward will be sent each person sending in an essay or poem according to the rules above. Direct your replies to Orphan Word Club, No. 4, 200 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

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—From the Springfield Daily Republican
There's Certainly Need for a Traffic Cop!

Lost \$2,000 to Mud Roads

"Muddy roads at fruit harvest time cost me \$2,000 last season," said F. W. Dixon, a Jackson county fruit grower. "I have been paying a tribute to bad roads all my life. The loss last year was heavier than usual, but it always is more than my share of taxes would be on hard surfaced highways." Dixon revised his marketing plan some years ago because freight movements were slow and rates high. He formerly shipped his strawberries and apples, but because the berries were perishable and because freight rates increased, this became impracticable. Now he sells most of his crop at home. Customers pick their own berries and obtain them at a very reasonable price.

"But last season," said Dixon, "rains made the roads muddy just when my berries should have been picked. Farmers in our territory were kept out of the fields by the rains, and they could have come for the berries but for the roads. The same rain which kept them from working kept them from coming to my place. I lost \$1,000 because Jackson county did not have a system of hard surfaced roads connecting with other counties.

"The same thing happened in the fall to my apples. We pick the apples and sell them at the orchard. But rains came again and I had to make other disposition of the fruit at another loss of \$1,000. That's why I favor year-around roads. Dirt roads are all right when they are dry and properly graded, but just as soon as rain comes there is no road.

"A state system is the only plan that will give us the roads we need. I favor a bond issue or anything else that will bring about a connected system of thru roads. Many farmers fear the bond issue. I don't. I understand we spend 30 million dollars annually for tobacco and other things like that. At the end of the year we have nothing. If we spent a similar amount for roads we would have a system of transportation at the end of the year."

The mint makes it first and it's up to us to make it last.

Corn Borer's Coming?

BY GEORGE A. DEAN

The European corn borer, which probably was introduced into this country in broomcorn imported from Hungary in 1910, was first discovered infesting sweet corn in the vicinity of Boston, Mass., in 1917. During the summer of 1919, infestations were found in growing corn in Eastern New York, near Schenectady, and Western New York, in the vicinity of Buffalo. In the summer of 1920, infestations were discovered along the Lake Erie region of Ontario, Canada, and in 1921 the insect was found in small numbers thruout a narrow strip of territory comprising most of the townships bordering on Lake Erie in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan. Despite the drastic measures taken by the states and the United States Department of Agriculture, the infestation has increased in intensity and has made a natural spread, due to the flight of the moths, until now the insect occurs thruout a strip of territory varying from 40 to 100 miles wide in the Lake Erie districts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Ontario.

The Canadian infestation, which, in 1923, seemed to be fairly under control, broke out in 1924 with renewed intensity, and some fields in Essex and Kent counties showed a commercial loss of from 15 to 20 per cent. During the summer of 1925, the intensity of this infestation increased to alarming proportions, and in Essex and Kent counties, which comprise the principal dent corn growing districts of Ontario, crushing losses occurred over an area of about 400 square miles. In a great many fields, the commercial loss was from 80 to 85 per cent, and in some fields it was 100 per cent. The crop in these particular fields was not even fit for silage.

Prof. Lawson Caesar, provincial entomologist of Ontario, gives a vivid description of the injury in Essex and Kent counties. He states that "in an area in Essex and Kent, about 20 miles long by 20 wide, nearly every field of early corn this year (1925)—and most of the corn this year—has been almost totally ruined. Most of the fields have an average of over 20 borers to a plant. In these fields, practically every tassel has been broken off; every leaf has been killed and either fallen or hangs close to the stalk; the ears have broken down, about one-third of them have rotted, the remainder are stunted and most of them riddled by the borers; the stalks are punctured by borer holes, have numerous castings on the outside and are tunneled on the inside in all directions. The result is that almost every plant has died long before it was mature, and many of them have broken over, thus forming a tangled, filthy mass almost worthless as food for cattle and fit only for hogs to run in and feed upon whatever ears have escaped destruction. No one who has seen these fields can doubt that the borer is a terrible menace."

At the present time, so far as known, there is no infestation of this serious pest in Kansas, or in any of the Corn Belt states west of Ohio, but since there is a natural spread by the flight of the moths, and some possibility of artificial distribution despite drastic quarantines, it probably is only a question of time until the borer will be established thruout the great agricultural states. It is, therefore, highly important that every farmer and every gardener be on guard, and just as soon as an insect or an injured plant is discovered that approximates the description of the European corn borer and its injury, specimens should be sent to the Agricultural Experiment Station in order that any infestation that might be discovered could be dealt with in the incipient state.

Who Owns the Air?

Who shall boss the air? As ridiculous as this question seems to be, the time is coming, and that soon, when it must be answered.

A Chicago radio broadcasting station has really made it an international complication by using the wave length the Government has agreed shall be used only by a certain Canadian station. The Department of Justice says the Chicago station has not received permission from the Government to appropriate that wave length, and the station replies that the Government has no right to interfere.

Is it within the power of the Government to regulate radio? There is nothing about it in the Constitution, except the clause which gives national control over interstate and foreign commerce and communications. The provision relating to communications has been applied only to mail facilities. Whether it can refer to wireless remains to be seen.

The need of radio control by the Government is obvious. Herbert Hoover has been acting as a sort of referee among the radio stations, in the absence of any law, with fairly good success, but now that the Government's authority has been challenged by the Chicago station, Congress will no doubt give consideration to radio legislation.

A Topeka citizen, Charles P. Bolmar, raises a question far more important than the one "who shall boss the air," raised by the Chicago broadcasting station. Mr. Bolmar asks: "Who owns the air?" Then he answers it, to his own satisfaction at least, that the air is owned by the person who owns the property. He says a deed to property gives the owner everything from the center of the earth to the heavens

above. If there is coal, or oil, or gold or anything else under the property it belongs to the owners of such property. The owner can erect a building as high as he pleases on his property. If he is entitled to the space for a two-story or a 10-story building he is entitled to it for a 200-story building; if he owns the space 10 feet above his property and can use it he owns it for 10 miles above.

Mr. Bolmar raises this question in regard to airplane travel. He insists that airplanes have no more right to use the air above a man's property than a railroad would have to run thru the property without acquiring a right of way under the law. Carried to its logical conclusion the Bolmar theory would forbid a man breathing except on his own property, because the air on other property belongs to somebody else. Airplanes and radio have surely stirred up some interesting questions for the lawmakers to unravel.

This is a progressive age, and every year the automobile that was absolutely perfect the preceding year has been greatly improved.

Closed Cream Stations

The State Dairy Commissioner closed a cream station at Mound Valley and one at Cherokee recently. Both were in such an insanitary condition that they violated the state laws. One of these cream stations was in a produce house, and cream was being bought in the room where produce is handled. In the other station, altho there was a vestibule door between the cream room and the storage room, the door was nailed open, and cooking was done in the cream room. All of these conditions are strictly in violation of the dairy laws.

At \$209 an Acre

G. A. Wikle purchased 80 acres near Sun Springs a few days ago for \$209 an acre. And William Lukert bought the Myers estate, 2 miles east of Sabetha, recently for \$200 an acre.

A representative desires to have the Congress solve the servant problem. He pays the sagacity of that body a high compliment.



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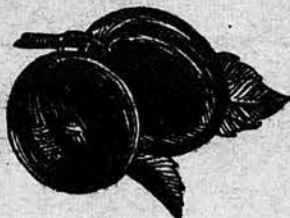
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To anyone who will immediately send in their order on reading the above, we will include without extra charge 25 gladiola bulbs. This is a splendid assortment and will bloom the first season. Everyone loves flowers and here is your chance to get them with your fruit collection without extra charge.

PREPAID. Shipment will be made direct from our nursery and all transportation charges will be PREPAID.
 THIS OFFER IS NOT GOOD WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS OR IN CANADA.



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With a TWO YEAR Subscription to Poultry Keeper for \$1.00. A. OTIS ARNOLD, Publisher, Quincy, Illinois. Enclosed please find \$1.00 for which send me Poultry Keeper for two years and your Special Fruit Collection including 25 Gladiola Bulbs. PREPAID, as above offer.

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 6 sizes--50 to 480 chick capacities.
 Live dealer wanted in every town.

140 Egg Incubator \$13⁷⁵
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Freight Paid east of the Rockies.
 Hot water, copper tanks—double
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 24 inch Wickless Canopy (25 to 125 Chick), \$10.25
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Order direct from this ad. 30 days trial—money back if not pleased. If not ready to order now, don't buy until you get our 1926 catalog which shows larger sizes up to 1000 eggs.
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Our Chicks are from Purebred, Heavy Laying, State Inspected flocks. Ferris 300 Egg Strain W. Leghorns, Barron Strain W. Leghorns, Br. Leghorns, Ancona, Heavy Mixed, 50, \$6.50; 100, \$12.50; \$58. Barred & Wh. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Buff Orpington, Blk. Minorca, Wh. Wyandotte, 50, \$7.50, 100, \$14. Light Mixed, 50, \$5. 100, \$9. Big Discount on larger quantities. Postpaid. Full Live Arrival. Ref. Montrose Savings Bank. Free Catalog. So. West Mo. CALHOUN'S POULTRY FARMS, Box 42, Montrose, Mo.

Then the Geese Grow!

BY ANTONIE LINDERER

I believe in selecting good-looking geese, my choice being the big, well-blooded Toulouse because they don't eat any more than the small kind, and they bring more money. I generally keep three geese to one gander. Mating time usually occurs in February. Then I always try to give proper feed and care to obtain fertility in the eggs.

During mating time, I feed oats in the morning, and if grass is not obtainable, I feed cabbage and lettuce leaves, which I raise for winter use, ground feed during the day, and corn in the evening. I give plenty of egg-making material at laying time, such as oyster shells and gravel. However, geese, both goslings or old ones, must have gravel at all times. This is very important, as gravel aids digestion and prevents leg weakness, which is mostly caused by stomach trouble.

Early mating time generally foretells an early spring. For a nest I have a box about 8 inches high, or lay a barrel on its side. Fine straw or hay will do for bedding.

Mark the Eggs

One should always try to gather the eggs as soon as possible, as chilled or frozen eggs will never hatch. Some geese differ from others. I have had geese that would lay their first setting of eggs and then wanted to set, and some that would keep on laying until they retired for the season. A young goose lays from nine to 11 eggs for a setting, and an old one lays about 15 eggs. I always break them from setting, and in 10 days they will begin the second time. Ganders generally are real cross at laying time, but it is not necessary to abuse or hurt them. Double eggs very seldom hatch, because, in most cases, the yolks are connected to each other.

To be sure whether all the geese lay fertile eggs, I mark the eggs from every goose, put them in a cloth-lined box and keep them in the living room, where they don't get too cold or too warm, and keep them until I get a few hens to set.

In my 24 years of experience, I never turned an egg, but aim to set them as soon as I can get a setting hen. I give her six eggs; she will take care of them and do the turning. It is more convenient if a person can set more hens at one time. Then I take the goslings from two hens and put them with one, as one hen can mother from 10 to 12 nicely. Eggs more than 3 weeks old are beyond hatching expectations. Geese may be set if one has no hens, but hens are less likely to break the eggs. The hatching period is from 28 to 30 days. Five days before the eggs hatch, I put them in warm water for about 5 minutes to soften the shell, then I also can see which eggs are fertile and which are not. Eggs that are fertile will shake and jerk, but bad eggs won't.

As soon as I notice the eggs being picked, I put them in the incubator, like I would hen eggs, for they will hatch without fear of getting crushed under the hen. I leave the goslings there until they are nice and dry. Then I put them in a box lined with warm cloth, and set them near the stove, so they keep warm. I keep account of the hours after they come out, because they must be 36 hours old before they get any feed. Young goslings are of a greenish color, have a nice disposition, and are good company.

Their first feed consists of hard boiled eggs, mixed with finely ground cornmeal. For four days after that, I let them have all the cornmeal they want, by putting it in a self-feeder, or flat dish, 2 inches high. Soaked stale bread also is fed during winter days. I usually leave the hen with the goslings as long as she wants to mother them, and let them run at large, so they may pick what grass they like.

By putting goslings with the hens, they are subject to head lice, but these are easy to get rid of. I melt 3 tablespoons of lard, then put 1 teaspoonful of kerosene with it. I choose a nice warm evening, and grease them lightly under the body and wings, and the goslings will grease themselves when they crawl under her. One greasing will be sufficient in most cases.

Geese should be kept in shelter during cold and wet weather, as such weather causes diarrhea, which, in some cases, is difficult to cure. In hot weather they should be protected from the rays of the hot sun and be supplied with plenty of water to drink and to swim in. At the age of 10 weeks they generally are motherless, and big enough to be put with the old geese; three feedings a day of small grain and cracked corn then are sufficient.

Geese may be picked three times if they are of early hatchings. I pick them twice alive, and the third time for the market. It may seem cruel to pick them, but I don't like to see feathers fly around. I would rather have them made into a warm feather bed.

As to sex, some geese are harder to distinguish than others. Ganders most always have coarser voices and bigger necks.

Besides raising a flock of geese, every year, I raise from 50 to 180 ducks, about 300 chickens, do all my own sewing, tend to my garden, and do the usual household duties. Besides, I have raised a family of five children.

Both Breeds Do Well

I keep White Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds, and I am satisfied with both breeds. I can't see that there is much difference in the profit in the heavy and light breeds. The weight and market value of the heavies appear to make up for the lack of eggs.

One should supply plenty of fresh water, and in the winter it should be warmed. A good laying mash is necessary, and there should be grain scattered in a clean straw litter to promote exercise.

I hatch eggs with incubators and raise chicks with brooder stoves. I hatch early, and the birds are culled when they are in the broiler stage. It takes a well matured bird to produce a profit from eggs and I don't believe it pays to keep those which are weak or slow growing. John Patterson, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

\$1,500 From This Flock

I make a careful study all the time of my poultry flock, which is composed of S. C. White Leghorns. And I make it a practice to be as regular in feeding the birds as I am with my own meals. The hens are kept busy, for we make them scratch for their feed.

In the morning I feed grain, such as cracked corn, wheat, barley or heavy oats, in a deep litter, giving the birds all they will clean up in 15 minutes.

For Fun and For Real Work

THERE is a lot of variety in the 15 booklets that comprise the "Helpful Library" put out by the Kansas Farmer. Gay party and club days, with every minute planned for you, and several books on various phases of farm work, housework and family care, plus the stories of Truthful James and a book of World War tales, make up the group. Every one of these books has been prepared by someone who "knows a lot about his topic." There is no pretense in the methods given. Everything has been tried and found good. These are the titles:

1. Fun Making Games
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4. Today's Etiquette
5. Trap Line Ways To Profit
6. Stories By Truthful James
7. Farm and Home Mechanics
8. The Baby and Its Needs
9. How To Can Fruits, Vegetables, Meats
10. The Elusive Egg
11. Things You May Wish To Know
12. Memories of World War Days
13. Hints On Dressmaking
14. Health In The Home
15. How to Save Your Savings

These books may be obtained for 15 cents apiece, any four for 50 cents, any nine for \$1 and the 15 for \$1.50. Please send your orders to Book Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in Preventing White Diarrhea

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

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 47, 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.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea (Coccidiosis) is caused by a protozoal organism of microscopic size which multiplies with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. 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. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "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., Waterloo, Iowa, for a 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."

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. 47, 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

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

We also have found that unthreshed wheat supplies the hens with needed exercise, and that it is especially good for egg production. When feterita, kafir or milo are fed in the head they also promote exercise.

I keep plenty of clean drinking water before the flock all the time, and also an ample supply of oyster shells and grit. A mash is provided, in a hopper, of cornmeal, bran, middlings and tankage or meat scraps. Milk is an ideal feed, and if you have an abundant supply you can reduce the use of tankage. At night before the flock goes to roost I feed all the whole corn the flock will clean up.

One should provide a free range for the flock when possible. Green feed is important; this may be supplied with silage, sprouted oats, beets, turnips, cabbage or steamed alfalfa leaves. One should guard against the use of spoiled or mouldy feed. Shade should be supplied in the summer. Quarters should be kept clean, and one should use plenty of air-slaked lime in the buildings and yards.

Our flock has averaged 198 eggs a hen for the last three years. In 1923 we had 150 hens which averaged 191 eggs a hen. In 1924 our 215 hens averaged 197 eggs, with sales for the year from the flock of \$896. In July of that year, a month when most hens are on a strike, we sold \$102 worth of eggs. In 1925 the total income from all sources, including hatching eggs, broilers, stock sold and the like, was \$1,500. Frank O. Anderson. Minneapolis, Kan.

And Cull 'Em Right

One of the most important items in successful poultry raising is careful and thoro culling for vigor, egg production and standard characteristics. My membership in the Kansas Certified Flock Association has provided a satisfactory way to get help along this line, for the work is done by a disinterested person.

I cull for egg production the year around, but one sometimes hates to part with certain good looking biddies when he must rely on his own judgment. As this association requires a monthly report to both the county agent and the agricultural college, this helps to encourage bookkeeping. The association supplies a poultry calendar with record sheets for every phase of the business.

In feeding my hens I find that regularly pays big dividends. I feed at least two scratch grains—at present oats in the morning and yellow corn at night. The dry mash formula supplied by the agricultural college is used. I find that it pays well to grow a patch of mangels or stock carrots for green feed, as they may be buried until needed, and thus they will stay crisp. This is much less trouble than sprouting oats.

The hens have all the milk needed for heavy production in the fall when eggs are high. I find that a hot mash once a day is beneficial.

It pays to hatch chicks early. I have mine come in February, and thus get early laying pullets; the cull cockerels bring fancy prices on the early market. I always use incubators and brooders, as they are less expensive than broody hens, with the added convenience that one is able to set an incubator when he desires.

I have tried both Leghorns and a mixed flock, but I now have a Grade A state certified flock of S. C. Rhode Island Reds, and I find that these birds are very satisfactory. They are

splendid layers, especially in the fall when eggs are at a premium. They are quick growers, and make broilers which sell at high prices in record time. I also find that it pays well to have a certified flock, as one can then sell setting eggs at excellent prices, and the folks know just what they are getting. Mrs. F. S. Hollingsworth. Emporia, Kan.

Dry Mash Necessary

To obtain satisfactory egg production at this season, it is necessary that dry mash be fed in open hoppers continuously. This may be a commercial mash, or it may be mixed at home. A fairly satisfactory home-made mash is one made up of equal parts, by weight, of bran, middlings, cornmeal, ground oats and meat scrap, with 1 pound of salt and 2 pounds of dried marl or ground limestone added to every 100 pounds of mash.

In addition to the dry mash fed in open hoppers continuously, the birds should be fed a scratch grain made of equal parts, by weight, of whole wheat and cracked corn, or if oats have been grown on the farm, oats may be added, feeding a scratch of 2 parts corn, 1 of wheat, and 1 of oats. If barley is obtainable, barley may be substituted for half of the corn, making a scratch grain of 2 parts wheat, 1 part corn, and 1 part barley. Buckwheat, sunflower seed, kafir, milo and other grains may be added in small quantities, not to exceed 10 or 15 per cent of the ration.

Where milk is being fed, before the hens at all times, the meat scrap in the mash may be reduced, decreasing the meat scrap content from 20 to 10 per cent and giving the hens all the milk they want to drink in its place. In a few cases where the pullets are late and not growing so rapidly as they should, it may be advisable to feed these flocks wet mash, using the same mash that is fed dry, but moistened with warm water or milk, feeding it once a day at noon at the rate of about 5 pounds of mash, weighed dry to 100 birds.

There are no set rules to determine the amount of feed a hen should eat. Usually, the more food a hen consumes the more eggs she will lay, provided she has the ability to lay economically and is fed a properly balanced ration. The common practice as followed by many successful poultrymen is to feed at the rate of 2 ounces of scratch grain and 2 ounces of dry mash per bird per day, feeding, in addition to this, all of the palatable green feeds the flock will eat.

Bored by Oil Riches

A nice, industrious old couple in Oklahoma lived on a small farm, had plenty of hard work, reared a family of 11 children, and were contented and happy. Then oil was found on their farm, and their income is now \$650 a day, and will increase.

This great wealth instead of bringing happiness is just a heavy burden. Father likes to work in the garden, and mother around the house. But they are pestered almost to death by agents who want to sell them things they do not want, salemen for stocks and bonds, and every time they appear on the streets or go to call on a neighbor or trade at the store they are besieged by beggars. They have no desire to travel, and just yearn to be poor again and enjoy their friends. It is really a pitiful story. Unless their children are made of better stuff than most folks, the chances are that the grandchildren will be a frivolous, worthless lot. Yet most folks would be willing to take the burden of a big fortune from anybody's shoulders.

Flock Made \$750

A net profit of \$750 was produced last year by the farm flock owned by Mrs. W. E. Grub of Sylvia. "This figure does not include the eggs and chickens we ate at home," Mrs. Grub explains.

Eight Capons at \$39.37

Mrs. W. I. Sample of Topeka sold eight capons a few days ago, 10 months old, with a total weight of 105 pounds, for \$39.37.

Kansas Accredited Hatcheries



The Kansas Accredited Hatcheries Association stands for high standards in baby chicks. All "Accredited Chicks" come from carefully selected flocks where every breeding bird must pass a rigid inspection by an association inspector specially trained and approved by the Kansas State Agricultural College. Each bird is selected for breed characteristics, for strength and vitality, and for production.

For further particulars address the Secretary, Kansas Accredited Hatcheries Association, Manhattan, Kan.

Insist upon Kansas Sunshine Chicks and look for the trade-mark label.

KANSAS SUNSHINE ALFALFA CHICKS

ALL ACCREDITED - SOME BLOOD TESTED

	100	300	500		100	300	500
S. C. White Leghorns...	\$14.00	40.50	60.00	Buff Orpingtons.....	\$16.00	46.50	75.00
B. Rocks and R. I. Reds.	15.00	43.50	70.00	White Rocks.....	18.00	52.50	85.00

Chicks from blood tested parent stock 2 cents higher. Order direct from this ad. Satisfaction guaranteed. Our service does not include wild advertising, price cutting or misrepresentation, but does include everything that we know how to do to insure a livable chick of quality.

MASTER BREEDER'S HATCHERY, CHERRYVALE, KANSAS

Certified & Accredited Chicks

White and Brown Leghorns, Reds, White and Barred Rocks, White, Buff and Silver Laced Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons. Catalogue free. JENKIN'S POULTRY FARM, Jewell, Kan.

VALUABLE POULTRY BOOK FREE

Full of important facts. Tells of turning poultry business into GOLD with wonderful success. Shows how to raise profitable BABY CHICKS and eggs. Fancy trapnested, exhibition and accredited at low prices. Beautiful two-color book FREE. Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 33 Newton, Kansas

Stirtz Accredited Chicks

Do you want Big, Sturdy, Fluffy Chicks from State Accredited Stock that live and will make you money? Then buy Stirtz Strong Healthy Chicks. Anconas, Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons. Write for free catalog. STIRTZ HATCHERY, ABILENE, KANSAS

BABY CHICKS

Strong, Vigorous, Healthy. All certified stock. Hatched right. Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds. \$14.00 per 100. Anconas and Leghorns \$18.00. Ship prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Mrs. Tischhauser, 2120 S. Santa Fe, Wichita, Kansas

Accredited - Certified and Quality Chick 12c Up

Catalog Free KENNEDY'S HATCHERIES Located at the Crossroads of America Washington, Kan., Belleville, Kan., Fairbury, Neb.

2c - REDUCTION - 2c

Chicks insured up to 14th day. Large breeds certified or accredited. Hollywood, Barron, Yesterday, Tancred strains of Leghorns 12c. Order from this advertisement. Will return money if we cannot book you for chicks on date you want them. Sabatha Hatchery and Rhode Island Red Farm, Sabatha, Kansas.

Accredited Kansas Sunshine Chicks

From K. A. H. A. Inspected flocks. Every breeder wears a Kansas Accredited Sealed leg band, insuring healthy, vigorous, heavy laying stock. Seven breeds. ROSLYN FARM ACCREDITED HATCHERY Fred Prymek, Cuba, Kan.

ACCREDITED AND CERTIFIED CHICKS

Tancred and Pedigreed English White Leghorns, Shepards, Anconas, Owen Farms, Reds, Aristocrats and Ringlets, Barred Rocks, Conways, Buff Orpingtons, Fisher White Rocks, Martin's White Wyandottes. All flocks culled and inspected by state official inspector. Full live delivery guaranteed via Parcel Post special handling. Solve the question of success with Chicks, by getting the right start. Catalog and prices upon request. Hiawatha Hatchery, Dept. K., Hiawatha, Ka.

Grasslands Farm and Hatchery

R. I. Vernon, Kansas Grasslands S. C. W. Leghorns have vigor and type as well as trap-nest records of high winter production. Every chick from large white eggs produced under ideal conditions on our own farm.

HATCHER HATCHERIES

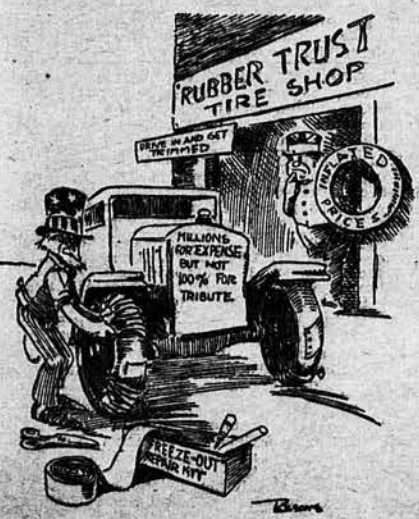
High quality baby chicks from Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons. OUR SPECIAL S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, from selected heavy laying strains. Healthy, vigorous birds. Guaranteed 100% live delivery. All chicks personally guaranteed by

DR. A. R. HATCHER WELLINGTON, KANSAS Write for information and prices.

Used Machinery

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.



The Kansas Guernsey Breeders

A grade Guernsey made the highest cow testing association record in January. She was in the Allen County Association and owned by E. J. Sunderland. Her fat production for that month was 89.2 pounds, almost 3 pounds more than the nearest competitor among the 11 associations which reported. This cow produced in 30 days more than the average cow would produce in six months and only a few pounds less than the yearly production of the average Kansas cow. Is there a test association in your community?—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

GUERNSEYS

The Quality-Quantity Breed

Profitable dairying means a combination of progressive methods and good grade or pure bred Guernseys. The pure bred Guernsey bull will help you to develop a profitable dairy herd.

For particulars write to
The American Guernsey Cattle Club
Box KF Peterboro, N. H.

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

DAUNTLESS OF EDGMOOR
Now has 9 A. R. daughters whose records average 408 lbs. of fat as two-year olds. One of his sons will improve your herd.
Ransom Farm, (Franklin Co.), Homewood, Kansas

Brainard's Guernseys
Small herd of high quality animals. Best of blood lines. Bull calves for sale.
J. R. Brainard, Carlyle, Kansas.

Springdale Guernseys
Registered bulls, calves to 10 months of age. Prize winning A. R. breeding. Accredited herd. Special bargain prices. C. R. Kissinger & Sons, Ottawa, Kas.

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

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

OLD HOMESTEAD GUERNSEYS
Write me your wants in quality breeding stock. Old Homestead Guernsey Farm, LaCygne, Kansas.

BOOKING ORDERS
for high grade baby heifer or bull calves for April and May delivery \$15.00 up. Will have a few pure bred calves. HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KAN.

MAY ROSE GUERNSEYS
Federal Accredited herd. Young males at reasonable prices. Visitors always welcome.
W. C. ENGLAND, Manager Overland Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, Kan.

UPLAND GUERNSEY FARM
Our herd is Federal accredited and a working herd, 60 head. Two choice young bulls for sale. Write for description and breeding.
Garlow & Edwards, Rt. 5, Concordia, Kan.

WOODLAND PARK GUERNSEYS
For sale two registered heifers coming two yr. old bred. One coming 3 year old cow with heifer calf 3 mos. old and rebred.
Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Lawrence, Kansas

BULL CALF FOR SALE
Born Sept. 27, 1925. Sire—Lone Pine Adjutant 72801 (7 nearest dams average 761 lbs. fat). Dam: Elm Lodge Caroline 137424.
Guy E. Wolcott, Linwood, Kan.

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

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

AXTELL'S GUERNSEYS
Young grade cows, small grade heifer calves, and young purebred bulls, for sale.
DR. J. T. AXTELL, NEWTON, KANSAS.

Neosho Breeze Guernseys
Majorse strain.
JOHN PERRENOUD, HUMBOLDT, KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Cochran's Shorthorn Dispersion!

Rose of Sharons—Kirklevingtons—Barringtonias. 250 Head Cows, Heifers and Bulls.
Plainville, Kansas
Tuesday & Wednesday, April 6-7
One of the largest sales ever held in Kansas of choice Shorthorn cattle bred for milk and beef. And remember from the very best families of Shorthorns.

On account of our large herd we are compelled to hold a two days sale. We will start at 10 A. M., Tuesday and continue until the cattle are all sold, but hope to sell all the first day. So come early.

40 choice bull calves and yearlings, 10 good herd bulls and prospects. Write for sale catalog to
C. G. Cochran & Sons, Hays, Kansas
Fred Reppert, Auctioneer. Big Barbecue Dinner First Day April 6.

275 Shorthorns & Polled Shorthorns

Sell at Auction in Four Days Shows and Sale as Follows:
The Annual Sale of The Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders Will be Held in
Grand Island, Nebr.
March 25 and 26
On March 25th, sixty Shorthorn bulls will be shown and sold. Annual banquet and business meeting at night. On March 26th, twenty Polled Shorthorn bulls and fifty Shorthorn females will be shown and sold. Prof. H. J. Gramlich, Judge.
The Eleventh Annual Spring Combination Sale will be held in
South Omaha, Neb.,
March 31 and April 1
On March 31st fifty Shorthorn bulls and fifty Shorthorn females will be shown and sold. 100 head of real Scotch Shorthorns.
On April 1st thirty Polled Shorthorn bulls and twenty Polled Shorthorn females will be shown and sold. J. L. Torney, Judge.
The catalog shows this to be a choice bred lot of cattle of good ages and colors and also gives full details about consignors, freight rates, etc.
Send for the catalog of the sale you are interested in to
H. C. McKelvie, Sale Manager
Lincoln, Nebr.
Col's Kraschel & Thompson, Auctioneers.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE
POLLED SHORTHORNS Established 1907
Use a Polled bull and register just the same.
\$150 buys a nice pair of reds 10 mos. old.
\$200 buys a nice pair of roans 18 mos. old.
Good until March 1.
J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Ka.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE
MILKING SHORTHORNS
of VALUE and DISTINCTION
J. B. Benedict, WYLDEMERE FARMS, Littleton, Colo.

SHORTHORN CATTLE
Five Spring Yearlings
Choice young bulls, three red, two roans. Scotch and Scotch topped.
C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE
Aberdeen Angus Cattle
For sale. Yearling heifers and last spring calves. Some good young bulls from six months to two years old.
Buckeye Phone. H. S. Kinsely & Son, Talmage, Kan.

Abortion

Seventy-five per cent of so called infectious contagious abortion is caused by a mineral deficiency and is being handled by the addition of a well balanced mineral supplement ration to the feeds already being used. S. S. Minerals will do this. All livestock and poultry require mineral supplement. Write for information.
Sun Shine Laboratories, Colony, Kan.

his sword. The first of them is recognition of the independence of the Riff under his sovereignty. That is not consistent with the maintenance of either the French or the Spanish protectorate. The professed Riffian agents in Paris, being suspected of connection with munitions speculators who backed the tribes against the French, will not be received. And the intention to resume the fighting is made clear by the appointment of General Belchut to succeed General Naulin in command of the French troops in Morocco. Between January 1 and December 22, 1925, the French lost 11,412 men, including 2,805 native-born Frenchmen. With her diminishing population, France can ill spare them. Any honorable way to peace would be welcome.

Wait For Tree to Freshen
Traveler—"Please crack a few coconuts. I would like a drink of coconut milk."
Native—"Sorry, call again next week. About then I will have a good tree coming fresh."

Balm in Gilead
Funeral services will be held from the family residence at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon with the Rev. C. F. W. Brecht officiating, and entertainment will be made in Chicora.—Butler (Pa.) Eagle.

Slightly Cross-Eyed
"We look with one eye upon the dove of peace if it arises on the distant horizon, but with the other we look thru the concrete necessities of right."
—Premier Mussolini, as quoted by the Associated Press.

Knows the Widow Business
MIDDLE-AGED widow with experience along that line, wants position as manager or assistant manager rooming apartment. Small salary satisfactory, phone 1055, Gulfport.—Ad in the Biloxi (Miss.) Daily Herald.

Double-Edged
Gym Teacher (to girls)—"Lots of girls use dumb-bells to get color in their cheeks."
Bright One—"And lots of girls use color on their cheeks to get dumb-bells."

Ki-yi-yi!
FOR SALE—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Boston terrier puppies, complete papers. Will ship with the privilege of returning if not satisfied.—Classified ad in the Yakima (Wash.) Daily Republic.

Safety First
Rafters—"I'm becoming so near-sighted that I bump into people when I walk along the street."
Shafter—"Goodness, man! That's dangerous. Why don't you buy a car and drive it?"

Keeping Tabs
Visitor—"No letter for me? That's strange!"
Village Post-Mistress—"Nothing strange about it, young man, you haven't answered her last one!"

Subtraction
Vicar—"What would happen if you were to break one of the Ten Commandments?"
Willie—"Well, then there would be nine."

That's Their Business
A new heavyweight boxer is said to be very handsome. His opponents however, will doubtless do their best to correct this impression.—Passing Show (London.)

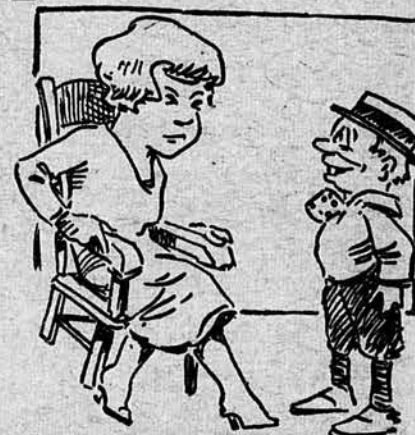
Resuscitation
Former Pastors Preach Opening Sermons, and Make Pilgrimage to Cross Creek Cemetery, Where Five of Them Lie Buried.—From headlines in the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.

Found Out, Anyway
The telephone girl in a New York hotel answered a queer call over the house exchange the other morning about 11 o'clock. When she "plugged

in" a man's voice said: "Hello! Is that the So-and-So hotel?"
"Why, no," answered the girl, "this is the Such-and-Such hotel."
"Oh, all right," said the man. "Just woke up and didn't know where I was."

What He Said
Corporal—"I hear that the drill sergeant called you a block head."
Private—"No, he didn't make it that strong."
Corporal—"What did he actually say?"
Private—"Put on your hat, here comes a woodpecker."

Those Flying Raccoons
A gold medal in recognition of his feat in crossing the continent in a motor coat was presented to John Edwin Hoag by fellow members of the Adventurers' Club.—Pan-Pacific Progress (Los Angeles.)



"Did you behave in church?"
"Course I did. I heard the lady back of us say she never saw a child behave so."

An Alarming Example
Sunday evening his sermon theme will be "Deadly Perils of Marriage." A Spanish family of 12 will be on the platform to sing a number of songs.—From a church item in the Hollywood Daily Citizen.

Not That Time
New Clerk—"Who is that fellow in the office giving the boss such a bawling out?"
Old Clerk—"Oh, that fellow! Why, he is the silent partner."

Florida Reductions
WE HAVE A FEW APARTMENTS ON THE BEACH THAT WE HAVE REDUCED FROM \$200 TO \$500 EACH COME in and let us talk it over!
H. A. McMAHON COMPANY
525 Collins Ave. Phone 636
—Ad in the Miami News.

Florida Frankness
ANYONE interested in a real-estate steal, a real opportunity to make real money with little to invest, communicate with me immediately by mail.—Personal ad in the Tampa Tribune.

No Critic
The Poet—"Dash it—I can't find that sonnet anywhere. Eustace must have thrown it into the fire."
His Wife—"Don't be absurd, Algeron. The child can't read."

Handle With Care
He—"Dick is all right if you know how to take him."
She—"I hate those people who have to be labeled like a bottle of medicine."

Pedestrian Note
"My dear, the doctor says a brisk walk before going to bed will cure my insomnia."
"Well," returned his wife, "I'll clear the room so that you can walk! And you may as well take the baby with you."

TAMWORTH HOGS
Wempe's Tamworths on Approval
The grazing breed and Bacon type. Champion herd of the Middle West. Bred gilts and fall pigs for sale.
P. A. WEMPE, SENECA, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS
White Way Hampshires
A few 275 to 300 lb. bred gilts. Immuned, priced for quick sale. Will ship on approval.
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS



Wonderful New Method Milking Cows Like No Other Machine Ever Milked Cows Before

AT LAST something *new* has happened in the history of machine milking!

For 15 years milking machine makers have been bringing out new models—telling of the grand improvements they have made—**BUT** when all was said and done, it proved to be mostly talk, which didn't mean a thing to the farmer.

Now—the Pine Tree Milking Machine Company has brought out something *really* new.

The wonderful SURGE Milker has changed all old ideas of what a milking machine ought to accomplish. You cannot judge this machine by anything you ever knew of milking machines in the past. Breeders who used to be afraid to put a machine on their record

making pure bred are using the SURGE. They tell us they are making wonderful records—and the udders have never been kept in better condition by the most careful hand milking.

Dairymen producing for city milk trade who couldn't make pure, clean milk with old type machines are earning premiums for low bacteria count—and spend no more time washing the SURGE than they used to spend washing milk pails.

The SURGE is sweeping everything before it. It is the greatest thing that has happened in the dairy industry for many years.

Send the coupon below for details of our surprising offer that gives you a chance to prove out these things for yourself before you obligate yourself to buy a thing.

Only 4 of These Rubbers To Wash

Think of that! You men who have tried so hard to keep old "Long Tube" milkers clean—and couldn't get by with it. Only these four simple pieces of rubber to wash. No long tubes. No claws. No places for milk to lodge and breed bacteria. Milk travels only 4 inches from teat to pail.

Another thing! You take the machine all apart for washing in 20 seconds. No tools needed. And you put it all together ready for use in half a minute. If you have ever handled a milking machine, you know what this means. The one old objection to milking machines is wiped off the slate. Any man can make a grade of milk equal to Certified standards with the Surge.



Why Do We Call It the "SURGE"?

You will know at once when you see it work. That surging action—back and forth, gets the milk as no milker ever got it before. Cows that would never give down their milk to a machine, milk out DRY with this wonder milker. It sucks from the front, just like a calf. It gets the strippings as no machine ever got them. For two years it has been milking a herd of freak cows that we got together to put this machine to the most difficult test that any milker ever had to meet.

Pine Tree Milking Machine Co. Dept. 29-83
222 East 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Please send me, without cost or obligation, your special offer on the Pine Tree Surge Milker.

I milk.....cows.

What power will you use? Gas Electricity

Name.....

Address.....R. F. D.....

Mail Coupon for FREE Demonstration OFFER!

You've been reading here the most surprising statements you have ever read about a milking machine. But you will never believe them as we believe them until you see this wonder milker working in your own barn, on your own cows. That's why we are ready to offer you a chance to have a FREE demonstration without obligating yourself to buy anything. We want you to see the Surge Milker milk out a cow that you are ready to bet can't be milked by machine. We want you to take the machine apart and wash it, *yourself*. Just to see how quick and easy it's done.

Once you see these things for yourself, we don't have to spend any time trying to "Sell" you an outfit. You'll never let us take it out of your barn. But we're taking the chance of that—not you. Our FREE demonstration offer leaves you open to do exactly what you want to do. It is the most surprising offer ever made in milking machine history. Send today for full details.

Easy Terms

Any man who wants to buy a Pine Tree Surge Outfit after our free demonstration, can make a deal to pay for it on very easy terms. We'll figure with you to keep the cost down by using any equipment you may have already installed in your barn. You'll be surprised how little it will amount to. Fill in the coupon and mail it right now. It doesn't obligate you to do a thing but listen to the proposition we have ready to make you. Mail the coupon at once.

PINE TREE MILKING MACHINE CO.

2843 West 19th Street, Dept. 29-83 Chicago, Ill.

523 Willow Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1518 First Ave. So., Seattle, Wash.
222 E. 11th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

750 N. Washington Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
2445 Prince Street, Berkeley, Cal.
Bourse Building, Philadelphia, Pa.