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# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

VOLUME 64

APRIL 24, 1926

NUMBER 17

## A Bright Farm Outlook For 1926?



THE Kansas winter wheat situation is rated as 87 per cent of normal, which is an improvement of 3 points since December. This is just the same condition as existed in 1924, when the state produced 159,870,000 bushels on 9,808,000 acres; but this year we have 11,492,000 acres. And in 59 counties the average is better than two years ago! So it seems that a good wheat crop is very probable.

More moisture is in the soil, taking the state generally, than usually, is found at this season. This will be available, and mighty helpful, later, when the dry periods come. Not only that, but the soil is working down into better seedbeds than usual, which in itself should be of much value in giving us larger yields.

Livestock has been getting along very well. There has been a great increase this spring, as compared to last year, in the number of pigs farrowed on Kansas farms. Hatches of young chicks have been much larger. This will be the best poultry season the state has ever seen. A keen demand for dairy cows has developed, encouraged by the higher prices for butterfat.

Crop acreages are being worked out on a somewhat normal basis. The acreage of alfalfa and of the clovers is being increased. More interest is being taken in livestock, as compared to three years ago, and in the crops to feed it. All of which is encouraging, when considered from the standpoint of profits, as viewed from the long-range trend.

Naturally these favorable factors have had a considerable psychological effect on the folks. There is a greater belief in farming than has been evident any time in the last six years. Kansas farmers have regained their faith in their business and in the future that it holds. Perhaps the best indication which could be offered of this is the large attendance at public sales in the last few months, and the high prices which have been paid for practically everything sold, but especially for livestock and farm machinery. They are going into the season of 1926 with a real vision of what the coming years can be made to bring.

Obviously the most important effect of this brighter outlook will be expressed in human values—and not directly in the larger profits which the business will produce. The important thing is to establish, in the open fields of Kansas, the high type of rural civilization which is within reach, and toward which farmers have been working for a generation. This will be based on modern homes and more opportunity for travel and reading, and will bring with it the satisfaction in living which will enable farming to hold the best of the young people. In the better years which are ahead the lure of the city will largely lose its fascination.



FIVE CENTS A COPY

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

PUBLISHED BY ARTHUR CAPPER

Annual Roundup at the Fort Hays Experiment Station, Saturday, May 1, 1926

# Gasoline

# and

# Potatoes

Since 1913 the price of potatoes has increased enormously, while the price of Standard Oil Company (Indiana) gasoline has increased but slightly. This statement is confirmed by authentic statistics.

The United States Department of Labor gives the average retail price of potatoes in Chicago on November 15, 1913, as \$.017 per pound or \$1.02 per bushel.

The tank wagon price of Standard Oil Company (Indiana) gasoline in Chicago on the same day was \$.145 per gallon.

From these figures we find that a bushel of potatoes in 1913 purchased a trifle more than 7 gallons of gasoline.

Twelve years later, on November 15, 1925, the average retail price of potatoes in Chicago was \$.05 per pound, or \$3.00 per bushel.

As the Chicago tank wagon price of Standard Oil Company (Indiana) gasoline, on the same day, was \$.16 per gallon, we find that, on that day, one bushel of potatoes purchased  $18\frac{3}{4}$  gallons of gasoline, or  $11\frac{3}{4}$  gallons more in 1925 than in 1913.

Stating it another way, potatoes advanced in price 194% during the last twelve years, while the price of gasoline advanced only 10.3%.

This record is the more remarkable when it is considered that, in 1913, there were 194 barrels of crude oil produced per registered car, while, in 1925, production had shrunk to only 38 barrels of crude per registered car.

To balance such a spectacular growth of demand against such a startling decrease in supply, without greatly increased cost to consumers, would seem totally impossible and against all economic law.

Yet that is precisely the achievement that stands to the credit of the oil industry and the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) in particular.

It was accomplished by doubling the yield of gasoline from crude by means of advanced refining processes, discovered and developed in the research laboratories of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

These processes were leased in turn to competitive refineries, that they also might help to make the available crude meet the demand. In this way the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) passed on the benefit of its tremendous investment in research to the entire consuming public in the form of continued low gasoline prices.

The problems of the oil industry are as great today as they have been in the past.

The demand for gasoline continues to increase. The supply of crude per car continues to decrease. What is to be done?

Questions like this the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) must answer. It will be aided in answering them by the experience of years, by friendly co-operation within and without the organization, and by the faith that high ideals backed by earnest effort must win.

## **Standard Oil Company**

(Indiana)

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



# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 64

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Number 17

## Where Bankers Say Your Money is Safe

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

AND he knows about is the safest investment a farmer can make." C. B. Merriam, vice president of the Central Trust Company of Topeka, answered the question in a manner that indicated he had heard it before. And it is significant that a man who is thoroly familiar with the earning power of money, and with investments, should make such a statement.

He believes a farmer's best chance of making more money is thru expanding the business with which he is most thoroly familiar. He doesn't believe that speculation and sound, progressive farming have anything in common.

As a farmer buys more land he knows, and adds modern equipment so he can handle the increased acreage efficiently, he is acting similar to the merchant who arranges for a greater floor space, augments his sales force and turns back some of the profits his business has earned to buy more stock. In the business of farming, expansion, with additional acreage, better implements and more convenient home equipment, adds other values that are scarcely figured in dollars and cents. It keeps all the members of the farm firm contented and happy, provides an incentive to remain on the farm and makes for continued future growth.

For capital over and above that absorbed thru his first choice of investment, Mr. Merriam believes that first mortgages on land with which the investor is thoroly familiar come next, then any good municipal bond, and after that first mortgage bonds on high class Kansas utilities where the investor can get all the first hand information necessary. "I have known of local enterprises that have proved excellent investments, too," said Mr. Merriam. "Right now I remember a farmers' co-operative store that was a good thing. Of course, there are other good investments. I haven't named them. These I have named are placed first because the farmer knows about them, or can find out about them, and he doesn't have to take some other person's word.

"There are some general stocks on the market that are safe if carefully investigated. The safe investments don't promise high returns and wealth in a short time. A person should get from 5 to 6 per cent net, tax free, on his money and that is all he can reasonably expect. The higher the interest rate, the more chance a person takes of losing his money. High interest rates are offered along with inducements to get a person to let go of his money. It works that way every time."

### Kansans Lose \$17,500,000

Mr. Merriam turned from a telephone conversation to give his ideas about fake schemes. "The trouble is this," he said. "A person takes some smooth salesman's word, thinking he has found a snap, and he tries to keep it quiet so he can make a big thing out of it for himself. If he would only take time to consult with his banker, or at least with someone he trusts, he would save himself a lot of grief and money. Folks are easily talked into putting money into things before they know the merits of the various offers."

There is a lot of money lost every year thru poor and unfortunate investments, but conditions are more to blame for that than the individual, Mr. Merriam believes. This costs the people of the United States a billion dollars a year. Perhaps it is all right to charge this off to experience and loss. But it is an additional billion dollars loss annually thru fake schemes that gets the average person's goat. It is estimated that Kansas contributes 17 1/2 million dollars a year thru such channels, and that amount would completely rebuild a small city, or establish better schools or hospitals or roads. These figures were obtained from the Better Business Bureau of Kansas City. If you wish to divide the total amount among the inhabitants of Kansas, you will find it means about \$10 for every person. The amount increases and decreases according to the prosperity of the country. If wheat crops are good—so is that of the fake promoter. If crops are poor, the promoter goes to more prosperous regions. It simply is the wisdom of J. Rufus Wallingford brought down to date. "The thing to do, Blackie," he said to his partner, "is to go to a town where smart people have been saving up money in the bank for years and waiting for us to come and get it."

"We can guard against fakes," Mr. Merriam assured. "Things that should not be considered are stocks; most any investment represented to yield excessively high interest; and most promotion schemes where the undertaking is untried and must be speculative. And I think that about covers the field, doesn't it?" "Taking a banker's word doesn't always mean safety. Mr. Merriam agrees with that. Bankers

are made the targets for fake schemes the same as other folks, and some of them fall. "But eventually they land where they belong," Mr. Merriam offered. There is the salesman who gives the banker or some other influential person a block of stock with the understanding that his name will be used in various transactions in the community. When the salesman meets up with a cautious prospect, he eagerly suggests that the banker be called. And over the telephone perhaps the banker may say, "Why, yes, I have 10 shares." And that does the work. Mr. Merriam doesn't deny that dishonesty invades the bank—unfortunately Kansas has had a taste of that. "Strange to say," he went on, "there have been thousands and thousands of dollars lost thru dishonesty on the part of those holding a sacred trust, and more than 50 per cent of the bank failures are caused by dishonesty behind the counter, rather than by conditions of the country."

Apparently Kansas is in a fair way to produce good crops this year, and with a prosperous condition the country will be flooded with the many variations of get-rich-quick schemes. Enormous profits will be figured—on paper. But when the excitement is over, those who get stung will decide with Mr. Merriam that good investments don't have to seek investors, and that a person should put his surplus funds into enterprises with which he is most familiar.

What are banks and investment companies doing to help folks steer clear of fakes? That question was asked of W. W. Bowman, secretary of the



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Kansas Bankers' Association. "So far as organized effort is concerned, nothing is being done," he answered. "You see, we can't go out and say, 'Look here, John, a fake stock salesman will be along here some day and trim you.' The only thing the banker can do is give his best advice when it is requested. It is a bank-to-customer affair. It always is best," Mr. Bowman asserted, "for a person to keep within the character of investments he understands. In a good many banks today you will see the slogan, 'Before you invest, investigate.' The banker is the best posted man on finances in his community—not because he is so much more intelligent than his neighbors, but because that is his business. Handling money efficiently can be learned only thru careful experience. Anyone can lend it, but not everyone can get it back. Money has a certain natural earning power, and when any oily individual comes around talking in multiples of reasonable interest, there is something wrong. Legitimate capital today is seeking legitimate investments, and like water flowing, eventually finds its level."

Fraudulent schemes do not find the way clear to work unmolested, however. The Better Business Bureau at Kansas City, which is one of 43 such bureaus in various cities of the United States, is doing its best to expose fraud. These bureaus are supported by business houses, banks, investment houses and manufacturers, and inquiries are referred to the bureaus from these places. So the services are free to the public. Impartial investigations are made and the facts are presented to the

person inquiring. In the recent Florida boom, the Florida Chamber of Commerce subscribed \$3,000 a month for the maintenance of a corps of investigators from the Better Business Bureau to make war on the "land sharks" there. The recent Ponzi conviction for his dealings in the Charpon Land Syndicate was one of the results.

There are 12 danger signals which are generally recognized by all investment houses, banks and similar concerns, according to Jess Gittinger of the Kansas City Better Business Bureau, and he gives them in the following order.

"The best looking mine in the world may prove a 'white elephant.' Mining is a very expensive operation, and the risks are unusually great. Drilling for oil is costly. The hazards are great. Oil investments are speculative and in a class with mining investments.

"In the wake of every important discovery or invention comes a host of schemes. The promoters may have the best intentions, but frequently their enthusiasm is about all they have to sell. Investment in real estate located in some far distant spot sometimes is as dangerous as mining stock. People have been known to buy swamps advertised as 'sea shore frontage.' Land development schemes frequently do not pan out. Investments in new companies that are going to sell by mail should generally be avoided.

"New manufacturing methods should always be closely checked and investigated. Patent rights and processes distribution present danger signals. It rarely is the patentee who makes the money. An investment requiring a quick decision often is a fake. If there isn't time to sleep over it, something probably is wrong. Special inducements in cash discounts or stock bonuses urging you to be one of the first to invest are suspicious symptoms.

"Tips alleged to land you 'on the ground floor' rarely are to be taken. Those who are on the ground floor will monopolize the opportunity. Playing the stock market on margin and all other forms of speculation are decidedly not for small and inexperienced investors. Beware the 'Bucket Shop,' and if you buy stocks outright for investment, do so thru a member of a legitimate exchange. Stock in mail order companies being organized, with promises based on what others have done, rarely turns out well."

### A Lifetime's Savings Gone

Pathetic stories abound in which a lifetime's savings have been lost because the victim turned the bank's slogan around to read, "Invest before you investigate." Recently a victim admitted his loss. He said, "One day a young man came to our farm and persuaded me to invest in an oil company. I put in \$2,000 I had saved by hard work and depriving myself of many comforts. Every time I could spare a little money I bought more stock. This went on for 10 years, when I finally began to despair. One day a check for \$80 came. Oh, how happy I was! My investment had begun to pay dividends. About a month later another check for \$120 arrived. I then began to think I had better enlarge my investment, so I sent them \$100. I eagerly waited for more dividends, but in vain. Finally I received a letter telling me the company had gone broke and the receiver was collecting the dividends that were paid illegally, and if the amount of the dividends was not paid in 30 days suit would be filed to recover. I am 75 years old and haven't any money, so I guess they will file suit and take my home."

In another case a farmer lost on an elevator and mill deal. "We had a big crop and the elevators were full," he said. "I tried to sell when the price took a bulge, but couldn't deliver because there was no storage. This made me an easy mark.

"Farmers should store their grain, mill it and get a better price for their wheat," the salesman who caught me began. He went on to show how his company was to build an immense mill in a near-by city, and 100 elevators at country shipping points. He had a Blue Sky permit which he showed with great pride. He said, "You are one of the leading farmers and should share in the rake-off." I did to the extent of \$1,000, giving my note for part of it. A few months later I needed some ready money to buy some cattle, so suggested to my banker that I would put up this stock as collateral for a loan. 'Can't do it that way,' he said. But he lent me the money on my note and told me to keep the worthless stock as a reminder of where my hard earned savings had gone. He was right. The plan looked good on paper and should have won, but it didn't."

If Kansas will heed the danger signals, such tragedies as these will not happen during 1926.

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**C**HARLES FERM of Lindsborg, is a man of wide reading, a good deal of a student and I suppose has been considered something of a radical. However, he is an honest thinker and has the courage of his convictions whether they are correct or not.

He is 79, and perhaps his age gives him greater independence in his thinking. He has studied socialism, and the result is that he has become more of an individualist than ever. He writes me:

"Today I have been reading Plato's 'Perfect State' and his definition of justice. How flat that falls upon us. How it palls and how unsatisfactory after so much palaver. He is a socialist and a Communist—leaving the rabble to individualism. Martin James complains of socialism because it has no place for the individual, but Plato has a place, and that place is success in the marts of life for the deserving; but that is individualism, the natural condition of man. Nature has not changed in the last 2,000 years, but we are nearing unto comprehension thru universal education. Many smart men have urged the abolishment of private property. Private property cannot be abolished so long as man insists on the ownership of his clothes.

"I have no income except from the farm; if farm prices are stabilized I will profit; still I am against it because it is class discrimination, and this class discrimination is the curse of the country and the cause of all our ills politically. Class discrimination is an evil, and every evil carries within itself the seeds of its own destruction. The other day I read of a meeting of barbers at which it was decided that the price of shaves should be 35 cents, shampoo 50 cents and haircut 75 cents. This is another evil carrying its own seeds of destruction; 10 shaves, \$3.50, will buy a good razor that will last 20 years. I am now 79 years old; I have studied all systems and all philosophies, and today am forced to admit the correctness of the competitive system in trade. The man who can undersell his neighbors is sure to succeed because the world is in need of a lower cost of living. My effort should be to reduce the cost of production.

"Since Plato's time we have not learned any principles of philosophy that he did not know. He left the learned high and dry and left the common man to scramble in the marts of life for his share. This is the democracy which he hated."

Possibly if the law of competition were free to work out according to the principles on which it is founded, Mr. Ferm's argument would be unanswerable, but in our present civilization that seems to me to be impossible.

## Defends the Area Testing

**I**HAVE received this letter from the county agent of Coffey county in regard to editorials in previous issues on area testing for tuberculosis in McPherson county:

I have noticed for the last few weeks your editorials casting considerable reflection on the area testing for tuberculosis in this state. I grant you that there has arisen a very unpleasant situation in McPherson county, but like many a fight of its type, there are local faults on both sides of the question.

"So far as I am able to learn there is practically no objection to the way in which the test has been handled in the nine or 10 counties already on the accredited list and those in the process of accreditation, but that all the objections to the test are coming from a county which has never experienced but only anticipated the conditions which might arise. One would rather judge from the articles you have printed that McPherson was about the only real cattle county in the state which had been signed up for the test. A glance at the records shows that one of the first counties in the state to be accredited has several thousand head more cattle, other than dairy cattle, than McPherson.

While I realize that it is as a rule much more popular to knock against a good movement than it is to push for it, I hardly feel that you are upholding the high standards of your paper by jumping on this movement without a little further investigation into the relative merits of the case.

Trusting that you may have the continued confidence of many people who are closely watching the outgrowth of this situation, I am,

Burlington, Kan. Dan M. Braum.

Most of us are disposed to be intolerant of those things with which we do not agree.

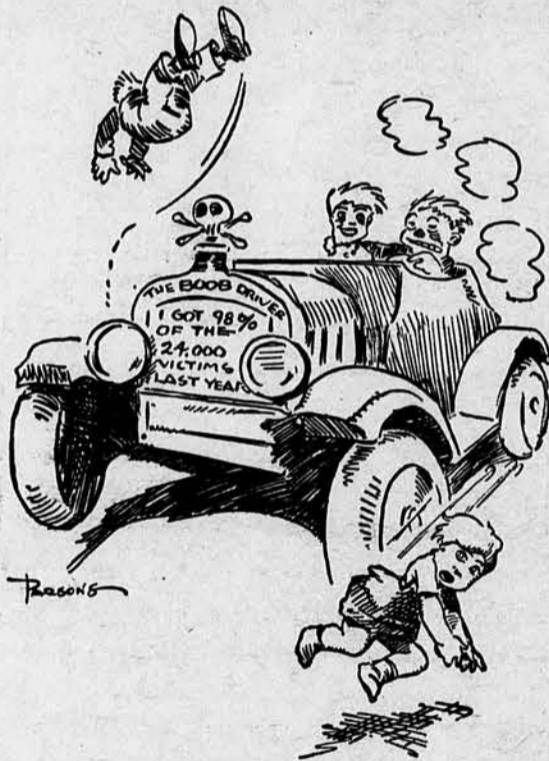
# Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

Mr. Braum totally ignores the fact that the Kansas Farmer had previous to the publication of the articles of which he complains, contained a very able article by George Montgomery, favoring the area testing plan. Now I have not been "jumping on this movement." I have not expressed an opinion as to whether it is a good or a bad thing. But here are a large number of cattle raisers in McPherson county who insist that the rule works an unnecessary hardship. They have a right to have their case stated, and that is all I have done. For that I have no apology to make. It is the business of a newspaper to allow both sides of a question to be presented, so long as the presenting is done as clearly and briefly as possible and in good temper.

The McPherson county men have stated their case in reasonable language, and therefore come within the rule.

I gather from what Mr. Braum writes me that in all of the other counties in which the test is in operation it is entirely satisfactory; if that is true it seems to me the sensible thing would be not to



try to force it on to the McPherson county cattle raisers; just let them see how well it is working in these other counties, and in a short time they will be crying for it.

I appreciate the wish expressed by Mr. Braum that I may have the continued confidence of the many people who are closely watching the outgrowth of the situation; I join heartily in that wish.

## Bill Wilkins in New York!

**T**HAT sure wuz a narrer escape, William," said Truthful James. "I suppose frum that time on you kept your eye peeled fur the gold-durned rascals that lays in wait fur the innocent and unsuspectin'." "I did, James, I did, but I discovered that a feller needs more'n two eyes if he wants to see everything that is liable to happen to him in New York—however, on the whole I cum out somewhat more than even. After that policeman hed saved me frum gittin' touched to the tune uv five thousand plunks, and we hed enjoyed a friendly libation, which I may say, James, is a classical term the Roman high flyers used

when they took their drinks reposin' on couche which it seems the saloon keepers furnished the reg'lar customers, I continer'd my way to me cousin Samantha's placé uv residence. This he policeman persuaded me to take a hack—the call it a taxi in New York.

"Hevin' been saved five thousand plunks I fel James, that I could afford the six bits that taxi feller charged me. Well, when I finally arrived at Samantha's place I walked up to the front door and knocked. A feller cum to the door and opened it. He wuz wearin' a scrumptious uniform, and I supposed that he must be a captain anyway and mebbly a colonel. So I sez, 'not wishin' to underrate his rank, 'Colonel, kin you tell wheth Samantha Silvers lives here and if so, is she hum?' The feller didn't answer my question, he asked me one in turn; 'Hev you your card, sir? I sez 'I hev a pack in my grip; what pertic card wuz you askin' fur? Howsumever, Colonel I didn't come here to play cards, not that I would object to a friendly game with a reasonable limit but first I would like to shake hands with me cousin Samantha, if she is about the place. If she is in the kitchen, gittin' dinner, I don't want to disturb her. I'll just squat in the sittin' room till she gits over her rush.'

"If you refer to the lady of the house," sez the Colonel, "My instructions are not to admit persons without cards. If you will hand me your card, I will present it to her ladyship."

"Ladyship, your foot," says I, gittin' somewhat hot under the collar, 'I ain't lookin' fur no ladyship, I want to see Samantha Silvers, my feller cousin on my mother's side, who I hev'n't seen for 20 year. I don't want any trouble with you, Colonel, but if you stand palaverin' round here me longer I'm liable to lose control uv myself and shoot a hole thru some part uv your anatomy, and I don't relly want to start a ruction right now."

"And with that I drewed my gun out uv my holder which wuz reslin' under my arm. When the Colonel seed that, James, he seemed to change color and went back an', as I learned afterwards told Samantha that there wuz a crazy man out there at the door who claimed to be a cousin hers and wuz just about to begin shootin' up the place and hedn't he better call the police. Well at that, Samantha says to the Colonel that he might let me in, that she hed a cousin she hedn't seen fur many years and if I wuzn't that cousin she would try and keep me quiet till he could call the police.

"So the Colonel cum back and told me to cum into what he called the reception room, and pur soon Samantha come out. She knowed me in fact, but I must say, James, that she didn't seem to be so very gold-durned glad to see me. However she invited me in, and told the Colonel to show me to my room, and also where the bath was and that dinner would be served shortly. I sez that she wuz dressed scrumptious. Not that she wuz carryin' any considerable amount of dress goods, James, but I could see that what little she hed on wuz made out uv high-priced material. So the Colonel he took my grip and showed me up to a room. When I stepped onto that carpet, James, I said to the Colonel, sez I, 'Course I relly none uv my business, but I reckon they must be feather beds under this carpet by the way it gives when I step on it.' The Colonel didn't say nuthin' but when he hed deposited my grip in another little room on the side, he sez 'Ere is your bawth, sir,' I sez, 'Yer which?' 'Yer bawth, sir,' he says, 'ere is the tub and ere is the shower bawth.' 'You mean bath, I reckon,' sez the Colonel, but this here is Wednesday; I don't want no bath till Saturday night.'

"Well, James, when I cum down to dinner there wuz another feller with a uniform cum and put a small glass uv licker down in front uv my plate and nuthin' else. I drunk the licker; I wuzn't a man's sized drink, but it tasted right, what there wuz uv it, and then I started to peel the orange with my fingers, and then I noticed that Samantha wuz usin' a small spoon to dig the juice out uv hers. After we got thru with the oranges the uniformed feller cum round with a little dish full uv water. So fur as I wuz concerned I would hev preferred to drink out uv a glass, but I didn't say nuthin', supposin' it was one uv the peculiar fads the New Yorkers had about drinkin' water.

"After I drank it I happened to look at Samantha and blamed it she wuzn't washin' her fingers in her dish. She looked at me cur'us and I heard that feller in uniform making peculiar noises like

here wuz something in his throat, but Samantha didn't say nuthin' to indicate what she wuz thinkin'.

"Then the feller come and took the dish and the glass that hed the licker in it and the dish hed the water and the orange peelin's and I thought, 'If this is all they eat here fur dinner sure ain't goin' to fatten none. But, James, that feller just kep' a bringin' one thing after another to me and pillin' different kinds of knives and forks and spoons around my plate till finally I ez to Samantha that if this here hired man uv hers wuz bringin' out this cutlery just to show me what he hed in stock it wuz all right, but one knife and fork wuz sufficient fur my purposes; and then I heard that uniformed feller makin' another uv them queer noises in his throat and sez, 'Samantha, whatever is the matter with this feller? He ought to take something fur it before it strikes some vital part.'"

"Well, after a spell Samantha warmed up considerable and asked me about what I knowed uv the people who used to live where we did and what I hed been doin', and when I got to relatlin' some uv my adventures she got real interested and said that it wuz sure wonderful what I hed one thru.

"After a spell Jabe come home and I told him about my meetin' with them three confidence men, and he told me that it wasn't a mite safe to put confidence in no strangers in that town, and I ed that I believed him, but what wuz puzzlin' me wuz how that second feller I met knowed my name and the names uv the Jones boys and Sam Wiley and Lester Williams. And Jabe busted out ffin' and said that he got all that information from the first feller who met me. And then he ruffed again. It made me a little peeved to see he way he enjoyed it. Well, Jabe and me visited it wuz late, and he said that he wuz glad I am; that he hedn't hed so good a time since he hed in New York. 'But William,' he sed, 'while you are here don't let no more friendly strangers ke you in.'"

"Well, the next day, James, I went strollin' around, and purty soon a stranger cum along and ys to me, 'Wuz you lookin' fur investments?' 'ot so that you could notice it,' sez I, short like. 'Well, don't get sore,' he says, 'I ain't neither but met a feller down the street who took me fur greenhorn and I think wanted to rob me.' 'I couldn't be surprised' says I, 'I hev discovered at there air men in this town who wouldn't ruple none to do that.' Then he says, 'If you'll join me I think mebbe we kin clean that feller out.' 'I ain't lookin' fur trouble, my friend,' ys I. 'Neither am I,' says he, 'but I would like know just what the darned swindler's game Mebbe you kin catch on if you see it.' Well, James, not hevin' anything in partic'lar to do, I id I didn't mind goin' with him, so we strolled to a buildin' where there wuz a feller who hed lot of greenbacks piled up in front uv him, and is feller who hed invited me to come along says him, 'This here is an acquaintance uv mine, and we are cur'us to know just what sort of a me this is that you air runnin', and I want to arn you now that if you try any swindlin' mes on us you will git your lights put out. We r from the boundin' West, and won't stand fur foolishness.'"

"I kin see that," says the feller with the oney, "and all our transactions, if we hev any, ll be open and above board. I found this here oney in an old safe; there seems to be \$10,000, and it looks like good money to me, but I am heard that it is counterfeit. I don't want to take chances uv bein' took fur a counterfeiter. Mebbe one uv you gents could tell me whether it genuine or not."

"Well, I looked at them bills and they sure oked all right to me, but I don't pretend to be financial expert on currency. The feller studied

a while and then said, 'If either uv you gents wants to take chances on this here bein' good money and will give me \$5,000 you kin have it. Then I says to myself, Jabe will know whether this is genuine or not, and so I said, 'Mister, I don't know you and there air a durned sight of rascals in this here town. I cum near bein' trimmed day before yesterday by three slick gents, but I hev a friend who is in the bankin' business. If he says this here money is genuine I will give you the five thousand, tho I don't just see why you want to give ten thousand fur five thousand.'

"Then the feller said: 'I don't put much faith in these bankers, but I kin see that you air an honest man, and if you will give me the money I know it will be good.' 'Well,' I sez, 'this here banker is a friend uv mine, and I'm willin' to trust his opinion.'"

"So we arranged it to go to Jabe's bank, and the feller with the money and the other feller wuz to wait at the bank door while I showed the money to Jabe. We moseyed up to Jabe's place and they stood back where they could keep their eyes on me, and I called Jabe and showed him the ten thousand, givin' as an excuse that I hed sold some property out West and got the cash and hed a suspicion that mebbe the party that bought it hed slipped some bad bills onto me and if it wa'n't too much trouble I would like to hev him look it over. Jabe took the money, counted it careful and said, 'This here currency is all genuine, William, not a bad bill in the lot, but you oughtn't to be carryin' so much currency around with you, somebody is liable to rob you.' 'I reckon I kin take care uv myself, Jabe,' says I. 'Well,' he says, 'don't say that I didn't warn you.'"

"Then I went back and says to the feller, 'If you air still willin' to take \$5,000 fur this I will take it, but I think you're a fool fur doin' it.' 'Well,' he says, 'I've been skinned by these bankers till I haint got no confidence in 'em. I still hev a suspicion that these here bills air counterfeit, and you kin hev the lot fur five thousand cash.' So I went into my belt and dug up \$5,000 and handed it over to him and slipped the ten thousand into the belt in place uv what I took out. Then the feller says, 'Mebbe I hev made a bad trade but a trade is a trade. 'Let us go take a drink.'"

"There's a place just a couple uv blocks from here," he says, "where there is the best licker in the city uv New York." "I'm much obleeged," says I, "but I hev a rule never to take a drink at this partic'lar hour uv the day." Then both them fellers crowded up to me, each takin' an arm and commenced to shove me along. Somehow that sort uv excited my suspicion, and drawin' my gun sudden like I said, 'You fellers seem to me to be too blamed friendly; if you don't let go my arms I will bore a hole thru both uv you that a cat could crawl thru. If you ain't out uv sight in less than two minutes I intend to begin shootin'. They left, James, but I must say that I never heard two men swearin' quite so fluent as they did as they went.'"

### Must Have a License

A owns a stallion which is not registered. A has no license to stand the stallion but has been doing so. B bred two mares, knowing the conditions and price. Can B escape payment of the full price? Can A collect the amount? A does not print or post bills or advertise thru the papers.

Section 701 of Chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of the Sixtieth Kansas provides that every person, persons, firm, corporation, company or association that shall stand, travel, advertise or offer for public service in any manner any stallion in Kansas shall secure a license certificate for such stallion from the Kansas State Livestock Registry Board.

Section 713 of the same chapter provides that any person, persons, firm, company, corporation or association who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined not less than \$20 or more than \$50 for every offense.

This law seems to be pretty broad, and altho the owner of this stallion did not advertise, yet it says that if he offers the service in any manner that he must have a license. The lien law also provides that only the owners of licensed stallions shall have a lien on the mare and foal for service. I am of the opinion that the owner of this stallion not only could not collect his fee but that he also might be prosecuted for a misdemeanor under the law.

### Who Owns the Hedge?

1—A homesteaded in 1872 and set out a hedge around his 160 on the line. B homesteaded adjoining A. B died and his place was sold to C. Can C claim any part of the fence? A also has died and the homestead belongs to the heirs. 2—Must a person have a license to stand a stallion? Provided the person does not advertise can he collect for services under these conditions? J. A. S.

1—This hedge fence belongs to A who planted it, and it goes with the land.

2—The section of our statute in regard to the licensing of stallions reads as follows:

Every person, persons, firm, corporation, company or association that shall stand, travel, advertise or offer for public service in any manner any stallion in Kansas shall secure a license certificate for such stallion from the Kansas State Livestock Registry Board.

It is my opinion that the owner of the stallion would not be allowed to collect fees for service without obtaining a license.

### Deed Should be Recorded

1—Can property deeded to a woman and the heirs of her body be inherited by her husband and his heirs? 2—Is a deed valid without being recorded? Is such a deed valid after the death of the testator? M. D.

1—Such a deed would be really in the nature of a will, and if this woman has children the property would pass to them at her death.

2—A deed is valid as between the grantor and the grantee which is not recorded, but it would not be valid as against creditors or subsequent purchasers.

### Write to the Bank

On 80 acres valued at from \$7,000 to \$8,000 how much of a Government loan can one get? Please explain the Government loan, its rate, length of time of loans, and where one can get the loan. B. L. C.

The Federal Land Banks lend money on property which has been approved. The loan is obtained thru a local association, which must contain not fewer than 10 members, all of whom are landowners and borrowers. When the loan is approved by this local association thru which the application is made the petition goes to the Federal Land Bank for approval.

Loans are made for periods varying from five years to 35. In case a 35-year loan is made, the rate, including the 1 per cent for amortization, is 5½ per cent. If you have a farm on which you could secure a loan of \$5,000, and if this is a 35-year loan the annual payment of interest and amortization would be \$275, or 5½ per cent on \$5,000. This is all you would have to pay, and at the end of 35 years this not only pays the interest but also wipes out the principal of \$5,000. In addition you receive a certain amount of stock in the Federal Land Bank. I believe this stock is 6 per cent of the amount of the loan. On this stock you would draw semi-annual dividends. This is very good stock and it pays 8 per cent. These dividends would be subtracted from the amount of your annual payment. For further information write to the Federal Land Bank, Wichita.

# Congress Must Not Fail the Farmers

**E**NEMIES of farm relief legislation charge that the farm organizations themselves cannot agree on any bill to present to Congress, therefore Congress can do nothing. Neither would bankers agree on the Federal Reserve Act—may be said—nor have manufacturers ever agreed on the tariff, but Congress nevertheless managed to evolve fairly suitable legislation. In Bible times, Noah was in a decided minority when it came to preparing for the flood. It looks now as if there were going to be another flood—of farm products, and something will have to be done about it. The fact remains that it is the business of Congress to meet national emergencies with appropriate measures to the best of its ability, and it will lay down "on the farm relief job at its peril. It is the first duty of Congress to get busy on this problem, not wait for the farm organizations to tell it what to do. That is what Congress is id for. There is one thing on which the country is now pretty generally of one mind. It is that farming, the biggest, most vital business, is, thru no fault of the farmer, no longer a fairly profitable business. Something will have to be done about it; something to put it on an economic equality with other business. What the farmer wants, most of all, is some way

to market his surplus crops. He doesn't ask nor want nor expect actual price fixing. Legislation to meet this need will have to be of the character that will go far to put his business on an equality with other industries in the United States. Congress has had ample time to acquaint itself with all phases of this problem. It does not have to wait for 80 million farmers to agree on what its duty shall be in the premises. The cheerful optimist who goes about spreading the soothing sirup that "this is to be the greatest year the farmers have ever had," is with us as always, but Congress should know the difference this year between the truth and an April Fool joke. Secretary Hoover's recent diagnosis should leave no one in doubt. "Agriculture," said Mr. Hoover, "while it is better than it was two years ago (owing to chance and a short wheat crop abroad) still leaves the farmers with much accumulated debt, and generally has not gained a stability that makes for contentment. Its basic economic problem of market is unsolved. Also it suffers from continued distortion in price relationship." Farm mortgage indebtedness increased from 3,300 million dollars in 1910 to 7,857 million dollars in 1920—or 40 per cent of farm value. Shrinkage of 3 billion dollars yearly in farm values since 1920 is reported by the National Industrial Conference Board in its recent survey of agriculture.

The manufacturer can to a considerable extent control his production. The farmer cannot. With him a favorable or an unfavorable season may make all the difference between a short crop or a bumper yield, a feast or a famine. When our farmers produce more than their home market can absorb, their surplus must find an outlet in world markets where it must compete with the products of peasant farmers in countries where land and labor cost little. This surplus must not govern the price of our entire crop. An effective farm relief program is needed, one that will place the protecting hand of our tariff system back of our agricultural surpluses in the same way it is made to assist the manufacturer with his surplus. The Government may well take a more active part in finding markets for our agricultural surpluses, that the prices realized by the producer shall not continue so ruinously out of line with general price levels. And it is up to Congress, now that it is in possession of the facts, to find and apply the remedy without further delay.

*Arthur Capper*  
Washington, D. C.



# World Events in Pictures



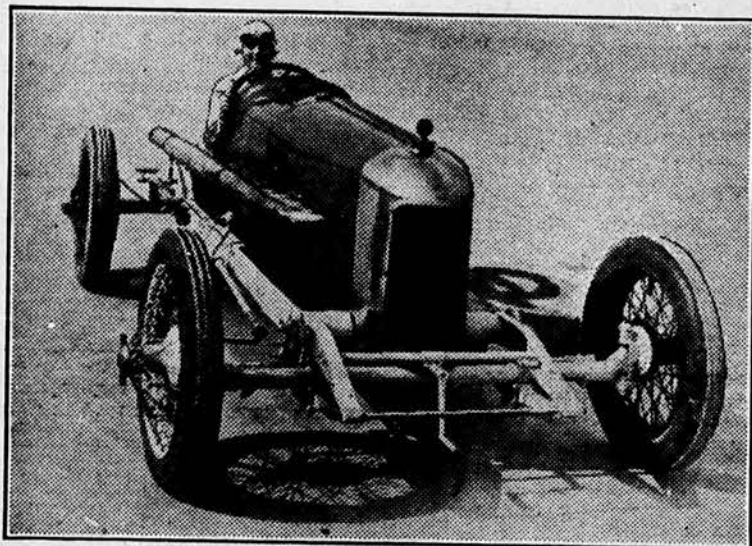
Edward P. Weston, Philadelphia, 87-Year-Old Walker, is Planning Another Little Stroll of 2,500 Miles to the Pacific Coast. This Will Be His Second Transcontinental Hike



Sessions of Presidents of the 12 Federal Loan Banks and Members of the Federal Loan Bureau in Washington Recently, Indicated That Financial Conditions in the Country Are Good, According to R. A. Cooper, Chairman of the Board. Photo Shows the Bank Presidents and Members of the Board



J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Left, Bidding Farewell to Lieut. Comm. Byrd Who Hopes to Explore the Arctic. Mr. Rockefeller, Vincent Astor and Esdel Ford Are Backing Him



Mlle. Jean LaCosta, Famous French Feminine Auto Racing Driver, Pictured on the Sands of Daytona Beach, Fla., Where She Already Has Driven Her Car at More Than 100 Miles an Hour Over This Greatest of All Natural Race Tracks. The 30-Mile Straightway of Hard Sand Has Been Responsible for Many a World's Speed Record



Tests Were Made in a Jersey City, N. J., Greenhouse Recently to Determine What Effect Artificial Sunlight Has on Plants. It Was Found That Tulips Required Only an Hour to Develop from the Tight Bud to the Fully Opened Plant. Photo Shows R. S. Green, Motion Picture Photographer, Making a "Slow Motion" Record of the Experiment



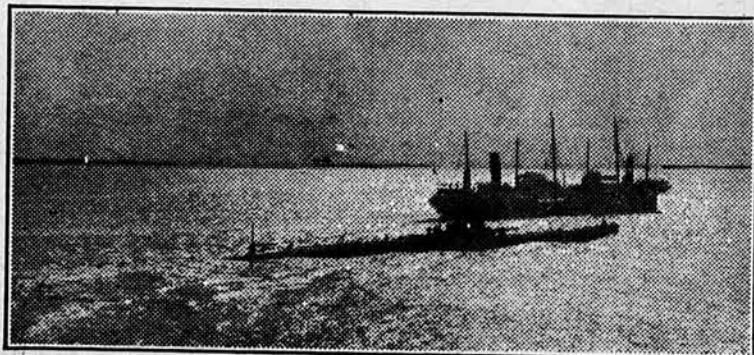
Prince Sumi is a Student in the Peers School of Tokyo, and Enters Fully into Various Sports. He is 10 Years Old, and is the Youngest Son of the Emperor and Empress of Japan. Photo Shows Him Playing Basketball



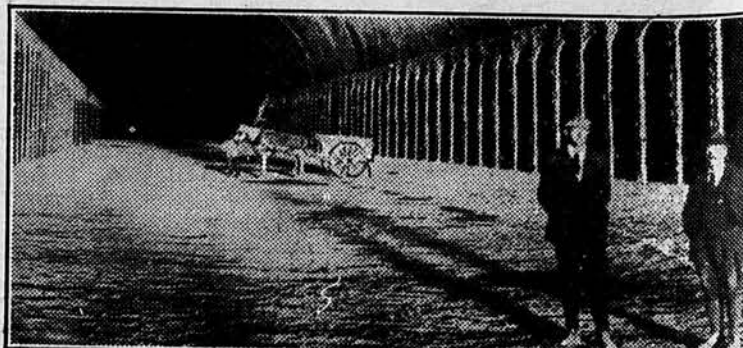
Here is Princess Ileana of Roumania Who Has Just Reached the Age to Marry, and Seven Crown Princes Have Yet to Select Their Future Queens



Uncle Sam's New Ambassador to Spain, Ogden H. Hammond, Left, with General Primo de Rivera, Center, Spanish Dictator, Just Before He Presented His Credentials to King Alfonso. At Right is Conde del Velle, Official Introducer



Largest and Newest of the Navy's Submersibles, Slipped into New York Harbor Recently in Early Morning, After Successfully Completing Her Trials. A Watchful Camera Man Snapped This Picture as the Submarine Passed the Incoming Mauretania



In an Effort to Make Marseilles, France, the Leading Port of Southern Europe, a Canal is Being Constructed from That Port to Port-de-Bouc. It Runs Under a Chain of Hills for About 4 Miles, and is the Longest Subterranean Canal in the World. Photo Shows a Section Nearing Completion

APR 23 1926

# Good Chance for Young Men?

By C. E. Dominy

**W**HAT about the land owners of the future? The contention is made that high values obstruct the ownership of land by the newer generation of farmers, thus increasing tenancy, and causing a concentration of land ownership.

A permanent class of farm tenants is not desirable, altho a certain percentage made up of farmers "on their way" to ownership is both unavoidable and desirable. The advance of the science of agriculture is causing the beneficial effect of ownership to increase. The man who owns his land has a permanent home which makes him much more stable than the renter; he works harder and more wisely, and will take more pride in his work; he will be conscious of a lasting benefit to be received from improvements in the character of his farming, and that poor work or harmful methods will have a permanent effect in lessening the productivity of his labor and of his land in the future.

But during the last 25 years, when the ratio of taxes to selling values has increased so greatly, no great change has been made in tenancy. The proportion of farmers of the United States who were tenants was:

1900	35.3 per cent
1910	37.0 per cent
1920	38.1 per cent

This increase is insignificant, while strange as it may seem tenancy increased greatly from 1880 to 1900, when there was an abundance of new land available at a low price. The per cent of tenancy for this period was:

1880	25.6 per cent
1890	28.4 per cent
1900	35.3 per cent

Even if prices of land were so low that farms could be bought for small amounts of money, the net income would be small in the same proportion as the price of the land, and its ownership would mean little. If taxes should wipe out land values by taking all the income from land, would not all farmers be in reality tenants of a great landlord, the state? Also, if farms are to be paid for out of their earnings and if these earnings are proportional to the valuation of the farm land, it should not be more difficult to pay for a farm in a section where valuations and earnings are uniformly high than in a section where both are low. A study of years spent by landowners as wage earners and tenants seems to show no differences between sections of high valuation and those of low valuation. In the Northern states farmers appear to be highly successful in becoming the owners of farms. The proportion of tenants over 65 years old in one study was:

Wisconsin	4.1 per cent
Massachusetts	4.3 per cent
Illinois	10.0 per cent
Nebraska	13.6 per cent

This does not hold true in the South, where negro farmers are dominant. They have been on their way "up from slavery" only about half a century, and to them tenancy is a mile-stone of real progress.

The advantages of low taxes and high land values are not confined alone to the present generation, for a large number of farmers acquire their land thru inheritance, either directly or thru marriage.

The contention that land might become concentrated because of high land values cannot be supported in this country for the following reasons:

(1) Large capitalists are attracted by more favorable investment possibilities than can be found in farm land. (2) The nature of farming which does not lend itself to large-scale operations. (3) Because of the inheritance laws, which in time, as land becomes scarce, might even bring about excessive sub-division. In 1900 more than 50 per cent of landlords owned only one farm, and only about 10 per cent owned five farms or more. About the same figures hold true today. Furthermore, the bonanza land holdings based on early grants are gradually being subdivided. Therefore, we need not fear a concentration of land ownership in the hands of a few for many years to come.

## Crop Plans Like Last Year

**R**EPORTS from 50,000 farmers over the United States, obtained recently by the United States Department of Agriculture, indicated intentions to increase the acreage of oats 4.6 per cent, barley 5.7 per cent, white potatoes 4.3 per cent, sweet potatoes 19.6 per cent; and to decrease spring wheat 1.8 per cent, grain sorghums 1.7 per cent and peanuts 8 per cent as compared with last year. The reports indicated intentions to keep practically the same acreage of corn, hay, tobacco and flax.

The acreages that will actually be planted will depend, of course, on weather conditions and other influences at planting time. However, the foregoing figures may be taken as a fairly accurate index of the plans farmers have in mind for this season's crops. The outstanding thing in these reports is the evidence of general stability that once more appears to underlie the production program, considered as a whole. The crop story since 1919 has been, roughly, two years of heavy surpluses, two

years of readjustment and two years of fairly stable adjustment.

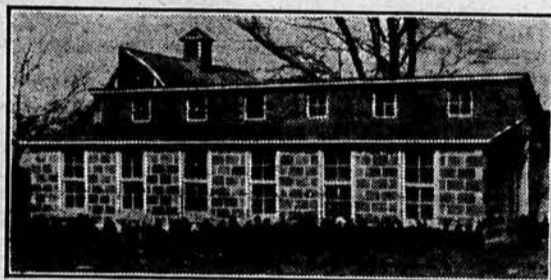
Of the three main feed grains, corn, oats and barley, the reported intention is to plant 157½ million acres, against 155 million last year. The contemplated increase is in oats and barley, the intended corn acreage being practically the same as last year. On the one hand, farmers are faced with the possibility that average yields on such an acreage, plus this year's carryover of grain, might hinder improvement in feed prices. On the other hand, there appears to be a widespread feeling that with the current improvement in the livestock situation, an abundance of feed crops would be a highly desirable thing this year.

Among the chief money crops, the reported plans to increase potato acreage slightly and to decrease spring wheat slightly (tho with a substantial increase in Durum) are quite conservative, if carried out. Sweet potato growers report a contemplated increase which would result in a relatively large acreage. Taken as a whole, this spring's crop plans reflect a balance and stability which represent, to some extent, a measure of the ground gained since 1921.

## Why We Like Tile Houses

By Thomas Bowes, Miami County

**W**E BUILT our first poultry house of hollow tile two years ago. It is 32 feet long and 20 feet wide, with a semi-monitor roof. A partition runs thru the building dividing it into two compartments, one for roosting, 11 feet wide, and one for scratching, 9 feet wide. The scratch shed is lighted from the south by six double sash windows which open like those of a house. Six single sash



windows above the scratch shed give ventilation to the roosting compartment. These are mounted on pivots. In the front end are two doors which open into the two divisions of the house. At the back is one large window.

Last fall we built a second house just like the first. Both are electrically lighted. We find that hollow tile is much warmer in winter and cooler in summer than wood, and our chickens are not bothered so much by mites in the tile houses. We specialize in Single Comb Rhode Island Reds.

## Fire Loss: \$6,177,044

**T**HE fire loss in the 3,788 fires which occurred last year in Kansas was \$6,177,044—and there were 68 deaths. In 1924 there were 23 deaths, 3,750 fires and a property loss of \$5,884,531. There were 134 deaths in the 3,397 fires in 1923, and a property loss of \$5,262,697. Can't we improve on these records somewhat in 1926?

## High Schools are Popular

**R**URAL high schools in Kansas are now showing results that fully justify the vast amount of money they cost. According to figures just given out by the State Superintendent of Schools, the enrollment in high schools has increased 80 per cent in the last 10 years. The exact figures are 83,997 in 1925, as against 46,580 in 1915.

It was about 10 years ago that Kansas began in earnest to develop the rural high school system. The plan met with intense opposition from many taxpayers at first, and progress was slow. But the program was pushed in a sensible way, and opposition melted to such an extent that many such schools were established. Others are still to go up.

With the establishment of fine new high schools, equipped with the latest appliances and efficient teachers, interest immediately picked up among the children, and the enrollment has shown an increase every year. The increased interest in rural high schools has had a good effect on the city high schools, as well, increasing their enrollment.

Authorities claim that the earning power of a high school graduate is \$25,000 more than a common school graduate. In other words, a boy who graduates from a high school is capable of earning \$25,000 more during his life than if he started to work after finishing grade school. Of the 83,997 high school graduates last year, about 40,000 were boys. Just think what this means to them! In round numbers it increases their earning power a

million dollars. That not only helps them, but also the communities in which they live and the country generally. Just what advantage, in dollars and cents, a high school education offers to girls the authorities do not say. But of course it wouldn't be so great as for boys.

Altho a high school education is a great advantage to a boy, yet the records show that more girls finish high school than boys. Last year, for instance, 2,000 more boys than girls started in the first grade. In fact, the boys maintained a majority in enrollment up to the eighth grade. But the first year girls took the lead by 300 over the boys in high school, and 1,800 more girls than boys were graduated.

## Punching Foreign Monopolies

**T**HE preliminary report of the House committee on Foreign and Interstate Commerce, which has been investigating the rubber situation and also other commodities, gives Uncle Sam the sensible suggestion that in order to protect himself from foreign monopolies he ought, so far as possible, to "grow his own."

The price of rubber, it is stated, has been reduced from \$1.10 a pound to less than half that figure thru the efforts of Americans in cutting down the demand for the product, as suggested by Secretary Hoover, and the situation is not so acute as it was a few months ago. But the fact of the foreign monopoly still remains, and the advice is given that the United States do what it can to grow a rubber supply of its own. Some of this growing, of course, could be done in the Philippines if American capital were encouraged to go there.

But the rubber monopoly is not the only one which was investigated. Coffee, potash, silk, sisal and other foreign trusts come in for their share. Coffee is controlled by the government of Brazil, and this costs the American people 135 million dollars a year extra. Potash is controlled by German and French monopolies, and sisal, nitrates and silks by others of equal force and effect.

The report suggests that the United States ought to take stock of its own stores of potash, and arrange for the production of nitrates. The sisal situation ought also be looked into, it is added, and the report generally goes on the assumption that the only way to protect ourselves is to get supplies of our own.

## Central Wheat Selling Agency

**C**O-OPERATIVE wheat marketing associations of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Nebraska and Colorado have ratified the proposal to establish a central selling agency. Each state has named two trustees, who, with a general sales manager, and assistants at headquarters of each association, will conduct the business. The trustees are: Kansas, C. E. Cox, Wichita, and John Vesecky, Timken, Oklahoma, A. W. Glasgow, Dacoma, and George Raemer, Fairmont, Texas, Ferd Keller, Jr., Electra, and G. T. Brummitt, Claude, Nebraska, J. L. Hull, Holstein, and Ernest Green, McCool, Colorado, C. L. Hover, Longmont, and O. E. Webb, Milliken. These men will meet soon to decide on a headquarters for the agency and other details incident to setting the business in operation.

"This will give the individual member in every state the same advantage as tho a pool as large as the five combined were operating in his state," says Ernest R. Downie, general manager of the Kansas pool. "For a year or more the feeling has been general among co-operative officials that competition between pools on the terminal market should be eliminated, but not until recently was it felt that the time was ripe for such a proposal. It has come about as a natural and inevitable development.

"If we have a normal crop for 1926, and if the five associations continue to grow as they have been, the central selling agency should handle 30 million bushels of wheat. This would make it the largest single grain-handling unit in the United States. It will enable pools to take wheat from the farm direct to millers and exporters on the most advantageous terms and at the minimum of expense. These five states are noted for producing good quality, high protein wheat, so millers will be assured of excellent milling grain the year 'round.

"The central sales agency will function for the five southwestern states like the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited does for the provinces of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta. Canadian co-operatives are handling 200 million bushels of the 1925 wheat crop in addition to 25 million bushels of oats, flax, barley and rye. By a similar organization in both the United States and Canada, selling policies can be co-ordinated. This ultimately will lead to world co-operation in agriculture, which is beginning to recognize no boundary lines when it comes to working together."

## Railroad South From Liberal?

**T**HE president of the Rock Island Railroad, J. E. Gorman, has announced that his company will build a line from Liberal to Amarillo, Texas, as soon as it can obtain approval from the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Sometimes it seems that any one can get your number better than the telephone girls do.



# His Axe Slipped!

**Woodmen Accident** **\$102.50**  
**Paid Him** **PROMPTLY**

Just one tiny slip—and without a second's warning Orlander Roebottom of Osceola, Iowa was laid up for 7 solid weeks with a badly cut leg. How fortunate that he had a Woodmen Accident policy. It saved him \$102.50!

You never know what minute an accident may hit YOU. 1 farmer in 8 is seriously injured each year. What if YOUR turn came tomorrow? Think it over—can you afford to run the risk when—

**2 1/5 CENTS A DAY**  
**PROTECTS YOU**

A Woodman Accident policy pays liberally all the time you are laid up. Costs little—does much. Study the chart carefully.

DEATH BY ACCIDENT \$1000	TOTAL DISABILITY \$100 A WEEK
LOSS OF ONE EYE \$250	PARTIAL DISABILITY \$50 A WEEK
LOSS OF BOTH EYES \$1000	LOSS OF ONE HAND \$500
LOSS OF ONE FOOT \$300	LOSS OF BOTH HANDS \$1000
LOSS OF BOTH FEET \$1000	LOSS OF ONE ARM \$1000
	LOSS OF BOTH ARMS \$1000

holders say. Act NOW.

## Woodmen Accident Company of Lincoln, Nebr.

WOODMEN ACCIDENT CO.  
Lincoln, Nebraska. 473  
Please send me details of your accident insurance policies.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Occupation \_\_\_\_\_  
P. O. \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_ R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_

**EMPIRE-BALTIC Cream Separator**  
All Sizes—Large or small—sent prepaid for 30 days trial. Bargain prices. As low as \$19.75. Monthly terms. Discount for cash. Free parts for one year. Money back guaranteed. A 25 years success. Write today.  
Empire Cream Separator Sales Co.  
618 Baltic Bldg., (Inc.) Louisville, Ky.

## Economical!

Kiln dried (moisture removed). Carton quality salt. In convenient 25 and 50 lb. sacks. Economical where a dry, quality salt is required. There is a Barton dealer near you.



**TRIPLE 'B' ALL PURPOSE SALT**  
Have your Free copy of Barton's Farm Profit Book (revised edition, 48 pages)? At dealer's or write us.

# In the Wake of the News

THE Kansas bank guaranty law is a dead letter. The finishing touches were placed on it recently by a Supreme Court decision in a case brought to test the right of banks to withdraw from the fund. Supplemental legislation might possibly save it, but that isn't certain. The court held that bank guaranty fund was a voluntary organization, and that a member bank could withdraw on giving six months' notice as required by the law. It also held that a member bank was liable for assessments levied to pay all losses up to the time of its withdrawal.

But the court held there was no way to enforce the collection of assessments after a bank had withdrawn, and that the only recourse the bank commissioner had was to take over the bonds put up by the bank to cover unpaid assessments, when such assessments equaled the amount of the bonds. In other words, a member bank can now slip out of the bank guaranty fund simply by forfeiting whatever bonds it has up as a pledge for the payment of assessments. There is no way to compel a bank to put up additional bonds. This is the nub of the decision, and it sounds the death knell to bank guaranty.

The guaranty fund has about 4 1/2 million dollars in certificates outstanding. It has on hand 1 million dollars in cash and 1 million dollars in bonds put up by member banks as pledges to pay assessments. If the banks all withdraw from the fund the million in bonds will be forfeited to the fund. This will make a total of 2 millions in the fund to take up 4 1/2 millions in certificates. It is estimated that the fund will pay about 50 cents on the dollar to certificate holders.

Take a concrete example: a bank fails for \$200,000. Certificates in that amount are issued to depositors. The bank realizes \$100,000 on its assets and applies that amount on its indebtedness. That is a 50 per cent dividend. The depositors must look to the guaranty fund for the other \$100,000, or the other 50 per cent. But the guaranty fund can only pay \$50,000, or 50 per cent of its obligation. In such a case the depositors will receive \$100,000 from the assets of the bank and \$50,000 from the bank guaranty fund, a total of \$150,000, or 75 per cent of their total deposits.

The story of the rise and fall of the bank guaranty law will be the subject of much discussion among bankers. Many of those who fought it from the start will say, "I told you so." They will bring up the stock argument that it promoted reckless banking. But the fact remains that states without the bank guaranty law have suffered from as many bank failures comparatively as Kansas has with the law; also that some of the worst failures in Kansas were banks not under the guaranty law. So it seems that there is reckless banking under both systems.

It is fair to say, however, that reckless banking methods and looters from within many banks have added to the strain against the guaranty fund. The fund might have withstood the strain of legitimate failures. And again it might not. But one thing is certain, it could not withstand the strain of honest failures and bank wreckers, combined.

Hundreds of Kansas banks labored under great difficulties after the war. The slump of agriculture left them with frozen assets. Many of them failed honestly. Some were looted. But the nightmare is over. Today Kansas banking is on a solid footing.

While there are some hard-bolled bankers who may secretly rejoice at the downfall of bank guaranty, the depositors in the failed banks that were under guaranty will get much comfort out of the fact that they will receive 2 million dollars in dividends from the fund that they would not have received had the banks not been guaranteed. They will be ahead that much anyhow on account of the law.

### Historic Ruins in Kansas

In the Kinsley Mercury recently was an account of the ruins of a settlement in Northern Scott county supposed to have been made 223 years ago. It is what is left of the pueblo El Quar-telejo, established by the Spaniards from Santa Fe about 1702. The founda-

tions of the ruin measure 32 by 50 feet, and there are indications that it had seven rooms. It was built of stone. And here, from the standpoint of one who feels the monuments of our early history should be preserved, is the sad part of it:

"Much of the stone," says the Mercury, "has been hauled away, and there is very little left to indicate the size of this settlement by white people of two centuries ago."

Kansas has not yet wakened to the value of preserving historic landmarks. Legislature after legislature has refused to take steps toward preserving to the state or restoring Shawnee Mission. The first territorial capital, near Fort Riley, is a building of bare stone walls minus a roof, and when we saw it last two years ago young saplings were growing within the walls. Few old timers in Woodson county can point out the exact location of old Fort Belmont. The historic Eldridge House at Lawrence was razed last year to make room for a more pretentious hotel. And so it goes.

The spirit of modernism has invaded our homes. Good, substantial furniture is discarded every year to make place for something "in style," tho the style of today will not be the style of tomorrow. There is an awakening of late in interest for the old-time bedsteads and chairs and rockers and cupboards. Here and there over the state city women drive out into the country, find an old walnut bed of the long ago leaning up against a poultry house, buy it for a dollar and spend a hundred dollars on having it "restored."

It was the women of the state who saved John Brown's cabin from destruction. It was Kansas club women who got busy on marking the old Santa Fe Trail. It is the women whose ancestry is rooted in Kansas soil who will preserve the few historic spots we have, if they are preserved. The men are not going to do it unless the women of the state keep nagging, just as they have to nag to get the screen door patched or the leak stopped in the family wash boiler.

### Wages in the United States

According to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, the average hourly wage paid workers in the organized trades thruout the United States, exclusive of street railway employes, and piece workers, May 15, 1925, was \$1.09. The average number of hours worked a week, excluding street railway workers, was 45.5. Bakers work an average of 47.4 hours a week, workers in the building trades, 44; teamsters and drivers, 56.4; freight han-

dlers, 45.4; granite and stone cutters, 44.1; printing and publishing workers, 43.8. The highest paid laborers were the sewer, tunnel and cable workers, who received \$1.70 an hour, the next highest paid were the plasterers, who received \$1.48 an hour, and next to them the bricklayers, who received \$1.47. Bindery women workers seem to be the lowest paid among those quoted. They receive only 43 cents an hour.

On the whole this report ought to be encouraging to wage workers. Certainly these wages seem very high compared with the wages of a comparatively few years ago. According to this scale a plasterer working hours a week enjoys a weekly wage of a little more than \$65. A bricklayer makes practically the same. Street car workers are among the lowest of their average an hour being only 43 cents, but one does not have to go a very long memory to go back to a time when they were working 12 hours a day and getting an average of 43 cents an hour.

Perhaps the poorest paid laborers in the United States today are the Pullman porters who often have to be on their feet for 72 hours with very little chance for rest. There is a general impression that these porters make independent fortunes in the course of a very few years from time but an investigation has shown that they do not average more than \$18 \$19 a month. The Pullman Company has finally raised their wages to a magnificent sum of approximately a week, out of which they must pay their own board.

No doubt two factors have contributed to this condition so far as the Pullman porters are concerned. One is that they are negroes and the other is that up until very recently they have had no organization.

### Ask the Bull

He was being medically examined preparatory to taking out an insurance policy.

"Ever had a serious illness?" asked the deputy.

"No," was the reply.

"Ever had an accident?"

"No."

"Never had a single accident in your life?"

"Never, except last spring when the bull tossed me over a fence."

"Well, don't you call that an accident?"

"No, sir! He did it on purpose."

This talk of there being no sugar on the market is not founded fact. There are several of them, some of them procurable at a reasonable price as two for a quart.



May First is National Egg Day



# A Good Used Studebaker Offers more for your money than a cheaply-built new car

## Pledge to the Public on Used Car Sales

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

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

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

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

### 3 Every used car is conspicuously marked with its price in plain figures, and that price, just as the price of our new cars, is rigidly maintained.

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

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

If it happens, of course, that the car has not been smashed up by collision or other accident in the meantime.

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

By *Your Studebaker Dealer*

—under this Pledge, you can confidently buy the years of unused mileage in any Unit-Built Studebaker

**M**ANY shrewd buyers realize that it is sensible economy to buy a fine used Studebaker with a great deal of unused quality transportation rather than a cheaply constructed new car.

For experience proves that the used Studebaker offers scores of thousands of miles of unused transportation—at no greater cost than a low-priced new car—yet with far greater pride of possession, more comfort and finer performance.

This is because enormous excess mileage is built into every Studebaker. Records show it can not be exhausted in two or three years of ordinary service. From the standpoint of available mileage, the average Studebaker has only been "broken in" after traveling twenty to twenty-five thousand miles.

Under the Studebaker Pledge, at the left, you can buy this unused mileage with maximum safety. To make sure that the car you buy has been properly reconditioned, you are offered five days' trial—and a 30-day replacement guaranty on certified Studebaker used cars.

Any of the Studebaker dealers listed below will gladly show you new or used Studebakers—and, if desired, finance your purchase on a liberal Budget Payment Plan. Remember, the Studebaker dealer sells unused transportation on the same high plane that distinguishes his merchandising of new One-Profit Studebakers.

*In a recent advertisement in this publication, Studebaker listed 274 owners who had each driven their Studebaker cars 100,000 miles—some 200,000 and even 300,000 miles. Since this list was published, the factory has received additional reports, increasing the total to 508 owners—and more reports are coming in every day. Could there be more convincing proof of the scores of thousands of miles of quality transportation built into every Studebaker?*



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## Authorized Studebaker Sales and Service throughout every State

### KANSAS

- AMY—J. W. Herndon
- ANTHONY—Griesinger Bros.
- ARK. CITY—Hil-Howard Mtr. Co.
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- AUGUSTA—J. J. Mannon & Son
- BAXTER SPRINGS—Kammermeyer Mtr. Co.
- BELLEVIEW—E. V. Kuhn
- BELOIT—S. E. Lanterman
- BISON—John Stang & Son
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- CALDWELL—Clark Motors
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- COFFEYVILLE—Ethen Auto Co.
- COLDWATER—F. C. Lindsey
- COLUMBIUS—Kammermeyer Mtr. Co.
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- COURTLAND—Ruggles Motor Co.
- DODGE CITY—Southwest Tractor & Imp. Co.
- EL DORADO—Dillenbeck Motors
- ELLISWORTH—Morgenstern-Pyle-Robinson, Inc.
- FT. SCOTT—E. L. Hammons Mtr. Co.
- FREDONIA—Osark Trail Garage
- GARNETT—Farrow & Books Mtr. Co.
- GOFF—W. J. Groves
- GOODLAND—Newton Bros.
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- HERINGTON—Adam Haas

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- HORTON—Rudolph J. Burns
- HOWARD—Fred Rhodes Motor Co.
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- INDEPENDENCE—Ethen Auto Co.
- JEWELL CITY—E. L. Gray Imp. Co.
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- KINGMAN—Herbert Fear
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- LEAVENWORTH—Norrington Motor Co.
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- LINCOLN—Morgenstern-Pyle-Robinson, Inc.
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- MARION—A. T. Campbell
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- NEODESHA—Ethen Auto Co.
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- NORTON—M. W. Hicknell
- OAKLEY—Price's Garage
- OLATHE—Central Auto Co.
- OSKALOOSA—W. D. Ratliff
- OTTAWA—Cummings Motor Co.
- PAOLA—Cummings Motor Co.
- PARKER—C. E. Muddell
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- SEDAN—Oil Belt Garage
- SENECA—Frank Morman
- SPRING HILL—E. E. Barker
- TOPEKA—Central Motor Co.
- TREECE—Kammermeyer Motor Co.
- VALLEY FALLS—E. Lewis
- WAKEENEY—Spens Motor Co.
- WAMEGO—The Motor Inn Co.
- WASHINGTON—F. C. Swan
- WATERVILLE—L. A. Larson
- WELLINGTON—H. Martin
- WICHITA—Foto Motor Co., Inc.
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- AKRON—E. A. Borth
- BERTHOUD—Birdsall & Boatman
- BOULDER—Jack Faus, Jr.
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- GRAND JUNCTION—Shaw Motor Co.
- GREELEY—J. E. Leshar
- GUNNISON—Commercial Motor Co.
- HAYDEN—Earl B. Flanagan
- JULESBURG—Kelsey Motor Co.
- KREMMLING—Modern Garage
- LAFAYETTE—Webber Garage
- LA JUNTA—The Jones Motor Co.
- LEADVILLE—J. L. Jones
- LONGMONT—Motor Market
- LOVELAND—G. A. Benson
- MANCOS—Harry French
- MEEKER—Meeker Garage
- MONTE VISTA—The City Garage
- OURAY—Croft Bros.
- PUEBLO—Van Dyke Motor Co., Inc.
- SALIDA—Van Dyke Motor Co., Inc.
- SILVERTON—Ray Cooper
- STEAMBOAT SPRINGS—Carver Bros.
- STERLING—H. B. Swedland
- TRINIDAD—W. G. Hall Garage
- WALSENBURG—Standard Motors Co.
- WRAY—Wm. Pyle

## There's Plenty of Moisture

Grass Will Make a Fast Start With the Coming of Warmer Weather

BY HARLEY HATCH

THOSE folks who feared we were to have a dry spring should be satisfied this morning, for it has rained pretty steadily for the last 36 hours. There was not a downpour at any time, but the rain kept right on coming; one could do his feeding in a duck coat without getting wet thru, but the constant fall finally has made everything sopping wet. Prairie meadows and pastures are soaked and are ready to respond with grass in plenty just as soon as the sun shines a few days. Last week was dark, cool and cloudy with occasional showers—a hard time for little calves, pigs and chicks. Folks who are raising chicks this spring are going to earn every dollar they get, for there have been several times when the little fellows had to be taken in the house. Feed is fast going, and grass is slow to start; farmers who planned on turning cattle out to pasture about April 20 will have to wait a week longer, but grass could come along very fast if only the sun would shine. This Pacific Northwest weather does not suit Kansans; they find nothing better than the good old Kansas sun.

### Better Drill the Oats

Farmers who feared the oats were killed by the cold weather of 10 days ago have had their fears quieted by green fields which just after the freeze looked brown. In some fields the tops of the oats took on a brown color, but the plants soon grew that off. It takes a very hard freeze to kill drilled oats in the spring; three years ago the mercury reached zero here March 18; the oats were not above ground but were well sprouted. The ground froze to a depth of 6 inches; this thinned some fields, but it was caused by a very heavy rain right after the freeze, which crusted the ground heavily, and the weakened sprouts could not break thru. On this farm there was a thin stand, but the season was favorable for oats, and we harvested a full crop. In 1893 we had severe March freezes; all oats were broadcasted then, being sown on cornstalks and disked in. The oats on the ridges were killed, but those in the hollow were all right. If oats are drilled in at a good depth and the ground is not too loose the seed will stand a very hard freeze and still come. For this reason we much prefer drilling to broadcasting when oats are sown as early as March 1.

### Early Corn is Best

Last year at this date we had one large field of corn planted, and it came up inside of a week. Some frost fell on it after it was up, but it made a good stand and the largest yield of any corn we planted. It has been our experience that early planted corn will stand considerable cold, and that cold and wet weather early is not so likely to rot the seed as warm and wet weather later. Almost invariably the earliest planted corn makes the best crop, and we promised ourselves last fall that if it were at all possible we would start the planter not later than April 15. But there will have to be a change of weather very soon if we do this; we have the ground all plowed, and one disking and one harrowing will put the land in fine condition to plant. So mellow is the soil that it may not need disking; two harrowings may be enough. We have definitely discarded our late variety of corn which we have raised since 1906, and will plant nothing but a hardy, rather early maturing variety.

### How About the Tractor?

From Burrton comes an inquiry as to just what one may expect from the ordinary 10-20 tractor of which so many are in use in Kansas. The inquirer has bought one together with a two-bottom lister, and he wishes to know if the tractor will handle it in the medium heavy soil around Burrton. If the tractor is kept "tuned" up to

the right condition it will have no trouble in handling the two-row lister. We have used one of that make of tractors for seven seasons, and have never had any trouble in pulling two 14-inch plows. I venture to say that we have in this locality about the heaviest soil in the state. This tractor usually is sold in connection with two 12-inch plows, and it will handle them better than it will the 14-inch plows. It does not pay to overload any tractor, for no gasoline engine, whether a tractor or stationary, will run long without trouble if loaded to capacity. A gas engine runs best when loaded to about 65 or 70 per cent of capacity. The footing a tractor has in the field has much to do with the load it can pull; a tandem disk harrow is about the heaviest load we pull.

### Then You Get Distance

Replying to several questions on radio received in the last month we will say that the length of the aerial as given by the maker of the set in use should be followed. For instance, the set we have is supposed to have 100 feet of aerial, or antenna as it is now called. Long antenna makes for stronger signals, but it also makes a set much less selective, that is, it is much harder to separate one station from another. During the late period of heavy, stormy weather there has not been much trouble in selecting stations, as the condition of the air has been such that stations at any distance do not come in. At times when the air is clear it takes very careful tuning to get anything, as every wave length is occupied by a number of stations; often there will be four in operation and coming in on the same wave length. There is said to be but 80 wave lengths which can be used, and there are 536 stations broadcasting on these lengths—no wonder there is confusion at times and that selectivity in a set counts for as much as strength. As to the battery to buy, where a wet battery is used, the size is a matter of choice. An 80-ampere battery is supposed to last 80 ampere hours; a 150-ampere battery costs more but lasts almost twice as long without charging.

### A Good School, Too

School meeting, which was held here in Sunnyside District, Coffey county, this week, was like all the other 30 annual meetings which have been held since I first knew the district. There is never any trouble or contention, and any difference of opinion is always settled peaceably. Last year \$1,000 was raised to run the district for one year; the reports read at the meeting show that \$150 of this amount would not be used. So we voted a levy of but \$900 this year, and we expect that amount to increase the present surplus still further. Virtually half the total tax is not now paid until June, which means that it cannot be used in the school year for which it was raised. This compels us always to carry half the whole amount of school taxes over. During the last eight-month term we paid the teacher \$90 a month, and as he gave entire satisfaction it is probable he will be hired again at some raise in salary. Our district schools are one of the few units still under control of the locality; everything else is under federal, state or county control, and indications are that we will have to fight to preserve this last vestige of local self-government.

No wonder Cain turned out badly. There wasn't a single book then on child psychology.

After a while perhaps France will employ her Prime Ministers on the piece-work plan.

Mammals are classified thus: man and the lower animals. Man does the classifying.

Ask Your Dealer For  
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MOTOR OIL

## Fights Friction Like Water Fights Fire

FREE your engine from the wearing effects of friction by using no other oil but En-ar-co.

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In action, greatly magnified, En-ar-co Motor Oil looks like millions of tiny ball bearings which make the movement of the metal free and quiet. Because of correct methods of manufacture, these little balls of oil absorb and carry off intense heat without "breaking".

En-ar-co Motor Oil forms a leak-proof seal between pistons and cylinder walls, preserving compression, increasing the power and preventing the downward seepage of gasoline which means dangerous crank case dilution.

Try En-ar-co in your motor-car, motor-truck or tractor. You will never use another oil. It is highly recommended by builders of tractors including McCormick-Deering, Holt, Advance, Rumely, Eagle, Allwork, Russell, Hart-Part, Emerson-Brantingham, Fordson dealers and others.

Now that you have read what we claim for it, give it a trial. We know that you will immediately notice a difference in performance and use En-ar-co exclusively thereafter.



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**EN-AR-CO Gear Compound**  
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# White Rocks Answer Roll

## Let Teams Go in for Simplicity and Regularity in Pep Work so a Few Things May Be Well Done

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

TWO folks in Capper clubs hold records of feeding hens that produced 26 eggs in March. They are Verna Friedly and Boyde Boone, who are enrolled in the small pen department of the Capper Poultry Club, and whose names appear first on the honor roll for March. It may interest you to know Verna held first place for February, and that Boyde has climbed to a place not mentioned on the list for that month. However, there are six folks on this month's honor roll who held places of honor last month.

Each of the following records was made with eight hens and the hens were penned, and some of them trapped, so the members know just what their income, expense and net profits are for every month's work:

Name	Breed	Eggs
Verna Friedly, Hope, Buff Orpington	...	208
Boyde Boone, Murook, White Rock	...	208
Harry DeArmond, Liberty, White Rock	...	188
Stephanna Friedly, Hope, White Rock	...	182
Earl Sterling, Hope, Buff Orpington	...	173
Charles E. Smith, Center, Buff Orp.	...	171
Elizabeth Adams, Burdick, R. I. R.	...	167
Ray Halley, Wilsey, Rhode Island Red	...	160
Elizabeth Todd, Longford, White Wyand.	...	145
W. Adams, Burdick, Rhode Island Red	...	134

Other members whose records follow these closely are: Dorothea Nielson, Marysville; James Surls, Hope; James McAnathan, Sylvan Grove; Martha Gerbenz, Olpe; and Elva Ruppe, Ellis. The Buff Orpington flock owned by James Surls, and Dorothea Nielson's White Rocks tied for 11th place by producing 131 eggs.

The diplomas of honor go to Verna Friedly and Boyde Boone because there was a tie for first place. Last month there were two diplomas given because, at that time, members tied for first place, also. That is a good record. If two persons can make first place, Capper clubs are glad to issue two certificates. The highest egg production for a Capper club pen in February was 169 eggs. A record like that could hold seventh place in our March honor roll.

### Has 11 Contest Pigs

"Eleven of my contest pigs still are living," is the good news we get from Milton Kohrs, Dillon, Kan., and he tells us he has been feeding them corn, shorts and a little tankage; all mixed together. Milton says they eat and seem to like it. He also is interested in the pep club work of his county, because he asked, "Who are the folks in the Dickinson County Capper Pig Club?" There soon will be a club meeting in Dickinson county and the club folks there will get acquainted.

Do you like to see pictures of club members and their chickens and pigs in the Kansas Farmer? We will have some soon, but I am depending on club members for these pictures, so we will get them when they have their chickens grown large enough to show up in picture, and their pigs old enough to have good manners. However, you will see pictures in club stories that you are to appear. Stephanna Friedly, whose flock gets worthy mention in this story, will send us snapshots of her chickens. She tells us her hens certainly are coming up to her expectations, and that most of the little chicks are living.



"I wish to take up bulletin study and will write reviews," writes Loy N. Harreld, County Leader of the Coffey County Pep Club. He also assured us, "Coffey county is after a big success. We all know the game, and we're going to play hard."

Clubs that get out a newspaper may elect one of their members to write and edit the paper, but all should contribute to it. The ideas of all are valuable, and by your generosity in giving the editor ideas, you help to make the paper in your county one of the best. Now and then we shall quote club newspapers in the Capper Pig and Poultry Club Journal, and at least three of the journals will be made to correspond to the styles of three newspapers gotten out by Capper pep clubs. Perhaps, by special care clubs can issue very attractive newspapers—we had some last year—and the three special journals will correspond to the styles used in three of the club newspapers.

### Earns Clarinet and Calf

The Nielson dog has a hard luck story, but he cannot tell it. However, we got word from Mrs. J. M. Nielson, Marysville, which gives us just about the story Old Rover would tell if he could speak. "Dorothea boiled 3 dozen eggs that had been candled out of settings. She intended to feed them to baby chicks, but Rover found them and dined. So far we haven't figured out to whom the joke falls—Dorothea, the chicks, or the dog." Have you ever eaten a cold storage egg, folks? I wonder what a warm storage one would taste like. One thing sure, we'll never find out from Rover, because he is keeping that quiet.

"Three years ago, Grandma gave me nine goose eggs," writes Leo Hellmer, Lyon County Capper Poultry Club member. "Grandma did not care to set these eggs, but I did. Six geese were raised. The next spring I raised 24, and sold them for \$50. Last year I bought a clarinet with my earnings from 19 geese. I also bought a Holstein heifer calf. I like to live on a farm where we can raise poultry and milk cows. Once a week, I go to Emporia to take lessons on my clarinet."

"Father and I have litters which we think are large," Fred Dobrinski, county leader of the pep club in Ellsworth county told me. "There are nine pigs in one and 12 in the other. We hope to save enough pigs to average about 10 to the litter this year. So far six sows have saved 50 pigs. I shall have a movable, individual hog house for my contest sow and I intend to move her often to new pasture."

Pep club members should be considerate in taking time and running up expenses for club meetings. Once a month is not too frequent to hold meetings where members live no greater distance than 10 miles from the center of the community. One day in every month may be set aside for club meetings, but please do not hold two meetings in one month unless you make those two meetings count for two months. It is best to arrange the meetings for July, August and September to fall on days in those months that come before or after silo filling time, harvest and threshing. And the expenses at meetings and for materials for pep work should be held down to the minimum. Have good things but not too elaborate. Let us strive for simplicity and regularity. A few things that are simple but done exactly right have a more pleasing effect than much attempted and nothing done really well.

### To Drive 2,500 Cattle

Crocker Brothers of Bazaar will drive 2,500 cattle overland from Foraker, Okla., this spring to save the transportation costs by rail. This certainly takes one back to the days of "North of '36."

A woman won the Sangamon county, Illinois, hog-calling contest, and, knowing men as well as we do, we should think any married woman would.

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# Goodrich

"Best in the Long Run"

# THE LISTENER

By George Washington Ogden

"I WISH I had my hair," said she, after a long silence.

"It was too bad to cut it off that way, Fannie. Couldn't it 'a' been combed out?"

"Maybe."

"It was the finest hair I ever saw on a lady's head, bar none. Well, it'll grow out again, Fannie."

"Yes," she said, "It'll grow out, but you'll be gone then, Texas."

"Yes, I'll be gone."

"If I'd known for sure you were here I wouldn't have had it cut. But I didn't know whether you were alive or dead, and I was afraid to come back a girl. Between them, Stott and Mackey would have killed me, Texas."

"I wouldn't put it past the "

"Yes, and I'll tell you, Texas, Stott won't own up to the cattlemen to clear you. He'll wiggle out of it some way."

"I'll call him up to the lick-log in the morning."

"He'll not be afraid of us now, since he's paid that money back to the McCoys—he'll tell us to go to hell."

"Maybe he will, Fannie."

"Nobody will believe a man as generous as him would shoot his pardner in the back. I guess we cut the string and let him go when we put that up to him, Texas."

"Well, it's done; he owed the money, and it's paid—I reckon it's paid."

Fannie rolled over on the grass, stretched herself on her stomach, propping herself on her elbows. She chewed a joint of blue-stem, and took her hat off to let the wind have its way, saying nothing for a long time.

Then:

"Texas?"

"Yes, Fannie."

"Don't you think you ought to take the train out of here today?"

"I'm not runnin' away from any man, or set of men, Fannie. I'm not ready to leave just now."

"Stott won't tell the cattlemen you're square, Texas, and they'll get you. They'll be in here fifty to one, and you'll never have a show for your money at all."

"If Stott don't clear me, I'll have to do it myself, Fannie. I've got an appointment with a man that's undertaken to settle it in his own way for the rest of them. That's one reason why I can't leave till he comes."

Fannie got up, looking at him with a question in her frightened eyes.

"What man, Texas?"

"His name is Winch—I don't reckon you know him."

The name seemed to daze her. She sat staring at him, her lips open, her eyes distended, her breath held as if she listened.

"I've been hearing about him for years. He'll never give you a square deal, Texas—he never gave any man a square deal. Dee Winch is as crooked as a snake!"

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gest sensation that Cottonwood had ever experienced. Even the thrashing of the mayor became a secondary incident in the town's history, and in the minds of the knowing ones merely a forerunning branch of this great event.

For, closely as their meeting with Mackey had been guarded, there were some who were aware of it, and Texas and the dark little stranger were at once clothed with a mysterious importance that lifted them to a conspicuous situation in the public eye.

Detectives, it was generally said they were, who had a line on Mackey's past, brought in by Jud Springer for the purpose of smoking him out. Springer got the credit for it; nobody ever had heard of a shrewder business move.

The town remained awake longer than usual to talk about it, the citizens and visitors shifting from one of Jud Springer's gaping doors to the other, almost everybody rejoicing in the overthrow of Mackey's who had made his office a position of oppression. On account of public felicitation, and the unusual celebration among the normally staid and domesticated citizens, the town was drowsy next morning and asleep later than its accustomed hour.

Cattlemen began to arrive before the sun had struck down to the door lintels of the stores, and before anything but the restaurants and all-night saloons was open. Several came to the Woodbine Hotel for breakfast, and Mrs. Goodloe was showing more teeth than a shark.

Hartwell was up early, waiting the opening of the bank, to exact justice, and the fulfillment of his agreement, from Stott. Back and forth, like a sentry, he walked a short beat opposite the bank, waiting the opening-hour. People who recognized him in passing spoke with respect, and turned in curiosity to look at him again, wondering what new eruption was to come in the business of Cottonwood out of that early patrolling in the street.

"The Bank's Robbed!"

Hartwell was concerned over the arrival of the cattlemen, whose horses were already thick along the hitching-racks up and down the street. These had come from near-by ranches as the freshness of their animals told, and there was none among them who seemed to recognize him, no one whom Hartwell identified as a member of the recent expedition against the Texans.

There was one advantage of having a crowd of them in town looking for him, at any rate—Stott's audience would be the larger for his confession, if he had not already made it to Duncan. His distrust of Stott, stirred by Fannie's declaration that he never would implicate himself by his own confession to clear another, had grown thru the night.

Hartwell was uneasy over the outlook now, for if Winch should come in before the bank opened it would mean a fight, and the useless sacrifice of one or the other of their lives.

It wanted a few minutes of nine o'clock when Major Simmonds, the teller, arrived, his hat at a gallant slant. He unlocked the door with high importance, swung it back, and put the brick against it, and disappeared behind the grill. Hartwell roamed anxious eyes up and down the street, watching for Stott, determined to stop him before he could get into the bank.

He was thus engaged in his survey of the street when Major Simmonds came rushing out, bareheaded, hair disarranged from the bald spot which he took such studious care to conceal. Hartwell was the nearest person to him, directly across the street.

Major Simmonds came running toward him, making a signal with his flapping arms like a switchman stopping a train.

"The bank's robbed!" he yelled, stopping in the middle of the street. Hartwell hurried to him.

"What's that?"

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The Dutch Boy trademark on every ke of Dutch Boy white-lead. It guarantees your getting lead paint of the highest quality. In addition to white-lead, there are also made under this trademark flaking oil for use with white-lead in decorating interiors also red-lead, solder, and babbitt metals.

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Dutch Boy white-lead paint is economical, reasonable in price. The economy of this paint lies in

its durability, which saves the cost of many repairs and frequent repainting.

Write for new paint booklet

"Decorating the Home" is a new free booklet, illustrated in color, which suggests decorative treatments for exteriors and interiors. It will be sent you, along with a booklet that gives complete directions for painting wood, plaster, metal and masonry about the farm, if you will write our nearest branch for Booklets F.



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"Robbed—cleaned out—vault open, everything gone!"

"Run for Stott—I'll call the marshal!"

Texas hurried off toward the little saloon, behind which the town marshal lived, and the teller started off to summon Stott, leaving the bank door wide open. People who had heard the shouted alarm came running, and when Texas returned with the marshal in a few minutes the street before the gaping bank door was filled by the crowd.

The marshal posted himself in the door, refusing to allow even the anxious directors of the concern to enter until the arrival of Stott. The teller came panting back presently, his face white, his eyes fairly hanging on his cheeks.

"Gone!" said he.

A big gray man in a grocer's apron held hold of the teller's shoulder and shook him, as if to settle him down to obedience.

"Gone? Who's gone?" he shouted.

"Stott!" the teller groaned.

"Where's his wife?" another anxious-faced business man inquired, pushing forward.

"She left for Kansas City yesterday afternoon."

"Oh, well, Stott's around town somewhere, then," said the grocer. "Come on, we've got to find him."

A general alarm for Stott went thru the town, on the heels of the news that the bank had been robbed, and everything down to the last security carried off. The marshal held his place at the door, and would not allow anybody to enter until it became a determined fact that Stott was gone.

Then the directors took possession of the concern, to find that the president's hand, and no other, had cleaned up to the crumbs. There was no doubt about that; he had left his mark behind him in a hundred ways. He had left nothing but a heap of silver representing a few hundred dollars, too heavy and unprofitable to carry away.

**Personal Loss!**

Hartwell turned away from the sullen crowd that waited the final announcement of the bank's directors, selling the defalcation and flight of the banker as keenly as any man whose all was on deposit there. Stott had robbed them only of their money, and a man could replace that if he lived long enough, and denied himself, and good fortune kept its hand over him; but a man who had been robbed of his main chance of saving his honor had been left bankrupt beyond repair.

The only temporary advantage of the situation was that it drew the thoughts of the cattlemen from himself to Stott, for most of them were depositors of the bank. There was hurried mounting among them, fevered riding away to spread the alarm, for Stott had not left by railroad. He had either gone toward the Nation, heading for No Man's Land, or in the direction of Wichita, where he would take a train on his flight to the security of Canada. On the chance that he might cross some line of information before he got away, the directors telegraphed his description abroad.

Hartwell had not seen Fannie that morning. He turned to the hotel now to look for her.

"He was up before you, Texas, and got only a snack of breakfast," Mrs. Goodloe told him. "I saw him ride past a little while afterward, headin' south."



Isn't it Time We Managed Our Own Harvest Affairs?

"Some business of his own, I guess," said Texas.

"He paid his bill like he wasn't comin' back."

"The little rascal—to go off that way and never leave me a word! Oh, well, I reckon he'll be around direc-ly."

"I'll bet he's gone to see his girl. He had a pinin' look in his eye like a boy that was in love. He's a nice, quiet, little feller, as soft-spoken as a woman."

"Pure gold, ma'am, right down to the tacks of his boots."

Texas was troubled over Fannie's peculiar behavior as he walked toward Uncle Boley's shop. Perhaps she believed that things were finished for her in Cottonwood and had gone back to her cousin's ranch. It might be that what he had said about their ways beginning already to part had something to do with it. Maybe she had gone away thinking that he was selfish and ungrateful. Remorse at this thought came over him, to make that dark hour more bitter.

It wasn't like Fannie to leave him as long as there might be need of her testimony to clear him in the cattlemen's eyes, and she did not know at the hour she left that Stott had cleaned out the bank and gone. Something had urged her upon her lonely road, but Texas was not vain enough, sophisticated enough, even to consider that it might be her love for him, hopeless as she knew it to be.

Uncle Boley was in his door, looking down the street toward the bank. He had his apron on, and his beard tucked out of the way, signs which told Texas that he had left the bench but lately, and did not intend to allow the rascality of Henry Stott to rise up between him and his work very long.

"Well, he's run off, has he?" Uncle Boley inquired, his bright eyes livelier for the excitement, his voice eager.

"Yes, and everything gone with him that he could lay his ornery hands on, Uncle Boley."

"Serves 'em right for t'astin' to that man. He never done an honest deed in his life 'cept when he was druv to it, and then it went so hard ag'in' the grain you heard him crack. I tell you, Texas, when this town finds out what you and that girl made him do yesterday it 'll rair up and whoop."

"You didn't tell her—Mrs. McCoy—that we had any hand in it, did you, Uncle Boley?"

Texas asked him the question with such haste and eagerness that it was almost a plea.

**Day of the Big Doins'?**

"You know I never," said Uncle Boley, reproachfully. "When I pass my word to a man it sticks."

"I know it, Uncle Boley, and I beg your pardon, sir. I was nearly in a fit when I thought maybe they'd found out."

"It'd do you a hell of a lot of harm if they had!" Uncle Boley was sharply sarcastic. He spat on the sidewalk, and worked his mouth in that chopping manner so alarming to behold by one who did not know his ways.

"Well, this town—it'll never think any better of me for it, Uncle Boley. That scoun'el sneaked off and left me holdin' the sack, never said one word to them cattlemen that'll clear me."

"No, I don't reckon he did," said Uncle Boley, thoughtfully. "It wasn't to be expected of him. I see them cowmen ridin' in here early, and they're all stirred up, they tell me, 'count of fever breakin' out on the range."

"They're comin' in for a settlement with me, I've been told, Uncle Boley. This is the day of the big doins', I guess."

"Yes, I was told; the news has went around. Well—where's that Fannie girl?"

Texas told him that she had gone, with no word behind her.

"What do you reckon got into her to fly up and leave that way?"

"I don't know, Uncle Boley, unless she felt hurt, sir, because she thought I was ungrateful for all she'd helped me to do, for all I never could 'a' done, sir, without her help."

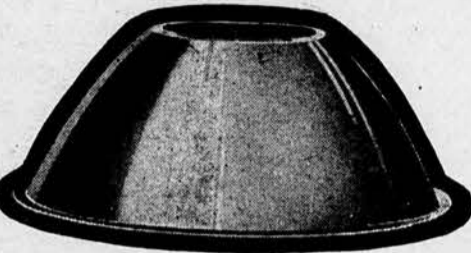
Uncle Boley shook his head, bent over his work, shook his head again from time to time, thru a long interval of silence.

"It wasn't that, Texas. She left be—"

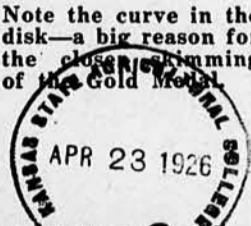
(Continued on Page 18)

# GOLD MEDAL

## Cream Separator

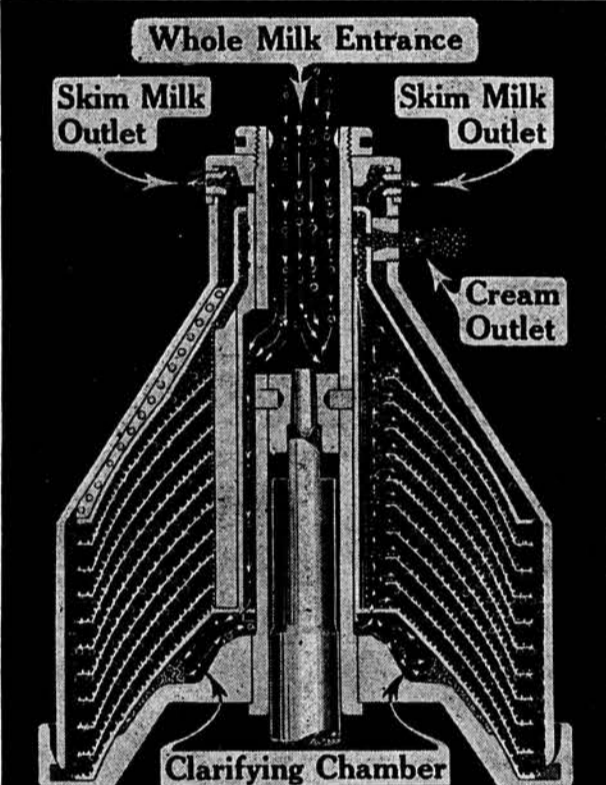


Note the curve in the disk—a big reason for the closer skimming of the Gold Medal.




### Saves All the Butterfat

The Gold Medal puts all of the cream in the cream can. Study this diagram of its bowl—



Diagrammatic cross section of Gold Medal Bowl illustrating separation. Clarifying chamber receives whole milk and removes dirt and foreign substances before milk passes to disks for separation. Note that the distance between the disks at the outer edge of the bowl is much narrower than at the center of the bowl. The wide space at the center permits the thick, sluggish cream to flow freely—no clogging as in the straight-disk bowl. The narrow space toward outer edge divides the milk into very thin layers, making it possible to take out the last and smallest particles of butterfat.



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# We're Storing Meat These Days

By Dora L. Thompson

EVERY month has its special jobs for the woman on the farm. April, on many farms, is the time set for storing meat away for summer use. There are many methods in use, many of them good, some better for one section than others. In the North some sew the cured, smoked meat in cloth, then wrap in paper and pack in barrels of oats. Others wrap carefully and hang in the smokehouse. These houses are not so likely to get hot and dry as here in Kansas.

To keep flies away from meat, one successful packer paints or brushes the pieces with paraffin. If this is well done, the moisture also is conserved and the meat does not dry out. Some succeed in keeping meat by brushing with a flour paste in which pepper is used so plentifully that no flies care to be near it. Others hang the meat in separate pieces in flour sacks soaked in salt water or brine. Others wrap the meat in cloth, arrange a hanger and then whitewash each cloth-wrapped piece.

There is, too, the Kansas method of packing the slices of cured meat in lard. Most readers know this method. The meat is sliced and two or three slices of the cured meat are placed in the jar, then melted lard is poured over the slices and the process repeated until the jar is about full. The top should be lard and the whole jar well covered to keep out dust and mice, if such may enter the

cellar. Many Oklahoma farm women fry the fresh meat and pack it as we have described the packing of the raw, cured meat. A jar thus packed is very handy for the man of the place if he is ever forced to "batch" for a week or more.

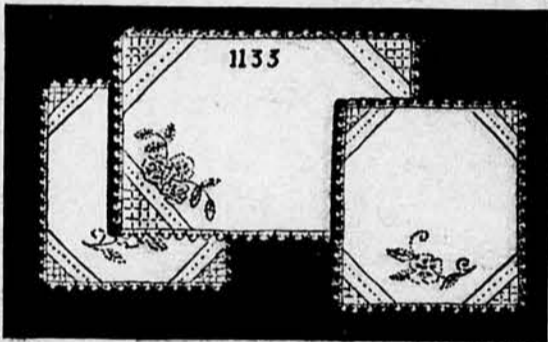
## It Pays to Store Eggs

A Canadian writer in a poultry journal calls attention to the good results that might follow the storage of a few dozen eggs on each farm. Eggs stored in waterglass keep well for eight or ten months. Stored now at the flush of the producing season they would be very handy to use in the fall when eggs are scarce and prices are high. The storage of a few dozen by every farmer would have a tremendous effect on the surplus of eggs and the consequent price. We wondered at the low price of eggs in January and February. It was due to the report of storage holdings of eggs to the amount of 550,000 more cases than the five year average. "If each farm had marketed only three dozen less eggs than it did last year, the surplus which depressed prices would not have existed."

"A quart of water glass costing 30 to 35 cents usually, mixed with 9 quarts of water that has been boiled and cooled, is sufficient to preserve 15 dozen eggs, which, with the required amount of preservative can be contained in a 5 gallon crock."

## Colorful Three-Piece Set

HERE is something that's just a little bit different in the way of a buffet or vanity set. If your dining room is decorated in tan, you'll like it because the design is stamped on tan crash. The set suggests cheer thru the colors that are used in the embroidery—flowers in three shades of pink, one shade to a flower with centers of orange satin stitch, leaves in black French knots with green



darning stitch veins, and the corners of lattice work and French knots in blue and black outline stitch. Tan lace is suggested for finishing, but a simple crocheted edge would be effective. Price of set, stamped for embroidery with floss is 65 cents. Order from Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Ask for set No. 1133.

## Try Starching Walls

IF WALLS are finished with a flat paint it is well to let it dry, then apply a coat of starch before the walls have an opportunity to get dirty. Use laundry starch and make it in the same way as for laundry purposes and no thicker than would be used for starching lace curtains. Strain it so that there will be no lumps. Apply the starch with a brush and if the wall is smooth it may be necessary to stipple it so the brush marks will not show.

Walls starched in this way may be washed when they become soiled and then starched again. The starch washes off easily and takes all of the dirt with it, leaving the walls clean and fresh. This may be done year after year and the walls will not need to be painted so often. Emma E. Scott, Marshall Co., Illinois.

## 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.

## Increasing Closet Space

LET me tell you of the method a neighbor of mine used to increase closet space in her home. She found an old buggy or carriage wheel which she painted. This rejuvenated wheel was put on a rod or pole from the floor of the closet at the height most convenient for her. Then she put her clothes on an assortment of hangers and hung them on the

rungs of the wheel. Try this and see how delightfully handy the arrangement is. A slight turn of the wheel and the menfolks can find any garment they want without the usual hunting and hurling to the floor of a dozen others. Mrs. L. I. Hodge, Kingman County.

## Can for Washing Powder

SO MANY of us use washing powder in our dish water, and getting it out of the box every time is unnecessary. I punched eight holes in the top of a baking powder can with a nail. In this I keep a supply of washing powder, and as it is kept by the soap dish, it takes only a moment to shake out the required amount. Mrs. E. T. Yoder, Harvey County.

## Hints on Care of Linen

By Nelle Portrey Davis

TO MANY housewives, no other fabric can take the place of linen for table use. But many women do not realize that the most wear on table linen does not come while it is in use, but in the laundry process. All stains should be removed first. Of course, violent rubbing is hard on the fabric, so it is a good plan to soak the tablecloths and napkins before washing so that the dirt will be loosened. Strong soaps and washing powders may be used on cotton goods if desired, but it is hard on the linen fabrics. Remember always that sunlight is an excellent bleaching agent.

A little starch used in the rinse water will cause the clothes to stay clean longer. But if you are not going to use the cloth for some time, the starch will have a tendency to rot the threads as well as

cause the cover to turn yellow. Blue paper wrap about linen that is laid away will prevent this. If you have a piece that already is yellow, it can be effectively bleached by soaking over night in sour milk. In the morning, wash thoroughly and thru several waters. Then it should be spread clean grass in the bright sunlight and allowed to dry.

Tablecloths and napkins will wear much longer and give better service if they are not used continuously. Remember, too, not to fold your linen in exactly the same creases every time, as this causes the cloth to wear out just where the creases come. Never hang a cloth on the clothesline; the corners loose on a windy day or the hems are likely to whip out. It is better to hang them by the hems, putting the pin in deep enough that the cloth will not come off.

## Eggs and the Dinner Menu

WE NATURALLY think of eggs as a breakfast dish but there are many economical and nutritious ways eggs can be prepared for the noon meal. Try these attractive ways of effectively varying the dinner program.

### Lemon Pudding

Use 2 cups milk, 1 cup bread crumbs, 1/2 cup sugar, yolks 2 eggs, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, 1/2 cup grated rind 1 lemon. Soak bread crumbs in milk 10 minutes, add the sugar, egg yolks and rind of lemon. Set pudding dish in a pan of

*DON'T flatter yourself that friendship authorizes you to say disagreeable things to your intimates. The nearer you come into relation with a person, the more necessary do tact and courtesy become. Except in cases of necessity, which are rare, leave your friend to learn unpleasant things from his enemies; they are ready enough to tell them.—Holmes.*

water and bake in a slow oven. When it is set, remove from oven and pour the lemon juice over the top. Beat the whites of the eggs stiff, add 4 tablespoons sugar and spread meringue over the top of the pudding. Return to oven and bake slowly 20 minutes. The meringue should be a delicate brown. Serve warm or cold.

### Eggs With Rice

Place hot boiled rice in a buttered baking dish. Place 6 eggs carefully, one by one, into the dish. Cover with 1 cup of white sauce or 1 cup of tomato sauce to which 1/4 cup grated cheese has been added. Set baking dish in a pan of hot water and cook in a slow oven until the whites of the eggs are firm.

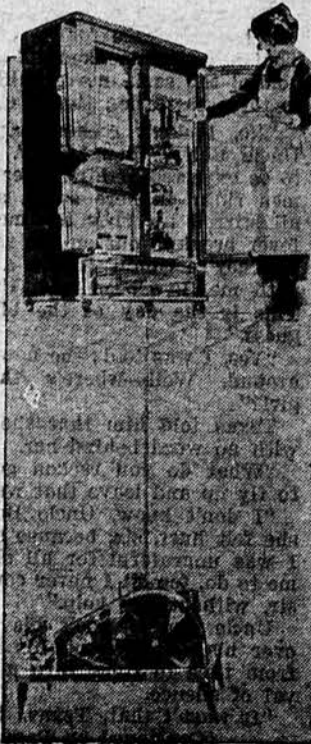
### Apple Whip

Beat 2 egg whites until stiff, then fold in 1 cup thick apple sauce or raw, grated apples, sweetened. Beat until the mixture will hold its shape. Bake and serve with a soft custard made of 3/4 cup milk, 2 tablespoons sugar, a pinch salt, 2 egg yolks and 1/2 teaspoon vanilla. Other fruits may be used in place of the apples.

# Electricity and the Ice Box

KEEPING foods fresh and cool always has been a problem to the farm housewife. The motor car which shortens distances from town has solved the question for some homes, for a member of the family can drive to town several times a week for a supply of ice. But often even this is impracticable, and the farm woman must resort to other cooling contrivances. These, while satisfactory in a measure, are not altogether dependable and surely most of them require considerable effort on the part of the housewife if they are to function properly.

Again electricity will come to the rescue if the home is equipped with a power plant. Electric refrigeration is not only a convenience but it is safe and dependable. Besides, it has many advantages over ice. For one thing, ice melts; when the box is filled, the temperature of the food compartments is cooler than when the supply of ice is low. But with electric refrigeration, the temperature is always the same no matter how warm the day may be. For this reason, foods are kept fresh longer. After the system is installed and connected, there is nothing for the housewife to do but place and



remove the food from the cabinet there's nothing to start and nothing to stop, and no ice water dripping to mop up.

While attractive cabinets equipped especially for this type of refrigeration may be purchased, one can have the system installed in an ordinary ice box if it is of a standard make. This lessens the cost considerably. The illustration shows an ordinary refrigerator equipped with the electrical machinery. The refrigeration coils are placed in the ice compartment in the upper part of the ice box. These coils contain the trays for making cubes of ice for table use and for delightful desserts. The water cooled or air cooled compressor is installed in the bottom and is connected with the refrigerator by two small copper pipes as you can see by the illustration.

IF YOU are considering the installation of some new piece of equipment this spring, you'll do well to investigate the advantages of electric refrigeration before you make a decision as to what the article is to be. Your dealer, or the company from which you purchased the power plant, can give you further information.

# Smock for Daytime Wear



2680—Chic Sport Model. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2686—Attractive Frock with New Neckline. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2488—Dainty Apron Style. This garment would be practical made of cretonne, unbleached muslin or cotton broadcloth. Sizes small, medium and large.

2688—A bright-colored, roomy smock is as pleasing a house garment as it is comfortable. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2191—Suit for Small Boys. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

2430—Adorable Dress for Juniors. A glance at the diagram will show you how simple this dress is to make. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2478—Child's Panty Dress. Several dainty little dresses can be made from this cunning pattern in a single afternoon. Sizes 2, 3, 4, and 6 years.

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.

In this magazine you doubtless are familiar. It may be ordered from the Book Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents. The American Red Cross also has a manual on home nursing which you might like to own. This may be ordered from the Red Cross headquarters for the Southwest, at St. Louis, Mo. It sells for 15 or 25 cents, I understand. I suggest, also, that you write to W. Pearl Martin, Home Nursing Specialist, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., for the information she has prepared for farm mothers on better health. This will be sent free of charge.

## Try Vinegar

Is there any way one can remove the odor of onions from a kettle or skillet in which they have been boiled or fried? Also from silverware?—Mrs. T. E. R.

Try pouring a little vinegar into the kettle or frying pan in which onions have been cooked and let it get hot. This should remove all of the odor of the vegetable.

For the silverware, add a few drops of vinegar to the water in which it is scalded. This also is effective for utensils that have been used to prepare or serve fish.

## Raisin Sunflower Salad

A SALAD you will enjoy preparing before fresh vegetables and berries appear on the market, is this for raisin sunflower salad. It calls for ingredients all of us have on hand, and it will be sure to delight your family or the friends to whom you serve it.

Canned sliced peaches  
¼ pint cottage cheese  
½ cup seedless raisins  
Mayonnaise

Make a smooth paste of cheese and mayonnaise and salt to taste. Place cheese in center of lettuce leaf and arrange slices of peaches to resemble sunflowers. On top of cheese arrange raisins. Serve with mayonnaise.

## 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.

## Home Nursing Suggestions

Where can I get a booklet that will help me to nurse members of my family when they become ill? I should like one that gives emergency remedies for bad burns or accidents, and the like.—Farm Mother.

We have just the help you have been wanting in our booklet, "Health in the Home." This has been prepared by Dr. Charles Lerrigo with whose writings

## Pa's Lament

BY JOSEPHINE H. COFFEEN

HOUSE looks like a railroad wreck!  
Wonder I don't break my neck,  
When at night I have to crawl  
Carefully along the wall.

Why, there's fresh paint everywhere;  
'Tisn't safe to touch a chair!  
"Don't you get near that fresh  
paint!"  
(An' there's not a place it ain't.)

Furniture all fronts the wall;  
Junk an' boxes in the hall.  
"Well," says ma, "I'll soon be done;  
House cleanin' sure ain't any fun!"

"Stay right out o' there," says she  
When I think I'll go an' see  
If I can use the telephone.  
"Ain't safe anywhere," I groan.

Yes, ma's cleanin' up the place  
See the glory in her face?  
An' today she'll varnish floors,  
Thank the saints I'm out o' doors!

Wish that I could go away,  
Off some place where I could stay  
'Til the paint dries on the door,  
An' it seems like home once more.



Old Notions are changing.

Once the washboard and the washtub were venerable but toil-exacting equipment on the average farm.

Then farm housewives changed their ideas. The washing machine was accepted. Today it serves best.

Old Notions change!

THERE were old sugar notions, too.

Once the expert jelly-maker had her favorite sugar . . . and no other would she use. The skilled cake-baker had her sugar . . . and no other could she use.

That Old Notion about jelly making was all right until someone discovered that sugar had no part in the jelling process . . . that fruit juices to jell must have the proper pectin and acid content.

It was found that any pure sugar, no matter its source, was satisfactory for the finest jellies . . . and for the finest cakes.

Just another Old Notion exploded!

Farm housewives were among the earliest to prove the jelly making satisfaction of Great Western Sugar.

Perhaps no better jellies are made than in the farm homes of the beet growing sections, where the sugar beet is an important farm crop. Many years ago those housewives proved the case for themselves. In the succeeding years the use of Great Western Sugar has spread to other farm and city communities, until today, in this territory, more G-W Sugar is used for jelly making than any other sugar.

The truth about sugar, of particular interest to farm housewives, is that no purer, lustrous sugar is produced than this product of American farm-grown sugar beets. Jellies made with Great Western have taken many coveted prizes.

The final proof is in your own hands. Use it in your own kitchen for the first jelly of the summer. Follow your own recipe. Use Great Western just as you would any other granulated sugar. If it isn't as satisfactory as any sugar you have ever used, take the remainder back to your grocer. It will cost you nothing. You be the judge! That is the fair guarantee of the largest beet sugar manufacturer in the world.

Your retail grocer has G-W Sugar or can obtain it for you.

THE GREAT WESTERN SUGAR COMPANY  
SUGAR BUILDING DENVER, COLORADO

# Great Western Beet Sugar



# Puzzles Every Boy and Girl Can Work



**D**—is for Dove,  
A kind, gentle bird  
Whose sweet little cooing  
You often have heard.  
He wears a clean coat  
Of a soft, pretty gray—  
(He's the bird of sweet Peace,  
So the people all say.)

## Fido and Nigger Are Pets

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I have two classmates and they are both boys. I go to Plain View school. For pets I have a dog and a cat. Their names are Fido and Nigger. I have two sisters, named Lucille and Jacqueline. Lucille is 10 years old and in the third grade and Jacqueline is 5 years old. I have lived in Colorado two years. I enjoy the young folks' page very much. Edith Morland.  
Blaine, Colo.

## Connected Word Squares

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Upper left square: 1. Ireland; 2. A contest; 3. Frozen dishes; 4. Home of birds.

Upper right square: 1. A pair; 2. A game played on horseback; 3. White; 4. Builder of the ark.

Middle square: 1. In preference to; 2. Courageous man; 3. Limbs; 4. Part of the face.

Lower left square: 1. To mend; 2. Space; 3. Measure of paper; 4. Cognomen.

Lower right square: 1. Exude; 2. A greater quantity; 3. A metal; 4. Canvas house.

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.

## There Are Nine of Us

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I have four brothers and four sisters. My sisters' names are Edna, Alta, Berniece and Bertha. My brothers' names are Clarence, Mearl, Ray and Alva. For pets we have six little calves, some pigs, cats and a pony. Our pony's name is Daisy. She is a Shetland and real small. She is jet black. I go to a country school. The name of our school is Eagle Valley. There are 14 pupils. My teacher's name is Miss Taylor.  
Iuka, Kan. Leo Haning.



## Will You Write to Me?

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I go 1 1/4 miles to school but go on the pavement all the way. I have

three teachers—Miss Frazier, Mr. Willey and Mrs. Haverstock. I like them all. For pets we have three cats and a dog. Our dog's name is Buck. I have four brothers and one sister. Their names are Cary, Donald, Linus, Alvin and Zelma. My sister is 5 years old. She is going to school next year. Alvin goes to college at Winfield, Kan. I would like to have some of the boys and girls write to me.  
Iva Ruth Burton.  
Belle Plaine, Kan.

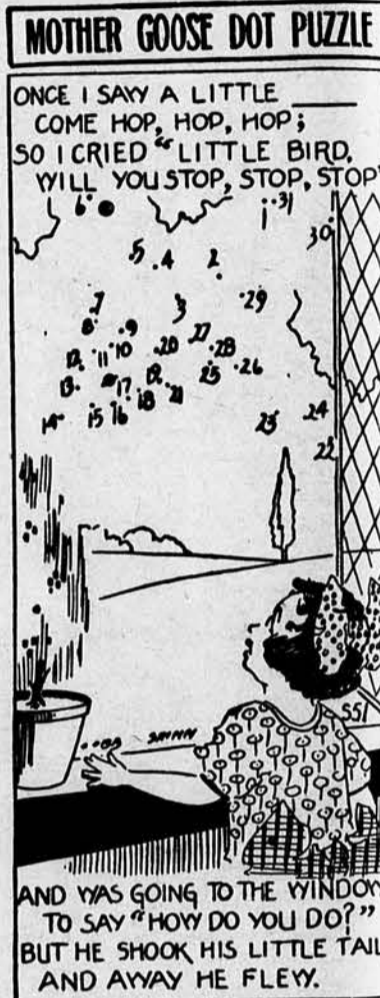
## Brownie and Tom Are Pets

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I have four brothers and two sisters. My oldest brother doesn't go to school. His name is Harry. The others are Isaac, Eugene, George and my sisters' names are Ada and Zelma. I enjoy the children's page. We have a dog named Brownie and a cat named Tom. We live on an 80-acre truck farm. We have two cows and three horses. I go 1 1/2 miles to school. My teacher's name is Miss King. There are six pupils in our school. I'd like to hear from some of the girls and boys.  
Mabel Fern Showalter.  
Shaw, Kan.

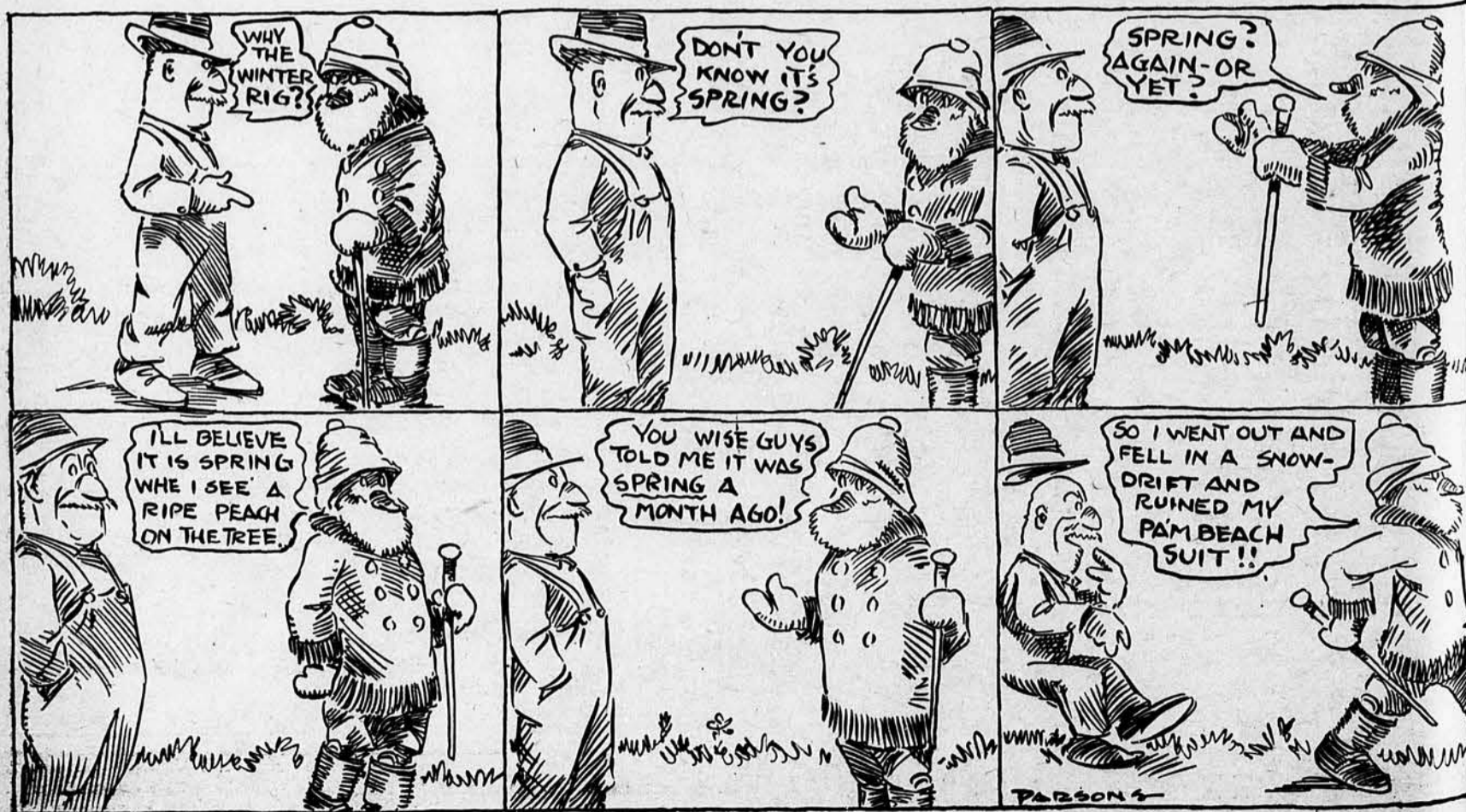
## To Keep You Guessing

Why are your eyes like post-horses? Because they are continually under the lashes.  
When does a farmer perform a miracle? When he turns his horse to grass, and also when he turns his cow to pasture.  
When does a farmer act with cruelty to his corn? When he pulls its ears.  
Why are stout men usually sad? Because they are men of sighs (size).  
What is that which is often found where it is not? Fault.  
What have noses but smell not? Teapots.  
What have eyes and see not? Potatoes.  
What have ears but hear not? Cornstalks.  
What have tongues but talk not? Wagons.  
What have mouths but eat not? Rivers.  
What have hands but work not? Clocks.  
What have feet and walk not? Stoves.  
What is the difference between one yard and two yards. A fence.  
Why is the figure 9 like a peacock?

Because without a tail it is nothing. What increases its value one-half when turned upside down? Figure 6.  
Why is an account book like a stationary shop? It is full of figures.  
What is it that will run up a hill faster than it will run down? Fire.  
Why should a fisherman be wealthy? Because his business is all net profit.  
What is the difference between a fisherman and a lazy schoolboy? One baits his hook, the other hates his book.



To the first 10 boys or girls sending the correct missing word in the verse above we will give a surprise gift each. Send you answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



The Hoovers—Is Spring Here, Tra La?



### If You Go to a Hospital

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Did you know that Kansas has 147 hospitals? This gives you rather a wide choice. Some of these are special hospitals such as those for the insane, the tubercular, and other special types of ailment. However, 112 of them are for community use, and it is figured that there is one hospital bed for every 410 persons who live in Kansas.

I get my figures from data recently issued by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association, so you may assume that it is reasonably correct. It has not included such hospitals as are not decently conducted and in good standing. It seems from the figures that 41.9 per cent of Kansas counties have no hospitals, and it is felt that our hospital service is scarcely what it should be in the number of beds provided. If, however, we look at the counties having no hospitals we find that most of them are in sparsely settled communities in the western part of the state, such as Cheyenne, Sheridan, Stanton, Stevens, Thomas, Wichita, Greeley, Haskell, Grant and many others that we feel sure would scarcely be able to support a hospital if one were built ready for use and put down in their midst. Kansas has a great many more such counties than most of our states, and therefore a comparison is hardly fair.

We do have to admit that there is room for improvement as to the number of hospital beds. One for every 410 citizens is not enough. Iowa has one for 332. Missouri has one for 269. Even Montana has one for 274 of the population, and such states as New York, with one bed for every 200, and New Jersey, with one bed for every 207, provide just about twice the accommodation in the way of hospital service that we give our people.

So far as the quality of the service is concerned the Kansas hospitals rank very well, indeed, and there are few states that can give the person in need of special hospital attention any better treatment than can be obtained in Kansas. I often smile as I read of the people who feel that their ailments are of such importance that they must travel over wide stretches of country by railroad to go to hospitals in other states. There is no need for it whatever.

### Build Up the Body

I am a man 47 years old. My health is not very good. I think I have catarrh some, and my ears ring all the time, night and day. What is the cause of this and what can I do to stop it? W. S. W.

You began with catarrh of the nose and throat, which affected the Eustachian tubes and then involved the middle ear. Medicine does little good for such a case, but it is wise to have a nose and throat specialist see if any improvement can be made. The next thing is to tone up the skin so you will be immune to colds. This can best be done by a sponge bath and a brisk bowel rub every morning, good ventilation in your home and proper dress without overdressing.

### Folks Are Just Ill

When a person has gone crazy and been sent to the asylum is there ever any hope of getting well? G. H. P.

Decidedly. Going crazy is a dead end. These people are merely sick. More than half of them get just as well as ever, exactly as they would following an attack of typhoid or pneumonia. With the improved methods used today the percentage of patients who go home cured is constantly increasing.

### 'Tis a Bad Practice

I should like to know if sugar is healthful to put in baby's nipple. MRS. W. R.

I suppose you mean just enough to induce the baby to take the nipple. It is a bad practice, as it takes very little cane sugar to induce intestinal fermentation. Such sugar as is used should be mixed in the milk.

### Better Play Safe

What are the symptoms of appendicitis? Are there two different kinds? If so, what is the difference in them? When are operations necessary? A. I.

Appendicitis means inflammation of the appendix, and it may be of the acute form, or the patient having had more

than one attack it may become chronic. Appendicitis often gets well without an operation, but waiting for it to do so is a very risky thing, for if you wait so long that pus forms and spreads thru the peritoneum death is almost sure. In the chronic form of appendicitis the operation may very well be done between attacks. My advice to patients with appendicitis is to play safe—which means remove the appendix.

### Farm Population Decreases

A continued decrease in farm population in the United States is reported by the Department of Agriculture, which estimates that there were 479,000 fewer persons on farms January 1 this year than on January 1 a year ago.

The department estimates the farm

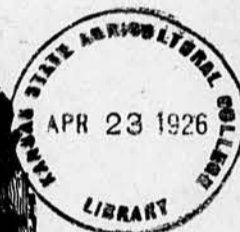
population at 30,655,000 January 1, 1926, compared with 31,134,000 January 1, 1925, a decrease of 1.5 per cent. These figures include all men, women and children living on farms.

The movement from farms to cities, towns and villages in 1925 is estimated at 2,035,000, and the movement to farms at 1,135,000, a net movement away from farms of 901,000 persons. Births on farms during 1925 are estimated at 710,000, and deaths at 288,000, leaving a natural increase of 422,000, which reduced the loss due to cityward movement to 479,000.

The figures for 1924 showed a net loss in farm population of 182,000 persons. The gross movement from farms to cities in that year was 2,075,000, and the gross movement back to farms was 1,396,000, a net movement, not counting births and deaths, of 679,000 persons.



## Of Course You Want a "Six"



# 300,000 Essex Owners

### They Know Its Time Proved Values, Its Rare Smoothness and Performance, Its Sturdiness and Economy

## Lowest Price in History

### AT YOUR DOOR

With Nothing Else to Pay

Hudson-Essex Dealers now quote "At Your Door" prices, including freight, tax and following equipment:

- Automatic Windshield Cleaner, Front and Rear Bumpers, Rear View Mirror, Transmission Lock (built-in), Radiator Shutters, Moto-Meter, Combination Stop and Tail Light.

This is the year of "Sixes". The trend is more irresistible than ever. What 300,000 owners know of Essex is turning new hundreds daily to its Super-Six advantages of smoothness, lasting performance and reliability—its riding ease, comfort and fine appearance.

Today's Essex is the finest ever built. In materials and precision standards it is equalled only in the costliest cars. It is economical in fuel, tires and oil, and in its freedom from repair needs in long hard service.

You, too, want such advantages. In Essex they cost but little more than the lowest priced "Fours".

## HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT

### The Listener

(Continued from Page 13)

cause she was jealous. One ag'in' the other, and you lost both of 'em. Well, you wasn't to blame; it just come out that way."

"I bungled it up so, sir!" said Texas, regretfully. "I always was as clumsy as a colt for gettin' my legs tangled up in the rope."

"Well, if Sallie don't come on her knees to you when she finds out what you've done for her and her mother, I'll take in my horns."

#### "Never Mention My Name"

Texas put his hand on the old man's shoulder and looked him earnestly in the face.

"Uncle Boley, the best kindness you can do me is never to mention my name in that matter to them. Give Fannie the full credit for it; it rightly belongs to her. As she said, she gave me the cards—all I did was play them. Keep my name out of it the same as if I was a man that 'd been hung."

"I don't see what you're goin' to gain by that," said Uncle Boley impatiently.

"There's nothing to be gained, one way or the other. I'll have to walk out there in the road di-rec'ly, sir, and face them cattlemen, for no man nor set of men's ever goin' to say they come a lookin' for me and I couldn't be found. I'll go out there and I'll face 'em, Uncle Boley, and I'll do my best for the sake of the land I come from, and the right that I know is on my side."

"It ain't right for you to have to go that way, Texas," the old man protested, "and you a burnin' your heart up for Sallie!"

Texas did not deny it. He sat with drooping head, leaning forward a bit, dejection over him, his world so dark that he could not see more than the length of his arm ahead. And when he looked on there was only a world of strife.

A picture of a man staggering backward, his hands outflung, his gun falling by his side, persisted in his mental vision against the background of men and horses and dust in the trampled street. This was a picture that did not change, that he could not divert his faculties from for one hour of complete peace. The central figure in it was always the same, and that falling man was Texas Hartwell, a death-wound in his breast.

"If you come thru it, Texas, then what're you aimin' to do?"

#### In a Panic

Uncle Boley had put down his work, for the gloom of that threatening hour was heavy over his heart. He pulled his beard from under his suspender and spread it on his breast, sure indication that his work for that morning was at an end. Texas sat up stiffly, his eyes fixed as in a dream on the little window looking dustily into the street.

"Sir, I'm goin' to straddle a horse and take out after that pore little bird that's gone off draggin' her broken wings and I'm a goin' to foller her till I find her, and if I can make her glad I'll do it, no matter what it costs."

Uncle Boley was moved by this declaration, almost to the point of panic. If Texas had been his son he could not have felt a sharper pang at

his declared intention of allowing gratitude to push his life's promise all behind him, and go riding away on a quest like that.

"If that Fannie was a good woman, Texas!" said he, a pathetic tenderness in his trembling voice.

"A woman don't have to be very good to be better than a man, Uncle Boley."

"And even if she was a good woman you couldn't give her your heart. It'd be a sin to throw yourself away on Fannie."

"I could give her a man's name and protection, and I could lift her pore face up to the sky."

"God help you, son, if you're set on doin' that!"

"Never mind," said Texas, soothingly, "never mind it at all. When I'm gone from here, no matter which way I leave, cross me out and turn over the leaf."

Uncle Boley turned to the row of boots on the little shelf, took them down, boot by boot, and wiped the dust from them on his sleeve. He kept his back turned toward Texas, for tears were rolling down his beard.

"Well, I declare, Uncle Boley, sir if I didn't clean forget that old ant-eater we shut up here night before last!" said Texas, starting up.

"He's gone—step' off his drunk about sundown yesterday and come walkin' out. Stopped to cuss me, place of thankin' me for his lodgin'. I've seen some ornery men in my time, but I never seen one that had all the ornery p'int's Zeb Smith's got."

"He'll not be needed, anyhow—it's just as well he's gone. He's lost his boardin'-house pass now Stott's left; he'll have to rack out and hunt him up once more."

"I hear Ollie Noggle's packin' a gun for him."

"I expect Zeb 'll live to be a mighty old man if he waits till Noggle bores a hole in him, Uncle Boley."

"I reckon he will."

Texas stood in the door. Down the street where there had been so much excitement and activity an hour before, all was quiet. Few horses remained hitched at the racks before saloons and stores, the midday somnolence of ordinary times having settled over Cottonwood again. Many of the cattlemen had gone riding for the trail of Henry Stott, the business that had brought them to town so early having been driven from their thoughts by this new calamity.

For a while Texas was more than half in the mind to buy a horse and strike out at once after Fannie, and leave that tangle of trouble behind. But he could not outrun it very long. A blot would remain on his name to spread and enlarge after him, and reach again to him in time, no matter where he might go in the world of cattle. And there was no other world for him, no other pursuit of which he was master enough to make a bluff of living by.

On the other hand, staying on there for the violent adjustment that the cattlemen were bent on making might never lead to anything more than his death. The waters of his disgrace would close above his grave, never to be parted again. So he stood weighing it, and a man came riding around the corner below him, and turned his horse toward the Woodbine Hotel.

#### It Was Dee Winch

There was no mistaking the rider, for once seen in the saddle, Dee Winch was not to be forgotten. His traits on horseback were as marked as his peculiarities on foot.

Dee Winch it was. He had come to keep his appointment and carry out his word. Winch would go straight to the hotel looking for him, for he had sent word to the little man-slayer that he would find him there when wanted.

Winch should not be disappointed. Hartwell would keep the engagement as honestly as a lover. All thought of riding away from Cottonwood dissolved from his mind, all the business of life that involved him sprung to a sudden point.

He was conscious suddenly of an unaccountable lightness, of a relief from a long and heavy strain. Dee Winch should not look for him in vain, a sneer on his thin lip, his protruding teeth laid bare. Life's business had

Alcazar Kerosene Gas Range

Alcazar Oil Duplex Range

Alcazar Combination Kerosene Gas Range and Built-in Kitchen Heater

Quality Kitchen Ranges

Every Type, Style and Price for Every Fuel

### Farm Cooking Can Be Improved

The Alcazar Oil Duplex Kitchen Range will improve it by eliminating the untidy appearance of the old-fashioned farm range, and by regulating the degree of heat.

The Alcazar Oil Duplex will give your kitchen the luxury formerly possible only to the city home—and with much less cost

in time and fuel, for it burns kerosene and wood or coal—together or singly—can be regulated to any degree of heat instantly.

Why be satisfied with the old way of cooking when the Alcazar Oil Duplex offers you so much for so little—and saves you hours of kitchen drudgery?

#### Let Your Dealer Explain

Your local Alcazar dealer will tell you about this wonderful range, its many features not found in other ranges and its time and fuel-saving qualities, or write for illustrated booklet showing styles and sizes

#### These Wonderful Ranges

of the Alcazar Oil Duplex and the Alcazar Kerosene Gas Cook.

For the town house there is an Alcazar Duplex which burns gas and coal or wood. Ask us to send this free booklet.

Alcazar Range & Heater Co., 426 Cleveland Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

# Alcazar

**Renfrew**

Makes Milk Make More Money

pays for itself—gets 99.9% of cream by official test. Old machines waste cream. The Renfrew skims clean, so earns Larger Cream Profits

All gears enclosed. Dirt can't get in. Oil can't get out until drained. Oil every three months. Easiest to clean. A child can operate it. Low tank—high crank. Turns easy.

Interchangeable Capacity

It grows with the herd by simply changing a few working parts. Ask for descriptive folder—"The Last Drop of Cream."

Fairbanks, Morse & Co. Distributors KANSAS CITY, MO.

**Iceless Refrigerator**

Keeps food fresh and sweet without ice. Costs nothing to operate—lasts a lifetime. Lowers into well, basement or special excavation. Easily and quickly installed. Costs less than a season's ice bill. Every home needs it. Two types—windmills and evaporators. Write for free folder. Agents Wanted.

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**Your Poultry**

house guaranteed mite proof for one year if thoroughly painted inside with

**Carbocrescens**

There is a reliable dealer near you. Write us for his name or send \$1.25 for a sample gallon prepaid. Address Dept. B.

Ro-C Chemical Concern, Council Bluffs, Iowa

**TACO MOWER**

Driven Directly from the Fordson Worm—No Gears; No Chains

Compact and simple. Quickly and easily attached and removed. Write for literature. Sold by Ford Dealers everywhere. Trade in your old Governor for a TACO FLY BALL TYPE.

Write for offer:

**The Tractor Appliance Co.** 148 Monroe St., NEW HOLSTEIN, WISCONSIN

Manufacturers of MOWERS, GOVERNORS, POWER TAKE-OFFS, BELT ROLLERS For Fordson Tractors

**FACTORY-TO-RIDER** 10-418 on your bicycle. Rangers on approval and 30 days' free trial. Pay only \$5 a month. Write today for big catalog and our wonderful Factory-to-Rider offer.

MEAS-CYCLE CO., DEPT. 177 CHICAGO



A Little Farm Work

come to a sudden head. His adventure lay before him; he was no longer a listening man.

"They're thinning out down there, most of them's gone," said he, turning to the old man, speaking with his accustomed slowness and serenity. "I'm going to step down to the hotel a minute, sir, and see if Fannie didn't leave a letter for me that they overlooked."

Uncle Boley went to the door and looked out, and seemed relieved by the appearance of placidity that had fallen again over the town.

"Well, you'll be back in a little while I reckon, Texas?"

"I'll be back almost di-rec'y, Uncle Boley," Texas replied, standing a moment with his foot on the step to smile before he turned away to keep his rendezvous with Winch.

Winch had disappeared when Texas started to the hotel. Texas believed he had gone to the livery stable to leave his horse, doubtless having returned to Cottonwood with the intention of making a considerable stay.

Mrs. Goodloe was in the hotel office, gasping and shaking her head, and laboring to express to herself her astonishment and grief over the shocking downfall of Cottonwood's financial pillar. She was wearing a new plaid waist that morning, with most surprising effect on her facial peculiarities, and this, together with the excitement under which she labored, had turned her into the homeliest human that Hartwell had ever seen.

"Ain't it awful about Henry Stott?" she said, as Texas appeared in the door.

"Not so bad for him, I guess, ma'am, as the folks he's robbed."

"No, hangin's too good for that man if they ketch him. Malvina, she's in her room cryin' her eyes out over the seven hundred dollars she had in the bank, and her slavin' nearly five years to git ahead that much over payin' for the house."

"You don't tell me, ma'am! I didn't know she was a depositor, but I reckon most everybody was."

"Ollie had ninety dollars there, too. He's sorry now he didn't cut Stott's throat the last time he had him in his chair, and he'd 'a' done it, too, if he'd 'a' knowed what was in his rascally mind!"

"Has he gone out with the posse to hunt for the track of Stott?"

"No, he's over at the shop. Zeb Smith's roamin' around again, out of a job since Mackey sold and skipped."

"He's a mighty ornery man, ma'am."

"Yes, and Ollie says he ain't worth killin', but he knows he'll have to do it before he'll have any peace."

"Has anybody been in lookin' for me, ma'am?"

"No, Texas; nobody ain't."

"I'm going up to my room to write a letter, and I wish you'd call me if anybody comes askin'."

"Sure I will, Texas."

Hartwell had little business to leave behind him if he should be summoned suddenly from the world, but what there was he wanted to set straight. There was a shadowy possibility that something might come in time out of the present worthless investments in Kansas City. The deeds to these melancholy stretches of vacant fields he had carried in his blanket roll when he came to Cottonwood. Now he wrapped them and addressed them to his sister, with a letter for Malvina, directing her to post the packet in the event of his death.

**Fannie Rode By**

That done, he polished his boots, put on his black coat, and prepared himself to quit this life with dignity and decency, according to the way that he had lived it. He was brushing his hat by the window when he saw Fannie ride by, just catching an identifying glimpse of her in the angling view that his window gave of the street.

He thrust the papers, which he wanted them to find on his dead body if he should fall, into the breast pocket of his coat and hurried downstairs. When he reached the street, Fannie was half way to Uncle Boley's and, coming from the opposite direction a little way beyond her, Dee Winch, turning his head from side to side as he rode, as if searching for

somebody among the people on the walks.

It was all to make a show and a parade of it beforehand, this riding around on the pretense that he had to seek him out, thought Texas, as suddenly resentful over the little gunslinger's behavior as if he had slapped him in the face.

Winch must have known where to look for him all the time. Even if his messenger had failed to return Hartwell's answer to him, he had only to inquire in passing where to find the man whom he sought.

Hartwell hurried along the comparatively empty sidewalk, keeping to the outer edge to make himself conspicuous so that Winch would be sure to see him. Fannie was about a hundred yards ahead of him, riding in a slow walk.

He noted that a considerable number of cattlemen had returned to town. Among them he recognized several who had been in the party that rode to turn the Texas invaders, and these looked hard at him, and stood together talking and watching him after he had passed.

Their action and numbers concerned him little now. Winch was before him; the long waiting and listening were at an end. Up the street he saw Uncle Boley in front of his shop, his black alpaca coat on, his beard about him like a fog.

About midway between the old man and Hartwell, Fannie and Winch met. A moment before she passed him. Fannie jerked her horse sharply and rose in front of Winch, changing her course so abruptly that the animals almost collided.

This threw her on the left-hand side of Winch, and, as she came face to face with him, she raised her quirt with her left hand and struck him a sharp blow!

(TO BE CONTINUED)

**One Stew**

A drunken man staggered into a cheap, quick-order restaurant, and, bracing himself against the counter, said to the man behind it:

"I want an oyster stew."

"One stew!" called the counter man to a waiter nearby.

"One stew!" repeated the waiter to the man at the kitchen door.

"One stew!" shouted the latter into the kitchen.

A young man standing next to the swaying form of the drunk, touched him on the shoulder and said: "Excuse me, sir, but they are paging you."

"What is the modern girl coming to?" commented Mrs. Oldwed.

"Slowly, but surely," replied Mr. Oldwed, "to that period of life when she will ask that very same question."

**Free Booklets on Farm Sanitation**

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

**KRESO DIP No. 1**

(STANDARDIZED)

**Parasiticide and Disinfectant**

- No. 151. Farm Sanitation.
- No. 160. Hog Diseases.
- No. 163. Care of Poultry.
- No. 185. How to Build a Hog Wallow.

Kreso Dip No. 1 in original packages is sold at all drug stores.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF  
**Parke, Davis & Company**  
DETROIT, MICH.

**Bale Hay Quick and Easy**

The Admiral Press insures neat fast baling. Construction simple. Quick, smooth running, dependable. Operates at low cost. Bigger capacity with less help. Run by tractor, steam or gasoline engine. Send now for our FREE Write Today catalog.



Admiral Hay Press Co., Box 22 Kansas City, Mo.

**See the New Grain Binder**  
**The McCormick-Deering**  
**Combines the Best of**  
**McCormick and Deering!**

**I**N order to build the one best binder it is possible to produce, the Harvester Company has combined the popular McCormick and Deering grain binders into one improved, perfected machine.

The best of both will be found in this new McCormick-Deering binder.

You will certainly want to get acquainted with the latest improvements in binder construction. Drop in and ask the dealer to show you the new McCormick-Deering. See it before harvest season opens.

There are Many Improvements on New McCormick-Deering Binders that are not on your old machine

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Improved bevel gears.   | 9. Improved connection between platform and elevator frame.   |
| 2. Improved ball-thrust bearing on bevel gear shaft.                   | 10. Better bracing for outside reel support.  |
| 3. Improved adjustment of ball-thrust bearing for meshing bevel gears. | 11. More space between main wheel and main drive chain, eliminating accumulation of dirt and undergrowth. |
| 4. Ball-thrust bearings on both ends of the main wheel hub.            | 12. Better platform canvas adjusting device.  |
| 5. Removable roller bearing in grain wheel.                            | 13. Controlling levers easier to reach and operate.   |
| 6. Roller bearings on both ends of main elevator driving roller.       | 14. Wider range of adjustments on reel.   |
| 7. Improved self-aligning roller bearings.                             |   |
| 8. Vertical bolted connections between main frame and platform.        |   |

If Your Machine is a Dozen Years Old It Probably Lacks Most of These, Too—All on the NEW McCormick-Deering:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Flat Bar Steel Frame. Replaced old pipe frame. Lighter and stronger.                             | and better shaped bundles.   |
| 2. More Roller Bearings. Roller bearings added to elevator rollers.                                 | 5. Simplified Knotter. New cord holder handles all grades of twine.  |
| 3. Floating Elevator. Automatically adjusts itself to heavy or light grain.                         | 6. Quick-Turn Tongue Truck. Makes binder easier to drive. Takes neck weight off horses.                            |
| 4. Larger Capacity Binding Attachment. More room between breast plate and binder deck. Forms larger | 7. New Bundle Carrier. Outer end drops as well as fingers. Discharges bundles as well on hills as on level ground. |

**Is Your Old Binder Good for Another Season's Work?**

Will it go into the harvest this season, tie all of the bundles and waste no grain or time? Will it cut the crop with the minimum of labor? Will it give you good service without excessive repair expense? . . . If it will do these things, you don't need a new binder; but if its performance is doubtful, it is well to remember that the new, improved McCormick-Deering binder gives the best possible service, and it costs little, considering the many years it will serve you.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY**  
OF AMERICA  
666 So. Michigan Ave. (Incorporated) Chicago, Ill.

Consider Russia!

We must all agree that when it comes to the question of occupation or profession, the character of either should be of far greater importance than considerations of priority.

A doctor, an architect and a bolshevik were discussing the priority of their occupations.

The doctor said: "When Adam's side was opened and a rib removed to make woman there was a surgical operation—medicine was the oldest trade."

The architect said: "Yes, but when the earth was made out of chaos, there was the building process, the use of materials according to a plan. The architect is therefore oldest."

The bolshevik smiled and said: "But who supplied the chaos?"

Upside Down

If we must have a religion, let it be the religion of law-abiding citizenship, with its roots above imbedded in the ideals of American patriotism and its branches and leaves below covering this great Republic, and all who abide within its folds.—From an editorial in American Rights (New York.)

Proper Carelessness

Senator Walsh presented two separate resolutions. One would direct the Senate judiciary committee to inquire whether due negligence had been taken by the department of justice in prosecuting the inquiry.—From a Washington dispatch in a Buffalo paper.

A Deep Thinker

Sandy coming home from a night of glowing "excitement," would sometimes think shrewdly: "Maybe @ @ lb lb R @ cmf cmfw cmfwy shr so—but what good does it do me? What good will it ever do me?"—From a sentimental serial in an Arizona paper.

Banishing Canada

Two-door five-passenger sedan; model 263; \$300 cash, balance monthly; many other bargains in new and used automobiles; cheaper than anywhere in the world or Canada.—From an ad in the Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

Nice Pet

FOR SALE—Milk Goat, Saanan breed. Fond of children, bedroom slippers, linen napkins, and stove polish. Price sixty-five dollars to good home. Telephone 236-J. Box 666, Bozeman.—Ad in the Bozeman (Mont.) Chronicle.

For Good Digestions

GOOD THINGS TO EAT STEAM BOILER—One 18 or 20 H. P.; very good condition. And one Hero pipeless furnace, model 554. Price reasonable.—Ad in a New Haven newspaper.

Regardless of Expense

A Philadelphian who swallowed a collar button has had three operations, all of which failed to locate it. If this sort of thing keeps up he will undoubtedly have to buy a new one.

Chronological Phenomenon

He was born in Norfolk, England, in 1883, and came to this country in 1841.—From a news item in an Albany paper.

A Gentleman

"Sadie, what is a gentleman?" "Please, ma'am," answered the well-bred child, "a gentleman's a man you don't know very well."

'Sh-h! Keep It Dark!

Lady—"Are your eggs fresh?" Clerk—"Ma'am, the hen doesn't realize I've got them yet."

No Wonder!

UNLISTED STOCKS BECOME LISTLESS —Headlines in the New York Sun.

Ah, Yes, Indeed

An ardent motorist, met at the pearly gates by St. Peter, glanced admiringly down the main street of heaven. "Fine," he cried. "What a splendid highway. Where are all the cars?"

"There ain't any," replied the gatekeeper. "You'll find all those below."

"Then I'll go there," pouted the motorist. Soon he faced Satan and was delighted at the sight of many beautiful autos.

"Which car is mine?" he asked. Told to take his choice he climbed into one. "Great," he said, "Which way do I go—where is the road?"

"There isn't any," said Satan. "That's the hell of it."

His Part

The magistrate was examining a witness to whom he remarked: "You admit you overheard the quarrel between the defendant and his wife?"

"Yis, sor, I do," stoutly maintained the witness.

"Tell the court, if you can, what he seemed to be doing."

"He seemed to be doin' the listenin'."

Dissipation

Grape-fruit cocktail 1st course.

Turkey dinner with accessories 2nd course.

Waldorf salad. Crackers 3rd course.

Smokes for the gentlemen.

Mints and gum for the ladies.—

From a social item in an Alabama paper.

Not These Days

A judge, not having enough evidence to convict a negro of stealing a watch, said: "Rastus, you are acquitted."

Rastus—"Ah's what?"

Judge—"You are acquitted."

Rastus—"Does dat mean dat ah heve tuh give de watch back?"

Looking Backward

YOUNG single man wants to work. Have had 2 years' experience as clerk, also some office work. Am 22 years of age and have a good Christian character. Would like to get a job with a future behind it. M. 2764.—Classified ad in a Tennessee paper.

Do You Know?

Precocious offspring: "Pa, may I ask just one more question?"

Patient pater: "Yes, my son. Just one more."

Precocious offspring: "Well, then, pa, how is it that night falls, but it's the day that breaks?"

Specialists

Does your man work, Mrs. Waggs?"

"Oh, yes; he peddles balloons whenever there's a parade in town. What does your husband do?"

"He sells smoked glasses during eclipses of the sun."

Not in Dayton, Either

The teacher was giving a lesson on the Creation. John interrupted with the remark: "My father says we are descended from apes."

Teacher—"Your private family matters have no interest for the class."

Knocked 'im Dizzie

There was a young fellow named Izzie, Who went for a drive in his Lizzie.

His view of a train Was hidden by rain.

Alas, for poor Izzie—Where is he?

Crime by the Clock

Three young men were arrested recently near here, charged with stealing chickens in daylight.—From a Kansas paper.

Poor Salesmanship

"Why did you cancel your order for those fountain pens?"

"Because the salesman wrote down my order with a lead pencil."

Her Long Suit

You can't blame a spinster for being particular; if she hadn't been particular she wouldn't be one.

No Hurry

Negro Caller at Hospital—"I came to see how mah fren' Joe Brown was gettin' along."

Nurse—"Why, he's getting along fine; he's convalescing now."

Negro—"Well, I'll just sit down and wait till he's thru."

Advertisement for the Gleaner Harvester Thresher. Features include: 'One Motor—One Operation—One Cost', 'Simple—Durable Easy to Operate', and 'Free Circular'. Includes an illustration of the machine and contact information for The Gleaner Manufacturing Co. in Independence, Mo.

Advertisement for Colorado Fence. Features include: 'DON'T! WHEN you buy fence, unless you specify the brand, you may be disappointed.' Includes an illustration of a fence roll and contact information for Western Dealers.

Advertisement for the Dempster Two-Row Cultivator. Features include: 'Cultivate in 3 days instead of 6', 'Cut your cultivator time in half with a Two-Row Dempster Cultivator', and 'Dempster the Original Two-Row Cultivator'. Includes an illustration of the machine and contact information for Dempster Mill Mfg. Co.

Advertisement for Sorghum Seed. Features include: 'EXTRA FANCY Sorghum Seed FOR SYRUP PRODUCTION', 'Indiana Amber, Honey Early, Honey Late, Japanese Spangled Top—otherwise known as Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane.' Includes contact information for American Syrup & Sorghum Co.

Advertisement titled 'Do You Know That—'. Features include: 'You can find almost anything you need in the Classified Section. Poultry, Cattle, Honey, Dogs, Hogs, Lumber, Machinery, Farms. Read the Classified Advertisements.'

### Jardine on the Surplus

In response to a letter from Senator Capper under date of April 12 and a letter from Congressman Haugen under date of April 10, asking for his opinions on the question of agricultural relief legislation, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine made the following reply:

I have your letter of April 12, and gladly comply with your request for my views in regard to the problem of disposing of agricultural products, particularly the burdensome surpluses, and the most practical approach to a solution.

It is now generally recognized, I believe, that improved marketing, the products of the farm and the control and disposition of agricultural surpluses is one of the major problems with which agriculture is faced.

The returns to the farming industry are, in no small measure, diminished by ineffective marketing, and the returns are often far below what they should be because of the influence which surpluses have on prices.

I, of course, recognize the difficulties of controlling production, but I also am convinced that thru organized and well directed efforts much more can be done than we have hitherto done to eliminate these recurring surpluses which prove so detrimental to the farming industry.

The whole problem has many angles and complexities, and I feel sure there is no simple and easy way of laying down and applying a broad general formula covering all commodities and regions.

A number of bills now before Congress propose to set up a federal farm board, or commission, which not only could act effectively in time of emergency but could wield at all times a powerful stabilizing influence on the whole process of production and marketing.

Such a board working closely with the Department of Agriculture, and drawing on all sources of information, could disseminate to farmers direct, or thru their organizations, such interpretations of conditions as would aid farmers materially in maintaining a proper adjustment of production to market requirements.

The activities of this board should be reinforced by provision for a revolving fund which could be used by the board, when necessary, to supplement existing credit agencies, in financing established co-operative marketing associations of new farm marketing agencies organized in cooperation with existing farm organizations.

It is fundamental that such a board as is here proposed should be representative of and responsive to the entire agricultural industry. The members of the board must have the qualifications that will assure sound consideration of the problems arising in connection with surpluses, and effective action in providing solutions.

I realize that such a board would err at times in its judgment. The Government might sustain some financial losses as a result of its loans, but in this connection it is well to remember that all Government institutions are subject to the errors of human judgment, and that progress will result only if we make constructive attempts to wrestle with the problem.

The creation of a federal farm board, equipped with broad powers, appears to be generally regarded as one positive and constructive step in the right direction. It will pave the way for further legislative action as the situation may demand.

of the country will in general endorse this point of view.

While these are all matters for the Congress to decide, I should consider it unfortunate if some legislation along this line is not enacted during this session which will materially assist in solving the problem of agricultural marketing.

### Crop Statisticians Met

Uncle Sam's crop and livestock statisticians from 33 states met in Topeka for a four-day session last week, to discuss the possibilities of making the Government reports on crops and livestock more complete and accurate, and of greater benefit to farmers.

This branch of the United States Department of Agriculture now supplies estimates and forecasts on 74 crops and all classes of livestock. The Topeka meeting dealt mainly with livestock figures, but considerable attention also was given to dairying and poultry raising.

"We have had some trouble in maintaining statistics because some farmers think the information they supply is going to speculators," said W. F. Collander, "But that isn't the case. Reports are released in every state simultaneously, and no one has access to them before the time of release.

The program for the livestock reporting service for the United States as revised at the Topeka conference includes:

Annual inventory of numbers of livestock on farms by species. These to be published showing class and age separation, with cattle and sheep on feed separated from breeding stock whenever possible; estimate of the amount and value of livestock production during the preceding year; estimate of cattle and sheep on feed January 1—this to be preceded as of October 1, November 1 or December 1, by reports on conditions influencing the probable feeding of livestock; estimate of calf crop and revised estimate of lamb crop of previous year; revised estimate of wool production and weight to the fleece; estimate of livestock losses from all causes for preceding year—losses of animals born during the year to be separated from those of animals on hand at first of the year; condition of range, cattle and sheep in Western range states, and the weekly movement of fed lambs to market in Western states.

In March will come an estimate of the early lamb crop and movement of spring lambs for all early lamb states, including prospective movement of grass fat sheep from Texas. April will bring estimates of cattle on feed in Corn Belt states; estimates of supply of cattle to be marketed during spring months from Texas, New Mexico and Arizona—grass fat cattle from Texas to be included; report on pasture conditions in Flint Hills and Osage pastures; report on development of spring lamb crop during March.

May will bring the final report on the development of the spring lamb crop and probable market movement; June the spring pig survey, and estimate of movement of cattle into Flint Hills and Osage pastures. In July an estimate will be made of the total lamb crop made on the basis of the rural carriers' survey of June 1, in the native sheep states, and special reports from range states. There are 700,000 rural carriers who are asked for information in this survey. Also the preliminary estimate of wool production with sheep shorn and average weight of fleece will be given. August reports will give a statement of conditions in the range states that will affect the number of cattle to be marketed during the fall and early winter months, and an estimate of the number of sheep and lambs to be shipped from range states during the fall and early winter. The next two months will bring statements covering the movement of feeder cattle and sheep into feeding states, corn and hay prospects, prices of cattle and feed, preliminary to January 1, feeding estimates, and in December will come the fall pig survey.

### His Belief

Mrs. Blub from the rural districts stopped her husband at the city's busy corner.

"Hiram," she expostulated, "the way you stare at the limbs of those shameless city hussies is something scandalous. One would think you'd never seen legs before."

"Jest what I be'n a-thinkin', Marie," acquiesced Mr. Blub.

# Pure Bred Dairy Stock Prize Contest

## IOWA Curved Disc Bowl SEPARATOR

- \$3500** IN PURE BRED DAIRY STOCK & CASH PRIZES
- \$1200** Pedigreed Bull or Cow
  - First Prize—Winner's choice of any dairy breed.
- \$800** Thoroughbred Bull or Cow—Second Prize—Winner's choice of dairy breed.
- \$500** Bull calf or Heifer calf—Third Prize—any dairy breed.
- \$250** Bull calf or Heifer calf—Fourth Prize—any dairy breed.
- \$200** in Gold—Fifth Prize.
- \$100** in Gold—Sixth Prize.
- 60 other CASH PRIZES** given away to WINNERS in this CONTEST.



To Develop Dairying—Increase Production—Encourage Better Herds—To Produce Greater Profits and Reduce Waste

## 66 WINNERS in this BIG CONTEST

You can be one of them—costs nothing to enter. Any person has a chance to win one of the 66 prizes to be given in this contest. Close application and simply submitting the best slogan on the Iowa Separator will earn you the 1,000 merits that are necessary to win the \$1,200 thoroughbred bull or cow. Think what that would mean to your herd, how it would increase your profits for years to come.

## IOWA PATENTED CURVED DISC BOWL CREAM SEPARATOR

The Curved Disc Bowl of the IOWA is responsible for the amazing butter-fat savings noted by all users and which in the case of George Pearce of Griswold, Iowa, increased his cream checks \$8 per week.

SEND the Coupon Today Register for the Big, Pure Bred Dairy Stock and Cash Prize Contest. Don't Wait. Start now.

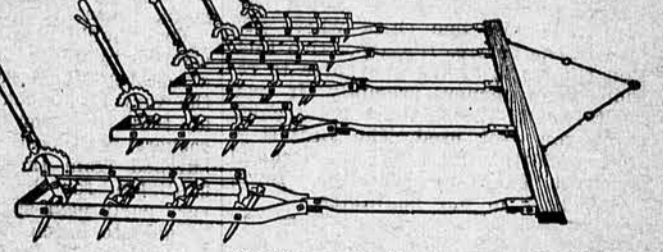


**900 Merits Given** if you send this coupon and then return Registration Blank sent you.

**ASSOCIATED MANUFACTURERS CO.** DEPT. 130 WATERLOO, IOWA

## CHASE Listed Corn HARROW

Built for This Western Country



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

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

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

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

# White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in Preventing White Diarrhea

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

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 47, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

## Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea (Coccidiosis) is caused by a protozoal organism of microscopic size which multiplies with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

## Never Lost a Single Chick

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

## Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

## You Run No Risk

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

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 47, Waterloo, Iowa.

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

Name .....

Town .....

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

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

## A Good Price Outlook

The outstanding feature of the egg markets recently, taking the United States as a whole, has been the rather firm position maintained in the face of conditions which, earlier, had threatened to result in a seriously depressed spring market. Receipts at the terminal markets have been considerably lighter than during the same period a year ago, but more recently this situation has been reversed, and arrivals show considerable gain.

While the markets have been rather erratic at times, the heavier receipts have apparently had little effect, and prices have not only been sustained but have worked to slightly higher levels. Current quotations at the close of March are still slightly below those of a year ago, but the trend is toward a more favorable comparison in April. Continued featuring of eggs by selling organizations having wide direct-to-consumer outlets has aided in sustaining the consuming demand, has helped to clear current receipts, and has thus been of importance in maintaining the firm market tone. Export demand also has been of material aid in this connection. South American countries have purchased fairly heavily in New York, some 60,000 cases being sent to the Argentine, and Canada was reported as buying out of Chicago.

As is customary, a considerable part of the attention of the egg trade is now centered on the coming storage season. Into-storage movement is now under way at a fairly rapid rate in all parts of the country. While the carry-over from last season was one of the largest on record, holdings at the close of March are only about half of what they were in 1925. This is largely explainable by the fact that the into-storage swing started this year about three weeks later than last, due to the restriction of receipts by the backward weather of early spring. Market sentiment leans to the belief that present prices are slightly high, following the unprofitable outcome of the 1925-26 deal and the increases in production now reported. At any rate, the course of production during the next few months will largely control the situation.

Poultry markets are in a strong position. While receipts the latter part of March were heavier in anticipation of the Passover demand, as a general thing market arrivals have not equaled those of last year. Demand has been good both for live and dressed, and prices have tended slightly higher during the month, maintaining the margin of several cents over price levels prevailing last March. Storage stocks of dressed poultry are much lighter than a year ago, when stocks were exceptionally heavy, but are about equal to the normal holdings of the last five years. Reductions in holdings have been taking place at a rate practically as great as in 1925. This is regarded as favorable, in view of the higher prices. Unless prices reach a level where demand would be restricted or receipts show unexpected increases, the present firm position of the poultry markets should continue.

## Growing the Late Chicks

As hot weather comes on we lose some of the advantages of cold weather chicken raising, but we find others. Practically all the summer disadvantages may be overcome—so first I am going to mention the advantages.

One should profit by the low prices offered by most of the big breeders after May 15. A setting of eggs from the very best stock may be purchased at this time for less than a scrub cockerel will cost next spring. Stock hatched from these eggs will not be available for breeding purposes so very early next spring, but one should be able to hatch April chicks in 1927 from these birds (they should be at least 10 months old when used as breeders), and you will thus have a start in the best of your breed at a minimum outlay. A little more care must be taken in raising summer chicks, but you need not provide a thing which will not be of benefit to the chicks you already have.

Perhaps the first thing to consider in raising summer chicks—as well as in growing what you already have—is the elimination of mites. There are various effective sprays and paints, but I rather like commercial carboli-

neum. It is expensive, costing about \$1 a gallon, but one application will last a year, and this saves the considerable labor required for frequent applications.

Scaly leg mites should be killed by dipping all scaly legged fowls. Either kerosene or waste oil or a mixture of both is effective; care should be taken not to dip the feathers, just the legs. Sodium fluoride is effective, and one application will kill all lice, including head lice. Keeping the chicks on new ground, or on soil which has been plowed and sown to some crop like rape will help to prevent worm troubles.

Shade and water must be provided. A mash should be used, especially during that part of the day when the temperature is too high for the chicks to be on the range, and milk in some form should be available. Green crops such as alfalfa or rape are mighty helpful.

Mrs. Fred V. Beiser, Lewis, Kan.

## Oats For the Chickens

One of our problems was providing sufficient green food for the flock. In the spring during the freezing and thawing, it is too disagreeable to turn the poultry out in the yards. This is the time to sow the lots and poultry runs to oats. We have done this for the last three years, and find that it certainly pays.

When sowing the oats for pasture for the poultry it is an excellent policy to sow them very thick. The oats will be eaten by the flock and nothing will be lost. One can turn the birds to the oats as soon as they get 2 or 3 inches high. They will "go after them," and when the oats are eaten fairly close, the birds should be taken off until they get another start. By sowing two or three patches of oats and handling them in this way, one may have pasture for some time. If the birds are left too long on the oats they will eat everything—seed and all.

In the summer, if it is not too dry, it is a good idea to sow a patch or two of oats from time to time. The birds will eat the grain along with the blades, and everything is saved. If you never tried this—do so, and see if it is not worth while.—H. O. H.

## Cod Liver Oil Helps

For ages cod liver oil has been known as a good tonic for humans, but it was not until after the discovery of vitamins that the reason for its value was discovered. Cod liver oil was found to be rich in vitamin A and vitamin D, both quite essential to good growth.

Because of its value it recently has been used in stock feeding with beneficial results. It has been found very satisfactory in remedying rickets, leg weakness and such diseases in chickens. But some investigators claimed to have found that it lost its ricket curing properties when mixed with grains or other starchy food, and stored for a time. To make further search along this line, the professors of chemistry in the University of Wisconsin made some tests. These showed that cod liver oil mixed with grain rations and stored in cans, at room temperatures, retained their properties to remedy rickets, for at least six months. One per cent of cod liver oil seemed to give the best results.

## His Ready Tongue

In one of Lloyd George's early campaigns some one threw a brick thru the window, and it fell on the platform at his feet. Picking it up, he cried: "Behold the only argument—of our opponents." From the gallery, a sullen fellow kept calling out "Rats! Rats!" in one of his meetings. "Will some one please take the Chinaman his dinner?" was the witty and effective reply. Once when he was talking on "home rule" he said, "I want home rule for England, for Scotland, for Wales, for Ireland"—At this point some one shouted, "Home rule for hell." "That's right," he shot back. "Every man for his own country." In another gathering a man shouted, "Oh, you're not so much. Your dad used to peddle vegetables with a donkey and cart." "Yes," said the orator, "that is true. My father was a very poor man. The cart has long since disappeared, but I see the donkey is still with us."

## Get busy with your SPRINKLING CAN



SPRING is the time to clean up and disinfect.

Time to get busy with the sprinkling can charged with a solution of Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant.

Sprinkle it in the poultry-house—in the nests, roosts, floors. Spray it in the cracks and crevices to kill the mites,

Sprinkle it in the cow barns, in the pig-pens, sinks, drains and closets—wherever there is filth or a foul odor. It kills the disease germs, keeps everything, everywhere, healthful and clean-smelling.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc. Ashland, Ohio

## DR. HESS DIP and DISINFECTANT

## MITES—

It is estimated that 90% of all chicken ailments are traceable to mites. Sabin's Trap Roosts will catch them without the use of dope. Write for descriptive circular.

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QUALITY Chicks & Eggs 52,000 Standard Brood Breeders, 14 varieties. Best laying strains. State Accredited. Incubate 25,000 eggs daily. Catalog free. Prewar prices. Free live delivery. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.



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## DEMPSTER ANNU-OILED Windmill



# Grain Crops Are Doing Well

## And With 3,080,000 Head Kansas Has More Cattle Than Any Year Since 1916

**W**HREAT and oats are making a fine growth most places, aided by ample moisture in the soil. Cut worms are at work on a few fields in Southeastern Kansas. Some damage was done to the fruit crop by cold weather, but there is a considerable variation in this over the state. The first plantings of potatoes are coming up. The Kaw Valley has planted 17,000 acres of potatoes, about the same as last year.

With 3,080,000 head Kansas now has more cattle than in any year since 1916, and ranks fourth among the states in this respect, according to the Government Livestock Census just issued.

Kansas has 100 per cent of cattle on feed as compared with last year, and Iowa and Nebraska, the only other Corn Belt states having more cattle than Kansas, have a smaller number on feed than a year ago, owing to the general average of light weight. It was predicted that the feeding period would be somewhat longer than a year ago.

Kansas maintained its rank as the 11th state in the number of cattle kept for milk, but in the total value of these milk cattle, the state ranked 10th. The Government credits Kansas with having 766,000 cattle kept for milk on the first of the present year, and with a general average increase in value of \$4 a head as compared with a year ago.

Uncle Sam says Kansas had 432,000 sheep at the beginning of this year, and that this was an increase of 55,000 head in the last 12 months, or an increase of 15 per cent. Taking the country as a whole, there were 160,000 fewer sheep on feed than a year ago, 90,000 of this decrease being in the states west of the Mississippi River. With the number reported for Kansas this state steps up one place, and now ranks 27th among the states in sheep.

Kansas ranks ninth among the states in both number and value of swine, and shows an average increase in value for all hogs and pigs of \$2.50 a head over the preceding year. With 2,023,000 head of swine of all ages on last New Year's day, Kansas had more hogs than 40 other states, tho this was the smallest number in the state since 1921, and was only 82 per cent of what the state had on the same date one year ago.

It is noticeable in this Government report that the corn and hog ratio, the number of bushels of corn required to buy 100 pounds of live hog, was higher at the beginning of this year than at any time since March, 1923. This means that the hog has outbid the grainman and will pay more for his corn now than at any other time for nearly three years.

Stated in another way, it now requires 15.8 bushels of corn to buy 100 pounds of live hog, as compared with 8.3 bushels on the same date in 1925. Hogs are worth nearly double what they were then when measured by the price of corn a bushel. The farmer who sold corn at the beginning of the present year received 42.4 cents less a bushel, but his hogs were worth \$1.69 a hundred more than in January, 1925.

Barber—Wheat is in the best condition in years, and there is ample moisture in the soil. Oats also is coming along fine.—J. W. Bibb.

Bourbon—Oats is making a fine growth. There is enough farm labor. Cold and wet weather has delayed farm work somewhat. Corn, 65c; hay, \$1.11; oats, 50c; hogs, \$12; eggs, 23c; whole milk, \$2 a cwt.; cream, 35c; hens, 22c.—Robert Creamer.

Butler—Wheat is making a fine growth. Livestock is doing well, but some farmers are rather short of feed. The Butler County Farm Bureau is very active these days, and is doing some excellent work. There is enough farm labor. Wheat, \$1.44; corn, 70c; cream, 36c.—Aaron Thomas.

Cloud—With the coming of more sunshine vegetation is getting almost a normal start. Farm work was delayed by the stormy weather, and gardens and potatoes were planted later than usual.—W. H. Plumly.

Dickinson—Farmers are just beginning to get a good start with their spring work. The case came thru the storm with little damage. Some potatoes remain to be planted. Wheat was frozen enough so it had a redish appearance.—F. M. Lorson.

Ellis—Wheat is making a fine growth. The soil contains plenty of moisture. Some of the folks here are moving to the sugar beet districts around Garden City or in Colorado. Wheat, \$1.50; corn, 75c; barley, 70c; potatoes, \$3.25; eggs, 23c; butter, 35c.—William Grabbe.

Finney—The weather is cool, and there is plenty of moisture. Apricots and peaches were frozen, but the cold weather did not damage any of the wheat, barley or oats. The rain and snow delayed work in the fields and on the roads. Some of the wheat is starting to joint; conditions are ideal for this crop. Garden making is in progress. Wheat, \$1.38; corn, 60c; eggs, 19c; butter, 35c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Harvey—Vegetation is making a fine growth, and there is an excellent crop outlook. Wheat, \$1.44; corn, 70c; oats, 40c; eggs, 23c; butter, 40c; heavy hens, 21c; potatoes, \$3.—H. W. Prouty.

Jewell—Feed is rather scarce and the coming of grass will be welcome. The number of livestock, however, is not so large as in some previous years.—Vernon Kollie.

Klona and Pratt—Wheat is doing fine, and there is plenty of moisture in the soil. Farmers are preparing land for corn. Livestock wintered well, and it is in good condition. Public sales are bringing high prices. Cream, 37c; eggs, 22c; corn, 60c; wheat, \$1.50; hens, 18c to 22c.—Art McAnarney.

Lane—Some of the wheat fields are in excellent condition; in others there was some damage from winterkilling and from high winds. Barley is coming up. Weeds are starting extra early this year. Farmers are disking fields in preparation for row crops.—A. R. Bentley.

Montgomery—Wheat and alfalfa are making a fine growth. Oats is growing more slowly, but its condition is improving. Pastures are still short, but they will contain

enough grass to maintain stock in a few days. Corn land is mostly all ready to plant. Farm sales are well attended, and high prices are paid for everything sold.—Walter Todd.

Neosho—Wheat and oats are making a fine growth. Livestock is coming along well. Some wheat and corn are being marketed.—C. D. Thompson.

Norton—We have been having some nice weather again, and farmers are getting well started with their spring work, especially preparing land for corn. Most of the potatoes and the early gardens have been planted. The larger part of the fat hogs have been sold; as a rule only sows and spring pigs remain on the farms.—Jesse J. Roeder.

Osage—Some of the alfalfa sown last fall will be plowed up and the fields sown to other crops because of damage it suffered during the cold wave and snow which came recently. A few farmers are short of feed, and they turned their stock on the pastures early; it seems to me this was a mistake, as it likely will take until the middle of June for the animals to get started to gain.—H. L. Ferris.

Phillips—The weather has been more favorable, and farmers have made a good start with spring work. Wheat is growing very well. Livestock is in excellent condition. Roads are fine. Eggs, 25c; butterfat, 38c; corn, 60c.—J. B. Hicks.

Rea—Spring weather has come, and everything is making a good growth. Late peaches will bloom soon; they were not injured by the cold wave. Wheat and alfalfa are doing very well. The garden crops which had been planted were not injured greatly by the snow. Farmers are working on the corn ground.—D. Engelhart.

Republic—The soil contains plenty of moisture, and it works well. Farmers report good success with the spring pig crop despite the cold weather. Livestock is in fine condition.—Alex E. Davis.

Rice—Wheat is in fine condition in most fields. Part of the early fruit was killed by the freeze. No farm sales are being held, but there is considerable activity in real estate. Some oats were injured by the cold weather, and this also was true with the baby chicks. Wheat, \$1.42; eggs, 24c; butterfat, 35c; hens, 22c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rush—Wheat is doing very well, and it has been supplying some pasture. Livestock is in a satisfactory condition, altho feed is scarce. Public sales are numerous, and prices are fairly high. Wheat, \$1.40; eggs, 24c; butterfat, 32c.—William Crotinger.

Sherman—Wheat is in fine condition, and the weather is very favorable. Land is being prepared for corn. Only a few public sales are being held, but the prices are good. The folks here are planning for a county-wide T. B. test. A number of farmers are sowing Sweet clover for pasture. Cream, 32c; eggs, 23c; chickens, 21c; butter, 45c; corn, 50c; barley, 46c.—Harry Andrews.

**Kansas Pastures**—The grass in the Flint Hills is in excellent condition, and 79 per cent of the pastures have already been leased. The demand for pasture in the Kansas Blue Stem Region has been slower this spring than it was a year ago, due to unfavorable conditions in West Texas. A year ago 81 per cent of the Flint Hills pastures had been leased by April 1; two years ago 60 per cent had been leased. It appears now as tho all the best and largest pastures would be full, but some small pastures, and some where grass is poor or the water supply doubtful, may go begging. The present outlook for pasture is as fine as has been recorded in recent years. Three-fifths of the correspondents indicate that the present condition of the pasture is fully 100 per cent of normal, and the average of all reports received indicates a condition 95 per cent of normal, as compared with an average of 93 per cent last year; 92 per cent two years ago; and 96 per cent three years ago.

Lease prices this spring are reported as slightly higher than a year ago. Aged steers and cows have been contracted for the season at from \$7.50 to \$11 a head, with the average about \$8.60. Prices for young cattle, particularly heifers, have ranged from \$5 to \$9, with the average about \$6.75. The range in lease contracts is rather wide, due to quality of pasture, character of animals to be grazed, and size of leaseholds obtainable. Some leases carry a guarantee as to acreage a head. These guarantees run about the same as for former seasons; an average for the whole of the district of about 4.3 acres for steers, 4.5 acres for cows and 3.25 acres for young stuff. The guarantee varies considerably, according to the quality of the grass in different sections.

The distinctive spring movement into these Flint Hill pastures varies in different years from 180,000 to 210,000 head. Checking from railroad receipts in the 15 counties, all or portions of which comprise the Flint Hills District, it is shown that the spring receipts in 1922 amounted to 211,000 head; in 1923, 170,000 head; in 1924, 185,000 head; in 1925, 206,000 head. Native stock and receipts from public stock yards, constantly during the year, supplement these numbers considerably. The annual marketings from these 15 counties for the last three years have been as follows: 1922, 418,000 head; 1923, 440,000 head; 1924, 385,000 head; and 1925, 460,000 head.

### Our Best Three Offers

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

The Irish name of the new Dublin Broadcasting station is Staisium Craobhscoilchain Ath Cliath. We hear that the announcer has already received many packets of throat lozenges from sympathizers in England.

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COLOR THINGS NEW  
Just Dip to Tint or Boil to Dye



Each 15-cent package contains directions so simple any woman can tint soft, delicate shades or dye rich, permanent colors in lingerie, silks, ribbons, skirts, waists, dresses, coats, stockings, sweaters, draperies, coverings, hangings—everything!

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12.....	1.20	3.84	28.....	8.96
13.....	1.30	4.16	29.....	9.28
14.....	1.40	4.48	30.....	9.60
15.....	1.50	4.80	31.....	9.92
16.....	1.60	5.12	32.....	10.24
17.....	1.70	5.44	33.....	10.56
18.....	1.80	5.76	34.....	10.88
19.....	1.90	6.08	35.....	11.20
20.....	2.00	6.40	36.....	11.52
21.....	2.10	6.72	37.....	11.84
22.....	2.20	7.04	38.....	12.16
23.....	2.30	7.36	39.....	12.48
24.....	2.40	7.68	40.....	12.80
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**SPLIT PINTO BEANS COOK IN ONE** hour. 100 pounds freight paid \$3.50. J. A. Jackson, Woodward, Okla.

### HONEY

**THEBESTO COLORADO HONEY, 5-LB.** can Postpaid \$1.45; 10-lb. can Postpaid \$2.45. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

### MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

**FOR SALE: USED RUMELY, 20-40, JOHN-**son Motor Co., Stafford, Kan.

**FOR SALE: 20x36 CASE SEPARATOR,** Hawkinson Bros., McPherson, Kan., Rt. 1.

**WANTED: USED DEERING HARVESTER** threshers, Lenora Hdwe. Co., Lenora, Ka.

**FOR SALE: MASSEY-HARRIS COMBINE,** cut 500 acres, Chas. Flory, Sawyer, Kan.

**FOR SALE: 15-30 MODEL F OIL-PULL,** good shape, \$300. Carl Herrmann, Kinsley, Kan.

**PRACTICALLY NEW 12-20 CASE TRAC-**tor, bought last season. F. J. Hirsh, Kinsley, Kan.

**FOR SALE: 28 INCH GARDEN CITY** Feeder, 14 foot carrier, E. B. McMillan, Bushong, Kan.

**FOR SALE: 14-28 MODEL C ALL WORK** tractor, in good condition, \$250.00. H. L. McFaul, Sawyer, Kan.

**NEW MODEL MOLINE TRACTOR, COM-**plete 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.

**WRITE FOR LIST OF REBUILT TRAC-**tors, steam engines and separators. All sizes. Abilene Tractor & Thresher Co., Abilene, Kan.

**FOR SALE: 28 INCH NICHOLS AND** Shepard roller bearing steel separator in dandy shape, cheap. Ernest Cooper, Freeport, Kan.

**MCCORMICK COMBINED HARVESTER, 12** foot, first class shape. Four drive tractor, three bottom Oliver plow, W. M. Kilmer, Kirwin, Kan.

**FOR SALE: ONE THIRTY-SIXTY RUM-**ely separator, twenty-five horsepower Nichols & Shepard engine. Zed Sprout, Copeland, Kan.

**FOR SALE: NICHOLS SHEPARD 20** horse double cylinder, 34x56 Rumley separator, complete, bargain \$650. Elmo Frazier, Montezuma, Kan.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE AT A BARGAIN.** One complete Reeves Steam Threshing outfit, located in Ford county. M. H. Taylor, Hewins, Kan.

**FOR SALE: 30-50 FLOUR CITY TRACTOR;** eight bottom Rumely sod and stubble and fourteen disc plow, plowing sod now. J. W. Edwards, Meade, Kan.

**FOR SALE: 20-40 RUMELY TRACTOR;** new cylinder, pistons and bearings. In first class condition. Two 6 disc Sanders plows. Harry Fowler, Larned, Kan.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE: ONE HART-PARR** Oil Tractor 15-35. Guaranteed mechanically same as new, used probably 75 hours. Submit your proposition. N. Miller, Jr., Herkimer, Kan.

**30-50 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 "Waterpillar" Tractors, 300 South Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

### DOGS

**FOX TERRIER PUPS FROM EXTRA GOOD** ratters. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

**AIREDALES, BEST FARM DOGS, SAT-**isfaction guaranteed. Amos Turner, Wilber, Nebr.

**PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIES, GUAR-**anteed. Prices low. Western Kennels, LaVeta, Colo.

### 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.

### TOBACCO

**TOBACCO: KENTUCKY SWEET LEAF,** mellow with age. Smoking 15 lbs., \$2.00; Chewing, \$2.50. Pay when received. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Kentucky.

**HOMESPUN TOBACCO GUARANTEED.** Chewing, five pounds \$1.50; 10-\$2.50. Smoking, 10-\$1.50. Pipe free, pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

**HOMESPUN CHEWING OR SMOKING TO-**bacco: 5 lbs. \$1.25; ten \$2.00; twenty \$3.50; Satisfaction guaranteed. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

**TOBACCO POSTPAID, GUARANTEED** best long broad finest flavor red leaf: chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10-\$2.75; best smoking, 20c lb. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

**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, Mazon Mills, Ky.

### KODAK SUPPLIES AND FINISHING

**TRIAL ORDER: SEND ROLL AND 25c** for six beautiful Glossstone prints. Fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

### RUG WEAVING

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

### AUTO SUPPLIES

**AUTO PARTS. SAVE 35%. MID-WEST** Auto Parts Co., 1318-30 Broadway, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

### SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

**SUDAN \$1.60 PER BUSHEL. W. L. TIP-**ton, McPherson, Kan.

**GERMAN MILLET SEED, ANY QUAN-**ty. Claud Ewings, Elmont, Kan.

**CERTIFIED SUMAC CANE SEED FOR** sale. H. A. Dyck, Ness City, Kan.

**SEED CORN, YELLOW DENT \$2.25** bushel, Ralph Scott, Kinsley, Kan.

**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.

**SUDAN SEED \$3.50 PER 100 LBS., GER-**mination 85%. G. H. Clasen, Washington, 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. Seibert Equity Exchange, Seibert, Colo.

**SEED 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.

**KLECKLY SWEET WATERMELON SEED,** 50 cents per pound delivered. Rolla Seed Co., Rolla, Kan.

**FOR SALE: EXTRA FANCY RECLEANED** Sudan seed, 5 cents per pound. Rengstorf Bros., Bremen, Kan.

**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.

**CERTIFIED KANSAS ORANGE CANE** and Alfalfa seed. Write for samples. Stants Brothers, Abilene, Kan.

**CLEARANCE SALE SWEET CLOVER.** Sow when you would sow alfalfa. 24 hour service. John Lewis, Virgil, Kan.

**MILLIONS, CABBAGE, TOMATO AND** Onion Plants, \$1.00-10.00. Catalogue free. Clark Plant Co., Thomasville, Ga.

**SUDAN, RECLEANED, 91% GERMI-**nation, sacked P. O. B. station, \$5.00 hundred. Ben Schrepel, Coats, Kan.

**FANCY YELLOW JERSEY SWEET PO-**tato plants, 500-\$2.00; 1,000-\$3.50, postpaid. P. P. Simon, North Topeka, Kan.

**SEED CORN, PURE PRIDE OF SALINE,** carefully hand selected. Good germination. V. J. Klienfelser, Manhattan, Kan.

**PRIDE OF SALINE CORN FROM CERTI-**fied seed. Individual ear tested \$4.00; not tested, \$3.00. J. S. Brazelton, Troy, Kan.

**ALFALFA SEED FROM \$6.00 TO \$9.50** per bushel. Re-cleaned. Can ship from Salina, Kan. Assaria Hardware Co., Assaria, Kan.

**PRIDE OF SALINE SEED CORN, OFFI-**cial germination test 98 1/2%. \$2.50 bushel. Nell Wishart, Bluemont Farm, Manhattan, Kan.

**COMMERCIAL WHITE SEED CORN,** tests 97%. Sunrise Kafir, tests 91%. Write for price circular. C. C. Cunningham, Eldorado, Kan.

**100 TWO YEAR OLD ASPARAGUS** plants, \$1.00; 20 rhubarb plants, \$1.00; by mail prepaid. Albert Pine, Route 6, Lawrence, Kan.

**BERMUDA ONION PLANTS; 1000-\$1.50;** 5000-\$7.50, prepaid. Own and operate largest onion farm in U. S. J. Armengol, Laredo, Texas.

**EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY PLANTS;** Progressive and Mammoths; 100-\$1.25. 12 choice red raspberries, \$1.25. W. G. Young, Liberal, Kan.

**GRIMM ALFALFA SEED, 19.88 BUSHEL,** common alfalfa, \$9; red clover \$20; sweet potato plants \$3 thousand. Fulghum Seed Co., Salina, Kan.

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS, SENATOR DUN-**lap, state inspected, 250-\$1.00; 500-\$1.75; 1,000-\$3.00. 10,000-\$25.00, postpaid. Thale's Nursery, Quincy, Ill.

**SOY BEANS (PEKIN). GERMINATION** test 95.5; \$2.50 per bushel. Inoculated, \$3.00 per bushel. Sacked, Humboldt, J. W. Thomas, Humboldt, Kan.

**PRIDE OF SALINE SEED CORN, AGRI-**cultural 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.

### SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

**DWARF BROOM CORN SEED, FROM THE** broom corn that has sold for an average of \$217.70 for 10 years; \$5.00 per bushel. E. C. Wellman, Sterling, Kan.

**RED YELLOW DENT SEED CORN,** tested and graded, 95% germination, average 80 bushels to acre 1925, bushel \$2.50. Vernon Walt, Cantonville, Kan.

**TESTED SEED CORN AND SOY BEANS,** Pride of Saline, Freed's White Dent, Soy Beans—Virginia and A. K. All \$3.00 bushel. J. J. Rudolph, Wakefield, Kan.

**PRIDE OF SALINE AND MIDLAND YEL-**low corn, germination 99. Wilson's Soy Beans, Feterita germination 90, not certified. All \$2.25 bushel. G. Fink, Redfield, Ka.

**CERTIFIED BLACK HULL KAFIR SEED,** purity test 99.75%, germination 88.5%, \$2.00 per bushel; re-cleaned, graded, sacked, F. O. Osage City. H. H. Kirchner, Osage City, 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.

**ALFALFA SEED, \$6.75 BUSHEL, SCARI-**fied Sweet Clover, \$4.50; also bargain prices Red Clover, Alsike, Timothy, Etc. Bags free. Order samples. Solomon Seed Co., Solomon, Kan.

**TOMATOES, FROSTPROOF CABBAGE,** Bermuda Onions. Good hardy plants from grower; 200-500; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75; 5,000-\$7.50. Peppers; 100-50c. Prepaid. Southern Plant Co., Pona, Texas.

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS—CERTIFIED,** Klondike and Senator Dunlap, 150-\$1.00; 500-\$2.50; 1,000-\$4.50. Progressive Ever-bearing, \$1.00 per plant. All postpaid. Ideal Fruit Farm, Stilwell, Okla.

**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.

**TOMATO OR CABBAGE PLANTS, LARGE,** stalky, 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.

**FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, LEAD-**ing varieties; 500-85c, postpaid. Nancy Hall, Porto Rico potato plants; 500-\$1.25; 1,000-\$2.25, postpaid. Tomato plants; Greater Baltimore, Stone; 500-90c; 1,000-\$1.45; 5,000-\$6.50, postpaid. Hunter Plant Co., Hunter, Ark.

**VEGETABLE PLANTS SHIPPED ANY-**where United States. Will ship prepaid mail 50 Wakefield or Allhead cabbage plants and 50 Bonnybest or Baltimore tomato plants (garden full) all for 50c. Cauliflower and Pepper plants 65c hundred prepaid. Carlsile Produce Co., Inc., Valdosta, Ga.

**BEST PLANTS THAT GROW, SWEET PO-**tato, Tomato, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Peppers, Eggplant, Celery, Tobacco. Varieties too numerous to mention here. Plants from best seeds and true to name. Write for wholesale and retail price list. Satisfied customers everywhere. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kan.

**FANCY SEED CORN, HIGH GERMI-**nation; Reid's Yellow Dent, Imperial White (red cob), Boone County White, Hiawatha Yellow dent \$1.75 per bushel. Sacks free. This corn hand picked, tipped, butted and graded. Order while you can get it. Sixteen years in seed business here. Wamego Seed & Elevator Co., Wamego, Kan.

**FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, LEAD-**ing varieties; 500-85c, postpaid. Nancy Hall, Porto Rico potato plants; 500-\$1.25; 1,000-\$2.25, postpaid. Tomato plants; Greater Baltimore, Stone; 500-90c; 1,000-\$1.45; 5,000-\$6.50, postpaid. Hunter Plant Co., Hunter, Ark.

**FIELD SEEDS; FANCY HOME GROWN** re-cleaned scarified White Sweet Clover 10c, Alfalfa 14-17-18 1/2-20c, Kansas Orange, Honey Drop, Ribbon and Red Top Cane, 3 1/2c. White Kafir and Schrock 2 1/2c, Darsco, 2 1/2c. copper carbonate treated to prevent smut; untreated, 1/2c less. Sudan 45c per pound. Jute bags 20c, seamless bags 45c each. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

**TOMATO AND PEPPER PLANTS, MIL-**lions stalky field grown plants. Variety label on each bundle and moss packed. Tomato; John Baer, Early Jewel, Earlman, Livingston's Beauty, Greater Baltimore, Dwarf Champion, 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.75; 5000-\$7.00, postpaid. Pepper; Ruby King and Cayenne, 50-35c; 100-50c; 500-\$1.75; 1000-\$3.00, postpaid. Place your order now; every plant guaranteed. Standard Plant Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

**RED CLOVER \$12.00,** 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.

**White Bermuda Onions** Postpaid, 500-90 cents; 1000-\$1.50; 3000-\$4.00; 8000-\$7.50; 12000-\$13.40. 400 onion and 100 cabbage plants for \$1.00. Our early frost proof cabbage plants make 8 to 10 lb. heads; 300-\$1.00; 500-\$1.50; 1000-\$2.75; 3000-\$7.50; 6000-\$13.50. Tomatoes, sweet 2-2 1/2; 1000-\$4.00. Cash with order. Duphorne Bros., Harper, Kan.







KANSAS

FINE 154 Acre Solomon Valley Farm. 100 ft. bank barn. 2 mi. Beloit. 1/2 mile improved bottom farm, 5 miles...

ARKANSAS

RICH ACRES. Priced \$1000. Terms. Health resort. Pretty 3 room home. 1/2 mile village. Main road. 250,000 feet fine timber...

COLORADO

APPROVED Colorado Ranches, \$3 to \$5 per acre. J. Brown, Florence, Colo. DE SALE—560 ACRES—DRY LAND. If interested write to Elbert, Colorado...

FLORIDA

FARMERS WANTED IN FLORIDA ON Palm City Fruit Farms, Martin County, 40 acres from Palm Beach. Ideal soil for winter vegetables...

MISSOURI

POULTRY LAND, \$5 down, \$5 monthly. buys 40 acres Southern Mo. Price \$200. send for list, Box 22 A, Kirkwood, Mo. ZARK FARM—10 acres Noel, Mo. timber, new strawberries, spring water, small house, barn, \$1000 cash. R. B. Whipple, owner, Box 239, Topeka, Kan.

NEW YORK

61 ACRE farm, highly cultivated, 2 houses, 9 barns, running water, near good markets, on improved roads, woodlot. E. A. Howard, Eagle Bridge, New York.

OKLAHOMA

CATTLE RANCH AND ALFALFA FARM 2840 acres Woods Co., Okla., improved 150 acres, 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

VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA FARMS, Piedmont Section. Good land, priced reasonable, every size, truck to dairy. Geo. Bedell & Co., Blackstone, Va.

WASHINGTON

FARMS FOR SALE—FAMOUS KLIKITAT Valley, Washington. good terms. Long time payments. Low rate interest. J. J. Brown, Goldendale, Wash.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

WILL trade 3660 A. imp. Nebraska cattle ranch. Particulars, 1759 Stout, Denver, Colo. TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you? Big list free. Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Ks. BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—Sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Ks. 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. 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, Platteville, Colorado. SALE, TRADE, PART CROP PLAN Well improved wheat, corn and combination farms, 160 to 1600 Acres near R. R. markets, landlord's share crop goes, \$18.00 per A. up while they last; write at once for list and plats showing legal location. J. D. McNeill, Healy, Lane County, Kansas

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson 463 West 8th St., Wichita, Kan.



B. L. Newkirk, Duroc breeder of Hartford writes that he is getting some mighty fine litters from his Great Col. Goldmaster and Great Orion Sensation boars. Mr. Newkirk says he is getting good reports from parties who bought in his bred sow sale.

J. C. Banbury & Sons, the big Polled Shorthorn breeders of Pratt, write that the good demand for bulls and females continues. They have sold five bulls and have made several very good sales of females since the first of last January.

Beal Bros., Jersey cattle breeders of Colony, and members of the Allen County Cow Testing Association write that their entire cow herd in milk have averaged one pound of fat per day since last September with an average of 303.3 of fat per cow for the entire year ending September first last.

I. W. Newton, Jersey breeder of Winfield reports the recent purchase of a young bull from the herd of E. W. Mock, Coffeyville. The bull was sired by a double grandson of Golden Ferns Noble and his granddam on both sides of pedigree hold state butterfat records.

G. M. Shepherd, Duroc breeder of Lyons, says that it may sound like old stuff but he actually has the best lot of spring pigs he has ever had at this time of year and he has been raising Durocs now for nearly twenty years. Mr. Shepherd saved out a dozen strictly top fall boars from his last fall crop of pigs, they are by his big boars, Uneda Top Col. and Stilts Major.

Alex Leroux & Son, Preston, have established one of the good little herds of registered Jerseys to be found in their part of the state. Their purchases include much Island and Hood Farm breeding, a few register of merit cows are to be seen in the herd, and the herd bull is a grandson of Financial Kate's King, a bull with many sisters and daughters in the register of merit class.

E. G. Hoover, Duroc breeder of Wichita, has his usual fine lot of spring pigs. Mr. Hoover says he never has had such large and uniform litters as are coming this year. One of the best litters is by his young Nebraska boar, Colonel Advance. This is most likely the largest boar of his age anywhere in the West. Mr. Hoover is expecting great results from this mating with Goldmaster sows.

W. F. McMichael & Son of Cunningham, out in Kingman county have one of the good herds of registered Red Polled cattle to be found in the state. The herd now numbers about sixty. The herd was established about ten years ago and in buying foundation stock or in securing herd bulls special attention has been given to ruggedness and heavy milking qualities. One cow in the herd has produced seven bull calves that have been sold for breeders for prices up to \$150 each.

Up in Stafford county there are a number of farmers and stockmen who do things on a pretty big scale. One of them, B. E. Winchester, owns and operates an eight hundred acre farm, five hundred acres is now in wheat. Registered Durocs and Shorthorns are maintained on the farm. Mr. Winchester believes in the dual purpose Shorthorn and develops his cows for milk and says they are more profitable than strictly dairy bred cattle. His present herd bull is a grandson of Marshall's Crown.

The C. E. Williams Holstein sale held at Hiattville, Kan., recently, was a very successful affair. The entire offering, including calves averaged almost \$150.00. One five year old cow sold for \$400.00; most of the cattle stayed in Kansas but several good buyers were present from Missouri and Oklahoma. W. H. Mott managed the sale and Boyd Newcom was the auctioneer. Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, secretary of the State Holstein Breeders association was present. The above gentlemen agree that this was one of the best sales that has been held for several years and indicates a big general revival in Holstein circles.

C. R. Day, Pretty Prairie, Kan., is laying the foundation for what will some day be one of the great Milkings Shorthorn herds of the middle West. Mr. Day's original female purchase consisted of Register of Merit cows from the herd of the late J. W. Hyde of Altoona, these were either daughters or were bred to White Goods, the bull that holds the record of having sired more register of merit cows than any other Scotch bull in America. Mr. Day's present herd bull, Viscount's Dalrym, was bred at Bonnyglan Farm, Fairbury, Neb. His sire was the great bull Pine Valley Viscount and his dam a daughter of Prince Dairyman a very richly bred General Clay bull.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



Omar Demetz of Bern, Kansas, has announced a sale of Holstein cattle to be held at Hiawatha, Kan., May 6.

The combination Shorthorn sale at Hiawatha, Kan., April 15 drew a good crowd of farmers and breeders. The consignors considered it a fair sale, the general average being \$110.00. The demand for bulls was better than for females. The twelve head consigned averaged \$127.50. The high price on bulls was \$175 being paid by James Miller, Muscotah, Kan. This bull was consigned by Sands & Sons of Robinson, Kan. The high cow at \$160 was consigned by McCoy & Son of Sabetha, Kan., and was purchased by J. J. Schultz, Mercer, Kan.

Less permanent pasture is required for sheep during the season than for any other farm animal. Stubble fields provide choice pasture.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

FARM WANTED—I want farms for cash buyers. Describe, give price. T. Dugan, 1310 West 16th St., Sedalia, Missouri.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY For Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 615 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.



Our Annual Shorthorn Sale

Will be held at the Bird Farm two miles east of

Protection, Kan., Tuesday, May 4

50 HEAD about half of them Scotch, representing the natural accumulation of our herds, selling without fitting. 22 BULLS from eight to sixteen months old. Some of them real herd bull material.

25 FEMALES comprising cows either with calves at foot or near calving, bred cows and heifers and a dozen very choice open heifers. Most of the offering is sired by or bred to our bulls EMBLEM JR. 2nd and GOLDEN CROWN 2nd. Others are by RADIANT DALE, MYSSIES, LAVENDERS, FOXGLOVES and other good families represented. For catalog address either of us.

BEN BIRD, PROTECTION, KANSAS E. S. DALE & SONS, PROTECTION, KANSAS Auctioneers—Boyd Newcom, B. U. Towner

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Poland Sale

on farm half mile from town Wednesday, May 5

200 HEAD pure bred Polands registered and unregistered. 5 sows with litters. 8 sows bred for early litters. 15 sows bred for June farrow. 120 growthy Jan. and Feb. pigs. Few young boars. The blood of BIG BOB, BIG ORPHAN, BLUE VALLEY, BIG ORANGE, ETC. For further information address, C. J. SIMKINS & SON Protection, Kansas

Deming Ranch Polands

Spring gilts for sale, bred for April litters. Fall boars and gilts, splendid individuals. Prize winning blood. H. O. SHELDON, Manager, Oswego, Kan.

DUROC HOGS

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, 1923. Rainbow Scissors, third at Topeka, 1925, stills 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.

FALL BOARS by Lucky Strike 2nd and Uneda 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

We are now booking orders for 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.

Tried Sows and Spring Gilts

bred for spring farrow. Five fall boars for sale. Mike Stensaas & Sons, Concordia, 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.

NEWKIRK'S DUROCS Splendid Sept. boar, a real show prospect, by a son of Goldmaster, dam by Great Orion Sensation. Bargain at \$50.00 crated, recorded. B. L. Newkirk, Hartford, Kansas.

BOARS! BOARS! BOARS! Ten extra good, big, husky Sept. and Oct. boars, sired by Kan., Champion, sire Unique's Top Col. and Stilts Major. These are the herd improving kind. Write now. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS.

DUROC FALL BOARS The best sired by Wattermeyer's Giant and Major Stilts. This breeding has won more prizes at Big Fairs and made farmer most money last 17 years. Satisfaction or money back. W. R. Huston, Amoretus, Ks.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Fall Boars Just a few Chester White fall boars for sale, best of breeding, prices right. EARL LUGENBEEL, PADONIA, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE BOARS

Two Sept. boars weighing 225 and 250, show prospects. Priced reasonable. Also 9 January boar pigs weaned. C. H. & LLOYD COLE, North Topeka, Kan.

Chester White Boars Fall farrow, 150 to 200 lbs. Immuned, heavy bone, from large litters. Fall gilts, bred sows, shipped C.O.D. on approval. Write for circular. Alpha Womers, Diller, Nebr.

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Of 40 head of Reg. Holstein Friesian Cattle at the King Sale Barn

Hiawatha, Kan.

Thursday, May 6

The larger part of this offering of cattle comes from the Omar Demetz herd at Bern, Kan. Fresh cows, bred heifers, heifer calves, and the herd sire, a SON OF CREATOR. Herd federally accredited. Write today for catalog to

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JERSEY BULL FOR SALE

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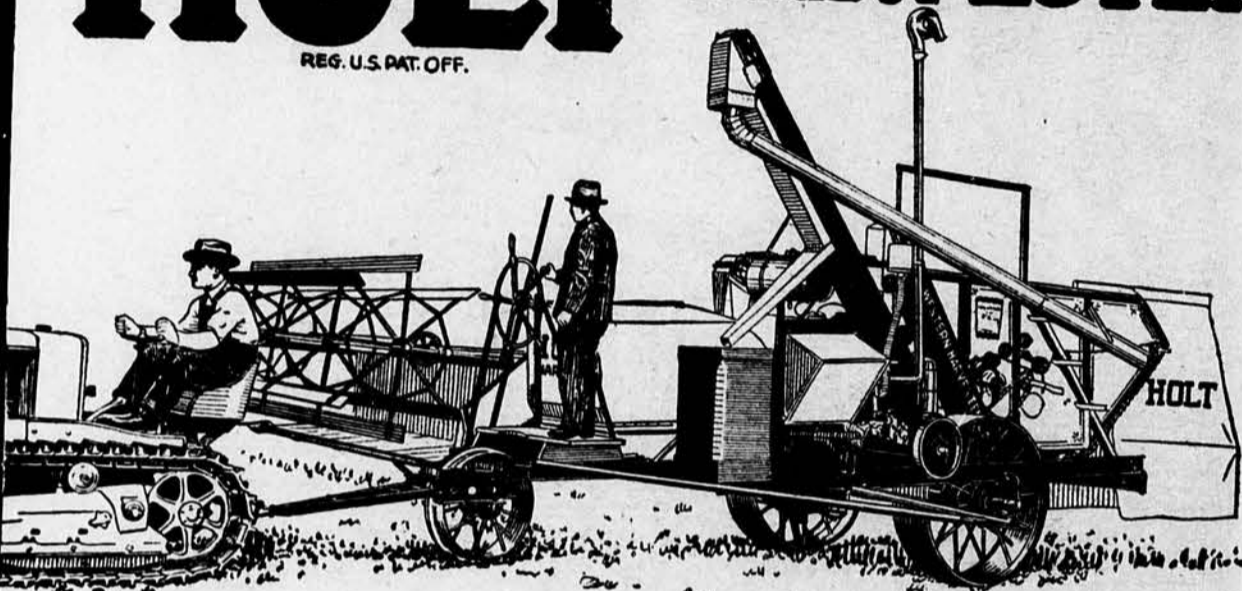
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