



KANSAS FARMER

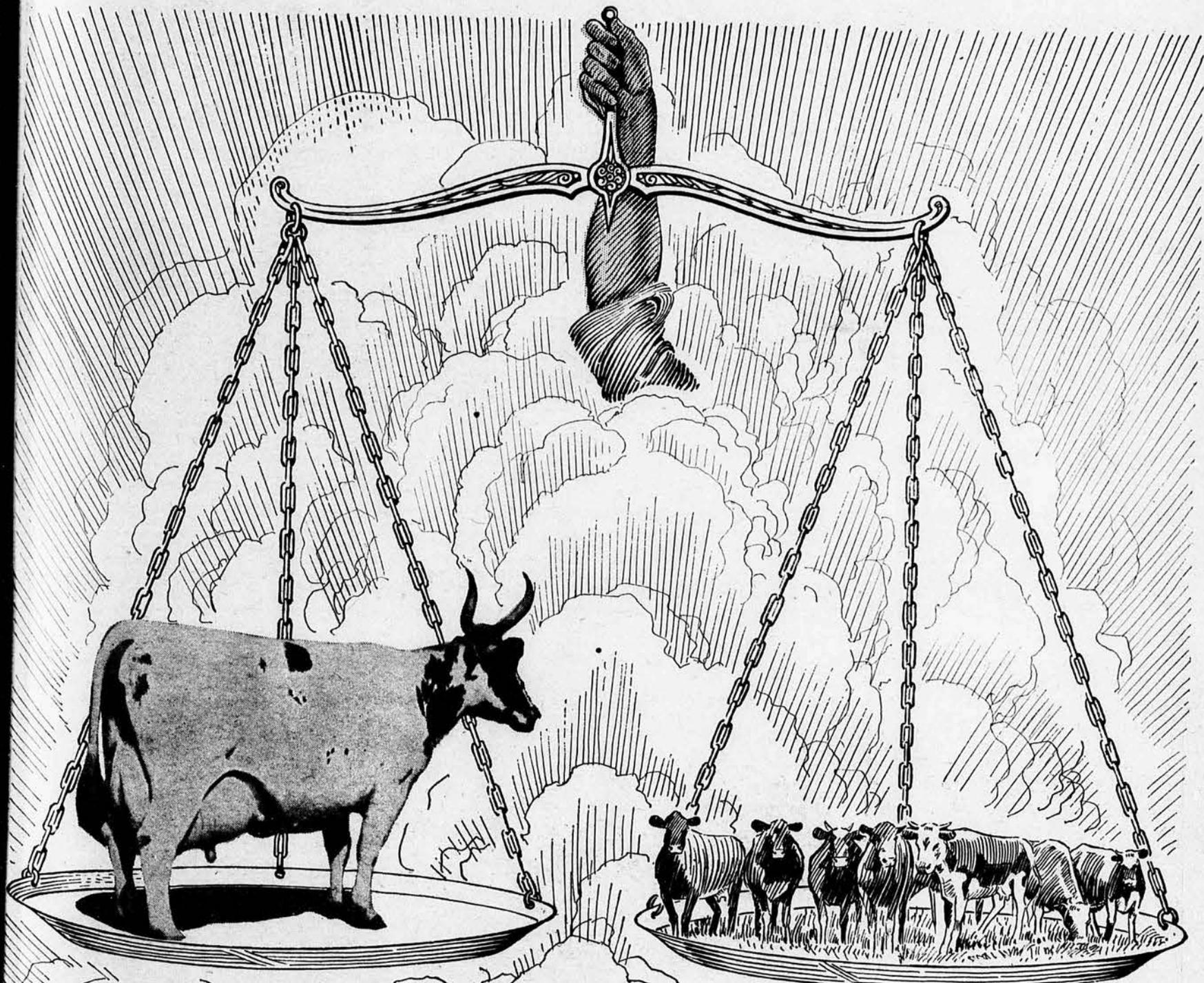
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 64

April 17, 1926



Number 16



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Milk in One Year**

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Cows to Balance
Mandy's Milk**



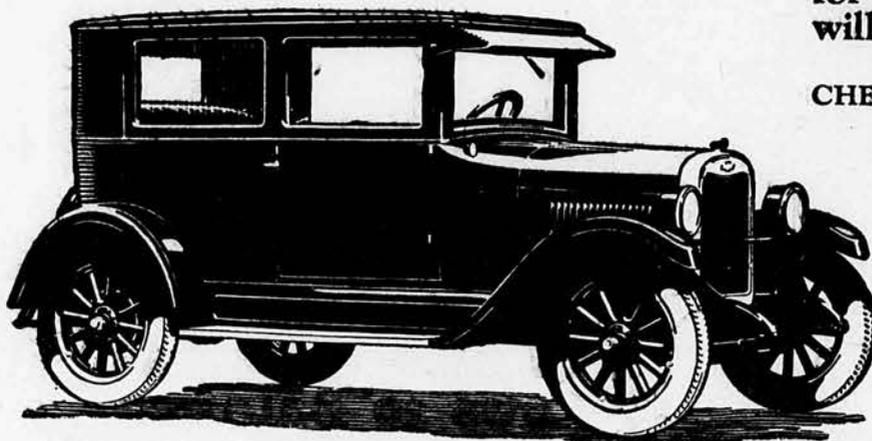
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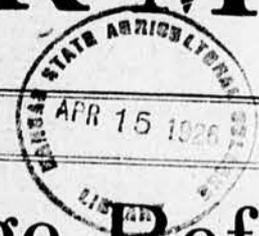
KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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True Operates a Roughage Refinery

By Philander Grayson

HANK FORD ought to visit Fred True in Jefferson county, and garner a few new angles on his plan for keeping farmers busy. Hank's idea for the industrialization of farms is old stuff to Fred. The True farm has been industrialized ever since Fred's dad came West years ago and took possession of 640 acres of hills. The fact that the industry is affected with pitchforks and slage cutters instead of pulley shafts and cog wheels is immaterial.

Fred True runs a roughage refinery, and in his processes there's food for researches by Hank's industrial chemists, efficiency hounds and power engineers. During the summer Fred devotes his attention to growing crops, just as Hank would have any farmer do. In the winter he whiles away the hours by converting the results of his summer labors into beef. There's a poser for efficiency, and True doesn't have to maintain a Detroit, Toledo & Ironton to haul his raw products to the plant. He produces the raw and finished goods right in the same place. Furthermore, he designs and constructs much of his own conversion machinery, although it isn't operated by electric motor or steam turbines.

Also a hungry steer will extract a greater percentage of energy from a pound of fuel than any silver-rimmed locomotive that ever rattled over the D. T. & L., and he's equipped with an automatic stoker at that.

The True section was acquired with the deliberate intention of operating it as a stock farm. Mr. True's father once explained in reply to F. D. Courn, who had remarked on the absence of corn and that corn could be bought cheaper than it could be raised. That is unfortunately true even today in many places and on many farms.

Thus the farm has always been a beef making plant, and the job of refining roughages was handed down to the son. He has improved the process in keeping with the times. Three silos provide storage for 800 tons of silage. Native pastures are giving way to a natural invasion of bluegrass. The demand for greater returns from pasture lands has induced supplemental crops such as Sudan grass and Sweet clover.

Fred True feeds thin cattle, the cheaper the better. They come to the farm in the fall, and consume great quantities of silage, Sudan hay, wheat straw and other roughness. In the spring they receive some grain, about half a feed for maybe 60 days. They go to market in the spring carrying

200 to 250 pounds of gain at an increase in price that pays well for the rough feed they have consumed. Some of them will have acquired enough finish to be killed. Others return to the country for further feeding or grassing.

Last year he wintered 250 heifers which averaged 470 pounds into the lots and 650 pounds out. They were driven to Topeka and sold to a local packer.



A Herd of 50 Purebred Herefords Was Built by Saving the Female Increase From a Foundation of Three Head Bought 10 Years Ago



J. F. True Has Industrialized a Section of Jefferson County Upland. His Specialty is Beef Production From Cheap Home Grown Feeds

These heifers had the usual ration of silage and hay with a light feed of grain, about a bushel of corn to eight head, once a day during the last two months.

Ten years ago Mr. True bought a tree head of purebred Herefords. Five years ago he bought six more. The desirable females have been saved and added to the breeding herd, until now he has about 50 purebreds. Cows in the breeding herd raise their calves on grass and are wintered on roughness. Steers and undesirable females are placed in the feedlot.

"Sudan grass is one of my best crops," said Mr. True. "I have been growing it for hay about 10

years. It makes a good hay, better than timothy or prairie. But I don't like it so well as alfalfa."

The feedlot of 3 acres is planted to Sudan every year after the cattle are sold. Last year this plot produced about 10 tons of hay an acre. Four men spent two days in harvesting it. Even tho the normal seeding was doubled, the hay was coarse, owing to the great amount of fertility in the lot. He produced 10 acres of Sudan last season.

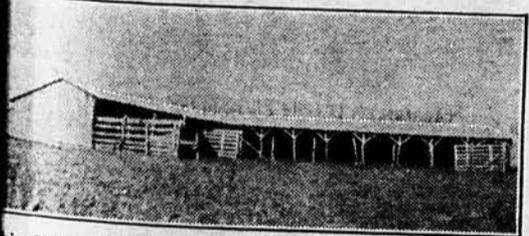
"Another crop I like is Sweet clover," Mr. True said. "I'll have about 100 acres this year. It pays about as well as wheat and is more nearly certain. I sow the seed on wheat and pasture the stubble. Then in the spring of the second season I pasture it two months or more, and after that take a seed crop, of 3 to 5 bushels an acre. The seed will bring almost as much as wheat, and there's no extra expense in preparing a seedbed. Furthermore, Sweet clover improves the land.

"Just how effective it is in that respect is indicated by the experience of one of my neighbors, Guy Smalley. His Kaw bottom land had been producing about 20 bushels of wheat an acre as a five-year average. He sowed Sweet clover in April, turned it under that fall and sowed wheat again. The wheat yield doubled, and in view of the fact that it was not an especially favorable year, I'm inclined to credit the Sweet clover with that increase.

"Another year, 100 acres of wheat land on the Jess Willard farm, that had been averaging about 20 bushels an acre, produced 35 bushels the season after Sweet clover. It was sowed in the spring and turned under before wheat seeding time that fall.

"Sweet clover also makes good hay. J. L. Shirley, another neighbor, sowed it in his wheat. It grew so tall before threshing time that he had to harrow the field so the shocks would dry out after a big rain. That fall it was so big that he had to cut a strip on each end of the field to get his tractor plows in the ground. The hay was offered to his cows. They smelled around it for two or three days and finally began eating it. Shirley says they paid no attention to alfalfa so long as that Sweet clover hay lasted."

There, you've got it—Sweet clover and Sudan, wheat and silage crops keep Fred True from developing a Charleston knee in the summer and the delivery of these crops to his four-legged manufacturing plant in the winter keeps him away from cabarets and Broadway follies. It's not likely Hank Ford will interest him in making broom handles or establishing a bolt and nut factory in his chicken lot so long as the porterhouse foundry functions.



This Shed Points Northwest. It is Situated at One Side of a 3-Acre Sheltered Feed Lot Which Produces Sudan Grass in the Summer

Bakery Mergers Mean Lower Wheat?

By George A. Montgomery

WHAT about these bakery and milling mergers? Are they going to affect Kansas wheat raisers in any way, either in the immediate or not too distant future? These are questions which wide-awake farmers are asking. A big grain dealer, a man known all over the wheat belt, was asked the same questions and made this reply:

"The farmer had better wake up. There is no class in America which will feel the effect of these mergers so much as the wheat raisers if these combinations of capital are allowed to continue. We have already heard protests from the consumers of bread, but the producers of wheat, man for man and family for family, are going to have to sacrifice from two to seven times as much. If bread were raised 15 per cent in price the added cost to every consumer would not equal the loss to a producer if wheat were reduced in price only 1 per cent. Figure it out for yourself. Kansas produces 1,000 bushels of wheat in a normal year for every farmer in the state. Wheat on the farm is worth from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a bushel, depending on the grade and the distance to market. A reduction in price of 1 per cent would mean a loss of

\$12.50 to \$15 a farmer every year. An increase of 15 per cent in bread prices would mean 1 cent a loaf. The average family will consume two loaves of bread or less a day. On that basis, the consumer would be paying the bread trust an average of \$7.30 a year, while the farmer's contribution would be close to twice as much. Now I'm going to leave it to you to say which would be the easier—depressing wheat prices 1 per cent or increasing bread prices 15 per cent."

The grain dealer went on to point out that while the figures used were assumptive, there is nothing hypothetical about the proposition of beating down wheat prices. That, he stated, already is being done. Most of the bakeries in the larger cities of the United States are under the control of four great groups of capitalists. One of these four is large enough to use every twelfth barrel of flour produced in this country. With this concentrated buying power, the bakery plays one mill against another, and beats down flour prices to the very minimum. These bakers will not buy thru flour

jobbers, but insist on doing business direct with the mills.

With such a proposition facing them, there are only two roads open to the millers. One is to sell at a loss, which means eventual bankruptcy, and the other is mill consolidation, which will make it possible to pass the loss back to the wheat raiser!

The result is that mills are trying frantically to consolidate. Some of the proposed consolidations have been successful, and others have not. A few weeks ago came the announcement that three great milling concerns, the Kansas Flour Mills Company, the Sheffield Mills of Minneapolis, and the Valier & Spies Milling Company of St. Louis were planning a consolidation. This proposition fell thru because it was voted down by the stockholders of the Kansas company.

When this merger failed, the Sheffield interests went right on with consolidation plans, and took in, instead, the Larabee Mills, with properties at Hutchinson, Wellington, Topeka and Marysville, in Kansas, and at St. Joseph and Clinton in Missouri. The combined capacity of the Larabee properties is 13,000 barrels of flour daily, while the Sheffield

(Continued on Page 29)

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I HOPE every subscriber will read the story written by Raymond Gilkeson which appeared in last week's issue. Not only did it contain valuable information on raising chickens, but there also was a great lesson and a real human interest story in it. Here is a man with a most decided handicap. He can neither hear nor speak. But despite this he has made a remarkable success, and is making no complaint because he has not a fair chance. In fact, he probably would not acknowledge that he has not had a fair chance. He has determined to conquer circumstances, and has done it and succeeded where a great many men with full possession of all their natural faculties have failed.

Here is a man who is most emphatically the architect of his own fortune. Of course, this deaf and dumb man had other faculties which made up to him what he lost by his natural handicap. He has industry, good judgment, courage and the gift of perseverance. It is mighty hard to beat a man who has those qualities. I have no doubt there are men and women who, thru no fault of their own, fail. They are simply incapable of doing things. For such I have profound sympathy, but there are a great many who fail because they do not make use of the faculties they possess.

They could succeed if they would only make up their minds that they are going to do their very best and then do it. Of course, there will be different grades of success. Some have greater ability than others, and if they use their abilities as well as they are able they will reap proportionate rewards, but the man or woman endowed with just moderate abilities, and that is true of most of us, can, by doing their very best, make a success in life.

A large nose is said to be a mark of genius, still a big nose may be a handicap. The lady who undertook to put out the light of the Italian dictator, Mussolini, probably would have missed him entirely if he had had a small, insignificant nose; but then, when you come to think of it, if Mussolini had a small, insignificant nose, he would not be the dictator of Italy and one of the most talked about men in the world. The man with an insignificant nose is not in much danger of assassination, simply because nobody thinks it is worth while to kill him.

A great hullabaloo was raised in advance of an address that was delivered last week at Washburn College. The speaker was denounced as a Bolshevik who was going about the country trying to stir up sedition and anarchy and organize a conspiracy to overthrow the Government. He came and spoke. His address was quite moderate in tone and contained nothing that indicated any desire to overthrow our Government.

It is a pretty safe rule to let men and women talk so long as they do not advise violence. This is the boasted land of free speech, and that reputation ought to be sustained, even tho we have not always lived up to it. Generally we insist that the individual who says what we already believe shall have a free and full right to talk, but if he happens to disagree radically with our opinions we insist that he is a dangerous person and ought to be suppressed.

Free speech is a safety valve. In London there is a certain locality which is a common and free forum. Anybody who has anything to say—or who thinks he has—is permitted to air his views so long as he can get anybody to listen. If he undertakes to start a riot the police will interfere, but so long as he is just shooting off his mouth he is not disturbed. He gets his peculiar views off his chest and feels relieved. No harm is done. Maybe he has some really valuable ideas, and by scattering them about has conferred some benefit to the people. If his ideas are foolish and impractical the great bulk of his hearers will discover that fact, and no harm has been done—and the British government has helped to establish the impression that it is tolerant and fair-minded.

Doesn't Favor Prohibition

THERE has been considerable agitation lately about the liquor question. I have seen various articles for and against prohibition, and I should like to express my own views on the subject. Anything that is dealt with intemperately can become a curse. We see examples like that all around us. A small dose of strychnine is given as a powerful heart stimulant, but an overdose will cause convulsions and death.

If a man has not enough self respect to know

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

when he has had enough to drink and gets drunk he should be put in jail for 30 days or more at hard labor, but why deny the decent self-respecting man a cool refreshing drink when he wants it and needs it?

"I don't believe in the open saloons, but I do believe we should have the right to choose what we put down our own throats. What does the United States Constitution say about our personal rights? Is prohibition constitutional? Think this over. I would like to get an answer from one of your readers.

Here is my solution of the problem: Have the closest inspection of the places where liquor is sold. All liquor must conform to a fixed high standard, and anyone found selling an inferior product should be handled by law. Anyone found drunk should be put in jail and kept there long



—From the Indianapolis News
 Is He Brewing Something With a Real Kick?

enough to impress him with the fact that the public despises such disgraceful actions. The breweries must be kept under close observation of the United States Health Department. The places where alcohol is sold should be kept clean and should not tolerate loafers; no gambling or such conduct should be allowed.

With such precautions I believe you would find we should have a cleaner country by far than we have now.

There are always some men who do not respect themselves, or others, and will abuse all laws. "Pigs is pigs" you know, and should be treated accordingly, but do men have to be told what they can drink and what not? They will be taking our coffee and tea next. Is it right?

Green, Kan. Ed Olsen.

Mr. Olsen seems to supply the answer to his own argument. He says he is not in favor of the open saloon. Why not? If the individual should have the right to drink when and where he pleases, then there should be no more restraint placed on his opportunity to satisfy his appetite than there is on his opportunity to buy groceries or clothing or any other article of merchandise.

Whenever anyone says he is not in favor of the open saloon, it is a confession that men should not have the unrestricted right to indulge their appetites. He says he would have the closest inspection of the places where liquor is sold, and anyone handling an inferior product should be handled by law. Why? I quote his own language: "Do men have to be told what they shall drink and what

not?" If they want to drink inferior liquor why prevent them?

Certainly as intelligent a man as Mr. Olsen must know that restraint and regulation have been tried—and they failed because the sellers of intoxicating liquors never obeyed any law. The milder the law the more it was violated. That is the reason we have prohibition. If the saloon keepers had been willing to obey reasonable regulation there would not be national prohibition today.

Bill Wilkins in New York

I SUPPOSE, Bill," said Truthful James to William Wilkins, "that you never had no experience in any of the big cities like New York?"

"Right there, James, is where you hev another guess comin'. Most of my life has been in the open as a hunter, cow man, miner and sailor, but don't git the idee in your head that William Wilkins hesn't mixed none in the purlieus and also in the busy marts of the greatest city of our country.

"I hev a cousin whose maiden name wuz Samantha Jenkins. She married a feller by the name of Silvers, Jabez Silvers. Jabe wuz a hustlin' kind of a bird and ambitious to git rich; also I may say that he wuz considerable of a genius in money matters. When he got on the trail of a dollar it might just as well give up first as last, for Jabe would be sure to continer the pursuit till he hed it in his hand.

"When he got to be about 25 he made up his mind that he could hold his own with the big financiers in New York; he wuzn't lackin' in his appreciation of his own ability, Jabe wuzn't, and he sure hed a perseverin' disposition. So he went to New York. I heard that he hed some purty rough sleddin' at first. He got into Wall Street and got trimmed quite thoro two or three times, but that didn't discourage him, and finally he caught on, and in the course of 10 or 12 years cleaned up several million dollars. He used to say that the crowd operatin' on Wall Street wuz made up of the trimmers and the trimmed, and that he hed belonged to both classes, but finally hed become sort of permanently affiliated with the trimmers. Well, he married this here cousin of mine, and finally she managed somehow to break into society. Jabe didn't shine none as a society leader, al'us looked on it as a fool waste of money, but Samantha managed somehow to git the hobbles on him so that he couldn't break out of the lot.

"Well, after spendin' several years in Alaska, where I cleaned up several thousand, I took a notion that I would visit Samantha and Jabe. I didn't announce my comin', and when I reached the metropolis I hed some little trouble in rememberin' where they wuz livin'. I asked a policeman at the station if he happened to be personally acquainted with a man by the name of Jabe Silvers. He said he didn't, but he directed me to a place where there wuz a big book that he said contained the names and addresses of all the people in New York. He wuz a real accommodatin' sort of feller, that policeman wuz.

"It wuz surprisin' how many people there wuz in New York by the name of Silvers, but I finally located Jabe, and started out to walk to his place, keepin' my eye on the street numbers and occasionally askin' information about directions from the passersby. Most of them didn't seem to want to be accommodatin', just rushin' along without answerin' at all. I wuz feelin' sort of lonesome and hostile, on account of the way they treated me, when a well-dressed feller bumped against me. Before I rel'y hed time to git sore and draw my gun he apologized, and then suddenly grabbed my hand sayin', 'Bless my soul, if it isn't my old friend from Arizona—Jake Davis.' He shook my hand vigorous and seemed to be just nearly tickled to death.

"I hated to disappoint him but I sez, sez I, 'Mister, you seem to be laborin' under a mistake. My name is William Wilkins.'

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Wilkins' he sez, very polite, 'but I certainly never saw two men who looked so much alike as you and my old friend, Jake Davis. He wuz one of the best men I ever knowed, great hunter, dead shot and smarter than any of these here educated dudes. You must be the same kind of a man. I'll bet there ain't no man smart enough to put nuthin' over on you. But, of course, I kin see, now that you tell who you are, that there air some differences. You are a trifle better built and hev a little keener eye. By the way, where do you come from, Mr. Wilkins?' 'Why,' I sez, 'I hev strolled about a good deal,

but my reg'lar abidin' place is Tombstone, Ariz. 'You don't tell me,' says he, 'I used to know a lot uv men in Tombstone: there wuz Dave Jones and Gabe Wiley and Link Wilson, as I recall—happen to know any uv them?' I told him I didn't recall Dave Jones but there wuz Jim Jones and Pete Jones and also I knowed a man by the name uv Sam Wiley and another man by the name uv Lester Wilson.

"He seemed to be so friendly that I sort uv hated to part with him, and he said the same about me. Well, I hedn't gone more than two blocks till another feller stopped me and grabbed my hand, and says as if he wuz plumb near tickled to death, 'Well, I'll be sniggered if this isn't my old friend Bill Wilkins uv Tombstone, Ariz. Durn your pictures if I ain't glad to see you.'

"I sez, sez I, 'My friend, you sure hev the advantage uv me. I kaint recall you at all.' Well, he said there wasn't nuthin' strange about that as he hedn't seen me fur more than 20 years, and hed changed greatly in his appearance, but that I hedn't changed a particle. And then he asked me what I knowed about the Jones boys, Jim and Pete and also what hed become uv Sam Wiley and Lester Wilson. Of course him knowin' all uv them people I hed knowed I decided that I hed just naturally forgot him. I told him that I wuz headin' fur the residence uv a cousin uv mine by marriage by the name uv Silvers, givin' his address. He said that Silvers wuz one uv his most intimate friends, but that it wuz about 4 miles to his residence, and suggested that we go and hev a drink and then he would call a taxi and we would go right up. Not hev'ing taken anything uv an exhilaratin' nature that mornin' I said that I wuz agreeable. We went into a saloon and h'listed in a couple uv drinks, which he insisted on payin' fur, and then set down by a table to talk over old times in Tombstone, when who should stroll in but the friendly feller I hed met down the street.

"When he see me he come over to the table im-megitly. It seemed that him and the old timer from Tombstone wuz acquaintances. The first feller told the second how he hed mistaken me fur an old acquaintance uv his, and then the other feller said that it wuz a most remarkable coincidence that he should hev met me. Well, we chatted fur quite a while and hed several drinks together. It wuz sort uv curious, James, that the more drinks I got into me the better satisfied I wuz that I hed met these two gents before, and the more information I disclosed about myself.

"Purty soon another gent come in. He seemed to be worried a lot. Finally the feller who first met me asked him what the trouble was, and the feller said that he wuz just about to lose a fortune fur want uv bein' acquainted. He said that he hed the chance to buy a controllin' interest in one uv the best mines in Arizona fur the mere trifle uv \$5,000, but the money hed to be back there within two days. He said that if he wuz unly back in Prescott, where he wuz known, that he could raise a hundred thousand dollars just as easy as rollin' off a log, but here he wuz in New York and didn't know a soul.

"He said the mine was worth a million dollars, as much as one good dollar wuz worth another. The friendly feller got interested to onct, but said

that there wuz so many swindlers in New York that he wouldn't put up a dollar till he knew that the mine wuz genuine and the deal wuz in good faith. The worried feller said that he didn't blame the friendly feller fur wantin' to be satisfied, and suggested that he wire the leadin' bank in Prescott to find out who he wuz and whether he wuz reliable. The friendly feller said that seemed fair enough, and they went out to send the telegram and me and my friend from Tombstone hed another drink.

"In a little while the worried man and the friendly feller come back with a telegram. The friendly feller showed it to me and asked me if I knowed anything about that bank in Prescott, and I said that I hed heard uv it often as bein' the best bank there wuz in the town. Well, this here telegram said that R. J. Spaulding, the worried man, wuz well known and reliable, and worth easy half a million. 'But that don't do me no good,' said the worried man, 'that mine is 300 miles from Prescott, and I must hev the money or a New York draft there right away. If I could raise the money I



could wire the draft down there and clean up easy half a million.' 'Supposin' said the friendly feller, 'that I raise the \$5,000, what sort uv an interest will you let me hev in the deal?' 'If you kin raise the \$5,000,' said the worried man, 'I will give you my check on that Prescott bank for that amount and in addition will give you a half interest in the interest I buy.'

"That is fair enough," said the friendly feller, 'but all I hev is a draft on a Jersey City bank, and there is nobody over here in New York to identify me. Then a thought seemed to strike him sudden like, and he says, 'Mebby Mr. Wilkins here could cash this draft and take an interest fur the accommodation, seein' that it wouldn't cost him anything.' I recollected afterward that I hed disclosed the fact that I hed \$5,000 on my person.

"I asked the second feller, who had told me that his name wuz Williams, if this draft uv the friend-

ly feller wuz all right, and he said that it wuz, that all he regretted wuz that he didn't happen to hev the money to cash it. Well, I wuz just gittin' the cash out uv my belt when the policeman who told me where to git Jabe Silvers' address strolled in. Them three fellers, the one who wuz so friendly and called me Jake Davis, the one who knowed me in Tombstone and the feller who wuz buyin' the mine all took a header fur the door. The policeman he says, 'I sort uv thought mebbly I hed better trail along after you. Them three birds air the smoothest confidence men in New York City. How much wuz they plannin' to touch you for?' 'Five thousand plunks' says I, 'and they would hev hed it in another 60 seconds. If it is agreeable to you we will h'ist in a couple uv drinks at my expense.'

Can Make a Good Deed

1—In Kansas a father died, leaving a widow and three grown children. He owned a small farm. The widow wishes to dispose of the property. There is no will and no administrator. Should she have the children sign a quit claim deed to get possession of the property? The title is in the name of the father and mother. 2—A single woman died leaving property in Missouri. She willed it to her sister. The will was signed by a notary but was not signed by witnesses. How can the sister obtain title to this property? MRS. L. C.

1—If the widow and all of the children join in a deed to this property the title would be good, or the children might sign quit claims to their mother, and this of course would give her good title to the property.

2—The unwitnessed will would not be valid. If the maker of this will has no living parents and no other sisters or brothers, of course this sister would fall heir to all her property in any event. But if she has other living brothers and sisters or if either of her parents are living this sister would merely come in for her share of the estate under the statute.

A Question of Inheritance

Will an illegitimate child living in Indiana inherit property in Kansas? May a husband inherit half of his wife's property that she inherited at the time of her death, altho it was not in her possession at that time? She had two children. Can the widow hold the homestead after the youngest heir is of age if there is no indebtedness? F. F.

Our Kansas law of inheritance provides that illegitimate children inherit from the mother, and they may also inherit from the father wherever they have been recognized by him as his children, but such recognition must have been general and notorious or else in writing. If, therefore, this illegitimate child in Indiana was recognized by its father as his child it would inherit. Otherwise not.

The husband in Kansas inherits half of whatever property his wife owns at death. If this property was hers by right of inheritance, altho it had not actually been turned over to her at the time of her death, it is my opinion that the surviving husband would inherit half of it. If it was merely a prospective estate he would not.

The widow cannot hold possession of the homestead after the youngest of the children has reached majority except by consent of the heirs. They have a right to demand a distribution of the estate.

Shall We Help John Barleycorn?

AKANSAS man went East one summer, where the Kansas man's longing for the sea took him to the shore of the great Atlantic. At this little coast resort, he frequently heard the women praise an unusually competent wash-woman who did their work and who ironed the suits of the men. She was a good deal like the washerwoman in Eugene Ware's famous poem, "with a savior for a friend who would keep her to the end," for besides being a good wash-woman she was happy and sang at her work. There was a reason. She had a husband working steadily who had not drunk a drop of liquor for a year. To a woman who has a drinking husband that was reason enough for happiness.

The Kansas man took the woman some work. Perhaps his Western way of saying "Good morning" invited the confidence or, woman-like she just wanted to talk. She told him she and her husband had come to the shore from New York's famous slum district to get away from the too prevalent liquor and make a home.

"With my work and his," she said, "we have saved and bought two lots near the shore and this fall" (her pride and happiness in telling it made it doubly pleasant to listen) "we are going to build a bungalow on the lots and have a home of our own."

When he received his "wash" the Kansas man was glad to pay the woman the money he owed, as his contribution to the bungalow fund, and to wish her well.

The morning of the day the man from Kansas was to leave the shore for home, he overheard the landlord of the hotel talking indignantly in a loud voice about something which had happened the night before.

It was the washwoman's husband the landlord was talking about. It was the old, old story. The confers of the village thought it would be a great

lark to take the washwoman's husband out and get him full, and they had tempted and tantalized him beyond his weak powers of resistance and "got him."

This was in the days before we had national prohibition. That particular kind of humor wouldn't be entirely safe now.

There must be hundreds of thousands of drink-reformed husbands in the United States with wives hoping and praying they will stay reformed. Shall we help or hinder them?

Since the advent of prohibition, even in partly wet New York, Dr. L. W. Beattie, 23 years a welfare worker in New York's East Side, says calls for charity in his district have virtually ceased.

What the advocates of light wine and beer want is drink with more "kick" in it. With that much license conceded, there would soon be no limit to the "kick" that would be put in. We could not then enforce prohibition in the United States even under martial law with an army.

A "modified" Volstead Act—or legalized wine and beer—could mean only one thing—the abandonment of our prohibition policy, an unthinkable national calamity, a backward step for civilization.

Now that Russia has gone back to vodka, the soviet government finds it cannot manufacture vodka fast enough. An orgy of drinking, showing no signs of decreasing, has followed the repeal of prohibition in Russia.

In France, which never has had prohibition, the French Academy of Medicine informs us the consumption of alcohol in beverages now exceeds 22 million gallons yearly, compared with 12 million gallons in 1918.

There is a strong prohibition movement in Germany, with General Ludendorff one of its avowed and enthusiastic leaders. In England Lloyd George, Lady Astor and others are advocating prohibition.

In America the wets are not facing their own

issue in their campaign to undermine Volsteadism. They know very well there is only one way to modify the Volstead Act, and that is by a resubmission of the Eighteenth Amendment. In three-quarters of the 48 states Congress could not authorize beverages of more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol.

Prohibitionists generally look upon straw ballots on the liquor question as but another effort to break down law enforcement. It is significant that whenever a dry and a wet candidate run for Congress that almost invariably the dry wins.

Those alleged prohibitionists in the cities who are so faint-hearted about enforcing prohibition would not be so faint-hearted if they knew the facts. The wet Eastern cities are simply going thru the same phases of prohibition thru which the rock-ribbed prohibition states passed on their way to a satisfactory enforcement of the law.

President Coolidge has said every available resource of the Government will be employed for prohibition enforcement. Those are not idle words.

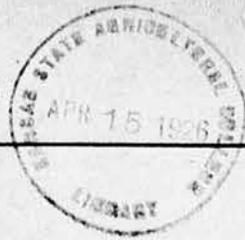
Treaties to effectually check the smuggling of liquor into the United States have been concluded with Great Britain, France, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands and Panama.

The big bootleggers are being run to earth and Congress is proposing to put all prohibition enforcement agents under civil service, which means that merit, not official pull, is to count hereafter.

Finally, the fact that the prohibition law is violated is no argument in favor of its repeal. It simply demands a better organized system of enforcement, and this is well on the way.

Arthur Capner

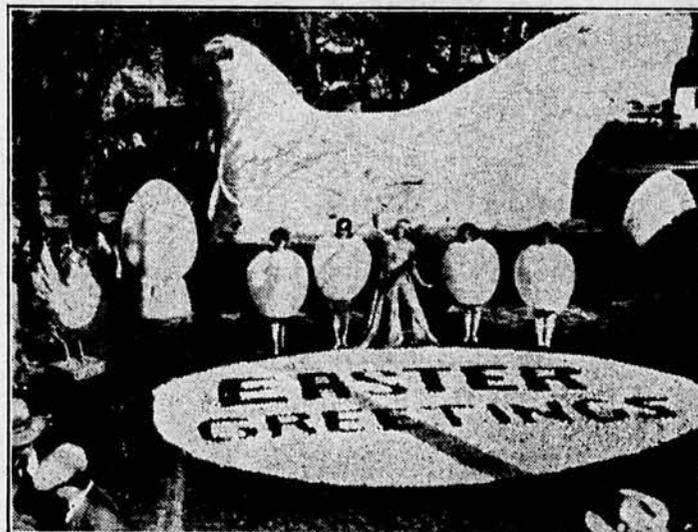
Washington, D. C.



World Events in Pictures



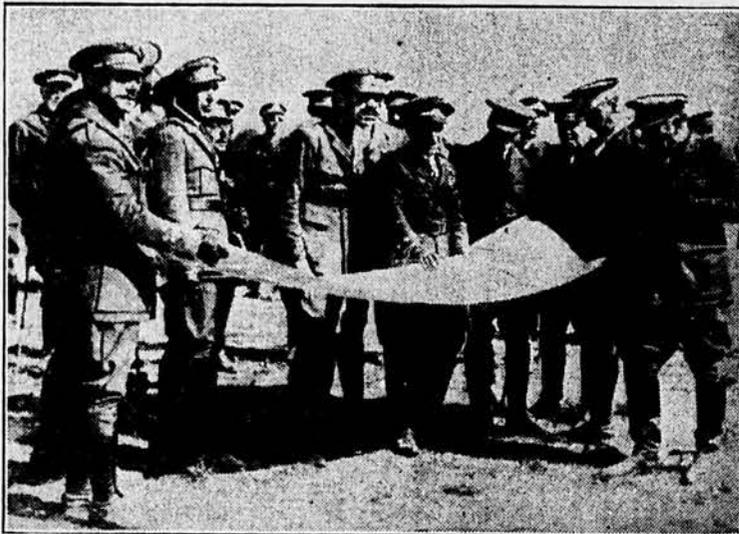
The Old Spanish Mission Pilgrimage Recently Was Reproduced at San Fernando Mission, Near Los Angeles. Photo Shows R. D. McLean as Father Junipero Serra and the Serra Statue



"The World's Egg Basket," as the City of Petaluma, Calif., is Known, Celebrated the Coming of Easter with a Huge Egg Fete. A Pageant and the Crowning of the Egg Queen Were Features. Photo Shows an Easter Greeting Card of Real Eggs, While in the Background is the "Largest Hen in the World"



When Columbus Began His "See America First" Tour the Giant Redwood from Which This Section Came, Was Growing Well in California. It is About 500 years Old



His Majesty, King Alfonso of Spain, with His Staff Recently Inspected the Ground for the Encampment and Manoeuvres Now in Progress at Carabanchel. The Photo Shows the King, Center, with a Group of Officers, General Primo de Rivero Being on the Extreme Right



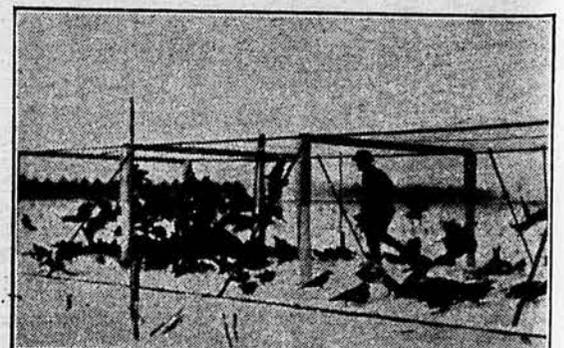
Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, Accompanied by His Son and Daughter, Sailed Recently for Bermuda. Sir Robert Horne, Former Chancellor of the Exchequer of Britain, Went Down to the Boat to Bid Him Adieu. Photo Shows, Left to Right, Paul and Ailsa Mellon, Sir Robert Horne, and Secretary Mellon



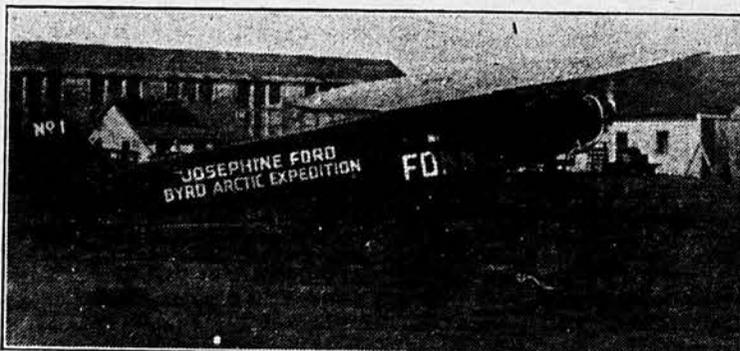
Their Majesties, King George and Queen Mary, of England, Attended the Exhibit of the Dominion Artists' Exhibition at the Spring Garden Galleries, London. Left to Right, the King, Doris Carter, R. Nitschke, Dr. G. A. Pfister, and the Queen



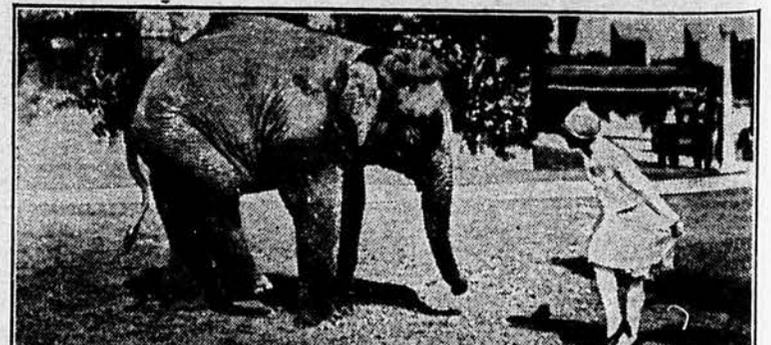
"Rinnet," Daughter of Rin-Tin-Tin, Police Dog Saved on Battlefields of France, and Made Famous Screen Actor. "Rinnet" Belongs to Anita Scheafer, Shown Here



Jack Miner, Canadian Naturalist, in Crow Net He Invented. The First Day He Used It He Gathered in 510 of the Birds. Plans for the Net May Be Obtained from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



Lieutenant Commander Richard E. Byrd Sailed for the Jumping off Place in Alaska, Last Week, on First Lap of His Polar Trip. Photo Shows the Three-Engine Fokker Plane, "Josephine Ford," in Which He Hopes to Reach the North Pole. It is Radio Equipped and Has Three Compasses



Rosie, the 8-Year-Old Pet Elephant at Nautilus Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla., Proves an Apt Charleston Pupil for Mrs. Katherine Stafford of Wilkes Barre, Pa. Some Cities Ban Dancing the Charleston in Various Halls for Fear the Buildings Will Crumble. What Would Happen if This Pachyderm Should Start Charleston Classes Among His Kind?



What'll the Harvest be in 1927?

SUMMER fallow will make the wheat crop more nearly certain in 1927. The practice is growing in Western Kansas. Sometimes it doesn't work, but in most years it does. The land is plowed or listed in the spring, after the first crop of weeds has made a good start. Then it is worked at intervals during the summer to kill additional weeds and to conserve moisture. In the fall it is seeded to wheat. Not infrequently it produces twice as much wheat as the land which is cropped continuously. Sometimes fallowing means the difference between failure and a fair crop. In rare seasons other soils produce as much as fallowed land. Here are some experiences with fallow:

C. W. Durnill of Haskell county averaged 25 bushels an acre on fallow last year. His land that had been in wheat the year before made 4 bushels. He fallows 200 to 300 acres a year.

D. E. Johnson of Stafford county averaged 18 bushels last year on 55 acres that had been fallowed the summer before, and 5 bushels on land that had been in wheat the previous season.

J. M. Forshee, who farms in Stevens and Stanton counties, believes it is possible to double the yield by fallow. He has been following the practice since 1908. Last summer he harvested 6,000 bushels of wheat from 450 acres. Fallow land made 15 bushels an acre and the other 8 bushels. Two years ago fallow land made 25 to 30 bushels and the rest 15 to 20.

Halderman Brothers, south of Manter, averaged 22 bushels on 320 acres of fallow in 1922. That which followed row crops made 8 to 10 bushels. Last year they had 790 acres of wheat, 100 of which was planted on sod land that was plowed in the spring and kept clean. It made 6½ bushels, and the rest wasn't worth cutting.

H. M. Bainer of Scott county received, in six years, two yields of 38 bushels after summer fallow and two yields of 15 bushels. The other two years the land was summer fallowed.

C. D. Jennings of Hutchinson reports that his fallow land at Copeland made 20 bushels, and that which had been in wheat the year before averaged 5 to 7 bushels.

G. E. Gano, a Hutchinson grain man, found that fallow on his farm in Meade county produced an average of 20 bushels last year, and some of it went as high as 30 bushels. Old land averaged 4 to 5 bushels.

H. H. Caldwell of Ulysses, in 19 years of experience, except for two seasons, never averaged less than 18 bushels an acre. In 1920 he had 73 acres that threshed 42 bushels an acre, and he then



fanned 150 bushels out of the straw stack. He credits summer fallow with his high average. Senator J. E. Whitman of Pratt fallows 160 acres a year. He contends the effects on yields of one summer of rest and tillage can be observed four or five years thereafter. His land that was fallowed two years ago made 16 bushels last year.

That which was not fallowed made 5 bushels. In 1916 his fallow land made 21 bushels, and the entire crop averaged 11 bushels.

In Cheyenne county similar results have been obtained by Albert Weaver and a large number of his neighbors. Growers in Thomas, Shern n, Sheridan, Trego, Ellis and other western counties are adopting summer fallow as a protection against wheat failure.

The Lollypop Crisis

THE debt France owes to the United States is worrying her a lot just now. So is the alarming collapse of the franc, which the other day dropped to a new low level. So is the blanket effort by the Socialists to block whatever tax plans the administration puts forward.

These are weighty problems, but there is one that is weightier. During the same hours that the coin of the realm was tumbling down the other day, the Chamber of Deputies reached a crisis in the lollypop situation.

It was a time when statesmen are made. A deliberate proposal to prohibit the sale of all day suckers had been hurled into the solemn midst of that august chamber that guides France's destinies.

In that hectic hour, with the chamber rocking in the storm like a weed in Kansas, a hero arose. The stalwart was Deputy Guerin. The fact that he was a druggist could have had no possible connection with his interest in the lollypop situation. It was the children of which he was thinking, the children and La Patrie!

He spoke and spoke and spoke. He spoke so long that even the radical deputies sickened and called for an end of this lollypop crisis for all time. So the chamber hurried on to another crisis.

We wonder what J. P. Morgan, who lent the French government 100 million dollars to meet the franc's slump in 1924, is thinking about.

Anyhow, Vive le lollypop.

300 Bushels of Sweet Potatoes

A YIELD of 300 bushels an acre of sweet potatoes was obtained last year by Ed Yaggy of Hutchinson.

Sidestepping the Livestock Markets

REMEMBER the Mistletoe case? It involved the right of a packing concern to maintain its own stockyards for receiving stock shipped direct to the killers. That right was questioned by livestock exchange members—commission men who earn their living by providing a medium of sale between the producer and the packer. Naturally they were pained to see 500,000 to 1 million hogs a year going direct when some one or several of them would share in the commissions if the hogs had been sold on the public market.

Direct selling is growing. The yowl against it is coming from the vicinity of livestock exchange buildings at the central markets. The shoe pinches in the general region of the commission man's purse. It's his constitutional right to howl. When the remembers also that his customers are suffering from the practice of direct selling he puts a little more wind behind his denunciation, and the folks in the back townships hear about it thru the daily and agricultural press.

The packer grins like a Cheshire cat and departs himself with a "what're-you-going-to-do-about-it?" mien. He knows you'll do nothing because you can't—that is unless you join the growing throng of your neighbors and consign your stock direct. No voluntary movement to desist will succeed. If it ever shows tendencies in that direction he will take a little extra cash with him on his next trip to the country and win enough converts to make up for all the shippers he loses. His procedure is simple. The farmer will sell where he can net the most money. If the packer will make a price at country points which will split the ordinary marketing charges, the farmer considers he has made a good trade.

An Early Morning Lethargy

The packer is going to buy his stock where he can get it at the lowest price. Just now that is on the central market. He is doing the country buying to insure that. Write to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Livestock Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo., and ask to be put on the mailing list for daily livestock market reports. Watch the comments on hog markets day by day. It will not be long before you will see that order buyers and shippers are making the market. Time after time the reporter will record that packers were disinterested in hogs except at 10 to 25 cents or some such figure below the market of the previous day. If order buyers develop any orders you will see that they take the choice offerings or at least bid up on them. Later the packers will show more interest. If the speculators or order buyers aren't active, the market that day will be made by the packers. Direct shipments are responsible for that early morning lethargy on the part of packer buyers. They have standing orders not to bid until receipts from the country to their own yards are known.

If a considerable percentage of the day's kill is received direct, then they wait. The kill is filled on the open market. If direct shipments are light they get into the market earlier.

These direct shipments eliminate competition in two ways. There is no competition for the packer when he buys in the country. In practice he is the sole judge of grade. He may base his bid on the previous market, but he easily can shade the grade if the farmer is not wise to market classifications. In the other direction every animal that goes direct takes just that much competition off the market. If the packer gets 20 per cent of his kill that way he isn't going to be in a hurry to bid in the 80 per cent. He'd rather see hogs go off a few cents than fill his kill.

The commission man intimates that the farmer is being fooled by the direct buying, that he is receiving less for his stock than if he shipped to central markets. That may be true. Again it may not be. The packers apparently are playing the old baiting game that is a favorite with poultry, egg, cream and whole milk buyers. Creamerymen like direct shipments, even tho they maintain country buying stations. Every can of cream they get that way means that they may buy less elsewhere to keep their plants running and to fill their orders for butter. They pay the direct shipper a little more so he will brag about it to his neighbors. It is good advertising for the creamery. Others will ship, maybe enough that the price for cream in territories where the creamery has no station competition, or in the neighborhood of the plant, can be reduced materially. If direct shipping becomes general from a given territory the price can be lowered to absorb the extra expense of baiting customers in some other region.

Milk distributors in Kansas City go to Colorado, Nebraska and Southeastern Kansas for supplies to keep dairymen in the back door of the town from demanding higher prices. If they can get enough Rocky Mountain milk they can show a disturbing unconcern for the home product.

A New York commission firm receives a letter of inquiry from a Kansas farm woman about egg prices. Quotations that will induce express shipments are mailed back. She ships and nets 10 or more cents a dozen above what she could get at the home store. She will brag about it to neighbors. Others will ship. The eggs they send to New York will be used as a lever to reduce prices paid to ordinary factors in the market.

Sometimes a community leader or a farmer of wide acquaintance will be given an extra price for his cream, or the bait will be in the form of an increased fat test. He becomes a booster for the concern that buys his product. This plan frequently is followed where dairymen become ambitious to organize for co-operative marketing. The baited ones are contented. Why not let well enough alone?

Packers likely are doing the same thing in their country livestock buying. They do not desire to buy all their kills in the country. That would be too expensive. Also it would develop into a cut-throat proposition. All they desire to do is divert enough stock from the central markets so they can be the controlling factors there.

In recent years small packing plants have received quite an impetus. They are buying large quantities of stock in the aggregate. Where they remain independent they serve a purpose in keeping stock from going to the central market, and thus stimulate bidding for that which does go.

Direct buying from the country is one answer by the packers to that situation. The other is to absorb the small packing plant or to form a holding company and link a number of these plants together. Under big packer control those small plants place few if any orders with order buyers on the central markets. They pick up as much as possible of their kills locally, and then take the rest from country centralization points.

What Can You Do?

That producers have not been thoroly satisfied with the central markets is indicated by their disposition to provide commission firms of their own. The great number of old-line commission firms on every big market indicates that commission men have made profits. Otherwise why so many? Why did the business attract all these enlistments? A few years ago the co-operative commission firm made its appearance at the central stock yards. The great growth of the Farmers' Union companies at Kansas City, Omaha and Chicago, the Missouri Farmers' Association company at East St. Louis, the Central agency at South St. Paul and the 13 branches of the Producers' association at all the principal markets indicates that old line companies had not been operating on a hand-to-mouth basis. Co-operatives have not been welcomed by livestock exchanges. Nor is this growing development of direct shipping received with any more grace. The commission men are howling because it interferes with their business. That is natural. There is ample support to their contention that farmers in general are as much concerned as they are. There isn't any question about direct selling being a club over the man who sells thru the stock yards. There may be some question of the advantages accruing to the farmer who sells direct, but it's likely he has a pretty good thing and knows it.

What are you going to do about it? The packer is privileged to buy where he pleases. The producer is privileged to sell where and to whom he pleases. If an individual can make \$25 a car on his stock by selling direct, and if he is sure he is making it, who can ask him to sacrifice the bait for the sake of the thousands of patrons of the yards?

In the Wake of the News

FARMING is starting off this spring with its old-time pep. The outlook is the best it has been for many years. With ample moisture in the soil, an excellent wheat prospect and a fine psychological attitude on the part of the folks, Kansas should have the best season in many, many years—if there is anything in a good start! And experience has indicated that there is!

Coolidge Keeps the Farm

Probably in every paper of the United States there has been published a little news item to the effect that the President will retain the home farm at Plymouth, where his father had lived, and which was left to him by his father, a farm which had been in the family for some generations.

This is a small news item, of no particular moment in the world, and of course in no way affects the trend of history.

It has value as a news item because it strikes a responsive chord in the hearts of all home loving people. There is a peculiar appeal in the land, a peculiar desire in the ordinary man to own land, an especial desire to own land that has belonged to his ancestors.

President Coolidge is an exemplar of all the so-called humanly virtues and customs. He is generally regarded as typical of all that is best in American life. Therefore in the announcement that he will retain the home farm, he but plays true to form and but exemplifies again this American trait.

Everything this man does in his quiet, unassuming manner seems to make a personal appeal to the American people. He thinks their thoughts and speaks their language and does what they want done, but thinks more clearly and speaks more accurately and acts more forcefully than the ordinary man. The people are for the President, because he is one of them, but bigger than most of them.

Churches Are Growing

A few days ago the religious statistics of the nation for 1925 were announced by that veteran investigator of ecclesiastical institutions, Dr. Henry K. Carroll. He sets the total membership of the churches of this country at 47 million. He gives the total gains in all denominations for last year as 800,000. He tabulates the churches by denominations, and puts down the total Catholic church membership at 16 million, and he divides the Protestant membership among many denominations, of which the largest are the Methodists, with 9 million, followed by the Baptists with 8,400,000, and the Lutherans and the Presbyterians each with about 2½ million.

Statistics are notoriously defective in many respects. But there is no reason why the churches should not make their countings and announce the results with satisfaction in this age wherein everything is put down in added columns and percentages are struck to show whether any given enterprise is or is not a going concern.

On the face of these returns our churches are going concerns. They are growing, and they are powerful.

Warden Lawes on Crime

Warden Lewis E. Lawes of Sing Sing prison, in a letter to an inquiring friend, states his views on the crime problem, based on 20 years' experience with the criminal law and with criminals. Mr. Lawes believes that the most potent crime deterrent is the fear of prompt detection and certain punishment. Parole and the indeterminate sentence he fully indorses, holding that uncertainty of release while in prison is an incentive to industry and good conduct, and that while the prisoner is outside the prison but still in the legal custody of the state there is created an additional stimulus to good citizenship. The last annual report of the Sing Sing prison, he notes, shows that 91 per cent of the paroled first offenders are making good.

Modern humane treatment of prisoners within the prison he equally approves, tho with the caution that unsuitable indulgence is as pernicious as

undue severity. "For the reformable type," he says, "a normal, sane prison system must be based on education, labor, religion and discipline, and when these men are returned to the community we must provide them with honest employment and an encouragement to better life." He believes that no man should leave prison without being fit for some useful occupation, to which end a broadening of the scope of prison industry is desirable. He regards the classification and segregation of offenders as of great importance, and believes that the law should provide in greater degree for the permanent custodial care of the criminally insane, defective delinquents and the habitually criminal.

Mr. Lawes is well aware, of course, of the necessity of more attention to the conditions that breed crime. The fact that risks of detection and punishment are much less than they ought to be, undoubtedly in a great many cases turns the scales for the tempted novice. Why the ranks of the potential offenders are steadily and so numerous is a far-reaching question. Mr. Lawes discovers roots of the trouble in "this highly efficient age and its consuming desire for the luxuries of life, by no means confined to the so-called criminal classes." But why should there be a consuming desire for the luxuries of life, and why, when it exists, should it lead to crime? The problem is one of moral fiber, of self-respect, or social-mindedness, in the individual; of the whole scheme of social organization in the state.

Tacna-Arica Still With Us

If Chile and Peru can settle their differences over Tacna-Arica without a plebiscite the United States would gladly see them do so. Our only interest in the settlement is that of a friendly power anxious to remove an ancient cause of unrest and dissension in Western South America. In the original reference of the dispute to the President of the United States the plebiscite was recommended because both parties had accepted that method in the Treaty of Ancon. It seemed also to have the merit of allowing the inhabitants of the region to decide the question of sovereignty. But Chile and Peru cannot agree on who are the inhabitants in the treaty sense qualified to take part in the election. The people of the province speak the same language, are of the same blood and live under the same civilization. The only distinctive difference is that of political allegiance.

The plebiscite has the demerit of excluding compromise. One side must win and the other lose. Neither side

wishes to lose because of political reactions at home and the possible loss of prestige abroad. If a compromise solution can be found it will be easier all around.

One form of compromise suggested is the transfer of the disputed territory to Bolivia, which lost its Pacific littoral in the same war in which Peru lost Tarapaca and had to put Tacna-Arica in pawn. Bolivia would recover not her former coast area in Antofagasta but an area considerably further north. Yet she would again become a state with a sea outlet. Bolivia asked permission to participate in the arbitration at Washington. But President Harding explained that he had been requested to consider difficulties growing out of the non-fulfillment of the Ancon treaty, of which Chile and Peru alone were signatories.

The Tacna-Arica region is not of great value except as a sea front. It is mostly desert, with no mineral deposits other than nitrates and a few fertile valleys adapted to agriculture. Chile built a railroad from the port of Arica to La Paz and has offered Bolivia ample export and import facilities. By the treaty of 1904 the Bolivian part of this railroad is to pass into Bolivian ownership in 1928.

Chile does not want to return Tacna-Arica to Peru, nor does Peru want to abandon it to Chile. Whichever won it in the plebiscite would have to pay the other 10 million Chilean silver dollars or Peruvian soles. If Bolivia purchased the district, Chile and Bolivia would share the purchase price, and neither would have to admit a diplomatic defeat. All three countries would benefit from improved relations.

The United States has no purpose or wish except to end a long territorial controversy. It will look with favor on any workable agreement by the South American states to break the Ancon Treaty deadlock.

Diplomats in a Dodging Match

It becomes imperative, both for Poland and Germany, to find a way out to overcome their differences, as these are at present the greatest blockstone in clearing the path for a peaceful European adjustment. If both countries would concern themselves more with the present and future and forget the past it would be much easier for them to reach an understanding.

The so-much-heralded spirit of Locarno is for close observers of European conditions only a camouflage to delay the real solution of the most intricate problems confronting the old world. The old Meternich diplomacy, which prevailed at the Congress of Vienna, is still very evident at Geneva, as the nations are looking only for an advantage one over the other without grasping the real issues that are likely

to cause a breakdown of the negotiations.

Brazil's stand in the question of a permanent seat in the council of the League of Nations was very welcome to the European statesmen, as the South American republic was made the goat for the delay in the admittance of Germany to the league. But these problems were only of secondary importance, compared with the many complaints which have piled up the desk of the secretary of the league.

All the nations concerned have lacked the courage to face the responsibility of decisions and played for time to entrench themselves in a better diplomatic position for a victory, which would avenge animosities of the past without regard to the consequences of the future.

France hates the idea of disarmament as regardless of Locarno she distrusts Germany. England is reluctant to face the questions of mandates and Germany's demand for a return of the colonies. Both Germany and Poland play for time in their frontiers disputes. Italy wants to outwit both France and England in the ambitious plans for a hegemony over the Mediterranean Sea.

France is facing bankruptcy with the rapid decline of the franc, and is only too anxious for an international economic conference, which would be also very welcome to her smaller continental allies. Neither England nor Germany are at present inclined to part themselves with the advantage won thru France's financial plight.

The wounds which age-long hatred and rivalries inflicted on the European organism are yet not healed. A certain improvement is noticeable, but the process of a complete recovery will require time. The more pressing necessities of an adjustment will finally compel the European nations to certain mutual concessions to hasten to some degree the process of reconstruction, which being always delayed, ruins the existence and well-being of all the peoples of Europe.

Another Big Building Year?

If the present development in the United States keeps up during the rest of 1926, this will be another 6-billion dollar building year, according to the estimates of leading real estate men and architects.

The Architectural Forum recently predicted that the total amount of building would reach this figure after making a very careful survey of the situation.

Approximately 778,000 new buildings will be added to the assets of the nation during the coming year, the Forum's study indicates. The classification of this new construction is estimated to be about as follows: new apartment buildings, large and small, 28,950; apartment hotels, 1,249; dwellings of a cost under \$10,000, including farm dwellings, \$193,000; dwellings of a cost over \$10,000, 598,000; industrial buildings, large and small, 9,782; office buildings, 3,074; schools, 3,898; stores, 7,842; and private garages, 274,000.

Population of 117,135,817?

The United States will have a population of 117,135,817 July 1, according to an estimate of the Bureau of the Census. This indicates an increase in population of 1,750,923 since July 1, 1925, and 11,425,197 since 1920.

Kansas Mines Were Active

Mines in Kansas produced 4,813,058 tons of coal in 1925, as compared to 4,491,069 in '24.

Prompt Action

A tourist who had stopped at mountaineer's cabin, noticed four holes in door of cabin.

Tourist: "Friend, I do not like to be too inquisitive, but what are the four holes in your door for?"

Mountaineer: "Wal, you see I has four cats."

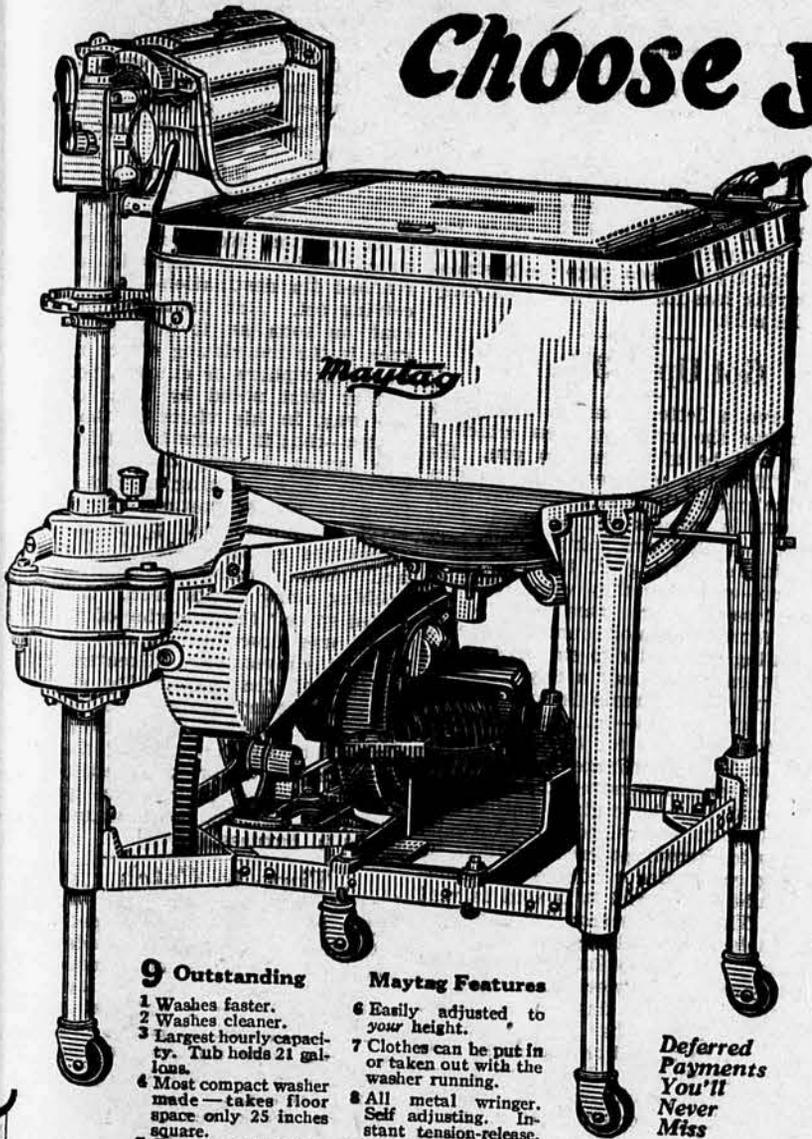
Tourist: "Why wouldn't one good size hole do for all the cats?"

Mountaineer: "Hell, when I say SCAT, I mean SCAT!"

Since there is so much tax-slashing enthusiasm among Congressmen, let us remind them that by reducing expenses further they can slash and slash still more.



The Fiftieth Anniversary of a Great Convenience



Choose your POWER for the MAYTAG

GASOLINE or ELECTRICITY

Any farm home with or without electricity can own and use the world's fastest-selling washer—the MAYTAG.

The MAYTAG is the only washer with the in-built gasoline Maytag Multi-Motor as pictured here. This sturdy, reliable little gasoline engine starts with a turn of the foot lever and does a big washing with a few cents worth of gasoline.

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No longer need any farm wife deny herself the convenience of the MAYTAG Washer with the cast-aluminum tub, that cleans itself, drains itself, and holds the heat longer than others—the tub shaped to give water action, in every inch of its space, *all* of the time.

No longer need any farm wife forego the time-saving advantage of the MAYTAG GYRAFOAM principle, that washes twice as fast as other washers—washes cuffs, collars, wristbands, even greasy overalls, perfectly clean, *without hand-rubbing*—and that washes the dainty things carefully as by hand.

Free Trial For a whole Week's Wash

Read the nine MAYTAG features listed here. Then, without cost or obligation, have the nearest MAYTAG dealer loan you a MAYTAG for your next washing. Prove all the nine features by washing with it under your own home conditions. Prove for yourself

that it washes faster, cleaner; that the all-metal, automatic tension wringer, the adjustable legs, the hinged lid and the satin-smooth, self-cleaning, life-time cast-aluminum tub, are the handiest features you ever saw. Call the nearest MAYTAG dealer today.

Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss

9 Outstanding

- 1 Washes faster.
- 2 Washes cleaner.
- 3 Largest hourly capacity. Tub holds 21 gallons.
- 4 Most compact washer made—takes floor space only 25 inches square.
- 5 Cast aluminum tub—can't warp, rot, swell, split nor corrode—cleans itself.

Maytag Features

- 6 Easily adjusted, to your height.
- 7 Clothes can be put in or taken out with the washer running.
- 8 All metal wringer. Self adjusting. Instant tension-release.
- 9 Electric motor for wired homes—Gasoline motor where no electricity is available.

9 Reasons for World Leadership

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, Newton, Iowa
SOUTHWESTERN BRANCH: 1304 W. 12th Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Call one of the authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

City	Dealers	City	Dealers	City	Dealers	City	Dealers
Abilene	Abilene Maytag Co.	Eldorado	Wilson Hardware Co.	Holton	Owl Hdw. Co.	Lyndon	George L. Adams
Agra	H. M. Underwood & Son	Ellinwood	Hoffman Hdw. Co.	Howard	F. L. Dobyns & Co.	Lyons	Taylor & Sons
Alma	T. A. Grumbein	Ellis	Waldo & Branham	Hoxie	C. E. Montgomery		
Alma	Alma Light & Power Co.	Elmo	Guthal Brothers	Hudson		McDonald	Ritter Bros.
Almena	Wolf & Kingham	Elyria	Elyria Hdw. & Merc. Co.	Hudson Hdw. Co.	(Wm. Ochel)	McPherson	E. C. Cray
Alta Vista	Wolcast Hardware Co.	Emporia	McCarthy Hdw. Co.	Hutchinson		Madison	Carey Sowder
Altoona	E. A. DeBolt	Englewood	T.C. Murdock Hdw. Co.	Rorabaugh-Wiley Dry Goods Co.		Mahaska	C. H. Coonrod & Sons
Andover	E. J. Van Biber	Esbridge	W. Trusler Hdw. Co.	Hutchinson	L. R. Wagler	Manhattan	Kipp's Music Store
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	Kansas Gas & Electric Co.			Jennings	Frank Shimmick	Marysville	Edward F. Pralle
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Atchison	The Owl Hdw. Co.					Minneapolis	H. A. Morain
Attica	E. Keith			Kensington	Kensington Hdw.	Morland	Ludlow & Co.
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Maytag

Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF DON'T KEEP IT

Some Good Times Ahead?

Anyhow There Has Been a Great Improvement in the Last 21 Years

BY HARLEY HATCH

A GOOD letter comes from Wellington, in which the writer says he has read these notes for 21 years. "I started reading them when I moved from Iowa to Colby, Thomas county; I lived there four years. Was back there this winter; everyone seems to be doing well and the country looks prosperous." This friend must have begun reading the notes about the time I began writing them; it is just 21 years since I started the work. What a change has been wrought in Kansas in those 21 years! Big as that change is, the next 21 years will witness a greater development. What will it bring to the farms? Good, I think, on the whole. We are going to come out of our present slump, just as we did the one from 1893 to 1898. We have got to climb a little harder than we did then, for there is a large mortgage indebtedness to overcome. We got out of the rut of 28 years ago easily, and were soon running strong simply because there was very little debt to hold us back; we were all so poor then we couldn't have got in debt if we had desired! And now the wise thing to do is to lighten our debt instead of taking on more, whether public or private. The man who tempts you to go in debt now is your enemy; our leading economists will all tell you so.

A Real "Big Snow"

I said last week that Dame Nature had played us for April fools by freezing all the peach and apricot blooms in sight. That was just a starter; the real surprise came shortly after my letter left the mail box, when it began to snow and it kept at it, off and on, until 8 inches had fallen. Enough lay where it fell so the oats and wheat are covered snugly, but the usual proportion blew out in the roads. In places they are drifted 4 feet deep, and they remained drifted, too, four days after the snow. The mercury stood at about 25 above every night. The wheat and oats are still hid by the snow, and it is to be hoped they will remain so until it quits freezing at night. Our mail failed to come for two days, and even yet it only gets to us by being brought out to neighborhood points which can be reached from the postoffice. Efforts to plow the snow off the main roads by use of road graders and tractors have not had much result; the worst spots in the main roads have been made passable for teams by shoveling.

But Don't Plow Snow!

An amusement as old as the human race has been the counting of chickens before they were hatched; before the eggs from which they could be hatched were even laid. This does no great harm, and it helps to keep the world moving by the thoughts of the fried chicken yet to come. Along the same line are the counters of future wheat bushels. They were working hard at it before the snow came, and with that incentive I presume they will go harder than ever. A snow covering on wheat or oats does seem to help, often much more than the mere supplying of moisture and covering from the cold would seem likely to do. I recall that when I was a boy a neighbor was always greatly elated when his small grain received a good snow covering. Snow, he said, was the poor man's manure, and many times it does seem that it has some virtue in that line. Another saying this neighbor had about snow was that none should ever be plowed under. If you plowed under snow you plowed under sorrow, he said, referring to the coming crop. Whether there is truth in that saying I cannot tell.

Thanks to the Radio

But even tho the drifting snow blocked the roads and stopped the

mail carrier, and in some instances even stopped the trains, it did not block the air, and we kept posted on the doings of the world almost as well as tho the roads were open. The air road was open, and we received, every hour if we cared to listen, news of all the markets of the West, together with forecasts of the weather, progress of the storm, good music of all kinds, songs and vaudeville stunts, and in the evening we received the news of the day from stations at Denver and New Orleans. We had all this, thanks to the radio, and so well were we kept informed that when the mail did come it brought to us little we did not already know. I thought of the days of long ago when, with the farm cut off from the neighborhood was the smoke which we could see going up from the chimneys of the few houses in sight. And when some enterprising man with a stout team did break thru to town to bring out mail and groceries for himself and the neighbors, our accumulated mail for perhaps two weeks would amount to but a copy or two of the "Pierce County Call" and perhaps the Chicago Weekly Times.

Profits Are Necessary

Keeping the big cities supplied with milk is a job which has fallen on New England farmers. At times they have made money at it; at times they produce at a loss. Their great drawback is the fact that they must buy nearly all their grain from the West; they raise their own hay and pasture but cannot raise much grain. They are in continual warfare with the big milk marketing companies, which know actual milk production costs and try to keep the price of milk right down on that level. A man who sells his goods at actual cost of production is soon going to have trouble with his banker. The railroads, too, are continually fighting for increased rates, and these have to be borne by the milk producer,

not the consumer. Rates on milk from Northern Vermont points to the big cities have been increased 60 per cent since 1920, and the roads now have in an application for another raise of 20 per cent. So you can see it is not the Western farmer alone who has to fight for his economic life; the New Englanders are out on the same line of battle. If cream is sold it goes to the same companies that handle the milk, and they try to discourage the business by paying less for the cream than they do the milk.

Got Up at 3 A. M.

I have a letter from a Vermonter regarding the milk business which I know will be of interest to you. He says "The big milk companies claim all the milk they buy in Northern Vermont is surplus and is handled at a loss, but they are going across into Canada and buying all the milk they can get—evidently they want to make their loss greater. One item which many farmers do not count as expense is hauling their milk to shipping point. This takes nearly half a day for many of them. When cream is sold instead of milk the buyers—who are the same in both cases—pay for the cream on a milk basis, and charge back to the seller 50 cents a hundred for the skim-milk—and they have given notice that it will soon be raised to 75 cents. This is to discourage cream selling, as the big companies condense the skim-milk, add sugar, and it is sold as real milk. The only person who profits by whole milk selling is the farm woman, who does not have to do the immense amount of work that used to fall on her in the days when butter was sold. My mother used to get up at 3 a. m. to attend to the milk, then get breakfast and after that attend to the butter or cheese. I do not see how the farm women used to stand such work; in fact, they did not stand it, for it killed many of them."

Antics of the Radio

Strange vagaries and eccentricities of the radio wave calculated to shock respectable fans were disclosed at the first meeting recently in New York of the Institute of Radio Engineers, which was devoted principally to consideration of ways and means of relieving the present congestion in the

broadcasting field and the regulation of broadcasting privileges. Nothing short of sensational, however, was the report of radio experts who have recently been making careful investigations of the behavior of these mysterious waves.

According to this report, it had been commonly accepted that the radio wave, starting out in a vertical or erect position, went on its way consistently in this attitude until it reached its destination—the fan's receiving set. But investigation proves that as soon as it gets going well, such is the inebriating effect of America's atmosphere or climate, perhaps—a fact first noted by Thackeray, by the way, in his visits to the United States—that it begins to cut irresponsible capers, leaving the straight and narrow path, turning at right angles from its proper posture, falling from erect to horizontal, plunging along sometimes at an angle of 45 degrees and then turning handsprings and bobbing along on its head. "An undignified spree," the behavior of the radio wave was described in the radio engineers' convention. "Greater irregularities of the wave," the engineers report, "occur during the hours of darkness," which further bears out the almost human character of the radio. So far, however, the institute has not solved the interference problem. But it is learning how the radio performs in harness.

Time to Catch Up

The increase in crime is getting the attention of the keenest minds of the country. There is no question but what the breakdown of the law in the United States is a national scandal. Why should that be true? Why is it so much more difficult to make law effective in this country?

In discussing this problem, The World's Work suggests that "there must be some one phenomenon in which this country differs from all others, in modern and ancient times—a phenomenon that explains the prevalence of crime and the laxity of law enforcement as it explains many other matters." Then it goes on to say:

"The one respect in which this country differs from all others is the rapidity and complexity of its growth. In 1800, our population was about 5 million, for the most part homogeneous, drawn from the British Isles. At present it is not far from 115 million, of which not far from 40 per cent is formed of miscellaneous races drawn from the four quarters of the earth. These peoples cover an area reaching more than 3000 miles east and west and 2000 north and south. America's great problem has been the reception of this vast agglomeration, its organization, in industry and agriculture, its training in the social arts, its development in political aptitude and in self-government. History presents no problem comparable with this. In the main our success has been little less than astounding. But certain great details of the task are left undone or half-done. America has been so busy exploiting a continent, building millions of homes, opening up large agricultural areas, creating giant industries, and establishing a vast educational machine, that certain phases of civilization have been overlooked. Law enforcement is one of them. We have been so busy developing the nation in its largest outlines that its cultivation intensively has been neglected.

And this will be the task of the next hundred years. We have laid the foundations in the gross—we have roughed out the country. The time has come when we must give more attention to the details. We have population enough; the natural increase of those already here will comprise a nation of at least 200 million—probably more—by the year 2000. All our energies will be absorbed in moulding this into a compact, homogeneous mass of thrifty, law abiding citizens. That in itself is a sufficient reason for restricting immigration, even prohibiting it. In this great process of national growth America needs a rest, a breathing spell, a chance to deal with such problems."

A shingle, a cigaret and knickers make a lot of difference, but they don't fool a mouse.

Some women grow old before their time trying to look young after their time.



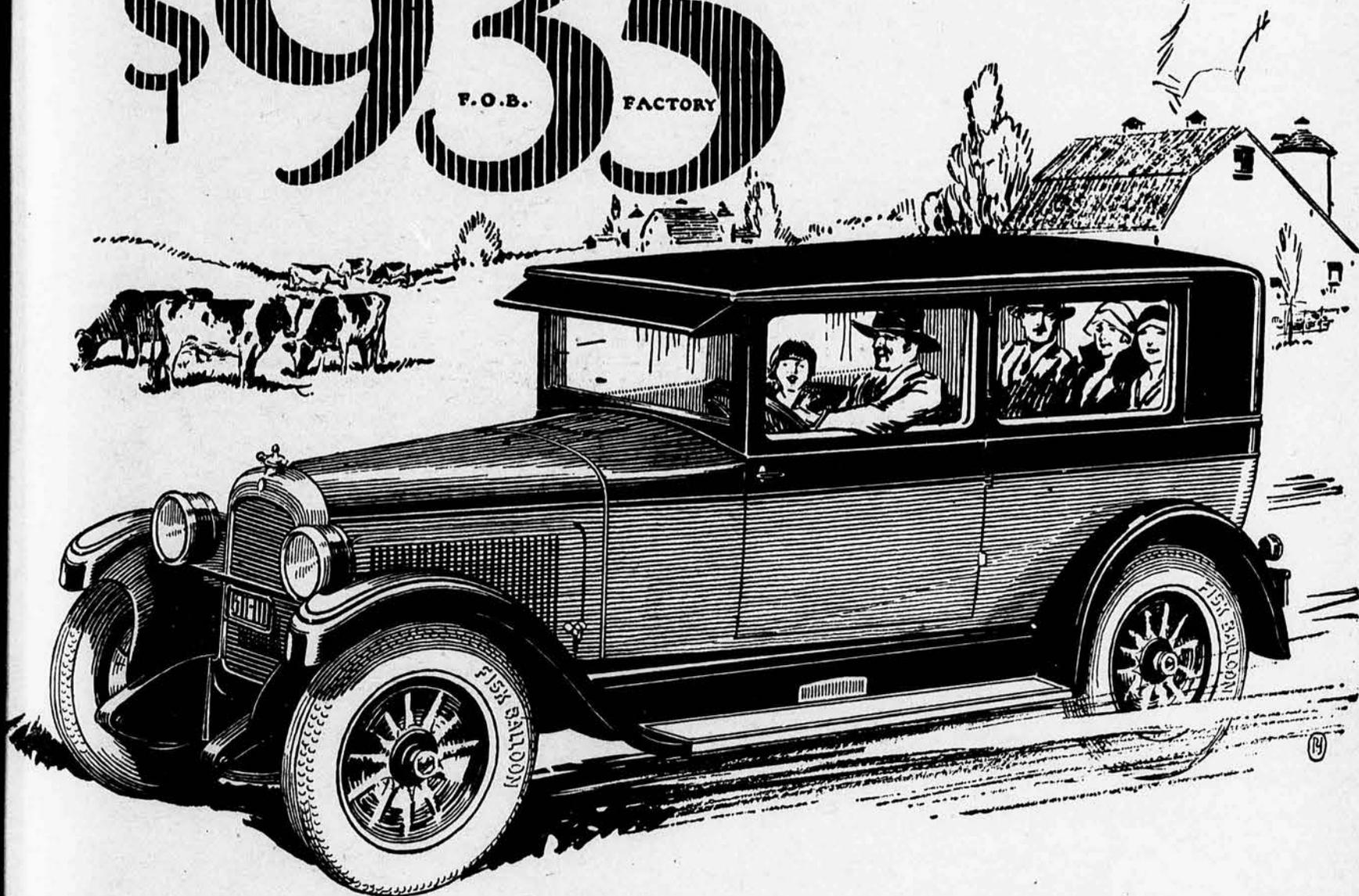
At the End of the Road

—From the Cleveland Plaindealer

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\$935

F.O.B. FACTORY



No car in its class has such power!

With 40 full-brake horsepower sent in a straight line from the motor through to the rear axle-shaft, this engine delivers more power and speed and pulling-ability than has ever before been known in its size or price-class.

But, forget everything its scores of thousands of owners say about it. Test it yourself—set your own conditions. You choose the road. You pick the hill. You fix the traffic point. You name the ruts, the turns, the mud, the sand . . .

If this big, extra-powerful, gravity-balanced Overland Six does not "come clean" on every count—if it fails to register 100%+ at every point from which, in your own

opinion, car-performance should be measured—we lose. You win. This car is offered on the flat pledge that it will out-run, out-pull, out-accelerate any other car you care to test against it.

With bigger, wider doors, more inside room, longer, higher windows, rich Baker Velour upholstery,

a longer wheelbase and such quality equipment as Gabriel Snubbers on the front at no extra cost, one-piece windshield, Sun-visor, windshield wiper, Fisk full-size balloon tires, and long genuine Chrome Vanadium springs especially built for balloon tire equipment, this car is a phenomenal buy. At \$935, it is the world's biggest dollars-worth in middle-weight Sixes.

The New WILLYS FINANCE PLAN

offers a smaller down payment, smaller monthly payments; and the lowest credit-cost in the industry.

We reserve the right to change prices and specifications without notice

Willys-Overland, Inc., Toledo, Ohio

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OVERLAND SIX

What is the Wheat Trend?

Will There be a Slight Reaction Presently From the Recent Lower Levels?

BY R. M. GREEN

THE story is told of a little boy who became cross-eyed because he kept his eyes on one interesting object too long. As the story goes, this little boy was riding in his father's wagon, and for the first time noticed how the spokes in the wagon wheel went 'round and 'round. He gazed at this interesting spectacle so intently that when his father next noticed him he had become cross-eyed. It was then necessary for the father to back the wagon and team 8 miles to get the boy's eyes uncrossed.

The short-supply enthusiasts in the wheat market no doubt watched the visible supply early in the season so intently that they have had to do considerable backing up since the first of the year to straighten out their vision. So it often happens in years like this one, when the world's crop and carryover are closely adjusted to world demand.

In years of short supplies there seems to be a decided tendency to make full allowance or even an over-allowance for the shortage during the first half of the year. The result is that prices show a tendency to hold up or to increase from September to January to a greater extent than they do in years of large supplies. This is especially the case if money is easy, as it has been in the last two years. Such a situation encourages optimistic speculative buying of futures in addition to forward buying by the trade.

The result in the last 15 years of small world's crop and carryover has been that top prices for No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City have shown an advance to higher levels in April only seven times in 15 years. On the other hand, in the last 16 years of large world's crop and carryover, the Kansas City price has advanced in April 12 years out of the 16.

This would tend to indicate that the shortage of supply factor this year was no doubt fully worked earlier in the season. In fact, the March 1 Government report of supplies on farms and in country mills and elevators convinced most people of this fact.

In 14 years when the prices of commodities in general were advancing in the spring of the year, April wheat

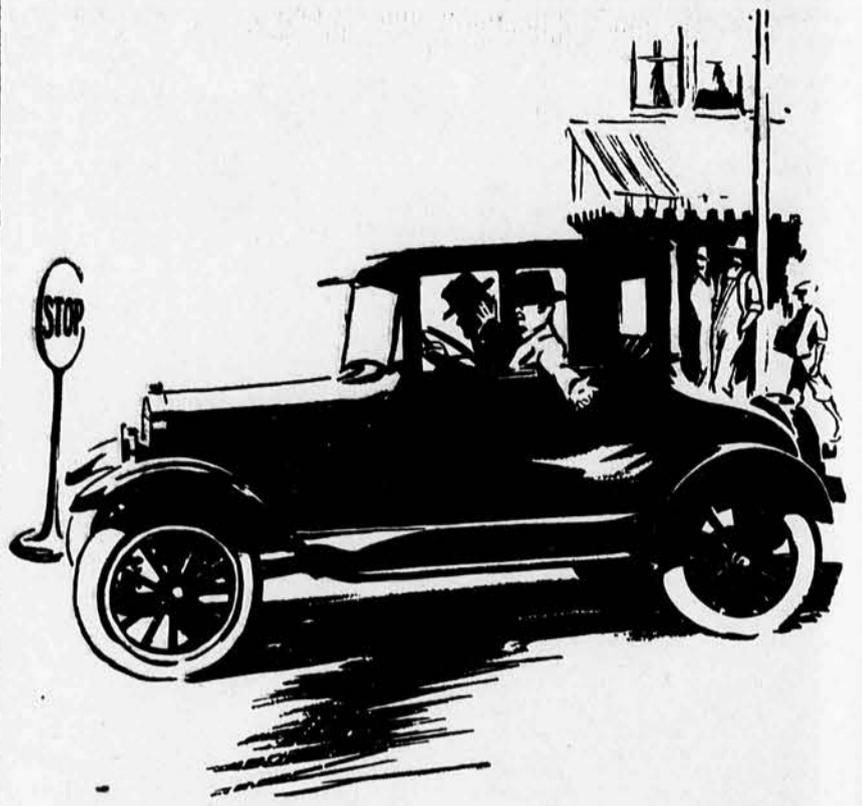
prices at Kansas City advanced 10 years out of the 14. On the other hand, in 11 years when the general price level was declining during the spring, April wheat prices advanced only three years out of the 11. In such years as the latter, the spring flour trade is more likely to be dull, and there is a disposition to wait as long as possible for lower prices. Since mill buying is an important factor in the spring market, wheat prices perhaps reflect the character of business in general better at this time than at any other season.

Mill stocks of wheat reported January 1 were just about large enough to run mills at an average output to about the middle of April. Since the first of the year, there has been only light buying by mills. Many of them have been running under average in production. If the price situation in general were strong, mill buying the next 30 to 60 days might be looked to as an important factor contributing to a stronger market. As it is, the general price trend has been downward since about last August. This situation together with the favorable outlook for the new crop will discourage for some time anything but hand-to-mouth buying of cash wheat.

After prices reached the rather high levels of mid-July to early August, 1925, they began to work to lower levels. This was in line with ideas of a world's wheat crop larger than the year before. Ordinarily the decline in August, September and October would have suggested little possibility of later prices higher than the best August price of \$1.83 a bushel for top No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City.

Twenty years out of the last 32, the July price for this grade of wheat at Kansas City has been higher than the September or October price, whichever was the higher. In 16 of these 20 years the following January price failed to be any higher than the July price. Two or three rather unusual circumstances occurred this year which upset this tendency.

First, the adverse reports in November in regard to the Argentine crop made for a sudden reversal of opinion as to the sufficiency of the world's



Chatter-r-r! Lard! Rust!

this oil prevents them

OLD-TIME Ford oils do not lubricate the bands. And every time you push down the brake you are treated to "chatter" and "shimmy."

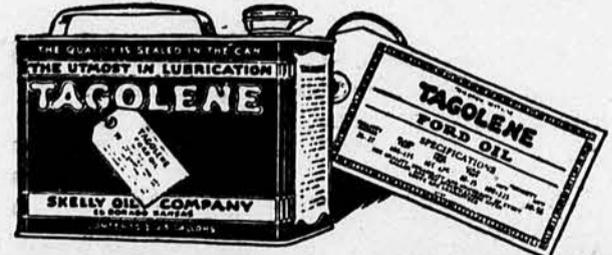
Other special Ford oils contain animal fats. "Chatter" is eliminated, but "lard" collects on the crank-case walls, and cylinder walls are pitted and rusted.

For years the Ford owner was forced to choose between "chatter" with one oil and lard and rust with the other—until Skelly perfected a simple ingredient preventing all these troubles.

This new substance (not an animal fat) positively eliminates chatter but does not deposit excessive quantities of oleic acid, the harmful by-product of oils which contain animal fats.

If you have experienced Ford "chatter" or if you have ever examined the cylinder walls and crank-case of a Ford which has been lubricated by an animal-fatted oil, you will probably be eager to try Tagolene Ford Oil, the perfected lubricant for Fords.

And remember, the exact specifications are printed on the can. These figures tell you the facts about Tagolene Ford Oil.



TAGOLENE FORD OIL



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MADE BY THE REFINERS OF SKELLY GASOLINE



wheat crop. Early estimates of a 270-million bushel crop were cut to 200 million bushels, and some estimates were even lower. This stimulated speculative buying.

Second, the United States had the smallest crop for many years. It was evident early that the United States would have little wheat for export. Assuming various rates of exports, statistical reports began to appear showing July 1, 1925, carryover as low as 30 to 35 million bushels. From late November to the last of December, the scarcity-of-supplies goblin put a real scare into the market. Best December price for top No. 2 hard winter wheat went about 7 cents over the high figure of early August before the price advance stopped.

Third, there is little question but what the handling of a large part of the Canadian export surplus by the Canadian wheat pool was a strengthening factor this year in the November and December markets.

'Tis a Market Sign?

In the 20 years when the July cash wheat price has been higher than either the September or October price, not only has the following January price failed to reach a higher level 16 years out of the 20, but the following May price has failed to be any higher 13 years out of the 20. A substantial decline in prices from the best July levels, therefore, frequently forecasts a lower price level later in the season—whatever the month to month fluctuations may do. This year, however, the fall decline was not drastic. Supplies this year are just on the border between scarcity and abundance. This has made decided opinions on the market very difficult.

Aside from the three exceptional circumstances mentioned, there has been good evidence that before the season was over prices would work to a lower level than the best July level of \$1.73 for cash No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City. The exceptional circumstances referred to are largely responsible for the radical upward price movement in late 1925. Under ordinary seasonal influence of competitive supplies from Australia and Argentina, and a decline in speculative interest, prices have declined from the high levels of late December and early January. The question now is, "Has the drop in price like the earlier rise been over-worked?"

In 16 years of low United States visible supply the Kansas City cash wheat price has advanced 12 years out of the 16. By the low visible as here discussed is meant an April first visible below 45 million bushels followed by a May first visible less than 35 million bushels and a June visible below 25 million bushels. The visible this year has already reached a figure that would put it in the low class.

On April 3, top quotations for cash No. 2 hard winter were 15 cents a bushel under the best level of last July, and 32 cents a bushel under the high point of last December.

While the outlook for the new crop is good, it can hardly be better than most people are anticipating under present favorable conditions. It is to be remembered, also, that heavy rainfall favorable to the big crop now anticipated will make for a smaller proportion of high protein wheat. Old crop wheat must meet demands until the middle of June at least.

While most factors do not favor a strong spring advance in old wheat prices, it seems likely that the available supply of old wheat as a market factor now stands a chance of being as much neglected as it was over-worked a little earlier. Some price advance between now and the last of May is, therefore, likely to come mainly as a reaction from recent low levels. Any unfavorable new crop reports would turn this into a more substantial upward movement.

More Interest in Crops

There is more interest in crops problems this spring in Kansas than has been evident for several years. Perhaps that isn't saying much, but it at least indicates improvement. Much of the "progress" of the last few seasons has been negative, or worse—probably the most serious loss has been the decline in the alfalfa acreage.

Certainly it is "high time" that something should be done with alfalfa,

and it may be that we are about to wake up to the need for a larger acreage. No doubt the way in which the alfalfa growers of Nebraska have run away with the Kansas City alfalfa market recently has given a good many folks pause. And then, too, the pep which the alfalfa fields sown last fall have shown in getting thru the winter may have done something to dispel the belief that "you can't get a stand of alfalfa in Kansas any more." It is true that several falls following the World War, when a considerable acreage of alfalfa was plowed up to make room for grain crops, were unfavorable for newly-sown alfalfa.

More legumes are needed all the way along the line. This has always been one of the limiting factors in Kansas agriculture—there has never been a large enough acreage of alfalfa, Red and Sweet clover, cowpeas and soybeans. Perhaps the greatest success in recent years has been obtained with Sweet clover, and the acreage has increased rapidly, altho it isn't nearly large enough yet. Much of this has perhaps come about from the excellent profits made by the seed growers, who have placed a good high tribute on the folks who wanted to get a start with the crop. Probably this will be continued; men who will produce seed of this crop are no doubt likely to be in luck for several years more.

Another unexpected outbreak has been with the soybean acreage in Eastern Kansas; take around Iola as an example. For this we have mostly the Kansas State Agricultural College and the county extension agents to thank. Considering that most folks formerly believed that soybeans couldn't be grown in Kansas, the success of this crop in the last five years is amazing.

But the surface of the crop rotation problems of the state has only been scratched. This is especially true on the poorer soils of Eastern Kansas. We have all too much land which has been under a grain system of farming for so long that the fertility has been run down to a point where there is no hope for a profitable crop except in the most favorable seasons. This has created a real problem; it is much easier to maintain the fertility of a field, by the use of a good rotation and perhaps some manure and fertilizer, than it is to build it up after it has gone below the point of profitable production.

Not only that, but in many cases there is a lack of information on just what should be done—take on the hardpan soils of Southeastern Kansas for example. The soils fields which have been established there by the Kansas State Agricultural College will presently be of great help in working out these better methods. Certainly their success indicates that such fields should be established elsewhere in the state, and that there should be an extension of the co-operative crops work which the college is doing.

Evidently Kansas folks must recognize clearly that the pioneering days have gone in the agriculture of this state, and that from now on it is going to be a fight to maintain the soil fertility. This means that we must make a maximum use of many of the methods used on the older soils of the East. Especially must we grow a larger acreage of the legumes. It also will be necessary to apply more fertilizers such as those containing acid phosphate, and also to use more lime. This is a nuisance and an expense, but it will result in more of a nuisance

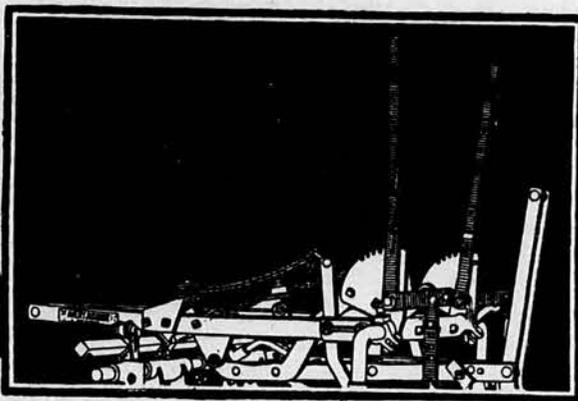
and an expense if we do not do it.

Naturally this decline in soil fertility is the most evident on the rented farms of Eastern Kansas. On some of these places, especially those formed from the decomposition of shale or sandstone, there is no hope for a tenant making a fair return even in a season above the average; he will be far better off to work for some farmer as a married hired man, or if he should go to town and get a job at day wages. This land makes up perhaps the most serious soils problem we have. About the only way that such a farm can be built up is for it to be purchased by a nearby farmer who has some good land from which he can make a living while the improvement process is being carried on, and who has the brains and the money and the inclination to build up his new holdings. 'Tis a thankless task, and not one which many successful farmers are looking for.

One of the mighty encouraging items in the crops situation is the undoubted progress which is being made by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association. Under the leadership of men like C. C. Cunningham of Eldorado, S. C. Salmon of Manhattan, Bruce Wilson of Keats, Fred Laptad of Lawrence and Albert Weaver of Bird City it is on its way to a real future. It will be mighty helpful in the coming years in promoting the growing of better crops in Kansas.

Visitor—"I should think, by the look of things, that nothing ever happens here."

Native—"Oh! It be a pretty lively place for its size—why, it's not two weeks since we had an eclipse of the moon!"



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What the Folks Are Saying

THIS business of preparing the seedbed for kafir or wheat or corn is all a matter of handling the ground the best way possible to kill the weeds. Some years I do it one way and sometimes another, depending on conditions." Such was the statement of George Misegadis, a successful farmer of Rush county, when he talked at a Farmer's Institute Seed Exchange recently where farmers were discussing the various ways of preparing the ground for kafir and came in that locality.

The Fort Hays Experiment Station has found that fall listing, spring cultivation and listing in the old furrows will return an average yield of 30 bushels of kafir an acre; fall listing, spring harrowing, ridges split at seeding time, 25 bushels; early spring listing, cultivation to keep down the weeds and listing in the old furrows, 25 bushels; spring disking, listed and seeded, 20 bushels; and listing alone without previous preparations, 16 bushels.

There is material in the above figures for a tremendous amount of study, yet when considered in a broad general way a conclusion such as Misegadis made is quite sound. After all is considered, the best methods of seedbed preparation for kafir have proved to be a system or systems of weed control. Excepting for the fall listing method such is the case.

Similar conclusions may be drawn after examining the various methods of wheat or corn production at the Western Kansas experiment stations. The effect of weed control is more noticeable under the semi-arid conditions in that section, tho it also is an important matter farther east.

Just why is weed control so important? Why could a person class weed control as the one fundamental for seedbed preparation? Water, more moisture, is the answer. Weed control is moisture conservation. Weeds are the robbers of soil moisture; of the moisture we desire for crop use. A large Russian thistle will steal 50 gallons of water in a growing season. The weeds of early spring use the water needed for crop seedlings. To prevent such theft it is necessary to destroy early weed growth.

An example of the amount of water weeds use is available from the Hays station. In studies made there the percentage of water in the surface 6 feet of soil was determined for several years just before wheat seeding time. It was found that fallowed ground contained 21 per cent water, early plowed ground 17 per cent, and late plowed ground only 15 per cent. The physical condition of the ground influenced the amount of water conserved from summer rains, yet the control of weed growth by the earlier

cultivations played by far the greater part in the conservation of moisture. The early plowed fields with 17 per cent moisture yielded 17 bushels of wheat an acre, and the late plowed fields with 2 per cent less water yielded only 9 bushels. From this it might be said that the extra 2 per cent of water occasioned an extra wheat yield of 6 bushels an acre.

Gerald E. Ferris.

Manhattan, Kan.

Then the Garden Grows!

We start in the spring with high hopes for our "garden sass," but with the press of work later it is pretty generally neglected except that portion the women folks have time to hoe, which is a back-breaking job.

The last few years in transplanting tomatoes I have made a practice of spacing them so they are in rows two ways after the manner of checked corn. This method I also use for vines, such as squash, cantaloupes and pumpkins. The smaller garden truck like peas and beans is planted in rows with sufficient space between for a horse and five-tooth cultivator.

By being able to cross-cultivate the hilled plants with the horse and cultivator as well as perform the lengthwise operation, hand work with the hoe is almost eliminated. Running a cultivator between the rows of the smaller truck occasionally will greatly increase its production with less work.

This method will not allow quite so many plants for a given space, but in consideration of the better and easier tended garden the results are greater than if the weeds got the better of the gardener, and on the average farm garden space is one of the least of the problems.

Alex E. Davis.

Belleville, Kan.

70 Degrees For Bees

The temperature at which bees may be examined and worked with should be 70 degrees F. or more. Warm quiet days are favored. Brood-rearing temperature is 94. A slight chilling of the brood sets back the young grub a day or so, or if too severe, will even kill it.

R. L. Parker.

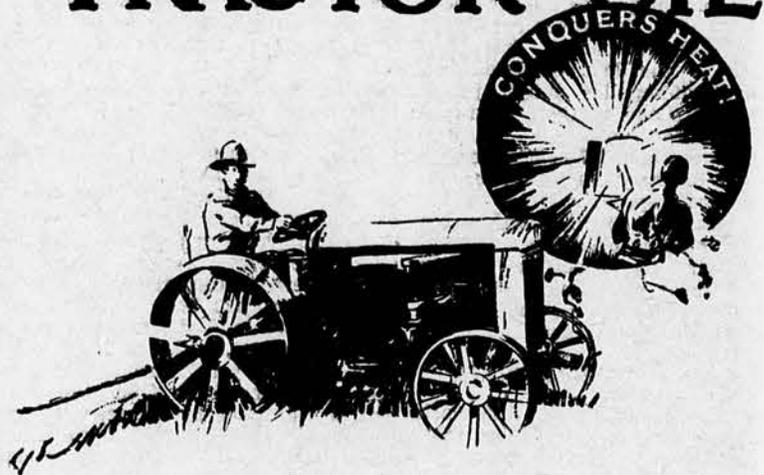
Manhattan, Kan.

Might Modify Theft, Too

I have been watching the antics of the gentlemen in Congress who are making such frantic attempts to help out the man with an unruly thirst and the bootlegger. The wail that prohibition is not enforceable is interesting.

Since certain newspapers are hastening to the aid of the bootleggers and the thirsty customers by putting on a so-called poll of the country's sentiment, I suggest that you aid two

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other groups of our nation's lawbreakers who do not seem to have the courage or the funds to start a propaganda of their own.

Since the thirsty want to raise the alcoholic content of the beverage, let's have the laws against theft changed so our abused thieves will not be thieves at all until they have stolen a considerable amount. In that way we can save thousands of men and women from breaking our laws.

While we are about it, let's fix another set of laws so a man has not legally murdered anyone until he has killed a carefully decided upon number. We all know there has been a law against killing anyone since the beginning of history, yet folks get killed, hence the law is not enforceable. So let's help out the poor down-trodden murderer who is forced to break the law because of meddling statutes.

I am sure a nation-wide poll to help out thieves and murderers at this time will be very thankfully appreciated by a large gang of our law violators. Let's not discriminate in favor of the thirsty.
Lawrence Parker,
Pittsburg, Kan.

Have You Tried Sudan?

BY CARL WHEELER

Sudan grass is relished by all farm animals for hay and pasture. During the hardest three months of the year, June, July and August; all farm stock—horses, colts, mules, stock cattle, cows, calves, brood sows, pigs, sheep and lambs—are kept healthy and thrifty on Sudan pasture. Where in past years there was a loss in flesh during these months, we now easily can have gains. Pastures will carry about twice the livestock during the year. If suitable Sudan grass pasture is provided during these three trying months.

Cows kept on Sudan grass pasture can supply sweet, fine-flavored milk which always finds a ready market.

When you watch stock eat Sudan you can just see that it tastes good to them. The old adage "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," applies as well to Sudan. I have often noticed that my stock prefer Sudan to any other feed.

Sudan grass hay is not yet fully appreciated by most farmers. When Sudan was first grown here, authorities advocated allowing the plants to grow until headed out, or the bloom stage, and on rich ground the plants grew so tall and coarse and stemmy that they were difficult to handle and cure properly. Now many growers have found that the oftener Sudan is cut, the better the quality of the hay. The rule is never to let it grow more than 3 feet tall. When cut at this stage hay can be cured better and it will handle easier than when left until it becomes taller. Sudan pasture is often improved by an occasional clipping with a mowing machine. A good rule is never to let Sudan for hay or pasture develop into a stemmy plant, and the more leaves on the plant the better the hay or pasture. The last cutting of Sudan hay in the fall should be left till after frost has nearly cured the plants before one starts to harvest the crop with a grain binder. This bunched hay handles well in racking or in a hay barn, and it will keep perfectly until the next summer. There never has been an authentic case of livestock losses either from well-cured Sudan hay or pure Sudan grass pasture.

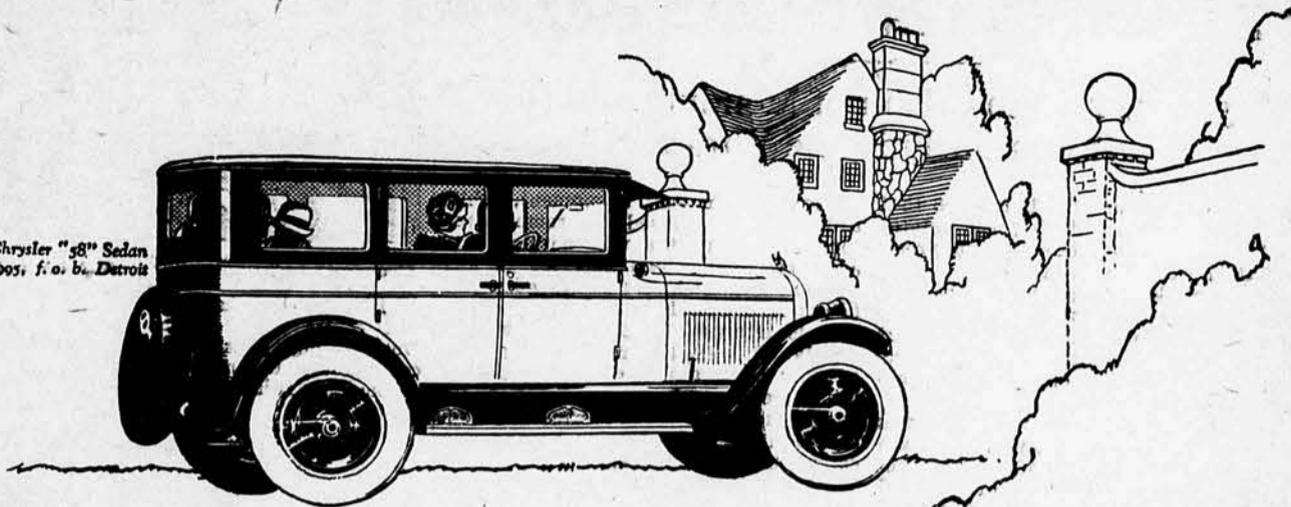
Tattoo Marks Identify Hogs

A simple method for placing tattoo marks on hogs so they may be identified readily after slaughter has been devised by Dr. F. E. Murray, a veterinarian of the United States Department of Agriculture. A description of the instrument, methods of using it, and various identification marks are described in Miscellaneous Circular No. 57. It may be secured by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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"58"

Let's Keep Harness in Repair

Why Not Form the Habit of Mending and Oiling it Regularly in the Winter?

HARNESS mending is one job that can be done during the winter months when there is no pressing field work on the farm.

With work harness representing a considerable investment, as it does today, it is good business to have it in condition at all times. A little occasional repair will often save expensive rebuilding.

Weather is one of the worst enemies of harness. Leather contains certain animal and vegetable oils which act as preservatives and which are washed out and lost in time. If these oils are not replaced, the leather soon deteriorates.

All harness should be given an occasional oiling. Some folks have a specified time and oil their harness regularly, which is even better than an occasional oiling. One large city corporation, which operates several hundred wagons and horses, has always had a rule that a driver's work is never finished Saturday evening until his set of harness has been washed and oiled for the following week. He doesn't get his pay envelope at the office until the harness is attended to.

The best preparation for oiling harness is a mixture of neatsfoot oil and castor oil. This may be rubbed on the leather with a rag or sponge, after washing the leather thoroly with warm water and castile soap. Or better still, the harness may be dipped right into a tub of oil and allowed to soak. If the oil is heated a little the action can be hastened. I have known farmers who allowed the harness to hang in a tub of oil for several hours, allowing the leather to take up as much oil as it would. Leather in good condition will not take up a great amount of oil, but leather which has become dry, and hard and cracked will take up a surprising amount. Oil will improve leather, but it can scarcely be expected to bring back to life a piece that has been neglected for years.

After the harness has been soaked in the oil, it should be taken out and allowed to drain for several hours, hanging in a warm room or in the sun. The excess oil drips back into the tub and can be used again. When all of the oil that will has drained off, the harness should be rubbed clean with a rag. This treatment will add years to the life of a set of harness.

When harness is systematically oiled it is possible to discover slight tears and abrasions before they become serious. A little rip in the stitching can

be repaired in just a moment, while a small rip allowed to remain untouched for months will develop into a serious tear which may let go any moment when a team is pulling a heavy load uphill.

It is always a good plan to have a supply of waxed thread and a few harness hardware repairs on hand for minor repairs. In this way a badly worn buckle or cock-eye can be replaced at home before it breaks and causes expensive delays.

Waxed thread can be prepared at home from a ball of No. 10 linen thread and some cobbler's wax. This wax can be prepared from equal parts of pitch and rosin heated and mixed thoroly. It will give strength and smoothness to the thread. Should it stick when drawing it thru the leather the addition of beeswax will make it slide readily.

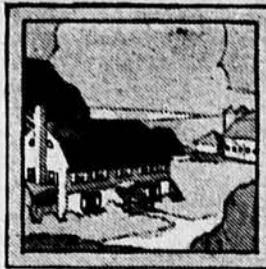
Heavier thread should be used for repairing heavier parts of the harness, such as traces and breeching straps. In preparing thread for this use, several plies of the regular No. 10 thread can be twisted together. Light harness straps can be sewed with three plies of thread, while tugs and heavier pieces should be sewed with five or six.

The common method of making a heavy waxed thread is to break off about 5 feet of thread, hang it over a hook or nail and then twist the strands open and break the thread off with a ragged end. Place the next thread over the nail and break it in the same manner until the required number of plies have been laid up, being sure that all have uneven and tattered ends. This uneven end will give the finished thread a fine point when finished and twisted.

Now melt a portion of the cobbler's wax on a piece of leather, and with the thread over a nail, take hold of the lower end about 6 inches from the end and twist it by rolling it on the thigh with the palm of the hand, holding it with the thumb and finger after each roll to keep it properly twisted.

Wax this twisted end with the wax pad and then twist and wax the other end in a like manner. Now take the thread down and twist it over the thigh and wax until it is all waxed and smooth. The twist can be equalized by drawing the thread over the nail a number of times. Waxing is best done by pulling the waxed pad vigorously back and forth over a small portion of the thread at a time.

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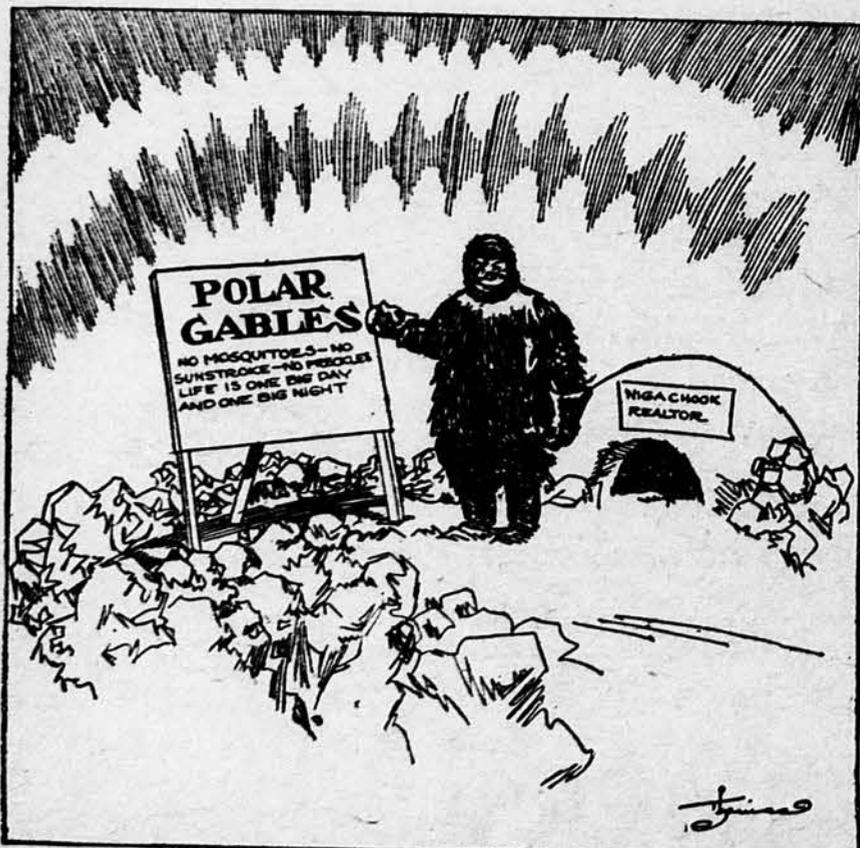
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Exterior.....	SWP House Paint	Respar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
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Porch.....	Enameloid	Respar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
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RADIATORS.....	Flat-Tone S-W Aluminum or Gold Paint			Enameloid
ROOFS, Shingle.....	S-W Roof and Bridge Paint		S-W Preservative, Shingle Stain	
Metal Composition.....	Metalastic Ebony			
SCREENS.....	S-W Screen Enamel			S-W Screen Enamel
WALLS, Interior (Plaster or Wallboard).....	Flat-Tone SWP House Paint			Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid
WOODWORK.....	SWP House Paint Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	S-W Handcraft Stain S-W Oil Stain Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid



"Five Expeditions to the Arctic are Planned For This Summer"—News Item

ing the fine end of the thread thru the eye of the needle and folding the end back along the thread and holding it with the thumb and finger while twisting the needle. The wax will cause the fine end of the thread to wrap smoothly around the main thread and thus be secured. If the thread has been twisted too much, it may knot during the work, and if it hasn't been twisted enough it will have flat spots. A little practice will make one perfect.

To Mend a Broken Strap

In mending a broken strap, the ends should be beveled with a plane or sharp knife for a distance of about 3 or 4 inches. The two beveled sides should be laid together and held securely in place in a vise or clamp.

With a harness awl, punch a hole clear thru both pieces. Take a thread with a needle on each end and run one needle thru this hole until the threads on each side are of even length. Now punch another hole a short distance ahead of the first one, run one needle thru in one direction and the other one in the other direction and draw the thread up tight. Continue in this manner up one side of the break, across the end and down the other side. For absolute security, one or two criss-cross rows of stitching may be put in.

To finish the stitching, place the left needle and thread thru the last hole, then place the right needle in the hole, and when in this position wind the left thread once or twice around the needle. Then draw both threads up tight. This winding locks the threads in the leather.

Another small hole is then made back on the splice at a point about one-eighth of an inch below the next to the last stitch. and the right thread is passed thru, drawn up tight and both threads cut off close to the strap. A neat appearance can be given to the work by running a metal roller or finishing wheel over the stitching. This forces the thread into the leather and gives a more uniform appearance to the stitching.

Spring Alfalfa Seeding

BY GERALD E. FERRIS

Tests by farmers in Western and West Central Kansas, co-operating with the Kansas State Agricultural College, have proved that spring is the best time for them to sow alfalfa. One of the most common causes of failure to obtain and maintain a stand of alfalfa in this section is a lack of soil moisture, and especially of subsoil moisture. With the proper seedbed preparation, alfalfa can be started more successfully in the spring than in the fall. Such are the observations of Dr. F. L. Duley, an Agronomist at the Kansas State Agricultural College. He further points out that alfalfa is not adapted to the uplands of Western Kansas.

Most farmers in this section usually prepare the best seedbed by following the ground the summer preceding the seeding of alfalfa, or by disking corn stubble land. A season of fallow preceding alfalfa will store moisture in the soil and aid in the eradication of weeds. But summer fallowed land must be handled carefully to prevent blowing during the winter before the alfalfa is seeded.

Should corn ground be disked for an alfalfa seedbed it is essential that the corn ground should be kept free of weeds the previous season.

"It certainly pays to tap the clouds for moisture," remarks Albert Weaver of Bird City, who supervises the farming of 105 quarter sections in Cheyenne county. He taps the clouds every year by summer fallowing one-third of his cultivated land in rotation. In preparing the land for fallow it should be plowed the year previous to seeding, after the growth of weeds has started but before it becomes too heavy to interfere with plowing. It may be necessary to disk the ground once after plowing, but additional cultivation should be done with a shovel cultivator, spring tooth harrow, or some other implement which will not pulverize the soil so much as to make it subject to blowing.

On sandy land where it is difficult to control blowing, a good method of seeding alfalfa is to sow the seed in the spring in standing cane stubble. The cane should be cut for hay the preceding season, leaving a high stub-

ble. The stubble will serve as a protection for the young alfalfa plants and will hold the soil in place. Land of this type usually is free from weeds, and if the alfalfa is not seeded until after a good rain occurs in the spring a satisfactory stand usually will be obtained.

The conditions for a good seedbed are a firm, well-settled soil, not too hard in the immediate surface layer, but with a mellow, finely pulverized soil to the depth to which the seed is to be planted. A firm seedbed of this character enables the seed when placed in the soil to take up moisture rapidly and to germinate quickly. The best implements to use in firming the ground for alfalfa are the cultipacker, subsurface packer and the corrugated roller.

Spring alfalfa should seldom be sown before the latter part of March. Soon after a spring rain when moisture conditions are right the time is opportune. Sometimes it is practicable to sow oats at half the usual rate as a nurse crop. The oats will tend to keep down the weed growth and should be mowed and harvested for hay about two weeks before ripening. The greatest difficulty encountered with spring sown alfalfa is weeds. They compete with the young alfalfa plants for food and moisture, and if

they become too abundant and rank, the young plants will be smothered. If clipping should become necessary to prevent the smothering of the alfalfa plants, the sickle bar should be set high. It usually is possible to make one cutting of spring sown alfalfa the following fall.

Naming of the Baby

"The baby," reads an item in an exchange, "weighs 8 pounds and has been named Maybelle Imogene." This, says the Ottawa Herald, may well fit the 8 pounds of pink and white—but mostly red—now, but the odds are that 20 years later she will be 50 pounds overweight and talk thru her nose. Scientific investigation probably would show the odds eight to one that Maybelle Imogenes are poor housekeepers.

It is one of the tragedies of life that helpless babes are named more with the wife's mother in mind than the child's future weal. Of the two Algerions we have known intimately one now is in the penitentiary and the other chews tobacco visibly. But one Percy is included in our acquaintance, and he has red hair and was one of the best quarterbackes the Big Ten has known in recent years. We know two parlor snakes, moreover, whose names

are respectively Al and Mike. All, we venture, were nice babies.

Men formerly when they reached the age of reasoning and discovered that, to put it bluntly, the names wished on them by fond parents were abominations, have found relief in unrevealing initials. But with the rise of local clubs that surcease is denied them, and many a comfortable F. E. and L. G. have known the ignominy of having "Eustace" and "Lancelot" hurled at them by facetious fellow-clubbers.

Women, too, are similarly subject to these nomenclatural distresses. Many an aspiring girl who would otherwise have made a successful vampire finds that career cut off because her name is Maude, and the name Yvonne seems to be a diabolical aid to the development of buck teeth.

Conditions in respect to the naming of babies, as the item quoted indicates, grow steadily worse. Something, as Napoleon observed when the tide of battle turned against him at Waterloo, something should be done about it. But what?

If George Washington University scientists prove their theory, that sleep is a form of intoxication, it will be a great boost for the circulation of the Congressional Record.

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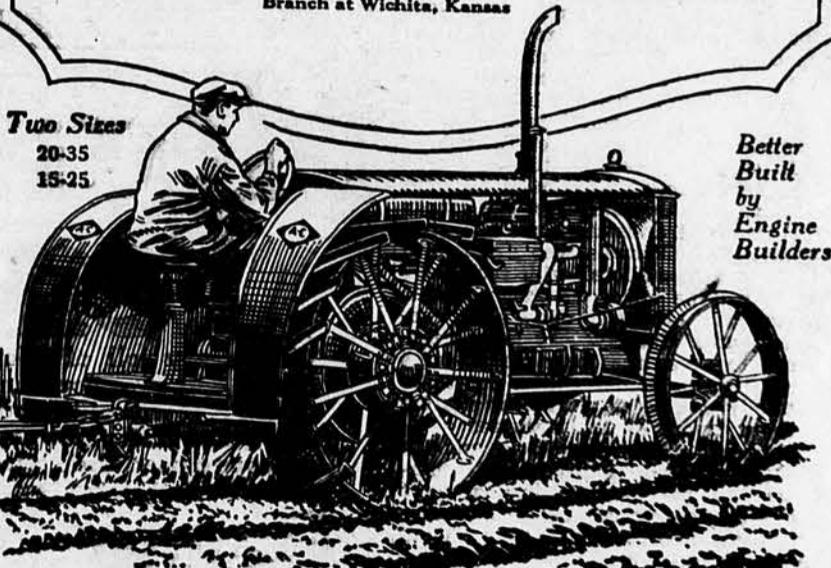
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Leaders Plan Get Togethers

Capper Pep Club of Graham County Will Fly Colors and Live Up to Its Motto

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

NEARLY all the members who enrolled in Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs for 1926, now are doing actual club work. The members are organized in groups by communities and for each group a club leader has been appointed, and these leaders all are boys and girls who are members of Capper clubs. No doubt, many of the clubs are preparing for get-acquainted meetings, but here are two letters that state definitely that clubs in two counties of Western Kansas are about ready to start things going.

LoRee Heisel, Graham county leader, who is 10 years old, is organizing her club early. There will be a meeting in Graham county May 6, but LoRee knows all about it, so I'll let her tell you: "I am glad you have lived on a farm, because you will know something about how farmers work. You were so good about answering my questions that I will ask you some more. Do you think that it would be nice to choose two club colors, as high schools have school colors, and have a club motto, too? I think it would be nice to have club pins bearing the letters C. P. C. for Capper Poultry Club. There are only six of us in the Graham county club, but we will get together for a club meeting soon. The first meeting will be held at our home on May 6. What do you think of this for a club motto: 'The Three P's—Pep, Pluck, Perseverance—Win the Game? Do you think that navy blue and gold would be pretty for club colors, and to have the pins blue with gold letters? What shall I write on the last line of the report where it says gain? We had a big snow here last night, and it has drifted in the road so badly I could not go to school today. We live 3 miles from school."

Will Know More Folks

You can see LoRee has used good taste in selecting club colors and a club motto, and I think they will help to encourage loyalty and energy in her club. I will answer her question about what is meant by gain, as asked on the last line of the poultry club reports. This has no reference to any gains in weight made by your chickens, but it asks for figures to show your profit for the month.

Elva Ruppe is swinging her club into line, too. She is county leader of the pep club in Trego county, and was much interested in the club work long before I appointed her to lead the club. Elva tells you about her club in this letter: "I will accept the office of county leader of Trego County Pep Club. I know all the members except Rose Anna Holtzinger, now, but we all will be acquainted in the Trego County Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs before long. One of the members lives just 1½ miles from my brother and I. My hens are doing just fine. I gathered seven eggs a day part of the time, but I seldom get fewer than four eggs. My brother, Horace asked me to tell you that he has seven pigs in his contest litter. There is one runty pig and he is feeding it with a bottle."

"I have the same sow that I had in the Capper Pig Club last year for the contest again. I find that your way of keeping tab on the contest sow makes this part of our job interesting, but not only is it interesting for it also gives plenty of practical experience. This sow raised seven pigs for me last year which sold for \$221. This paid for their feed and other expenses, and made money for me." This is what D. Jay Gano, Marshall County Pig Club boy told me recently. We are glad he likes the Capper Pig Club method of keeping feed and profit records.

Charles Figg, Smith Center, is getting along real well with his small pen of Buff Orpingtons. Charles tells us he had 14 eggs in one setting and 10 of them hatched. He also tells us about how he and his mother work in partnership. "I take care of my mother's old chicks and my old chicks,

but mother cares for her young chicks and my young chicks. That is the way we work together in the club," is the way he told it to me.

"My opinion of club work," writes Ruby Howell, club member of Marshall county, "is that it shows us how to fit into the notch in our community for which we are fitted, and teaches us better citizenship. Capper clubs interest boys and girls in other things than their natural inclination to gad around and let valuable time go by unused. Folks should do their work in such a way that it will help their community as well as themselves, because it can be done by club work and organized effort. I believe that if everyone was interested in his community, there would be less gossiping and more progress." I have been telling you about the good training club work gives boys and girls, and stressed particularly that they learn many things about selecting and caring for swine and poultry. But here is a greater achievement gained thru club training. It seems to me that a thing is worth while which will cause young folks to study the civics of their communities, and formulate so good a remedy for its ills as this club member has.

Clubs Build Community

No doubt, you will admire the pluck of Lewis Harrell, member of the Coffey County Pig Club, whose contest litter numbers only two, now, and March 4 there were 11 pigs. He had a whole lot of hard luck, but you never would think so to see him or read his letters. There are no complaints, nor even a word that shows discouragement in this letter: "Two of my pigs are saved. They are nice and plump and are doing fine. They weigh about 14 pounds apiece." This is his first year in club work, but he is working in the same club with his brother Loy who was more fortunate. Loy has 10 little Chester Whites. There were 14 before the snow. Loy and Lewis have a cousin who is a Capper Poultry Club member. Her name is Leota Harrell, and she is raising 20 purebred Buff Orpington chicks. There may be some big meetings this year attended by folks from several counties. Perhaps at some of these gatherings you will meet folks whose names you read in club stories.

No Easy Matrimony

Folks up in Iowa are putting a crimp in indiscriminate marriages. A new statute that has just gone into effect will be watched with interest in other states. It provides that officials shall compile a list of all persons unfit to marry and rear families. It is said the list will contain at least 100,000 names; it will be arranged in alphabetical order and then placed in the hands of all the county clerks in the state. The clerks will be instructed to refuse to issue marriage licenses to any whose names appear on the list.

Inmates of state institutions who may be released and persons who are or have been dependent on the county for financial assistance are the first to be listed. Persons who are known to have been afflicted with social diseases will be added as fast as their names are obtained. The strict enforcement of this law may have a tendency to cause the marriage business to pick up in border states, but there certainly can be no argument against a thoro tryout of the measure.

Much poverty, crime, idleness and disease comes from indiscriminate marriage. At the present time in most states any couple can obtain a license and get married. Strict laws should be enacted covering matrimony. The effect of such laws likely would not be observed for some time, but in the course of the years a great change would be noted in the physical and mental characteristics of the rising generations.

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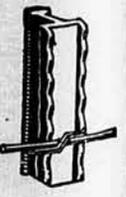
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Answers to Legal Questions

BY T. A. McNEAL

Where can I obtain a fishing license and what will be the cost?—F. W. L.

APLY to the State Fish and Game Warden at Pratt, who issues permits to take such fish as carp, buffalo, suckers, drum, sturgeon, red horse and cat for commercial purposes. The fee for such a license is \$5. This would not apply to the fisherman who uses nothing but the ordinary rod and line.

About the School Fund

Who has charge of the state school fund and how much does it amount to at the present time? What class of schools is it used for? What person or board has the spending of it? How do the institutions entitled to its benefits proceed to draw on it?—A. J. F.

The permanent school fund of Kansas is under the management of a board of commissioners consisting of the state superintendent of public instruction, secretary of state and attorney general. The secretary of state is president of the board and the state superintendent the secretary. The amount of the fund is 11 million dollars.

The commission is directed to invest it in United States bonds, bonds of the state of Kansas, bonds of any municipality in Kansas, school district bonds, bonds of boards of education and any warrants issued by the auditor of state on the state treasurer and by him stamped "Not paid for want of funds." In making such investment it shall not pay for such bonds or warrants any greater sum than par, nor more than the actual market price.

The income derived from the school fund is divided among the various counties in proportion to the school population. Every county treasurer receiving such money, upon proper application of the district treasurer of any district, shall pay over to said district the amount apportioned to that district by the county superintendent.

Majority Will Rule

When a rural high school district has been organized have the officers the power to add to the proposed high school district a man's farm against his will?—T. W. W.

The law regarding the attachment of adjacent territory to rural high school districts reads as follows:

Territory outside the limits of any rural high school district but adjacent thereto may be attached to such high school district for high school purposes upon application being made to the rural high school board by a majority of the electors of such adjacent territory and upon the approval of said rural high school board and the consent of the county superintendent of public instruction. The county superintendent shall make a record of such attachment of territory and shall publish a notice of the same, and thereafter such attached territory shall be and compose a part of such rural high school district for such rural high school purposes only, and the taxable property of such adjacent territory shall be subject to taxation and shall bear its full proportion of all the expenses incurred in maintaining said rural high school.

If this man's farm was part of a territory containing a number of other farms and the majority of the electors of all of the territory should make application to the rural high school board, the territory might be attached even tho there were one or more individuals who objected. If there was only one farm that was sought to be taken in and the owner objected it would not have a right to attach the place.

Renters Must Move!

1—A and B are renters. Have they three days of grace with or without notice to move? 2—Can B set A out on the fourth day, rain or shine? 3—Can B make A move all his old junk such as old buggies and wagons that are in the yard after March 1, when his contract begins? If B has to move B off can he collect from A for the expense for doing so? 4—Can the renter make the landlord supply pure drinking water? 5—If the renter gives up the place and rents another one must he give 30 days' notice to move? Could he hold it 30 days if he wanted to? 6—Is the rule in regard to moving any different where the rent is paid in cash and grain rent than if it is paid in either all grain or all cash? 7—A moved off the place and B moved on. Can A come and take anything off the place after March 1?—D. A. P.

1—The renter has no days of grace. 2—If B is the landlord and A the renter operating under a written lease, A is required to get out on the day on which that lease expires. If it is not a written lease and B has given the proper notice he can put A out of possession regardless of the weather. 3—B probably could not compel A to move his old junk, but if A did not move it B could destroy it. If

he hauled it off the place without an arrangement with A he could not collect wages from him.

4—If a person rents property with a full understanding at the time it is rented and has no contract by which the landlord shall make improvements, he cannot compel the landlord to make them, and this would apply to the well.

5—The renter would not have to give notice of his intention to move unless he is moving before the expiration of his lease or rental period.

6—The manner in which the rent is to be paid has nothing to do with the right of possession further than this: If a renter with the consent of the landlord puts in a crop which will not mature until after the expiration of his rental period he would have a right when this crop does mature to come upon the land and harvest the crop, altho he would not be in possession of the land.

7—Unless there is some agreement or understanding to the contrary, when one vacates premises and turns them over to another, the second party having the full legal right to occupy said premises, the first party would not have a right to come on the premises after the expiration of his rental period except by permission of the second party.

'Tis a Valid Title?

A and B bought an 80-acre tract from a mortgage company 30 years ago. Each was to get a deed clear for 40 acres. When the deed arrived it was made out to A only for the whole 80. The agent for the mortgage company said he would make that all O.K., so he, the agent, got A to make a quit claim deed to B for B's 40 acres, but there was no consideration mentioned in this quit claim deed. A and A's wife signed this quit claim deed, but the wife is now dead. A says he will make B a warranty deed now in place of the quit claim. Would B not have to quit claim this deed back to A before A's warranty deed would be legal? Would a warranty deed be valid now? Would A's wife being dead out any figure with the validity of the warranty deed, or is the quit claim deed B now has valid with no consideration stated?—F. Q.

It would seem in this case that B has an entirely valid title, and that a warranty deed is not necessary. It is true that a consideration should have been mentioned in the quit claim deed, but if this could be proved it would cure that defect. Secondly, from the statement in this case B seems to have had undisputed possession of this land for 30 years, and that fact alone would cure any defects there might have been in the original title.

As to A's right now to give a warranty deed, his wife being dead, if there are no children there is no question about his right to make a deed, and if there is any question about this title in the mind of anyone a warranty deed might be drawn up and signed by A stating the reasons for its execution, and that the purpose of it was to cure any possible defects there might have been in the original title as given by the quit claim deed. I do not consider it necessary, but I do not see anything illegal about it.

Dog Was Damaged, Anyway

1—A and B are neighbors. A has a dog valued at \$25, and pays taxes on it for that amount. B set some coyote traps and went away from home to work, with his traps setting for a month, without visiting them. A's dog got into one of B's traps, and stayed there two or three days. When B came home A asked B if he had some traps set. B said "yes." He didn't go to his traps that night but waited until next morning. He found A's dog in one of the traps, and turned the dog loose with a trap on its foot. As a result the dog lost three toes. Can A collect damages from B for the injury to his dog? 2—Where is Ellis Island?—B. B. G.

1—A is entitled to collect damages from B for the injury to his dog.

2—Ellis Island is in New York harbor, near the foot of Manhattan Island.

Wanted

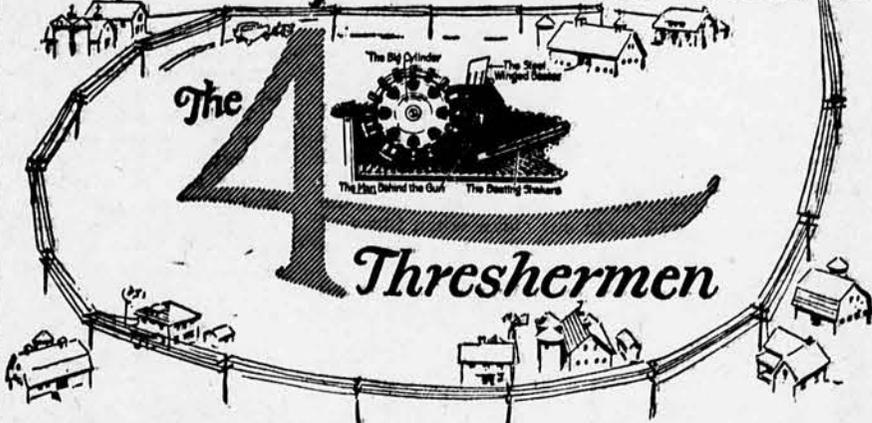
The experienced motorist was crawling carefully thru a well known "trap," when he saw the village constable making imperative signs to him to stop.

"Look here," said the annoyed motorist, "I ain't exceeding the speed limit."

"I know that, sir," said the policeman with a diffident cough, "but you see, I've got three chaps in the jail for reckless driving and they sent me out to look for a fourth for a game of bridge."

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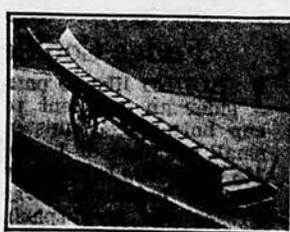
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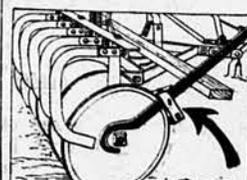


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How to Avoid Baked Custard Failures

By Lola Thompson Oden

AT A recent gathering of housewives the discussion turned to the subject of baked custards—those standbys for children and invalids. Out of a considerable number of women present, only two said they could make good custard. Here is the standard recipe for plain custard given by one of these two.

1 egg
1 tablespoon sugar
½ cup milk
Pinch salt
Few drops vanilla

Stir the egg just enough to mix the white and yolk. Add sugar and salt and blend, then add milk and vanilla. Put in individual custard cups (old china cups will do), set in a pan of water and bake in a moderate oven. The custard is done when the blade of a knife will come out clean when inserted in the center. Remove from the oven and pan immediately.

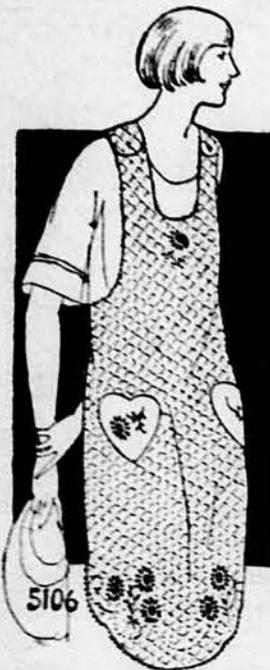
Vary this plain custard by adding a little melted chocolate to the milk before mixing, by coating the inside of the cups with caramel sugar to form a sauce when the custard is unmolded or by dropping a teaspoon of fairly tart jelly into the center of each cup after the mixture has begun to set.

Custard failures are usually due to "too much." Too much sugar makes a watery custard. Too much beating of the egg makes it porous when baked.

Too much heat makes a tough product. Use a moderate oven and set the cups in a pan of water to maintain an even temperature.

Good Style in Slip-On Aprons

WHEN entertaining at home or serving at community affairs, we like to don an apron that is just a little more elaborate than those we wear at home. We are glad to have the apron pictured here to offer to Kansas Farmer readers for we think it is just what you will want for these occasions.



A printed percale—either in yellow or rose—is used for the apron, with pockets of plain gingham. The daisies decorating it are to be embroidered in a white lazy daisy stitch, tipped in black, and centers are black, white and orange French knots. Leaves and stems are in lazy daisy stitch and outline stitch in black. So you know that it would require but little time to complete the design. The edge may be finished with tape, braid, a crocheted edge or in blanket stitching. Apron No. 5106, stamped flat, with floss for completing may be ordered from the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 80 cents. Be sure to tell whether you wish the rose or yellow.

Great Men Have Said

A NOBLE and attractive every-day bearing comes of goodness, unselfishness, sincerity and refinement, and these are bred in years, not in moments."

Give not thy tongue too great liberty, lest it take thee a prisoner. A word unspoken is like the sword in the scabbard—thine; if vented, thy sword is in another's hand.—Quarles.

Stronger than steel is the sword of the spirit; swifter than arrows the light of the truth is, Greater than anger is love that subdueth.
—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Promptness is a grand leader, which Procrastination limps behind. Today is master of the situation; Tomorrow is an imposter, who is almost sure to bring Failure with him.—James Thomas Field.

A polite man is one who listens with interest to things he knows all about when they are told him by a person who knows nothing about them.—Due de Morny.

"Food Tells Your Age"

SCIENTISTS have found after years of observation that in districts where the food is of limited variety and practically the same every day, the people lose the appearance of youth much more quickly than in those where they vary their diet and use plenty of fruit or other vegetable products. According to one authority, women are most affected. "Judged by ordinary standards," he says, "girls of 22 or 23 would be taken for 30 or more and women of 40 look as old as those of 55 or 60." The necessity of fruit with its gentle acids and vitamins and its easy digestibility is now recognized the world over as the easiest, pleasantest and

most efficient variant of the diet. Of all the fruits available in the temperate zone the apple and the orange are the ones which can be used daily and several times a day without cloying the appetite. This is due to the acid of the fruits which prevents the cloying effect of some of the sweeter and less acid fruits.

With the variety in diet produced by a liberal use of fruit each day comes the conservation of human energy. The energy wasted in digesting a heavy and unvaried diet wastes the human body and brings on premature aging. The acids of fruit are useful in helping to repair the wastes and carry off waste matter of the body. They furnish sweets needed in every diet in palatable form.

Small Equipment That Pays

By Elora Blaettner

KITCHEN aids with which many women are not familiar are the plate scraper and sink scraper. The sink scraper is a piece of three-cornered rubber, and the plate scraper is a semi-circular piece of rubber, both having wooden handles. We use both articles interchangeably. By rubbing them down the sides of a crock or dish every particle of food is scraped off. We scrape out cream jars, lard jars, churn, cereal kettles and mixing bowls, in fact, any vessel which has contained soft food. In addition to this use, we grease baking pans with them. Both cost 10 cents.

Another little money saver in my kitchen is my box of soft metal rivets for mending pans. Any hole up to ¼ inch in diameter can be mended by fitting with a rivet the right size, holding the head on an iron surface and pounding down on the other side. I have mended buckets, tubs, boiler, roasting pans, dish pan, kettles and even ladders. However, they will not mend utensils which are used for frying or boiling hot lard as the intense heat melts the soft metal or solder. But they can be used for anything which holds hot or cold liquids. Price 25 cents for a box of 60.

I also wish to recommend my pastry brush to those who do not know about this utensil. It is a soft brush on a wire handle, arranged with a loop which slips down over the bristles. This loop lifts up, allowing bristles to spread, so the brush can be washed. It is convenient for greasing pans and griddles. Price 25 cents.

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.

Keeping Comforts Clean

MOST women use protectors of cheesecloth or muslin over the ends of their comforts or quilts to keep them from soiling quickly. If this is neglected, the comforts must be washed frequently. Much labor will be saved if one buys sheets 99 inches long, as this allows 9 inches to turn back over the blankets. The protectors mentioned above are then unnecessary. If members of the family are very tall, 108-inch sheets may be desirable.

McPherson County.

Olive H. Shaw.

Fudge Cookies are Favorites

I SHOULD like to pass on to others what I consider an excellent recipe for cookies. Use ½ cup butter, 1¼ cups sugar, ½ cup chocolate (2 small squares) or 1 cup cocoa, ½ cup milk, 2 eggs, 1½ teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup nuts or chopped raisins, 1 teaspoon vanilla and 2½ cups flour. Grease pan very sparingly, drop in small pieces and bake in hot oven. Keep covered in stone jar.

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Mrs. B. R. Williams.

Gladiolus Culture

WHEN asked what flower she considered the easiest to grow and paid most for the trouble necessary to care for it, my friend, who has a large garden, replied, "Gladiolus." She gave me these suggestions as to their culture. First is the selection of bulbs. Don't pick out the large ones only, on the theory that large bulbs will produce better flowers. This is not always the case as many of the finer varieties almost always develop small bulbs. The important thing about the bulb is the shape. The bulbs containing the most stored energy or vitality are somewhat cone shaped rather than flat. If possible, plant the bulb in a sunny spot. Well-rotted manure is the best fertilizer and if the soil is rather sandy so much the better.

The depth of planting depends on the soil. If a clay soil, 4 or 5 inches is a good depth. In sandy soil, plant somewhat deeper. By planting deep the sprouts are not so likely to break, as the point at which the plant is weakest is just above the bulb. After placing the bulb in position, fill in the hole half way to the top, then add a layer of manure and cover this with soil to the level. This extra layer of fertilizer will work its way to the bulb, constantly supplying it with nourishment.

If you set out your first bulbs at about the time the earliest vegetables are planted in your

THE rain streams down like harp strings from the sky;

The wind, that age-old harpist, sitteth by,
And ever as he sings his sweet refrain,
He plays upon the harp strings of the rain.

—Paul Lawrence Dunbar.

vicinity, and then continue setting out every 10 days until the first of July you will be assured blooms until frost.

When the first flower opens cut the stalk and place it in your flower vase. By doing this you will not only get more enjoyment from the flowers, but you also will benefit the bulb which will be able to store nutrition and make a good start when planted the following spring. The cut flowers will remain in good condition from a week to 10 days and if a little is trimmed from the end of the stem each day every bud on the stalk will open. During the growing season the gladiolus should be watered liberally. Gently stir the soil around the plants from time to time.

As to varieties, your favorite seed house will have listed the best to be had, and your individual taste will be your guide. Mrs. Clyde Paxton.

Re-traying Pays

IF BABY must use big sister's high chair, the table or tray of which is rather slivery and unsanitary, mother will be glad to know that almost any furniture dealer can order a new one at small expense compared with the value received. The aluminum tray to fit can be ordered at the same time and you never will be without one again after using it. These come mostly in one size and will fit any chair unless very small, either dark or ivory colored. The cost will be about a third of the price of a new chair with aluminum tray so you see a fairly good chair will pay for the "re-traying."

Butler Co., Nebraska.

A Little Patch of Blue

By Lucile A. Ellis

JUST like the blue of a baby's eyes
Which are dewy still from sleep,
Is that little patch of azure sky
That ventures thru clouds to peep.

The dark and dreary may be the day
And clouds hide the sun from view,
You'll find that you can almost always
See a little patch of blue.

When clouds of life—the blackest kind—
Keep all hope from shining thru,
Look closely, surely you will find
Just a little patch of blue.



Garments You Can Make



2679—Dashing Sport Model. Tiny tucks at shoulders give necessary fullness across the bust. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2013—Round Corded Pillow and Pillow Case. You will want some new cushions for the porch or living room this summer, and we suggest this as a good looking model. One size. It requires 1 1/4 yards of 36 inch material and 1/2 yard of 18-inch contrasting material for the bottom.

1780—Bolster Pillow. Many materials and combinations are adapted to this striking ornament. One size. It requires 3/4 yard of 40 inch dark material, with 1/8 yard 31 inch light material and 7/8 yard of 44 inch lining.

2051—Attractive Apron Design. Sizes small, medium and large.

2353—Cunning Suit for Small Chaps. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

2577—Tailored Junior Dress. A junior miss always will be appropriately attired in a frock of this character. Sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

1860—Child's One-Piece Dress with Bloomers. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

2551—Costume Slip. The costume slip has become a necessity with the frock of today. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

The patterns described here may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size and number of patterns desired. Our fashion magazine, containing all the authentic styles for this season, sells 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.

Grease on a Rug

Will you please tell me how I may remove a grease spot on a Brussels rug?—Puzzled.

Cover the grease spot on your rug with a paste of Fullers' earth and benzine. When the benzine evaporates, brush off the powder. If one application does not remove the spot, make a second. Or, place a clean blotter over the spot and press with a warm iron. The heat will melt the grease, and the blotter will absorb it.

Menus Without Meat

Can you give us some menus that do not call for meat? If you ever have lived on a farm that is a good distance from town, you know how difficult it is to get fresh meat, and we tire of the canned and smoked meat on which we must depend most of the time. We have plenty of canned vegetables and of course soon will have fresh ones, but I'd like suggestions for serving them that would be a little out of the ordinary.—Puzzled Housewife.

I am glad to give you the following combinations for meatless meals which I believe your family will enjoy. The menus have been prepared by home economics experts with a large jar manufacturing company.

1. String beans and carrots, boiled onions with cream sauce, mashed potatoes and poached eggs. Arrange the complete meal on one large platter, make nests of the mashed potato, putting a poached egg in each. Arrange the vegetables in the intervening spaces.
2. Peas, beets, cauliflower, rice and cheese croquettes and cream sauce. Arrange on a large platter as follows: Pile the croquettes in the middle, arranging the vegetables in sections around them. Serve the cream sauce separately.

3. Peas, carrots, turnips in cream sauce, stuffed hard cooked eggs and chili sauce.

If there are only two or three members in your family the vegetable dinner may be served individually, with any dessert which you can prepare conveniently.

When packing glass and fine china, pack with excelsior that has been slightly dampened. The dampened excelsior will swell and thus fill the crevices left in packing.

Now Women Have a Part

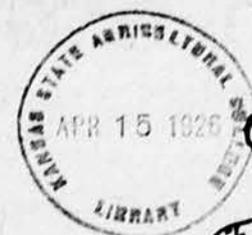
A NEW feature of the Fourteenth Annual Roundup at the Fort Hays Experiment Station this year will be a program for the women. Amy Kelly, state home demonstration leader, will be in charge of this program. Pearl Martin of the extension division, also will address the women and the champion girls' club team from Brown county, which won distinguished honors at the National Livestock Show at Chicago, will put on one of their prize winning demonstrations.

Problem You May Have

By Helen Lake

SPRING with thin, filmy fabrics. Slight airy hosiery and abbreviated sleeves brings us face to face with the matter of superfluous hair, again. However, it's a matter of much less moment these days when we have such an excellent collection of helpful depilatories. Paste, powder or liquid, in jars, tubes or bottles—it's just a matter of finding the one which suits the skin texture the best. Would you like a list?

For much skin surface, shaving is often a very successful method for removing unwanted hair growth. But for exposed skin surface and the under-arms, depilatories are very successful in that they leave no tiny dark ends to mar the skin. On the upper lip and for shaping the brows, one forms the tweezers habit.



Treat yourself to the treat of millions

A HEAVING bowl of Kellogg's Corn Flakes. Crunchy hearts of golden corn! Kellogg's are never tough-thick. Always crispy-fresh.

Be sure you get Kellogg's—the genuine. Imitations cannot equal the flavor and crispness. Insist on the red and green package. Sold by all grocers.

Surprise the kiddies with Goldilocks and Three Bears. Made of Kellogg's. Beautifully colored. 12" to 15" high.

The top of a Kellogg's Corn Flakes package and 10c for any one. Four tops and 30c for all four. Fill out form below.

Imitations cannot bring you such wonder-flavor—such crisp, crunchy flakes. The genuine bear the signature of the originator on every package.

Kellogg's

CORN FLAKES



KELLOGG COMPANY, Dept. KF4-17
Battle Creek, Michigan

Enclosed find.....tops and cents in coin, stamps, for which send Daddy Bear, Johnnie Bear, Mamma Bear, Goldilocks.

(cross of dolls not wanted)

Name.....

Address..... R. F. D. No.....

QUESTION~

"What is it that makes the difference between profit and loss to the Dairyman?"

ANSWER~

"The Extra Cream that either Goes into the Cream can or into the skimmilk."

THERE is a question whether or not you are getting all the cream from your milk. You can answer it easily and without cost. Ask your De Laval Agent to bring out a new De Laval Separator and run your skim-milk through it. The new De Laval skims so clean that it will recover any butter-fat you have been losing. Then you can tell exactly whether you are losing or making money from your separator.



You may be surprised at the cream recovered. Hundreds have tried this plan and have found they were losing from \$25 to \$200 per year.

The new De Laval is the best separator ever made, since Dr. De Laval invented the first centrifugal separator 48 years ago. It has the wonderful "floating bowl"—the greatest separator improvement in 25 years. It is guaranteed to skim cleaner. It also runs easier with milk going through the bowl, and lasts longer.

SEE and TRY the New De Laval TRADE in your old Separator

Send coupon for FREE catalogs

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THIS DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY, 1717 N. W. 1st St., New York, 103 Broadway

San Francisco, 600 Jackson Boulevard

Chicago, 600 Jackson Boulevard

Philadelphia, 600 Jackson Boulevard

Send catalog checked — Separator Milkier

Name.....

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State.....

No. Cows.....

R. D. No.....

Puzzle Fun for the Boys and Girls



C—is for Chick-A-Dee,
So chipper and gay,
Who sings his own name
In the sauciest way.
In summer and winter
He's busy you'll see
Eating naughty old bugs—
Good Chick-A-Dee-Dee!

Connected Word Squares



Upper square: 1. An Arctic animal; 2. Leisure; 3. Snakes; 4. Minus.
Left square: 1. A thin covering; 2. A girl's name; 3. Demons; 4. Girl (Scotch).
Right square: 1. Consign; 2. One of the Great Lakes; 3. A river in Egypt; 4. A legal document.
Lower square: 1. A vehicle; 2. A driveway; 3. Finishes; 4. An article of furniture.

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 surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Maude Takes Music Lessons

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I go 1 mile to school. I live 25 miles from the railroad on a 520-acre farm. My folks have lived here for 16 years. For pets I have a saddle pony, dog and cat. I like to ride my pony. She is a sorrel. Her name is Goldie. My teacher's name is Miss Johnston. There are 14 children going to school now. We have a radio

and a piano. I have taken 36 lessons and can play pretty good. I have three sisters but no brothers.
Blaine, Colo. Maud M. Cayton.

There Are Four of Us

I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I live on a farm and drive to school in a car. I have two brothers and one sister. My brothers are in high school. My teacher's name is Mr. Buxton. For pets I have a horse named Bess. I take music lessons.
Utica, Kan. Bernice Lehoff.

Enjoy Young Folks' Page

I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I have three brothers and one sister. We all go to school except one of my brothers. He is 2 years old. His name is Beryl. For pets I have a

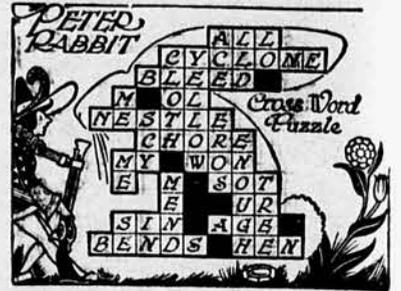
dog named Fritze and a cat named Puss. My dog is white. I like to read the children's page. We live 11 miles from Haxtun, Colo. My sister stays with my Grandma. We bring her home over Saturday and Sunday. We have white, black, brown and white rabbits with pink eyes. I like horses. We have two old horses. Their names are Kitt and Taft. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.
Holyoke, Colo. Ormi Mutchie.

Dick and Buster Are Pets

I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade. I have a brother 3 years old. For pets I have a spotted pony named Dick, a white Shepherd dog 9 years old named Buster. I always go after the cows on my spotted pony. We have white Shorthorn cattle. My dog is a good watch dog. I like to go to school.

We live in a consolidated school district. I go on the bus. It comes right by our door. We live on a 320-acre farm 4 miles from town. I wish all the girls and boys would write to me.
Monument, Kan. Naomi Hale.

Last Week's Crossword

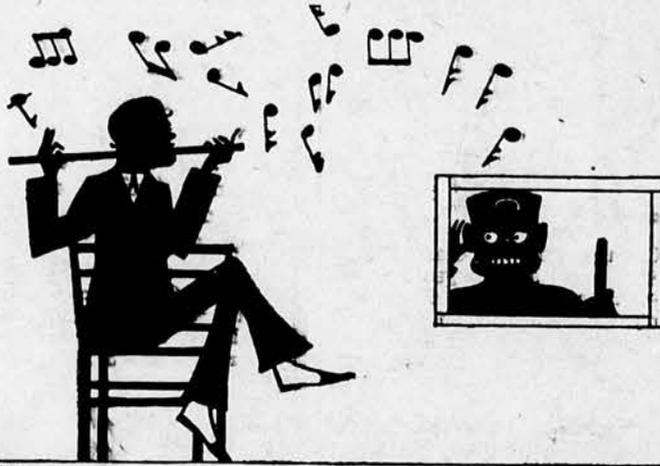


Try These on the Family

What is that which is too much for one, enough for two, but nothing at all for three? A secret.
What is the coldest place in an opera house? Z row.
What is that which every living person has seen, but will never see again? Yesterday.
Tell me the name of the oldest whistler in the world, and what tune did he whistle? The wind whistling "Over the hills and far away."

A Dog and a Cock

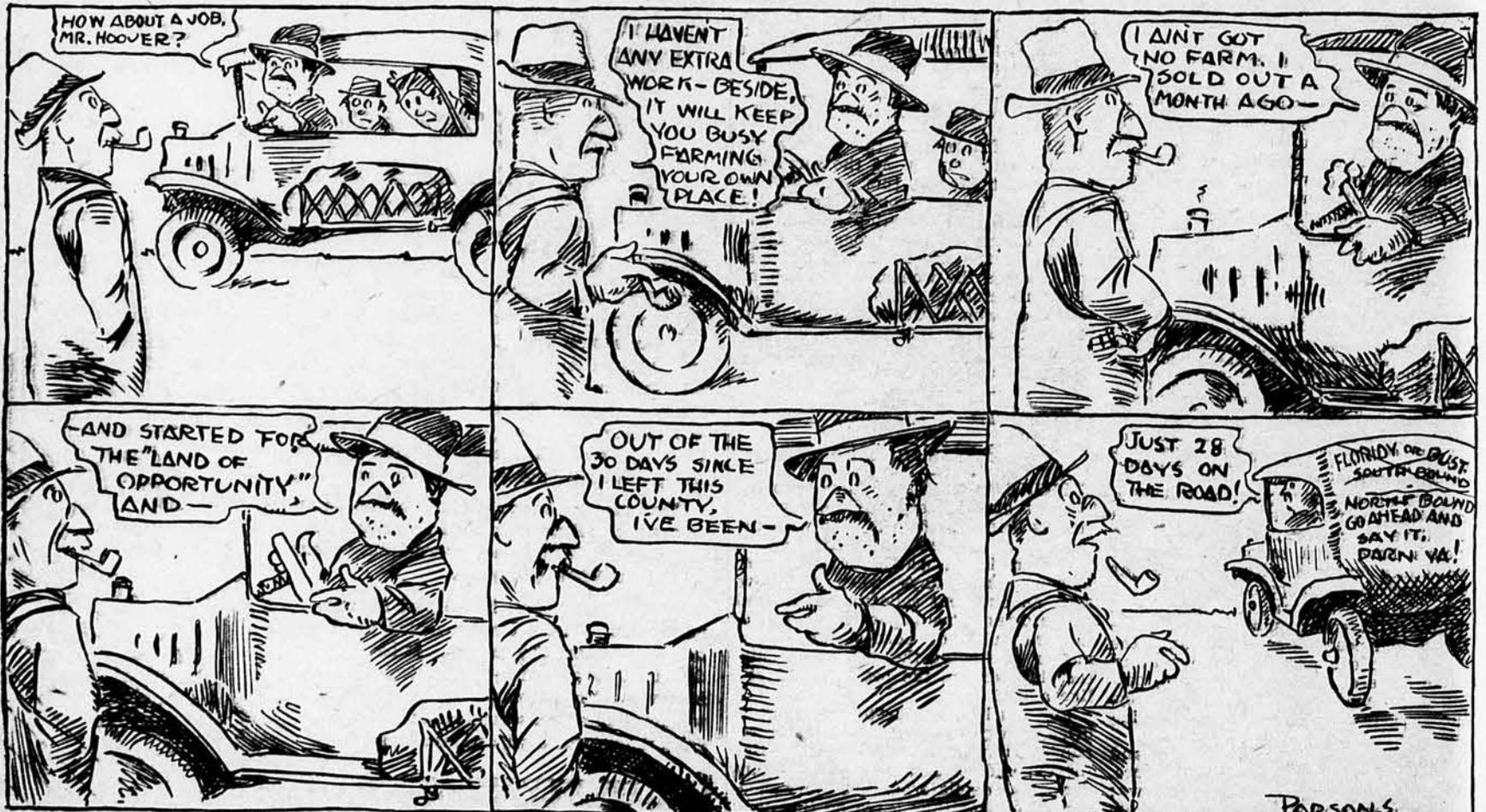
A dog and a cock a journey once took
To a country far and new.
They traveled along till a very late hour
Then said, "Now what shall we do?"
The dog made a bed at the stump of a tree
And was soon in the land of slumber.
The cock perched high on the branches bare
And at daylight crowed times without number.
The fox came running at sound of his voice
And praised him in tones sweet as honey.
But the cock was not fooled in the least they say
Said the sly fox "Now isn't that funny?"
So home to his den the fox slowly walked
Quite saddened by this defeat;
While the dog and the cock left their bed in the tree
And their journey did complete.



There was a young lad in _____,
(city in Alabama)
Who played on the flute a great _____,
(extent)
The neighbors _____,
(remonstrated)
And had him _____,
(put in jail)
For he made life one hideous _____,
(shrill sound)

"Upon the line write the word that is defined below it."

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



The Hoovers—Taken to a Quick Clean-up

Hay Fever Cures

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Kansas people move to Colorado to be cured of hay fever. Colorado people come to Kansas with the same object in view. And it's the same way with asthma. These two are the most provoking of chronic diseases, and it seems difficult to tell just what may contribute to their relief. But a recent diagnostician says that both these aggravating ailments are from the same source, and he calls it "protein sensitiveness."

The new diagnosis is based on the theory that some individuals are easily poisoned by certain proteins. Since proteins are essential constituents of all living cells, they are widely scattered in nature. For example, they may be in the pollen of a weed, causing "hay fever," or they may be in the hair of a horse, causing the sensitive one to have asthma. At least 60 substances have been tried out and found capable of producing protein poisoning that is manifested by symptoms heretofore classed under the names of "hay fever" or "asthma."

The treatment consists in desensitizing the patient by the administration of vaccines prepared from the particular substance to which the sufferer is sensitive. If a test with timothy pollen extract shows it has the power to give you hay fever, the treatment would consist in giving you graded doses of vaccine before the spring season. If you did not respond to timothy pollen but ragweed played the very dickens with your sneeze organs, you should get various doses of ragweed pollen vaccine before the oncome of fall weather, when ragweed spreads its pollen around so generously.

If you suffer with some intractable ailment such as asthma, hay fever or eczema, and have been unable to get relief by the usual methods, it will be well to ask your doctor to give you a test for protein sensitiveness. He can get a test case from the Biological Laboratory that manufactures the vaccines. This test case includes pollens such as I have mentioned, food extracts varying as widely as egg yolk and spinach, and animal extracts such as chicken feathers, cat hair, horse dander, dog hair and sheep wool. It has been verified that undue sensitiveness to such things has provoked annoying ailments in many susceptible persons.

The doctor will make his tests on the skin in a simple way that involves nothing more than scratching the skin. The reaction you show will decide what, if any, vaccine will be used. I think it well worth while in stubborn, chronic ailments, and particularly so if they partake of the characteristics of asthma or hay fever.

Get Expert Help

I have a terrible cramping in the pit of my stomach at times. Sometimes this pain lasts a very short time, and at other times for hours. Usually just before it ceases I have two or three sharp, cutting pains. I take medicine for indigestion, but it doesn't seem to do any good. I usually have these attacks after eating, and sometimes the pain goes thru from my stomach to my back, and I can't tell where the pain is the most severe then. Can you tell me, please, what is wrong? My doctor thinks it is appendicitis, but my side has never bothered me.
E. W.

It has enough symptoms of appendicitis to make it important that you should lose no time in finding out, for an attack of appendicitis that goes wrong is fatal. The X-Ray will give some help if used by an expert. Do not lose any time. Secure an expert consultant at once. Symptoms of appendicitis are not always in the side.

You Need Glasses

My eyes are weak in sun and wind or when reading much. Is there some medicine to take? Would eye-strain account for it?
R. F.

Eye strain certainly would be sufficient to account for your symptoms. I do not think you should expect to get relief from the use of medicine. Get properly fitting glasses to relieve the strain. In cases of this kind it is best to go to a doctor who has made a study of the subject for your glasses.

Part of the Test

What does "specific gravity" have to do with kidney disease?
B. B. R.

specific gravity of the urine. This is a measurement used in examining the urine to indicate its weight. If it is much lighter or much heavier than normal it leads the doctor to look for certain disturbances of the excreting powers of the kidneys. Doctors always take the specific gravity in making any examination of urine.

Consider the Eagle!

BY G. W. DYER

Did you ever think about the difference between an oyster and an eagle? You will admit there is a whole lot of difference, whether you have considered the question or not. An oyster has so little life I don't believe he knows whether he is dead or alive. If you ever stood right close to an American eagle, he did not impress you that way. He impressed you as teeming with vitality and power and life. If you were standing close to him, as he looked thru you with those piercing eyes, you shuddered and you said, "How I would hate to have that thing get hold of me." You did not feel that

way about the oyster. You were not scared of the oyster at all. Why the difference?

When God made the eagle, He pushed him out and said, "Old fellow, you are free, take care of yourself." The eagle is a real American. Don't look to Congress, take care of yourself. And the eagle's life has been a most strenuous one. He has had a hard time and many a fight. You know, he has to get up every morning and look for his breakfast. Suppose the women had to do that. And the same for his dinner and for his supper. That is what the early Americans had to do when they launched this theory of self-government.

The oyster is a socialist. The oyster believes that a fellow ought to be taken care of. And the Lord takes care of the oyster. I don't know why, but He does. I have thought sometimes He gave us the oyster just to show us what socialism would do for a fellow. You know, he builds every oyster a house, and it is a good one, too. The oyster does not have to worry over architects, over bricklayers, stone-masons and steamfitters.

No, it is all done for him, and his house is beautiful and artistic on the inside. He has all his children cared for. He does not have to worry over his children at all. He does not have to worry over unemployment. He does not have to worry over making a living. The oyster does not have to do anything except lie in this beautiful house and be taken care of and sleep and dream and improve his mind. That is the reason he hasn't got any mind.

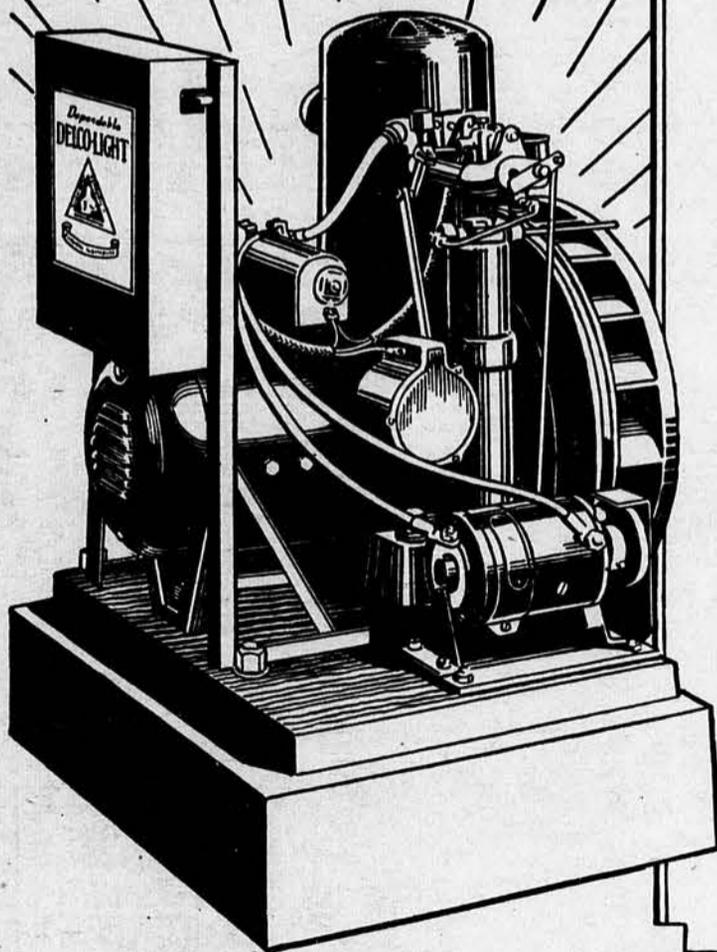
That is the reason he is an oyster. Should we take the eagle down and substitute a big, fat oyster in the economic system we are building in these United States? I don't think so.

Florida Miracles

FOR SALE—20 Leghorn chickens and rooster. Just beginning to lay. Apply H. S. Phillips, Aldora Park.
MAN WITH THREE HANDS to work wants job on grove, with house furnished. Any kind of grove work. Write J. J. M., Box 41, Winter Haven. —Classified ads in the Winter Haven (Fla.) Chief.

The New Automatic DELCO-LIGHT

At the touch of a button ~ Starts Runs Automatically Stops



HERE is the new automatic Delco-Light. It is backed by ten years of experience on the part of the pioneers and leaders in the farm electric field. It represents years of research and experiment and test. And now it is ready—the Delco-Light that starts itself, runs itself, stops itself, at the touch of a button.

This new automatic plant completes the Delco-Light line. There are battery plants in several sizes—self-cranking plants without storage batteries—and now the fully automatic plant at a surprisingly low price—a type and size of Delco-Light for every need and every purse.

Write today for full information about the low prices, easy terms and other details of our complete installation offer. Mail the coupon below to the nearest Delco-Light Distributor, or direct to us.

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THE LISTENER

By George Washington Ogden

UNCLE BOLEY, she wouldn't dare to show her face in this town in her own clothes. Stott thinks he killed her down there on Clear Creek the night of the raid—she's got a gash three inches long on the back of her head where he hit her with his gun.

"Say, is that so?" Texas told Uncle Boley the main facts in the matter, and how Fannie had come there in that disguise to find him. Before he was very far into the story the old man's face was glowing with admiration, and when he concluded Uncle Boley put out his hand in token that his belief and his friendship remained unshaken.

"I hope to see you two turn that feller Stott over like a snappin' turtle left on his back in the road!"

"It will be done, Uncle Boley. And when it's done I'll set my foot on the road to go—I'll not have anything to stay around here for any more."

"If you're thinkin' about Sallie, I reckon not."

"I meant well—you can tell her when I'm gone that I meant well; but I kind of always tangled my feet up in the rope."

"You didn't have no call to fetch that girl up here to test her on me. I'd 'a' took your word for it, Texas."

"I know it, sir."

"But it looks like things is shaped and set, and a man can't go around 'em, no matter which way he dodges. I guess it was laid out for this thing to come between you and Sallie. Well, a girl that'll do what Fannie tried to do for you ain't the worst kind a man could hitch up to; I don't care what mistakes she's made before."

"Her wings are singed, Uncle Boley, but her heart's as good as they make 'em."

Uncle Boley went to his bench and took up his work. He drove holes and he stitched, with his wax-end on his beard, and said nothing for a long time. Texas stood in the door, his temples throbbing, his world absolutely empty. Even the great work ahead of him seemed to have no purpose and no flavor now. But it must be finished, giving him a clean passport when he should turn his face away from that place to come back no more.

"It'll strike deep in Sallie," Uncle Boley said in time. "I don't think she'll ever overlook this. Well, I'm sorry. I had hopes I'd see you two settled down here, where maybe I could go to lay my head among them that cared for me when my time come at last."

"I'm sorry, Uncle Boley, from the bottom of my heart."

Large Risks; Big Profits

But the words had a perfunctory sound in his own ear as he spoke, and he knew there could be no consolation in them for Uncle Boley. Texas lingered on a little while in the shop, and then left to wander off over the prairie, where he could be alone with his troubles under the sky.

Late in the afternoon he visited the bank to inquire after Stott's return. To his satisfaction he learned that the banker would come home on the early morning train.



Stott was at his desk early, for banking-hours ran long in Cottonwood. After the habit of bankers, who seem to be so eager that the world see what they are doing, when in reality so little of it is ever known, Stott's desk was near the one window on the front of the brick building on the corner.

This was a low structure, built especially for the bank, and it was an ugly and uninviting place for any man to enter and leave his money. The word "Bank" was cut into the limestone lintel of the door, and painted again in gilt across the window near which Stott displayed his financial prowess.

As seen from the street that morning, Henry Stott was a figure to inspire a sense of solidity, even if one could read no deeper at a passing glance thru his gilt-adorned window-pane.

He was a large man, at work without a coat, heavy suspenders over his white shirt, no necktie to his collar; a man of pasty whiteness, of broad, soft face, and small eyes placed so far apart that they looked as if nature had designed them for watching both sides of the fence at once.

Banking in that part of the country in those days was a game of chance for both the bank and its patrons. A gambling-house was a safer and surer business for the man that owned it, and the chances were about even between the two institutions when it came to profit and surety for the patrons.

It was a significant fact that more banks than gambling-houses failed in the cattle country in those times.

"It Isn't a Raid!"

But, unpromising as the bank appeared, and uncouth as the banker, large transactions were the daily rule within those uninviting walls. Loans of a hundred thousand dollars had been no unusual thing in the experience of Henry Stott, short loans at that, with interest as high as ten per cent monthly.

Cattlemen in a hole were glad to accept his hard conditions until they could turn their stock, and consider it a favor. When they sold, their money, such as remained to them, went on deposit in Stott's bank, to be loaned out to others on the same unstable security. The risks were big for the banker, and his profits probably justified thereby.

So there was no lack of money in the squat little bank, no matter what day or hour you might come to it, and no unusual sight, indeed, to see a cattleman get off the train from Kansas City, walk into the bank, open his old, battered gripsack, and pile up seventy-five or eighty thousand dollars for deposit as carelessly as some of us would handle collars.

Those were the days on the range when men made money in a hurry when they made it, and lost it on the jump when it began to go. There wasn't any plodding, slow-going road for a faint-hearted man.

There were but two people regularly engaged in the bank besides Stott, the bookkeeper and receiving-paying teller. Neither of these had arrived when Texas Hartwell and Fannie Goodnight walked in thru the wide-swung door and confronted Stott at his desk.

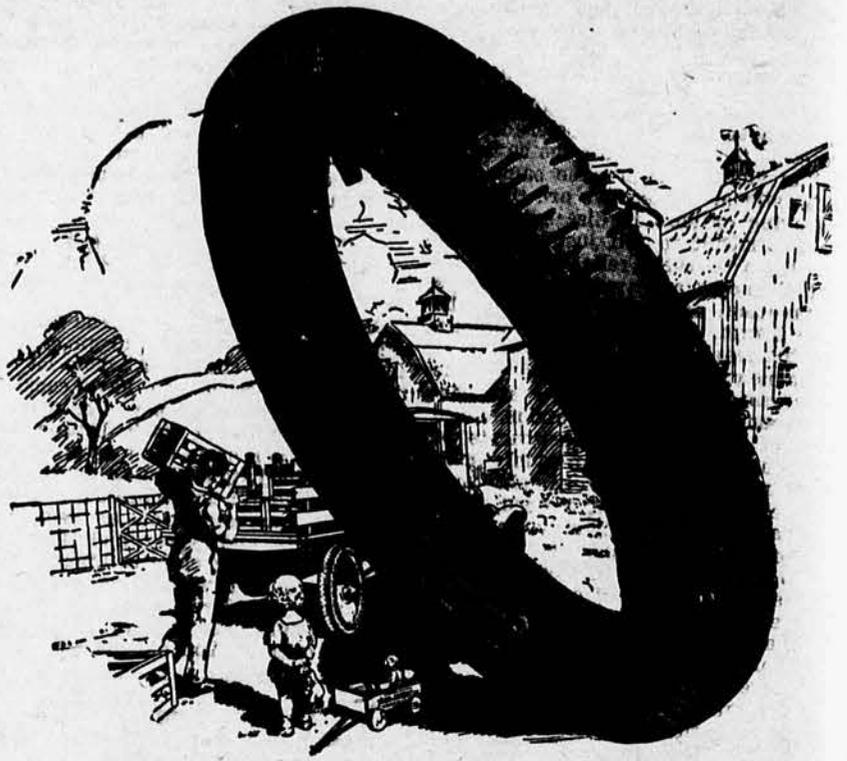
A revolver lay on the desk within Stott's instant grasp, a rifle leaned against the wall not three feet away, and he seemed to hesitate between them as his early visitors drew up to the railing behind which he sat.

Stott was facing the door, and, as his hand crept now stealthily toward his revolver weighting the pile of papers at his side, his eyes sought the street as if for the waiting horses, or accomplices, of the two who had appeared so unexpectedly.

"It isn't a raid, Mr. Stott, sir," Texas hastened to assure him. "We've come to talk over a matter of business with you."

"Well, what can I do for you?" Stott asked, his ludicrous, high, metallic voice in absurd keeping with his bulk.

He looked them over sharply, sure of Texas at the first glance, as his



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expression betrayed, but altogether at sea regarding Fannie, who had added colored spectacles to her disguise.

"I see you know me," Texas said. "I was just wonderin' if I did," Stott replied, affably enough, and apparently at ease, "but you've got me!" "It was night-time when we met, and you couldn't see my face, but from what you said at that time, sir, I was sure you knew who you were ropin' up."

A little color came to Stott's face as Texas spoke, but he laughed with a show of good humor, like a man who appreciates the spirit of a joke, even tho he doesn't understand it.

"I guess I don't belong to your lodge," he said.

As he spoke his fingers were tapping the stock of his revolver paper-weight, and his quick little eyes were following every movement of foot and hand of the pair before him.

"We came in on you early, Mr. Stott, to save makin' these explanations before folks, and we haven't got time to trifle away on useless introductions. You know me, and you know who's with me."

"We've come to talk over old times with you, Henry—away back old times."

Despite his stolidity Stott's face changed at Fannie's first word. He jumped to his feet, revolver in hand. "Get to hell out of here!" he ordered.

"You'd better put down that gun, Henry," Fannie cautioned with reproachful scorn.

"You can't come in here and work any of your blackmail on me!"

"Sir, we're not even goin' to try it."

Texas had drawn back a step from the railing. He stood with his hand on his gun, every muscle of his body set.

"Get to hell out of here!" Stott repeated, his revolver lifted as if to fire a signal. Texas made a little motion of caution, an eloquent command of restraint, with his left hand, the other on his pistol-stock.

"Put down that gun, sir!" he ordered. "We're not intendin' to rob you—we're after a settlement of another kind."

Stott was purple in the congestion of rage and fright. His moment had gone, and he seemed to realize it, for the weapon in his hand wavered. He made an indecisive movement as if to put it down, another as if to point it toward the ceiling and fire. But his moment had passed.

Into the Back Room

If he had fired it on the impulse he could have carried it for an attempt to rob the bank, and no testimony to the contrary ever would have convinced the public of Cottonwood. Besides that, there wouldn't have been anybody left to testify.

Now it was too late to summon help, and Stott knew it. Texas had not drawn his gun, Fannie had not even put her hand to the weapon she wore. A banker couldn't rise up and give the alarm of thieves every time armed men came in his door, for eight out of ten of his customers wore guns.

"We want to talk Southern cattle for a minute, for one thing, unless you'd rather we'd talk it over with Duncan and the association," Texas said, a politeness in his voice that he did not feel in his heart.

Stott threw the gun down with a jerk of the head, in the manner of a man who yields to pressure against his judgment.

"Well, what do you want?" "A little dab of justice," Texas said. "Your clerk's just stepped in next door for his morning snort, and he'll be here direct'y. When he comes, you tell him we're goin' to your private room back yonder to talk over a deal. There'll not be any shootin', and there'll not be any cussin' and snortin', Mr. Stott, unless you start it up yourself."

The teller came in before Texas had finished speaking; a little, wrinkled old man, wearing his hat with juvenile tilt over his left ear, walking in a veritable alcoholic fog. Stott addressed him as "major," with a word about the business ahead, and led the way to his private room, with "President" painted on its door. Texas closed the door after them.

Stott threw back the top of his desk with a clatter, and sat down, facing them, with his thick hands spread on his thighs, a curly defiance in his face. "Accordin' to your intentions both

of us ought to be dead down in the brush on Clear Creek," Texas said.

Stott leaned back in his chair, clasping his hands behind his head, as if he had suddenly thrown away his worry and his ill-humor along with it, and had settled down into his unruffled business front.

"How far do you suppose your word would go against mine with the cattlemen on this range?" he wanted to know.

"I don't count," Texas admitted. "That's why I'm here to send you out to talk for me."

"You're a slick pair!" Stott sneered. "Now you're here, say something."

"One way or another, I am to say enough to satisfy you, Mr. Stott."

Fannie had dropped wearily into a chair and taken off her hat. She sat looking up at Texas, who stood before Stott in the dignity of his clean life and clean conscience, a superman compared with the gross, heavy-feeding banker. If there was admiration in her eyes, surely it was justified; and confidence, certainly it was not altogether misplaced.

Stott looked at her, a sneering smile lifting his thick lip.

"Fannie, what 're you goin' to tell them?" he asked in a manner of friendly banter.

"I'll tell enough to crack your neck, you swill-guzzler!"

Stott's anger burned up his caution in a flash. He unclasped his thick hands, leveling a finger at her face, a vile name on his tongue.

"You and Mackey went into this to hold me up!" he charged.

Fannie leaned toward him, her face dark with the flush that sprang into it, holding out one hand to stop Texas who had started at the name which Stott had applied to her as if he would turn it back down the foul lane of his throat.

"I Never Trusted Mackey"

"I went into it to draw a card to fill the hand I waited a long time to play against you, Henry Stott. It wasn't because Johnnie Mackey—"

"And you threw both of us down for this Texas rattler! If Mackey's half the man I think he is he'll cut your throat for that little trick!"

"He's not even that much of a man!"

"I'm sorry I didn't—"

"Let me talk a minute, Henry," said Fannie, something of her old sauciness in her manner, broken in spirit as she seemed to be. "Ever since I began to help Mackey shove his counterfeit money and raised bills, I've been holding a hand against you, waiting for the day when I was ready to make a big clean-up and quit."

"You never had anything on me, you little—"

"Johnnie's not much of a man, but he will stand by his friends—up to a certain time," she continued, unmoved by Stott's interruption. "We fussed over it the night before I went down there to help you trap Texas. Johnnie tried to kill me that time. I was afraid of the little devil after that."

Stott rolled his head, laughed a little, played with a pencil on his desk. He

seemed rather amused by this attempt to trouble the waters of his security.

"I never trusted Mackey, even when we were as thick as we could be mixed, for he's a man that will throw anybody to save himself, and I started out early to get a cinch on him that I could twist when the time came. I got it, Henry."

"Well, go an' hold him up," Stott suggested, mockingly.

"Mackey was afraid to use what he had on you, and I was satisfied to hold off on it as long as I didn't need the money. When you started him up in business here, Johnnie considered things square between him and you."

"I never started him up in business here, or anywhere else," Stott declared, red with his vehemence.

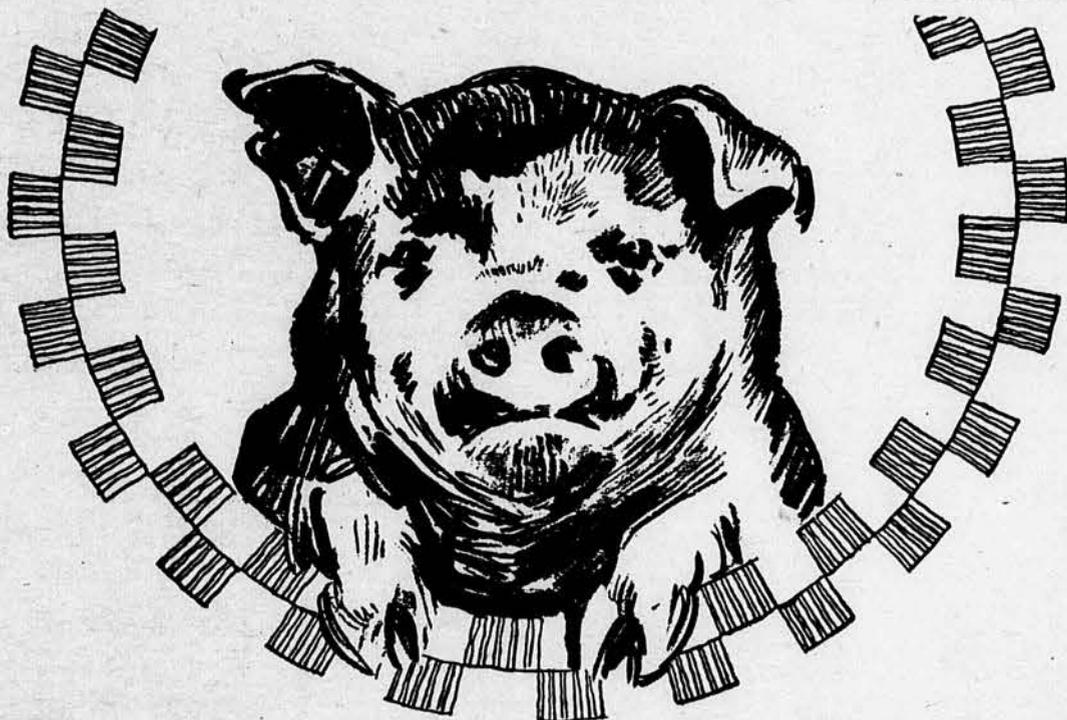
"Johnnie was satisfied—he was making ten dollars to your one. I got to thinking the hand I held against you never would be any good, and I was glad enough to draw another to fill. I'm full now; I hold a royal flush."

"And the settlement you're going to make to-day, sir," said Texas very gently, his voice low and well controlled, "goes back to the time Mackey raised that six-thousand-dollar note of Ed McCoy's for you to read sixty thousand, the very day you murdered McCoy with your own hand!"

"You're a liar!" said Stott, springing to his feet, his face as white as the dead. "I'll make you prove it!"

"You'd better set down and keep cool," Texas advised.

"Do you realize what it means to charge a man with murder?" Stott



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demanded. His hand shook as he gripped the back of his chair. "To the last word I do, Mr. Stott." "I'll hand you over to the sheriff—I'll make you sweat for this attempt to blackmail me!"

"If you're still in that notion five minutes from now, go and do it, sir!" Fannie stepped in front of Stott as he moved as if to leave the room in his high and virtuous heat.

"You can call the devil when we're thru with you, Stott," she said. "If Mackey's in this—"

"Mackey left Cottonwood last night, sir."

"We had a session with him yesterday afternoon, Henry. He sold his joint to Jud Springer last night."

Stott sat down again. Every word they said seemed to drive him a little lower, until he leaned forward, his head down, an ungainly, dispirited lump.

"Zeb Smith is drunk this morning, and locked up in a safe place," Texas added, speaking close to Stott's ear, as if in confidence. "He'll keep where he is without any sheriff."

"After you went to all that expense to have the wrong man killed, Henry," Fannie mocked, "and old Zeb came back to hold you up again."

"He's ready to go into court and swear he saw you shoot Ed McCoy. Now, if you want to fetch sheriffs into this case, sir, you can go right on and do it."

Stott sat up with a sudden wrench, making his chair complain.

"Nobody in this country would believe that drunken bum on oath, any more than they would you two buzzards!" he declared, seeming to gather a breath of new courage.

"It might be that a jury in a courtroom wouldn't take much stock in him, sir, but a jury of cattlemen on the open range is a different set of men," said Texas very solemnly. "Mackey wasn't willing to take the chance, and he was only your hired hand."

"You can't prove it—you can't prove a word of it!"

"But we can prove Southern cattle on you to a fare-you-well!"

Stott sat in heavy meditation a little while, the two who had brought him to such unexpected and heavy judgment waiting silently by.

"It's blackmail—I'll never pay it!" he muttered.

"You couldn't hire us to touch a cent of your money, Stott," Texas corrected him, his voice like the word of judgment in the banker's ear.

What Texas Wanted

"Then what do you want?" Stott appealed, lifting his miserable face, staring at them in a dumb wonder, turning his glance from one to the other of that unaccountable pair.

"There's an old debt that's stood cryin' to your deaf ears many a day, Mr. Stott," Texas reminded him, "and this is the time you'll listen to its demands."

"What do you mean, Hartwell?" "I mean the difference between six thousand legal debt and sixty thousand forged, with interest from that day to this."

"You can't prove it!" said Stott again, weakly. "It can't be proved!"

"You might as well call it sixty thousand, to make it look better. We'll let you put any kind of a face to it you can think up. Stott, to save you in front of the world on that. You can send for Mrs. McCoy and count the cash money down in her hand, and tell her it's your gratitude for past favors done you by Ed McCoy, or that it's your heart moved by your great prosperity, or that you've got religion—or anything you want to tell her. That done, we cross off your crime and let you free on murder."

Stott sat thinking it over. Perhaps the turn that things took when they scorned his money put a newer and graver complexion on their case in his eyes; doubtless he realized that he couldn't make the plea of blackmail stick against them before the public. On their part, taking Mackey's skulking retreat into consideration, they could ruin him in an hour.

By the payment of the money to Mrs. McCoy as demanded by this unfathomable Texas stranger, his position would be strengthened against the shock of the cattlemen's discovery of his duplicity in running in the Texas herd. The glow of public approbation of such a deed would be warm and profitable. It would be almost worth the money—if these two dangerous people were out of the way.

There were many things for Stott to consider, indeed, in those hard-pressing moments. But behind all the argument that he could bring up to support a denial, plain and final, of their demand, stood the panic of his own guilty heart which cried out that no sacrifice was too dear to buy immunity from this ruinous exposure.

"What guarantee," he asked, with his business caution, "will I have, if I do what you say, that you'll get out of the country and keep still?"

"There are conditions to add, sir, before any guarantee at all will be given," Texas told him. "First, do what I tell you—send for Mrs. McCoy and pay her sixty thousand dollars, cash money. You brought back more than that with you this morning from the sale of that first bunch of Southern cattle."

"Mrs. McCoy is at Uncle Boley Drumgoole's shop, waitin' on your message, sir."

"So you've told it all!" Stott looked up sharply, his words

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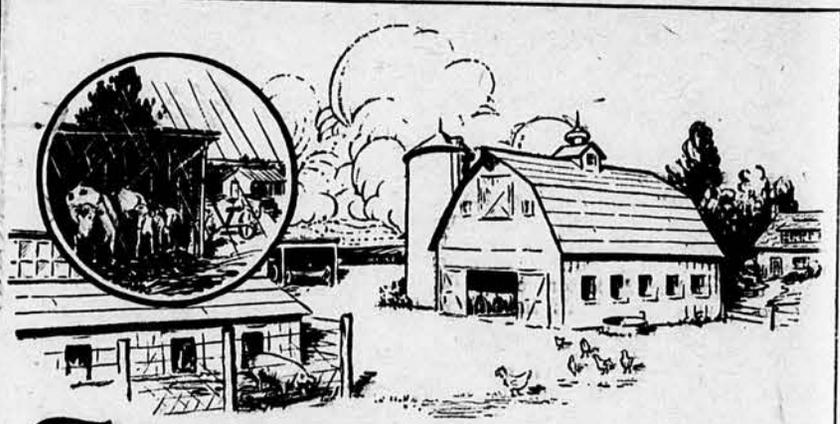
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the yelp of a beaten whelp. There stood in his face the ghost of his guilty years, the specter that had haunted him with the dread of discovery since the day of his cowardly shot in the prairie silences, with the unseen Zeb Smith lying low behind a sumac-clump.

"She don't know anything about it, sir, nor what she's there for. Send for her—we'll leave it to you to deal square with her, believin' that it will be done."

"All right, Hartwell," Stott agreed, nodding his heavy head, the fright of his cowardly soul almost shrivelling his gross body, "I promise you I'll deal it straight to Ed McCoy's women—I'll deal it straight."

"When you've paid her, cash money in hand, and refused to take a cent of it back on deposit in this bank if she offers it to you, you'll send word to Malcolm Duncan, or carry it to him yourself, that will clear me of the charge of sellin' out my honor and trust to the men that brought that Southern herd up and run it over me, sir."

"Hartwell, I'll hand you five thousand dollars if you'll let things stand like they are on that, and leave the country."

Stott begged it of him abjectly, holding out his guilty hands.

Hartwell drew back a step hurriedly, away from the possible contamination of Stott's unholy touch.

"You'll do what I set for you to do," he said sternly, "and bring back results within twenty-four hours, or you'll answer to me with your life!"

Mrs. McCoy Had a Package

Hartwell and Fannie loitered along the street until they saw the bank feller leave Uncle Boley's shop with Mrs. McCoy; turned and walked back toward the bank after they had passed on the other side, and waited in that vicinity until the widow came out with the package in her hand.

Mrs. McCoy held straight for Uncle Boley's shop, walking rapidly. They followed, well behind her, and stood in front of Noggle's barber-shop, a little way down the street, waiting for her to leave.

She had been in the shop but a minute when Uncle Boley came hurrying out, bare-headed, his beard broken loose from under his suspender and flying in the wind. He looked round him this way and that, like a man who hears a swarm of bees, his hoary face tipped up to the sky.

Presently he popped back into the shop, only to come out again at once with his hat on and repeat his queer weather-observation antics. Texas stood

enjoying the old soul's excited maneuvers, not fully understanding what they meant, but he believed part of them related to a search of the heavens for the Angel Gabriel, part of them to a mundane exploration of the environs for himself.

"We'll go in here," he said. Texas was in no mood for receiving either the credit or the thanks of Uncle Boley and Mrs. McCoy. He never wanted to be known in the transaction if he could keep his part in it covered, and the thought that it might come out on him before he could get away from Cottonwood made him cross. He cared little whether Noggle wanted his custom in that shop or not.

Noggle was contemplating the reflection of his own charms in the glass, adding a little powder here, smoothing an eyebrow there, giving a turn to the end of his long moustache with his beautiful soft fingers. He turned with a hand still at the curling end of that adornment, to see who was breaking in upon his preening hour.

"Bennie, sit down and read the paper till I'm thru," Texas directed.

"Good mornin'," said Noggle, pronouncing the good old word with a gimlet-hole sound. There would have been no distinction in saying it like everybody else in Cottonwood, and no style.

"Here you, sir," Texas returned, his fingers busy with his cravat, his coat already on the hook. "I want a hair-cut and shave."

He spread himself out in the chair, and Noggle stood by as if he teetered on indecision.

"All right," he yielded at last, "all right. But it hurts a man's business—"

"Damn your fool business, sir!" said Texas, lifting his head savagely.

Noggle shrank back from him, pressing his hand to his mouth as if he had bitten his tongue. Over in the corner, where she stood looking at the cigarette cards tacked to the wall, Fannie laughed.

Noggle began to snip round the edges of Hartwell's long hair with his shears, pausing now and then to tap them on the back of the comb, for no apparent reason in the barbering world.

Noggle could not be expected to hold silence very long, not even while clipping an undesirable customer, especially when he was itching all over inside with big news. But it was long toward the end of the hair-trimming that he melted enough to begin.

"Cowboy in here from the Diamond

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But Crime Will Never Pay

AT THE age of 39, Gerald Chapman, sometimes called the super-criminal, paid the penalty fixed by law for his crimes. His career of crime lasted about 20 years. It was spectacular while it lasted. There was more daring and brain work put into it than would have been necessary to make a success in any legitimate business. The greatest of his money crimes, the mail robbery, held the record as the best planned, and as it seemed at the time, the most successful of its kind in the history of crime. The loot secured in that one daring and spectacular hold-up amounted to more than a million dollars in cash and securities. Chapman believed, perhaps, that he could make a success of crime, but it was a most dismal, terrible failure.

If young men could only get the evident truth into their minds that, just as a matter of business, it pays better to be law abiding and decent than to make a living by crime, that it takes less worry and less work, to say nothing of satisfaction, it would help considerably to wipe out the stigma that ours is the most lawless nation.

Few men engage in crime at the beginning just for the sake of breaking the law; they believe they will gain some satisfaction in this way, that they cannot obtain by lawful means. Sometimes it seems as if they have succeeded. They manage for months, years, maybe for tens of years in a few cases, to escape punishment, but in the end they fail.

This is necessarily so, for the criminal must prey on society. He may organize his gangs with skill and a talent for leadership. He may show great skill and daring in planning and executing his crimes, but after all he and his fellow criminals constitute but a small proportion of the whole number of people. Some of the people he preys on may not have any very high ideals themselves, but naturally they do not like to be robbed, assaulted and murdered. So from purely selfish motives they demand the protection of the law.

There are occasional crime waves, so they are called, when the criminals seem to have their own way; sometimes those whose business it is to enforce laws and protect society from being preyed on by criminals are corrupt or inefficient, or both, and become the allies of criminals, but even with the addition of these officials the criminals are still in a very decided minority. The masses are certain to react sooner or later in favor of enforcement of law for purely selfish reasons if for no other. In the long run the criminal fights a losing battle. He may possibly escape legal punishment, but he becomes a fugitive and an outlaw. He finds there is no honor among thieves. When he is no longer of any use to them they turn from him, and are ready to sacrifice him for any advantage to themselves. He finds, too late perhaps to profit by the discovery, that crime does not pay.

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UNITED ENGINE COMPANY, Lansing, Mich.

Tail this morning said the Texas fever's broke out over there," said he.

"That so?"
Texas spoke as if the news was of little concern to him, but Fannie turned with a sharp exclamation, looking at Noggle with big eyes.

"Lost twenty-odd two days ago," he said, "and spreadin' like fire."

"Too bad," said Texas, unmoved. Noggle clipped on, nodding over Hartwell's head at Fannie, whose interest made her a better mark.

"Clean 'em out if it keeps on spreadin', they say, and make hard times here in the Arkansaw Valley. Well, the beauty of my business is—a man can pack up and foller the money."

"Did you say he was from the Diamond Tail?" Fannie asked.

"Yes, that's Sawyer's brand, you know. He said it was spreadin' in on the Open Hat, too. I guess somebody oncked a bottle of hornets when they drove them Texas cattle in here!"

But Fannie Laughed

Nobody offered any word to combat or agree with the assertion. Noggle pressed his subject back into the chair and began to rub the lather into his chin, keeping time to the movement with his foot like a man playing a banjo.

"I wouldn't like to stand in the shoes of the man who was to blame for them tick-bringin' cattle gittin' on this range," he said. "Cowboy that was in here from the Diamond Tail—I give him a hair-cut, shave, shampoo, massage, and singe—said the cowmen was comin' in here in a day or two to look for the feller and handle him around some. If I knew who that man was I'd tip it off to him, as a friend, so he could make his gitaway."

"You're very kind and generous, sir," said Texas, pushing Noggle's finger and thumb away from the hold on his upper lip; "and if I happen to meet the feller you speak of I'll sure pass the word on to him."

"A man owes something to a feller that's stood up for him," said the barber, but looking about him and craning his long neck to sweep the street and make sure his words would not be heard by anybody thru the open door; "and I'm one of the kind that remembers my friends, no matter if my business is apt to suffer by it."

"No man's business ever suffered very long because he had the honor to do what was right," Texas assured him, his opinion of the barber rising a considerable degree.

"I sent for Malvina and told her to pass the tip on to that feller if she saw him."

"You're a sport, Nick!" said Fannie warmly.

Noggle suspended his operation, razor lifted high, to look at her, a cast of hauteur on his narrow face.

"Time for you to begin shavin', if you're ever goin' to, kid," said he.

"I shave with a hot wagon-tire," she said, turning to study the cigarette pictures again.

"Yes, and there's one feller in this town I'd like to shave with my six-shooter!"

Noggle looked steadily at Fannie, his chin thrust out, his powdered forehead wrinkled in a scowl. Perhaps he was trying the effect on her of an expression of fierceness which he had studied out before his mirror. If so, it looked as if he'd have to design a new one, for Fannie only laughed and turned her back.

"If you're hintin' at Zeb Smith, I can lead you to him," Texas offered.

"I don't want bloodshed, I don't want to git mixed up in any more of it if I can help it," said Noggle, as if his past had been drenched with the sanguinary fluid that flows thru human hearts, "but I ain't a goin' to hide out from no man, neither."

"I'll send him down to the shop, if it will oblige you any, sir."

"Don't you do it, don't you do it!" Noggle protested with undignified haste.

"If you don't wish it, sir—"

"I don't want to muss up the shop."

Sell a Horse at Wichita?

It takes a bluffer to color a thing like that with the significance, the unexpressed ferocity, that gives it weight. Noggle had practiced the art a long time; there wasn't a match for him between the Arkansaw and the Rio Grande, with Zeb Smith in the contest.

"Yes, sir, I reckon they'll be some

ground tore up and bushes bent down the day you two meet," said Texas gravely, his hand in his pocket for the fee.

"Your money ain't good here," said Noggle generously.

"Sir, I insist on—"

"It don't pass in this shop, Texas. You know, there'll be a up-train at two ten, and a down-one at four nineteen. Or if you didn't want to wait that long, you might buy a horse."

"Yes, sir, I reckon it could be done."

"You could sell him up at Wichita, you know."

"I guess I might be able to sell him up there," said Texas, his head bent thoughtfully, his hand still in his pocket; "but I'll not have any need, thank you, sir. I'll be around here a day or two more."

On the street Texas faced toward Uncle Boley's shop.

"I'll go on down to the hotel," said Fannie.

"Uncle Boley he'll be wantin' to see you, Fannie."

"I'm not going up there, I tell you!" She spoke sharply, a surge of blood in her dark-stained face.

"You don't need to mind Uncle Boley," he persuaded.

Fannie stood rasping her spur over the end of a board in the sidewalk, stubbornly refusing to lift her head.

"That McCoy kid'll be up there, suckin' a stick of candy!" she said.

"Why, Miss Fannie!"

"Oh, it's all right, Texas—go on up and see her," she said, her voice trembling, her face turned away. "She's a good kid. I haven't got anything against her. Go on up and see her if you want to."

"Fannie, you mustn't think that way about me. Miss McCoy can't be anything in this world to me."

"You care for her—you care a whole lot for her!"

"Her way and mine, Fannie—"

"I gave you my cards and you played them for her—you thought of her all the time!"

"You didn't want me to hold Stott up—that would have been blackmail, Fannie."

"You held him up for her!"

"That wasn't a hold-up, it was restitution. Stott owed them; he didn't owe you and me anything that money would pay."

Fannie thought it over a little while, then she turned frankly to him, her hand extended, a smile on her lips, a struggle in her throat to hold down the tears.

"I know it, Texas. I've run with crooks so long I can't see straight all at once."

"You're all right, Fannie; you're as straight as a plumb-line."

Into the Country

"No, money wouldn't square what Stott owes you and me, Texas. I guess we'll have to cross that off—if I'm going to stay square."

"We've got to cross off a lot of things in this world," sighed he.

"Yes, when you stand clean and think square, I guess you have, kid. You're clean—it isn't hard for you. So is that girl with the big brown eyes. Maybe if I was—"

"You're as square as a die!" he protested.

"Oh, go on up and see her!" said Fannie crossly.

There were not many people in the street at that hour of the forenoon, and the few who passed behind them where they stood on the edge of the sidewalk facing into the street heeded them no more than they would have any pair of cowboys. They were as much alone, indeed, as they would have been in seclusion, as far as public notice was concerned. Texas put his hand on her shoulder and looked into her face.

"Fannie, there's no reason why I should go to Uncle Boley's, not any more at all, as I know of. We'll go back to the ho-tel, and set down and talk things over for our roads are beginning to stretch out from the forks, and we'll be ridin' our ways, far apart, di-re'ly."

Again Texas saw that convulsive struggle in her throat, and her head was bent, her face turned from him, as if she was ashamed to let him see that there were tears on her cheeks, and her eyes half-blinded in their hot rain.

When they came to the hotel, Texas stopped, his shoulders back, his chin lifted, as if he turned his face up to feel the rain after a drought.

"The wind's blowin' right up from

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Texas this morning; you can taste the taste of home in it," said he. "Wouldn't you like to take a little walk on out a-past the houses, Fannie, where it can come to you clean?"

For answer she started forward, and he walked beside her, looking now and then with all the compassion of his soul into her face. She did not turn her eyes to meet his, but kept on at his side, her great spurs clashing over the uneven planks, her head bent as if sorrow had descended upon her and wrapped her in its cloud.

They turned from the unfenced highway well beyond the last house of Cottonwood, and sat on a little knoll, where the wind from Texas came blowing free, full of the indefinable spices of autumn, soft and beguiling, and home-calling as a maiden's song.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Mergers Mean Lower Wheat

(Continued from Page 3)

properties include six large mills in Minnesota, with a combined capacity of 10,300 barrels daily, and with storage and elevator facilities for 10 million bushels of wheat.

Following this, the same interests, late in March, acquired control of the J. C. Lysle Milling Company in North Kansas City. The latter concern has a daily capacity of 1,500 barrels, with building equipment of 3,000 barrels, and has elevator storage capacity of 300,000 bushels.

In the last few years there have been many consolidations of smaller mills into large companies. The tendency at present, according to grain men, is to merge the large companies into super-companies. Since the larger mill mergers seem to have been brought about by large baking mergers, it might be interesting to review some of the later movements in that industry.

It may be recalled that news of bakery mergers has occupied space in the press dispatches at intervals for the last two years. These mergers went on unabated until William B. Ward, one of the most powerful factors in the baking world, organized and incorporated the Ward Food Products Corporation at Baltimore. This concern was easily the most gigantic corporation, it having a potential capital of 2 billion dollars. This is nearly twice the capital of the steel trust, and four times the combined capital of the "big five" meat packing trust in the heyday of its career.

Following the announcement of the incorporation of the Ward concern, William J. Donovan, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, filed suit in the federal courts to prevent the concern from functioning, alleging violations of the Sherman and Clayton anti-trust acts. The Ward company filed, March 24, a general denial, saying that it did not intend to monopolize baking or other food industries.

But the Federal District Court at Baltimore did not take that view of the matter, and April 3 it ordered the corporation dissolved. However, all this means is that the one company is eliminated. The tendency toward consolidation is still with us.

The Ward merger included the Continental Baking Corporation, a concern

which operates 103 bakeries in 81 of the largest cities in the United States, and three other large baking concerns, one of which operates 42 of the largest bakeries of Eastern United States. These four large concerns are in themselves great consolidations of baking plants thruout the country, in the larger cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

In addition, the merger included great grocery chains, one of which operates 13,000 retail grocery stores thruout the United States. It would require nearly as much space as this page contains to print the names of all the concerns in the proposed merger if the type used were the same size as that in which this article is printed. Less than two lines would be required to list the grocery concern with the 13,000 stores. Several other of the concerns are consolidations, each of from three or four to several hundred smaller concerns.

Approximately a third of the flour used by the bread baking industry is consumed by a few—probably less than a dozen—big baking corporations, according to no less an authority than Dr. Carl L. Alsberg of the Food Research Institute of Leland Stanford University, who has published a treatise dealing with bread mergers.

"It is high time for the farmers to be taking an interest in what is going on in industries which so vitally affect them," said a man who has been a leader in one of the country's largest grain exchanges. "I can't permit my name to be used, because I have to deal with the big milling concerns involved in these mergers, but I wish to cite you some experiences that will open the eyes of the wheat farmers.

"Not long ago a representative of one of the largest milling concerns in Minneapolis came to my company and asked it to name the bottom price at which it could deliver a great quantity of wheat. The mill representative said his company was bidding on a big flour order to be placed by one of the great bakeries, and if the order was to be obtained and the mill was to make any money on it, wheat would have to be bought at a favorable figure. At the same time, the mill representative was asking my competitors to bid also. That meant we had to buy well if we were to get the order, and shave our own commissions as well. That shows you where the squeeze starts—with the baker—and it reaches clear back to the man who grows the wheat."

Fur Farms Increasing

While the agricultural department at Washington is advising grain farmers to curtail production, there is another class of farms that is increasing production and selling its products at a profit. We have reference to fur farms. The cultivation of furs has reached a point of productivity beyond the knowledge of most people.

There are a few fur farms in Kansas. They raise skunks and muskrats as a rule. But fur farms further north raise a large variety of fur bearing animals. The government of Ontario, Canada, has just established a big experimental farm to encourage better methods of fur animal breeding.

That the enterprise is justified by the magnitude of the fur-raising industry is indicated by figures recently published by the Canadian Bureau of Statistics. Nearly every province has at least a few such farms. The government has record of 1,240 in operation at the end of 1924, of which 1,179 were raising foxes. The furs produced reached a value of more than 6 million dollars, the larger part of which was exported.

The fox farms constitute a large part of this industrial "plant," many other animals also are raised for their pelts. Charles McCrea, minister of mines, noted recently an increasing interest in muskrat breeding. There are already farms for the breeding of raccoons, minks, skunks, beavers and other animals producing furs popular with the human wearer. Even lambs for karakul and rabbits for chinchilla are raised for slaughter on the altar of fashion.

What percentage of the furs of commerce come from farms and what from trapping there are no figures to show. The proportion of the former will, of course, increase as the frontier recedes. Scientific fur raising is industry's bow to fashion.



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Accuracy

An American editor had a notice stuck up above his desk that read: "Accuracy! Accuracy! Accuracy!" and this notice he always pointed out to the new reporters.

One day the youngest member of the staff came in with his report of a public meeting. The editor read it thru, and came to the sentence: "Three thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine eyes were fixed upon the speaker." "What do you mean by making a silly blunder like that?" he demanded, wrathfully.

"But it's not a blunder," protested the youngster. "There was a one-eyed man in the audience!"

Conan Doyle Please Write

A Rotary charm and resolutions commending the self-sacrifice and bravery of Wateri Kitashima, secretary of the Rotary Club of Tokyo, Japan, have been forwarded to him by the Kalamazoo College, and Mrs. Williams, who lost their lives in the Japanese earthquake in 1923.—From a Grand Rapids paper.

Betrayed

The young husband had arrived home to find his wife in tears.

"Whatever is the matter, darling?" he inquired.

"Oh, dearest," she sobbed, "I've worked hard all afternoon making custards, because you are so fond of them, and—they've turned out to be sponge cakes!"

At the Auto Show

Suave Auto Salesman—"It runs so smoothly you can't feel it, so quietly you can't hear it, has such perfect ignition you can't smell it and for speed—you can't see it."

Englishman—"My word! How do you know the bally thing is there?"

Bagged a Biped

"What is the name of the species I have just shot?" demanded the amateur hunter of his guide.

"Well, sir," returned the guide, "I've just been investigating and he says his name is Smith."

A Cosmopolite

In the Pontiac schools there is one representative from Finland, Greece, Turkey, Belgium, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Serbia, Lithuania and Uruguay.—Pontiac (Mich.) Daily Press.

Twenty Miles Below Zero

Miles City, Montana, was hardest hit. The temperature, which was 16 miles below zero, slipped to 20 below early this morning.—From a Denver dispatch in the El Paso Times.

A Skeptic

First Stenog—"I don't believe half I see in print."

Rival Ditto—"Judging from your spelling, my dear, that must include what you see in the dictionary."

Silent Sufferers

Customer—"Do you really think sardines are healthy?"

Grocer—"Well, madam, I never heard one complain."—Progressive Grocer.

And No Wonder

Harry—"No one understands me."
Carrie—"No wonder—your mother was a telephone operator and your father a train announcer."

The Nightly Relief

Lives of broadcasters remind us
We can say good night and quit,
And departing leave behind us
Listeners quite glad of it!

Astronomical Note

Mother, 812,500 Miles Away
Hears Son's Greetings
—Headlines in a California paper.

Entomological Note

FLY TO WED ON
YANKEE SHIP
—Headlines in the Boston Post.

An Optimist

"Gosh! You had a close call! That certainly was an awful accident!" ex-

claimed the friend who had dropped in at the hospital to call on the bandage victim.

"Yes," he replied dreamily; "but thank goodness I got an eyeful of what I was looking at before the car hit that telephone post and I was knocked unconscious."

Oh, Gosh!

When a diplomat says yes
He means perhaps—
If he says perhaps
He means no.
If he says no, he is not a diplomat.

When a lady says no
She means perhaps—
When she says perhaps
She means yes
And when she says yes,
She is not a lady.

Big Fish in Home Puddle

McAllister—"Those pants are about eight sizes too big for you. Where did you get them?"

Lancaster—"A tailor in my home town made them for me."

McAllister—"They look as tho they had been made for a man twice your size."

Lancaster—"Well, I'm a bigger man in my home town."

A Champion Leap

David Thomas of 3400 Juliet Street, operator of the motion-picture machine, jumped from the operator's booth when the film ignited and closed the fire door, thus preventing the flames from spreading. His trousers, containing \$45 in cash, which he left in the booth, were destroyed.—From a news item in a Pennsylvania paper.

Didn't Waste 'Em, Anyway

"Hope you liked those queer little Chinese back-scratchers I sent you, dear."

"Is that what they are? Mercy! I've been making my husband eat his salad with them."

Everywhere That Mary Went

Teacher—"Jane, can you tell me who succeeded Edward VI?"

Jane—"Mary."
Teacher—"Now, Lucy, who followed Mary?"

Lucy—"Mary's little lamb."

Efficiency Indeed!

The entire program gave a clear representation of the efficiency of the local telephone company, which handles 62,000 calls every day, making only three mistakes in every call.—From a news item in a Western paper.

Going Up

"But at least Tom said that I had pretty ankles."

"I know, Hilda, but do you realize that Tom would get dizzy in the sub-basement of the Woolworth building?"

Expected

Passenger: Driver! Driver! Have you lost your senses?"

Taxi Driver: "Not yet, but I reckon I will at the next turn—my brakes have gone flooie."

Use a Nut Cracker

Phiz: "Don't you just adore Kipp-ling?"

Icks: "I don't know, how do you kipple?"

One Mouthful

"Adolf, give me some money for an evening dress!"

"Where is the one you had?"
"A moth has eaten it!"

An Easy One

Teacher—"Use 'cauterize' in a sentence."

Billy—"I knew she was mine the moment I caught her eyes."

With a Slipper?

MOTHER RUSHES
TO HURT SON

—"Scarehead" in the Oregon Journal.

Yep, Here Too

Contributor: "That's a pretty good joke, if I do say it myself."

Editor (wearily): "Yes, I've always liked that one."

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Ample Moisture in the Soil

Rapid Progress Should be Made With Field Work in the Next Two Weeks

ALMOST all of the state contains ample moisture—far more than usually is the case at this season. The soil is in excellent condition for working. Fast progress should be made with field work in the next two weeks. The damage to fruit probably wasn't so great, in many communities at least, as had been expected. A big acreage of corn will be planted next week if the weather conditions are favorable. Wheat is making a fine start.

The April Government crop report places the condition of Kansas wheat at 87 per cent, which is an improvement of 3 per cent since December. The condition is exactly the same as two years ago, when the state harvested 159,800,000 bushels from 9,808,000 acres. Apparently we have 11,942,000 acres growing now.

Allen—Some flax and most of the oats were sown before the storm came. They probably have not been damaged seriously. Grass should make a rapid growth, as the soil contains plenty of moisture. Farmers are expecting a good crop year. Prairie hay is scarce at \$12 a ton. Corn, 54c; eggs, 23c.—T. E. Whitlaw.

Atchison—We received 18 inches of snow, which has supplied plenty of moisture. Oats are all sown. Feed is plentiful. Grass should make a prompt start, with the coming of warmer weather. Wheat, \$1.50; hogs, \$12; hens, 22c; eggs, 24c; cream, 36c.—Frank Lewis.

Barber—Wheat and oats are in fine condition. Early fruit of all kinds was killed. Some livestock died from eating frosted wheat. Corn planting will begin as soon as the soil is in condition.—J. W. Bibb.

Barton—Wheat is making a fine growth. Oats are up, but the barley hasn't made much of a start, on account of the cool weather. Cattle and hogs are doing well. There is a big demand for weaning pigs. Some losses have been reported with the young chicks on account of the bad weather. Considerable alfalfa is being planted here this spring; this is a mighty fine thing as the county needs a larger acreage of this legume. Alfalfa seed, \$5 a cwt.; corn, 56c; wheat, \$1.46; eggs, 24c; hens, 23c.—Elmer J. Bird.

Brown—Roads were blocked by the big snow storm. The oats were sown before it came, and we are not sure just how the crop will come along now. Very little farm work was done until several days after the storm was over. Wheat, \$1.60; corn, 55c; cream, 38c; eggs, 23c; hogs, \$11.50.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Cheyenne—The recent freezes damaged oats, barley and fruit somewhat. The snow supplied some moisture. Anxiety is felt over the seed corn situation. Corn, 50c; barley, 55c; eggs, 22c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cloud—Farmers are very thankful for the snow, which has helped the wheat greatly; the crop should now make a good start. It mostly all melted where it fell. It also will aid the pastures, and it will put the soil in good condition for spring working. Only a few of the potatoes have been planted; about 25 per cent of the oats have been sown. Livestock is doing very well. Little chicks require considerable extra care, on account of the cool weather.—W. H. Plummy.

Douglas—The snow put the roads in a very bad condition, as was to be expected. Good progress is being made now with spring work. Eggs, 25c.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Elk—Cold weather has retarded all seasonable farm work. Pastures do not contain much more grass than they had two weeks ago. No damage to the wheat and oats by the snow has been reported. It was of considerable benefit to these crops, as it supplied moisture and probably has promoted stooling.—D. W. Lockhart.

Ellis—The snow was of great benefit to the wheat, and it is making a good growth. The early fruit has been damaged somewhat. A few farmers are low on feed. Quite a few public sales are being held, and everything sells well. Wheat, \$1.40; corn, 70c; cream, 37c; shorts, \$1.65; eggs, 23c; heavy hens, 24c.—C. F. Erbort.

Ford—The weather has been cold, damp and cloudy. The snow supplied a great deal of moisture for the wheat. Roads are muddy. Oats and barley are coming up. Some farmers will sow more barley as soon as the soil is dry enough to work.—John Zurbuchen.

Grant—The soil is well soaked and the prospect for wheat is the best in years. Farmers are holding most of their corn for a higher price. Several cars of horses have been shipped from the county this spring.—E. A. Kopley.

Greenwood—The cool weather recently has delayed the growth of grass in the pastures. About \$8 a head is the average rent which is being paid this year. Corn, 65c; kafir, 75c; shorts, \$1.35; cream, 37c; shorts, \$1.60; eggs, 24c; cream, 37c.—A. H. Brothers.

Harper—The recent snow and rain provided ample moisture for the wheat, and the crop is making a fine growth. The cool weather froze the alfalfa, but it likely didn't injure the crop much. The snow is nearly all gone, and there is a fine outlook for spring work.—K. C. Plank.

Jewell—We have been having some cold weather, which injured the alfalfa slightly, and also did some damage to apricots and peaches. The snow was of great benefit to the wheat, which is in excellent condition. Hogs, \$11.75; corn, 74c; eggs, 23c; wheat, \$1.35.—Vernon Collier.

Johnson—A large proportion of the peach buds appear to be alive. It is likely that some of the potato seed may rot in the ground. Roads are very bad. Butterfat, 34c; eggs, 26c; hens, 26c; potatoes, \$5 a cwt.; corn, 60c; oats, 40c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitlaw.

Labette—The weather has been cool and cloudy. The big snow, which has melted,

made the roads very muddy. The soil is being prepared for corn planting. Wheat and oats are making a fine growth. Eggs, 24c; butterfat, 36c; oats, 35c; corn, 60c.—Mira McLane.

Lane—The snow was well distributed over the fields; it supplied a great deal of moisture, and the soil is now in excellent condition. A big horse sale was held here a few days ago, at which prices as high as \$115 a head were paid.—S. F. Dickinson.

Lyon—Wheat is making an excellent growth. This also is true with the grass. Some of the cattlemen had turned cattle into the pastures before the snow came. Wheat, \$1.45; corn, 55c; butter, 37c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—The snow will be of considerable benefit to the wheat, and the crop should now make a fine start. Fields have been so wet that farm work has been much delayed. None of the oats had come up before the storm. The pastures here will be well filled this year.—Walter R. Wullschlegel.

Ness—Wheat is in excellent condition, and the freeze didn't kill the oats. The snow was hard on livestock, as feed is scarce. Wheat, \$1.40; corn, 75c; eggs, 22c; cream, 35c.—James McHill.

Norton—The recent rain and snow supplied some needed moisture. Apricots and peaches were killed in the recent freeze. Some oats and barley have been sown this week. Potato planting also has been late this year. Eggs, 23c; cream, 38c; potatoes, \$3 to \$3.50.—J. J. Roeder.

Osage—The snow was deep enough here to stop the mail carriers. Not much farm work was done until several days after the storm was over. Hens lost but little time in egg production during the cold weather.—H. L. Ferris.

Phillips—The weather has been cool, cloudy and damp, but it is favorable for wheat, and the crop is doing well. Hens have not been laying so well since the cold weather came. Cows are selling for from \$50 to \$60, and they are scarce. The pig crop will be light, as farmers sold brood sows off too closely. In general there is a good demand for all kinds of livestock. Eggs, 23c; butterfat, 38c.—J. B. Hicks.

Reno—The soil is in splendid condition for spring crops. Oats is up. Most of the early fruit was killed by the cold weather. Some farmers have lost stock from pasturing the animals on wheat; it had made a rank growth, and had been injured by the cool weather. Sunshine is needed for the young chicks and other livestock. Wheat, \$1.40; eggs, 20c; corn, 56c.—Mrs. Ralph Maughlin.

Rooks—We have been having some winter weather. Wheat fields which were green now have a brown appearance. The temperature went as low as 8 degrees above zero. We had some snow, but not enough to soak the soil thoroughly. Most of the oats has been sown. Eggs, 22c; butterfat, 36c; wheat, \$1.40; corn, 60c; bran, \$1.50; shorts, \$1.80.—C. O. Thomas.

Sedgwick—We have been having our winter weather, including the snow, this spring! The low temperatures recently have "fished" the apricots, plums, pears and peaches. Pastures are holding back, and feed is scarce. Wheat is doing very well, but the oats are making a slow growth. Eggs are selling for 3 cents a dozen more than before the snow came, but of course egg production has declined somewhat.—W. J. Roof.

Sherman—Wheat is making a fine growth. Oats and barley are all sown. Seed corn is scarce. Milk cows sell at high prices. There is a considerable demand for farm labor. Cream, 34c; eggs, 20c.—Harry Andrews.

Trego—The snow was of great help to the wheat. Feed is getting scarce. Most farmers are pasturing their wheat. Livestock is in fairly good condition. Some land is changing hands, at high prices. Quite a lot of sod is being broken this spring. Cane and kafir seed are selling for \$1 a bushel. Cream, 25c; eggs, 21c.—Charles N. Duncan.

Wabunsee—The wheat and oats are making a good growth, and the soil contains plenty of moisture. Corn ground is being worked for planting. Grass is making a fine showing. Eggs, 23c; butter, 35c.—G. W. Hartner.

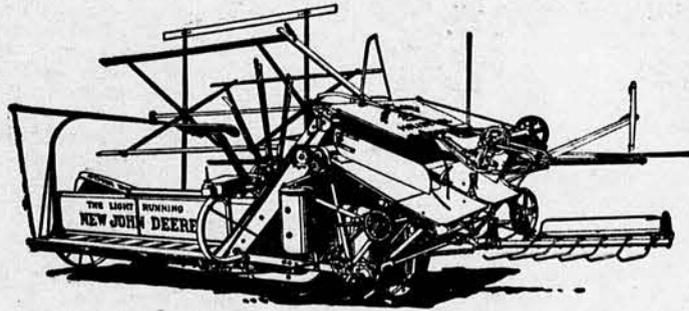
Wilson—Wheat and oats are doing well. Alfalfa also is making a fine start. There are many little chicks on hands now; this is going to be a fine poultry year. Eggs, 25c; kafir, 75c; corn, 80c; hens, 20c; butterfat, 35c.—A. E. Burgess.

Change Dairy Show Classes

Classifications of dairy cattle shows have been changed recently by a committee of dairy authorities and breed representatives. The National Dairy Exposition list was amended to eliminate the classes for official record cows, record cows with two of their progeny, and exhibitor's herd. The requirement that heifers in open classes be bred by the exhibitor was rescinded. In the breeder's young herd only the females now need be bred by exhibitor. Get of sire class will be composed of four animals, not more than two of which may be bulls. An addition to the list, to be known as "the proved sire class" calls for four females.

The committee recommended that prize money in cow classes be increased 50 per cent when record cows win awards. Similarly it suggested increases in prize money where winning animals were bred by exhibitor, and more money for get of sire classes, diplomas or medals for grand championships and for first prize get of sire.

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Big Poultry Loss From T. B.

Veterinarians Find a Widespread Distribution of This Disease in Kansas Flocks

BY G. A. MONTGOMERY

AVIAN tuberculosis is looming as one of the menaces of the poultry industry in Kansas, according to county agents, poultry experts at the agricultural college, poultry packing plants and those interested in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis.

N. L. Harris, formerly extension poultry specialist with the Kansas State Agricultural College, and now with a large poultry packing plant at Topeka, states that in one Kansas county as high as 20 per cent of the chickens are infected with the disease. Those in charge of eradication work state the disease is spreading, and that it will take a large toll in the next few years if drastic steps are not used to control it. One of the practices which is tending to make the disease more common is the custom of poultry raisers to trade stock. The disease is being carried to flocks free of the disease by cockerels from infected farms.

N. L. Townsend, federal inspector in charge of tuberculosis eradication work in Kansas, has given those working under his instructions to inspect the flocks on farms where they work, make postmortem examinations to determine the extent of the spread of the disease, and advise poultry raisers what steps to take to clean up their flocks, according to R. L. Cuff, livestock commissioner of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, who is co-operating with state and federal authorities in tuberculosis control in Kansas.

Had 500 White Leghorns

"Every county in which we have worked," said Mr. Cuff, "has avian tuberculosis. Not long ago I was in Clay county, and stopped at a farm where 500 White Leghorns were kept. There was an alfalfa field near the chicken house. The alfalfa was just beginning to green up, and I never saw a prettier sight than those white chickens out there against the background of green. I complimented the farmer on his flock.

"Yes," replied the farmer, "they look pretty nice—those you see out there in the field—but there are others which are not doing so well. Come to the chicken house and let me show them to you."

"We went into the poultry house, and there on the roosts were a dozen or more sickly looking hens. We went outside and inspected a clump of bushes, and under them were other fowls which were drooping.

"I can't understand what is the matter with them," complained the farmer. "All day they sit around the henhouse and the bushes, but they seem to have a good appetite up to the time they die. Some of these which droop around all day have ravenous appetites. They puzzle me."

"I suggested that perhaps they had tuberculosis, but the owner was certain they did not. However, I prevailed on him to let me kill some of them, and make an examination. We found in every case that the liver was about twice the normal size, and it was covered with little yellow granular specks, ranging from the size of a pin head to the size of a grain of corn. The spleen also was abnormal in size and appearance, and the tissue in the vicinity of the intestines was covered with little nodules which resembled a wheat grain in size and color. All these were indications of tuberculosis. There probably was nothing else wrong with the flock.

"At another time I was in Smith county. With A. B. Kimball, county agent, I drove into the yard of a farmer who kept a large flock of Rhode Island Reds. The owner said the chickens seemed in good health, and that he had fed and fed, but the flock did not produce as it should. I noticed a feed grinder at a distance. It was covered with boards, and on top of it were two or three dead chickens. Some live fowls at the time were eating from the carcasses.

"We made a post mortem examination, and found the flock badly infected with avian tuberculosis. Thoughtlessness and lack of care were permitting the healthy chickens—if there were any in the flock—to become infected, by allowing them to have access to dead fowls.

28 Counties at Work

"In both of the flocks I mention, there were chickens which had the disease, and which were plump and fat, seemingly in the best of health, while there were others which were thin and light. The former were in the early stages of the disease, while the latter were in the last stages. You can't tell by looks which fowls have tuberculosis."

Twenty-eight Kansas counties have taken steps to clean up bovine tuberculosis. Eight of those counties already are accredited, and a premium is paid on hogs which are shipped to market from these areas. However, reports from the packing plants show that hogs are still coming in which show traces of the disease. Those in charge of eradication work state that there can be but one source—tubercular chickens.

When the campaign for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis was started, it was not known that avian tuberculosis was spread widely in the corn belt. Hillsdale county, Michigan, was the first accredited county in the United States. It was accredited in June, 1923. Hogs going to market from this county continued to be retained on the Buffalo market. Dr. T. S. Rich, in charge of tuberculosis eradication work in that state began an investigation.

A number of herds of hogs were tested by injecting standard intradermic tuberculin in one ear and avian tuberculin in the other. According to Mr. Cuff, it was found that 88 per cent of the infected hogs reacted to the avian type, and the others to the intradermic tuberculin. Mr. Cuff says, if losses are to be stopped, it will be necessary to clean up avian tuberculosis at the same time the bovine type is eradicated.

But Not Thru Eggs

Authorities on eradication state that it is an easier and less expensive task to clean up avian tuberculosis than to free an area from the bovine type. Any competent veterinarian, they say, can determine whether a flock is infected. The least expensive way is to inject avian tuberculin into the wattle of the fowl. If there is a reaction, the wattle will swell within 8 hours after the injection.

"When avian tuberculosis is found on a farm," said Mr. Cuff, "the first question the poultry raiser asks is how it may be eradicated. The federal veterinarians usually advise the sale of all poultry on the farm. Since the disease is spread by the droppings, they state it is advisable to plow grounds in order to turn under all chicken manure. They believe it is advisable to move the chicken house if convenient; if not to thoroly renovate the building, and disinfect it, taking off about 2 inches of the top soil, if the floor is of dirt, and filling in with dirt which is not contaminated.

"Many poultry raisers, unless they have valuable stock, prefer to sell all birds after the laying season is over, and start with young chicks the following spring. That is a good plan. Tuberculosis is not transmitted thru the eggs, except in very rare instances, and there is almost a certainty that if the young chicks are hatched on the farm after a clean-up is made, and the place has not had chickens for a time, the coming flock will be free.

"Once the flock is free, no cockerels or other stock should be introduced without having the individuals tested by a veterinarian to see that they are free from the disease."

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A Chick Feeding Schedule

BY J. A. HANNAH

The feeding of chicks is of vital importance in their well-being. Correct feeding will encourage quick growth and early egg production. It is an important factor in poultry profits.

The first day after incubation the chicks should be left in the incubator to harden off, or in chick boxes, and if allowed to remain in the incubator the door should be left slightly open to allow fresh air and reduce the temperature.

The chicks should be removed to the colony house the second day. The floor of the brooder house should be covered with fine sand. The chicks will consume enough of this to give them some grinding material in the gizzard before the inception of the first food. Sour, skimmed milk or buttermilk should be provided in shallow dishes. The lactic acid of the milk seemingly has a beneficial effect on the intestinal tract of the chick, starting a rapid growth and aiding in the development of the resistance to diseases. Earthen dishes or dishes that have been painted on the inside should be used to hold the milk, as the lactic acid, when coming in contact with galvanized metal may cause lead poisoning. Galvanized dishes should be avoided.

The first food, given the third day, should be a mash fed in shallow containers, and these receptacles should be open and easily accessible to the chick. On this day these hoppers should be placed before the chicks from three to five times during the day and allowed to remain approximately 1 hour at a time. The following modified Wisconsin ration makes a very satisfactory starting mash.

- 50 pounds yellow cornmeal.
- 20 pounds white flour middlings.
- 10 pounds dried milk.
- 5 pounds ground limestone or dried marl.
- 5 pounds meat scrap.
- 5 pounds steamed ground bone meal.
- 1 pound salt (fine salt).

In addition the chicks should be given free access to sour milk, buttermilk or water.

From the fourth to the seventh day the feeding ration of the third day should be repeated, allowing the mash containers to remain before the chicks a little longer every day, until on the seventh day the mash is before the chicks constantly.

At the beginning of the second week the chicks should be fed scratch grain. This may be a commercial scratch grain, or if it is to be mixed at home, as:

- 50 pounds fine cracked yellow corn.
- 25 pounds fine cut wheat.
- 25 pounds pin-head oats.

This makes a very satisfactory scratch feed. It should be fed in a litter of chaff or chopped hay, about all that the chicks will clean up in 15 to 20 minutes, three times a day.

From the third to the eighth week mash should be before the birds constantly, and the size of the scratch grain fed may be increased as the chicks become large enough to take care of a larger grain. Usually chicks 6 weeks old will be able to care for a scratch grain made up of equal parts by weight of yellow cracked corn and whole wheat. The mash ration as given should be continued till the chicks or pullets are ready to move into the laying house.

From 8 weeks old to maturity keep mash before the chicks constantly; scratch grain twice a day, a small quantity in the morning and all they will clean up in the evening; milk or water available at all times; plenty of good succulent green feed every day from the fifth day to maturity and plenty of shade should be provided.

To Standardize Grading

A process for getting on paper exact reproductions of the appearance of the different grades of eggs as seen by the candler has been devised by the Department of Agriculture photographic laboratory. A cardboard covered with black felt, in which an oval has been cut, holds the egg. One end of a pasteboard tube is glued to the cardboard holding the egg, and the other end fits snugly over a lantern-slide projector. A camera is set up facing the projector, and all apparatus is covered with a black cloth while being photographed. Light in the projector is turned on while the photograph is being taken, so the egg ap-

pears on the plate exactly as the candler sees it, except for color. Every photograph is colored by hand.

To assist farmers, co-operatives and others in candling their own eggs according to United States standards, lithographs are being made of these colored photographs to be distributed as guides in grading.

At the Day's End

BY R. G. KIRBY

Poultrymen usually base the length of their day on their interest in the business, and seldom watch the clock. There are some jobs which can be done best when the hens are roosting. Treating hens for lice with blue ointment and sodium fluoride is not a long job when you can catch the hens. It is a nerve racking daylight job. Our method is to bring a lot of poultry shipping coops into the section where the hens are to be treated. Crate the hens at night. The next morning you can sit on the side of every crate in turn, remove the hens and free them as they are individually treated for lice. This morning treatment saves some night work, and it does not frighten the hens.

Leghorns are disturbed greatly by changing poultry house litter. Usually the litter in the front part of the house gets in bad condition first. By using a dim light and several tubs you can load up a lot of damp litter at night and carry it to a wagon by the door. Then the clean straw can be rolled in by the bale or pitched in by the forkful without greatly disturbing the flock. It needs only a little spreading, as the flock will get busy in the clean straw the next morning and help distribute it over the floor. Tipping bales of straw into a laying house in daylight will send Leghorns to the roof, and all such disturbances seem to reduce egg production.

Adding clean straw to the nests is a good evening job. Then the layers are not disturbed. An inspection of the birds on the roosts gives some indication of their physical condition. Test the weight by handling a few birds. If they are getting too heavy reduce the scratch grain so they will eat more mash. If they seem rather light increase the grain, and they will eat less mash. As most hens seem to like their grain better than the mash, it is not difficult to regulate the amount of mash they will eat. They will eat plenty of the laying mash when they are hungry because of the small quantity of grain fed.

Colds can be located quickly by turning a flashlight along the roosts to bring out the eyes and beaks of the birds. A few culls may be found in some flocks by feeling the abdomens for the hard, stone-like lump that gathers when the bird has a ruptured oviduct and the egg making materials are gathering in a hard lump in the abdomen. A bird of that type may eat and appear healthy for many weeks, but no eggs will be laid.

The Balance on the Cover

Willowmoor Mandy produced a lot of milk. The 9,665 quarts sold wholesale at the farm for 9 cents, or a total of \$869.85, which left a return above feed cost of \$620.15. Her butterfat for the year was 775.96 pounds.

But this 10-year old Ayrshire has done more than that. She has been the grandchampion cow at state fairs in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, and she had to be reckoned with at the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress. Her two sons, Fairfield Boomerang and Fairfield Mandarin, have acquired some championships of their own.

Her 10 tons and more of milk were produced on a pound of grain for every 4 pounds of milk. The grain mixture consisted of 2 parts ground oats, 3 parts corn chop, 2 parts linseed oil meal, 2 parts cottonseed meal and 4 parts bran. Four pounds of beet pulp and all the alfalfa hay and corn silage she desired completed Mandy's daily ration.

Not everybody can have a Willowmoor Mandy. David Page, Topeka, has only one, but when we remember how many average Kansas cows it takes to produce as much milk as she did, everybody can whoop it up for better cows.

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No.	Capacity	1st P'y't	5	450 lbs. per hour	\$5
MO	150 lbs. per hour	\$5	6	550 lbs. per hour	\$5
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"Revere Chicks" are from pure bred, heavy laying, hardy, vigorous, free range flocks under our personal supervision. Inspected and culled by State Inspector. State Accredited and Blood Tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. You cannot buy better Chicks at any price and a trial order will prove this. Their ancestors are Nationally Established Quality Strains. 100 per cent Live Delivery Guaranteed.

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Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds.....	\$3.75	\$6.75	\$12.75	\$60.00	\$135.00	
White Rocks, White Wyandottes.....	4.00	7.75	14.75	70.00	135.00	
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks.....	4.50	8.75	16.00	75.00	140.00	
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	5.00	9.50	18.00	85.00	165.00	

Reference—Bank of Revere. Fine free catalog. **REVERE HATCHERY, Dept. 29, Revere, Mo.**

Kansas Accredited Hatcheries



The Kansas Accredited Hatcheries Association stands for high standards in baby chicks. All "Accredited Chicks" come from carefully selected flocks where every breeding bird must pass a rigid inspection by an association inspector specially trained and approved by the Kansas State Agricultural College. Each bird is selected for breed characteristics, for strength and vitality, and for production.

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House Plant Dept., Topeka, Kan.

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5 in. brim

No. 555

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And They Enjoy Life

BY I. M. YODER

As you travel along the Meridian Highway, one of the nicest farm homes you will see is that of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Deschner, 1 1/2 miles south of Hesston. But it has taken a lot of time and hard work on the part of both of them to make it look as it now does. The buildings, which are large and modern, are on a slight rise, which commands a good view of the surrounding country. They have lived on this farm 26 years. The first 12 years Mr. Deschner farmed 260 acres, but since then only 100.

Altho a great many farms in Kansas are put almost entirely to wheat



Here's the Deschner Home

every year, Mr. Deschner believes it is much more profitable to practice rotation in crops. He raises oats to feed his horses, cattle and chickens. Corn is raised and fed on the farm. He finds that it pays to send it to market on four feet, so besides raising enough hogs for the year's meat supply, he always has some to sell. He has alfalfa on the farm and has plenty of hay to feed his mules, horses and cows.

Four Holstein cows are kept. Besides selling cream, they have skim-milk to feed the calves, pigs and chickens.

Mr. Deschner believes in taking good care of what he has, which is one of the secrets of his success. His buildings are always in repair, and when they need paint they are sure to get it. He has a large implement shed to house all his implements. By doing



Mr. Deschner and Some of His Stock

this, their time of usefulness is lengthened, more than enough to pay for the cost of the building.

On this farm you also will find a flock of about 250 hens and pullets, about half each of White Leghorns and White Wyandottes. This way she gets lots of eggs and also has the heavy hens for table use and to sell on the market. Mrs. Deschner knows her chickens pay, for she keeps records of what they do. She has a good hen house with dropping boards and a scratching shed. Last year they built a good new brooder house, where she cares for her chicks.

The garden is irrigated, and they raise enough vegetables every year for their own use, besides selling some. She cans between 200 and 300 quarts of fruit and vegetables a year.

Mrs. Deschner is a neat and efficient housekeeper. The house is modern in every respect, and one feels that it is a real home. There are two children at home, a boy and a girl, and all work and play together. There are musical instruments for all. They have a great many flowers and trees, and a really attractive, homelike home.

Mr. and Mrs. Deschner have always worked hard, and planned and worked together. Now, instead of trying to buy more land, they are taking time to enjoy the things they have.

Causes of Bumble Foot

Sometimes when a hen becomes lame an examination of the foot locates a swelling where an abscess has gathered. This should be lanced with a wide cut, and the accumulation of hard matter picked out. Then wash the wound with iodine or a commercial disinfectant and isolate the bird on clean straw. It may be necessary

to cleanse the wound several times before it heals.

Poultry surgery takes time, and it should be largely avoided by preventive measures. We once visited a flock of Leghorns in which bumble foot was becoming prevalent. The birds had been fed corn on the cob all winter, until the accumulation of corn cobs made up most of the litter and covered the small amount of straw on the floor. Heaps of corn cobs were on the floor where the birds jumped down from the roosts. We concluded that jumping down on the rough, dry corn cobs was bruising the birds' feet, and causing the formation of the abscesses. The cobs were raked out and straw thrown in the house, and the condition improved. The next year thru feeding shelled grain in deep litter this poultryman had no trouble with bumble foot.

An abscess in the foot also can be caused by wounds from briars or sharp stones. Leghorns do not seem to have so much trouble with bumble foot as the heavier breeds. The light weight birds can carry a small abscess between the toes and not even show lameness.

With all breeds it is best to let such wounds localize before making a cut in the foot, and then be careful to keep the wound as clean as possible. A livestock farmer can call the veterinarian, but because of the small value of individual birds, most poultrymen have to be their own veterinarians.

Father of Barbed Wire

Jacob Haish, just dead at his home in De Kalb, Ill., on the eve of his 100th birthday, holds a secure place in our industrial history as the chief inventor of barbed wire. It seems a simple device, a minor advance over smooth wire. But it was the product of an urgent need, and its contribution to American development is not easily overrated.

Without barbed wire the annals of the West would have been very different. In the sixties and seventies population overspread the fertile trans-Mississippi plains. Millions of cattle displaced the buffalo on the range. As settlement increased, the farms and ranches had to be fenced; but how? Timber was scarce, and the board fences of the East would have been laid low by the winds. Against smooth wire the cattle and horses rubbed till it sagged to the ground. It would not turn stampeded herds.

The answer was barbed wire, which appeared in Texas in rudimentary form as early as 1872. A few strands converted the open range into a closed preserve. It was an implement of civilization that deserves to be mentioned with the trans-continental railway, the iron windmill and the McCormick reaper. It gave the steel industry new impetus, and started John W. Gates on his semi-piratical career. It acted with the rise of the cow-country, the development of the Armour, Swift and Morris plants and the building of the refrigerator car to revolutionize the Nation's meat supply.

Haish and Joseph F. Glidden have the credit of inventing barbed wire. But it would be truer to say that the parents of the invention were the open plains and the advancing livestock industry.

The best mattress will lose its shape on ridged or sagging springs.





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16.....	1.60	5.12	32.....	3.20
17.....	1.70	5.44	33.....	3.30
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FOR SALE: 15-30 MODEL F OIL-PULL, good shape, \$300. Carl Herrmann, Kinsley, Kan.
NEW MODEL D MOLINE TRACTOR, complete equipment. Priced to sell. W. C. Austin, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.
DEERING CORN PICKER, USED ON FEW acres, guaranteed like new. Cheap or will trade. C. E. Huff, Oronoque, Kan.
FOR SALE: 20-40 RUMELY OIL PULL tractor; 32x52 Rumely separator. Good condition. Wayne Vinson, Garfield, Kan.
WRITE FOR LIST OF REBUILT TRACTORS, steam engines and separators. All sizes. Abilene Tractor & Thresher Co., Abilene, Kan.
FOR SALE OR TRADE AT A BARGAIN. One complete Reeves Steam Threshing outfit, located in Ford county. M. H. Taylor, Hewins, Kan.
BARGAIN SALE: 22x36 CASE SEPARATOR; 15-30 Russell tractor; 3x14 Oliver plow, Osborne County. F. Hull, 923 Vattier St., Manhattan, Kan.
FOR SALE: ONE 12-20 OIL PULL TRACTOR used thirty days. One 16-30 Oil Pull tractor, used forty days. One Port Huron 20 H. P. steamer cheap. Haslett & Lee, Lucas, Kan.
FOR SALE OR TRADE: ONE HART-PARR Oil Tractor 16-35. Guaranteed mechanically same as new, used probably 75 hours. Submit your proposition. N. Miller, Jr., Herkimer, Kan.
30-60 AULTMAN TAYLOR TRACTOR, 36x60 Avery separator. Avery stubble plow with ten extra breaker bottoms. Waterloo tractor. Will also trade for Western Kansas farm. John F. Goering, Galva, Kan.
ATTENTION FARMERS: WE HAVE FOR sale almost any make of used wheel type tractors at bargain prices. Also 5 and 10 ton Holts at from \$500 to \$1,500. 15 to 20 ton Holts at from \$250 to \$500. H. W. Cardwell Company, Distributors "Caterpillar" Tractors, 300 South Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

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TRIAL ORDER: SEND ROLL AND 25c for six beautiful Glossitone prints. Fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.
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STAG AND GREYHOUNDS FOR SALE. Melvin Ekstrom, Hollis, Kan.
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FOR SALE: PEDIGREED FEMALE GERMAN Police Dog. G. H. Rengstorf, Bremen, Kan.
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"SAVEALL" HOUSE PAINT, ANY COLOR, \$1.75 gallon. Red barn paint \$1.35 gallon. Cash with order or C. O. D. Freight paid on orders for 6 gallons or more. A good 4 inch brush for \$1.00. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

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

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TOBACCO: POSTPAID; GUARANTEED. Long red leaf chewing, I have had none so good; try it, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10-\$2.50. Smoking, 20c. Homer Prince, Sharon, Tenn. Agent.
GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; pipe free, pay when received. Farmers Association, Maxon Mills, Ky.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 644 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
PATENTS, MY FEE IN INSTALLMENTS. Send sketch for free advice and proof of invention. Frank T. Fuller, Washington, D. C.

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CERTIFIED BLACK-HULL KAFIR, PURE, \$3.00 cwt. C. Bainer, Pomona, Kan.
SUDAN SEED, RECLEANED \$4.00 PER 100 lbs. John P. Mueller, Cleveland, Kan.
SEED CORN, PURE, OFFICIAL GERMI- nation 98. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
FANCY RECLEANED SUDAN SEED, PUR- ity 97%, \$2.00 per bushel. Fred Schwab, Keats, Kan.
RE-CLEANED SUDAN SEED, DOUBLE sacks, \$4.50 cwt. Selbert Equity Exchange, Selbert, Colo.
SWEET POTATO SEED AND PLANTS, 19 varieties. Write for prices. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.
CERTIFIED SUDAN SEED, \$4.00 PER hundred. Germination 93. Ed Lohmeyer, Greenleaf, Kan.
RECLEANED SUDAN SEED, HIGH GER- mination, \$4.00 per hundred. Robert Geary, Firstview, Colo.
SEED CORN; CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SA- line. Write for samples. Alfalfa seed. McCray, Zeandale, Kan.
FEIGLEY'S PURE GOLDMINE SEED corn, \$2.00 bushel. Samples free. J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.
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MILLIONS, CABBAGE, TOMATO AND Onion Plants, \$1.00-1000. Catalogue free. Clark Plant Co., Thomasville, Ga.
SUDAN, RECLEANED, 91% GERMI- nation, sacked F. O. B. station, \$5.00 hundred. Ben Schrepel, Coats, Kan.
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PRIDE OF SALINE, REID'S YELLOW Dent, certified, state inspected, germination 97 1/2%. \$2.50 bushel, Elmbrook Farms, Grantville, Kan.
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We believe that all classified advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction, nor include classified advertisements within the guaranty on Display Advertisements. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

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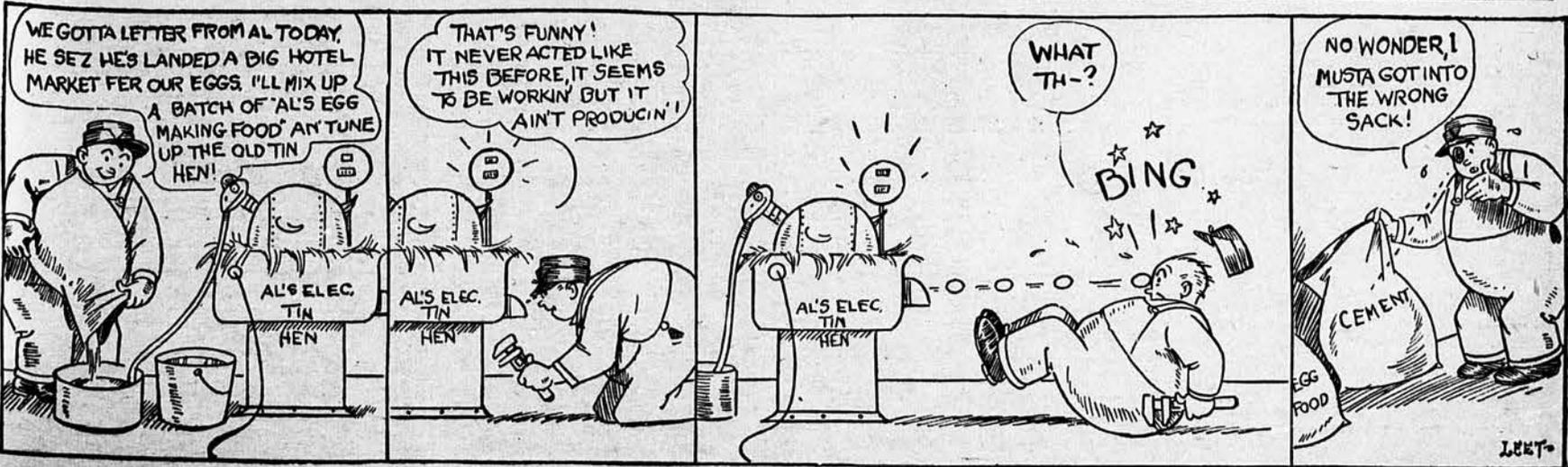
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DRIED APPLES: DIRECT. WRITE JIM Smith. Farmington, Ark.
SPLIT PINTO BEANS COOK IN ONE hour. 100 pounds freight paid \$3.50. J. A. Jackson, Woodward, Okla.

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THEBESTO COLORADO HONEY, 5-LB. can postpaid \$1.45; 10-lb. can postpaid \$2.45. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.



The Activities of Al Acres—Slim Says That This is a Concrete Example of the Possibilities of Al's Tin Hen

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PAWNEE ROCK EVERGREEN NURSERIES. Full line of nursery stock. Cedar seedlings \$2.00 per hundred. Write for catalog. Pawnee Rock, Kan.

SOY BEANS (PEKIN). GERMINATION test 95.5; \$2.50 per bushel. Inoculated. \$3.00 per bushel. Sacked, Humboldt, J. W. Thomas, Humboldt, Kan.

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SIBERIAN, BIG GERMAN, WHITE WONDER millets \$1.35. fancy Sudan, \$1.80; Pride Saline hand picked and nubbed seed corn \$2.00 bushel. J. H. Voss, Downs, Kan.

PURE, CERTIFIED, TESTED PINK Kafir, Dawn Kafir, Early Sumac and Dwarf Yellow Milo seed. Write for samples and quotations. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS—CERTIFIED. Klondike and Senator Dunlap, 150-\$1.00; 500-\$2.50; 1,000-\$4.50. Progressive Everbearing, \$1.00 per 100. All postpaid. Ideal Fruit Farm, Stilwell, Okla.

PRIDE OF SALINE SEED CORN, AGRICULTURAL College stock, field selected, tested, tipped, shelled, graded; 4 bushel or more \$2.50, less amounts \$3.00, parcel post first two zones \$3.75. Edward J. Abell, Riley, Kan.

CERTIFIED SEEDS, KANSAS GROWN. Kanota oats, Sweet clover, Kansas alfalfa, Sudan grass, Kafir, cane, corn. All standard varieties. Write for list of growers to Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

RED CLOVER, \$13; SCARIFIED SWEET Clover, \$4.80; Alfalfa, \$6.75; Alsike, \$11; Sudan Grass, \$2.20; Soy Beans, \$2.50; Cane Seed, \$1.50; all per bushel, sacks free. Samples and price list free. Standard Seed Company, 119 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

TOMATO OR CABBAGE PLANTS, LARGE, stinky, all varieties: 300-75c, 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.75. Bermuda Onion plants 700-\$1.00. Pepper plants 100-50c; 500-\$1.50. Porto Rico, Nancy Hall potato plants 500-\$1.75; 1000-\$3.00. Postpaid. Culver Plant Co., Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

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HIGH PRODUCING FISHEL WHITE Rocks, certified Class "A"; Eggs \$5.00; Baby Chicks \$15.00 hundred. Carl Keesling, Neodesha, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, CERTIFIED GRADE "A" flock, mated to pedigreed males from dams of high winter production, \$6.00-100. Mrs. Fred Dubach, Jr., Wathena, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCKS, FISHEL strain, heavy layers, culled, farm range. Cockerels direct from Fishel. Eggs \$5.00 hundred. Mrs. John Kasberger, Eudora, Ks.

WHITE ROCKS: SELECTED, 200 EGG strain hens, again mated to excellent birds from pens with 200 to 284 records. \$5.00-100 prepaid. H. C. Loewen, Peabody, Kan.

HALBACH'S WONDERFUL LAYING strain White Rocks. Eggs \$6.00-100; Chicks \$15.00-100. Show winners. Guaranteed. Walter W. Peden, Route A, Lewis, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM CERTIFIED Grade "A" flock, trapnested for high winter production, mated to pedigreed males from dams with records to 231, \$6.00-100. Ethel Brazelton, Troy, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS MISCELLANEOUS PARTIDGE ROCK EGGS, PEN MATING \$5.00-15. Flock \$1.50-15; \$7.00-100. Geo. L. Pink, Ottawa, Kan.

EXTRA HOMERS FOR SQUAB PRODUCTION, mated and banded; also youngsters. Marton Johnson, Russell, Kan. Box 215.

RHODE ISLANDS—WHITE ROSE COMB WHITE EGGS, \$4.00-100 postpaid. Guarantee 90% fertility. Meda Hakes, Clyde, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs, \$5.00-100. Excelsior strain, G. F. Wilda, Mullinville, Kan.

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

CLASSY PURE BRED ROSE COMB Whites, Wonderful layers, 100 eggs \$5.50, postpaid. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE, 4 blue ribbons Solomon, 4 blue ribbons Salina, 2 blue special ribbons Hutchinson. Eggs \$5.50 hundred. Charley L. Donmyer, Solomon, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS—RED SINGLE COMB, TOMPKINS STRAIN, EGGS \$1.50 setting. Wanda Peak, Derby, Colo.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, \$5.00 hundred. Geo. Hamit, Speed, Kan.

BLOOD TESTED SINGLE COMB REDS. Circular free. Thos. D. Troughton, Wetmore, Kan.

DARK ROSE COMB RED EGGS, 323 egg strain, \$6.50-100, postpaid. Joseph Oborny, Rush Center, Kan.

EXHIBITION ROSE COMB RED EGGS 100-\$5.50, prepaid, guaranteed. Alice Clinkeheard, Wetmore, Kan.

PURE BRED DARK ROSE COMB EGGS, 100-\$5.00, postpaid. Good type, color, size. Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Wakefield, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS, TOMPKINS DIRECT, state accredited. Utility \$6.00 per 100; special matings \$3.00 per 15. P. V. Stratton, Walton, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB REDS, RICH, true coloring, heavy layers, 100 eggs \$5.50, postpaid. Nelson Smith, Hutchinson, Kan. Route 5.

KANSAS STATE CERTIFIED GRADE A. S. C. R. I. Red Eggs, \$7.50-100; \$4.00-50. F. O. B. Lyons. All orders filled promptly. Chas. Plank, Lyons, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB REDS, CULLED closely for color and egg production, \$2.00 setting; \$7.00-100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hoover & Son, Vinland, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS, BRED FOR TYPE, color and production. Tompkins strain. Eggs \$6.00-100; \$1.25-15. Special pens \$2.50-15, prepaid. H. F. Bnz, Fredonia, Kan.

S. C. REDS, RICKSECKER'S STRAIN. Bred for eggs, dark red, large bone. Eggs \$7.50-100; \$4.00-50; \$1.50-15, prepaid. Guaranteed satisfaction. John Henry, Hoxie, Ks.

PURE BRED, LARGE BONED, DARK RED, Single Comb Rhode Island eggs, from select pen stock, \$6.00-100; pen eggs \$2.00-15, prepaid. Mrs. Gust Allen, Maplehill, Kan.

PURE BRED DARK VELVET ROSE Comb Rhode Island Reds, 15 eggs \$1.00; 100-\$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Adelle Simmons, Manhattan, Kan., Route 1.

EGGS: SINGLE COMB REDS, SPECIAL pen 250-285 egg type, 10c each. Range flock 100-\$4.00. Baby chicks from special pens, 20c each. Mrs. Will Hopwood, Abilene, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS—RED

EGGS, ROSE COMB REDS, FROM CERTIFIED Class "A", \$5.50-100. Inbred, postpaid. Mrs. Alex Leitch, Parkerville, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB REDS, BRED FOR size, color, egg-production. Eggs 100-\$6.00, 30-\$2.25, postpaid. Mrs. Earle Bryan, Emporia, Kan.

EXTRA LONG BROAD BACKS, LOW spread tails, dark even red to skin. Rose Comb Rhode Islands. Especially bred for eggs, shape, color. Fifteen birds \$1.00; 100-\$5.50, postpaid. Walter Baird, Lake City, Kan.

SUSSEX

RED SPECKLED SUSSEX EGGS, \$2.00-15. H. Surber, Wakarusa, Kan.

TURKEYS

MAMMOTH BRONZE EGGS 50c, MRS. E. G. Smith, Gove, Kan.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 30c, PREPAID. Ewing White, Saint Francis, Kan.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS 25c EACH AT farm. Ethel A. Cross, Portis, Kan.

WANTED: BOURBON RED TOM TURKEY. Katherine Orr, Dodge Center, Minn.

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOLDBANK TURKEY eggs, ten \$9.00. Ira Range, Alton, Ks.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, \$3.50 dozen, postpaid. Harry Knoll, Portis, Ks.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS 50c; COCK-creels \$8; Hens \$9; pullets \$6.50. T. Lucas, Franktown, Colo.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, 40c each; 11 for \$4.00, postpaid. A. A. Wittzuls, Clifton, Kan.

EGGS FROM HEALTHY TWO YEAR OLD Bronze turkeys, fertility guaranteed, \$5.00 dozen. Louis Tachman, Tamona, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs, 50 cents each; \$12.00-25; \$22.00-50, postpaid. Mrs. Chas. Mills, Plainville, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys. Large, healthy, vigorous. Eggs \$1.00; 11-\$10.00. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL GOLDBANK MAMMOTH Bronze eggs shipped at once, ten \$9.00; twenty \$16.00. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kan.

GOLDBANK MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Foundation stock direct. Eggs \$7.50-11, postpaid. Nealla Huckstadt, Garden City, Kan.

LARGE PINK SHANKS, LONG BROAD backs, deep breasted, dark red, pure white wings tall. Bourbon turkeys, 11 eggs \$4.50; 22-\$8.50. Walter Baird, Lake City, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—SILVER LACED

PURE SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$5.00-105. Mrs. Robert Bishop, Atchison, Kan., Route 4.

SILVER WYANDOTTE CHICKS, TARBOX strain; Eggs. Mrs. Alfred Young, Wakefield, Kan.

ROSE COMB SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE eggs, \$5.00 per 100. John F. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, CULLED for egg production, \$5.00-100. Henry Kern, 111 East 21st, Topeka, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$4.00 per 100, prepaid. Mrs. Falkner, Belvue, Kan.

MARTIN'S REGAL DORCAS WHITE Wyandottes, \$4.50-100, prepaid. Mrs. Harry Barnes, Marion, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$5.00-100, prepaid. State certified. Mrs. A. L. Dutton, Rt. 6, Atchison, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS MARTIN STRAIN Direct. Healthy stock. Eggs \$5.00-100 delivered. Philip Stenzel, Marion, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, STATE CERTIFIED, prize winning stock. Martin direct, \$6.00-100. Mrs. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRON'S HEAVY LAYING strain White Wyandotte eggs. Range flock or pen matings. August Olson, Russell, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE, Martin Keeler strain eggs for hatching, five dollars per 100. Mrs. I. C. Collins, Fontana, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, MARTIN, prize stock, good layers, 240 to 280 egg strain, \$6.00 hundred. David Keller, Chase, Kan.

MARTIN WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. Good layers mated to prize stock, \$5.00 per 100 prepaid. Mrs. John Montgomery, Holton, Kan.

BARRON'S LAYING STRAIN WHITE Wyandottes. Eggs 15-\$1.75; 100-\$7.50, prepaid. Guarantee 60% hatch. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

KEELER STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs from heavy layers of superior quality, culled flock, \$6.00. Sadie Springer, Manhattan, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs \$5.00-100. Special pen Martin direct \$3.00-15. Baby chicks 15c, prepaid. Mrs. Geo. Edman, Kinsley, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES DIRECT FROM Martin-Keelers show quality record layers. Range eggs 100-\$6.00; pens \$3.00 setting. H. O. Collins, Fontana, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES, Licensed culled. Superior quality free range flock. Eggs \$4.75-100, prepaid. Mrs. Cora Butler, Lewis, Kan.

REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs. State certified. Exhibition, utility, quality. 75% fertility guaranteed. J. Marcus Jantzen, Hillsboro, Kan.

FLOCKS WHITE WYANDOTTE FARM, Clay Center, Kansas. Eggs from the famous "Henrietta Strain," \$8.00 per 100; \$4.00 per 50. Mating list free.

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1925 STATE ACCREDITED HIGH PRODUCING White Wyandotte hens, headed by splendid Martin cockerel. Eggs \$5.00-100; special mating \$2.00-15. Fertility and satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Flo Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—MISCELLANEOUS COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE CHICKS, 15c. Mrs. A. B. Maclasky, Burlington, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

BUFF MINORCA EGGS \$6.00-100. JOHN Greenleaf, Mound City, Kan.

BUFF MINORCA EGGS, GOOD LAYING strain. Henry Soukup, Wilson, Kan.

BUFF MINORCA EGGS, \$6.00 PER HUNDRED, delivered. H. F. Rodick, Kincaid, Ks.

BUFF MINORCAS, THE KIND THAT win. Member International Minorca Club. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA EGGS. Mrs. Alvin Richter, Peabody, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCAS, EGGS \$6.00-100. Thomas Brain, Burlingame, Kan.

WHITE MINORCA EGGS, STATE CERTIFIED. Free circular. Elmer Hershberger, Newton, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE MINORCAS, PRIZE winning stock. Eggs and chicks. Mrs. Harvey Green, Earleton, Kan.

GOOD QUALITY LARGE S. C. WHITE Minorca hatching eggs, \$7.00 per 100, postpaid. Robt. Plank, Lyons, Kan.

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PEAFOWL, PHEASANTS, BANTAMS, Pigeons, Wild Geese, Ducks. Free circular. John Hass, Bittendorf, Iowa.

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TURKO, GUARANTEED TO CURE TURKEY cholera or money back, one dollar. Turkey Remedy Co., McAllister, Kan.

EXTRA SPECIAL—33 SQUARE FEET Cel-O-Glass \$5.00 delivered. Poultry supplies equally priced. McCune Hatchery, Ottawa.

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IF DISSATISFIED WITH LOCAL EGG and poultry prices write The Copeys, Topeka. (Coups and cases loaned free.)

PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

WE WANT POULTRY AND WILL PAY you top of market day of delivery the year around. Premium paid for white and buff varieties, except Leghorns. Topeka Packing Co., Topeka, Kan.

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25 THREE AND FOUR YEAR OLD TON Percheron stallions. Blacks and grays, mares and some large jacks. Al E. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.

TWENTY-FIVE PERCHERON STALLIONS and jacks for sale. Red Polled bulls serviceable ages. George Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.

FOR SALE—50 HEAD OF MARES AND mules. For bargains see G. F. Ball, Colby, Kan.

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BESIDES HIGH-TEST, MY OLD-ESTABLISHED Jersey herd is bred for heavy production and is rich in the blood of Fogis 99th, Sybil's Gamboge and Golden Fern's Noble imported from Island of Jersey, unexcelled sires of heavy producers at the stall; the dam of one of my herd bulls holds world's record for Jersey milk production.

FOUR HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFER calves \$16.50 each. Pure bred non-registered bull calves, Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey \$12.00 each. Registered four year old Jersey cow, sound, fresh soon, \$125. Two year old, fresh soon, \$110. Yearling service bull, registered \$75. Send one-fourth price, ship on approval. Dr. C. Ackerman, Crete, Neb.

YOUR BARREN COWS CAN BE MADE "Safe with Calv." or money refunded. Remedy, \$2. Booklet free. Breed-O Remedy Co., Box K, Bristol, Conn.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE. 34 lb. 3 year old herd bull. Heifers, bull and heifer calves from good dams, 34 lb. sire. V. E. Carlson, Formoso, Kan.

HIGH TESTING HEAVY MILKING HOLSTEIN or Guernsey heifer calves, practically pure bred. Fere & Son, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE 3 SHORTHORN BULLS, 10 TO 13 months, grand sons of Meadow's Sultan. L. H. Rollins & Son, Hill City, Kan.

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

STAR CENTER SHORTHORNS, THREE choice Scotch bulls. E. C. Lacy, Miltonvale, Kan.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION IN CATTLE stopped. Five years successful record. Guaranteed cure and prevention. Folder, explaining, free. Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Neb.

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CHESTER WHITE FALL BOARS, SPRING pigs. Ernest Suiter, Lawrence, Kan.

EXTRA GOOD CHESTER WHITE FALL boars. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

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285 A. Missouri Beauty Good Bldgs., Imp. Rd., Team, 11 cattle, sow, poultry, machinery, and crops included; 150 acres excellent crop land, pasture for large herd; estimated 1000 cords wood besides timber; productive orchard, berries; attractive 6-room house and tenant house, beautiful views, 50 ft. barn, 4 large poultry houses and 3-room work shop. Quick buyer gets all for \$10,000, part needed. Picture and details page 64 big new illustrated catalog money-making farm bargains. Free. Stratag Agency, 831-GF New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Why rent worn out lands when you can buy the best wheat and grain lands in Southwest Kansas on terms of one eighth cash, balance, long time, six per cent interest. Close to new railroad towns, schools, etc. Now is the time to buy a farm and gain your own independence. Write for full particulars and circular.

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320 ACRES, 7 miles from market, 280 acres in cultivation. Price for quick sale \$25.00 an acre. \$2,000 will handle. J. R. Connelly & Son, Colby, Kan.

LOOK, 160 GRAY CO. FARM All in wheat, share to go, \$30 per A. Terms. Write for list. Leonard J. Isern, Great Bend, Kan.

HALF SECTION IMPROVED 200 acres in wheat, one third crop with place, 6 miles to market, \$50.00 per acre. Good terms. Many other Barton and Rush county bargains.

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FREE BOOKS descriptive of the opportunities offered homeseekers and investors in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington and Oregon. Low round-trip homeseekers' tickets every Tuesday. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 500 Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

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PRICED to sell: alfalfa, clover, timothy, corn, what land. A. D. Hawthorne, Iola, Kas.

20 QUARTERS Farm land, \$15 to \$20 per acre. Buell Scott, Owner, Johnson, Kan.

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480 ACRE Ideal stock and bottom farm near Wichita. Oil within 2 miles. P. O. Box 888, Wichita, Kan.

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150 QUARTERS; 70 raw—80 wheat, rent goes, very liberal terms. \$12.50 to \$37.50 per acre. Moore & Franklin, Liberal, Kan.

545 A. blue grass and grain farm near Kan. University. Good imp. Consider other land part pay. Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kan.

640 A., Comb. ranch, Chase Co., 160 corn, alfalfa land, 480 grazing, good imp, 2 mi. town \$42,000, terms. J. E. Boccook, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

SNAP for speculation—320 acres Greeley Co., Kan. Level, unimproved, good soil. \$3400, terms. Jas. H. Little, LaCrosse, Kan.

FORECLOSURE \$7,200, 160 A. on highway, good soil, prospects for oil. Write for particulars. The Mansfield Co., Topeka, Kan.

IMPROVED and unimproved farms, wheat belt of Southwest Kan. Tracts 160 Acres and up—\$20 to \$35 per acre. Liston Dennis, Sublette, Haskell County, Kansas.

HALF SECTION most all smooth land, good 3 rm. house, well, mill, 200 A. wheat 1/2 goes. Close to school \$30 A. \$4000 can run for 3 yrs. 6%. T. L. Vandever, Montezuma, Kas.

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160 ACRES level, 1/2 in wheat, 1/2 grass, good well, fenced, 1 mi. market. All wheat goes. Price \$300. 320 A. level, all in wheat, all wheat goes. 9 mi. market. Price \$35 acre. J. R. Connelly & Son, Colby, Kan.

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FINE 154 Acre Solomon Valley Farm. Large house, 60 ft. bank barn, 2 mi. Beloit. 284 Acre improved bottom farm, 5 miles Beloit.

195 acre well improved Cloud county farm, part valley, Meridian Highway, Good terms. Bell & Logan, Box 597, Beloit, Kan.

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FOR SALE—Modern electric hatchery, twenty thousand egg capacity, well equipped—eight acres of fine land, modern eight room house, chicken houses and barns. College location, priced right. Address S. S. Hageman, Ottawa, Kan.

KANSAS SNAPS—Beautiful all level 320 acres Beaver Flats, Scott Co., offered for short time at \$15.00 an acre. Nice 800 acre ranch, living water, only \$9,000. These are both real snaps. I have others. See or write me. Buxton, Ransom, Kansas. What have you to trade?

FOR SALE—480 acres of land on the Clark and Comanche County line. Good bottom valley land, 1/2 of 380 acres of wheat goes with the sale, all level and well improved. Price \$21,000. Can carry \$9,000 back on place at 6% for 7 or 10 years. This is a bargain and to close an estate quick action is necessary. This is \$20 under present land prices in this vicinity. Wire or write Claude Rowland, Agent, Box 275, Protection, Kansas.

2320 ACRE RANCH Half tillable, 500 a. cultivated, improved, well watered. \$15 per A. terms. Wheat farms \$20. up. C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

320 ACRES, 7 miles from market, 280 acres in cultivation. Price for quick sale \$25.00 an acre. \$2,000 will handle. J. R. Connelly & Son, Colby, Kan.

LOOK, 160 GRAY CO. FARM All in wheat, share to go, \$30 per A. Terms. Write for list. Leonard J. Isern, Great Bend, Kan.

HALF SECTION IMPROVED 200 acres in wheat, one third crop with place, 6 miles to market, \$50.00 per acre. Good terms. Many other Barton and Rush county bargains.

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Corn, Cotton, Alfalfa and ranch lands \$20.00 to \$50.00 per acre. On easy terms. S. G. Straight, Independence, Kan.

1760 ACRE RANCH 200 under plow, part alfalfa land, bal. good pasture, running water. Good improvements. \$12.50 per A. easy terms. Small ranches and wheat farms. J. G. Collins, Ness City, Kan.

SCOTT COUNTY LAND CROP PLAN—Five quarters level wheat land in grass. \$23 Acre; \$3 cash. You plow, put in wheat. I agree to take half first crop for half balance. Then \$9 annual. E. W. Buffum, Shallow Water, Kan.

Santa Fe Railroad Lands Why rent worn out lands when you can buy the best wheat and grain lands in Southwest Kansas on terms of one eighth cash, balance, long time, six per cent interest. Close to new railroad towns, schools, etc. Now is the time to buy a farm and gain your own independence. Write for full particulars and circular.

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172 RICH ACRES. Priced \$1000. Terms. Health resort. Pretty 3 room home, 1/2 mile to village. Main road, 250,000 feet fine timber, 3 springs. Many bargains free. Ray Wilks, Mountain Home, Arkansas.

7200 ACRES Southern Arkansas cutover Delta land. Special price made on tract, unusually liberal terms. Good cultivable land. Good climate. Suitable to raising cotton, fruits, berries. Good investment and a money maker. Write owner George C. Brown Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.

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IMPROVED Colorado Ranches, \$3 to \$5 per acre. J. Brown, Florence, Colo.

FOR SALE—560 ACRES—DRY LAND. If interested write to Elbert, Colorado, Box 432.

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY for young farmers and others of moderate means to own a farm. Choice irrigated cultivated farms in fertile Arkansas Valley near thriving town of Lamar, Colorado at fair prices and on easy terms. Only Ten to Twenty Dollars per acre cash with balance at 5 1/2 per cent interest spread over 3 1/2 years in semi-annual payments ranging from Three to Six Dollars per acre making the purchase easier than paying rent. Sugar beets, alfalfa, grains, dairy, poultry, and livestock operations profitable. Winters mild. Good markets, excellent schools and churches and improved roads. We are anxious to sell our lands to good farmers who will cultivate same to best advantage for themselves and this community. For full particulars write to American Beet Sugar Company, 26 Land Building, Lamar, Colorado.

THE LAST FRONTIER Come to Baca County and start as your father did in Eastern Kansas. Land that grows corn and other Kansas crops sells cheap as it always does when the country is new. The renter's chance to own his own farm. Lands that can be bought very low will soon double in price. For information address Paris Lay, Springfield, Colo.

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\$2 WILL BUY outright, Lots 50x100. Sensational proposition. Write Dr. Fredrick Pashall, 277 Whalley Ave., New Haven, Conn.

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

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261 ACRE farm, highly cultivated, 2 houses, 9 barns, running water, near good markets, on improved roads, woodlot. E. A. Howard, Eagle Bridge, New York.

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COTTON MAKES BIG MONEY in new country, on irrigated land in fertile Pecos Valley, New Mexico, near thriving Roswell, Artesia and Carlsbad. Many cotton farmers last year got \$150 an acre gross. Alfalfa, grain, early vegetables and fruit also money makers. Easy terms, fair prices. Some with buildings. Ample irrigation, long growing seasons, mild winters, good roads, good schools. Newcomers welcome. For full information write C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 924 Ry. Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

NEW MEXICO IS FULL OF OPPORTUNITIES. Here in the Cuba and San Juan Valleys you can now buy low priced land on terms that assure financial success. The Cuba Extension of the Santa Fe Northwestern Railroad should be completed into the Cuba Valley, August 1. This means rapid development and big advance in land values. This is the best opportunity in New Mexico to secure a farm home at the right price or a business location in our principal townsite, soon open to investors. We feel that no one should buy real estate without full knowledge of the property. Investigate this opportunity at once. Write today. Agents wanted. Your letter will be given careful thought and prompt attention. Colonization Dept., Cuba Extension Railroad, 727 First National Bank Bldg., Albuquerque, N. M.

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CATTLE RANCH AND ALFALFA FARM 2840 acres Woods Co., Okla., improved 150 A. tilled, at least 500 A. tillable, 4 mi. of R. R. Station. Price \$10.00 per acre, \$10,400 cash, balance on ranch at 7%.

THORNTON & ARNOLD, Coldwater, Kansas

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FARMS FOR SALE—FAMOUS KICKITAT Valley, Washington. good terms. Long time payments. Low rate interest. J. J. Brown, Goldendale, Wash.

SALE OR EXCHANGE TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you? Big list free. Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Kas.

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—Sale or exchg. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kas.

320 A. and 640 A. fine cult. but no bldgs. Take clear city property as first payment bal. crop payments. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

160 ACRE OHIO FARM adjoining good town, splendid improvements; Owner wants Kansas farm. Mansfield Co., 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—PEERLESS Steamer 36x58 Case A 1 Shape, consider land or truck. Also well improved 320 acre farm. H. O. Fleischer, Ingalls, Kan.

FOR SALE, RENT OR TRADE for Southwestern Kansas farm. 80 acres, small improvements. Washington County, Kansas. Robert R. Reid, Edna, Oklahoma, Owner.

320 ACRE Eastern Colorado farm for sale or trade by owner for Central Kans. wheat farm. 4 1/2 miles good town. 175 acres in crops, living water. Fenced. Lock Box 81, Flagler, Colorado.

Lynch Sees Prosperity

A continuation of American prosperity has been pretty generally predicted by the heads of various industries in the country for some time. Prosperity statements have now been given support by James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union and one of the leading labor leaders in the United States.

In a recent statement Mr. Lynch declared that the printing trade is always sensitive to business fluctuations, and has in the last year escaped the slump which might naturally have been expected following a period of general prosperity.

"The old cycle of business boom, slump and recovery seems to be a thing of the past," said Lynch. "Prosperity is making a long visit with America and barring some unforeseen development we are going to enjoy a flourishing business for many months. Many conditions contribute to this situation, not the least of which has been the continuance of a high wage level. Well paid working people have provided an unfailing market for all goods produced. If employment in all lines could be more fully established we would be insured against business fluctuations."

There is no apparent reason why 1926 should not be a banner one for American business, despite the fact that for a month or two this fall we will be in the midst of a heated political campaign.

"I Shall Not March"

BY NANCY BOYD

"I shall not march," said the Major. "In the Armistice Day Parade. It'll become a man of my station—Different matter, man from the ranks—To fall in step with the foes of his nation. I refer to these pacifist cranks. Who'd give us a Peace at any Cost. Think of it, after the men we've lost! The gallant lads we've lost. I'm a bit upset, as you can see. They've rather spoiled the day for me. If the truth were known," said the Major.

"Now Armistice Day," said the Major. "These chaps don't get it right. 'Twas set apart by the U. S. A. Not so much to think and pray, As lest we forget the glorious dead Who fell in the cause of right," he said. "And those two minutes at 11 A. M. D'ye know how you ought to make use of them? Just keep in mind the mud and the guns. And Flanders Field, and the stinking Hun. And you can't go wrong," said the Major. "It's a solemn day," said the Major. "And it mustn't be taken so light."

"This Peace on Earth," said the Major. "This Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men. Is a beautiful motto to work in yarn. But written out in ink with a pen—Oh, well, hang it all, when men are men. It just isn't mentioned," said the Major. "Peace on earth is a fine ideal. But men are human and life is real. Take the army, for instance," said the Major. "Peace on earth wouldn't work worth a darn in the army, now would it?" said the Major. "Ha, ha, ha!" said the Major. "Ha, ha, not worth a darn."

"Take a man like me," said the Major. "A man that's trained at some expense To jerk his elbow and click his heels, He can't sit around like a hatching hen. He must have a little war now and then—Or he can't digest his meals. And now here come these pacifist Yids And drag in peace, and spoil the procession Good Lord, a soldier's wife and kids Have got to eat, and war's a profession. Same as clergy," said the Major. "If you went and abolished war," said he. "Where in hell would the army be? Dear me, yes," said the Major. "Where would the army be?"

Weighed 1,404 Pounds

Ravenscraft and Taylor of Ashland shipped 47 steers to Kansas City recently which had an average weight of 1,287 pounds; 20 averaged 1,404 pounds. They brought \$8.80 a hundred. The steers had been fed 80 days.

Got 587 Crow Heads

F. M. Wright of Latham turned in 587 crow heads recently to the county clerk of Butler county.

Our idea is that now is a noble time for a bachelor to announce for governor of Texas.

Ah, well; Mussolini is just the right kind of boss for a country that needs that kind.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANT reasonably priced farms from owners, with or without crops. State best price. Emory Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 615 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Liberty's Wrist Watch

Hanford MacNider, Assistant Secretary of War, obviously did the only thing possible when he declined the offer of a New York watchmaker to equip the Statue of Liberty with a wrist watch.

The wrist watch, even if it carried no advertisement, would have been out of place. Two sons of Swiss immigrants agreed to furnish the gigantic watch, illuminate it at night and maintain it for several years without cost to the Government.

Soon after the Franco-German war a group of Frenchmen who wished to pay a tribute to America commissioned Frederic August Bartholdi, one of their number, to design the statue. In 1877 Congress named Bedloe's Island as the site. The sum of \$300,000 was raised in this country to pay for the pedestal, and in France \$700,000 was subscribed to defray the cost of the statue. It was unveiled October 28, 1886.

Some idea of the size of a wrist watch for such a figure may be obtained from the fact that the statue's hand is 16 feet 5 inches in length, and the index finger is 8 feet long. The finger circumference is 3 feet 6 inches, and the finger nail is 13 by 10 inches. The right arm is 42 feet long and 12 feet thick, and the waist measure is 5 feet. President Coolidge designated the statue as a national monument October 15, 1924, and it seems to be safe to say from everybody except the anti-prohibition orators, who say that the statue should be torn down for the reason that there no longer is any liberty in America.

Isn't That the Truth?

from the Chicago Daily News:

Emphasizing the importance as well as the complexity of the agricultural problem, the National Industrial Conference Board—a valuable agency supported by industry—says that the American farmer, once the backbone of national conservatism, is evincing radical proclivities because of the maladjustment from which he has suffered for years. If, says the board, agriculture continues to lag behind, if the farmer sees his expenses mounting and his income dwindling, or at least failing to yield him a fair return on his investment and his labor, he will turn more and more to political pressure and alleged legislative solutions of his problem.

If the Nation is to escape vicious legislation and unsound economic policies it must keep the farmer moderate and conservative by helping him in his effort to obtain justice.

It may be observed, parenthetically, that farmers have not always been conservative in their economic notions. Greenbackism, Populism and free silverism were not exactly instances of conservatism. Yet each of those movements had far more support from farmers than from city wage workers.

Nevertheless, the warning of the industrial conference board is pertinent. The problem of agriculture is intricate and real. It is a challenge to the brains and constructive genius of the country. The farmer may not remain radical if he is disappointed, but he will attack the protective system, the new immigration policy, the standards of organized labor and other things he regards as forms of special privilege. Already his spokesmen in Washington have raised these questions. They are perfectly fair and relevant questions.

Trotsky Prods the Lion

A sort of unofficial diplomatic war seems to be on the verge of breaking out between Russia and Great Britain. Leon Trotsky, in his recent book, "Whither England?" which is to be published soon, is said to be advising a real revolt by the proletariat in Great Britain. The book advises the working classes to drop political methods and go the whole way by overthrowing the middle classes and forcing them into the ranks. Only great

boldness in this revolutionary struggle will be of any benefit, Trotsky says, and this will strike the weapons from the hands of the capitalists, greatly shorten the civil war and lessen the number of its victims.

On the other hand, it is said that a new drive will be made in the British parliament in the near future looking forward to the breaking off of diplomatic relations between Russia and Great Britain. The reason for this will be the alleged failure of the Russians to keep their pledge to cease circulating anti-British propaganda in the Orient.

Whether this movement will succeed is regarded as doubtful, for the reason it is not known just what position the British government will take on this matter. It is generally admitted, however, that the recognition of Russia by Great Britain has been barren of any satisfactory results.

The example of British relations with Russia, however, can serve as a lesson for America. It is difficult to see just what benefits, if any, America would gain from recognition now of the soviet government. Certainly the danger of red propaganda in America would not be lessened if the experiences of other governments with Russia can be taken for examples.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Shorthorn Cattle
May 4—E. S. Dale & Sons and Ben Bird, Protection, Kan.
June 2—F. C. Baker, Hickman Mills, Mo.
Jersey Cattle
Aug. 19—Chas. Long, Stockton, Kan.
April 20—W. B. Dalton, Lawrence, Kan.
Apr. 22—Oklahoma Jersey Breeders' Sale, Tulsa, Okla.
May 8—Clarkson & Leist, Macon, Mo.
May 15—C. T. Horton, Blue Mound, Kan.
Poland China Hogs
April 22—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
May 5—C. J. Simkins & Son, Protection, Ks.
Duroc Hogs
April 22—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
May 1—G. C. Clark and Theo Garrett, Overbrook, Kan.

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

J. T. Heinen, Cawker City, is another Spotted Poland China breeder in Mitchell county that has a nice crop of spring pigs, something like 80 in all.

Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, sells his 27th semi-annual sale of Durocs, Poland Chinas at the Laptad stock farm, two miles north of Lawrence, April 22.

G. C. Clark and Theo. Garrett, Overbrook, are breeders of Durocs who will hold a joint sale at that place May 1. The offering will consist of last fall boars and gilts and Homer Rule, of Ottawa, will do the selling.

Morris and Gerald Humes, Glen Elder, sons of Roy Humes, who was at one time the best known breeder of Durocs in Mitchell county, until his sons got in the game, are planning to show their spring pigs at Topeka and Hutchinson and any place else where they hang up enough money this fall.

The March number of the Ayrshire Digest is authority for the information that B. M.'s Bangora Melrose, the prize Ayrshire cow, owned by The Agricultural College, Manhattan, is the winner for 1925 of the French cup given as a reward by that country to the owner of the highest producing four year old Ayrshire cow in America.

Recently in this column I mentioned Chas. Stuckman's herd out at Kirwin and got it Poland Chinas instead of Durocs. I have just received a letter from him saying that he had just written me that his card in the Duroc section paid him and at the rate the inquiries are coming in for Poland China boars he is willing to go on record that it pulls for Poland Chinas also.

The new secretary of the Kansas Holstein breeders association has just issued a bulletin that contains lots of news about Holstein affairs in Kansas and elsewhere. It is a dandy and every breeder that has ever been a member received a copy of it. The membership fee to the state association is \$2.50 per year and no breeder in Kansas can afford not to become a member at once. Get in touch with Secretary Branch at once if you are not a member. If you have been a member and have fallen by the wayside you can get back in for \$2.50.

May 12 is the date of the annual tri-county Shorthorn breeders' picnic at Eureka park, five miles west of Manhattan on the Golden Belt Highway. The association has for its members the breeders of Shorthorn cattle in Riley, Pottawatomie and Wau-bansee counties. This is the fifth annual picnic of the association and last year it was held at the W. J. Sayre farm near Manhattan and was attended by 250 people. A cattle show will be held and ribbon premiums will be awarded to winners. The big basket dinner, speakers from over the state, judging of the cattle, awarding of prizes, etc will be entertainment features of the afternoon. Everyone interested in Shorthorns is invited.

Oscar Vanderlip, Woodston, has 1300 "spring fries" that were hatched in January, February and March. He has other hatches coming off that will make it 2,000 soon. Oscar has been bucking the wheat raising game in Rooks county for several years and in 1925 when his 500 acres of wheat failed he put it in corn and the corn failed but he has around five or six hundred acres of wheat this spring that sure looks

fine. But all the time he has been milking from 25 to 40 head of cows and now the poultry business, and if he can get a wheat crop over once in a while that is a good one he will make up for the lean years in the wheat raising business. He has a nice herd of 50 pure bred Herefords that he wants to sell and put it in more milk cows.

Out in Rooks county, near Stockton, is another wheat farmer that believes in milk cows. About 20 years ago Chas. Long, Stockton bought two or three Jersey heifers and started building a pure bred Jersey herd. For a number of years he has been selling around \$4,000 worth of butter to one store in Stockton for fifty cents a pound and for 16 years this store has bought all his butter which has gone to Stockton customers. In addition to that he is selling about \$1,000 worth of stock each year. He has four hundred acres of land and started as a renter in that county. At present his herd numbers about 75 head. They are leaving the farm this fall and on August 19 they will disperse the herd of Jerseys. They have out a good wheat crop and it is looking fine and will undoubtedly make a good crop, but Mr. Long says the Jerseys have made him the most money.

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

Dr. Albert Beam of Americus, writes me that he has had big inquiry and sales for registered Jerseys. Dr. Beam has one of the good herds of the state.

Grabill & Son, Cawker City, breeders of Spotted Poland Chinas and owners of "The Millionaire" have a dandy lot of spring pigs and it is no secret they are going to be seen around the fairs a lot this summer and fall.

J. G. Axtell & Son, Duroc breeders of Great Bend, say they had a good year and could have sold many more hogs than they had for sale. They have a fine lot of spring pigs and fall gilts and plan to hold a bred sow sale this summer.

A. H. Knoepfel, Colony, is one of the best known and successful Jersey cattle breeders in his part of the state. His cattle are shown and win at the best shows. This is one of the long established herds of the state and demonstrates what can be done with a little perseverance and energy.

A. M. Davis, Hutchinson, is one of the careful and constructive Holstein breeders of Kansas. In a letter just received Mr. Davis says the cows have done exceptionally well the past winter, one seven year old cow, a daughter of the first cow I ever owned is giving 80 to 84 pounds of milk daily.

G. W. Hudson, Jersey breeder of Sylvia, writes that he has had a good year, the demand has been fine for Jerseys and he has made many good sales. Mr. Hudson adds that something should if possible be done to educate the public as to the value of good cows as compared with poor ones.

Clyde Souders, one of Wichita's leading attorneys has one of the good registered Jersey cattle herds of the state. Mr. Souders is now president of the State Jersey Breeders' Association. B. H. Cummins, dairy superintendent of the Taft Ranch, recently visited Mr. Souders in an effort to buy his herd bull. The Taft Ranch owns the sire of this bull.

Clark L. Corliss, proprietor of the Prairie View Jersey ranch, located at Coats, Kan., writes that he is getting a fine lot of heifers this spring most of them by his ten year old herd bull, Financial Kate's, King. He says the old bull is still in active service. This bull is a grandson of Golden Fern's Noble. Twenty-one of his sisters are record of merit cows with average tests of 6.03%.

I have just received a very interesting letter from C. C. Coleman, Jersey breeder of Sylvia. Mr. Coleman is one of the active members and an official of the Reno County Cow Testing Association and calls attention to the fact that seven herds in this association made an average of over three hundred pounds of fat during the past year and three average three sixty. Mr. Coleman reports a big demand for Jerseys and says he is well pleased with the plan for bringing Jerseys prominently before the public.

Jersey cattle breeders of Southeast Kansas will hold a rally beginning May 24 and ending June 5. A tour will be conducted in Sedgwick, Butler, Reno, Harvey, Cowley and Sumner counties. Supervising the project will be Harry Marsh, field representative of the American Jersey Cattle Club; J. B. Fitch, from the Kansas Agricultural College; J. W. Linn, of the Dairy Extension Dept.; C. E. Souders, Wichita, president of the Kansas Jersey Breeders' Association and the Farm Bureau agents of the different counties.

Fred Read, Holstein breeder of Larned, owns the high producing cow of the Pawnee County Cow Testing Association, for the past year. She produced 17,856 pounds milk and 540.2 pounds fat. It cost \$114.63 for the year and the value of the product was \$216.80. The low cow in the association produced 76.6 pounds of fat at a cost of \$50.61 and lost her owner \$19.97. Each pound of butterfat produced by the low cow in the association cost 66 cents, while the highest cow produced it at a cost of 19 cents.

HORSES AND JACKS
30 Big Mammoth Jacks
Sons and grandsons of the World's champion Kansas Chief. We have won 80% of premiums at Kansas State Fair 6 yrs on Jacks, Jennets and mules. Written guarantee with every Jack. Hineman's Jack Farm, Dighton (Lane Co.), Ks.

Bowman's Percherons
Stallions and mares of all ages at reasonable prices. Largest herd in United States to select from.
T. B. BOWMAN & SONS, Boone, Nebr.

JERSEY CATTLE
YEARLING JERSEY BULL
for sale, sired by Chief Raleighs Sultan, whose dam produced 642.96 lbs. butter as a 12 year old. Price \$75. Also baby calves. A. H. Knoepfel, Colony, Kan.

DUROC HOGS
Laptad Stock Farm
27th Semi-Annual Hog Sale
DUROCS AND POLANDS
Boars and gilts of each breed—cholera immune ready for service. Send for Hog and Seed Catalog.
THURSDAY, APRIL 22, LAWRENCE, KAN.
FRED G. LAPTAD, Owner & Mgr.

Durocs
This public sale features the best in breeding and quality.
15 Choice Boars, 34 Nice Gilts
Write for catalog now. Sale in town, Overbrook, Kan., Saturday, May 1
Giant Sensation A, first at Topeka, 1925, Rainbow Selsors, third at Topeka, 1925, Sults Sensation, the Longview boar, and other state and national winners back of this offering. For catalog address, either
G. C. CLARK OR THEO. GARRETT, OVERBROOK, KAN. Homer Rule, Auctioneer.

SHEPHERD'S DUROCS
Splendid Sept. boars sired by Unique's Top Col. and Sults Major. Herd boar prospects. Immuned. Recorded \$50. F.O.B. Lyons. G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kan.

FALL BOARS
by Lucky Strike 2nd and Uneeda Sensation by Admiral Sensation, wt. 175 to 225 lbs. Choice registered and immuned. \$30. Also a May pig by Super Col. at \$45. Crates \$2.50 extra. SHERWOOD BROS., Concordia, Kansas

WEANLING PIGS
Write for booklet and photos. STANTS BROS., ABILENE, KAN.

150 Immune Duroc Bred Gilts
Special prices on car load lots. Seven prize winning sires in herd.
F. C. CROCKER, Box M, BEATRICE, NEB.

DUROC BOARS
A few good fall boars, plenty bone and length. Two tractors 12-25 H. P. to trade for livestock, one new, one used. Write J. E. WELLER, HOLTON, KANSAS.

FALL BOARS AND GILTS
two bred gilts, one by Sults Type, five open fall gilts, wt. 200 and 250. Two fall boars, one a show boar by Proud Sensation, N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan.

DUROC FALL BOARS AND GILTS
Tops of 80 head, first of Sept. pigs. They are big. A lot of them would make good show stuff. Sired by Sensation Climax and Pete's Col. Priced right.
M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kansas

LONG'S BOARS AND GILTS
Sired by Golden Rainbow and out of big sows, September and October farrow. Bred Right, Fed Right and Priced Right. Immune and ready to ship.
Long Duroc Farm, Ellsworth, Kan.

DUROC FALL BOARS
The best sired by the two great boars of World's most famous blood lines, Walmeyer's Giant and Major Sults. Satisfaction or money back.
W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS
Big Boned Spotted Boars
\$30, \$35 and \$40. Bred gilts \$40 to \$60, good ones bred to real boars. Drive over or write.
WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KANSAS

Sons of Lynch's Giant
He was a big winner in Kansas fairs last fall. A dandy lot of fall boars by him priced right.
LYNCH BROS., JAMESTOWN, KANSAS

SHORTHORN CATTLE
SHEARD'S POLLED SHORTHORNS
We are sold out on yearling bulls. Have a few more good young cows and heifers for sale yet.
D. S. SHEARD, ESBON, KANSAS

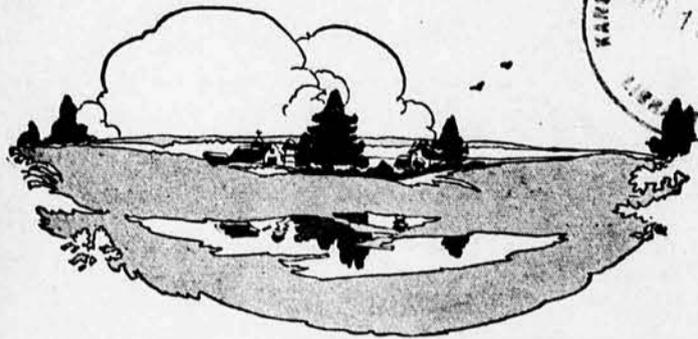
Herd Bull For Sale
Grandson of Rubertus Goods and Village Marshall. Extra good individual and breeder. Very gentle. Reason for selling is that we are keeping his heifers. Priced reasonable. H. W. ESTES, SITKA, KANSAS

Five Spring Yearlings
Choice young bulls, three red, two roans. Scotch and Scotch topped.
C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE
POLLED SHORTHORNS
Established 1907
Deliver your Shorthorns with a reg. Polled Shorthorn bull. Some of the greatest families and prize winning blood lines of the breed. 3 over a ton, bulls in service. Bulls \$75 to \$200. Free del. on 3 or more. Phone 1602 our expense.
J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Ks.

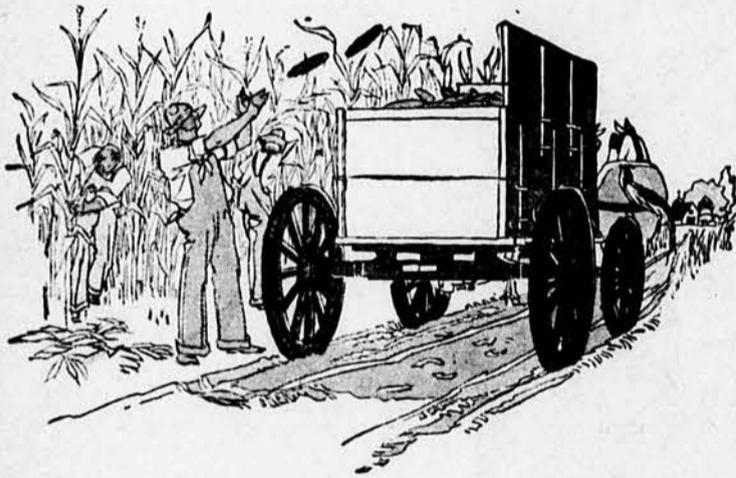
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
MAKE MORE MONEY
by using a registered Holstein bull and increasing the production of your heifers. Young bulls for sale.
W. H. WILLIAMSON, RAYMOND, KAN.

How One Crop paid the cost of draining 20 acres



It cost H. M. of Otoe County, Nebraska, \$520 to tile drain a 20 acre field. Before draining, the field was under water so much of the time that it was scarcely fit for pasture land. *But the first year after the tile was laid, the field produced a crop of corn that paid the entire draining bill.*

How Savings return Mobiloil's higher price



Like this draining bill, Mobiloil's few cents extra per gallon is not additional expense but a profitable investment.

First, Mobiloil users frequently report a reduction in oil consumption of 10% to 50%. And the marked decrease in carbon and other troubles paves the way to important savings in yearly repair bills. It is because Mobiloil is the cheapest oil to use that Mobiloil is asked for by more farmers than any three other oils combined.

No one oil will do!

You wouldn't think of taking the pistons out of your automobile engine and putting them in your truck or tractor engine. But do you realize that the different pistons in these engines may require entirely different grades of oil to properly lubricate and seal them? One grade of oil cannot possibly give you the best results in *all* your farm engines.

The piston design and other factors that affect the selection of oil for your engines have all been carefully studied by the Mobiloil Board of 42 engineers. They have supplied your Mobiloil dealer with a complete lubrication Chart of Recommendations. This Chart has the approval of 465 manufacturers of automobiles, trucks and other automotive equipment. Ask your Mobiloil dealers about it.

Vacuum Oil Company, branches in principal cities. Address: New York, Chicago, Kansas City, or Minneapolis.

Make the CHART your guide

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F (freezing) to 0° F (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

If your car is not listed here, see the complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1926		1925		1924		1923	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cadillac.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chandler.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet.....	Arc							
Chrysler 4.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chrysler 6.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers..	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Essex.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Ford.....	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin.....	BB							
Hudson.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hupmobile.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jewett.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Maxwell.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Nash.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oakland.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile (4 & 6)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard 6.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard 8.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Paige.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Reo.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Star.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Studebaker.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Velie.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
Willys-Knight 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc

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