

Cap.

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 64

March 20, 1926



Number 12



Gasoline

and

Wheat

No other two commodities have a more intimate bearing on the affairs of man than gasoline and wheat.

A brief study of their price relationship will prove interesting.

The Monthly Crop and Market Bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture shows us that the average farm price for wheat in 1913 was \$.784 per bushel.

During the same year, the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) average Chicago tank wagon price for gasoline was \$.14837.

These figures show that in 1913 one bushel of wheat would buy 5.28 gallons of gasoline.

In 1925, the average farm price for wheat was \$1.50118 per bushel.

And, Standard Oil Company (Indiana) average Chicago tank wagon price for gasoline was \$.17276 per gallon.

Which, expressed in terms of commodity, means that in 1925 one bushel of wheat would buy 8.69 gallons of gasoline—or 64% more than it would purchase in 1913.

In other words, while the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) average Chicago tank wagon price for gasoline advanced 16.4% in twelve years, the average farm price for wheat increased 91%.

Factors which no man can control enter into the business of supplying the nation with food and with gasoline.

Inclement weather can ruin crops and influence prices. A dry well can waste enormous sums of money, which the petroleum industry must absorb.

The flow of crude, like the yield of wheat, fluctuates with conditions nature sets and which no man can control.

Yet the farmer and the oil man are able, within certain limits, to overcome these opposing forces.

Irrigation and "dry" farming have increased enormously the yield of grain in many localities.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana), by developing its famous cracking processes, has been able to double the yield of gasoline from a barrel of crude.

The farmer and the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) have had to meet increasing costs of production. The price of everything has gone up during the last twelve years.

The fact that the price of gasoline has advanced less than that of almost any other basic commodity is a tribute to intensive specialization in a highly organized industry.

The net result of Standard Oil Company (Indiana) efficiency in keeping down costs and selling prices, is reflected accurately in the affairs of every man, woman and child in the ten Middle Western states served by this Company.

Standard Oil Company

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General Office: Standard Oil Building
910 So. Michigan Avenue Chicago

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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Six Months Holstein Heifer Holds a Kansas Milk Record

THAT heifer holds a milk record." A. S. Allen, a Franklin county farmer, indicated an insolent, devil-may-care female of the Holstein race in a far corner of the stable. She appeared to be a life-time addict to the doctrine of self-preservation. Her attitude was that of a bovine wag. With her fore legs in a tom-boy spread, her ears focused on the opposite side of the barn and her eyes seeing only the ludicrous she seemed to indulge in a silent snicker. "Whassat?" the seeker after things unusual inquired and ejaculated. He was stooping over, the better to observe the physical make-up of this roguish heifer. She couldn't have been more than 8 months old. On second examination he placed

By M. N. Beeler

the corn stalks. They had replaced 12 red cows. "I bought two from a breeder at Sabetha and two more from one at Lawrence," he explained. "The four cost more than I realized from the dozen red cows, but they are giving more milk than I ever got from the others and I have four good calves coming on." Allen is growing into the purebred business.

Also he is growing into better farm practices. Joe Robbins explained that every year he is adopting more and more of the Farm Bureau program. It all started from an acre orchard. Six years ago Allen moved to the farm from a creek bottom place. There his home had been surrounded by trees. The new home was almost bare. Joe was called into consultation about the absence of trees. He suggested one of these acre orchard things which would make the place seem more homelike and at the same time supply some fruit.

Together they worked out the planting, 30 apple-trees, comprising seven varieties from Early Junes to Winesaps; six peach trees of three varieties; 11 cherry trees of two varieties; four plums of two varieties; and 24 grape vines of four varieties. Joe superintended the setting, pruning and later the spraying.

"We've had more fruit since that orchard came into bearing than we had during all the rest of our married life," Mrs. Allen explained.

Allen is specializing in Red clover, Manchu soybeans, Commercial White corn and Kanota oats. Pure seed of adapted varieties, he contends, gives maximum yields. His farm is of 120 acres. Thirty of these are devoted to pasture, and from 25 to 30 acres to corn, second-year Red clover, oats and

first-year Red clover, 4 to 5 acres to kafir and 5 to 10 acres to soybeans.

The soybeans have proved a profitable crop. Last year his Manc'us made 16 bushels an acre. Up to the present the demand for seed has been so great that he could not afford to feed the beans. Some that were damaged by the weather last fall were ground and fed to the cows. That experience indicates an outlet if the seed market ever slumps.

He fed as a grain mixture cob meal, bran and ground soybeans in the proportions of 3, 2 and 1. The cows liked the mixture and thrived on it. The soybeans, he contends, can take the place of linseed or cottonseed meal as a protein supplement.

"It's always better to grow feed than to buy it if



The Older Herd Members Marvel at the Audacious Conduct of the Growing Generation. Calves Didn't Act That Way When They Were Young

her at half-a year. No udder appeared below her flank.

This was too much. He was credulous, but—a milk record, indeed! He couldn't believe that and intimidated as much.

Joe Robbins, Franklin county farm agent, grinned. "That's right, fat boy," Joe assured. "She holds a Franklin county milk record." Then he grinned some more.

"Yep," Allen continued. "The little devil got up on this nail tie with her fore feet and ate everything but the tacks that held it on the wall."

Then the fat man's attention was called to four bits of paper beneath the tacks which indicated where the milk record had been. King Segis Pontiac Kansas' errant daughter had consumed the evidence of her mother's worth.

"That calf's just like a goat," Allen explained. "Next time I will nail the milk sheet above her reach and I'll keep a supplemental record in the herd book."

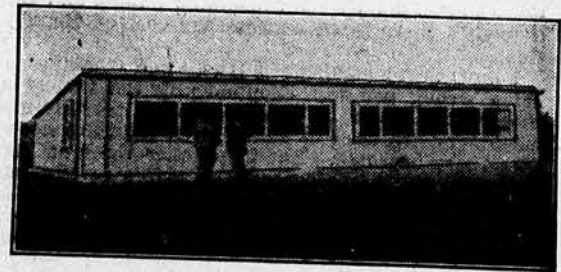
Ten minutes later the calf lifted the stable door latch with her nose and led a galloping exodus of her three stable mates across the muddy barnlot. With tails flung high they bounded over a two-wire barrier and frisked away to the stalk field.

"Let 'em go," Allen advised when Joe would have started in pursuit. "I guess they need some exercise and they can't hurt anything."

The foundation of Allen's purebred Holstein herd, four cows and the bull, were feeding among



A. S. Allen and F. Joe Robbins Are Admiring the Poise With Which the Heifer Calf Carries Her Newly Acquired The Unearned Record



A New Day in Poultry Profits Dawned When Allen Provided This Open Front House. It is Another Link in His New Farm Practices Program

the home product can be produced in profitable quantities and is an acceptable substitute," he observed. "And I have found soybeans satisfactory in both ways."

Red clover has been a paying crop for Allen. The hay supplies roughage for his cows and the seed makes a handy money crop. From 22 acres last year he harvested \$600 worth of seed at \$11 a bushel. A seed house takes both his clover and soybean seed. He produces corn only as a feed crop for hogs and cows.

After having determined the best crop varieties for his conditions and obtaining pure strains of those, Allen is now devoting his attention primarily to developing the dairy herd. The bull, in which he owns a half interest, is a half brother to King Segis Pontiac Count. His sire was King Segis Pontiac, one of the few double century sires in this country. The dam of this herd bull is Jessie Pontiac Korndyke, with a thousand-pound record and twice a first prize winner at the Indiana State Fair. Two of his cows are out of a sire whose dam produced 1,005 pounds of butter. Twin calves are daughters of another sire whose dam produced 1,239 pounds of butter at 4½ years old. One of his mature cows has a 7-day record of more than 18 pounds as a 2-year old.

"You see he's got a pretty good foundation," said Joe, "and with the record he's got in that calf—" "Yes, darn her," Allen broke in, "but I'll bet she doesn't get another until she makes it herself."

Spring Frosts and Their Damage

By E. C. Converse

ature of 30 degrees usually will kill the fruit, the sometimes not the blossoms.

A killing frost is one that will kill ordinary tender vegetation such as tomatoes and beans, and it corresponds to a temperature of about 30 or 31 degrees. A definite temperature cannot be given, because conditions of moisture and the time the temperature is low affect the killing.

Probably a third of our winters will give us low enough temperatures to kill peaches, but very seldom other fruit. Since only about one year in five or six produces peaches, and we often lose other fruit, we see the spring freeze is the cause of the greatest fruit loss. After fruit is well formed, a killing frost usually will not destroy it unless the temperature is 27 to 28 degrees.

Several factors enter into the cause of frost damage, the two principal ones being withdrawal of water from the cells and bursting of the cell walls. The more rapid the freezing, the greater the damage due to bursting. If the cells are not too badly broken, they will, in most cases, reabsorb the water

and recover. If the weather is dry, much of the water evaporates before it can be reabsorbed and the cells die. When the buds are swelled and tender, more of the cells are broken, and at this time the loss of water is very serious.

The average date of the last killing frost at the Kansas State Agricultural College is April 25; Kansas City, April 9; Concordia, April 19; Wichita, April 11; Dodge City, April 20; Wallace, May 2; Norton, May 2; Newton, April 18; Pittsburg, April 16, and Garden City, April 27. The latest recorded killing frosts at several Kansas towns are: Manhattan, May 27, 1907; Kansas City, May 4, 1907; Fort Scott, May 9, 1906; Garden City, May 27, 1907; Norton, May 27, 1907; Hutchinson, May 15, 1907. May 27, 1907, furnished the record late frosts for much of Northern and Western Kansas. In most sections of the state light frosts which did no damage have occurred at later dates.

What are the weather conditions producing these frosts? They are always associated with our high pressure areas, particularly in the great quiet center. The cool air from above seems to be settling. The clear sky allows the ground vegeta-

(Continued on Page 30)

WILL we have a fruit year this season in Kansas?" is a common question now. Yes, we will if a spring frost does not kill the flowers. The date when the freezes should be classed as spring frosts or winter freezes varies in different years from the middle of March to the first of April. We all remember a number of years like 1920 when the trees were in beautiful bloom and the flowers were then killed.

The spring frost is the greatest worry of the gardener as well as of the fruit man. Even in Florida and California, it sometimes becomes a spectre which haunts their dreams. The vegetation, being young and tender, is easily killed. Fruit buds, after starting to swell, are much more easily killed than in winter. The farther the development, the more tender they are until after the fruit is formed. In winter before any growth has started a temperature of 15 to 18 degrees below zero is necessary to kill fruit buds of the less resistant kinds, such as peaches. If the weather has been unusually dry, the fruit buds are less resistant than if the freeze has been preceded by wet weather. Just as the fruit is starting to form is regarded as the most delicate stage. A temper-

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I AM in receipt of a communication from the Retail Grocers' Association complaining about the proposed grocery combine that likely will wipe out a large proportion of the retail grocery stores. The retailers probably are actuated by selfish considerations, but if we are honest we must acknowledge that most of our actions are prompted by selfish motives, so I am not saying that by way of criticism. The general public, however—that is, so much of the general public as may not be interested financially in the grocery business—will judge of the probable result of this proposed grocery trust as to its effect on them. Will such a combination result in cheaper groceries and better service, or in higher prices for groceries and maybe less service?

Theoretically the grocery trust ought to result in cheaper groceries and better service. Undoubtedly there are more retail grocery stores than are necessary to supply the consuming public, and consequently there is an unnecessary cost of distribution.

I have never condemned trusts and combines as being wrong per se. Economically the theory of the trust is sound. Whenever more persons and machinery are used in distribution than are necessary there is waste. But in practice the trust has not as a general thing reduced prices to the consumer; the object of a trust has generally been to raise prices rather than lower them. In other words, the object has not been better and cheaper service to the public but greater profit for the individuals who form the combine.

I am therefore inclined to be sympathetic with the retail grocers, because I fear that after the combine is formed it will simply boost the price of groceries. Competition being practically eliminated, the trust will have the power to fix such prices for groceries as it may see fit.

Have a Grouch on Life?

I HAVE a few correspondents who seem to have contracted chronic grouches. Their letters are progressively pessimistic, and yet I have failed to find in any of their letters a single practical suggestion for the betterment of conditions.

Now I am not opposed to discontent; on the contrary I regard intelligent discontent as the greatest force in the world for progress. Had men always been perfectly contented we would still be living in the most primitive state of savagery.

But to be merely discontented without any constructive ideas tends simply to disorganization and hindrance of progress.

There is such a thing as cheerful discontent, an acknowledgment of the perfectly evident faults in our civilization, our government and our social structure, but at the same time taking things as they are, making the best of them and using every intelligent effort possible to better them. To use a homely illustration of what I mean by cheerful discontent: suppose that a farmer is living beside a badly constructed and poorly kept road. He is not only justified in urging the making of a better road, but it also is his duty to use every legitimate means at his command to bring that about. But if all he does is to sit down and swear about the bad road without even suggesting any way to better it or offering to help the improvement, that is simply worse than useless discontent.

The cheerful optimist who recognizes the need of improvement and works good naturedly and intelligently to bring improved conditions about is likely to get at least a part of what he goes after, but the person who does nothing but grumble and complain generally ruins his own health and comes to be regarded as a common scold and nuisance.

Need Training for Life

A READER asks if I think we have the best possible school system. Certainly not. The best possible would be a perfect system so far as human wisdom can attain to perfection, and certainly our school system is not the best that human wisdom can devise.

I think almost any reasonably intelligent person can see the grave defects of our educational system, but just how it can be improved is not so easy to determine. I think this general observation may be made: our educational system does not co-ordinate with our everyday life as well as it should. The primary purpose of education is to teach the individual supposed to be educated how to live; perhaps our present system helps some, but in too many cases the student comes out of school with no fixed purpose and a very vague

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

idea concerning what he is fitted for; so he just wanders around, so to speak, until he lands in some business and perhaps not the one he is best fitted for at that.

I have for a good while had a dream of the time when the producers of food and kindred articles will be organized into complete manufacturing units in which the raw material will be worked up into the finished product where it is produced, and the keystone of this structure will be the school. The children will divide their time between the school and work in the various activities carried on in this producing unit.

I must confess that my dream seems to be no nearer realization than it did years ago, but I still believe it is practicable.

How Big is a Soul?

SPEAKING of utterly useless speculations and calculations, I am in receipt of a lecture delivered recently by Hugo Gernsback, editor of "Science and Invention," on the subject of the space that may be occupied by the souls of the



After Years of Communism, Soviet Russia is Gradually Discovering Its Need for Capitalist Brains

departed, and the mathematical chances of meeting of the souls who were acquainted with one another here. Gernsback estimates the number of souls that have accumulated during the last 250,000 years at approximately 11 billions, and then goes into a detailed estimate of the space they must occupy.

All of which may be an interesting speculation, but so far as I can see of no value whatever, for several reasons, among them that neither Gernsback nor anyone else has any information about either the dimension or location of a departed soul, and not having that information all the figures he gives are merely idle and useless speculation.

Another Crisis, Maybe

IT LOOKS as if the folks are facing a crisis at Geneva. There is even talk that the League of Nations may break down under the strain, all apparently because of a dispute over the representation of Germany in the League council. If

Germany is to have a permanent seat Spain insists that it also must be given a permanent seat, and Poland wants equal representation with Germany. I believe the matter will be settled without a disruption of the League of Nations. That, in my opinion, would be a calamity, not only to Europe, but to the world.

The League of Nations is very far from being a perfect organization, but it seems to be the only hope of preventing wars which, once started, may involve the whole world. War seems to me to be so senseless, so utterly wicked and abominable that it is almost unthinkable. And yet without some tribunal, some organization that will bring the representatives of the nations of the world together to talk over and settle their differences by peaceful conference, war probably is inevitable.

No National Language

A SUBSCRIBER writes me complaining of a community where most of the people speak a foreign tongue, and hold church services in that language. He then asks whether we have a national language in this country. Fortunately we do not. Further than that, we require that instruction shall be given in the English language in all the public and church schools of the state, and by church schools I mean the parochial schools; outside of that the people are permitted to talk any language they please, read any language they please and worship in any language they choose. It would work a great hardship on tens of thousands of middle aged and old people if they were deprived of the privilege of talking, reading or worshipping in their native tongue. The young people learn our language readily, but men and women more than 30 years old when they come to this country with no knowledge of our tongue find great difficulty in acquiring it.

Truthful James an' a Buckin' Hoss

I PRESUME, Bill," I said, when he finished his story of his excitin' adventure with his legs wrapped round the neck uv that long horned steer, "that the Argentine cattle range was a somewhat new experience fur you, as you hev been most uv your life a hunter and trapper."

"In a way, James, it wuz; still I hed romped round considerable over the cattle ranges uv Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, so it wasn't like I hed never seen anything uv the sort. Of course there air a great many durned furriners down there in Argentine, and a good many uv them talked a heathen lingo that I didn't understand, but it wasn't no time scarcely till I caught onto the general run uv things. I think I may say without boastin', James, that your Uncle William Wilkins will light on his feet under the most tryin' circumstances, as often as any other man in this country.

"Well, I decided that bein' as I wuz there I might as well get familiar with the lay uv things. Them birds down there sized me up fur a rank tenderfoot, and that sort uv riled me. I said to myself that I would hang around and show them quite a number uv things they hed never dreamed uv in their philosophy, as Shakespeare said—I suppose, James that a ignorant, inexperienced person like you has never suspected that you air conversin' with a Shakespearean scholar—but as I wuz sayin', I decided that I would show them ginks a few things.

"The first thing they tried on me wuz a buckin' hoss. Now I hev never boasted none uv bein' a circus rider or anything like that, but I didn't propose to be bluffed, so I said careless like, 'Bring on your hoss.' They did, James, they sure did. When they brought on the animle the first impression I got wuz that he wuz sufferin' fur lack uv sleep. His eyes wuz half closed and as he stood there they closed entirely. He seemed to hev sunk into profound slumber.

"He wuz saddled and bridled, and I wuz invited to mount. I suggested that they should wake him up first, but they said that it wuz the habit uv the range hosses to slumber till the rider wuz on, when on pickin' them lightly with a spur they generally roused up and walked gently away with a yawn.

"I hed some suspicions, but after walkin' round that hoss a couple uv times I cum to the conclusion that maybe he hed this here sleepin' disease, and that there would be considerable trouble in wakin' him.

"So I mounted into the saddle. Still he didn't seem to wake up, and I socked a spur into his side. The sudden way in which that hoss cum to life, James, wuz a sort uv revelation to me. All to once

he slid his front feet back and his hind legs for'ard and then dropped his head, coughed once, then organized an earthquake. Not bein' entirely prepared fur the upheaval I left the saddle and riz in the air a distance, roughly speakin', uv 10 feet. When I cum down the hoss hed left the spot he wuz in when I started up, and I would hev lit on the ground if it hedn't been fur a peculiar circumstance. I wuzn't sittin' exactly perpendic'lar just before I left the saddle, so that in my upward flight I veered to the right some 10 feet, and when I cum down it happened that there wuz another hoss right below me. I lit fair and square in the saddle and stuck my feet into the stirrups. He wuz asleep also when I lit, and acted as if he wuz considerable surprised.

"He instantly organized another earthquake. He wuz a more powerful hoss than the first, and as a result I riz to a height uv 15 feet, executin' at the same time a graceful summersault and a parabola. I don't suppose, James, that an uneducated man like you would know a parabola if you wuz to meet it in the middle uv the road, and the mathematical definition wouldn't mean nuthin' to you, so I will just say that a parabola is a beautiful curve. That time I parabolae'd for'ard some 10 feet, and again I lit on the saddle uv another hoss, only that time I lit facin' toward his tail. He wuz also asleep until my advent, but immigitly waked up and also organized another upheaval.

"That time, James, I didn't ascend. I grabbed that saddle with both arms and wropped my legs around the neck uv that hoss. I hev never seen any other animle that hed such a repertoire uv movements as that hoss. You will please excuse me, James, fur springin' a classical word like repertoire on you, but I must express myself in educated language. That hoss danced this here now-fangled Charleston, stood on one hind foot and whirled round and round like a top, stood on his head and waved his hind legs in the air and then reversed himself and finally set off, takin' jumps that would hev made a jackrabbit ashamed uv his limited powers uv speed, jumped a river that wuz 50 feet wide and landed clean on the other bank, and still, James, I hung on.

"That is a plains country, but it happened that there wuz one lone cottonwood standin' near the bank of that stream. It wuz a big tree, 30 feet to the lowest limb, and the top reachin' up 40 feet higher than that. Seen' that there wuz no other way to git rid uv me, that hoss just naturally climbed that cottonwood. Don't say to me, James, that a hoss can't climb a tree—that one did. He not only climb up to the lowest limb but kep a climbin' till he wuz perched on the topmost bough. Just as he wuz gittin' ready to jump off into space I loosed my holt and grabbed a limb. I would hev been glad to save that hoss, but it wuz too late. He made the fatal leap. When I got down he wuz just breathin' his last. When them cowboys finally cum up I wuz sittin' unconcerned in the saddle and explained to them that the hoss hed succumbed to heart disease.

"Then all uv them cum up and shook hands with me, sayin' that they hed never seen my equal as a rider. It wuz the first time they hed ever seen a man jump from one buckin' hoss to the back uv another, much less hed they seen any other man who could jump from the back uv the second hoss to that uv the third and then ride away.

"I said to them, 'Gentlemen, this is nuthin' surprisin' fur me. I hev often just fur amusement and

to pass away the time jumped in the manner you witnessed from the backs uv buckin' steeds to the backs uv others one after another until I hev "backed" 10 of 'em in succession.

"They wanted me to repeat, but I told 'em I unly performed stunts uv that kind fur my own amusement and not to entertain a curious multitude. I hed established a reputation, James, as the most accomplished and wonderful rider that hed ever struck that country, and didn't propose to take any chances on spillin' that reputation."

Many Things Are Wrong?

I READ the last issue of Kansas Farmer, and I renewed my subscription a week ago. But I do not believe we should be called names because we do not believe or see alike. A few weeks ago an evangelist preached for three weeks in Pittsburg. He told his audiences that anyone who does not believe so and so is a "scoffer." Now you came out in the Kansas Farmer with a nice big name for me, and others like me—you call us "croakers."

The folks here, farmers, coal miners, railroad men and other working people, are only more or



less existing from day to day. Maybe that is all "bunc." The Pittsburg Sun said recently that half the people in Crawford county were renters. Capper says that 85 per cent of the people of the United States are in debt. Every 4 minutes there is a divorce. Sometime ago, Capper said that in this country "there is a law for the rich and a law for the poor."

Sometimes you write very good comments, but I am like Haldeman Julius, an editor in Girard, who said that when he awoke in the night his remembrance of a dream was that it was all bunc. As to the public ownership of railroads in New

South Wales: I read in "The Australian Worker" that it is a success.

You know that what is a success in one country may fail in another. As an example, public ownership of railroads in Belgium has always been a success. I believe that public ownership of railroads in this country would be a failure.

There are thousands and millions of men looking for work. I met one man yesterday, walking the railroad. He told me that he came from Texas, and had looked for a job all the way. The section men here get \$2.56 a day, hardly enough to buy a bushel of potatoes or a sack of flour. Coal miners are looking for jobs. Farmers struggle against mortgages, high taxes and poor land. What the farmer sells is cheap and what he buys is high, and he wonders what is the reason.

Now about wine and beer; I do not care for either myself, but the people have been taught that this is a free country. Capper's Weekly said recently that in 90 cities last year 21,000 persons were killed by automobiles. That is as bad as being poisoned by poor whisky.

Girard, Kan. Julian Bernarding.

Summed up briefly, Mr. Bernarding finds a good many things wrong, a fact which no reasonably well-informed person will deny. I apprehend that conditions may be a little worse in the coal district than in other parts of the state. However, things are hardly ever quite so bad as they might be.

I do not recall having used the word "croaker." Neither do I object to reasonable criticism of existing conditions. There is always room for criticism, and within reasonable bounds everyone should be permitted to voice his criticism. But a good deal of criticism seems to me to be destructive rather than constructive. If you have no suggestions to make as to how conditions can be bettered there does not seem to be any particular good that can be accomplished by simply scolding.

There are, of course, two kinds of unemployed; those folks who are out of work from choice and those who cannot find employment.

I believe that every man and woman who is able to work should have the opportunity to earn an honest living, and for that reason I favor Government employment of the unemployed. I would not favor Government interference with private enterprise, but I would have public works established that would take up the slack of unemployment. The wages offered by the Government should not be higher than could be afforded by private enterprises carefully managed, so that when business is brisk private enterprises could offer terms that would tempt workers away from the Government employ, but when work slackened the Government employment should be open to those out of jobs.

In regard to state owned railroads: New South Wales, I quoted what purported to be official figures; of course I have no personal knowledge of conditions there. I have no doubt that under certain conditions the Government should take over the transportation question, just as it did when it dug the Panama Canal. That canal never would have been put thru by private enterprise, and in the matter of revenue it has not been a paying proposition, but very few people in the United States, I imagine, would say that it has not been a success.

The Government built a railroad into the interior of Alaska. It has never paid running expenses, but no private concern would have undertaken it. In the long run it will prove to be a good investment to Alaska and to the United States as a whole.

A New Danger in Trusts and Mergers

THE Square Deal got a tremendous boost, and the East's great financial center the surprise of its life, when the Interstate Commerce Commission, by a vote of 7 to 1, disapproved of the billion-dollar 9,000-mile Nickel Plate railway merger. And that probably is but the beginning.

The Government may wish railways closely knit by a natural flow of traffic to merge into compact systems. But it does not want them managed by a group of financiers who manifest a purpose to disregard the rights of stockholders.

This may well serve as a warning to Eastern financiers engaged in the new trust and merger development by which the control of huge nationwide combinations of public utilities is being transferred to the East by manipulating the stock so that only a carefully selected few of the stockholders have any say-so in the management, the rest being deprived of voting rights.

This somewhat new phase of trust evolution promises us all the evils of absentee management, if nothing worse.

The public may well take alarm at this rapid concentration of the country's big business interests in and around Wall Street, by this widespread transfer of power, authority and management to the great financial center of the East.

It means that the management of many utilities, industries and all sorts of businesses and service corporations important to the public, which heretofore have been under local management, are being transferred to New York, where control will be exercised wholly, or almost entirely, by the financial interests which have supplied the capital to effect these mergers.

It means that Western cities and Western people will have less and less to say about the policies of railroads, street car and interurban lines, light

and power companies and other utilities and businesses which serve them, and which, thru the price and quality and by the close-understanding direction of that service, are vital to the welfare and progress of the people and localities in which they are operated.

Under absentee management a public service corporation which has absorbed its competitors is likely to develop a greater appetite for "melons" than for service, and dividends become the chief interest of its controllers. They are remote from that part of the country which the combined corporation serves, and have no particular interest in the locality or its people, or the needs of either. Close responsive touch with the community is lost, and with it that efficiency and spur which kept the utility or business on its toes and abreast of local progress and contributing to that progress.

Instead, corporations having such absentee control and ownership are more likely to be milked dry, as were the railroads in the old reorganization car-shortage days of 25 years ago and less, to be thrown eventually on the scrap heap to be set afloat again and refinanced after being purged by an expensive receivership, the public paying all-bills.

All these consequences may ensue when a small minority of insiders are permitted to issue two kinds of stock, one the Class B, or voting stock, which they retain for themselves, the other the Class A non-voting shares, comprising the remaining two-thirds of the total, which they issue to the public. That gives the financier insiders a free hand, so long as they do not violate the laws of the state in which the merger is chartered.

The difference between these corporations and most of the old-line corporations is that in the old organizations every share of the common stock is entitled to one vote and has a voice in the management and policies of the corporation. And that

is as it should be here in these United States.

Such large amounts of non-voting stock have been issued by merging corporations that, responding to recent criticism, the governors of the New York Stock Exchange have announced that in the future the committee listing securities on the exchange "will give careful scrutiny to voting control." Which is a half-way promise to be good. Most of the corporations issuing two kinds of stock are listed on the curb market only.

President Coolidge, looking sharply into this abuse, finds that corporations guilty of the practice have been chartered under the laws of states which have let the bars down to the merger-makers, in the same way that Florida and several other states have been bidding for millionaires by exempting their estates from inheritance taxes.

It would seem that the state legislatures would see that the people whose interests they are sworn to serve are protected from non-voting stock mergers.

I am glad to say the new tax bill aims an effective blow at corporations issuing non-voting stock. Merger corporations are not permitted to make a consolidated income-tax return unless 95 per cent of the stock is owned by the same interests, and it cannot be non-voting stock.

It is customary in many quarters to deplore governmental meddling in business matters, but if Wall Street and big business do not purge themselves of the non-voting-stock abuse, it is quite likely that Washington will do it for them.

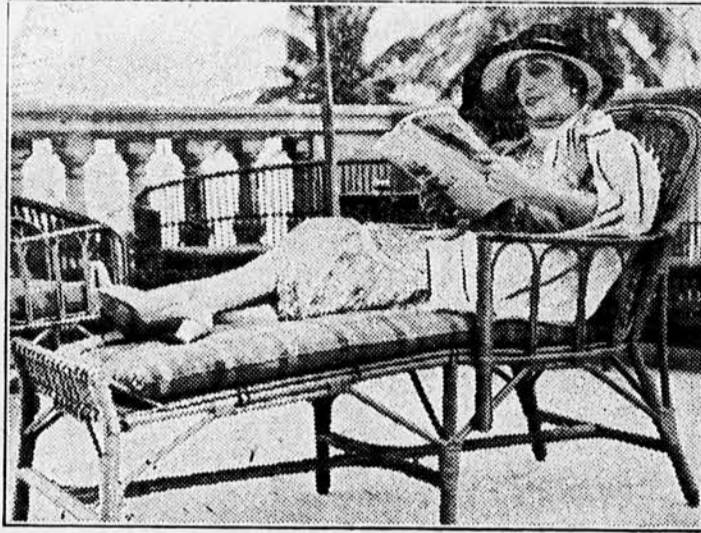
Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

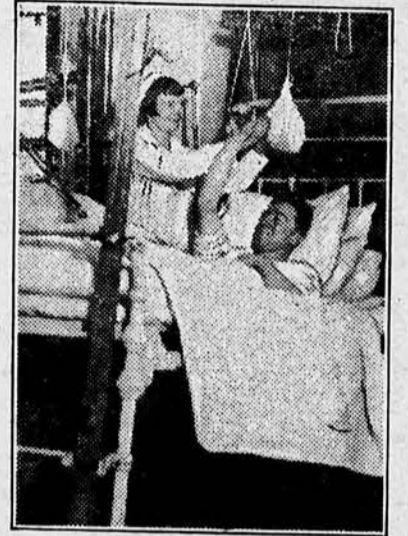
World Events in Pictures



Constance Talmadge, Film Star and A. W. Macintosh, of Scotland, Just After They Were Married Last Month in the Mansion of Jean de Saint Cyr, at Burlingame, Calif.



Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci, One of the World's Most Famous Singers, is One of the Many Celebrities Wintering at Miami Beach, Fla. She is Seen on the Ocean Front Porch of the Roney Plaza, Miami Beach's Newest and Biggest Hotel



Paul Rockhold, Brooklyn Iron Worker, Convalescing After Slipping off a Girder and Falling 12 Stories to the Street. He Suffered Broken Arm and 10 Fractures of the Right Leg



Ike Mills, Whose Dog Team Won the Famous Canadian Event, "The Strongheart Trophy Race," at Banff, with His Famous Husky, "Yukon." They Competed in the Recent American Dog Derby at Ashton, Idaho, but Failed to Win. "Yukon," Was a Teammate of the North's Most Famous Lead Dog, Balto, During the Serum Dash to Nome, Alaska



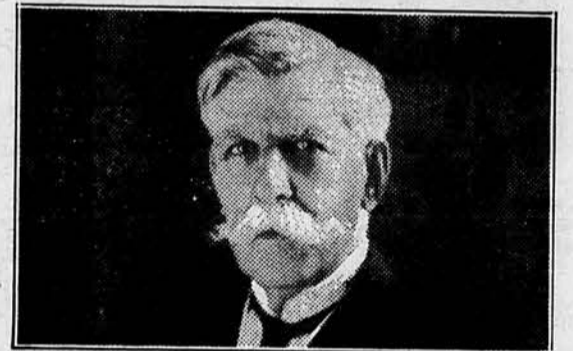
J. A. Fletcher and Jim Hayes of Beaumont, Tex., Returned from a Deer Hunt Empty Handed Save for the Two Full-Grown Bob Cats, Pictured Here Strung up Against the Side of the Nimrods' Flivver. "Took 18 Lives, but Bagged Only Two Cats," Was the Way Jim Put It



Johanna Zachmann, 11-Year-Old Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Zachmann of Maspeth, L. I., with an Appealing Litter of Six German Police Puppies, the Offspring of Flora and Rolanda, Mr. Zachmann's Prize Winning Pedigreed Champions



Edwin La Bauve, Lake Charles, La., is the Outstanding Boy Scout of America, for He is the Only Active Member of His Order with 64 Merit Badges to His Credit



Oliver Wendell Holmes, Son of the Poet, Appointed by President Roosevelt in 1902 to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S. Celebrated His 85th Birthday March 8. He Bears Three Wounds Received in the Civil War



Bugle Corporal Sellier, Who Sounded the Call, "Cease Firing!" at 11 O'clock November 11, 1918, Was Decorated Recently in Paris by General Debenedy, Chief of Staff of the French Army. The Corporal's Trumpet Now Hangs in the Invalides, Along with Other Trophies, Photo Shows Gen. Gouraud, Corp. Sellier and Gen. Debenedy



Returning on the Berengaria Recently from Exciting Nimrodding Trip in Wilds of the Himalayas Were Col. Theodore Roosevelt and His Brother Kermit. They Enjoyed Their Experiences But Were Happy to Reach the United States Again. Photo Shows, Left to Right: Theodore Roosevelt and Wife, and Mrs. and Mr. Kermit Roosevelt

What Shall It Be, \$21.40 or \$83?

SHALL the dairy cow have \$21.40 or \$83 worth of feed a year? It all depends on the cow. In Allen county, one herd, consisting of 22 cows, received an average of \$7.73 worth of grain for the test association year, and a total ration valued at \$21.40 a cow. That herd averaged 117 pounds of fat a cow. The product was valued at \$37.32 above feed cost.

Compare these figures with those from another herd. Nine cows consumed an average of \$83 worth of feed in producing 373 pounds of fat. The average milk production was 10,000 pounds. Grain consumption averaged \$41 a cow. The average return above feed cost was \$109.06. The first herd paid its owner \$821 above feed cost, while the second gave \$981. The difference is \$160 in favor of the nine cows. The second man saved, according to J. W. Linn, Kansas State Agricultural College, the labor of caring for 13 cows, made more money above feed costs than the first man and was able to get 90 minutes more sleep in the morning. Furthermore, he was able to save an equal amount of time from evening chores.

The second man started with a foundation of good heifers some years back and now he is reaping the benefits. High producing cows cost more than scrubs, but this indicates they are worth the extra price.

A Refund of \$93,543

PATRONAGE refunds amounting to \$93,543 are to be returned to shippers by the Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission Company of St. Joseph on business handled in 1925. This amount represents 54 cents out of every dollar deducted as commission. The average commission handled a car was \$18.21, and the average handling cost \$8.37.

A Legacy of Pride

THE father of Senator Hiram Johnson of California died recently. He left a will, which, among other things, contained the following paragraph: "I make no provision for my son Hiram because he does not need any financial assistance from my estate; hence I leave him only my love and my pride in his success in life."

That is a paragraph which might well be recommended to the attention of all fathers who are bringing up sons; particularly to those young fathers whose sons have not yet passed the swaddling clothes stage, but who are already causing the inexperienced parent to wonder what is the best way to raise a boy.

The man who could write it, as he reached the sunset period of life, is to be envied. To be able to look at one's son and his career, to take an honest pride in them and to realize that nothing more needs to be given—that the son can stand on his own feet henceforth and acquit himself with honor; that is a fine crown for any father.

But a man has to earn it. And the earning begins early. It starts when the son is a wee little chap, caroming off the fur-

niture in his amblings thru the house, asking questions at the rate of 10 a minute, learning to admire his daddy as the wisest man in the whole world, and beginning to shape his life as the life of his father's career is formed.

It continues a little later on, when the boy gets older and begins mingling with other youngsters. He obtains a new angle from which to appraise his dad. If his dad is the genuine article, this will help the boy to get a new admiration and love for him; if he is not, the boy will begin to find that he is just a little bit at sea.

And then there are the later years, when the boy goes on thru high school and enters college or goes to work. What a priceless asset the right kind of a dad is then! There are so many things for a boy to decide in those years; so many values to form, so many questions to answer, so many pitfalls to avoid. If a boy has a real dad then, it isn't so hard; if he hasn't, it's pretty tough.

After that the boy is very much on his own. The father can't do a whole lot—maybe lend a helping



Then We'll Get Action!

hand once in a while or chime in with a bit of advice occasionally, but little more. The boy has to go it for himself.

And if the father has done his part in those earlier years, there isn't much chance that the boy won't get along all right. He'll have the right background, the proper foundation.

Farm Animals in a Show

AMAN with a great idea walked into a theater manager's office in New York. "Just what is the act you would put on?" asked the manager. "Well, it's made up of a cow, a pig and a sheep, a calf, a couple geese and a horse." The manager was puzzled. "What would the animals do?" "Do

—why nothing. Just stand there and let the people look at them," said the stranger. "Say," he added warning to his subject, "you don't know how many thousand people there are in New York who never saw a cow, a pig and a calf together in their lives. Some of them have never seen a calf except in a picture." No question but that so far as New York is concerned these animals have become extinct.

Wonder if S. C. Salmon is Happy?

KANOTA oats have been planted in every county in Kansas this year. There has been a tremendous gain in the acreage of this variety. Red Texas is on the run. It seems likely that in a few years more Kanotas will practically make up the oats acreage of the state.

Might it not be appropriate, at this stage of the game, to give a full three rousing cheers for the quiet and modest professor of farm crops at the Kansas State Agricultural College, S. C. Salmon, who "put 'er over?" It's his baby, and we "don't mean maybe." The success of this variety is a fine demonstration of what a highly trained mind can do when it is applied to a serious problem in crop production, as the growing of oats was in Kansas before Professor Salmon developed the Kanota.

Purebred Prices Trend Upward

A DEFINITELY upward trend in prices of purebred livestock during the last year compared with the three preceding seasons is reported by the Department of Agriculture, as shown in preliminary tabulations of a nation-wide survey. Reports on sale prices of purebred livestock have been obtained from 15,000 breeders.

Found But 21 Reactors

ONLY 21 reactors were found in the first 5,748 cattle tested for tuberculosis in Clay county.

A Tip From Canada

A FAVORITE argument of the lid-tilters who see no good in the 100 per cent aridity provisions of the Volstead act is that the manufacture and sale of intoxicants under "strict government control" is the only hope of salvation from this perplexing problem. It happens that this system of government control is in operation in several Canadian provinces, where its workings can be observed.

The results appear not to be anywhere near so satisfactory as advocates of this plan on this side of the border have tried to make the public believe. Dr. F. W. Patterson, president of Acadia College, Nova Scotia, says Canada is having just as much trouble with its liquor problem as we are. He sees no difference as between the efficacy of government control of liquor in Canada and government prohibition in the United States. Bootleggers and illicit manufacturers evade both. All laws look alike to them.

For that matter, when has the liquor business ever obeyed any law?

Just What Does City Life Offer?

FARMERS are in a better frame of mind than has been evident any time in the last five years. Most of the folks are reasonably optimistic over what Kansas agriculture is going to do this year. The net result from the standpoint of psychology is that there is a higher level of contentment than in any spring since 1920.

Just what will be the effect of this on the young folks? Will it reduce the movement toward the cities, which recently has reached the proportions of an avalanche? And if so, considered only from the economic and not the human side, just how desirable would this be?

The Kansas Farmer has never believed that a farmer's sons or daughters should stay in the country just because they were born and raised on the farm. That is the bunc. One of the great advantages of the system of government we have in the United States is that you can go where you will and do what you please if you don't interfere with the rights of other persons. A young man should select the vocation he likes best, for on an average he will do better in this than in anything else, and render a greater service to society, as well as obtain a higher financial reward for himself. There is no reason, in other words, why a farmer's son should stay with rural life unless he believes that it offers a larger return, financially and in the other things which help to make life worth while, than he can obtain in any other line. Will it do this?

That's an individual problem, and it always will be.

Folks have been leaving the farms for the city ever since our Government was founded. This movement has been large for the last half century, and at the flood stage since 1910. Part of it has been a purely economic migration: with the rise in the efficiency of agricultural machinery it has been possible for a much smaller proportion of the folks to supply the food for those in the cities. We will soon reach the place where one farm family is

feeding three city families, and no doubt the movement will go even farther than that. Most of these people who have left the farms in the last generation have taken an active part in city and industrial life, and have helped greatly in developing that phase of American life. Many of them doubtless have been of more service to society than they would have been on the farm.

But there is a danger that their success, and the alleged advantages of city life, will have an undue influence on some of the young folks who are today thinking of following their footsteps. For even at its best there is a whole lot of bunc about what the great white way offers. There is a danger that the young man from the open fields will consider only the pleasures he has encountered on a few casual trips to the city—the shows and the lights and the crowds and the apparent happiness—and contrast this in an unfavorable light with the day-by-day duties on the farm.

For the Specialists

Then perhaps he makes the change; he "goes to the city." And he finds that city life is something else, already yet. It is true that the cities offer large opportunities—for folks who have a great deal of money or for the high-class specialists who can do work which the ordinary run of people can't do. And it is a mighty small proportion of the population which comes in one or the other class. The great average herd is largely out of luck.

Another discovery which he makes promptly is in regard to the extraordinary ability which money has to "evaporate" in the cities. Living expenses are appalling, and explain fully why wages must be on reasonably high levels. Most of "the crowd" has nothing left at the end of the year; the income has been lived up.

Not only that, but many of the advantages of which he dreamed are shown up to be a "pipe dream" of the worst sort. Perhaps they did not

exist at all. Maybe they exist, but he soon finds that they can be obtained only at a cost which is prohibitive—his wages aren't sufficient to cover them. He is just as far away from the "flesh pots of Egypt" as he ever was, for they require a price which he hasn't got.

Our young man may, of course, be of an exceptional sort. But he must be far above the average if he can compel the city to yield him the rewards which he probably had in his dreams when he went there. If he is a highly trained man, with perhaps a college education, he may have some chance. But it is mighty small without this special training.

In other words, it is important, if one is trying to make a sincere study of this problem, that one should not "kid" himself about the city. It has advantages. But these are for people with wealth or specialized education. They are not for the average, and at no time from the dawn of recorded history have they been.

Some folks go to the city because they "don't like the farm," and if they are sincere in this—if it is not a passing fancy—it probably is best that they go. Certainly they will never make a success of rural life if they feel that way about it. Probably they won't get anywhere in town, either, but no doubt they will be happier there.

Fortunately it is possible for a young man to find out a good deal about city life before he takes the last definite step in that direction. Some time when work is slack on the farm he can take a vacation from the "old farm," pack a grip, and go down to the city to find out "what all the shootin' is about." Let him get out and hunt for a job, and find out just how much pleasure he can get and pay for with the ordinary wages he will get. He may make a success of his venture, and find out that the city offers him a real future. In any case it is likely that he will obtain a more accurate picture than he has had of the drab life of the "toiling millions." Probably the city will not seem nearly so attractive after he sees it at close range.

Livestock Men Are Cheerful

But the Folks Who Have Feed Grains Would Prefer Higher Prices

BY GILBERT GUSLER

AT THIS season of the year, the outlook for prices of feed grains up to the next harvest hinges chiefly on the following factors:

1. Stocks of these grains still on farms.
2. The number of livestock to be fed.
3. The extent of supplies already in channels of commerce and the possibility of commercial scarcity or abundance.
4. The developing prospects for acreage and yield of the new crops.
5. The extent to which the market has already responded to the strength or weakness in the basic conditions.

Only once in the last 15 years has the available supply of corn and oats at the end of the winter feeding season been so abundant in relation to the number of livestock to be fed as it is this year. That exception was in March, 1921. Stocks of these grains in the visible supply are above normal, and the large surplus above farm feeding requirements assures an ample movement from farm to market.

The logical conclusion from these premises is that prices will remain relatively low during the next few months, unless the new crop prospect becomes unfavorable. The feeding ratio will remain profitable for a considerable time yet. Looking farther ahead, however, the next big change will be toward higher feed grains in relation to livestock and smaller feeders' profits. This change is not likely to become very noticeable in 1926, however, unless some crop disaster occurs.

Plenty of Corn!

The official estimate of farm reserves of corn on March 1, 1926, is not available at this writing. The unofficial reports of the private crop experts usually foreshadow the Government's returns closely enough for our purpose, however. The average of these is approximately 1,300 million bushels, compared with reserves of 759 million last year and 1,154 million two years ago. In 1922, these reserves were as large as the unofficial figures indicate for this year, but in 1921 they were 1,565 million bushels, the largest on record. The five-year average is 1,175 million bushels.

Last year, 702 million bushels of corn disappeared from farms in the eight months from March to October, inclusive, against 1,051 million bushels in the same period in 1924 and a five-year average of 1,034 million bushels. These comparisons show that the amount of corn left on farms is large, measured either by the usual reserves at this season or the average amount fed during the rest of the crop year.

It happens that consumption of corn by livestock is running in low gear just now. If the current estimates of reserves are correct, then the amount of corn consumed in the four winter feeding months from November to February, inclusive, was no larger than in the corresponding period a year previous, when corn was scarce and very high-priced, but when the amount of livestock to be fed was greater than during the last winter.

The United States Department of Agriculture estimated the number of horses on farms on January 1, 1926, at 5 per cent less than a year previous, cattle at 4 per cent less, and hogs at 8 per cent less. The increase of 3 per cent in sheep is of small consequence compared with the decreases in other classes.

47 Bushels a Hog

The relation between the production of hogs and corn is particularly important because hogs are the chief consumers of corn. The 1925 crop of corn in the Corn Belt states was large enough to supply 47 bushels for every hog raised in the same states, compared with 31 bushels a hog furnished by the 1924 crop, and 37 bushels, 34 bushels and 43 bushels a hog, respectively, by the 1923, 1922 and 1921 corn crops. Herein is the principal reason for the small consumption of corn during the last four or five months.

The ratio of prices of corn and of

livestock has been favorable long enough to stimulate generous feeding, however, as indicated by the high average weights of the hogs being marketed. Official estimates indicate that the number of hogs to be marketed in the eight months from March to October, inclusive, will be much the same as last year, but weights undoubtedly will continue to run higher than in 1925. It is probable, also, that other classes of livestock will be fed liberally enough to more than offset the decline in numbers, so that the consumption of corn on farms in the next eight months will be larger than the extremely small consumption of a year previous. But, after making full allowance for such factors, it is quite certain that consumption will be moderate and that there will be a rather large carryover of old corn by the time the 1926 crop is ready for harvest.

Another inference from the foregoing is that plenty of corn will be coming to market to supply the commercial demand at current prices. In addition to the prospect of liberal receipts, unless prices drop to such a low level as to curtail selling materially, there is a large stock of corn already in commercial channels. Visible supply points had 33,878,000 bushels on March 1, a figure that has been exceeded only twice on the corresponding date in the last quarter of a century. In addition, corn has piled up at other uncounted points to a larger extent than usual.

This accumulation has been due to a slow demand rather than to an extremely heavy movement. Farmers have held corn in the hope of higher prices, but combined demand from industries, exporters and distributors to the deficit areas has been slack. The poor quality of the corn marketed has checked the demand to some extent, because of the danger of spoilage when stored, or because of the unsatisfactory character of the grain for manufacture or the export trade. It is impossible to express the total commercial demand quantitatively, but there are indications that it has been smaller in the last four months than in the corresponding period of any of the last dozen years, with one exception.

11 Million Bushels Exported

So far as the next eight months are concerned, demand may be broader than in the corresponding period in 1925, but the increase will not be a startling one. It may be sufficient to offset the prospective liberal receipts and sustain prices close to the present level, or possibly induce a small advance. It is equally possible that the outcome will be lower prices.

Exports of corn vary more from year to year than any other demand

factor. In the high-priced 1924-5 crop year, only 11 million bushels of corn, including meal, were exported from the United States, compared with 160 million in the low-priced year of 1921-2. Exports during the last three or four months have been fairly liberal, and sales may run up in the next few months, as old corn in Argentina has been well shipped out and new grain will not be ready for export until May or June. The new crop in Argentina promises to be considerably above normal, however, and most of it must find its way abroad. South Africa, on the other hand, will not be so big an exporter as in the last year. Altogether, the only chance of large exports will be as a result of low prices in this country, underquoting the low offers that will be made by Argentina to move her large crop.

New crops, like other coming events, cast their shadows before. The shadow of the new corn crop in the United States, however, is very vaguely outlined as yet. Low prices may discourage planting to some extent, and there is known to be the worst shortage of good seed corn in several years. But, more important than these things in determining the final results is the character of the weather during the planting and growing season. Every producer is entitled to his own guess as to what future weather will be.

So much for corn. Oats are not quite so abundant in relation to the demand as is corn, but private estimates of farm reserves show practically the same amount left on March 1, 1926, as last year. The amount of oats used in this country since the crop year started on August 1, 1925, has been exceeded only a few times, and then by very small amounts. This bears out the idea that the cheapness of oats compared with corn last summer and fall stimulated feeding of this grain. The shortage of pasture and hay had a similar effect.

Another Top in View?

The quantity of oats left on farms is large, however, compared with the amount consumed from March to July, inclusive, in past years. The average of the unofficial forecasts of farm reserves of oats is 550 million bushels. Last year, 455 million bushels were either consumed on farms or sold from the farm during the five months from March to July. The five-year average farm disappearance for this period is only 410 million bushels, so the present reserves appear large enough to take care of requirements and leave a liberal carryover into the next crop year.

The commercial situation in the oats market also leaves a generous margin of supply over demand. The visible supply is 58,974,000 bushels, a figure that has been exceeded at this season only once or twice in previous years. As already indicated, a liberal quantity can be marketed from farm stocks in the next five months, leaving no possibility of commercial scarcity unless an extraordinary demand develops, for which there is no present indication.

Due to relatively low prices, the export trade in the last six or seven

months has been larger than in the corresponding period of any of the last five years. Prices probably will have to remain low if export sales are to continue.

While the outlook for corn and oats markets is rather discouraging, it is probable that these conditions are already represented to a large extent in current prices. The situation seems to forecast a continuance of low prices thru the balance of the crop year rather than a further decline of major proportions.

The supply of barley left in this country seems to be rather large. No definite information is available as to grain sorghums, but since the crop was small and the yields of other feed grains in the Southwest also were quite limited, the chances are that there is less kafir and millo left than usual at this season. The accompanying chart shows the shifting ratio between prices of the two principal feed grains and of meat animals, month by month, since 1910. The prices for corn and oats were combined in the proportion of four to one. The line shows a well defined cycle tendency, the peaks being two to four years apart.

The present ratio is more favorable for the feeder than it has been at any time in this whole period, with the exception of early in 1918 and again in late 1921 and early 1922. It is unlikely to become much more favorable than at present. Within six months or so, it probably will begin to move in the opposite direction.

Where is "the Issue"?

Political leaders of all sorts in Washington are somewhat interested now in watching the course of those folks who have the fortunes of the Democratic party in charge, and it is admitted that the path of the lieutenants of the party of Jefferson is not an easy one.

For the Democrats are having more difficulty in getting hold of a live issue than they have experienced in some years. The record of the Democrats in Congress up to this time has not been conducive of good issues. This is admitted by such staunch Democratic organs as the New York World; and Senator Jim Reed, the brilliant and caustic Missourian, recently charged his Democratic compatriots in the Senate with having joined the Republican party.

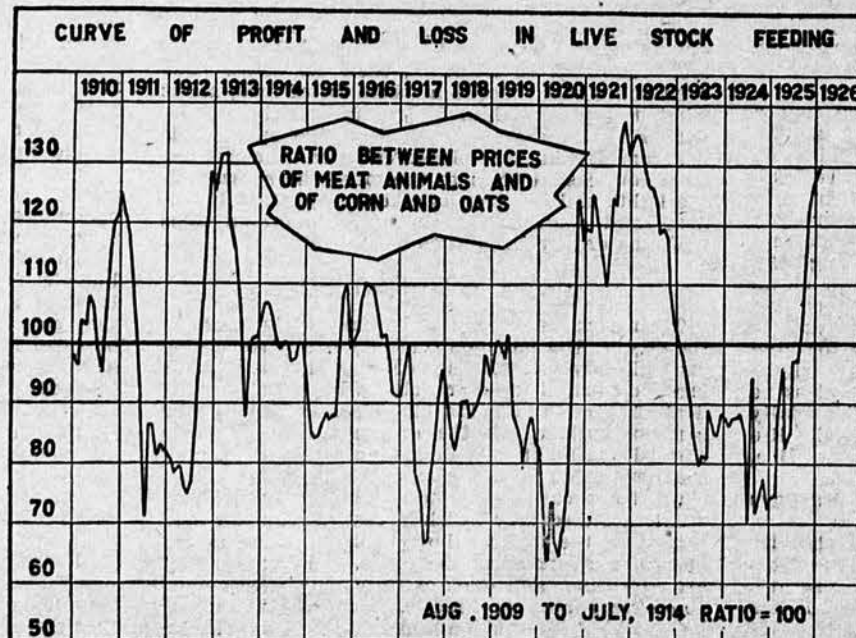
Up to this time the session of Congress, or more especially the Senate, where issues are generally made, has been busy with two principal subjects—the tax bill and the World Court. In both of these measures the Democrats joined almost solidly with the majority in putting over the administration program.

Therefore the Democrats can make no issue out of the World Court. And they are no better off so far as the tax bill is concerned, because most of them lined up for the administration measure. It is now planned to adjourn Congress in May or June, and if this is done little time remains for the making of issues.

Some of the Democratic leaders hope to make an issue out of the tariff, but even this is embarrassing to them. For protective tariff sentiment is growing surprisingly in the South in Democratic strongholds and it is not nearly so much of a party issue as it was a few years ago.

The Democrats will enter the Senatorial campaign, of course, with a decided advantage in the fact that in all close states where Senators are to be elected the present incumbent is a Republican. This means that the Democrats have several chances to gain Senators, but are in no danger of losing any. But this advantage is somewhat offset by the lack of issues. Senatorial campaigns, however, are more or less personal, and issues do not always count so much. But the election of 1928 is looming ahead, and up to this time the Democrats have made no preparation for it in the way of issues. Unless they can repair the situation materially within the next two years the chances will remain decidedly favorable to the Republicans. At least this is the general opinion of nearly all impartial observers.

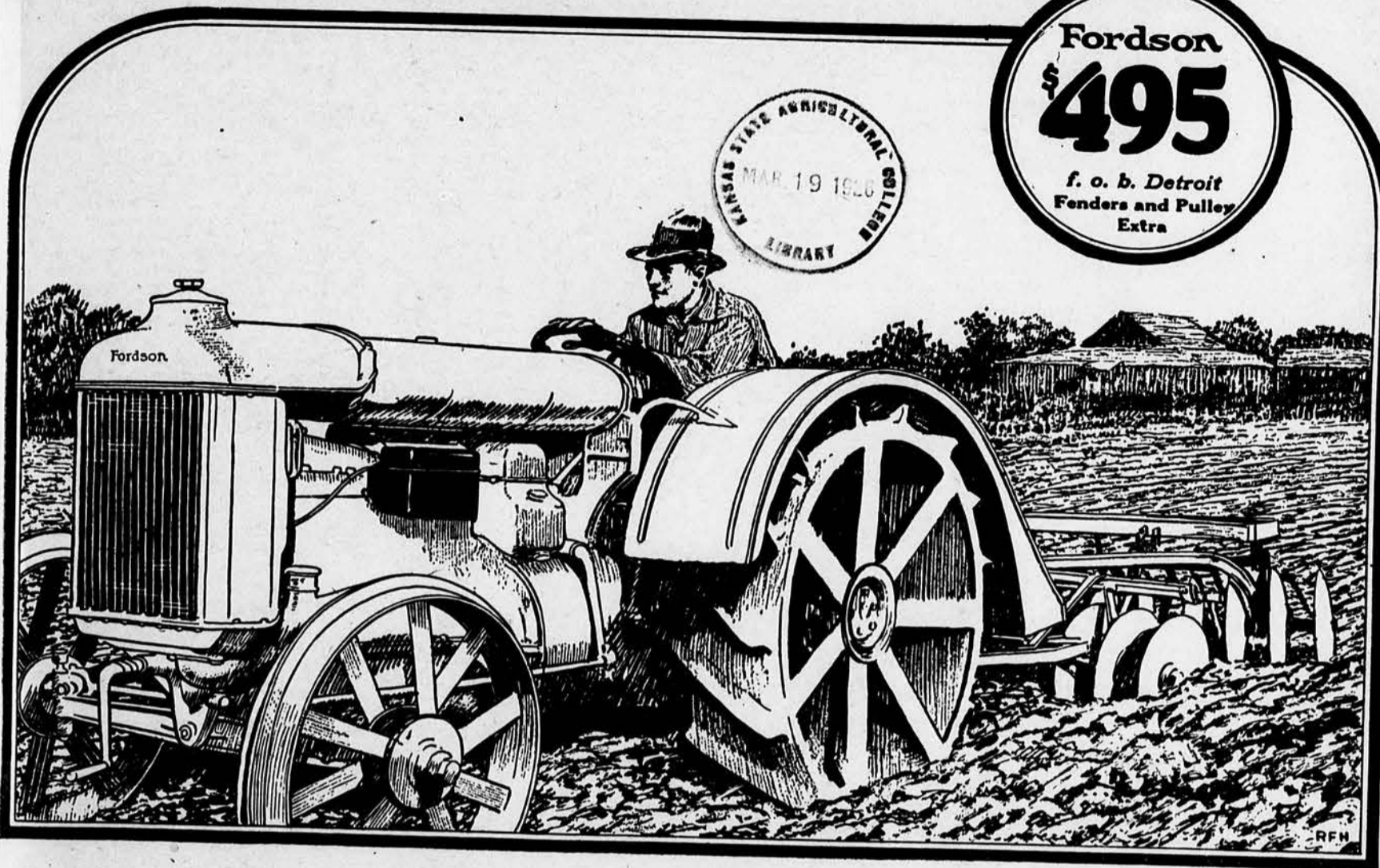
Florida is establishing a bird sanctuary. The general impression has been that what is needed is a refuge for out-of-town fish.



Swings From a Peak of Profit in Livestock Feeding Down to a Valley of Loss and up to a Peak of Profit Again Have Been Well Defined During the Last Fifteen Years. At Present the Ratio Probably is Close to the Top of Another Peak



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f. o. b. Detroit
Fenders and Pulley
Extra



Fordson Power

Reduces Production Costs

Soil is the farmer's working capital. On its proper handling depends the profits of the year's work.

A perfect seed bed, plowed, harrowed and pulverized at just the proper time is the best crop insurance.

With Fordson power and modern tillage implements at hand, the delays of weather and soil conditions cannot interfere with the raising of a profitable crop.

Over half a million Fordsons are in use and farmers everywhere report their help in building a proper seed bed increases not only the quantity but the quality of their yield.

Ask your Ford dealer about the payment plan which makes it easy for you to be sure of a better crop this year with Fordson power.

On June 6th a year ago Immel Bros. of Yellow Bud, Ohio, had 108 acres in corn.

On that day the Scioto River overflowed and covered their corn field until June 12th. Replanting, of course, was necessary.

On June 21st, using Fordson tractors, they started to prepare the land again, finishing June 28th. They cultivated this corn three times in ten days with Fordsons and two row cultivators.

The certified yield was 6,480 bushels of good quality corn, or \$5,184.00 worth of corn which would have been a total loss without Fordson power.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Fordson

In the Wake of the News

WILL Calvin Coolidge be a candidate in 1928 to succeed himself as President? He has been in the White House almost two years and eight months, of which more than a year has been "in his own right," by a tremendous majority. Probably much of the discussion recently has come about because March is here, and one of the four years for which he was elected in '24 has been completed.

Apparently Coolidge has not even mentioned the matter; at least the folks in Washington are much in the dark about his intentions. Most observers agree that he is as strong with "the people" as in '24; perhaps stronger. He is, however, viewed with pessimism in Washington—there seems to be a general rule that the capitol never agrees with the rest of the country in its opinion of a President. Especially is he disliked there because of his ideas on economy. The Democrats are looking for an issue on which to discredit him with the rest of the country, but without much luck so far. And for that matter, so is a certain section, larger than is appreciated generally, of the Republican party. Politicians don't like Cal; they can't "handle" him.

Making Automobiles Safe

The committee on uniformity of laws and regulations of the national conference on street and highway safety is ready with a report to the national meeting, to be held soon in Washington. This committee was appointed by Secretary Hoover to study traffic conditions and make recommendations. It has drafted a motor vehicle code consisting of three acts, and will recommend its adoption by the different states, to the end that such laws and regulations be uniform throughout the United States.

These acts provide for motor vehicle registration and certification of title, licensing of operators and driving regulations, including rules of the road. Under this act drivers of school buses would have to be at least 18 years old, and drivers of other public vehicles 21. A 20-mile speed limit is provided for residential districts, while 35 miles is the limit allowed in rural districts. The acts may go farther than providing for age of drivers and speed limits. Statistics show that only about 20 per cent of accidents are due to speed. When it comes to age of drivers it is about a 50-50 break between youth and old age.

This national code will be all right, providing it is equipped with sufficient punch to make it operative. A Kansas City judge apparently has the right one. He is sending drunken and reckless drivers to the municipal rock pile, where they are given plenty of exercise. Persons of means care little for fines, but they hesitate when facing the rock pile and shackles. If the national code is similarly equipped it will be of lasting good. If it provides nothing more than a gentle slap on the wrist a lot of valuable time and money will have been wasted.

Down Comes the Debt

The national debt was reduced 30 million dollars in February; at the beginning of this month the United States owed \$19,935,311,633. All of which is fine. But the offer of the Treasury to purchase direct from holders 100 million dollars of the Third Liberty 4 1/4 per cents directs attention to a complex situation which is just ahead with the national debt.

So far only one of the war loans has been eliminated; this was the 4 1/2 billion Victory Loan of April, 1919. It matured May 20, 1923. But before that date the Treasury had been exchanging other bonds for these obligations, so that when maturity arrived only 765 million dollars was outstanding.

But now we have a "situation." About 1 billion dollars in three-year Treasury notes will mature this year, and 1 billion dollars more in 1927. And in the autumn of next year the Second Liberty Loan can be called, although it does not absolutely mature until 1942, of which \$3,104,500,000 is outstanding. But no matter whether anything is done on this loan or not, the nation faces an absolute maturity on the Third Liberty Loan in Septem-

ber, 1928; of these bonds 2,724 million dollars is outstanding.

Apparently there is a good deal of additional financing in sight. We rather wonder, at times, if there has not been too much tax reduction. Yes, we think we know all the arguments on the other side, too—but there is one hole in 'em. If this nation should get into a war in the next 15 years it would have been much better to have kept up the rate of taxation and applied this extra money on the national debt. And no one is in a position to say that the United States will not be involved in a war in that time. Certainly we hope this won't be true. In the words of a doughboy whom we encountered one muddy day in France near Dun-sur-Meuse, "I hope to 'ell I'll never see another war; this damned thing has been about 2 1/2 times too much for me!"

Sound Business Conditions

The late flurry in the security market aroused relatively little interest outside of the professional operators on Wall Street. Business conditions apparently are sound. A group of bear operators "pulled the plug" with some of their pool operations, which resulted in some long declines in a few over-valued stocks and a loss for the entire list. But in two or three days, after a few pitched battles between the operators of the bull and bear forces, the security average as a whole regained more than half its loss. The decline was a good thing, for it has no doubt given pause to the wild-eyed nuts who think there is no limit to where a bull market can be carried. And the recovery revealed an unexpected confidence in business conditions which is most encouraging.

Give up Foreign Missions!

Contributors to foreign missions will be greatly interested in an article in a recent issue of The Outlook by Robert E. Lewis, for many years a mission worker in the Asiatic field, in which he says the time has come to give up foreign missions. This startling proposition, no doubt, will cause a big stir in missionary circles, and doubtless many students of missions will not agree with him.

It is Mr. Lewis's candid judgment that the time is at hand for the termination of foreign control over the missionary churches in Asia and "turn them over bag and baggage to native control." The present system, he says, is considered an affront to native patriotism and capacity in China, Japan, India and other countries. Foreign controlled institutions cannot hope to hold the allegiance of Eastern peoples. And the churches must be turned over

to native control the same as the Y. M. C. A.'s have been in China.

The peoples of the West spend about 70 million dollars a year, says Lewis, on their Christian institutions in the East, for churches, hospitals, schools, colleges and social agencies. Christian statesmanship now must undertake a supreme enterprise in effecting a complete realignment, for making these missions not tokens of dependence but units of independence, controlled and administered by the natives themselves. This will "require the daring of the prophet and the touch of the builder." It is the only policy that can cope with the difficulties of today and survive the test that will come tomorrow.

Another Gold Rush

A new gold rush is on!

Dispatches from Ontario tell of a scramble that may rival the famous days of '98. The town of Hudson, near Lac Seul, is the jumping off place. Red Lake, an isolated stretch of water 150 miles distant, is the goal. A monster vein of rich quartz has been discovered, and enthusiasm is running high.

At this season it is bitter cold around Red Lake. The mercury frequently drops to 60 degrees below zero. There are wide stretches of wilderness where an ill-equipped or luckless prospector can get lost and starve to death, if he does not freeze or encounter a wolf pack first. There are blizzards of an intensity that dwellers farther south can hardly conceive; there are discomforts and small hardships by the score to sandwich in between the dangers. The country in winter is another Alaska.

And yet there will be no dearth of men to make the trip. At Hudson, it is said dog teams are in so great demand that a single good "husky" will bring from \$100 to \$200. Every train brings in new adventurers.

On the surface it would hardly seem as tho there were anything particularly self-sacrificing or altruistic about the men who are venturing into the northland. They are going for a perfectly tangible object—to get gold and make themselves wealthy. At first glance it seems as tho it was just another scramble for money.

And yet the story of the gold rush makes one's heart thrill, somehow.

It comes as a welcome relief, this story of adventure. These men are after gold, to be sure, as all of us are; but at least they are daring death, enduring discomfort and toll, risking all they own, many of them, to get it. They are proving once more for us that the spirit of man is indomitable, strangely fine, ready to risk life offhand if the right chord can be touched.

And it is hardly gold in its ordinary sense that these men seek. It is not merely the prospect of becoming

wealthy that draws them to the bleak North country. It is less than that—and more. Adventure is in the air; a chance to pioneer, to roam the wilderness and fight the storms and touch hands with death in a new land.

It was so in the great rush to the California gold fields and the Nevada silver lodes in '49; it was so in the mighty trek to Alaska in the closing days of the last century; it is so now, in Ontario. The strong men, the fearless men, the devil-may-care men—they have heard the call and they are on the way.

Here's Mexico's Side

President Calles of Mexico, in a dispatch to the New York World, explains the exact nature of the "religious persecution" in Mexico that you have been reading so much about lately.

Here is his explanation: The Mexican constitution, adopted before Calles took office, prohibited foreign born persons from exercising ministry in any cult or form or from establishing or superintending primary schools. Such persons are allowed to hold executive office in the churches and may teach in secondary schools; it is only in the strictly priestly and ministerial functions that they are barred.

Calles is now undertaking to enforce this portion of the constitution. He denies that private schools have been closed, stating that where certain primary schools have been found annexed to convents, the religious authorities in charge have willingly changed the organization of the schools to conform with the law. Many foreign-born members of the clergy, he adds, have stayed in Mexico and confined their activities to those branches of church work which do not come under the ban.

"As is always the case when Mexican questions are under consideration, an effort has been made to distort the facts," President Calles continues. "The people of the United States are asked to believe that a simple question of obedience to and respect for the fundamental law of our country involves a campaign of persecution which would necessarily be repugnant and almost inexplicable in a country like the United States."

It is important in connection with these stories of "religious persecution" in Mexico to remember that large American oil interests hold rich fields in Mexico, and that their profits are likely to be seriously cut by the enforcement of quite another section of the Mexican constitution dealing with alien owners of land. This section is very similar to an anti-alien land law in the United States.

The people of the United States would never grow very indignant against the Mexicans over a question of oil lands. They might grow indignant—indignant enough for intervention, even—if they were persuaded that Mexico is persecuting their missionaries.

And there you have it. Somewhere, it would seem, an attempt is being made to raise a smoke screen behind which certain financial interests can gain their ends.

President Calles is simply trying to enforce the constitution of his country.

Enforcing the constitution, you know, is one of the things Americans are supposed to be keen about. So let's not fly off the handle.

Where is China Going?

Civil war continues in China; apparently conditions get a little worse all the time. Foreign powers have adopted a policy of "watchful waiting," and are doing nothing. It seems to be the general opinion that they will stay with this plan for a considerable time. Leaders in that alleged republic have insisted that China should be left alone, and be allowed to work out its own problems in its own way. Evidently other nations have taken the "brown brothers" at their word.

Some statistical maniac has estimated that the humble bees in this country are worth more than all our gold. Maybe so, but, personally, we'd rather handle the gold.

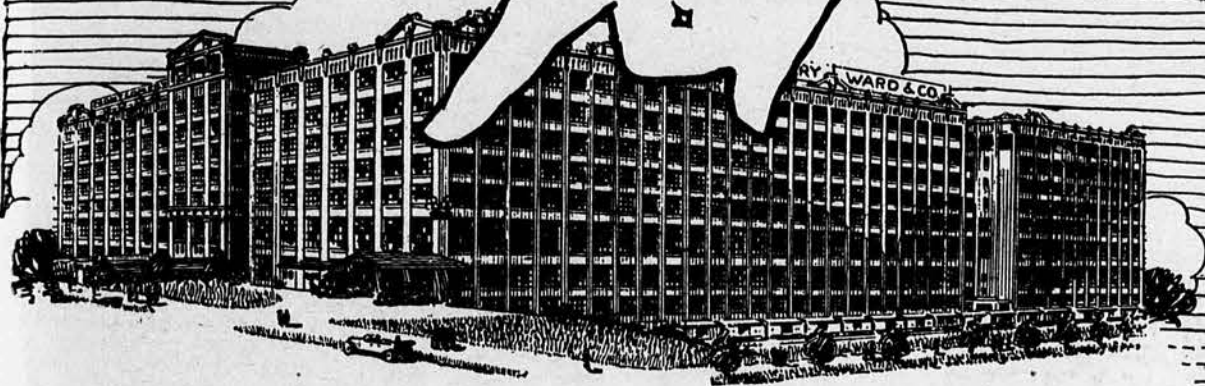
The terpsichorean worst will not come until a merger is effected by the Charleston and the shimmy.



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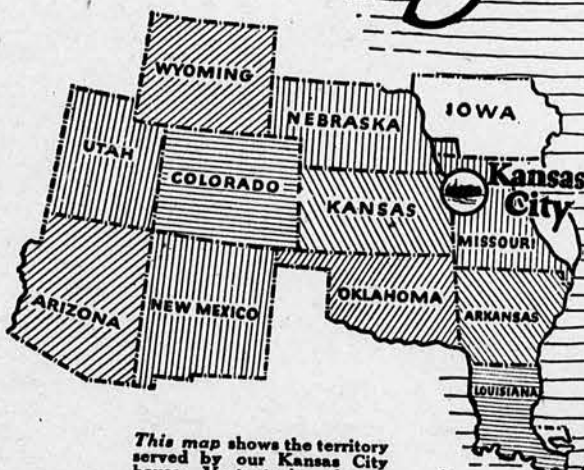
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Hog Feeders Made Money!

And Who Wouldn't With the Combination of 60-Cent Corn and a \$13 Market?

BY HARLEY HATCH

AFTER nearly a week of winds and, at times, threatened rain, the day dawns bright, clear and with the wind still. The threatened rain came to nothing more than a mist. In this locality we have had but one light rain all winter, and two light snows which blew off the fields and meadows and piled up in the roads. Despite this, there is moisture in plenty in the ground to keep the wheat growing and to bring up the oats when the weather becomes warm enough to sprout them. A dry spring is nearly always a cool, windy one and this, so far, has proved no exception. A dry winter is good for stock, and when the dryness is combined with moderate temperature we have an ideal feed saving time. I believe cattle have been taken thru this winter on 20 per cent less feed than usually is required. Grain prices, to use the expression of an old Frenchman whom I once knew, are "getting no better very fast." This has been a profitable winter for hog feeders; a chance to combine 60-cent corn and \$13 hogs comes as seldom as a blue moon.

Too Much Speculation?

I have been asked to state in this column the truth regarding the financial position of the farmer; the inquirer wants to know if farmers really are "busted" and, if so, the actual cause. I can only give my ideas on the subject, which are the result of a good many years of observation as an actual farmer. It is only since the war that the balance has been against the farmer; the period from 1900 to 1920 was, or should have been, one of genuine prosperity. If a farmer did not prosper in those two decades he either did not have the essence of prosperity in him or he was subject to exceptional misfortunes. The war brought an era of rapidly rising prices, and the more debts a farmer assumed, the faster he seemed to make money. This brought on an era of speculation in which the whole country participated. When this supposed prosperity blew up the farmer was hit the hardest of all, unless it may have been the banks which operated in farming territory. Owing to conditions which have so far favored other interests, those interests have made a rapid recovery. But the farming interests have as yet had few or no favoring conditions and, while they have made some recovery, the balance is yet against them.

How About the Prices?

In nearly every instance the price of what the farmer must buy is double what it was in 1913. The price of what he has to sell has in many cases also risen, but not to so great an extent. In fact, many of the main farm productions are no higher in price today than they were in 1913. In 1913 and in 1914 corn sold locally here for 55 to 65 cents a bushel; today the best elevator price I know of is 58 cents. Hay sold from this farm in 1913 brought \$13.50 a ton, baled and de-

livered on track; in 1914 we sold hay from the farm for \$9.50. Today the best one could get would be \$9. Eggs today bring no more than in 1913. Hogs are higher and cattle a little higher, but not much. In 1914 we sold from this farm a bunch of 2-year-old steers for \$52.50 a head, or as much as the same class of cattle would bring today. Oats are lower than in 1913 or 1914. In those years oats sold locally for from 45 to 50 cents a bushel. Wheat is considerably higher just now than in 1913 or 1914, but the future price quoted on the 1926 crop does not indicate more than \$1 a bushel for wheat on the farm. So, with everything we have to buy doubled in price, it is not hard to see that the average farmer is having to make an uphill fight.

But Industry Prospered

Farmers have been criticised for buying land at peak prices, and the statement was made in one financial journal that such farmers were not entitled to any sympathy; that their greed brought on their misfortune. But at the same time we have seen an equal rise in value of all industrial and manufacturing properties, and those increased values have been capitalized in stock issues which are selling on the board of trade at increasing prices. Is the farmer the only one who is not to have increased values? Is it a crime for him to expect such increases when like increases in other property bring congratulations from all sides on our growing prosperity? Farm land is back down to the 1914 level because it will not pay dividends on any larger value. Commercial and industrial values have doubled because they are paying dividends on that increased value. It is true that land buying at inflated prices is responsible for part of the woes of the Corn Belt, which accounts for the fact that there is financial distress accompanied by heavy bank failures in the richest farm territory in the world.

Tenants Made the Plunge

I am quite well acquainted with conditions in parts of the Corn Belt where land values were most inflated. Their troubles did not all arise from speculation; a large part of the land transfers were perfectly legitimate and were made with no thought of speculation. In both Iowa and Nebraska as well as in Kansas the early settlers became the owners of good farms free from debt. They raised large families in many instances, and when these families were grown most of them left the farm. When the original owner died the property was divided, and usually one of the family elected to stay on the land and buy out the other heirs. Money to do this was raised by mortgage, and much of this was done during the period of high prices. Thousands of tenants who had prospered at farming wished for farm homes of their own and paid down every cent of their available capital, only to lose it when the great

break in farm prices came. Eastern commercial and industrial interests have no sympathy for these men; they say they are victims of their own greed. And yet—suppose commercial and industrial interests had been called on to go thru what farmers have in the last five years—would not their financial bellyache cause yells that would be heard around the world?

Oats Will Have Pep?

This week I shipped to a farmer in Knox county, Nebraska, 50 bushels of Texas Red seed oats. He had noted that Kansas farmers thought it necessary at intervals to import new seed from Texas and thought that, if it worked well for us, it would do the same for him. Knox county lies next to South Dakota, and I am wondering just what the result of this test will be. I think results will be good, for one farmer living in Antelope county, which joins Knox county on the southwest, tried Southern grown Texas Red oats two years ago with such good results that neighbors took every bushel he had to spare for seed. It may seem strange that we send north for early maturing corn and south for early maturing oats but, as the advertisement says "there's a reason." Texas oats have to hustle to get ahead of the hot, dry weather; Northern corn has to hustle to beat the frost. Hence, hustle is bred in both Southern oats and Northern corn, which accounts for their early maturity when planted here. Northern oats ripen here 10 days to two weeks later than oats from Southern seed; Northern corn ripens here a month earlier than that grown from native seed.

Progress of Redskins

Of course there is reason for it, or Congress wouldn't have done it, but nevertheless it seems that the white men, whose ancestors invaded this country and appropriated all the land of the redskins, added insult to injury by passing a law conferring the rights of citizenship upon the Indians. This premises that the Indians, who owned all the land at one time and who have never lived anywhere else, never were citizens of this country; that only white men from foreign races could claim that distinction. No wonder the American Indian can't understand the wiles and mysteries of the white man.

Despite the handicap placed upon him by the white man, the Indian is making progress. The Indian population of the United States, not including Alaska, is 349,595, of which number 101,506 belong to the Five Civilized tribes. Out of 54,729 families reported, 44,239 live in permanent homes, 26,617 of these houses having wooden floors. There are 9,485 living in teepees and tents. Of the total number, 298,341 wear modern apparel. All of them do not dress so expensively as the Osage Indian maiden, with an oil well on her farm. She complained recently that she couldn't live on \$1,000 a month. The most of them do not spend \$10 a month for clothes, but at that they dress about as well as the white people in their communities.

Among the Indians there are 991 churches, 630 working missionaries and 93,388 church attendants. The percentage of church goers is about as large as it is among the whites of this country. Indians own property valued at \$1,656,046,550. They live on 32,234 farms. Aside from this, 44,847 are en-

gaged in stock raising on their reservations.

There are 83,756 Indian children of school age, 6,188 of whom are mental and physical defects, leaving 77,577 eligible for school attendance. Of this number 65,493 are in school. Regular Indian schools are caring for 32,978. Haskell, at Lawrence, is the largest.

Thus it is shown by these statistics that the Indian has been making some progress, considering how he has been kicked from pillar to post by the white man ever since Pocahontas saved the life of John Smith.

Negro Leadership

Dispersal of the negro race in recent years and its population increase have made a national problem out of what was before a question of local racial adjustment, yet in this case to the advantage of all concerned. One-third of the negro population of the South has migrated northward in less than 10 years, and this movement appears to signify a permanent trend. It has benefited both those who moved and those who remained behind.

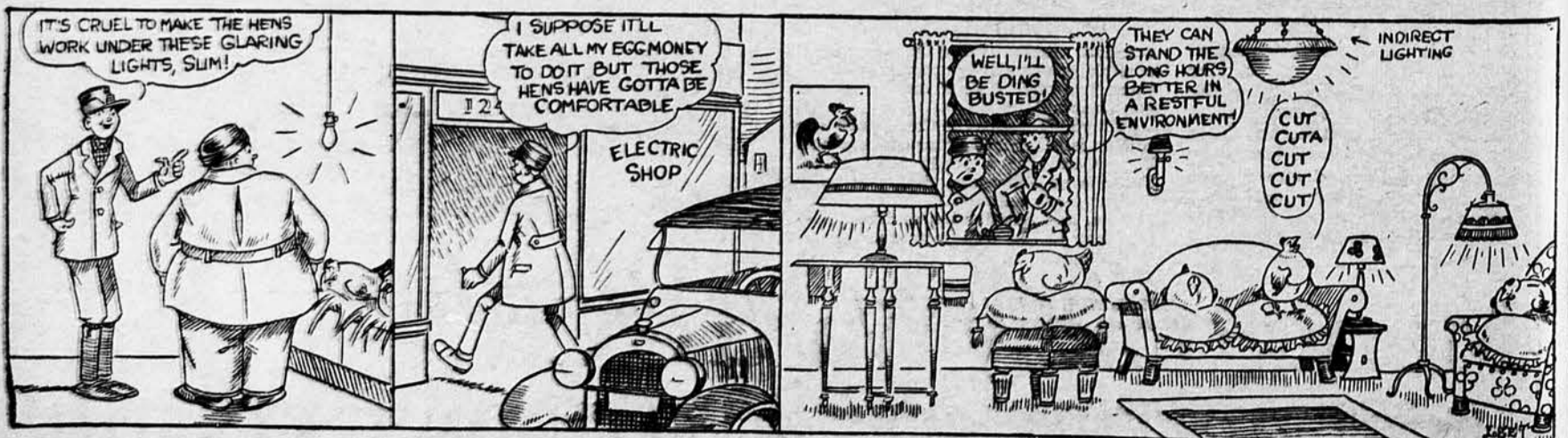
Some striking facts are suggested by the president of Howard University, Dr. J. S. Durkee, a leading negro educator, that have a bearing on future relations between the races in this country. New York and Philadelphia, for examples, are the chief centers of negro population in the United States, but other large cities attract negro emigrants, in preference either to small cities or rural communities. Like the Jews, the negroes are not drawn to life on the land but to places of congested and complex life. Or like the Jews, the negroes tend to dispersal from the former home and at the same time to concentration in great cities. Dr. Durkee mentions there are more negroes in America than there are Jews on the entire globe, and negroes are increasing more rapidly in numbers.

The time is drawing near, this negro educator declares, "when the negro race will be forced to support entirely its own schools," and he has no question of its ability to do so. "The negro race," he says, "can determine the grouping and centralizing of its colleges and universities and offer the greatest good for the least expense." He lays down a few simple rules of a modus vivendi between white and black. "The white race must cease to be arrogant, the colored, suspicious. The white race must observe the rules of fair play, and the colored race must live by such rules. The white race must cease its ostracizing, and the colored race its defiance."

The president of the great negro university at Washington is an optimist on the future of his people. In the next 50 years they will produce, he believes, the greatest geniuses in poetry, music and all the finer types of the drama. They are already, he advises, producing their own leaders, competent to direct them and to win popular respect and support.

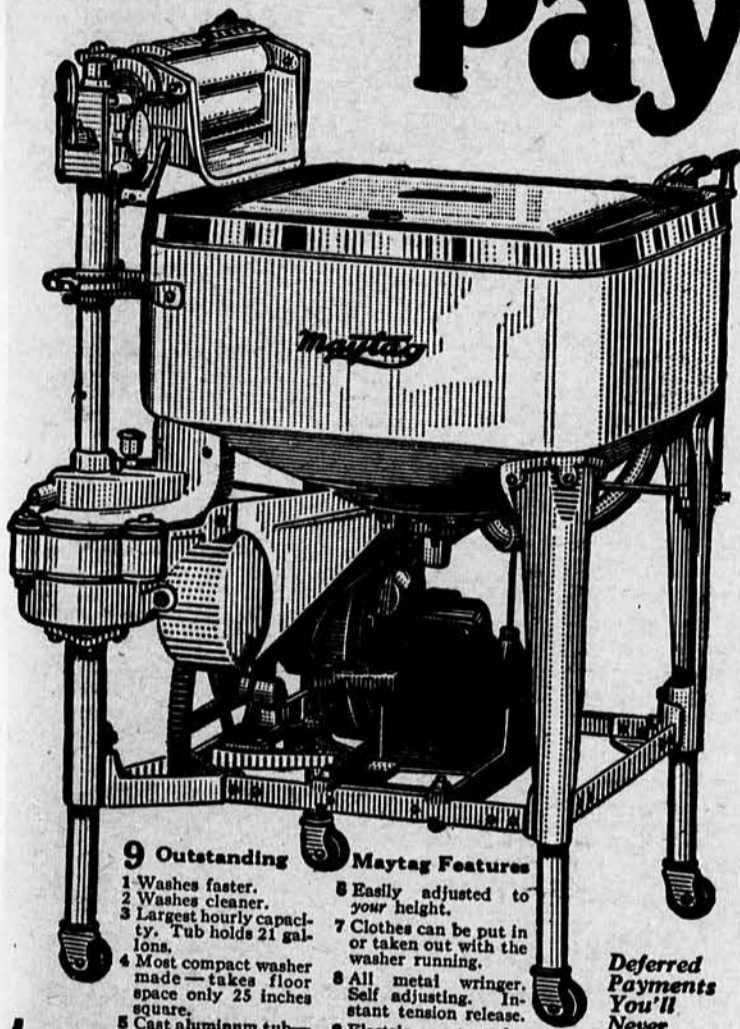
A Massachusetts expert has decided that the chance of a man being struck by lightning in that state is 1 to 1,013,770. Calvin Coolidge won on a million to one chance.

Texas has every indication of wanting to put "Ma" Ferguson in the criminal class because she is carrying a Jimmy.



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Baldwin	Minnis & Larner	Greensburg	Greensburg Imp. Co.	Kiowa	O. K. Light & Power Co.	Mound Valley	Hess Hdw. Co.
Barnes	Wolverton & Marlar	Gypsum	C. B. Manning	Lacrosse	L. A. Davis Hdw. Co.	Mount Hope	Larson Hdw. Co.
Baxter Springs	H. G. Penny	Haltstead	Rich Mercantile Co.	Larned	A. A. Doerr Merc. Co.	Mullinville	W. H. Culley's Sons
Beloit	N. E. Blood Hardware Co.	Hanover	Stanley Habr	Lawrence	Green Bros.	Neodesha	Maytag Sales Agency
Bellevue	E. James & Son	Harper	O. K. Light & Power Co.	Leavenworth	Owl Hdw. Co. (Owl Maytag Co.)	Ness City	Miner Cash Store
Bellevue	The Farmers Grain Co.	Haviland	Bryant Bros.	Lenora	Lenora Hdw. Co.	New Alamo	F. J. Mindrup
Bennington	Ostrander Imp. Co.	Herington	Schlyer & Arnold	Leoti	Leoti Hdw. Co.	Newton	Rich Merc. Co.
Bird City	W. W. Shaham	Hiawatha	Herndon Light & Power Co.	Leonardville	J. S. Schandler	Norton	James W. Gleason
Bonner Springs	Owl Hdw. Co.	Hillsdale	Farmers Elec. Co.	Lincolnville	E. R. Burkholder Co.	Oberlin	Maddox & Maddox
Brewster	Knudson Bros. Hdw. Co.	Hill City	Webster Hdw. Co.	Lindsborg	Train Bros.	Oketo	Delair & Shafer
Bronson	Hammons Bros. Hdw. Co.	Hoisington	Ed. Childs	Linn	Linn Store Co.	Osage City	J. G. Lundholm
Bucklin	Robinson & Forrest			Logan	E. I. King	Osawatimie	John W. Slawson
Buffalo	Jefferson & Pool			Lucas	Roderick Hdw. Co.	Osborne	Wooley Imp. Co.
Burlington	Clarence Peck					Oswego	Elmer Warbinton
	Pioneer Hdw. & Music Co.					Ottawa	Peoples Furn. Co.
Caldwell	Detrick Bros.					Overbrook	R. E. Tutchter
Campus	A. L. Miller					Overland Park	Kraft Bros. Hdw. Co.
Caney	Mahon Furniture Co.						
Cedarvale	L. C. Adams Merc. Co.						
Chapman	Ed. J. Lorson						
Chetopa	Lyons Brothers						
Clafin	Watson Hdw. & Furn. Co.						
Clay Center	W. W. Smith & Sons						
Coffeyville	Liebert Bros.						
Colby	Fitzgerald Hdw. Co.						
Colony	C. V. Clark Hdw.						
Columbus	Pittsburg Maytag Co.						
Concordia	Baker & Ossman Hdw. Co.						
Conway Springs	W. S. Supply Co.						
Cottonwood Falls	Inter-County Electric Co.						
DeSoto	F. E. Stuchbery						
Dighton	Dighton Lbr. Co.						
Dodge City	Nevins Hdw. Co.						
Dorrance	A. C. Relif						
Downs	George P. Nixon						
Durham	Adam Youk						
Eldora	Henry F. Rich Hdw. & Furn. Co.						
Eldorado	Wilson Hardware Co.						
Ellinwood	Hoffman Hdw. Co.						
Palmer	A. H. Meyer Hdw.						
Parsons	Hood Imp. Co.						
Paola	Buck-Schmitt Hdw. Co.						
Pendennis	Aitken Lbr. Co.						
Phillipsburg	Theo. Smith & Son						
Pittsburg	Pittsburg Maytag Co.						
Plains	Parsons Merc. Co.						
Prairie View	A. Boland Hdw. Co.						
Pratt	O. K. Light & Power Co.						
Preston	O. K. Light & Power Co.						
Quinter	Quinter Merc. & Sup. Co.						
Randolph	August Moline						
Ransom	Charles Thomas						
Reading	Reading Hdw. Co.						
Rexford	Knudson Bros. Hdw. Co.						
Richmond	McCandless Hdw. Co.						
Russell	Nutting & Miller						
Sabetha	Moser Bros.						
St. Francis	Deroy Danielson & Sons						
St. Marys	W. T. Dowling Hdw. Co.						
St. Paul	Municipal Light Plant						
Salina	Rorabaugh Stores Co.						
Scott City	I. S. Ruth & Son						
Sedan	Sedan Elec. Light & Pwr. Co.						
Selden	M. Zimmerman Hdw. Co.						
Selma	W. G. Smethers						
Seneca	John H. Kongs Hdw.						
Sharon Springs	C. E. Koons						
Simpson	Farmers Hdw. Co.						
Smith Center	J. N. Smith						
Solomon	Meagher Bros.						
Stafford	J. L. Caplinger Hdw. Co.						
Sterling	Hanlon Mach. Co.						
Studley	Harry Pratt						
Sublette	A. W. Henley Lbr. Co.						
Summerfield	Webster & Young						
Sylvia	Sylvia Hdw. Co.						
Thayer	C. L. Cross & Son						
Timken	Humburg Lbr. Co.						
Topeka	Thompson-Bauer-Austin Hdw.						
Toronto	Toronto Hdw. Co.						
Valley Falls	Owl Hdw. Co.						
Vernon	Vernon Lbr. Co.						
Victor	Victor Merc. Co.						
Wakeeney	Wakeeney Hdw. Co.						
Washington	M. J. Holloway & Sons						
Wellington	Rich Merc. Co.						
Westphalia	W. S. Mann						
Wichita	Rorabaugh D. G. Co.						
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IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF DON'T KEEP IT

Answers to Legal Questions

BY T. A. McNEAL

If a renter is entitled to a share of the strawstacks, how long can he hold them after he has quit renting the land? When do the strawstacks out in the fields belong to the landlord so that he can dispose of them as he pleases?

F. If a renter is renting on a grain rent basis, that is, if he agrees to deliver to the landlord a certain share of the grain either on the place or at some particular location designated in the rental contract, in that event the straw belongs to him. If he leaves the place he should remove this straw before the expiration of his rental contract, or if this is impossible he would be required in any event to move it within a reasonable time, say within a very few weeks. If the rental contract specifies that the renter is to deliver a certain share in the stack, then the landlord is entitled to his share of the straw as well as the grain.

A Must Bring Suit?

A sold B a piece of property. A contract was drawn up in which B agreed to make monthly payments, and the interest quarterly. B gets behind with his payments. Can A take the property from B? The contract does not say what A can do if B fails to keep up his payments. The deed is in the bank to be delivered to B when the payments are made.

F. C. If there was no provision in the contract permitting A to take possession of the property on the failure of B to make the payments according to agreement, then A would have to bring suit against B to enforce the contract or to oust B from possession and set aside the deed which had been made.

Chickens Cross the Line

A is the landowner. B is a tenant who keeps chickens which go over on an adjoining farm which belongs to C. C put in a complaint against B's chickens coming on his farm. C wants a chicken tight fence put up to keep B's chickens off his farm. Who is to put up the fence, A or B?

W. K. Unless B has some contract with A under which A agreed to build the fence, B would be required to build it, but it would be built on C's farm, not A's.

Who Owns the Hedge?

E. R. I am part owner in a farm, between it and another place there is a hedge fence which the owner of this adjoining farm claims was set out by a former owner of his land. We have no way of knowing whether his statement is true. But assuming that he is correct, can he cut and remove this hedge even the half of it grew on our land? And if so, can he compel us to build half of the fence to replace the hedge?

E. R. If this hedge is growing on the division line between the two farms the presumption is that it belongs equally to each owner, and the burden of proof would be on the person who

claims it to show that it was planted by the original owner of his land, and that the adjoining owner never paid for any part of putting in such a hedge. If he could clearly establish that fact he probably would be entitled to remove the hedge. Either landowner may compel the adjacent landowner to build half of a lawful fence.

But Move it Soon!

A. B buys a lot adjoining C's land. After he buys it he finds C's barn is on it. He notifies C to move the same. C pays no attention to B's demands. B sells the lot to A. Can A hold the barn? This barn was built in 1910, and has been in dispute since 1921, but the matter has not been taken to court. C rents this place out, and it is vacant about half the time. The barn was torn up by a cyclone and is about to fall down.

A. If this barn was built on B's land by mistake the owner would have the right within a reasonable time to remove it, and if he failed to do so the court probably would hold that it became part of B's realty.

All to the Wife

L. O. A and B are husband and wife in Kansas and have no children. If A dies does the property go to his wife?

Yes, unless he makes a will. He might make a will willing half of his property to someone else.

Start Action at Once

H. E. W. If I hold a mortgage on a farm and the interest is not paid when due, how much time has to be given before I can foreclose?

Whenever the interest payments are not made when due an action may be started to foreclose the mortgage.

Not Required by Law

S. P. Does the Kansas law require witnesses when a couple is married by the probate judge at the court house of the county where they both live? If so how many witnesses are needed?

It is customary to call in witnesses, but this is not required by law.

Paid \$1 Too Much?

K. G. I have two dogs that I valued at \$20 last year when I was assessed. In addition to the personal property tax on these dogs they made me pay \$1 for the male and \$3 for the female. Is there any such law?

Section 1301 of Chapter 79 provides that a dog which has been listed and valued as personal property, and the tax upon such valuation and the per capita tax having been paid if due, it shall be considered as personal property, and have all the rights and privileges and be subject to lawful restraint as other livestock.

Section 1302 provides that it shall be the duty of the assessor in each



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township annually at the time he shall assess property in each township to make diligent inquiry as to the number and sex of all dogs owned, harbored and kept in his township.

Section 1303 provides that the officers to whom such report shall have been made shall levy against the owner or harbored \$1 on each male or spayed female dog or \$2 on each unspayed female dog.

The fact that you paid personal property tax on your dogs does not relieve you from paying per capita tax, but you should have been charged only \$2 on the female dog.

Too Much Politics?

Political affairs in France are in a fine mess. And while this is a serious matter, it is not so serious as the general state of affairs in finance and trade.

New Cabinets are more easily acquired in France than a new national psychology, and the politics of the moment is but a link in the chain of unfortunate circumstances, the cumulative effect of which is bringing the country fresh difficulties every day.

France has been proclaimed one of the most prosperous nations in Europe, so far as her industry and trade were concerned, and so up till recently she was. But it has been a false prosperity, based on an inflated currency, and those folks who have been loudest in proclaiming it have known all along that there would some day be an end.

Since last August, French foreign trade has lost ground, and the returns for January indicate that the trend toward an increasing surplus of imports is likely to continue. For the month the unfavorable balance amounted to 614,688,000 francs, compared with an export surplus of 387 million francs in January a year ago. The cost of living is rising and must continue to rise until internal prices get on a par with world prices. New taxation which must be enforced if further currency inflation is to be avoided will itself tend to increase costs and eliminate any advantage France has had in the selling of her homemade goods abroad.

Even assuming that by some psychological miracle the French politicians abandon politics long enough to straighten out the fiscal tangle, the road which the country has to hoe from this point on will be most difficult. The problems she will have to face in industry and trade will be as acute as those she is now confronted with in finance.

If that is the situation on the most favorable of assumptions, what does the future hold on the basis of assumptions less favorable but more in keeping with current events? It is a question that needs no answer, beyond that to be had in last week's statement of the Bank of France, which showed an increase of 1,200 million francs in advances to the state and 1,074,350,000 francs in note circulation. Both these items are now at new record levels, the former at 35,700 million and the latter at 52,065,412,000 francs.

Our Shipping Record!

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger:
For several years the United States Shipping Board has been a reproach bordering on a national scandal. This board has made America's shipping venture the most costly and utter failure ever experienced by any government. Mindful of the board's record, the House Commerce Committee is drafting a bill for its reorganization. Secretary Hoover's testimony before the committee represents the views of the country as well as the administration. The Government should be taken out of the shipping business, for, as the Secretary says: "We will never have a real or a satisfactory merchant marine until it is owned and maintained by private interests."

Meanwhile, and until private interests will do so, the Government should "keep the flag flying on critical routes." Secretary Hoover further urges Congress to take all its powers away from the Shipping Board save and except its regulatory and judicial functions. He asks an end to the divided responsibility and advises the placing of the control of shipping in the Emergency Fleet Corporation until such time as the Nation can withdraw from the shipping business.

This year will mark the tenth anniversary of the board. In that time it has had seven chairmen. Of these,

only one has been an experienced shipping man.

The board has expended more than 3,600 million dollars. Five years ago it was spending 16 million dollars a month. Its present cost is not less than 50 million dollars a year.

Its present total assets are not more than 300 million dollars. Allowing for the ships it has sold and the money received for them, its net loss in 10 years has been greater than 3 billion dollars.

At one time it had 2,200 ships. It still has half as many, altho the war ended more than eight years ago. Last summer about 320 of these vessels were in operation. The tankers were making a little profit. Fifteen passenger ships were losing millions a year. The cargo boats were making an even worse showing.

Internal quarrels have been the abiding curse of the Shipping Board. They have caused it to defy the President and the wishes of the country. President Coolidge tried to end these factional feuds and inject a little efficiency into Government shipping.

He persuaded the board to place the actual control of the ships in the hands of Rear Admiral Palmer, of the Fleet Corporation. Two Democratic members rebelled and the board reasserted its right to play ducks and drakes with the Nation's vessels. Commissioners Thompson of Alabama, and Haney of Oregon, have since resigned to become Democratic candidates for the Senate.

Secretary Hoover's recommendations are excellent, but they scarcely go far enough. They may no more than prolong an agony that has endured too long. Since he is opposed to taking the problem into his own department, and the ships must go somewhere, they may as well be turned over to the Fleet Corporation with instructions to put

them into private hands as rapidly as possible.

Instead, however, of merely stripping the Shipping Board of some of its powers, it should be wiped out. The board has wasted and fought and bungled long enough. It has been a monumental and humiliating failure.

Bright Potato Outlook

A series of meetings was held by Kaw Valley potato growers recently to lay plans for 1926 operations. Members of the Kansas State Agricultural College who met with the growers included E. B. Wells, R. P. White, L. E. Melchers, D. R. Porter and E. A. Stokdyk.

Experiments and demonstrations covering soil fertility, disease control and marketing were planned. The experiments were outlined and discussed, and the growers agreed to conduct them on their farms in co-operation with the college and the Farm Bureaus.

Early indications are that the acreage in the valley will be about the same as that of 1925. A large number of the growers bought their seed last fall, and are in a favorable position.

From the discussions at the meetings, it was apparent that 90 per cent of the acreage would be planted with treated seed. The hot formaldehyde method will be used almost entirely.

Sweet clover in the potato rotation has proved a valuable soil builder.

Cost of production studies and marketing investigations will be continued. The comparative values of various grading methods and sales methods is being studied. Last year records showed an average cost of production of 99 cents a bushel, and average sales at \$1.30 a bushel.

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And Then the Boy is Happy!

A Father Can Play a Big Part in Making His Son Become a Real Man

BY H. K. ANDERSON

HUMANITY strives for something in the future, or at least expects something, striving or not. So, when a boy is more interested in any branch of farm work, or in an individual animal because there is going to be some ultimate gain, he is not so much different from other members of the human race. David Grayson, the writer of the charming *Adventures*, has lauded the pride of ownership. You have felt it. How your very being has thrilled as some farm friend has complimented you upon your fine farm, your excellent stock. How proud you have been as you have driven to market some exceptionally fine hogs or cattle—your breeding, your feeding, yours. They represent your efforts, your skill. They brand you as successful.

Just so it is with the boys. They also derive a great deal of satisfaction from the pride of ownership. Do you not remember how elated your little lad was when he came into possession of his first jack knife or watch? Perhaps your memory may even go back to the day when you received these tokens of manhood. They were yours, not borrowed, not given to keep for a while, but yours to own and to enjoy.

"She's Mine"

The other day I came into the barn of a very successful cattleman. His stock was in excellent condition, and as we (the farmer, his 13-year-old son and I) went about, admiring the fine qualities of the stock, the lad remained in the background. But as we moved on toward the end of the row, he pushed forward, and soon we came to where he was standing, his arm about the neck of a sleek roan heifer. For a moment we contemplated in silence; then, with his face covered with smiles and blushes, he volunteered, "She's mine."

There was more pride and joy in that short phrase than many of us can imagine. It was a glowing example of Grayson's pride of ownership. For 10 months this lad had cared for and "loved" this baby beef into its well-conditioned form. No wonder that today he should be proud to say, "She's mine."

Soon he hoped to lead her into the local, and perhaps larger, show rings, there to reap the glory and honor of ownership, especially ownership of a prize-winning baby beef. Soon he would cash in on his investment of capital and time. Folks say the ultimate end of the beef animal is the block. The lad, tho, thought more of the returns than of his pet's finish. What boyish dreams were his I leave for the reader's imagination.

Yes, the father said, "Laddie shall have the money. When I was a lad, I raised a late-hatched flock of chickens. The money was mine, and I remember the enjoyment I had from owning so much money (\$3.65), so Laddie shall have the returns from the roan heifer. And do you know," he added with a twinkle of the eye, "it's going to pay me."

He then spoke of the pride of owning a well-fed beast, and the desire on the part of the owner to do his very utmost to make the animal respond. He referred to the lesson it teaches the lad in the value of kindness, of explicit care in feeding, yes, and of enthusiasm. Enthusiasm really is only another word for "love," and without "love" no one can hope to produce a fine beast or flowers. The little crippled girl who, when asked how she managed to grow such excellent pansies replied, "I love them into growing." The childish remark is true, tho, of every line of endeavor, particularly of growing things. Call it enthusiasm if you like, it really amounts to love, and it is contagious. Because the lad has it, he takes greater care of all the calves, as well as of his own. Because the lad does this, the father does the same.

Baby beeves can be turned over in from 12 to 15 months; and for this reason are exceptionally appropriate for a farm boy's hobby. Boys are fond of quick turn-overs. What lad has not cherished, at one time or other, some get-rich-quick scheme? But boys are not fond of raising a calf or pig as their own, and then handing the receipts to father.

Farmers must realize that, in the majority of cases, farm boys are more than earning their keep years before

Then the Alfalfa Will Wake Up!

BY R. I. THROCKMORTON

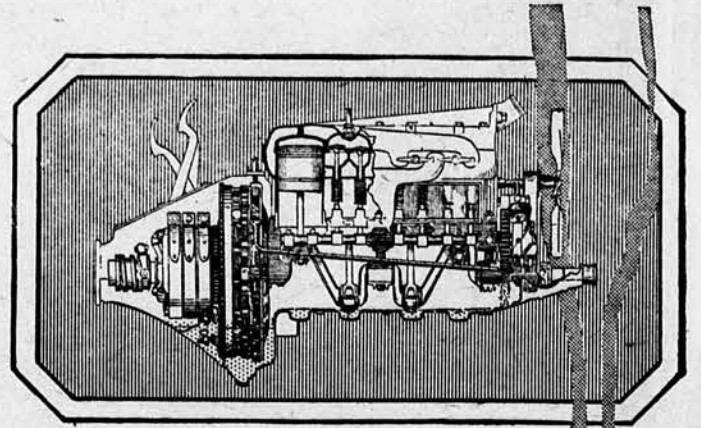
PRACTICALLY all of the soils of Eastern Kansas respond profitably to the use of phosphorus in alfalfa production, and many of them will not grow this crop successfully without an application of lime. The work of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station shows that acid phosphate is the best carrier of phosphorus for alfalfa. It is soluble in water and, therefore, when an application of this fertilizer is made to alfalfa it soon penetrates the entire surface layer. Because of this condition, acid phosphate may be used on an established stand of alfalfa quite successfully. For new stands it may be applied just before seeding. The time to make the application on an old stand is in the spring about the time growth begins. The rate should be from 125 to 250 pounds annually, or the quantity may be doubled and the application made every other year. There is no danger of the phosphorus being lost from the soil by leaching.

It is essential that the fertilizer be applied uniformly, and for this reason the best plan is to use a fertilizer drill. A lime sower also may be employed. When these implements are not available a grain drill may be used. It is necessary to clean the grain drill thoroly after using it. If this is not done the fertilizer will cause the metal parts of the drill to corrode.

Pulverized limestone, which is the form of lime most commonly used to correct soil acidity, is not soluble in water. It produces results by contact action, and it must be thoroly incorporated with the surface layer of soil to be effective. It is evident, from this condition, that lime cannot be successfully used by applying it as a surface dressing to an established stand of alfalfa.

The best time to apply lime is six or eight weeks before seeding the alfalfa. Since fall seeding is preferable in Eastern Kansas, when lime is needed it is a good practice to plow the land early and shallow in preparation for alfalfa, disk immediately after plowing and then add the lime. By following this method the lime will become thoroly mixed with the surface soil by the cultivating and seeding operations which follow.

The amount of lime necessary varies with the degree of acidity of the soil, but it averages about 2 tons of finely pulverized limestone an acre in this state. Since the lime should be applied uniformly, a lime sower is the best implement to use for this purpose. Lime also may be spread direct from the wagon by the use of a shovel, or it may be applied with a manure spreader. In the latter method it is necessary to place a layer of straw or manure on the apron of the spreader to keep the lime from sifting thru.



Carbon trouble in your Ford can be a rarity!

DID you ever stop to think that there are little bonfires of fuel and oil in your engine when it is operating? Drop by drop the lubricating oil is thrust up by the rings. It may encounter a heat of 2000° F. to 3000° F. in the combustion chambers.

Naturally, each bonfire leaves a little carbon. But if your engine is operating properly and the oil is *suitable*, the carbon will blow out the exhaust pipe.

To minimize carbon in your Ford or Fordson engine, four factors are important:

1. Avoid too rich a mixture of gasoline or kerosene.
2. Avoid unnecessary idling.
3. Avoid carrying the oil at a level higher than the upper pet-cock.
4. Use only an oil of the highest quality whose body and character are scientifically correct for the Ford or Fordson engine.

An economical demonstration—

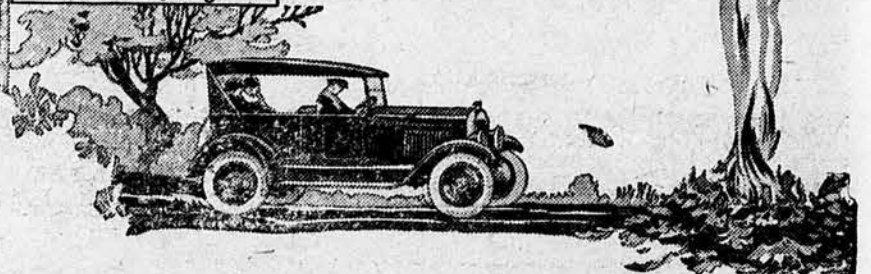
Mobiloil "E" is the Vacuum Oil Company's specialized oil for Ford engines. Their oil for Fordsons is Mobiloil "BB" in summer, and "A" in winter.

For economy's sake, why not try a crankcase of the correct grades of Mobiloil in your Ford and Fordson? A week's use of Mobiloil will show you how it conserves power and adds to smooth running. And as the weeks become months, your new freedom from carbon will prove a big comfort to your pocketbook.

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their city cousins. The boy who cares for the calves or the chickens before and after school should receive some compensation, or it will seem to him that the parent who allows his city friend his freedom out of school hours is more desirable than the one who extracts work.

You must realize that your enthusiasm regarding any branch of farm work is gauged largely by the remuneration you receive. You should also realize that your son is of his father's flesh, and desires to "have something in the world." It is quite all right to argue the point that you are really working for your children. But you should remember that they are looking at the question from the standpoint of youth, prompted by the desire to own. Taking it all in all, I believe the happiest farm homes are those where father and son work in partnership from the time the lad is able to more than earn his keep.

Those Good Old Times

Compared to other lines of industry, farming still lags. But at that the farmer today is not up against it like he was in the "good old days" of 30 years ago. There is no reason why he should be. Agricultural development is entitled to march forward just the same as all other industry. No one denies that the condition of the tillers of the soil is bad, but it is much better than it was a year ago, and getting better all the time.

Here are some prices that prevailed in Central Kansas just 30 years ago: Winter wheat, 60c; corn, 16c; oats, 20c; hogs, \$3.45; cattle, \$3.30; butter, 10c; eggs, 8c; potatoes, 50c. Of all the above prices, wheat is the only item that was up to normal. Sixty cents for wheat 30 years ago, the price of the land, labor and other things considered, was not out of the way. But corn at 16 cents and oats at 20 cents was another problem. Corn at that figure was almost as cheap as coal. That's why any number of farmers used it for fuel.

Cheap corn was all right to feed to hogs and cattle, but how about the price of the hogs and cattle after they were fed out? The margin of profit made the hard work entailed therein practically profitless. Butter at 10 cents and eggs at 8 cents made the farmer's good wife conserve frantically to have a little "pin" money at Christmas time. The farmer is not on solid ground now by any means, but surely the way out is not so stony a path as it was 30 years ago. These days when a crop is raised it brings something. In the old days the bumper yields sold for a song.

Eagles of the Air

Art Smith, veteran aviator, is dead. Something happened while he was flying east from Chicago with the night air mail. Just what, nobody knows. But Art Smith's plane lurched out of its course, hit a tree, burst into flames—and one more air mail pilot made the last sacrifice.

Art Smith was a brave aviator. He was something more, too; he was the perfect type of these strange, restless young men who are never satisfied with the safe, the certain, the comfortable, who must forever be skirting the borders of the unattainable frontier and laughing in the eyes of death; and who prove to us that the splendid blood of the old pioneers is not dead even yet.

There are many like him in the air mail service. Every day, for a wage that seems small enough, the air mail pilots fare forth, rain or shine, to carry the mail on the trackless highways above the earth. They know, every time they start out, that they may be beginning their last flight; but they go, just the same.

When the air mail was first started, employes of a certain division postal office in the Middle West made a list of the 10 pilots who were flying on that division. As the days passed, one and another of these pilots met death, and at each fatality these men scratched one name off their lists. A few months ago they scratched off the last name. All 10 were gone.

And there is no dearth of replacements. Always the young men step forward, hiring out to risk death with a nonchalance that is magnificent. The air mails go thru, with a regularity and promptness that are amazing.

Some day we will realize just what

these men give us when they accept our pay, and we will raise their salaries. But until we do they will never complain. They are giving something money could not buy, giving it because of some strange compulsion from within that tells them death is only an incident. They will continue to carry on, dauntless young eagles of the upper air, glorious, careless and strong.

Do you remember the inscription chiseled across the front of the New York postoffice? It reads:

"Neither rain nor snow nor gloom of night stays these couriers from swift completion of their appointed rounds."

Dawes Plan is Working!

We have just read excerpts from the report on the first year's operation of the Dawes plan. The outstanding accomplishments indicated in this report are the balancing of the German budget and the stabilization of German currency, and the fact that the currency is now backed by a gold reserve

of 30 per cent. This is a truly remarkable recovery in view of the condition of the German mark two or three years ago.

The report also calls attention to the fact that Germany did during this year make substantial payments upon her reparations obligations, and that the greater number of these payments was due to the operation of the Dawes plan, and the fact that Germany took advantage of this plan and operated under it.

Of course one year's operation would not be conclusive, and the real problem will lie in future years when the very heavy payments are required under this plan.

It would be too optimistic to suggest that the matter is a demonstrated success, because it is not, but the fact is very encouraging that the first year made such a good showing, and the United States may well take credit for the operation of this plan and the success attendant upon it, particularly in view of the fact that the plan is primarily that of the distinguished Vice President.

No Feed Table
No Blocks
No Bale Ties
Two Men Less

BALING HAY
this NEW WAY



30 DAYS
FREE
TRIAL

**BIGGER
Baling Profits**

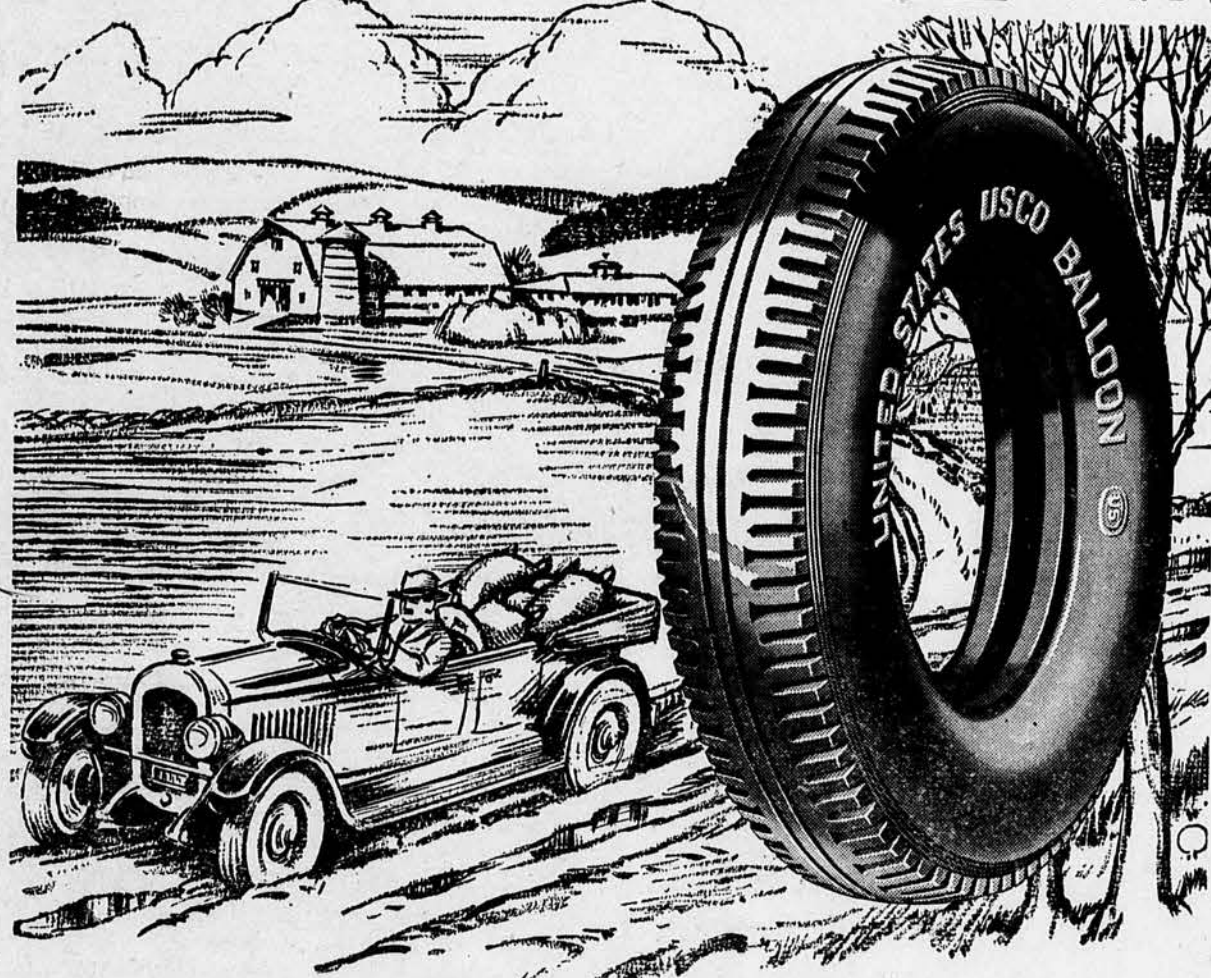
Save 40% On Baling Costs Wonder self-thresher changes whole method of baling. Bales faster, cleaner, cheaper. "I turned out ninety 85 lb. bales per hour," says user. No feed table, no blocks, no bale ties, saves wages of 2 men. Savings pay for press in one season. FREE—Illustrated booklet shows how press pays for itself in season, and makes big profits. Easy payments. Read what users say. Send your name and address at once.

The Thresher Hay Press Co. Dept. 209 Leavenworth, Kansas

14¢ a rod GALVANIZED FENCE SALE

I have cut and slashed prices on Hog, Stock, Poultry and Lawn Fence; also on Posts, Roofing, and Paints. Before you choose any fence get my new **BIG BARGAIN BOOK** **Guaranteed For 10 Years** My new Galvanizing process makes my fence last longer. Find out how America's Greatest Fence Makers sell highest quality fence at lowest prices. Write today for your copy of my book. **OTTAWA MFG. CO., Fence Makers for Over 30 Years, Box 101-L, Ottawa, Kan.** **FREE Fence Bargain Book**

UNITED STATES TIRES ARE GOOD TIRES



Independent of Road or Weather if you use USCO Balloons

IT is a comfort to feel that the tires on your car will carry you where you want to go no matter what the weather is or how bad the roads are.

The great success of the USCO Balloon lies in its ability to do that—and do it without harm to the tires.

When you look at an USCO Balloon you will at once notice how broad and flat its tread is. With so much tread area in contact with the road, there is always adequate purchase for a hard pull and for sure braking action.

You get the same advantage that the wide, flat wagon wheel gave over the earlier narrow rimmed wheels. In addition, the USCO Balloon has a high-shouldered tread that takes a firm hold on the road.

The cord construction has unusual flexibility. You get real balloon cushioning—comfort for the passengers, protection for the car.

The USCO Balloon is made strong and sturdy. It will deliver length of service far beyond what its moderate price indicates.

It carries the trade mark and full warranty of the largest rubber manufacturers in the world.

For Ford Owners

There is a U. S. Tire to meet every need

U. S. Royal Balloons

29 x 4.40 straight side

U. S. Royal Balloon-Type

31 x 4.40 clincher and straight side

U. S. Royal Cords

30 x 3 1/2 regular and extra-size

clincher, 30 x 3 1/2 and 31 x 4

straight side

U. S. Royal Extra Heavy

Cords

30 x 3 1/2 clincher for commercial

and extra heavy service

USCO Cords

30 x 3 and 30 x 3 1/2 clincher,

30 x 3 1/2 and 31 x 4 straight side

USCO Fabrics

30 x 3 and 30 x 3 1/2 clincher

United States  Rubber Company

Trade Mark

USCO BALLOONS

A Larger Acreage of Beets!

Growers Are Showing More Interest in This Crop in the Arkansas Valley

THERE will be a big increase this year in the acreage of sugar beets in Kansas. This will be the most evident at Garden City, but it will occur all down the Arkansas River Valley, even as far as Sedgwick county—which produced 65 acres in 1925! It is evident that Kansas is definitely on its way to become a great sugar producing state. The plant of the Garden City Sugar Company will, no doubt have the largest tonnage of beets to handle next fall in its history.

Most of the producers made money from the crop last year. The sugar beet grower is paid a price which depends on the net proceeds realized by

and which has a capacity of 400 second feet. The diversion gate is put into operation when plenty of water is available from the river itself. In other words, the reservoir water is used only when the flow from the river itself is not sufficient to take care of the company's irrigation needs. Water for irrigation purposes also is made available by electric pumping plants.

Power For 200 Plants

The power plant consists first of one 1,000-K.W. generator turbine. It may be run as a condensing or non-condensing machine as desired. In summer when it is operated as a straight power plant, it is run as a condensing turbine, but in the winter it is operated as a non-condensing outfit, the exhaust steam being utilized for boiling sugar. Another full condensing turbine of 2,500-K.W. rating also is utilized. These two turbines may be synchronized, thus providing a total power of 3,500 K.W. Two hundred miles of transmission lines connect to this power plant. Power is sold at 3 and 3½ cents a K.W. hour, which is remarkably low. Fuel oil is utilized to operate the power plant. About 200 pumping plants are operated by electricity taken from the Garden City power plant. A few of the pumping plants are lifting water 150 feet, but the majority of them do not go more than 25 feet.

The Garden City Sugar Company holdings usually are in quarter-section lots, and they are being developed largely by farmers of American or Russian-German extraction. The tenant is required to devote at least 25 per cent of his land to the growing of beets, and the rest to alfalfa and small grains. Said F. A. Gillespie, treasurer of the Garden City Company. "We are like a parent to the child to these tenants. We help them over the hard times, and if we find them unworthy, we weed them out in the fall."

Some of the tenants have been operating their holdings for years. One man came from Topeka in 1906 and worked as an ordinary beet laborer for four years, until he acquired enough money to buy farm equipment, and then became a tenant for the company. He farmed one of the Garden City lots until 1922, and then went back to Topeka with \$23,000 in cash. However, he quickly tired of loafing and soon came back and rented another farm. A number of tenants have been holding land owned by the company from 15 to 18 years.

Leases are made from year to year. If the tenant is a good operator he may stay on his holdings indefinitely. The company charges as rental one-half the alfalfa crop, one-fifth of the beets delivered to the nearest railroad station, and one-third of the small grain, which is chiefly kafir and milo. The tenant keeps all the beet tops for feed. Practically all the tenants have some stock. A number of the tenants

Higher Sugar Prices?

SUGAR beet growers in Kansas sold the Garden City Sugar Company 68,004 tons of beets last year. The company had contracts with 318 growers for beets on 9,691 acres, and of these 8,377 were actually harvested. Farmers already have been paid \$5.50 a ton for their beets, and they will get future payments which depend on the price at which the sugar is sold. The price has advanced \$1 a hundred since last October, and of this dollar the growers will get 48 cents. The first payment for beets this year will be \$6 a ton.

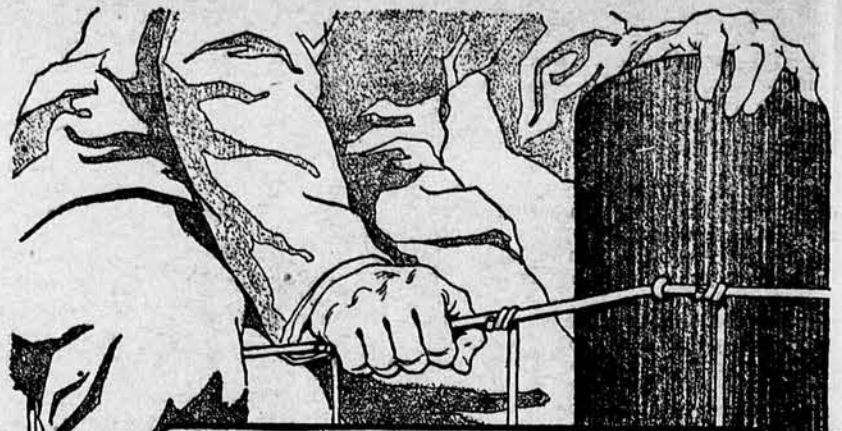
The Garden City plant produced 150,350 bags of granulated sugar from last season's run. The sugar content of the beets was 13.05 per cent, on an average, and of this 87.8 per cent was recovered. Dry beet pulp also was produced to the amount of 3,062 tons. The plant was operated for 90 days and nights.

the company for the sugar manufactured. According to the terms of the sliding scale, a participating contract under which beets are grown, settlement is made on the net proceeds the company receives for its sugar, and the higher the net realized, the higher the price a ton for beets.

The Garden City Sugar Company also is farming 30,000 acres in the Garden City district. Twenty thousand acres of this is under irrigation. Water for this large acreage is taken from the Arkansas River, or by pumping the underflow. A large reservoir at the western end of the Garden City holdings has been built to make water available for irrigation in the summer. When full this reservoir is 6 miles long and 1½ miles wide at its widest point. It has a capacity of 30,000 acre feet. The connecting ditch from the reservoir enables the company to run off 700 second feet of water. At the intake of the reservoir there also is a diversion gate connecting to a ditch which goes around to the outlet ditch,



Here's a Beet Lifter at Work Near Garden City; This Tool Saves a Great Deal of Human Labor at Harvest



Staples Hold Firmly Keeping Wire Straight and Taut

STAPLES "stay put" in the Long-Bell Post Everlasting. They drive in easily and hold firmly in the solid bed of tough yellow pine. And because these posts are preserved full length with creosote they resist decay. For these reasons, fences built of Long-Bell Posts are straight, strong and enduring. You don't have to repair and replace them every few years. That means protection to your property—at a saving in money and work. For economical and dependable service year in and year out, fence with the Long-Bell Post Everlasting.

See for yourself—Ask your lumberman to show you the Long-Bell Post Everlasting. If he is not supplied, write us for full information.

The Long-Bell Lumber Company
904 R. A. Long Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

The Long-Bell Post Everlasting is made in Full Round, Sawed Halves and Sawed Quarters—suitable lengths and sizes.

The Long-Bell Post Everlasting

Creosoted Full Length Under Pressure

MASSEY-HARRIS No. 9 Combined Reaper-Thresher

Harvests and Threshes All Small Grains

THE cheapest and easiest way to harvest and thresh Small Grains and Soy Beans is with the Massey-Harris Reaper-Thresher. The famous Massey-Harris Corrugated Bar Threshing Cylinder has been retained in the new No. 9 machine. Heavy-gauge galvanized steel elevators which are grain-tight and weatherproof are used instead of the wood. The fanning mill has a positive drive that assures uniform cleaning at all times. SKF heavy-duty Ball Bearings reduce friction. A complete Alemite Oiling System assures perfect lubrication.

Motor Equipped Like Best Automobiles

The powerful motor is supplied with automatic oil-purifying device. You can run the motor for 100 hours without needing to change the oil. The improved clutches have double Raybestos discs to avoid wear. The main drive, of the latest

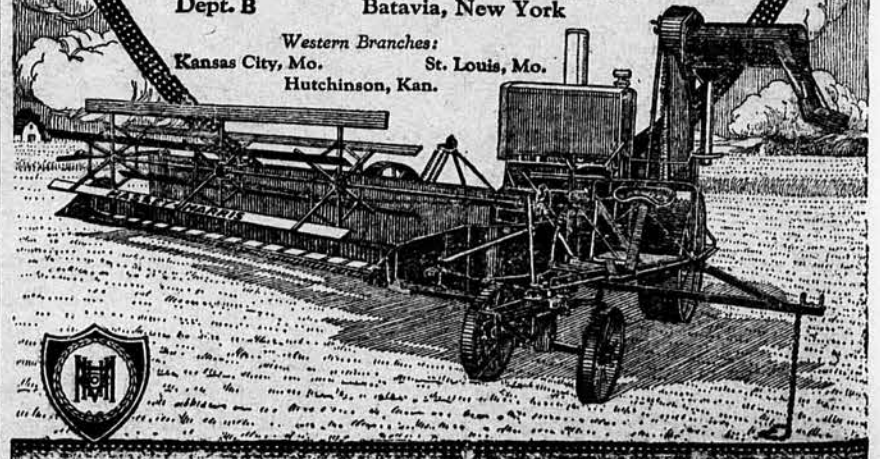
twin roller chain type, runs in an oil bath. The No. 9 is built extra strong, with heavily trussed frame and extra-wide wheels. It is equipped with detachable platform and transport truck for traveling highways.

Write us for folder describing the Massey-Harris No. 9 Reaper-Thresher, and also the smaller No. 6

There's a Massey-Harris Dealer near you; ask us for his name

MASSEY-HARRIS HARVESTER CO., INC.
Builders of Warranted Farm Machinery Since 1850
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Western Branches:
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Hutchinson, Kan.



own tractors which they use for all sorts of farm work, not only for themselves but for their neighbors.

There are 150 tenants on the irrigated land owned by the company. In the dry land section of the company's holdings the tenants farm in larger units—usually they operate from one-half to a full section. Dry farming operations, of course, are conducted in a much different manner from that on the irrigated sections, and, therefore, no fixed contract is in vogue.

The Garden City Sugar Company is making a great effort to interest farmers in the growing of beets throughout Western Kansas wherever irrigation is possible. Last year, for instance, sugar beets came to the Garden City factory from Ingalls, Cimarron, Dodge City, Kinsley, Larned, Sterling, Halstead, Hutchinson, Valley Center, Wichita and Great Bend. Within a distance of 200 miles the sugar company pays the freight to Garden City up to \$1 a ton. When the freight is over \$1, the grower pays the excess charges. Operations along the Pawnee Creek, near Larned, have been particularly successful.

Beets are planted in rows 20 inches apart. Usually the ground is plowed deep. It is then harrowed and finally floated until smooth. A four-row beet planter is used, to plant the beets at a depth of 1½ inches. Irrigation shovels are installed on the planters to make furrows between the rows. After the fields have been irrigated the ground is sledged. This slogging operation is done by means of a special 6-foot long sled which smooths the ground, to conserve the water. The number of irrigations necessary depends on the rains. Very frequently the water obtained from spring rains is sufficient to bring up the plants.

Much Hand Labor

As soon as the plants have grown to a sufficient height that the rows are plainly noticeable, the first cultivation is given, with a four-row cultivator. On the first cultivation disks are used which tend to throw the dirt away from the plants. Knives also are utilized which put the dirt back again so the plants will not be exposed. Within a few days the beets are again cultivated, but without using the disks.

As soon as four to six leaves appear, hand labor is utilized to thin the plants. Mexican or Indian labor is employed. Last summer, for instance, 400 Indian boys were brought in by the Government from New Mexico and Arizona to perform this work. When the thinning operation is properly done there should be a beet plant every 12 inches. Usually after this is done the plants are irrigated and then cultivated, with "bull tongues," to give the ground a deep cultivation. Frequently thereafter a cultivation is given with duck feet shovels. The cultivations that are given the plants vary from six to 10, and as Mr. Gillespie has pointed out, the more the better.

The number of irrigations, of course, depends on the rain. Usually there are three or four. During the growing season the plants are given two hoeings. The hand hoeing operation takes care of the weeds that the farmer cannot get at in his cultivations with horse-drawn tools. Finally, at harvest time, the beets are loosened from the ground by means of a beet puller. After that operation the hand laborers enter the field and pull the beets out. They grab a beet in each hand, knock them together to remove the dirt, and throw them into a pile.

They throw these beets considerable distances, and when the pile is complete it contains about a half ton of beets. The tops of the beets are then cut off at the base of the bottom leaf. The beets are then put in another pile and are ready for the hauling. The tops of the beets are put into a pile by themselves and left to cure. The beets finally are loaded into a dump bottom wagon and hauled to the beet dump, from which they are loaded into cars and sent to the factory.

Industrial Wave Coming?

An encouraging note to Kansas and other states of the Middle West was sounded by Col. George T. Buckingham, a Chicago lawyer, at the Topeka Chamber of Commerce Forum recently in his address on "Power." The wave of industrial development, he

said, was headed westward. It has now reached Illinois. Soon it will overtake Iowa, Missouri and Kansas.

The wave seems to keep pace with the development of electrical power. When an Eastern factory now outgrows its quarters it doesn't build extensive additions. It comes to the Middle West and establishes a subsidiary plant, close to the folks to whom it sells its products. In his opinion within a decade the Middle West will double its industrial operations. This will mean that the factory worker will consume all the agricultural products, and there will be no surplus to ship abroad or quarrel over. In turn the agricultural classes will be consuming all the products of the industrial plants, and there will be a balance of prices between agriculture and industry which is lacking today.

In line with the opinion expressed by Colonel Buckingham, Viscount Rothermere of Great Britain declares the United States owes its prosperity to "cheap power." Standardization, simplicity and cheapness, he continues, are the benefits that directly accrue from such large-scale electrical administration as is characteristic of America.

Cheap power means lower prices of commodities and increasing emancipation of the worker from hard manual labor. The American farmer, following the example of the American manufacturer, is using electric power more

and more, and is thus helping the corporations that supply it to reduce rates and by combinations develop what is called super-power.

In the United States, as in England, engineers are engaged in studying the question of converting coal into electrical power, thus effecting enormous savings in transportation. As Lord Rothermere says, the goal to be aimed at is the consolidation of small power companies into large producing organizations, well managed and wisely regulated in the interest of consumers as well as investors.

Edison Offers Prizes

Thomas A. Edison will give two medals, one to a boy and one to a girl, thru the agency of the Kansas Free Fair, for excellence in farm club work. These will be awarded annually. Senator Capper, who is a close friend of Mr. Edison, took the matter up with him several weeks ago, at the suggestion of Phil Eastman, secretary of the fair. Mr. Edison was very glad to comply with the request, and he indicated considerable interest in the progress which the Kansas Free Fair has made.

Never tell a man just what you think of him unless you are bigger than he is.

Inoculate
with
NITRAGIN
The Original Soil Inoculator

SAVE money—buy the five bushel size Nitragin and inoculate Soy Beans and Cow Peas in the low cost of 50c a bushel. Note the low prices on these cultures:

1/4 bu. size for 30 lbs. seed	\$.40
1/2 bu. size for 60 lbs. seed	.70
5 bu. size for 300 lbs. seed	2.50

Say Soy Beans or Cow Peas When Ordering

Nitragin prices on Alfalfa, Clover, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Peas, Beans, Vetch:

1/4 bu. size for 15 lbs. seed	\$.40
1/2 bu. size for 30 lbs. seed	.60
1 bu. size for 60 lbs. seed	1.00
5 bu. size for 300 lbs. seed	4.75

Garden size for Peas, Beans, Sweet Peas \$.20

Always State Kind of Seed You Want to Inoculate

If not in seed catalog or at your dealers, order direct from us. Send for booklet on Nitragin Inoculation.

THE NITRAGIN COMPANY
671 National Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

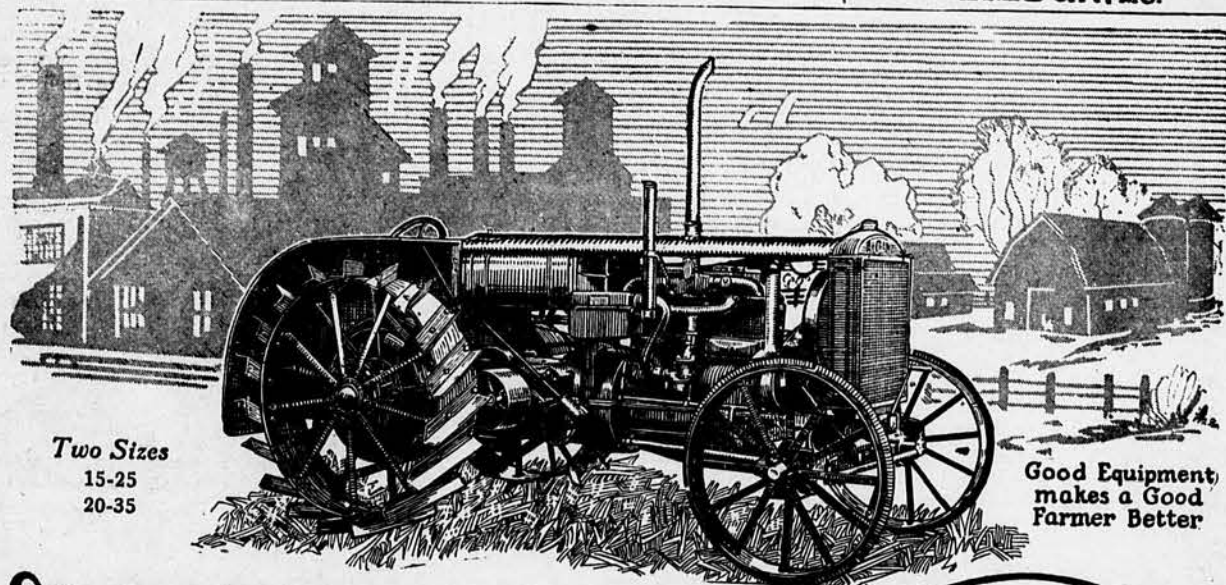
LIGHTNING HAY BALERS

HORSEPOWER BELT POWER

Combined Press and Engine

Write us

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.



Two Sizes
15-25
20-35

Good Equipment makes a Good Farmer Better

The Well-Powered Farm takes its Rightful Place among Progressive Industries

Whether it is farm or factory, the present-day need of big production and low production costs demands modern machinery and abundant, dependable power.

For over 70 years Allis-Chalmers has been building power equipment. Steam, gas, electric and hydraulic prime movers built by Allis-Chalmers are used in every part of the world. Gas engines of 5,000 horsepower, 50,000,000 gallon pumping engines, 70,000 horsepower turbines stand as monuments to the engineering ability of this great institution.

Hence, Allis-Chalmers entered the tractor industry a decade ago with a knowledge of power, world renowned and generations old. The splendid performance record of their farm tractors during past years is a distinct tribute to the Allis-Chalmers name and fame.

Every element that makes for convenient, dependable, enduring power has been given consideration without compromise in the Allis-Chalmers Tractor. Only an institution exhaustively equipped and with unlimited resources could build such a tractor at so reasonable a price.

Mail coupon today for catalog and complete information. Avail yourself of our easy deferred payment plan if you wish.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO.

"Builders of Power for 70 Years"

TRACTOR DIVISION

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Branch at Wichita, Kansas

ALLIS-CHALMERS
FARM and ROAD TRACTORS

Outstanding Advantages of Allis-Chalmers Tractors

- Entirely built by one company in one factory.
- Close-coupled, master-casting design that gives permanent rigidity and long life.
- More drop forgings than any other tractor of its type and size. Best material throughout.
- Heavy-duty motor of most modern 4-cylinder design. Abundant reserve power.
- Removable cylinder linings.
- Oil pumped under pressure to all motor bearings. "Dot" grease gun system—no grease cups.
- Dust-proof housings for all working parts.
- Easily removable, roomy inspection plates.
- Large bearing surfaces—high grade bearings throughout.
- Abundant, accessible, flexible belt power.
- Simple, convenient controls—roomy platform—spring seat.
- Auto-type steering mechanism. Sturdy wheels built to stand severe service.
- Perfect cooling in hottest weather.

203

Mail This Coupon Today

Without cost or obligation, mail me your tractor catalog, K135 prices and terms.

Name

Address

R. F. D. or St.

Buddy Hoover's in the Club

Some Members Use Earnings From Pigs and Chickens to Pay School Expenses

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

DID you know Buddy Hoover joined the Capper Pig Club? Guess you don't need an introduction to him. In your Kansas Farmer for March 6, was a cartoon of Buddy and his pig. Did you see it? Did you notice that he plans to go to college, and make the pig pay his way? This isn't just a dream either. Of course, Buddy is just one of our pen and ink friends and he cannot go to college. But Glenn Johnson, Oscar Dizmag, Lionel Holm and many others who were pioneers in club work now are in Kansas State Agricultural College. A large part of their expenses are paid with earnings from work in the Capper Pig Club. Buddy hit on a good idea all right.

Charleszine King, Capper club member of Trego county, is a high school girl and will use the earnings of her work with baby chicks to pay school expenses. Other girls, and boys too, are doing this.

At heart, Mrs. J. M. Nielson has been a Capper Poultry Club member ever since Dorothea enrolled in the club in 1922. And this year she is enrolled as an actual member. Her letter will interest you: "We appreciate all club work, but in Capper clubs there is a special advantage. Parents who never had a chance to do club work while they were young, may enroll in these clubs. At the last club meeting, Mrs. Howell asked me to join, telling me that it is better to be in than almost in the Capper clubs." And so Marshall county has another member who will work earnestly.

Did I tell you that Martha Hellmer, Lyon county, persuaded her brother Leo to join the baby chick contest of the Capper Poultry Club with her? Now Leo is doing fine work and all credit is due to Martha and her mother for this kind persuasion. Leo will thank them.

More Partnerships Formed

In Smith county, we now have two mothers co-operating with club members in club work. They are Mrs. Nellie Sample, Lebanon, and Mrs. Mary Figg, Smith Center. Charles Figg recently wrote this request, "May my mother be my partner in club work? She will join with me, and we are eager to be partners. Mother has about 75 chicks from 100 eggs set."

Fred, Dobrinski, Ellsworth county, told me recently that he is corresponding with his clubmates in that county. "I heard from Clarence Hooper last week," Fred writes, "and his fine letter told about where he lives and his school. He and his father are looking for a pig in their neighborhood which will be suitable for Clarence's club work. I hope they find a good one."

It may puzzle you to know how to record losses, especially losses of pigs and chickens in your contest herds and flocks. There is a space for losses for feed costs on the report blanks but no space for losses from theft or mortality. If some of your chickens are stolen, or your pigs and chickens die, do not count this as a loss on

your daily and monthly records. You will check it up when you make your final count on December 15. It will show just the amount of your loss less than it should have shown had there been no losses.

Have you ever wondered what success girls would have in pig club work this year? It may surprise you to read the list of prize winners when this year's work is finished. We don't want any fellow to belittle a girl's skill as a successful producer of pork, and builder of better herds of swine. If he does, he will feel mighty cheap when some of the pig club records made by girls in the contests for 1926 are read. "My Chester White sow has eight nice pigs and I am proud of them. She is so gentle I can pick up the pigs and pet them. I shall try to keep a good record of my club work." Now this is how Emma Deeringer, Shawnee county, tells us about the start she already has. And Emma is thrifty. Her previous work in the Capper Poultry Club earned this sow for her.

The Last Coupon Here

Accompanying this story is the coupon you should use to enroll in Capper clubs. Your name and address on the coupon will open club work for you just as soon as I receive your application. So try to get it to me early. There will be no coupon next week—this is the last for 1926. All folks wishing to enroll should make use of this last opportunity for club work in the Capper clubs for 1926. Let this be a gentle reminder to the energetic folks who are enrolled to make a final effort to place the plans of all the club work before their friends. Applications bearing the name of an old member will be considered as late as March 25. You are invited to join the folks who are in the Capper club friendship. We'll hoist sail April 1, when the pep contest begins, and we will be out in the breeze until December 15, when we again will come back in port. We want you on this trip.

To Show Baby Chicks

Considerable interest has been aroused among Kansas poultry raisers in what probably is the first baby chick show, which will be held April 15 to 17 at the Kansas State Agricultural College. The entries will contain 25 chicks. As soon as they are weighed and scored they will get their first meal. After the show is over they will be sold to farmers around Manhattan.

1 Million Radio Sets

There are 1 million radio sets on the farms of the United States. This number has grown rapidly; in 1923 it was 145,000; 1924, 365,000; and early in 1925, 553,000.

The good are the poor; the poor are pedestrians; the good die young.

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.

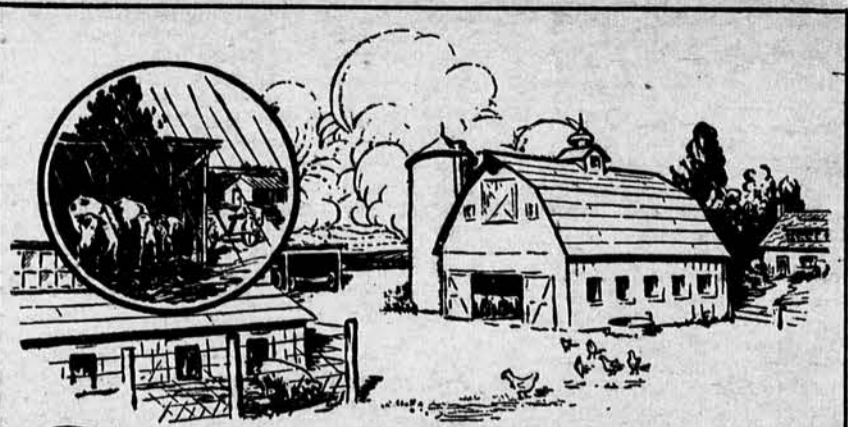
Signed..... Age.....

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



A roof over those barns -

STOCK that is not healthy, grain and hay that are spoiled, tools that are left unprotected—those are losing propositions to the farmer. But it is not an expensive thing to safely protect your stock, feed and implements with a roof that will last as long as the building itself. It costs very little and it actually saves you money! Farmers throughout the west have found that



Sold at your lumber dealer's—or write us for information on Old American Products and descriptive circulars.

Old American Asphalt Roofing and Shingles

give the highest value in service. Asphalt Roofing will wear and wear. It is stone surfaced in several unfading colors—redstone, greenstone, bluestone or yellowstone. It is not an ugly drab material—but bright and attractive. It is easy to apply. It does not cost more than roofing of an inferior quality. And it will give an undiminishing service in Fire-Safety, Leak-proofness and Wear over a very long period of time.

MANUFACTURED BY
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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

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MYERS

Self-Oiling Water Systems and Power Pumps



PERFECT water service—24 hours a day—that's what you get if you own a Myers "Self-Oiling" Water System. The ideal system for shallow or deep wells. Self-starting—self-stopping—self-oiling.

A Completely Dependable Water Supply

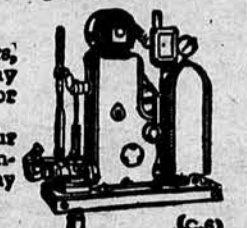
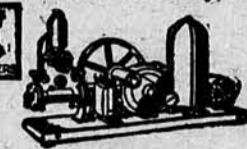
Think of having a modern bathroom—running water in your kitchen and washroom—an ample water supply for fire protection—for watering the stock, sprinkling the garden—and washing the car without carrying or hauling water. Running water—all you want—where you want it—when you want it. A Myers "Self-Oiling" Water System will make this a reality.



Take Off Your Hat to the MYERS

For more than fifty years Myers has been making "Honor-Bilt" Well, House and Cistern Pumps, Water Systems, Power Pumps, Pumping Jacks, Cylinders, Hand and Power Spray Pumps, Hay Tool and Door Hangers.

Get in touch with your Myers dealer for a demonstration, or write us today for our catalog.



THE F. E. MYERS & BRO. CO.

288 Orange Street

ASHLAND, OHIO

Many Slim Princesses

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

This is the day of the slim princess. On every side you hear the cry, "Oh, that this too solid flesh would melt!" The editor of The Delineator told a group of New York doctors recently that her paper received 20,000 letters last year asking how to fight fat. And that's nothing; we could tell a tale of our own if we would. The trouble is that so many of you want to turn a figure that is just naturally built for rolypoliness into one of these up and down, straight front and back affairs that suggest nothing but a clothes-horse. That's where you go astray. I am a believer in modern dress reform. I think woman has improved her health by removing the great weight of long skirts and accessories that used to drag her down. But I must sound a warning note: don't let the passion for slim, straight lines lead you into wild efforts to rob a figure plumply endowed by Mother Nature of the charm and grace of natural contour.

I fear that many unscrupulous persons are making capital of the craze for reducing weight. If it were only that they succeed in stripping a few ounces of gold from the gullible I would make no outcry, but some of their recommendations and advertised "cures" are calculated to disturb the health of many folks, and even kill one now and then. Undoubtedly murder will be done, or perhaps already has been done, in this craze.

You can't come to any very serious grief so long as you take no "reducer" internally. Yet I warn you that the soaps, and the salts, and the various "rub-on" things are all fakes. Not one will do what you expect unless a certain prescription of rigid diet and exercise goes with it. As to the concoctions that you are requested actually to swallow, I believe your good sense will tell you that any drug that will destroy the fat you desire to have removed is pretty sure to destroy some that ought to be left right where it is. Don't forget that there are parts of your anatomy from which the sudden removal of fat may cost your life.

Yes, there are ways to reduce with safety. More than that, it is quite important for the health of the "over fat" that this reduction be accomplished. But you women of a comfortable plumpness are not in that class. You should be very happy in your proportions, and should remember that a woman who has work to do in this world must maintain a strong, forceful body.

Just What is Needed

I live in a farming country several miles from town, and I am often called to help other families in sickness. I should like to know a little more about such simple matters as taking temperature of a sick person and what to do to help. Can you recommend a good book on nursing so I can get a start? What is the price? Betty.

I think you may well read a number of books on nursing. Take them one at a time and master each book. To start with you may get my little book entitled, "Health in the Home." It costs only 15 cents and it will be sent if you send stamps or coin to Book Editor, Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Use Plenty of Cement

Please tell me thru your columns where I can have well water analyzed. What would be the cost? M. R. G.

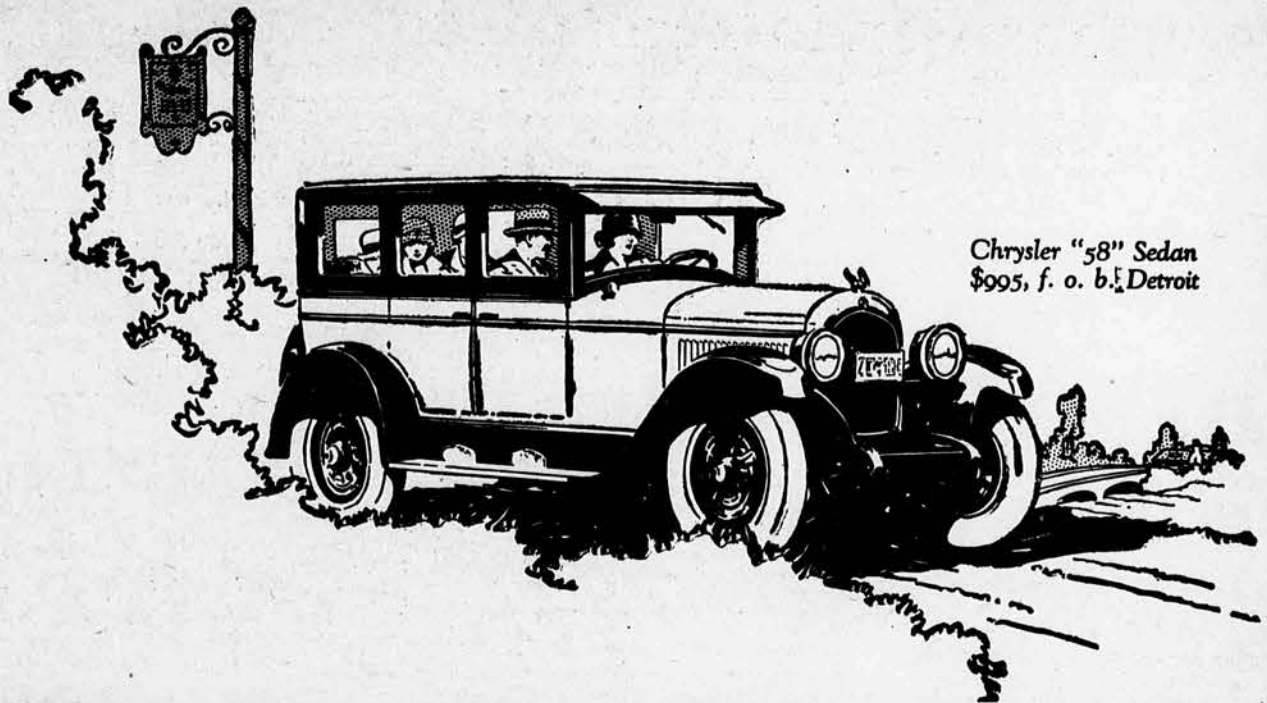
Rarely does it pay to analyze well water. The analysis made one day would be no good a week later. If you doubt the purity of your drinking water the thing to do is to clean the well thoroughly and then have it walled up in cement. Be sure to make the cover tight and fix it so small animals cannot burrow in.

A Danger in Calomel?

Is it safe to use equal parts of vaseline and calomel (applied to the rectum) for the relief of piles? W.

The rectum absorbs drugs and could get too much calomel. I think you would get better results by using a firm, bland emollient such as cold cream. Use it with a pile pipe to get it well into the rectum. Apply it before and after every bowel movement.

There are now but two kinds of an thracte—underground and overpriced.



Chrysler "58" Sedan
\$995, f. o. b. Detroit

PRECISELY THE SAME QUALITY-PERFORMANCE-APPEARANCE-AT ELECTRIFYING NEW LOWER PRICES

Since the Chrysler "58" was announced last June, nearly 10,000 men and women have testified every month by their orders that this wonderful car gives most for the money.

Such striking performance advantages as 58 miles an hour, 5 to 25 miles in 8 seconds and 25 miles to the gallon of gas—combined with many other outstanding superiorities—won for it instant acceptance which caused it to outsell competition everywhere in its own particular price group.

Now the electrifying new lower prices make Chrysler "58" more unmistakably than ever the value supreme in its class.

In the accomplishment of these new prices there has been no change in body quality, comfort or style, no change in the high quality design, materials and workmanship which won spontaneous and widespread preference and admiration for Chrysler "58".

Your nearest Chrysler dealer is eager to show you that at these new lower prices Chrysler "58" continues to offer precisely the same quality—precisely the same performance—precisely the same fine appearance—precisely the same beautiful body and chassis—which those who know motor car quality agree have placed Chrysler "58" on the topmost value pinnacle.



NEW "58" PRICES

CHRYSLER "58"—Touring Car, \$845; Roadster Special, \$890; Club Coupe, \$895; Coach, \$935; Sedan, \$995. Disc wheels optional. Hydraulic four-wheel brakes at slight extra cost.

CHRYSLER "70"—Phaeton, \$1395; Coach, \$1445; Roadster, \$1625; Sedan, \$1695; Royal Coupe, \$1795; Brougham, \$1865; Royal Sedan, \$1995; Crown Sedan, \$2095. Disc wheels optional.

CHRYSLER IMPERIAL "80"—Phaeton, \$2645; Roadster, (wire wheels standard equipment; wood wheels optional) \$2885; Coupe, four-passenger, \$3195; Sedan, five-passenger, \$3395; Sedan, seven-passenger, \$3595; Sedan-limousine, \$3695.

All prices f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax.

Bodies by Fisher on all Chrysler enclosed models. All models equipped with full balloon tires.

There are Chrysler dealers and superior Chrysler service everywhere. All dealers are in position to extend the convenience of time-payments. Ask about Chrysler's attractive plan.

All Chrysler models are protected against theft by the Fedco patented car numbering system, exclusive with Chrysler, which cannot be counterfeited and cannot be altered or removed without conclusive evidence of tampering.

CHRYSLER SALES CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICH.
CHRYSLER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED, WINDSOR, ONTARIO

CHRYSLER "58"



A Comparison in Terms of the Salad

By Eusebia M. Thompson

WE ALL know about salads. We make them out of all kinds of things—fruit, meat, vegetables, fish and nuts—combined in all sorts of ways. Almost anything we happen to have in the house will do. The menfolks say we use up all the leftovers in the salad, but we know they are mistaken, don't we? But we do make the most of what we have. And just so it is with our lives. Don't we make of them just what we have in our personality, our house, which should be the temple of God?

In the first place in making a salad we have some special thing for a foundation. In our salad which we are making suppose we take Faith for the principal ingredient. Faith is very necessary in our lives, isn't it? Faith first of all in God, then faith in our husband, faith in our children, faith in our neighbors—why, we can get along without almost anything in this world, better than without faith. Then another very necessary ingredient in our Salad of Life is Patience. Do we have plenty of this in our storeroom to draw upon? Maybe we had better take an inventory and see how our stock

of patience is holding out, and if we haven't plenty we must seek for more from the Source which never faileth.

And then another good thing to mix in our salad is Brotherly Kindness. That helps a lot in improving the flavor of life. The more we do for others the happier we are.

And then in this salad we should put Virtue and Knowledge and Temperance and Godliness. Some of us have a larger supply of some of these things than we have of others so we proportion it differently, but we will find they all help to make the final product much more worth while.

And then of course the finishing touch is the salad dressing. Let us add Sweetness of Temper for sugar—a Sense of Humor to give it zest—some energy to take the place of mustard to give it snap, and lastly the whipped cream of Love, the most important ingredient of all. Love which suffereth long and is kind, which envieth not and is not puffed up, which thinketh no evil, beareth all things, believeth all things, the Love which never faileth—the Love of Christ.

Differences in Shortening

By Margaret Ahlborn

A RECENT experiment in the Kansas State Agricultural College undertook to determine the difference in the shortening power of fats. In general, it was found that lard and lard compound produced a "shorter" cookie, butter not quite so short, and the butter substitutes slightly less short than butter.

The most obvious reason is that butter and the butter substitutes are only 80 to 85 per cent fat, the remainder being water and other substances. Lard and similar fats are spoken of as 100 per cent fats. If a recipe calls for butter as the fat, it may be too rich to include as much of a 100 per cent fat, and the result will be better if only $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of oil or lard is used instead of the cup of butter. Experience may advise reducing it even more. Cream often is available. If it is thin cream 1 cup may replace $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter in the recipe. If thick cream, 1 cup will be equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter.

It used to be thought essential to use butter in cakes. For flavor, especially in a white cake, it may stand first, and perhaps it gives a more delicate texture. However, poultry fat is excellent to use in cakes, both for flavor and texture. Oils are being used more and more. It will be found that a better product will result with oil as the fat if the muffin method of mixing is used, combining all the dry ingredients, then all the liquid ones, and putting the two mixtures together, stirring until smooth. Lard and similar solid fats usually are preferred for pastry, giving the desired quality of flakiness.

Exposure Determines Color

THE exposure of rooms partly determines the colors which are appropriate for them. Since rooms on the north side of the house get only the morning sun and that for a short time each day, they look best when decorated in the warmer colors such as yellow, shades of orange and tan. These colors reflect light and constantly flood a room with warmth in daylight as well as in artificial light.

Rooms which are on the south side of the house, however, obtain sunlight the greater part of the day and they do not require additional warmth from the colors of the room. Cool colors, such as gray, blue and green will balance the sunlight colors and therefore are more suitable for these rooms.

Rooms having mostly eastern exposure need warm colors since they, like those of northern exposure, get comparatively little sunlight. When rooms have mostly western exposure, cool colors should be used since these rooms get afternoon sunlight. However, if rooms have southern or western exposure and are so shaded that they receive little sunlight, they will need color schemes like those necessary for rooms of northern and eastern exposure.

When Storing Doesn't Injure

BEFORE winter hats are put away, stuff the crowns with tissue paper, wrap the hats carefully, to keep out the dust and place them in strong pasteboard cartons like those in which fruit jars are packed.

Concerning the Hair

By Helen Lake

THESE are difficult days for our hair and it behooves us to spend a little thought, time and energy in keeping our tresses fluffy and bright with glistening color. Whether the hair is dry or oily, hot oil treatments are beneficial. As a matter of fact, an occasional oil treatment does not go amiss if a normal scalp condition exists.

Castor oil, oil of sweet almonds, olive oil and

mange oil are used. For blonde and white hair, one of the first three is chosen, while mange oil is used for darker colors.

The treatment is simple. Pour a little oil in a saucer and float the saucer in hot water or place



GERTRUDE EDERLE, Olympic mermaid, internationally known swimmer and the American girl who attempted to swim the turbulent English Channel last fall, is a real home girl. This photograph which was made in her home in New York City shows her teaching her small brother Henry how to play the ukulele. Incidentally, Miss Ederle is an accomplished "uke" player.

it over a cup of hot water. While the oil is heating shake the hair loose and massage the scalp vigorously for a few minutes. Then part the hair,

How Ingenuity Devises a "Luxury"

By W. Pearl Martin

WHILE traveling the other day, fragments of conversation between two men came to my ears. Their theme related to a phase of Farm Bureau work that is dear to my heart for it concerned the health, the comfort of the men and women who live and work on the farms.

One man said: "What's the world coming to? Even the farmer is gettin' above his business! He isn't satisfied with his big car any more. Oh no! He's got to have a bathtub, and running water, hot and cold in the house! Some luxury, I should say!"

These remarks led me to thinking and wondering if, after all, the majority of farmers and their wives have the luxury of big cars, bathtubs and other modern conveniences. I rejoice in the fact that the farmer who owns his farm and home has certain conveniences and modern contrivances for sanitation and health but there are farmers who do not own land or homes, and consequently do not have an opportunity to establish conveniences.

Why shouldn't the farmer and his help have the luxury of a bath? Who is more worthy of the rewards of labor, the comforts of life, than he and his helpmate? There is no kind of work but will be followed by sweet, restful sleep if a cleansing,

dip a bit of cotton in the oil and rub the exposed scalp. Cover the entire scalp with oil by re-parting the hair from time to time.

If possible, allow the oil to remain on the scalp overnight; otherwise, the scalp should absorb oil for an hour, at least. Finish the treatment with a thoro shampoo for if any oil is left in the hair, the results are far from pleasing. Besides correcting oily and dry conditions, this is an excellent treatment for dandruff. I should be pleased to send our suggestions for treatments for the hair if you will inclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

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.

If You Sew For a Small Boy

IHAVE found a good use for the upper part of discarded hose supporters. My little 4-year old boy wished buckles on his overall suspenders and I was puzzled until it occurred to me that these clasps could be used for this purpose if fastened over a button. He is proud of his overalls now as he can hook them himself. Besides they make a neat, secure fastening. I also find these clasps useful in applying to hot pan holders for hanging them up instead of the usual tape.

Jackson County. Mrs. T. V. Fletcher.

We Save Our Boxes

ALARGE pasteboard box is kept in the store-room the year around and to this is carried boxes of all sizes, colors and descriptions, just so they are clean. Never a week goes by but what some member of the family does not go to it for a container. At Christmas time it more than serves its purpose, and on Valentine's day and at May basket time the kiddies find just what they want to trim.

Butler Co., Nebraska. Mrs. L. Mabel Smith.

Carpet Sweeper is Converted

ELECTRICITY and a vacuum cleaner put out of business a small carpet sweeper which I converted into a useful floor polisher for my hardwood floors. I removed the brush, filling the dust pan with stones, and tacked a number of layers of carpet over the bottom. The rubber guard around the sweeper can be replaced by using a piece of garden hose. Such a polisher is a useful household article and very easily handled.

Harvey County. May Peintner.

Calling for Prunes

EVERYBODY likes prunes if they are served in an appetizing manner. Too often, however, housewives neglect the opportunity to serve them attractively. They may be used in many ways by the enterprising housewife, but are especially adapted to the making of salads.

Prune Salad

Soak 1 cup cleaned prunes in 3 cups cold water over night; then cook in the water slowly for 10 minutes. Drain and carefully remove pits. Measure $\frac{1}{2}$ cup walnut meat halves and stuff the prunes, placing 1 walnut meat in each prune. Finally chop remainder of the walnuts and roll the prunes in them. Arrange on lettuce, sprinkle with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup grated cheese and top with dressing.

relaxing bath is taken by the worker before retiring.

At last we have found and tested an inexpensive and practical device that can be made and used almost anywhere. There is no reason why anyone cannot have such a shower bath as Mrs. Oren Good of Montgomery county has made and put in her washhouse. She tells that it is also a saving of her time and strength, as the towels, sheets and pillowslips are less soiled than they would be had she not established a regular bath for the help.

A short piece of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch pipe was soldered into a hole made in the center of the bottom of a 6-gallon garbage bucket. The pipe cost 20 cents and the bucket \$1.25. A piece of hose cost 20 cents more, and the old spray nozzle was already on hand. This contrivance was swung from a beam in the washhouse by a strong hook, and a pulley with a rope attached to the handle of the bucket. A large tub was placed beneath to catch the water. A common two-block wire stretcher was used to raise and lower the bucket which can be supported at a convenient height.

Eight women in Allen county, after hearing about Mrs. Good's shower bath, have requested definite information about its construction.

Months of Solid Wear

"U. S." BLUE RIBBON boots are made with sturdy gray soles. The uppers are either red or black—knee to hip lengths.

built into every "U. S." Blue Ribbon boot and overshoe

THESE new "U. S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes are built to give the longest wear a boot or overshoe can give.

They're made with a thick, oversize sole—tough as an automobile tire. In the uppers is put rubber *live as an elastic band*—so that constant bending and wrinkling won't crack or break it. The reinforcements are the strongest ever used in boot construction. They give you all the rugged strength you need.

"U. S." Blue Ribbons will give you a new idea of how much wear can be built into a boot or overshoe. They'll stand the wear and tear. You can depend on them every time. And they've got all the flexibility and comfort you could ask for. Try a pair *and prove it!*

United States Rubber Company

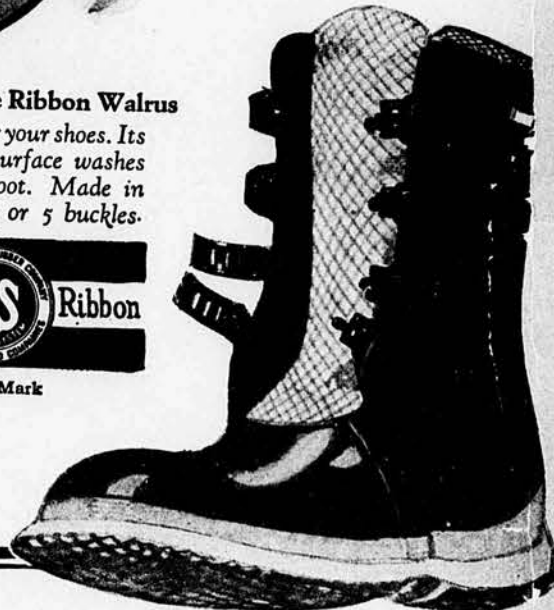
FIVE TIMES ITS LENGTH! Th how much you can stretch a s of rubber cut from any "U. Blue Ribbon boot or overshoe. It sists cracking or breaking—stays j ible and waterproof.

The "U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus slips right on over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. Made in red or black—4 or 5 buckles.



Trade-Mark

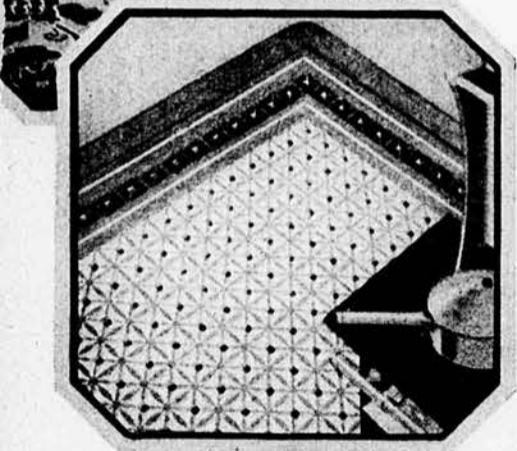
"U.S." Blue Ribbon
BOOTS · WALRUS · ARCTICS · RUBBERS



SUPERIOR RUG OF GENUINE CORK LINOLEUM



On the Floor—
Armstrong's Printed
Linoleum Rug, Pat-
tern No. 827.



Above: Armstrong's Printed Lino-
leum Rug, Pattern No. 926

Below: Armstrong's Inlaid Lino-
leum Rug, Pattern No. 1010

She could hardly believe a rug
so pretty could be so inexpensive

"Not only pretty—it's pretty enough for any room in the house—but so easy to clean, and there hardly seems to be any wear-out to it at all. It's real linoleum."

IT'S a wise and happy housekeeper who can say her smooth-surface rug is *real linoleum*. There is all the difference in the world! Softer, more resilient and flexible, it will out-last a rug made of inferior material.

Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs are genuine cork linoleum, from the printed pattern on the surface right through to the sturdy burlap back. Cork to make it springy and wear-resisting, burlap to give it strength. The moment you *feel* an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug, you know it is a *better* rug. Bend it in your hands. Note how soft and flexible. Compare it with any other smooth-surface rug. There is little difference in price,

yet an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug gives so much longer wear and far greater satisfaction—and that means better value for your money! Its cost is surprisingly low, too.

Remember, when you are buying a smooth-surface rug if it hasn't a burlap back it isn't linoleum. Remember too, that Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs come in the larger room sizes, 12 ft. x 12 ft., and 12 ft. x 15 ft., as well as the smaller sizes.

"RUGS OF PRACTICAL BEAUTY"—Twenty-eight pretty patterns to choose from, all illustrated in full color in this attractive booklet. Send for it today. It is free.

ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY

Linoleum Division 1003 Jackson Street Lancaster, Penna.

Armstrong's
Linoleum RUGS



THEY WEAR — AND WEAR — AND WEAR

Missing
Page(s)

For the Little Folks in Puzzletown

I AM 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to Lily Dale school. I never have been absent or tardy and enjoy going to school. Here is a picture of my teacher, classmate and myself which shows that we like our



ran home, looked for it, found it, didn't want it and threw it away. What was it? A thorn in my foot.

If you throw a stone that is white into the Red Sea, what will it become? Wet.

Why are lumps of sugar like race horses? The more you lick them the faster they go.

What is the difference between the rising and the setting sun? All the difference in the world.

Why is Sunday the strongest day in the week? Because the rest are "week" (weak) days.

What is it that goes around the house in daytime and lies in the corner at night? A broom.

What table has no legs to stand upon? The multiplication table.

How would you speak of a tailor

when you did not remember his name? As Mr. So-and-So (sew and sew).

Pet and Tricky Are Pets

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I started to school when I was 7 years old. I have a sister 10 years old. She is in the sixth grade, too. We each have a pony. My sister's pony's name is Pet and mine is Tricky. We go 3 miles to school. Our teacher's name is Miss Glosclose.

Mildred Nadine Hackney.
Wilmore, Kan.

Will You Write to Me?

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I have two sisters—Gladys 14 years old and a freshman in high

school and Lota 11 years old and in the seventh grade. Lota goes to school with me. We live 3½ miles from town and 1¼ miles from school. We go to Dressler school. I like to go to school. There are 13 pupils in our school. Miss Jackson is our teacher. For pets we have a big Collie dog named Ring and a pony named Cricket. My birthday is July 22.

Lenora, Kan. Olive Hendricks.

Goes to School in a Bus

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. My teacher's name is Miss Feltner. We live

1½ miles from school. We ride in a Reo bus. I have five brothers and two sisters. Their names are Alvin, James, Leslie, Ernest, Raymond, Gladys and Hannah. I have a pet cat. He is white.

Our dog's name is Rover. My papa is sowing 300 acres of wheat.

Kingsdown, Kan. Alice Freeman.



Connected Word Squares

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Upper left square: 1. A steep rock; 2. Ratio; 3. A minute particle; 4. Jewels.

Upper right square: 1. Has; 2. Surface; 3. A shelter; 4. Loathe.

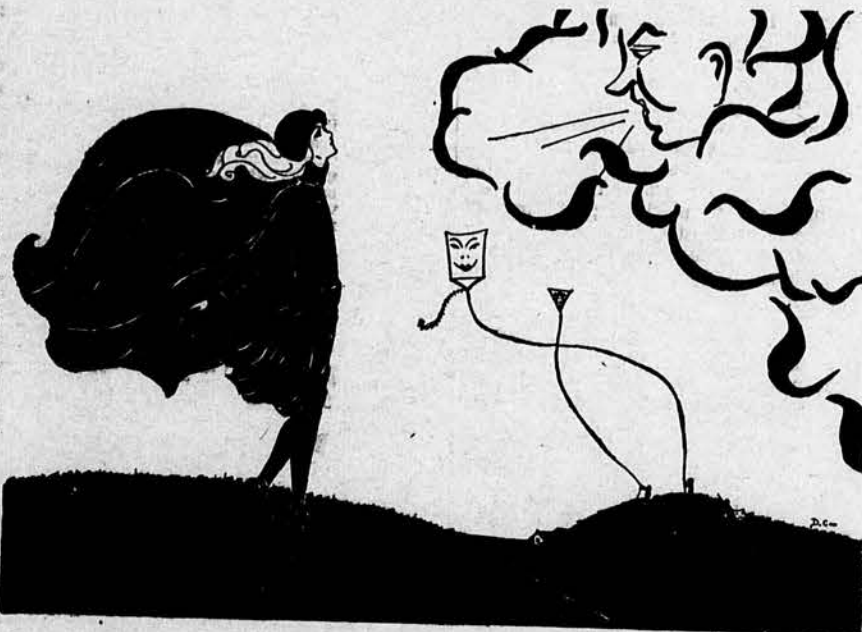
Middle Square: 1. A girdle; 2. Spindle; 3. Slender; 4. A plant.

Lower left square: 1. Son of Adam; 2. Repetition of sound; 3. No other; 4. Stockings.

Lower right square: 1. To go by; 2. Pain; 3. Avoid; 4. Dispatch.

From the definitions given, fill in the dashes correctly so that each square reads the same across and up and down and so that the squares fit into each other as indicated. 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.

March Wind



MARCH wind, tell me why you blow With such whipping whirl and gust? Maidens, quite the other way, Think that you are very rude!

Letting all the humans know That the earth is made of dust.

I am sure you're much too old, To pretend in games of sham, Making b'lieve a lion, bold! Then behaving like a lamb.

—Lillian Duncan Cox.

teacher. His name is Mr. Regier. Both of my teachers have had kodaks so I have many pictures of my teachers and schoolmates. The most appreciated gift which I received last year was a photograph album. I have pasted all my pictures in it and I enjoy looking back to my first school days. I am going to try to keep this up and it will be worth more to me as I grow older than a very expensive gift.

Buhler, Kan.

Ray Writes to Us

I am 10 years old. I live on a farm. Every morning I give my shote a quart of oats and some water. My father raises Bird dogs. I have to clean their pens and give them milk. Cash has registration papers. You can see champion on it 21 times.

Buffalo, Kan. Ray Walker.

Try These on the Family

I was going thru the woods; I found something, picked it up and couldn't find it, put it down again,

All the boys you coax in play, Seem to like your tricky mood:



The Hoovers—A Case of Mistaken Identity?

THE LISTENER

By George Washington Ogden

He was overmatched by fifty pounds, and Sawyer was fighting with the tools which he knew best how to use. The one advantage that Hartwell had was his shiftiness of foot, which kept him out of Sawyer's rib-crushing arms.

Up and down the ring of men they surged and slashed, blows falling on both sides, blood streaming from faces, from gashed knuckles, the rim of onlookers widening and contracting to accommodate the fury of the clash.

As the combat lengthened and the punishment that each received increased, their fury grew. Caution was no longer a part of either man's policy. They met hand to hand, bent, panted, gasped, dripping blood. Hartwell had got a blow that nearly closed his right eye. His face was cut, his nose and lips were swollen, his mouth was full of blood.

He did not know what damage Sawyer had suffered, but it seemed that his fists fell on the cow-man's hard body with little effect. Sawyer cursed him and insulted him with every vile name that was a challenge on the range, and surged at him in his roaring charges, at last planting a blow that sent Hartwell spinning and stretched him on his back.

The cowman would have followed up this advantage by throwing himself upon his fallen opponent's body and beating him unconscious as he stretched, for that was all included in the grapple-and-bite tactics of range encounters. But Duncan stretched out his arms and held him back.

"Have you got enough of it?" Duncan asked, as Texas immediately scrambled to his feet.

Then Came Victory

Hartwell's head was whirling, there was a sickness in the pit of his stomach, such a sickness that it seemed to reach every nerve of his body and make him weak. He shook himself like a dog coming out of the water, and bent his will to overcome this sickness which was making his senses dim.

"No," he said. Duncan stepped from between them. Sawyer, reserving his filthiest and most slanderous epithet for the last, hurled it at Texas like a handful of effluvium. If anything had been needed in excess of his unbroken will to brace Texas, this name would have served. Instead of waiting for Sawyer to charge, Texas sprang and grappled him.

A new strength was in him, a fresh clearness had come over his senses which was as steadying as a cool hand

on his head. As he had seized the horse on the fair grounds at Cottonwood he laid hold of Sawyer, unfeeling of his blows and kicks. The cowman's neck cracked as Hartwell closed with him, bent him backward, lifted him, flung him a clean back somersault and left him sprawled senseless, his face to the ground.

A gasp of astonishment, not unblended with admiration, greeted this feat of strength. The onlookers stood back from Sawyer as men avoid a dead body, no man offering a hand to lift him.

Hartwell had lost his hat. He looked round for it, his head swimming, his forehead throbbing as if he had been hammered with a maul. One eye was so swollen that he could see thru only a slit, the other misty from blood that ran into it from some injury in his bruised forehead.

Somebody came forward with the hat and gave it to him, silently. Duncan held out the belt with the big, dangling gun. Hartwell girded himself with it again, put on his hat, altho it seemed to stand ridiculously small on top of the great enlargement that he imagined his head had undergone, faced about, and walked away. He said no word to anybody; not one of them said a word to him. His way led him past the spot where Sawyer had fallen, his face in the mud of the trampled road.

Hartwell's after-recollection of the short walk from the battle-ground to the creek was as if he had risen in delirium from a bed of pain and gone wandering. It seemed a long distance to him, and that terrible deep sickness was over him again, as if from an internal hemorrhage that gorged his vitals with blood.

Instinctively he must have concealed himself in the thick willows, for he had no recollection of it afterward. But on waking when the day was almost spent he found himself there, bruised, cut, bloody, and weak.

His first thought was that his nickname had been the cause of all this misadventure and misery. If he had come into the Kansas range as Jim Hartwell, things never would have clouded up so suspiciously in men's minds. The pride that he had in that name "Texas" was like all vanities, he reflected; a thing to bring its possessor soon or late to humiliation and pain. Better to have been common Jim, with a whole hide and a good report, than picturesque Texas, beaten refugee, outcast of his kind, distrusted of men.

(Continued on Page 30)



Nix on the Wedding Bells

Keep Your Poultry House Free from LICE



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Creekote is the new improved disinfectant white paint for Poultry Houses, Dairy Barns, Hog Houses, Sheep Sheds, Stables, Corrals, etc., for prevention of disease among livestock, poultry, and general sanitation work.

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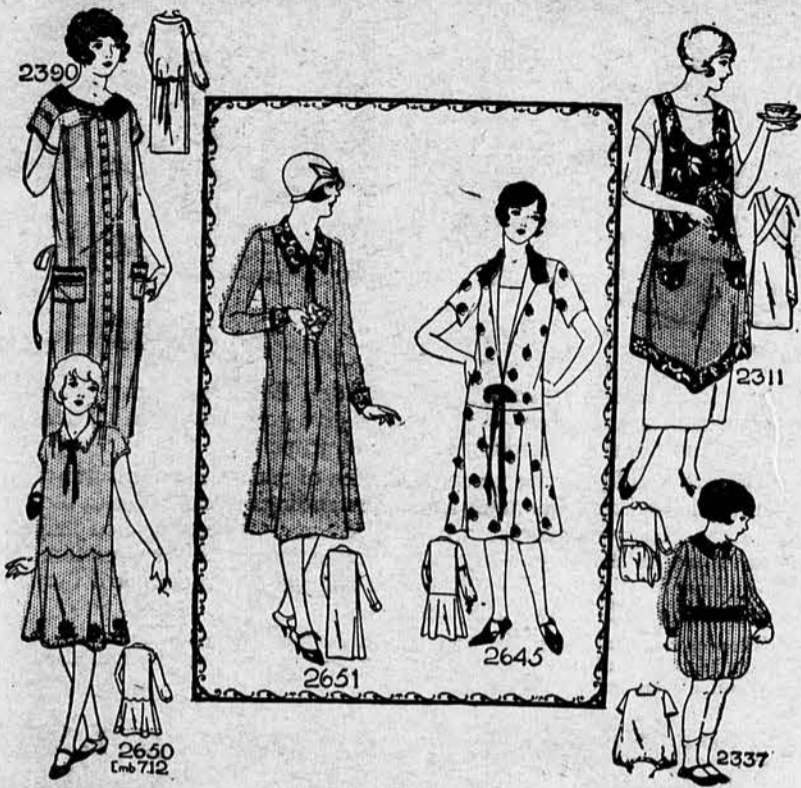
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Spring Fashion Selections



2390—Simple Straight Line House Dress. Developed in a sheer material this pattern would make a good looking afternoon dress. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2650—The circular skirt is as becoming to the junior as to her older sister and mother. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2651—An attractive flared model is this, with dart fitting sleeves. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2645—Women's and Misses' Slip On Dress. The woman who is inclined to be a bit heavy will look as well in this model as her slender sister. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2311—Women's and Misses' Apron. Suspender straps cross at the back and button at the sides of this becoming apron. Sizes small, medium and large.

2337—Child's Rompers. The front is in one piece, and the back has a drop seat. Sizes 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 years.

Any of the patterns described on this page may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size and number of patterns desired. Our spring and summer catalog may be ordered also from the pattern department for 15 cents, or 25 cents for a pattern and catalog.

Women's Service Corner

Our Service Corner is conducted for the purpose of helping our readers solve their puzzling problems. The editor is glad to answer your questions concerning 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.

Another Beauty Problem

Short dresses may be favored by those who are blessed with graceful ankles and limbs, but I am not one of these. Is there any exercise I can take to reduce my legs or firm the muscles?—Alice.

Yes, we have just the exercise you are wanting for firming the muscles of the arms and legs. I should be pleased to send it if you will inclose a stamped self-addressed envelope with a request. Address Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Stockings and Hooked Rugs

Do the rags for hooked rugs need to be woolen or will cotton rags do just as well? I have quite a few discarded silk stockings on hand and wonder if these could be used. The yarn for making the rags is more expensive than I feel I can afford.—Mrs. K.

Cotton rags make quite pretty rugs. Quite a few women I know have filled in the rags with cotton rags, and used yarn for the design which makes an effective combination. Just yesterday I received a letter from a woman who is delighted with a rug she made from discarded silk hose. She thinks it is

prettier than some she has seen made from yarn. I should be glad to send you a description of the rug patterns we have for sale, and believe you would find it a big help to have the burlap already stamped with a color combination suggested. Address, Florence K. Miller, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer. I also should be pleased to send directions for making the rugs which have been prepared by extension specialists of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Man's Responsibility

IT MATTERS not how straight the gate,
How charged with punishment the scroll,
I am the master of my fate,
I am the captain of my soul.
—Henley.



A **CUNNING** cover-all for small son will be found in this Jack Rabbit suit. It is made of a soft material that will launder well, and the only work that needs to be done is to embroider the eyes, whiskers and ears in outline stitch. The suit may be ordered with floss in tan with brown binding, blue with red binding or pink with white binding, and in sizes small, medium and large. Order from the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 65 cents. Be sure to state size and color.

This much cream was separated from the DeLaval skimmilk - by another machine

17 lbs. of Cream Testing
44% = 075 lbs. of Butter Fat



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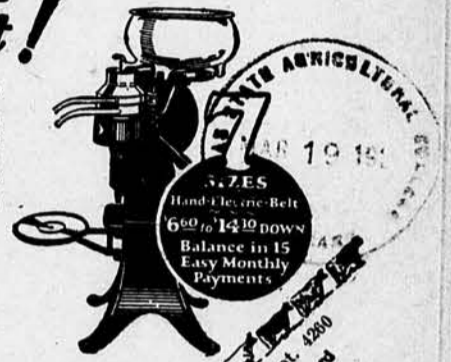
PUT a De Laval side-by-side with any other separator of approximate capacity. Mix 20 gallons of milk thoroughly and let it stay at normal room temperature of 70°. Run half through each machine. Wash the bowl and tinware of each in its own skim-milk. Then run the De Laval skim-milk through the other machine and vice versa. Weigh and test for butter-fat the cream each machine gets from the other's skim-milk.

When you do this you will know beyond question of doubt that the De Laval skims cleaner, is easier to turn and is more profitable to own.

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BEST BY TEST



CALUMET

THE WORLD'S GREATEST BAKING POWDER

SALES 2 1/2 TIMES THOSE OF ANY OTHER BRAND

The Listener

(Continued from Page 28)

With these bitter reflections he turned his face toward Cottonwood, twenty miles away. And it was hard walking on Uncle Boley Drumgoole's high heels, a sore road and a long, weary one. It was almost noon of the next day when he arrived at the Woodbine Hotel, a grim, bruised figure, weak and sick.

A man was sitting on the bench beside the door, a cowboy in goatskin chaparejos with the long, white hair on them. He rose and blocked the door with a long arm, an envelope in his hand.

"Duncan sent you this," he said.

Texas was ashamed of his battered face and bloody garments. He turned his back to the cowboy as he opened the letter. It contained seventy dollars in bills, but no word of writing, nothing at all but the money. Seventy dollars was the sum due him for his little more than three weeks' work at eighty dollars a month. Duncan had figured it liberally, and Texas knew that the big cattleman had relented a bit toward him, even to the extent of again allowing him the benefit of the doubt. There was a little cheer in this reflection. But very little.

"And Dee Winch sent you this," said the cowboy, reaching out his long arm again.

In the palm of his hand lay a loaded cartridge of large caliber. Texas looked

from it to the messenger's face for further information.

"Winch told me to say to you if you ain't gone out of this country by the time they finish roundin' up them Texas cattle, he'll make you swaller six of these (the first time he sets eyes on you.)"

Texas took the cartridge, turned it a moment in his fingers, his head bent in his peculiar pose of deep concentration. Then he flipped it into the street as he had flipped the worthless match.

"Tell him I'll be right here."

Hartwell's tone was gently courteous, as if he accepted some pleasant engagement. The cowboy heard him in wonder, and looked after him with strange respect as he entered the office of the green hotel.

Hartwell Listens

Ollie Noggle was clever at reducing swellings and easing the pain of abrasions, from his long practice at that subsidiary art in a land where violence was the rule. After he had gone over Texas Hartwell's face with his razor, and his lumps and bumps, cuts and bruises with his lotions and sweet-scented powders, there was little trace of damage to be seen.

That was one advantage of having a bony face, he remarked, ingeniously, as he worked on the hurts. A man like Hartwell could stand up to a lot of pounding and skinning, and get out of Noggle's chair just about the same as ever. But every barber couldn't

Vine Dressers and Husbandmen

BY W. I. DRUMMOND

"But the captain of the guard left of the poor of the land to be vine dressers and husbandmen." II Kings, 25:12.

THE final battle had been fought and lost. The untrained warriors of Judah were stretched upon the rocky plain, or scattered among the hills. The country lay prostrate and defenseless. The stone pavements and floors of Jerusalem were slippery with the blood of women and children, the aged and the infirm, whom the sword had not spared.

The victors took stock of the situation. They decided to take all the movable property of value, and to carry the remnants of the people themselves into captivity.

The captain of the guard was a practical man. Moreover, he was vested with large discretionary powers. He gathered up the artisans, the craftsmen, the learned men and students, those with business experience and ability, the skilled workmen and able-bodied laborers, and marched them across the deserts to be the slaves of their conquerors; to add to the glory of Babylon. But the poor of the land were left to be vine dressers and husbandmen—farmers.

Thus in stark tragedy and stupendous drama was staged the closing act marking the downward progress of that occupation which statesmen and poets in all ages have declared to be the noblest of all—agriculture.

There had been times when the farmers and stockmen were the bone and sinew of Israel. They had ruled and guided the people. "The spears of Judah and the arrows of Benjamin" were their spears and their arrows. The shock troops hurled by Joshua against the defenses of the Promised Land were composed of rugged sons of the soil. From this source, also, came the mighty men of Saul and David, and those who broke the chariots of Sisera.

But the nation had run its course. For generations the drift from the farms had continued. The opportunities and the luxuries of the cities had attracted the more ambitious, and those to whom glitter and ease appealed. Agriculture was neglected. It became a despised calling.

And then the invaders appeared on the distant hilltops, their shields glistening in the morning sunlight. The hour of fate had struck.

The cities could not defend themselves. The artificial life their people had been leading, and which they called civilization, and looked upon as culture, had rendered them unfit. They appealed to the open country in vain; for there were only the poor, the humble, and the dissipated—sorry dregs of a once valiant race, not even worth taking captive. In their desperation the cities called to their God—but He would not answer. He had been too long neglected, too often rejected.

Carthage fell before Rome, because Rome was drawing her legionaries from unexhausted farms and pastures, while Carthage was only a city. Later, Rome herself saw her urban soldiery crumple before the virile fighting men of other people who had not yet begun to build cities.

The records of the centuries yield only monotonous similarity and repetition. Nations—civilizations—are founded upon agriculture, thrive while it thrives, turn to city building, become corrupt, neglect agriculture—and fall.

The United States is the greatest nation the world ever saw, because the agriculture supporting it is the greatest of all. There has never been, anywhere, an agriculture comparable to it.

If this agriculture stands, the nation will stand. If our agriculture treads the path of those that have gone before, who can say that history will not repeat?

This agriculture should not—need not—fall. It has machinery, which no previous agriculture has had. It has transportation and markets; freedom and intelligence; precedent and object lessons; benefits of science; advantages and conveniences as great as those of the cities, if somewhat different.

This agriculture cannot be saved by legislation, by paternalism, by price-fixing, or by any artificial stimulus. The solution is not there. All that has been tried, and has always failed. If agriculture could be successfully operated by government, all governments would now be doing that very thing. No business or occupation that needs or is given subsidy can ever attract self-reliant men. Our agriculture does not need it.

What American agriculture—any agriculture—needs, is conservatism, self-respect, industry, freedom from political meddling or unwise leadership and an opportunity for resourceful men to work out their own salvation in it—and God.

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You are entitled to the personal service of such a man. Insurance properly written eliminates misunderstandings in case of loss. Let a Legal Reserve agent help you value your property so you may have proper coverage—suggest the right insurance for your farm—advise with you regarding things that will mean danger if they are wrong and safety if they are right.

There is no extra charge for such service. Above all others farmers should take advantage of it, because farm property—with its great fire hazards—presents problems not found elsewhere.

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The personal service given by our agents also includes fire-prevention advice—helping you to properly locate, wire and rod your buildings—and, if you have a loss, helping you to prepare and present your claim. Legal Reserve Insurance is backed by a reserve—held intact under the law to make sure that losses are settled.

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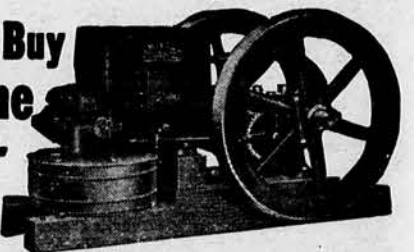
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do that for a man, hard face or soft face, he allowed. No, sir, it took an artist to make a job of it that a man could go to church with and not feel ashamed.

Hartwell owned that it took an artist, indeed, and that Mr. Noggle was the premier of his craft. He left the shop with confidence, and walked the street without shame.

He had not ventured to place himself in Mr. Noggle's hands until after dark, for his weakness and sickness had hung on him all afternoon, despite Mrs. Goodloe's motherly efforts to alleviate his sufferings and lift the cloud from his spirits.

He told her, openly and without reservation, exactly what he had gone thru, and the sincerity with which she expressed herself of her belief in his honesty was worth more to him than all the physic and balm that a medicine chest would hold.

To add to this comfort, Malvina came to his room and put her hand on his forehead, and said she knew the association men were wrong in the matter, and that she would take his part against the whole range, just as he had walked into the room where the infare supper was going on and taken her part against the outrageous claims of Zebedee Smith.

He thanked her, and the pain and sickness—for a great deal of it was homesickness and loneliness—began to grow lighter at once, and the beauty to come back to the edges of the world.

And Mrs. Goodloe brought him chicken broth, and sat by him while he drank it, and put a wet towel over his eyes, and he fell asleep. It was on her recommendation when he woke after sunset that he went to the light-handed Mr. Noggle and besought his ministrations.

Sympathy and food, the both of them were just the plain, common and wholesome kind without spice or garnishment to whet the vanity, brought about a quick and brightening change.

Texas was almost himself when he started to visit Uncle Boley after supper, clothed in new raiment, his grand black coat coming down on his thighs. As for the suspicion of the association, it troubled him little now. Duncan's adjustment of vision after the fight lent hope that all of them would see him right in time.

But there was the challenge from Dee Winch, who felt himself aggrieved because he had hired Texas into the trust that they thought he had betrayed.

Winch was not big enough to stand back and look at it like the generous man that Texas had taken him to be. His mind and sympathy were as inelastic as the dried beef on which he lived, and his heart was atrophied like a chunk of it hanging in the smoke. His threat haunted Hartwell like a whisper in his ears. It would not leave him; he was ever conscious of it.

He found that the story of his supposed treason had gone to Uncle Boley's shop ahead of him, and all over the town, in fact.

"Yes, they're cussin' you high and low, Texas, wherever they've got interest in cattle, one way or another, for this is a cow town, as I told you before," the old man said.

He sat looking out of his window—he was at work on a special rush job when Texas entered—his waxed end hanging down his beard, his attention off the boot in the strap.

Texas thought that he avoided him with his eyes, and felt the hurt of that distrust more than he had suffered from Sawyer's fists. He believed the old man was going to repudiate him, afraid of the cattlemen's censure for having been his sponsor in a way.

He could not blame Uncle Boley for that. Above all the others he had a reason—the reason of his butter and bread, his bed, his humble roof. If they should take their patronage away from him, all would fail.

What Uncle Boley Said

"But let 'em cuss and be damned—I'll stand by you!" said Uncle Boley, with great and sudden vehemence. He whacked the bench with his hammer, a flush of defiance in his face, the light of a fight in his eyes.

Texas was taken round so suddenly by this declaration that he had no wind for a moment. And then when his wind came back, he hadn't any words, he was so choked up with the big feeling of gratitude and admiration which rose up in him for this brave, honest old man.

He went round the end of the little counter and gave Uncle Boley his hand, and looked him in the eye what men do not say to each other in times like that.

"That's all right, gol dern 'em!" said Uncle Boley. "I knew some of them fellers when they was stealin' calves, and I can tell more 'n one 'em how they got their start. Let 'em come to me, gol dern 'em, and I'll put a cockle burr under their tails that 'll make 'em twist forty ways a minute!"

Texas was moved the deeper by this expression of faith and loyalty because it had come from Uncle Boley's tongue before he had heard Hartwell's side of it. Now he sat down near his ancient friend as he plied his thread, and told of his adventures with the invading cattlemen, sparing nothing, not even the visit of Fannie Goodnight to the border, and her part in his capture and disgrace.

He believed it was due to Uncle Boley to know all this, even tho the figuring of Fannie Goodnight in it might place him in a more unenviable situation. Uncle Boley worked on in silence a little while, according to his way when pondering a heavy matter. Then:

"Do you reckon that girl was on the square, Texas?"

"I think she was, sir."
"But you know how a woman can act up, Texas. She can throw it all over a man when it comes to actin' up. But that feller a cussin' her seems to carry out her word that she tried to tip it off to you and spoke too late."

"I've turned it in my mind from all sides, Uncle Boley, and I'm of the belief that she tried to do the square thing after she got to thinkin' it over, but spoke too late, sir, as you say."

He said nothing about Fannie's earnest declaration of the length she would go for him, nor of the liking that she had so openly expressed. No matter what she was, or had been in her day, she was sincere when she told him that, her hand on his arm, her eyes and voice as earnest as a woman's ever were.

Sallie Had Called

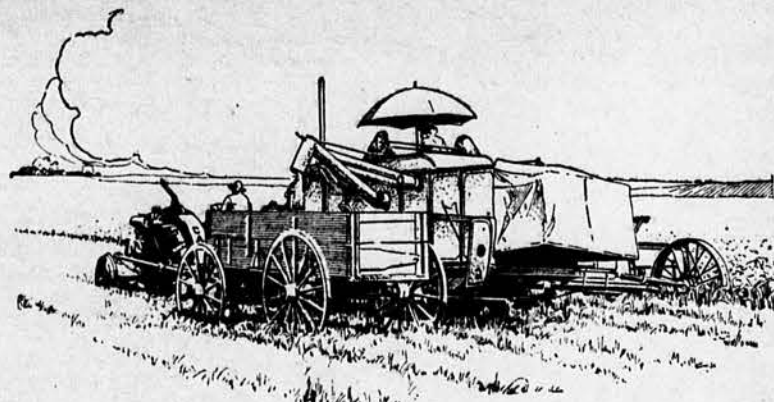
No matter what she was, or had been in her day, indeed, there was an untainted spot in the core of her heart, and an upreaching and a yearning to have better than the world had given her, or her own wilful choice had brought.

That much would keep between Fannie Goodnight and him. He asked Uncle Boley to hold her name out of it, as a mark of gratitude. The old man readily saw it in that light, and assented.

"We'll set our pegs and see how things turn out," Uncle Boley said. "If Duncan's beginnin' to see thru a chink, that's a good sign he's comin' around to your side. Winch—he'll be the hardest snag in the road. You can't argue with that man. If you meet him, Texas, don't wait the bat of your eye—let him have it, right in the gizzard. Yes, and if I have to take a hand I'll take it, by granger! I've been a good friend to Dee, and I've stood by him, but I ain't a goin' to set around and see him sling no gun on you."

"I don't want to have any more brawls and disturbances while I'm here, either, but I can't run away from that little man. And I ain't got any particular business right around here any more, Uncle Boley, but I couldn't look at even myself in the glass if I was to let him drive me off that-way."

"You ain't got no business around here, heh?" Uncle Boley spoke almost derisively, he put so much force into



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IN ONE operation the Case combine cuts, threshes, cleans and saves the whole crop, light or heavy. The header is adjustable to any height from 4 to 36 inches. The platform canvas comes close to the sickle bar and the reel is adjustable, making it possible to cut clean and handle any kind of grain whether low or tall, lodged or broken.

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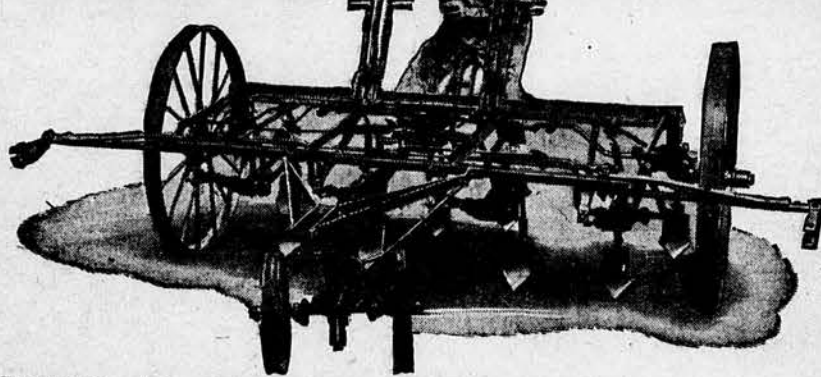


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CHASE 2-Row Cultivator



Built by Professor Chase for this Western Country

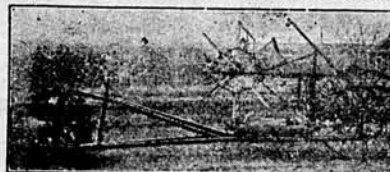
This 2-Row Cultivator was designed and built by Prof. L. W. Chase, for 16 years head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering of the University of Nebraska. Here are 6 reasons why it is better:

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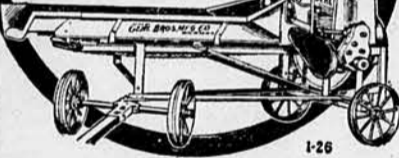
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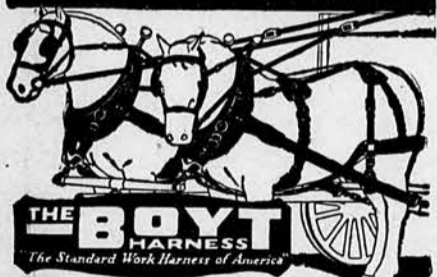
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his words. He pulled at his threads as if he was out of humor with the boot, and wanted to hurt it.

"Well, Sallie McCoy she's stopped in here every blessed day since she come back from Duncan's askin' me if I got any word from you. Nothing to stay around for, heh? Well, if I had half that much to stay around for anywhere, they couldn't drive me out with dogs."

"I'm proud to know she took such a kindly inter-ust in a stranger, sir. Do you suppose she'll think I'm a crook when she hears about this?"

"It takes more than rumors and suspicions to turn Sallie McCoy ag'in' a friend."

"But I'm scarcely so near to her as a friend, sir. An acquaintance, a man passed by in the big road; that is all, sir."

"Of course, if you don't want to be no more than that!"

"I do want to be more than that. I'm pinin' and pindlin' away to be more than that, Uncle Boley, sir. But I couldn't approach her under any false pretenses, or under present unfortunate conditions. I'm a footless wayfarer, Uncle Boley; I have no place to lay my head. Here today, away tomorrow, like a bird on the wing, a pore, old, ornery crow-bird, sir, that's sailed off by the wind ever' which-way, and no place to light at all, and call it home."

"Then it's time you was makin' a home, and puttin' somebody in it to look after it, by granger! It makes me mad to hear a young feller with the daylight of his life ahead of him growlin' about havin' no place to light. What does a man need but a woman, and what does a woman need but a man?"

"How Do You Know?"

Uncle Boley's exposition of the simplicity of life drew that glimmering smile into Hartwell's eyes, and broke the stern corners of his mouth.

"Well, sir, a house to live in, and something to eat, I reckon, ahead of most everything else," he ventured to reply.

"He'd be a dam' pore stick of furniture if he couldn't git 'em!"

"And I suppose there'd be a fire needed to keep them warm, and coal-oil for the lamp," pursued Texas, his smile broadening until a little glint of his marvelously white teeth could be seen.

"Yes, and if he had a pair of eyes like Sallie McCoy's aside of him he'd have a light to cheer him thru the darkest night that ever set, and he'd have a fire in her heart that'd warm him if death was a standin' over ag'in' the wall. Tell me!"

"He would, sir," said Texas, very softly, his eyes fixed as one who saw a vision, "he would so, as sure as you're born!"

"Then why don't you take her?"

"Why, she wouldn't have me, sir—she wouldn't begin to have me!"

Texas reduced himself, and emphasized his unworthiness so sharply that he seemed nothing but a point.

"How do you know?"

"She's a noblewoman, sir, one of the Almighty's royalty! The ground she walks on—"

"Is like any other ground—muddy or dry, 'cordin' to the weather. All you got to do, Texas, is spraddle out and throw a ham into it, like you're able if you set your jaw to a thing. Take a holt of something in this town that'll make you money—you don't have to wait till you got a gripsack full of it to ask Sallie to have you; she's the kind that'd be a help to any man."

"I'm most certain she would, sir. But a man couldn't ask her to meet greater hardships than she'd leave at home, maybe. And I'd be as keen as a bee in the early mornin' to start up in something here, Uncle Boley, if I knew what to turn to and had the means."

"Can you run a drug store?"

"I don't even know what it is they keep in 'em that makes that purty smell, sir."

"H-m; that's too bad. I knowed a feller run a drug store down in Kansas City, and he cleared more than he took in. It's the finest business a man ever opened, if he knows how to run it. I don't reckon you was brought up to doctorin' or lawyerin', was you, Texas?"

"No, sir, I wasn't, it grieves me to say, Uncle Boley."

Uncle Boley sewed on until he had

used up his thread, then he took the boot out of the strap and stood it on the floor with reflective preoccupation. He was silent a good while, Texas watching him with the candle of humor in his eyes, his face softened in its homely austerity by the affection that he held for this simple, garrulous old soul.

"Well, I'll think out something for you, son," Uncle Boley said at last. "You go on ahead and fix that part of it up with Sallie, and by the time you're ready I'll have some plan figured out if you don't hit on one you like better yourself. Maybe we'll make it a double weddin'."

Uncle Boley winked, in his quick and devilish way, and jerked his head triumphantly in the manner of a man who knows that he is uncovering an astonishing surprise.

From Topeky Maybe?

"You don't tell me! I congratulate you, sir, and I doubly congratulate the lady, whoever she may be."

Uncle Boley's face wore a cast of high importance as he went to his little counter and opened the drawer. He took from it a photograph, which he passed to Texas.

"She's comin' down from Topeky in a week or two. She wants to see how fur I can jump."

The picture was of a woman past her prime, a long-necked woman, thin of features, ringlets of heavy hair on her shoulders. She was gaily dressed, in a vogue long past, with tight sleeves and little upstanding pokes on the shoulders. There were flowers about her, and much jewelry. Her eyes were hollow, her cheeks sad, as if she had wept the passing of many men.

The photograph was old, and Texas knew it at once for one of those curios which came from the tents of traveling photographers when the art was in the infancy of the dry plate.

"This is the lady you mentioned to me one time, sir?"

Texas wanted to show interest, a polite, if not a deep interest, altho the humor of Uncle Boley's romance was one of the hardest things to bear that he ever had met.

"That's Bertie Moorehead," Uncle Boley said, very proud of her, and very proud of himself for getting on the road of winning her to his hoary bosom.

"I wish you much joy," said Texas, in the quaint words of congratulation with which they still greet bridal people in certain remote corners of this wide land.

"She'll be down"—Uncle Boley took the picture, held it off at arm's length, studied it with romantic softness in his eyes—"to look me over and talk it up between us. If she's suited, we'll hitch. It never was good for a man to be alone, and it never will be. The longer he's alone the worse it gits."

"Yes, sir, I guess it must, sir."

"I can take care of a woman. I ain't none of your old used-up stiffs. I'm a better man than many a one of forty-seven I could step out of that door and lay my hand on!"

"Yes, and a sight better than some of them at thirty-seven, I'll bet you a purty, sir."

"Well, I ain't crowin' over nobody in pettic'lar, but I've took care of myself. You'll be stayin' down at Malvina's, will you?"

"I've sent word to Mr. Winch that I'm to be found there."

Uncle Boley's manner of assurance and sprightliness fell from him at the mention of Winch. He became at once serious and silent, as if the overhanging threat pressed upon his heart.

"Yes, and if he gits you, Texas, I'll stoop down and I'll pick up your gun, and I'll foller him to the rim of daylight but what I put a bullet in his heart!"

Texas lifted his head with a new feeling of pride, and looked the old man straight in the bright, blue eyes.

"It means a great deal to a man to have a friend who will go that far for him, Uncle Boley, sir."

Texas went away from Uncle Boley's shop feeling unaccountably lonely despite the evidence of confidence and affection that the old man had shown. He could not put the shadow of Dee Winch's threat against his life out of his mind. More than once in the passage between shop and hotel he caught himself unconsciously watching from side to side, unconsciously straining for the sound of a footstep behind him.

It was a disquieting thing to live



PUT your horses in shape for spring. Don't let them start the season with minor ailments that might put them out of commission. Get them fit—and keep them fit—with Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Known everywhere for 41 years as the reliable remedy for Spavin, Capped Hock, Curb, Splint, Laryngitis, Thoroughpin, Quittor, Wind Galls, Poll Evil, Sprains, Fistula, Barb Wire Cuts, Calk Wounds.

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80x3	\$2.75	\$1.75
80x3 1/2	2.95	1.95
82x3 1/2	3.95	2.25
81x4	3.95	2.35
82x4	4.45	2.65
83x4	5.25	2.75
84x4	5.25	2.85
82x4 1/2	5.75	3.25
83x4 1/2	5.95	3.35
84x4 1/2	5.95	3.45
85x4 1/2	5.95	3.55
86x4 1/2	6.45	3.65
83x5	6.75	3.75
85x5	6.75	3.85

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with a sentence of death hanging over one's head that way. He was free to walk in the light or the dark with other men, and to pursue the business of his life in the accustomed trend, but he could not be free from the heavy dread of the sudden meeting, the flash of arms, somebody reeling in the road, his gun dropped at his feet. That was a demand note which Dee Winch had taken from him; it must be paid on presentation.

Even in his room he could not find the relaxation that is due a man without an uncommon care. This thing hung over him, placed him in a vacuum, it seemed, thru which the sound of other men's activities came but dimly, and as of things secondary to his own important strain.

It had come between him and all his planning, it stood in the foreground, cutting off all view an arm's length beyond.

The alertness of the hunted was in every nerve; caution had become exaggerated into a pain. There could be no rest, there could be no moment of relaxation for his strained faculties until this thing had been met and finished.

Hartwell had become a listening man.

Offers of Employment

Hartwell was not without offers of employment next day. Malvina wanted to put him in as night clerk in her office, a place created out of her generosity for the sole purpose of offering it to him. Not that a night clerk was not needed in the Woodbine Hotel, indeed, for people came in at all hours, many of them boisterous, more of them sullen and red-eyed and mean from liquor and losses at the gambling joints.

But Texas refused it with grateful expressions, only to be waited on a little while later by Jud Springer, the gambler whose house had been closed by the mayor's one-sided application of his own law.

Springer had come back with three quick-handed friends behind him, and was planning to reopen his place that night. He wanted to put Texas in as chief of his squad, and offered big inducements in the remunerative way.

This offer Texas also was obliged to put behind him, with such modest discount of his competency as to lift him to the pinnacle of the gambler's respect. He had no intention of taking sides with any faction in Cottonwood, nor of arranging himself against the law, farcical as it might be.

It was a question with him what to do, indeed. His money would soon waste away, even at the very moderate rate for lodging and board which Malvina had made in his case. Something would have to be set going shortly.

He could not leave there to seek employment, for he had passed his word to Winch. That appointment was an obligation. To run away from it would be equal to the repudiation of debt. It would follow a man, and cling to him like a taint; he never could lift up his head in honorable company again.

So there he would stay until Dee Winch came, and this matter was finished for all time. There would be no other way of easing the strain of listening, as wearing on a man to bear as a contracted muscle for which there was no relief. One way or another their meeting in the streets of Cottonwood would end this thing.

He was resentful in his mental attitude toward Winch. A man had no right arbitrarily to throw another under the necessity of defending his life on any such groundless pretext.

It appeared to him that it was a forced excuse for Winch to ease for another week or month the blood thirst that had fallen on him like some unholy disease. He did not want to kill Winch; in his heart there was not one shadow against the man that would justify the thought. But he was determined fully to act according to Uncle Boley's advice. If Winch should beat him to his gun when they met, he would have to move faster than a snake.

It was late in the afternoon of the day after his arrival at Cottonwood from the range that he met Sallie McCoy at Uncle Boley's shop. She was just leaving; the old man had quit his bench to attend her with ceremonious courtesy to the door.

"Talk of the devil!" said Uncle Boley.

"Oh, Uncle Boley!" she protested,

while a warm, soft flush drowned her face, and a smile leaped in her eyes like the fire of a home-hearth as she gave Hartwell her hand.

"I mighty proud to see you, Miss McCoy!"

Hartwell bent over her hand in his quaint, old cavalier way. He was not wearing his long coat that day; the great heavy revolver that Ed McCoy had carried to his death hung on his thigh like a sword.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

A Farm Monopoly Next?

The New York newspapers are perturbed over the word of caution given to farmers by Bill Jardine against over-production. According to the World this smacks very much of Government regulation or interference of some sort that may be as objectionable as the British rubber monopoly. But it is a little difficult to justify the rubber monopoly on the strength of Mr. Jardine's advice to the farmers to beware of over-production.

In the first place, rubber-growing has become a real monopoly, as the result of the recent curtailment in the output proves. But the American farmer doesn't have a monopoly on anything, and it is doubtful whether he ever will. It is easy to go into the business of raising wheat, and corn and oats. This can be done almost anywhere within the temperate zone, and it is at worst but a one-year

proposition. The rubber-growing industry is more difficult to start, and several years are required to get a paying yield. It is, therefore, especially susceptible to monopoly.

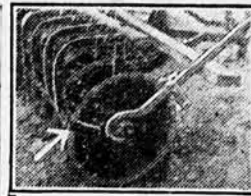
The sensitiveness of newspapers like the World over any criticism of European monopolies is almost pathetic. The rubber holdup is perfectly all right, because it is European and its principal burden falls upon American consumers. But a wheat and corn monopoly in America, were such a thing possible, raising prices in Europe would cause our internationalist newspapers to utter the most excruciating cries of anguish. Even a mere word of caution to farmers about over-production gives them chills of uneasiness.

Our Best Three Offers

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

Years before the one-button union suit had made its appearance in the ads the laundries off and on were returning something of that description.

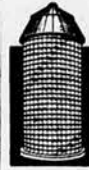
Another thought that depresses us is what kind of homes the home-made pies you buy must come from.



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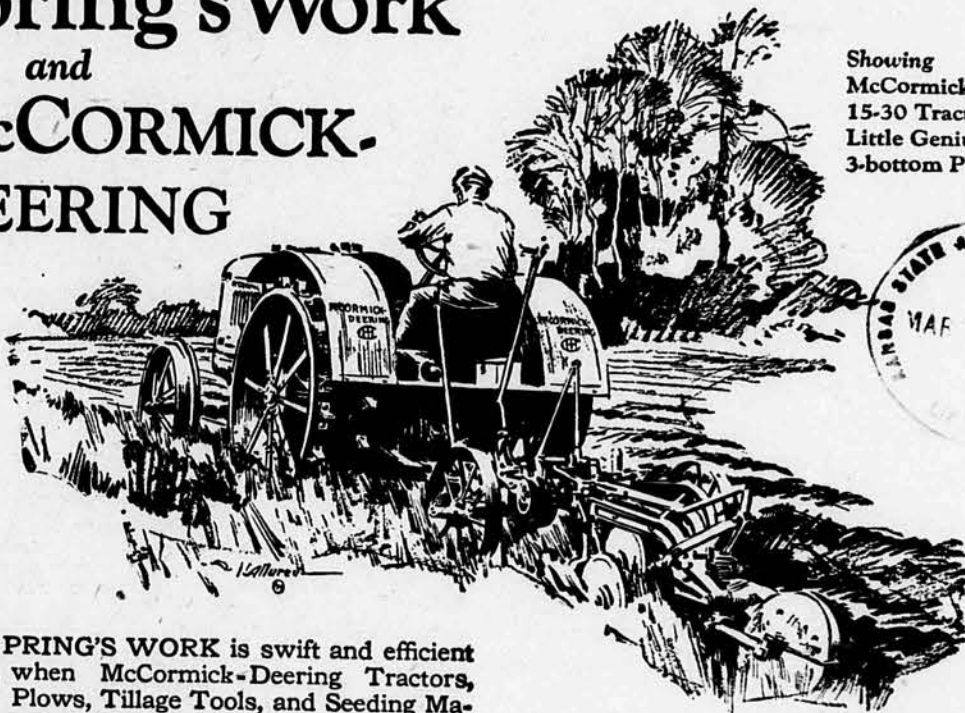


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Showing McCormick-Deering 15-30 Tractor and Little Genius 3-bottom Plow



SPRING'S WORK is swift and efficient when McCormick-Deering Tractors, Plows, Tillage Tools, and Seeding Machines are taken out on the fields. The ample power of these tractors and the quality and broad scope of the attached implements assure full use of valuable Spring time and the maximum saving of expensive labor charges. The burdens of production costs are kept down, giving you that early advantage toward profit, and the quality of the work adds appreciably to crop yield.

Then, when the seed is in the soil, the extreme versatility of the McCormick-Deering Tractor carries on throughout the year.

These tractors, besides being always ready for field and belt work, have the power take-off feature for running the mechanism of binders, corn pickers, and other field machines. They are equipped with throttle governor, adjustable drawbar, wide belt pul-

ley, platform, fenders, removable lugs, brake, etc. They have removable cylinders, unit main frame, and ball and roller bearings at 28 points. They come to you complete—no extras to buy. They have plenty of power and long life. Made in two sizes, 10-20 and 15-30 h. p.

Now, with the full producing season ahead, see this popular tractor at the McCormick-Deering dealer's. Sit in the seat at the wheel to get the effect of running it yourself. The dealer will demonstrate the tractor at the store or at your home. We will be glad to send you a catalog.

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606 S. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Ill.
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McCormick-Deering P & O and Chattanooga—all types walking plows and middle-breakers, steel and chilled. Two, three, and four-furrow moldboard and disk tractor plows. Sully and gang, moldboard and disk riding plows. Orchard and vineyard plows. Special plows for every purpose. All standard types and sizes.

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McCormick-Deering Disk Harrows in seven sizes, with or without tandem. Special orchard disk and reversible types. Tractor disk harrows. Spring-tooth harrows, eight sizes. Peg-tooth harrows, 25, 30, or 35 teeth to section. Wood-bar harrows. One-horse cultivators with 5, 7 and 9 shovels; also 7, 9, and 14 teeth.

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McCormick-Deering drills furnished in sizes 5 to 24 furrow openers; 4, 6, 7, and 8-inch spacing; all types of furrow openers. Press drills and press wheel attachments. Also fertilizer drills, beet drills, alfalfa drills, one-horse drills, end-gate and broad-cast seeders. McCormick-Deering lime sowers.

Thousands of Farmers have already bought this



Galvannealed Square Deal Fence

The Red Strand (top wire) takes the guesswork out of fence buying. This marking means fence made from copper-bearing steel.

Free to Landowners (1) Ropp's Calculator (answers 75,000 farm questions), (2) "Official Proof of Tests"...

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Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your chura comes butter of Golden June shade.

Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington, Vt.

Do You Know That—

You can find almost anything you need in the Classified Section. Poultry, Cattle, Honey, Dogs, Hogs, Lumber, Machinery, Farms.

Read the Classified Advertisements.

Ah, Yes

A quiet and retiring citizen occupied a seat near the door of a crowded car when a masterful, stout woman entered.

Having no newspaper behind which to hide, he was fixed and subjugated by her glittering eye. He rose and offered his place to her.

"What do you want to stand up there for? Come here and sit on my lap."

"Madam," gasped the man, as his face became scarlet, "I beg your pardon, I—I—"

"What do you mean?" shrieked the woman. "You know very well I was speaking to my niece there behind you."

Good Logic?

A storekeeper had for some time displayed in his window a card inscribed "Fishing Tackle."

A customer drew the proprietor's attention to the spelling.

"Hasn't anyone told you of it before?" he asked.

"Hundreds," replied the dealer, "but whenever they drop in to tell me, they always spend something."

Too Familiar

Mary Anne gave notice she was going to be married. Her mistress, slightly perturbed, said: "Of course, I don't want to put any obstacle in the way of your getting married, but I wish it were possible for you to postpone it until I can get another maid."

"Well, mum," Mary Anne replied, "I 'ardly think I know 'im well enough to arsk 'im to put it off!"

Too Much Poverty?

The cannibal chief was weeping profusely, whereupon the inquiry was made, "Why do you weep?"

"I am weeping for my dear Gullabazoo, the pride of my heart," sobbed the chief.

"And why do you weep for her?" "Alas! Poverty compelled me to swallow my pride!"

From Pillar to Post

"Your speedometer shows you have gone 25,000 miles. Been taking some long tours?"

"No, the 5,000 is the distance I have covered going back and forth to the office, and the other 20,000 the distance I have covered looking for parking places."

Beats Houdini

Frank Clark, workman on the two-story building being erected by the Merchants' National bank, fell four stories to the pavement this morning.—Omaha World-Herald.

Garb in Arizona

OVERCOATS, suits, shoes, shirts, gloves, suitcases, trunks, firearms, practically everything men wear. B. B. 2nd Hand Store, 419 E. Wash.—Ad in the Phoenix Republican.

Careless

Sailor—"They've just dropped anchor." Mrs. Symp—"Gracious, I was afraid they would! It's been dangling outside for some time."

Overlooked

Alice—"I paid my fourth visit to the beauty shop today." Marie—"Strange you can't seem to get waited on, dear."

Make a Neat Job of It

Greenville (S. C.) News—(adv.)—DON'T KILL YOUR WIFE—LET ELECTRICITY DO THE DIRTY WORK

A Misplaced Letter

Diner—"Waiter, there's a button in my soup." Waiter (ex-printer)—"Typographical error, sir; it should be 'mutton'."

Economy

Ole Olson had been working as an engine wiper, and his boss, a thrifty man, had been coaching him for promotion to fireman with such advice as: "Now, Ole, don't waste a drop of oil—that costs money. And don't waste

the waste, either—that's getting expensive, too."

When Ole went up to be questioned on his eligibility for an engine man he was asked:

"Suppose you are on your engine on a single track. You go around a curve, and you see rushing toward you an express. What would you do?"

To which Ole replied: "I grab the oil-can; I grab the waste—and I yump."

But the Store?

Isaac was dying, there was no doubt about it. He had been unconscious for hours. His family had anxiously gathered about his bedside. Suddenly his eyes opened. His wife leaned over him and said tenderly: "Ikey, do you know me?"

"Ach, what foolishments; sure I know you. You're Rebecca, mine wife!" "And these peoples, do you know them?"

"Ya, Jake, my son; Isidor, my nephew; Rosie, my daughter; Simon, my son, and my brother David, and Joseph—Ach, Gott, who's tending store?"

For Tuneful Slumber

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE—Full-size white iron bed with good springs. Reasonable. Phone 1106.

FOR SALE—Second-hand brass beds, springs, mattresses, rugs and other bedroom furniture. Telephone 1010.—Ads in the Monroe (La.) News-Star.

Laundry Note

Orders for products are now so numerous, the Central Worsted Co., Central Village, is on a day and night shirt, and Charles Bragg, the manager, announces that a mill at Farklin, Rhode Island, belonging to the company, will be started on full time at once after seven months' idleness.—Danbury (Conn.) Evening News.

Use Your Head!

Restaurant Manager (to orchestra conductor)—"I wish you'd display a little more tact in choosing music. We've got the National Association of Umbrella Manufacturers here this evening, and you've just played 'It Ain't Gonna Rain No More!'"

But It's the Berries

Old Gentleman: "A deplorable sign of the times is the way the English language is being polluted by the alarming inroads of American slang. Do you not agree?"

His Neighbor: "You sure slobbered a bibful, sir."

Neckties as Souvenirs

Charleston (S.C.) News and Courier—A sign is now being built by the bureau 55 feet by 3 1/2 feet inscribed, Charleston Welcomes You to be hung from the steel girders inside the gates at the union station.

The Latest Shirt-Front

On one occasion, he charges, she attempted to stab him with a knife, breaking two panes of glass in the attempt.—From a divorce item in a Utah paper.

Recruiting the Legislature FIGHT TO AID CATTLE TO GO TO CONGRESS —Cross-page headline in the Desert News, Salt Lake City.



1 year to pay after 30-day trial

American SEPARATOR

Try any American Separator in your own way, at our risk. Then, after you find it to be the closest skimmer, easiest to turn and clean, and the best separator for the least money, you may pay balance in cash or easy monthly payments.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 32J, Bainbridge, N.Y. or Dept. 32J, 1029 W. 43rd St., Chicago, Ill.

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soon pays for itself—gets 99.400% of cream by official test. Old machines waste cream. The Renfrew skims clean, so earns Larger Cream Profits. All gears enclosed. Dirt can't get in. Oil can't get out until drained.

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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.

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Collection consists of one Teddy Roosevelt Fern, Ostrich Plume Fern, Asparagus Sprengeria Fern, Boston Fern, one Cyclamen Plant with its beautiful dark green variegated leaves and one Boston Ivy, well rooted and ready to climb up your trellis.



ORDER THEM NOW

Four Ferns, one Cyclamen and one Boston Ivy are ready to ship. Ask four of your friends to give you 25c for their one-year subscription to Capper's Farmer, then send us \$1.00 with the four names and addresses and we will send each of them Capper's Farmer for one year and send you the collection as described above.

CAPPER'S FARMER House Plant Dept., Topeka, Kan.

SPECIALISTS in Attractive Farm Lotterheads Write for Samples Capper Engraving Co. Dept. N. Topeka, Kan.

Better Chance in Beef

BY W. M. JARDINE
Secretary of Agriculture

Agriculture as a whole is slowly but surely climbing back to its rightful place among the great productive industries of the Nation. The heavy net movement of population away from the farms has apparently subsided. Farm products have improved greatly in purchasing power, altho they are not yet back to a parity of exchange for industrial goods and services. Land values show signs of improvement, at least in some sections, and farm property is once more beginning to find buyers in the open market. There are many signs that agricultural readjustment has proceeded to the point of real stabilization, and that better times are definitely in sight.

Not the least significant factor in this readjustment has been the better balance finally achieved in livestock production. The country's livestock inventory has been gradually worked back into line with peacetime requirements—a process involving hardship for many producers and most skillful management all around.

On January 1, 1920, the number of cattle in the United States was 68,800,000. The Department of Agriculture, using the latest census and checking carefully from statistics of assessment, marketings, slaughter and other sources, estimates that between January 1, 1920, and January 1, 1926, the total number of cattle in the United States decreased about 9 million head.

There has apparently been a decrease of about 2½ million strictly beef-producing cows. During the period cows and heifers over 2 years old declined 1,600,000 head. The department's estimate indicates an increase during the six-year period of about 900,000 head in cows kept for milk. Many of the cows counted as milk cows, however, are of beef type, and their calves are saved for beef purposes.

In the 13 Western cattle states the estimated decreases during the six years by kinds are as follows: all cows, 830,000; heifers, 378,000; steers, 1,341,000; calves, 797,000.

In the six North Central states west of the Mississippi river, the estimated reduction in all cattle in the six years was 1,126,000 head, notwithstanding that Nebraska and Kansas, which are among the leading beef cattle states, actually increased cattle production during that period.

The decrease in various kinds of cattle in the last six years shows a marked shift from steers to breeding stock, and a marked increase in the milking of cows in the beef cattle states. It is a striking feature of the supply situation that the number of steers has been declining at the rate of about ½ million a year. The number of steers in the country is now about 30 per cent smaller than in 1920.

During the six years from 1920 thru 1925, the total inspected slaughter of cattle and calves in the United States was about 80 million head, of which about 53 million were cattle and 27 million were calves. This is equivalent to an average annual slaughter of 13,390,000 head. In the areas from which the supply of cattle going into inspected slaughter largely comes, the decrease in numbers, during the six years, was about 7 million head. It is thus indicated that an average slaughter of 13,390,000 head resulted in an average annual decrease of about 1,200,000 head in numbers. The conclusion seems well founded that a slaughter greatly exceeding 12,200,000 head a year may be expected to deplete the cattle numbers still further. That figure would be almost 20 per cent less than the slaughter during 1925.

The apparent consumption of beef and veal, as computed from Federally inspected slaughter with adjustment for exports, imports and storage, has been:

Year	Pounds	Per Capita
1920	4,807,779,839	45.19
1921	4,500,722,364	41.73
1922	4,938,726,579	45.21
1923	5,129,462,294	46.35
1924	5,281,575,862	47.12
1925	5,527,013,994	48.70

Per capita consumption apparently increased about 7 pounds between 1921 and 1925. When one reflects that this increased beef appetite disposed of well over a million more animals, it means something.

What, indeed, do all these figures mean? In a nutshell, they mean that liquidation of cattle has gone far

enough to assure some degree of stability for the industry as a whole. They mean that the country is sold down very much shorter on steers than on cows; that the trend in the market demand is toward the younger, lighter weight, but high quality animals. They mean that the odds are beginning to favor the cattle raiser so far as the supply end is concerned, but that the situation has little in it yet to justify anything but careful conservative procedure.

Underneath the casual figures of supply and slaughter lies a deeper story of developments. The events since the war represent only one rather harsh chapter in a longer story of readjustment. We are going thru a period of profound transition in the cattle business. The old days of the uncrowded open range are gone. With their passing has gone likewise the old unreckoning, easy-going, speculative scheme of things. We have moved forward into the day of higher priced land and labor, of heavy fixed charges, of stronger competition. We see a great new marketing development and a specialized system built up about the feed lots of the Corn Belt.

This changing order of things may or may not be welcome. But it has had to be faced. This is a splendid time, moreover, to face all facts four-square and take stock of ourselves—now, when the industry is stabilizing again, when a breathing spell is at hand and a favorable period apparently ahead of us. Never, in the judgment of shrewd observers, will the cattleman of this generation have so good a time to get his house in

order as within the next five to eight years.

A Baby Chick Farm

I have been using incubators for the last 15 years. I started with one small incubator, hatching chicks first for our own use. One incubator gave me an idea as to what I could do if I had more, so I added other incubators to my equipment year by year as the business grew. Soon I began to hatch chicks for my neighbors.

Naturally this experience has taught me how to get a high percentage of the hatch out as live chicks—instead of letting many die at hatching time, as I once did.

I make about \$500 a year from the sale of baby chicks in addition to hatching 800 to 1,000 for my own flock. My time is practically all taken up from February 1 to June 1 with this work.

Most of the rest of the summer is spent in raising my baby chicks. I raise them with coal brooders, and I have fine success with this method. Thus I have no broody hens; they can spend their time laying. And I do not have any chicks standing around complaining because the old hen has decided to stay out in the cold and scratch. And in addition, my chicks are hatched earlier than if hens were used, which certainly adds to the profits.

Mrs. H. A. Mathes.

Sterling, Kan.

French finance ministers do not succeed. They only succeed each other.

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

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3 prices for Corn

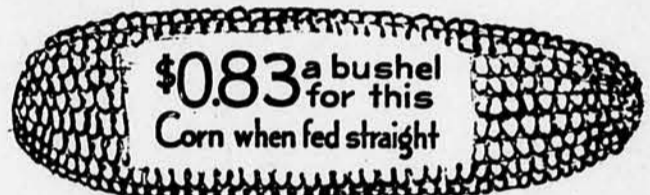
HERE'S why corn on the foot brought three different prices.

1—Purina Pig Chow added to corn makes the corn sell for \$0.84 more per bushel. (Compare points 1 and 3 in the right hand column).

2—Purina Pig Chow beats tankage as a supplement to corn by \$0.42 a bushel. (Compare points 3 and 2 in the right hand column).

These figures are proved in the feed lots in your neighborhood every day. Get \$1.67 for your corn by feeding Pig Chow. The store with the checkerboard sign will supply you!

PURINA MILLS
829 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.
Seven Busy Mills Located for Service



1. This corn brought only \$0.83 a bushel because it was fed straight. It took 12 bushels to grow 100 pounds of pork on the hog. The pork sold for \$10.00 a hundred, so corn on the foot sold for \$10.00 divided by 12, which equals \$0.83.



2. This corn brought \$1.25 a bushel because only 7 bushels were fed to grow 100 pounds of pork. Less corn was needed but tankage was fed with the corn. The tankage cost \$1.30. The pork sold for \$10.00 per hundred. Subtract the tankage cost, \$10.00 less \$1.30 equals \$8.70. Therefore, 7 bushels of corn brought \$8.70, or one bushel brought \$8.70 divided by 7, which equals \$1.25.



3. This corn brought \$1.67 a bushel because only 5 BUSHELS were needed to grow 100 pounds of pork. That's because 50 pounds of Pig Chow was fed with the corn. The Pig Chow cost \$1.62 and the pork sold for \$10.00 per hundred. Now subtract the Pig Chow cost from the selling price, \$10.00 less \$1.62 equals \$8.38. Therefore, 5 bushels of corn on the foot sold for \$8.38, or one bushel brought \$8.38 divided by 5, which equals \$1.67.



The Spring Hog Market

BY R. M. GREEN

A turn downward in hog prices for a while seems likely. Especially is this the case unless feeders shift more of their shipments than usual to a time later than July.

In years following the production of an average or larger than average corn crop, lower corn prices encourage later marketing of hogs than usual. There is a tendency to hold hogs back and feed to heavier weights. The more favorable relation between corn and hog prices also encourages a heavier shipment of stock hogs back to the country for further feeding during the late fall and winter months. The result is that in such years a larger proportion of the year's receipts than usual moves to market between March and July.

The Government estimates that despite the smaller total supply of hogs this year, there will be marketed between February and June about half a million more hogs than during the same time last year. This expectation is in line with past experience.

In 12 recent years of low corn prices, the proportion of the year's receipts coming to market from March to July has been from 1/4 to 1 per cent a month heavier than in years of higher corn prices.

In years like the one from August, 1925, to August, 1926, the period of relatively lightest movement of hogs is from August to February or March, and the period of relatively heaviest movement from March to the next July or August. This means that the total number of hogs moving to market from August, 1925, to August 1926, will be smaller than the number moving a year earlier, a larger proportion than usual of this lighter total will come to market from March to July or August.

Because receipts tend to hold up better than usual from March to July, in such years as this, hog prices are much more likely to weaken during this period. As an average for 12 years of low corn prices, the price of hogs from March to June has declined from 4 per cent above the year's average price in March to 2 per cent below the year's average price in June. On the other hand, for an average of 10 years of high corn prices, the price of hogs from March to July rose from 4 per cent above the year's average price in March to 11 per cent above in July. This merely indicates the stronger tendency for prices to weaken after March in years of low corn prices when there is a relatively heavier movement of hogs to market between March and July.

In 12 years of low corn prices, the turning point downward in the price of hogs in the spring of the year has come eight times between the second 10 days of February and the second 10 days of April. Two years out of the 12, the break came as early as January. These two years were 1911 and 1923, when we were running into periods of heavy hog production. This increased production was forcing a general revision of hog prices downward. Two years out of the 12, the spring break in price came as late as about the middle of May. This was in 1915 and 1916. These were two years in which there was a rather sudden expansion in demand due mainly to the large increase in exports of pork and pork products. This expansion in demand tended to maintain the seasonal rise in price from December and January to a later period than usual.

In the spring of 1926, conditions are entirely different from those in the springs of 1911 and 1923. Instead of being confronted with an immediate overproduction, we are now in a period of low production of hogs. Much of an increase in total numbers of hogs cannot be made before 1927. A prolonged break in January or February prices was not, therefore, to be expected this year.

Likewise there is little reason for expecting any sudden expansion in demand for pork products either at home or abroad. This being the case, as soon as the spring movement of hogs begins, a decline in hog prices is likely. There will be no unusual demand as in 1915 and 1916 to maintain the seasonal trend upward from January into the late spring months. This makes a seasonal decline in prices during the next 30 days look more probable than it does improbable. This is much more likely to be the case if a larger proportion of the fall pig crop than usual

is not held back for the late summer market. The period from about the middle of March to the middle or last of July appears most likely to be the one in which there will be too much crowding in marketing the present crop of hogs.

Sure, Pass It

A New York humorist has suggested that Congress pass a federal law against all hypocrisy.

It is a lovely idea. But think it over a minute and see what a horrible place it would make of this country—if it were observed.

Can you imagine a candidate for Congress getting on the stump and remarking:

"I know that the man now in office has been honest and reliable, and I admit I couldn't fill the job half as well as he does, because I'm only running for what I can get out of it—but please elect me anyway."

Or, perhaps an Eastern banker might issue the following statement:

"Sure, the farmers are in tough luck, but I'm afraid my profits wouldn't be quite so big if this agricultural relief bill now in Congress were passed, so I'm against it."

And then the movie actress would tell the reporters:

"No, my husband and I haven't had a scrap, and he isn't a bad chap, but I need some publicity badly and if I sue him for divorce it will get my name in the papers."

And the self-appointed head of the committee to investigate the morality of the town burlesque shows might add:

"I don't give a hoot if these shows are harmful or not, but I'm just aching to see one, and the only way I can go with a good grace is by pretending that I'm trying to safeguard our young people."

This world would be too topsy-turvy if hypocrisy were illegal.

However, we needn't worry. It never will be.

Reveal Violin Secrets

For at least two centuries, instrument makers and scientists have endeavored to analyze the excellence of the old Italian violins of Stradivarius and other great makers, but with very unsatisfactory results. A German scientist, Dr. G. Schwalbe of Eberswalde,

now claims to have discovered the great secret. It occurred to him that the decline in quality of Italian violins coincided with the dying out of the plantations of a particular kind of odoriferous pine. Contemporary records gave ground for the belief that it was timber of this sort that was used by the Cremona makers, who took pride of place as violin makers. A fine old Amati violin, which was accidentally smashed, afforded Doctor Schwalbe an opportunity for disproving this, however, as careful microscopical examination of sections of the wood disclosed that it was not pine.

This suggested to the scientist a new line of research. He made comparative microscopical and chemical analyses of the wood of old and modern German and Italian violins, and of various kinds of trees. This resulted in finding that the wood of fine old violins contained a smaller proportion of alcohol than did modern ones, a fact probably due to the gradual disappearance of alcohol during the natural chemical changes undergone by the wood while aging. The next step was to make an analysis of the ashes of these various woods.

Here a striking difference was observed. The fine old instruments showed the presence in large quantities of the residue of salts, pointing to the wood having been treated with strong salt solutions.

The indications are that salt water from the sea was not used for this purpose, as sea water is poor in just some of the chemical constituents most prominent in the ashes in question. While it appears therefore certain that treatment by means of a salt solution is the secret of the old makers, modern science has still to establish precisely what salts were employed and in what proportion.

Doctor Schwalbe is confident that this is merely a question of time, and of securing enough fragments of old quality violins to make exhaustive analyses possible. The principle of the secret is established, he claims, and the full revelation is near at hand.

The Senate might at least be considerate enough to buy Vice-President Dawes a pair of ear-muffs.

Debt-Funding: "Lend me ten more, Bill, and I'll pledge my grandchildren to pay that five I owe you."



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Three Wires Are Not Enough

Only Thru Real Care Can High Milk Production Be Obtained From Cows

BY K. MILTON

MANY factors contribute to the net income from a herd of dairy cows. The cows may be efficient producers, yet the system of housing and management may change for only a few days, and result in a falling off in milk yields sufficient to wipe out the profit. So the question of housing and care becomes one of importance in sustaining profitable milk and butterfat production.

The modern dairy cow cannot stand hardship. She must have an abundance of fresh air and light, must be given all the comfort within reason, and sufficient exercise to stimulate her body functions and sustain her health. Such treatment is not only necessary; it is humane.

Few manifestations of temperament are more interesting than are expressed in the relation of the herdsman to the cows in his care. It requires a man of placid temper and wise self-restraint to coax maximum milk yields from cows. One man can persuade a heifer to voluntarily enter an open barn door, take a certain stanchion, then stand quietly and submit to being fastened, while without hesitation she begins to eat the roughage she finds ready for her notice. Another man will chase the same heifer back and forth until she is so confused and excited that she cannot see the open door, much less show any docility whatever in the matter of mangers and stanchions.

Certainly everyone who has ever handled a herd of dairy cattle knows that heifers and cows have as pronounced an individuality as the men who care for them. One will be quiet, another will be lively, while another is sullen and exasperating, but all can be managed by a man who recognizes their peculiarities and who will forestall an inclination to behave badly by denying the opportunity to do so. Even-tempered action that is habitual on the part of the herdsman has a tendency to beget comfortable manners on the part of the cows.

Cows Know Anger

The hustler and changeable man who puts a cow in this stanchion today, and next week in another part of the barn, and then changes her because some other cow took her old place first, contributes unmistakably toward creating a restless and bad temper in the cow. Cattle are sensitive enough to be responsive to the voice and actions of the man who cares for them; and understand, as well as human beings, the distinctions between ill-natured anger and good-natured persuasion, and they are phlegmatic enough to easily become creatures of habit. If anyone is endeavoring to make the best conditions possible for his cows, it should be arranged to have them in the same stalls and be fed and milked by the same men as much of the time as possible.

If a cow has been abused, if her calf has been suddenly taken away, or if, for some reason, she is in a bad state of mind at milking time, there is a falling off in flow. It is claimed "the cow holds up her milk"—but a cow cannot hold up her milk any more than a person can control his reflex actions. Milk is secreted from a gland, and this secretion is effected by the state of mind of the cow. This means that there must be, among other things, a good feeling between the milker and the cow if a full flow is obtained.

Outside of a few cows that are confirmed kickers when they are abused as heifers, the practice of kicking will generally be found to have its origin in some removable cause. When a cow starts kicking it may generally be accepted that she is either hurt or frightened. Injured or chapped teats usually are the cause of this unpleasant habit, and chapped teats frequently result from the cow standing in water during the summer. Or the chapping may result from cold, windy weather, or dragging the udder thru the wet grass and weeds. A small can of carbolated vaseline will prevent

annoyance from badly chapped teats. Feeding, watering, milking and turning the cows out for exercise should be done as regularly as possible every day. The time between feeding and milking mornings and nights should be divided as evenly as possible. Milking should be done as rapidly as possible without being rough, and it is important that the cows should be milked dry, because milk remaining in the udder after the cows have been milked acts as a positive check on future secretion.

The question of turning cows out in the yards for exercise during the cold winter days should be given careful consideration. It is accepted that the efficient cow is a hard worker, but the working of her milk-producing organs does not exercise her muscles and joints. Furthermore, it stands to reason that she cannot maintain high production year after year unless she possesses strength and vigor in all parts (Continued on Page 46)

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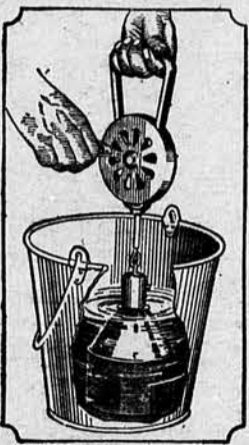
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An Ounce of Prevention

BY TAYLOR ENGLISH

Every flock of poultry, regardless of size, is always liable to outbreaks of disease. Sometimes by careful care and good management we can avoid these to a large extent. However, at this season, when hens have to produce eggs, keep up body weight and endure cold and changeable weather all at the same time, their resistance to disease is weakened. For this reason every farmer should try to become familiar with symptoms of poultry diseases and stop them before they get a hold on his flock.

Many diseases start with a cold. The colds usually are caused by a direct draft blowing over the perches, by a draft blowing over the floor where the hens work, by lack of fresh air or by damp litter. The first symptoms of colds are heavy breathing. Every evening, especially during damp and cold weather, after your hens are on the perches stand in front of them and listen. If one is breathing heavily take her away from the rest immediately. She may spread the germs by eating and drinking with other birds. Give her a dose of castor oil (1 tablespoonful). Spray the rest of the chickens after they are on the perches with 9 parts kerosene and 1 part Lysol or some other good tar disinfectant. Repeat this spraying for three nights.

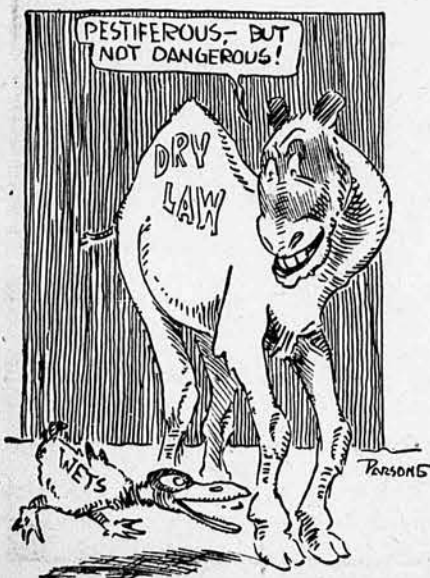
Fresh Air Needed?

Next scald all drinking vessels and feeding troughs and spray with some good disinfectant all around the coop to kill lurking germs. And don't forget to find the cause of the cold. If it is lack of fresh air remove a window or two on the south side. Cover the opening with burlap or muslin to keep out snow and wind. This will admit fresh air. If there is a draft from some open space, such as a broken window, fix it the same way. If a coop is old and there are large cracks we would advise putting corn fodder on the west, north and east sides. Do not cover any windows. The chickens need all the light they can get.

When the sun shines, open your windows unless there is a cold wind blowing directly in on the birds, and if you have ventilators, be sure they are open. Let the sun shine directly on your chickens. There are benefits received from the sun's rays which are lost if they pass thru glass.

If your coop is ever so well ventilated and the litter is allowed to remain on the floor after it is damp your chickens cannot be expected to be free from diseases. As soon as it is damp remove it. We change the litter as often as every third day. We buy all the straw we use, yet it pays to change it often. One hen is worth a good deal of straw. If you use straw for your litter and it is not dirty but damp, pile it up outside after you remove it and allow it to dry. It then will be suitable to use in the horse stables. You can make it do double duty this way if you are short of straw. (Do not use it in your coop again.)

A pinch of permanganate of potash in the drinking water helps to prevent colds. One of the best preventives of disease is Epsom salts. Give it regularly once every two weeks, 1 pound to 100 hens in their drinking



water. Take the water away the night before, then give the birds the water containing salt about 10 o'clock in the morning and they will drink it readily. Keep filling their pails with fresh water as they drink. If they have colds give it once a week until they are better.

If one of your birds has a case of roup you undoubtedly know the symptoms: Eyes and head swollen, and nostrils running. Separate them—and the best cure is the hatchet method, for the time and medicine besides the risk of spreading the disease are worth more than the individual bird.

If you have fed your pullets well and are not getting any results as to production or if the birds are pale and underweight we would advise you to call your county agent. It may be worms or tuberculosis. He can help you diagnose the case and advise you what is best to do.

The main thing in curing chickens is to keep them well—1 ounce of prevention is worth a ton of cure.

From Station KSAC

This is the radio program which will come next week, March 22 to 27, from Station KSAC:

Rural School
9:00—Music, Inspirational Talks, Agricultural Primer, Callisthenics.
Three II
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—Sorghum Seed Treatment...D. R. Porter
Use Early Pastures With Care
Tuesday—Why Interest the Boy in Club Work
Spring Care of the Strawberry Bed...J. W. Lumb
Wednesday—Repairing the Farm Machinery...M. H. Coe
Claude K. Shedd
Thursday—Fertilizers for the Vegetables and Flowers...W. R. Martin, Jr.
Farm Fences...E. B. Wells
Friday—Getting Ready for Pasture...W. G. Ward
The Striped Ground Squirrel...B. W. Kiser
Roy Moore

COLLEGE OF THE AIR—6:30-7:30
Market Review
Opportunity Talks
Monday—Book Review
Tuesday—Current Events
Etiquette
Wednesday—Sports
Inventions
Thursday—Music
Friday—T. A. H. G.
Extension Courses
Monday—Feeding the Lamb for the Early Market
Rations Which Agree With Chicks...H. E. Reed
Tuesday—Making Butter and Cheese on the Farm...H. H. Steup
Landscaping School Grounds...K. M. Renner
Wednesday—County Commissioners' Point of View
By the President or Representative of the County Commissioners Association
Function of the Landscape Architect...A. H. Helder
Thursday—The Reformation, A. D., 1926
Women at Work, Denn Margaret Justin
Friday—How Seeds Germinate...W. E. Davis
Modern Beekeeping...Ralph L. Parker

Good Rations For Chicks

BY R. G. KIRBY

The cost of feeding large flocks of chicks can often be reduced by working home-grown grains into properly balanced mixtures. If only a few chicks are raised and there is no time for making good chick mash, it is better to buy them ready made. Many poultrymen who make their own laying mash depend on the commercial mashes for their chicks.

But if you wish to make good chick mashes, some of these mixtures may prove good. I like the Cornell mash when the ground oats are left out and the cornmeal is increased. A mixture of 35 pounds yellow cornmeal, 20 pounds bran, 20 pounds middlings, 10 pounds meat scrap, 10 pounds dried buttermilk, 5 pounds bone meal and 1/2 pound of salt will give good results.

The use of yellow cornmeal in chick mashes seems to help in giving the young birds plump, heavy bodies. It used to be an old standby on the farm years ago, and as I remember the situation there were a lot of fine, husky chickens produced, altho heavy egg production was not the rule.

One farmer in our section reports good results from a chick mash consisting of 300 pounds bran, 200 pounds middlings, 200 pounds ground corn, 100 pounds oatmeal, 50 pounds meat scrap, 25 pounds raw bone meal and 25 pounds of charcoal.

The Wisconsin station has used a chick starter composed of 80 parts yellow cornmeal, 20 parts middlings, 5 parts raw bone, 5 parts calcium carbonate and 1 part fine salt. The chicks are given skimmilk to drink but no water.

Plenty of pure raw sunshine seems essential to the best results with this ration, but this is true of all rations.

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"I used 'START-to-FINISH' for my chicks from the time they were 86 hours old until 4 months, feeding them nothing else. The R. I. R. Cockerel weighed 2 lbs. when 8 weeks old. At the time this picture was taken, cockerel was 5 months old and weighed 8 1/2 lbs."

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100 lbs. Feeds 100 Chicks First Five Weeks

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Starts—Grows—Matures

There is always a demand for spring frys. The big profits in "broilers" comes from chicks that get the right start on the right kind of feed to produce quick healthy growth. Besides saving baby chicks and fitting them for early market, "START-to-FINISH" will make

PULLETS LAY 6 WEEKS EARLIER Than If Fed On Ordinary Grains

Winter eggs are thus assured, when prices are high, if you keep feeding "START-to-FINISH" during the growing period. This complete "all-in-one" ration is a perfect growing and finishing feed, as well as an ideal starting feed. It contains every kind of feed material needed by chicks in all stages of growth to increase development. Costs less per pound to put salable frys on the market at the top price. No other feed needed—Just "START-to-FINISH"—greens—water.

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are plenty of sunlight and pure crushed oyster shell all the time. This combination prevents rickets and builds bone.



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Box B, Wichita, Kansas

CapperChixSentC.O.D. Order now. Pay on arrival. Card brings them postpaid. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, 100-\$13. Anconas, 14. Black Minorcas, Single and R. C. Reds, Barred and White Rocks, \$15. Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, 100-\$16. Assorted, \$11. \$5 discount on 500.

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140 Egg Incubator \$13.75
30 Days Trial

Freight Paid east of the Rockies. Hot water, copper tanks—double walls—dead air space—double glass doors. Shipped complete, with all fixtures set up ready to use.

140 Egg—\$13.75; with Drum Brooder, \$18.95
180 Egg—\$15.95; with Drum Brooder, \$21.15
250 Egg—\$22.75; with Canopy Brooder, \$35.45
340 Egg—\$30.75; with Canopy Brooder, \$43.45
500 Egg—\$45.50; with Canopy Brooder, \$58.20
Drum Brooder (50 to 200 Chicks Capacity) \$7.25
24 Inch Wickless Canopy (25 to 125 Chick), \$10.25
44 Inch Wickless Canopy (50 to 500 Chick), \$14.75

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.

Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 132, Racine, Wis.

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We do not use the COLD STORAGE SYSTEM which most nurseries use. COLD STORAGE is a cheap and easy way to hold trees over winter. But it is very hard on the trees and planter. Write us for our special mail order price list on trees fresh from the ground.

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Chicks need sunshine which is not filtered thru glass. The use of glass substitutes and cod liver oil is getting more attention.

John Believes in Farming

BY K. G. KNOUSE

One of the biggest incentives toward keeping John Attebery of Parsons interested in the home farm is his poultry project. This enterprise is part of John's work in vocational agriculture. He is attending the Labette County Community High School at Altamont, and is enrolled in agriculture as part of his assignment. The Attebery farm, where John lives with his mother and two brothers, is 17 miles away. He is the driver of the "bus" that takes the students from his section to the school every day. Despite his duties as a driver, and the fact that he takes an active part in the management of the farm, he finds time to carry on one of the most successful projects among the 49 students enrolled in agriculture at the school.

When the time came last fall for the selection of projects, John chose poultry. He took over the home flock of hens and proceeded to improve conditions. Four days after starting his project on December 1, he culled his flock of hens from 120 to 60. He did this by throwing out all old hens, the immature birds, and those which did not meet the standards he had set.

The sale of the culls more than paid for the new poultry house he constructed. This is a shed type open-front house, 10 by 14 feet. In it he put his hens, and started to feed them for high egg production. During December and January the hens were shut up all the time. Thru some of the warm weather of February he let the hens run out, so they could secure exercise and get green feed. During all the time he has been carrying on this work, he has kept accurate records of his expenses and of his returns.

The egg production in December was 218 eggs from the 60 hens. In January the production was 724 eggs. For the first 21 days of February the egg production was 668. This increase in production has been due largely to the care in handling and feeding he has given them. His studies have enabled him to figure balanced rations and to learn proper management. The Attebery family is now in a position to know that winter feeding of chickens is profitable. The average cost of feed an egg during the course of the study has been 7-10 of 1 cent. The average sale price of the eggs was 2 cents apiece.

In direct connection with his egg production work, John is hatching and brooding some baby chicks. On February 8 he took off 89 chicks from 152 eggs set. He now has 644 eggs set, part of which are from his project and part from a neighbor's flock. In the farm shop section of his agriculture class John made a mash feeder and 12 nests. At home he and his brother built a brooder house.

While some farm boys fail to see the need of studying agriculture, here is a boy who has found it a help and an inspiration. All of his studies of plant and animal life, feeds and feeding, and care and management are finding a direct application to his home life. John has found a study that is helping to keep up interest; it provides an income, and aids in getting

an education. Very few boys are able to make close to a dollar a day and go to school at home. Attebery not only does this but also goes 17 miles to school, and does it gladly. He has found a place where he can fit in and get ahead in this world, all the while carrying on a productive project. He is a student, and he knows that agriculture is a paying proposition under the proper management. He is learning by experience.

Spring Frosts and Damage

(Continued from Page 3)

tion to cool readily by radiation. A temperature below freezing is reached and the familiar damage results. Since cold air is heavier than warm air, the cold air will settle along the ground, and in a rolling country it will collect in the valleys. We have all noticed that often crops are killed in valleys but not on hills.

Frost is much less likely to occur on a cloudy night because the clouds act like a blanket in reflecting back much of the heat to the ground. Wind also tends to prevent frost by keeping the air mixed so that many times as much must be cooled before a freezing temperature is reached. Frost is retarded if the air is damp. When the air is cooled, its capacity to hold moisture is reduced. If it reaches a sufficiently low temperature to condense some of the vapor but still being above freezing, the heat released by the formation of the dew will tend to slow up the cooling, and may retard it enough so that morning comes before freezing occurs.

What can we do to prevent damage on a frosty night? Coverings of blankets and boxes we have all used. Some of us have tried tin cans and pails, but we will not do so again. These are such good heat conductors that the inside of the can cools almost as fast as the outside, so the plants freeze about as readily inside as outside the pail.

In fruit and garden countries like California and Florida large numbers of growers use smudge pots and slow fires. But warming up all out doors is a big job, and unless practiced on a large scale is not very effective. Millions of dollars' worth of fruit and vegetation have been saved by this method. In some places large blowers have been used to blow warm air over the orchard. However, these have not proved so effective or economical as smudge pots. Extensive systems of sprinkling pipes have been tried with considerable success, but this method usually is more expensive than smudging.

Some of these methods have been tried in Kansas, especially in those regions raising the most fruit. The results have been successful at times, but not as much so as in California. The chief reasons for poorer success are that not enough area was heated, and there often is too much wind. However, most of us with our few back yard trees are dependent on the turn of the weather for our home-grown fruit.

Word that the Einstein theory will be changed comes as a welcome bit of news to those of us who haven't learned it yet.

We resolved that during 1926 we will not talk about Charley Dawes's upside-down pipe. He's got to get something new.



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John Attebery and His Poultry House, Which is 10 by 14 Feet; There are Wire-Glass Windows on the Side and Muslin in the Center

gested by comparison of the spread between stockers and feeders and fat steers. Meat trade has continued slow but with some slight tendency toward price improvement. Butter prices have been going down because production is heavy and increasing. Feeds are plentiful and cheap, leading to heavy feeding for milk, and weather has been favorable in some sections, particularly in the Southwest. With feeds lower and butter higher than a year ago the dairy regions are in fairly good position.

Foreign markets are too high to turn much butter in this direction now that the tariff has been raised 4 cents. Heavy production is the chief danger to prices. The same is true of cheese with the make 10 to 12 per cent larger than last season, besides a considerable surplus in storage. The rather sharp decline of 1 cent or more during the first part of March may be regarded as natural to the season and conditions.

Eggs are in the period between storage seasons. Buyers wait for lowest prices and best quality which usually come in April for many of the great producing sections. There is already some storage buying in the west. Prices at the country wide range of 25 to 30 cents look fairly attractive to buyers as markets go in recent years. The kind of season from the producer's point of view will depend greatly on the vim and persistence of storage buyers. The egg trade thus far in March has been rather slow and hesitating.

Potato markets in March have gained more than they have lost. March is always a month of liberal shipments, but the movement is only about three-fourths that of a year ago. This is as it should be according to reports of light stocks on hand. Many states are dwindling in shipments, but Maine, Minnesota and the Rocky Mountain section continue the mainstay of supply.

More corn than usual remains on the farms because of the fairly large crop, low price, poor quality and the shortage of livestock for feeding. Quality of oats and barley is good, but other conditions are much the same as for corn. Farm holding of rye are unusually light. Wheat stocks at less than 100 million bushels are one-third below average, and some 10 per cent below last season.

Do the Eggs Hatch?

BY R. G. KIRBY

Much of the success with early hatches depends on the condition of the hens when they laid the eggs. Buyers of quality baby chicks should realize that the price they pay is not high if they consider the cost of producing good eggs for a hatchery. The owner of breeding stock which is not forced for winter eggs is sacrificing much of the winter egg money to rest the birds for the production of hatchable eggs. He is feeding cockerels and keeping them in healthy breeding condition during the months preceding the mating season. If their eggs are not worth more for hatching purposes than their food value, it would pay better to force the birds for fall and winter eggs and sell infertile eggs in the spring.

Sunshine and feed containing vitamins are now considered essential to the production of hatchable eggs. The Wisconsin Station has found that eggs vary in vitamin content. Hens in direct sunshine, with cod liver oil in the ration, were found to produce eggs which may have nine times the vitamin content of the eggs produced by hens lacking sunshine and cod liver oil.

That is why it has always paid to turn the breeding stock out to range as early as possible. It has given the birds a chance to absorb more of the direct rays of the sun. It will pay poultrymen to build their laying houses so they get as much pure sunshine as possible. Possibly the glass substitutes which do not filter out the violet rays will be used instead of glass where poultry house windows are needed. In houses now deficient in light, cod liver oil can be used as a substitute for pure sunshine. Even if the cod liver oil is used, it doubtless will pay to furnish as much sunshine as possible.

Cod liver oil can be given in the mash, using 1 pound of the oil to 100 pounds of the mash. Another method recently used by some poultrymen consists in feeding cod liver oil with semi-

solid buttermilk or cottage cheese. In either case, 1 part of the cod liver oil is mixed with 16 parts of the semi-solid buttermilk or cottage cheese by weight. It mixes very easily, and some poultrymen like it much better than mixing the oil with scratch grain. Allowing 4 pounds of this milk and oil mixture to 100 hens a day has produced good results. If a feed of that kind will increase the hatchability of eggs, it is equivalent to a great increase in egg production. At present many eggs are wasted because of the great number of chicks that die in the shells. It would greatly decrease the cost of replacing pullet flocks if fewer eggs were required to produce the required number of pullets in both farm and commercial flocks.

Another reason that free-range flocks have been layers of hatchable eggs may be the quantity of fresh green feed so plentiful in the spring. Adding this green feed to the ration of the breeding stock may be another way to increase the hatchability of eggs. Sprouted oats probably is the best green feed, but any type of succulent green feed which adds bulk and vitamins to the ration will be useful.

We usually have found that our birds, receiving plenty of milk to drink have laid eggs of higher hatchability than the flocks receiving no milk, but with 20 per cent of meat scrap in the dry mash. Hens with all the milk they can drink are still allowed 10 per cent meat scrap in the laying mash to keep up production.

Exercise is a factor in keeping hens healthy, and the healthy hens have the best chance to place a vigorous spark of life into their eggs. Feed the scratch grain in litter so they will have to dig. Let them out on range as often as possible, as this naturally stimulates their activities.

Hens that are naturally overfat, even with the best of balanced rations, are likely to be beef type culs which should be marketed. These overfat hens are likely to produce eggs low in fertility and hatchability.

No Poor Layers Here

I have a flock of 100 Rhode Island Reds. It has been culled carefully for egg production for the last three years. The hen house is 12 feet wide and 40 feet long; the high side faces the south, and it contains the windows and doors.

We use a laying mash consisting of 100 pounds of cornmeal, 100 pounds wheat bran, 100 pounds shorts, 100 pounds of ground oats, 10 pounds of charcoal, 12 pounds of a commercial mixture and 10 pounds of salt, all mixed together and placed in self-feeders.

As we are renters, the building is not quite so good as we should like to have if we owned a place of our own. But I made a lattice work on the north side and at the ends and filled the space between this and the building with straw; this makes a wall 3 feet thick, so the house is warm. There is a yard in front of the house which I keep filled with clean straw, for the hens to scratch in.

I feed whole corn, oats, kafir and wheat to the extent of 10 pounds of grain night and morning in this litter, and also provide the birds with warm water and milk. In the mornings the birds are fed a warm mash of the same mixture as that in the self-feeders. Once every month I give the birds ½ teaspoonful of Epsom salts.

We got 13,549 eggs last year from 100 hens, which were sold on the local market for an average of 28 cents a dozen. They brought \$316.12, and the cost of the feed was \$100.10, which left a net return of \$216.02. We also obtained \$108 from the sale of poultry, so there was a total net profit, on this basis of bookkeeping, of \$324.02, or an average of \$3.24 a bird.

Up to three years ago I was a wage earner. At that time I went to farming, and have paid special attention to dairying and to poultry raising. I have been reading the Kansas Farmer for a year, and wouldn't be without it.

Derby, Kan.
A woman naturalist in Benton Harbor, Mich., has written a book entitled "Dumb Animals I Have Met," and dedicated it to her husband. She should know best.

Why is it a woman, who constantly complains that she has nothing to wear, has to have six closets to keep it in?

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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.

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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 \$13.00. Ship prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Mrs. Tischhauser, 2120 S. Santa Fe, Wichita, Kansas

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Certified and Accredited—some bloodtested. Exhibition S. C. Reds, \$20.00-100; \$90.00-500; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, \$15.00-100; \$70.00-500; Buff and White Orpingtons, \$16.00-100; \$75.00-500; Pure Hollywood White Leghorns (females 4-5 lbs., cock birds 5-6 lbs.), 18c to 22c each. Hollywood, Tanager, Yesterday, Barron Leghorns, \$12.00-100. Order from this advertisement. Return money if we cannot ship on date wanted. We guarantee satisfaction, 100% live delivery. Sabetha Hatchery and Rhode Island Red Farm, Sabetha, Kansas

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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.

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