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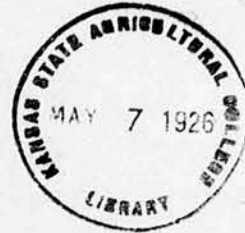
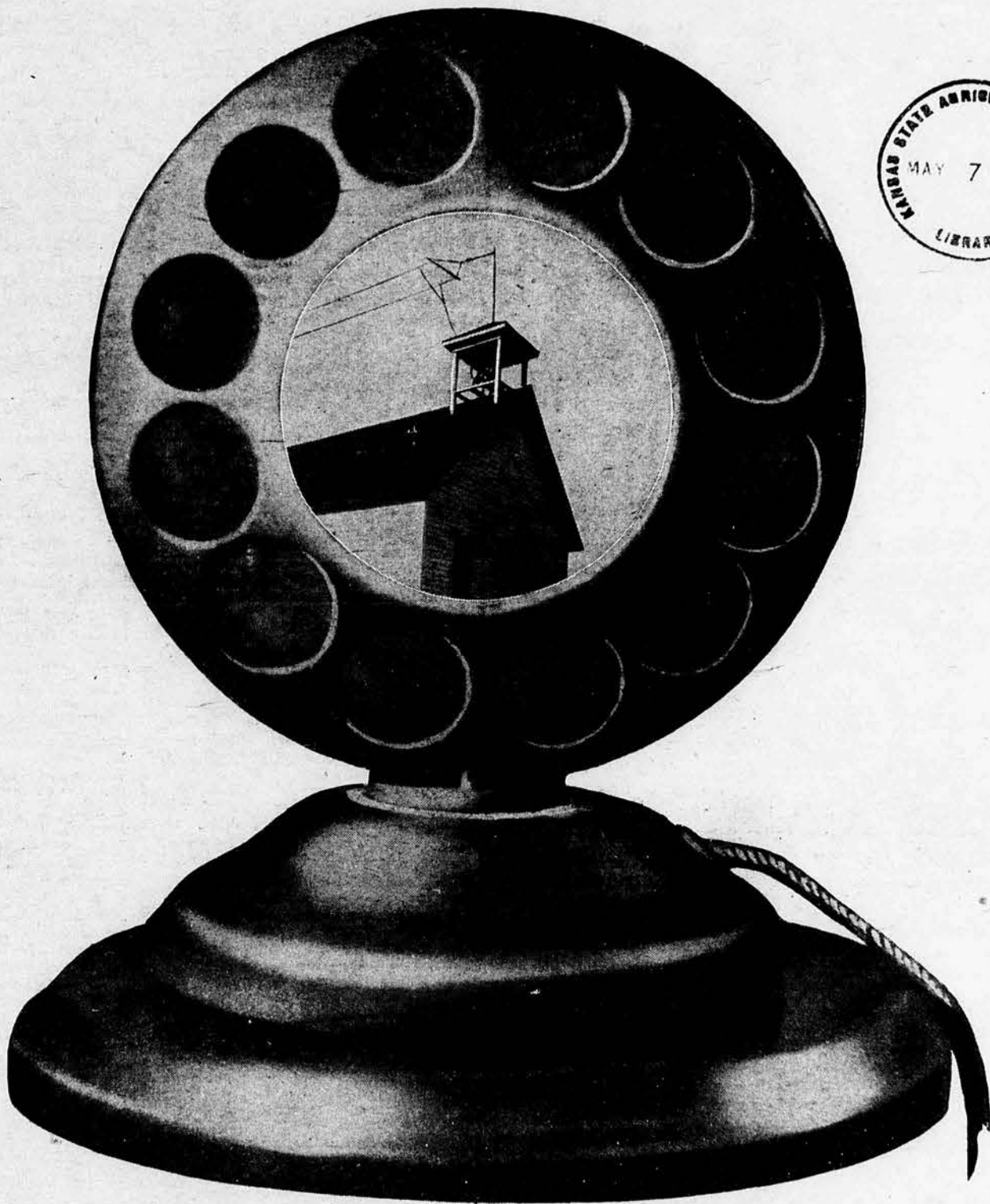
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 64

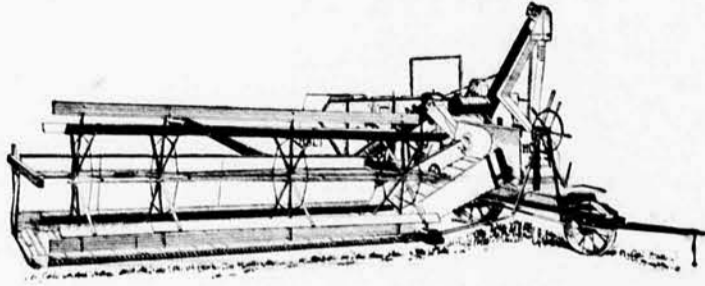
May 8, 1926

Number 19



When Radio Rings the School Bell—Page Three

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Conditions O. K. For Corn

Potatoes Coming Up and Fruit Trees Show Signs of Life Despite Late Freezes

BY HARLEY HATCH

SHOWERS, ranging from very light to heavy, fell over this county during the last week but this farm was missed. A little moisture would not come amiss for the small grain but we didn't worry much because no rain came our way. It gave us a chance to keep right on with the corn planting; it is a job we like to keep moving while the soil and weather are right. This morning, April 26, we have 50 acres planted and about 30 acres yet to plant. If nothing happens, Wednesday noon, April 28, will see the last of the cultivated land on this farm planted. Even our potatoes are all in for we are not planting any under mulch this year, not having the mulching. When we cannot mulch, we like to have all potatoes planted by March 20. Potatoes planted five weeks ago are just coming up. We may have some peaches after all, for the trees bloomed fairly well. Other fruit such as apples, cherries, all berries, grapes and some of the pears seem likely to bloom well, but part of the pears, part of the peaches and all of the apricots were killed by March freezes.

How Crops Will Run

With the advent of warmer weather, which came about April 19, corn planters started all over the county and by the last of the week probably 30 per cent of the purposed acreage was in corn. If the weather remains fair, this coming week, which ends May 1, will be the big planting period of the spring. Every field I have seen planted is in good condition; the soil is well pulverized and moisture conditions are just right. A favorable March allowed a large amount of plowing to be done; part of this is being planted with furrow openers, part is just plain drilled and the rest is check rowed. We are check-rowing all the corn on this farm this spring. More listing will likely be done later but up to this date scarcely 25 per cent of the planted corn has been put in by that method. From what I have seen of this county, the western part, I should judge that the cultivated crops this year will be in about this proportion: Corn, 40 per cent; oats, 20 per cent; kafir, 20 per cent; wheat, 15 per cent with the remaining 5 per cent devoted to cowpeas, soybeans, rye, barley, potatoes and truck crops.

Legume Acreage Larger

Whether they come to anything, there will be an acreage larger than usual sown and planted to legumes in this county this spring. First on the list comes alfalfa. A rather large acreage will be sown, owing to the very favorable condition of the soil during April and to the price of seed which is not out of line with other farm prices. Those who bought at threshing time last fall obtained good seed for \$8 a bushel; this spring the price is \$10. Sweet clover seed cost from 7 to 10 cents a pound in this locality this spring and considerable was sown. More soybeans than cowpeas will be planted as they seem more adapted to this soil and climate. All these will help the soil and it would be a good thing if the legume acreage in this county could be doubled. By the way, I sowed 11 acres of alfalfa by hand yesterday and am so lame and stiff this morning that I can scarcely hit the keys on the typewriter. Two double diskings put the corn stalk ground in prime condition and the harrowing which followed sowing finished the job, as the old sailor's saying used to have it, “All shipshape and Bristol fashion.”

What Will Banks Do?

One of the main topics down in this part of Kansas of late has been the decision of the supreme court allowing state banks under the guaranty law to withdraw by forfeiting the bonds which they have on deposit at

Topeka. By forfeiting these bonds the banks will lose in round numbers, a million dollars. By remaining under the guaranty law they will have some 5 million dollars to pay. Which will they do? At a meeting of the executive committee of the state bankers association held this week it was voted to remain under the law if it is possible to do so. Nearly everyone here thinks it impossible; they believe that so many banks will withdraw that those remaining cannot carry the load and so will have to withdraw, too. My opinion is that the bank guaranty law, like Humpty Dumpty, has had a great fall and that “all the King's horses and all the King's men, cannot put Humpty Dumpty together again.” The reason the folks down here in Coffey county are so interested in this subject is that two state banks in the county failed and have not yet been liquidated.

Muled by Receiver Route

The guaranty law was all right and would have been successful had it been administered by those who have the bills to pay—the state banks. But it was administered by the political receiver route and salaries, expenses and legal fees took a very large part of the assets of the failed banks. Ever since Kansas has been a state of failed corporations have been muled by the receiver route. No political party can be singled out to bear the blame; all are guilty alike, for all took the chance to pay political debts out of the pockets of those least able to stand it. This same question came up in Nebraska several years ago. The state banks came to the legislature then in session and said that, inasmuch as they had all the bills to pay they should have the handling of the assets. The legislature told them to write their bill and if reasonable it would be passed. It was reasonable and it passed and Nebraska was freed from that “Old Man of the Sea” of failed banks, the political receiver.

How Nebraska Plan Works

Under the Nebraska law a bank which gets into a bad condition is taken in hand by the state bank association. The officers responsible are fired and the association puts in a banker to run the bank as a going concern. If money is needed to keep it going it is provided by the association. Most of such banks have at least paid expenses while being liquidated and it has been found that collections are much better made by a going bank than by one in the hands of a receiver. Under this law the Nebraska banks are paying out all right and they had a much greater loss to stand in the first place than did the Kansas banks. I am satisfied if this law had been put in effect in Kansas four years ago the guaranty today would be on a solid footing. But even as it is, Kansas depositors in failed banks are much better off than those of failed banks in Iowa and Missouri, for all Kansas banks liquidated to date have paid in full while those not liquidated will receive 30 per cent from the forfeited bond fund and that, as every primary scholar knows, is 30 per cent better than nothing.

Cash Values Not Taxable

Attempts by some county assessors to make holders of life insurance policies pay the intangible tax rate on the surrender value of their policies were frustrated by a ruling recently issued by the tax department of the State Public Service Commission. The ruling holds that the surrender, or cash value, of a life insurance policy is not taxable until paid to the estate of the insured.

Mussolini's Foes May Leave Italy. Headline. They are certain to find out who they are.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPEL



Volume 64

May 8, 1926

Number 19

When Radio Rings the School Bell

By M. N. Beeler

A MILLER, a dollar, a 10 o'clock scholar—"Hold, hold, Ma Goose. We'll weld a new tail on that bit of doggerel. To wit, "You used to come at 10 o'clock and now you come—too soon." Howzat for a dainty dish to set before the assembled conference on vitalizing the rural school?

Radio beats sulfur and molasses for taking the accumulated lethargy out of American rural youth of school age. The delegate from Eagle Creek School, Lyon county, Sister Eligian, contributes this comment:

"Where receiving sets have been installed, tardiness has been eliminated." Can you imagine it? Sister Eligian comments further:

"The college at Manhattan is conferring a very great benefit on rural schools in broadcasting a radio program every morning. In my opinion these programs are the ideal thing for a rural school. The correspondence they entail and the inspirational talks supply excellent subjects for the work in composition. The daily calisthenics not only are very valuable from the standpoint of good health,

and the radio is broadening. It gives a view beyond the individual's limited horizon. I believe that an investment in a receiving set is of equal importance with an investment in a library. It is deplorable that all rural schools are not equipped."

During the last two winters the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan has been broadcasting from Station KSAC, every morning, a 30-minute opening exercise program for rural schools. The general program that was followed during the present school year includes music exercises, which start with a march. A member of the department of music then leads the singing of school songs familiar to most children. Inspirational talks of 5 minutes' duration are then given: Monday, nature study; Tuesday, travel talks; Wednesday, biographies; Thursday, good books, and Friday, current events.

The agricultural primer consists of 3-minute talks on practical phases of agriculture. Monday, poultry; Tuesday, crops; Wednesday, dairying; Thursday, horticulture and Friday, livestock. The exercises are closed with calisthenics led by members of the college department of physical education. These setting-up exercises are designed to help develop stronger, healthier children.

And what does Mary R. Turkelson, a pupil in the Moray School, District 48 of Doniphan county, think about this form of instruction?

"The school bought us a radio and set it up during Christmas vacation. Our teacher is having us make radio books. In these books we put the songs that are sung every morning. We also take notes and write on one of the talks given every morning. I like the gymnasium exercises fine."

Muri Higgins of the same school contributes this to the general endorsement: "I enjoy radio very much. We had a social and bought the radio with the money we took in. We copy the songs and write one speech a week. We take the exercises every morning, and I think they do us lots of good."

M. D. Madison of Everest, who admits he is a country boy 10 years old, deposes that, "I have been listening in on the 9 o'clock program and going thru the exercises. I have been sick three weeks, but have been able to take part in the morning program. I sure get lots of pleasure out of the radio and like the KSAC school program best."

"I desire to let you know how my little girl, Lillian, has been enjoying the KSAC school program." Mrs. Ben F. McIninch, Auburn, Neb., is speaking. "She has been out of school for two weeks because of the flu, and she will have a lot to tell about the

rural school programs when she returns to school. I hope KSAC will keep the good work going."

"We all enjoy school more now than we did before we had the radio," said Virginia Weber, who wrote the first prize essay on radio in the school at Lehigh. "We are especially grateful to Station KSAC for its trouble and expense in broadcasting the programs every morning. We all enjoy the stories. The musical parts are very good, and we all enjoy them very much. We like the physical exercises best, especially when they are accompanied by the piano. They are a great help to us because that is about the only exercise we get during the day. We would enjoy a short program at noon, as we have nothing else for opening exercises. The program might consist of either vocal or instrumental music." Then all pupils in Virginia's room affixed their signatures to the essay in endorsement of the programs: Victor Wiebe, Bertha



Opening Exercises For the Lehigh Schools are Received by Air From Station KSAC. A Series of Switches Permits Reception in Any Room



Radio Marks the Passing of Tardiness in Eagle Creek School. With the Speaker in a Window Pupils Take Outdoor Exercise

but also are conducive to the good bearing and carriage of pupils.

"Music is one of the most important features of the programs, and the one thing so sadly lacking in many rural schools. By radio the children learn innumerable songs, and the profit and pleasure derived from this source is immeasurable.

"The programs provide helpful material for the teacher with which to vary her work, especially in the matter of opening exercises. From the viewpoint of the pupils I sincerely believe that every individual derives great benefit from the programs

Unruh, Rosy Weinbrenner, Irene Wiebe, Selma Groening, Alvin Hiebert, Harry Steinle, Martha Hiebert, Olinda Weyand, Luella Meljo, August Olick, Martha Plett, Alvin Plett, Agnes Boese and Marcella Groening.

"I think the radio in rural or small town schools has a wonderful value in teaching students an appreciation of good music and placing them in touch with affairs of the world," said S. J. Neher, superintendent of the Lehigh Schools. "They gain ideas from some of our greatest men in the various professions. Many of our country folks would get these inspiring programs in no other way. The radio is broadening. Our pupils do better work because of it, and it is a great help to the teachers."

It's Open Season on Insects

By Edward Hutchins

IF YOU wish to have the best success in fighting the insects and diseases which live in Kansas orchards, the proper material must be applied at the right time and in an efficient manner. Much depends on the way the spraying is done.

A good pressure with the pump is an important matter, and there are a number of things affecting this that are so small as to escape the notice of one who is not familiar with all of the details of the operation. For, if from any cause the pressure is too low, a shower is produced instead of a fine mist, and the results are not so good. Nor are all parts of the tree reached, as the carrying capacity is much less. If a person has a hand pump equipped with the proper nozzle, a pressure of 80 to 100 pounds may be obtained, and fairly good work may be done with such an outfit, but in commercial orchards power rigs are in general use, and with the quantity of material these put out, a much higher pressure must be maintained.

Experienced orchardists agree, I think, that from 225 to 250 pounds is about right. Some think 300 pounds none too low, but my own opinion is that equally as good results are obtained with the lower pressure mentioned, and when it runs above 250 pounds the troubles with bursting hose and various leaks in connections and joints, both in hose and pump, rapidly increase. Experiments have been made with pressures all the way as high as 800 pounds, and careful observations may show some economies in saving both in material and time, but with the ordinary orchardists these are too small to be very important, and such high pressures are hardly feasible.

But a characteristic of spray rigs generally is that while the pressure may be—and usually is at the start—all right, it gradually runs down, and the cause of this slow decrease is obscure. This is

ordinarily due to two causes, both on account of wear, one in the pump and the other in the nozzle. The old style of pump, which is still used to some extent, has a single plunger out of sight, and this is sure to wear and allow the liquid to flow past it, and in time allows the pressure to become too low for effective service, yet to a person not accustomed to such a machine, the cause of the disease is scarcely more than a guess. The stuffing box thru which the plunger rod passes soon begins to leak, but this can be seen and the packing tightened, but not so with the plunger, which is inside of the cylinder and out of sight. When there is much fall of pressure this usually is the seat of the difficulty, and it is necessary at once to take out the piston and renew the packing around it.

The style of pump with the plungers, usually two or three in number, in sight, and with the packing under a band around the plunger at the top of the cylinder are more reliable and more easily adjusted, as the leak can be readily seen and stopped, simply by screwing down the attachment for this purpose and without having to take the whole pump apart. It is a simple and easy task to keep these pumps from leaking. We have used one a whole season, and done a lot of work with it without so much as renewing the packing. If new packing is needed a strip of stout cloth, like bed-ticking, perhaps an inch wide, and folded, makes a good and durable supply.

Another cause of reduced pressure, and equally unsuspected, is the wear in the nozzle. The liquid flowing thru the opening in the nozzle at a high pressure, as it does, gradually wears this away, and a larger difference in its capacity than one

would suspect is caused. It is a principle in mathematics that a square described on a given line is four times as large as one described on half that line. A 2-inch square has four times the area of a 1-inch square. The same principle applies to circles, and as the round opening in the nozzle wears away, its area increases rapidly and allows the liquid to flow thru much more freely. In this way, the pressure is reduced materially.

Nozzles frequently are supplied with an extra disk, but these have openings of different sizes, and with the ordinary power pumps the smaller openings are too small to deliver sufficient liquid. And besides, with the smaller capacity and less work done, the excess of liquid passes thru the relief valve and causes extra wear there. I have reduced the size of the opening in disks having a single round opening, by laying it on an anvil or flat iron surface and striking it with a hammer having a round head, or with a punch, and then running a small drill thru it to make it round and smooth, as the irregular hole does not deliver so perfectly. The proper size for the ordinary pump is about 3/16 of an inch. A small drill of this size costs only a few cents.

A part of the efficient power spray rig that is almost essential is the spray gun. It is short and much more convenient than the long spray-rod, and is adjustable, giving either a wide spreading spray, which is better for small trees, or it may be changed to a long, slender column that has greater capacity and reaches the large trees more thoroughly. Most of these, too, are supplied with a needle that forces obstructions out of the opening in the nozzle and prevents clogging.

Still another leak that sometimes takes place and reduces the pressure is in the relief valve, altho this

(Continued on Page 11)

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

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KANSAS FARMER

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

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher
F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor **T. A. McNEAL, Editor**
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I WONDER whether intolerance is an inherent fault of human nature? Sometimes I am inclined to think so. It is rather natural for the individual who becomes thoroly convinced that he is right about anything to reach the conclusion that whoever differs with him must be inexcusably ignorant, a scoundrel or a fool. I also have noticed that those who most bitterly denounce intolerance in others are themselves as intolerant as the persons they condemn. This has been so thru all the ages, so far as we have a record, in religion, politics and social customs.

Whenever men have become so entrenched in power that they believe they are invincible, they have abused their power and by the most tyrannical methods undertaken to compel those who happen to differ with them, to yield complete obedience to their will. Not only to yield outward obedience but also change their beliefs to the beliefs of those who are in power. Intolerance in religion has been more dreadful in its consequences than any other brand of intolerance but only in degree, not in principle. Fortunately in this country we have arrived at a reasonable degree of religious and political freedom, but there still are a large number of people who, if they had the power, would undertake to suppress with the most rigorous and cruel punishments all independence of either thought or action.

It does not require a great deal of courage or heroism now to express independent views, especially on religion, for intolerant religionists happily do not have the power to do what they probably would like to do. We can afford to smile at them and wonder how it is possible for them to think as they do.

Children Not Inherently Bad

A COUPLE of months ago I expressed the editorial view that children are not inherently bad; they may acquire evil ways and evil desires as the result of bad environment and wrong teaching, but in my opinion if it were possible to take a group of average children at birth, keep them in an ideal environment where they would be taught only honesty, industry, unselfishness, courage and politeness, and where they never would witness acts of dishonesty, selfishness, indolence or any disposition to take advantage of their fellows, any unkindness or brutality either toward their fellows or toward any of the inferior animals, that every one of them would develop into a model citizen.

Now, of course, this is purely speculative because so far as I know, the experiment never has been tried. There have been some experiments in what were called model communities, but the founders have undertaken in every instance to impress their peculiar views on those under their care and generally those views have been narrow, intolerant and impractical, and as a result the experiments have been more or less failures. I do not even know whether such an experiment as I have suggested is possible, but if it were possible I believe the result would be what I have indicated.

But here comes a subscriber, Arthur Peacock, of Byers, Kan., who denounces my editorial in almost unmeasured terms. Arthur is convinced that all children are evil by nature and proves it to his satisfaction from the Bible. Here are a few sentences: "Behold I was shapen in iniquity and in sin did my mother conceive me." "All were corrupted in Adam and for 4,000 years no children came into the world that had not been shapen in iniquity and conceived in sin."

That is just a starter. Mr. Peacock goes on for nearly four long, typewritten pages to prove that all children are inherently bad. Without knowing it apparently he makes out a terrible case against God and also convicts every man and woman who deliberately bring a child into the world, for I can think of no more dastardly act than that of parents who deliberately bring a child into the world foredoomed to be a criminal.

And yet Arthur claims to be a Friend and winds up his epistle as follows: "I desire to inform thee that thy Passing Comment of 2nd month 27th last, is of such nature that we hear a great deal of objection public and private; one instance of it being pointed out and spoken against in one of our Friend's papers advising Friends not to take the Kansas Farmer. I learn that it will be discarded at expiration of subscription or before if thee does not set thyself right on the fundamentals of truth.—Thy Friend."

Well, I can't say that I blame you, Arthur. If I believed as you say you believe I wouldn't subscribe

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

for a paper like this; in fact, I wouldn't subscribe for any paper. I would figure out the easiest way to die and then commit suicide.

I Stand Corrected

A FEW weeks ago, in answer to a reader who asked for some information concerning the Federal Farm Loan Bank, I gave an answer which now seems to me to have been in one part misleading and in another incorrect. I stated that the rate on a long time amortized loan was 5½ per cent including the 1 per cent applied to payment of the principal of the loan. A prominent farmer out in central Kansas, who is a member of a local loan organization subsidiary to the Federal Farm Loan Bank, and a borrower, made this statement to me but he either misunderstood me or I misunderstood him; possibly the latter. I now am informed that on these long time amortized loans the rate is 5½ per cent plus the 1 per cent to be applied to the wiping out of the principal of the loan.

My former answer also might be construed to mean that the borrower received a donation of a certain amount of stock in the bank with his loan. I did not mean that, but I think that inference could be drawn and I wish to correct it. The borrower does receive a certain amount of stock with his loan but he pays for it out of the principal of the loan. To be exact I believe the amount of his stock is 5 per cent of the amount of his loan. This is deducted from the principal of his loan but this



stock is earning 8 per cent and is a very good and safe investment for the borrower. When the loan finally is paid the amount of this stock is applied in the final payment. As the dividend paid on this stock is greater than the rate of interest, including the amortization fee he is required to pay, it is to his advantage and really reduces his interest rate to the amount of the excess of the dividend over his interest rate. The dividends on this stock are paid to the borrower and he can, of course, do with them as he pleases, but should apply them to the payment of his interest and amortization fee.

The theory of the Farm Loan Banking System is this: The banks are permitted to sell bonds for the purpose of obtaining the capital necessary to make the loans. The borrower is supposed to pay a rate equal to the interest on these bonds, plus a sufficient amount to pay the expenses of operating the bank, which I assume would include unavoidable losses. These bonds are favored by the Government, so that they are fully as desirable as Government bonds. They should and I think do sell as well in the markets. The Government has demonstrated that it can easily sell 4 per cent bonds at par, so that the interest rate on these Farm Bank

bonds should not be greater than that. The Farm Loan Banks are making money. I do not have the last report before me, but my recollection is that it shows the net earnings of the banks to be about 16 per cent. They started out by allowing 1 per cent for operating expenses. With the present volume of business it seems to me this might be cut to one-half of 1 per cent. If the bonds were sold on a 4 per cent basis and one-half of 1 per cent added for operating expenses that would make the interest rate to the borrower 4½ per cent, and on the long time amortized loans, adding 1 per cent for amortization, the total to the borrower would be 5½ per cent.

As I have said, the purpose of this banking system is not to make money for the Farm Banks but to give the farm borrowers the lowest possible rate of interest and to make the interest rate uniform. There is no doubt in my mind that the Federal Farm Loan Banking System has been of great benefit to the farmers, especially the farmers of the Middle and Western states, but I am also of the opinion that the interest rate might be reduced 1 per cent.

The benefits of the Farm Loan Banks have been both direct and indirect. A good many loan companies now are competing for the business that has been going to the Farm Loan Banks and are offering just as good terms as the Government banks. This applies not only to rates of interest but to time of payment. In other words there now are loan companies that will make amortized loans on the same terms as are offered by the Land Banks. Probably if the Land Bank interest rate was reduced some of these loan companies would meet that reduction and the borrowers would be the gainers.

Pain Doesn't Enhance Pleasure

I S IT not necessary," asks a reader, "in order to have happiness that we must suffer pain, trials and disappointments?" That is quite a common belief but in my opinion it is largely bunc. Take my own case. I have been fortunate in having enjoyed good health during practically all of my life; in fact I never have had what I would call a serious sickness of any kind; if the argument advanced were sound I should not get any pleasure out of good health, but as a matter of fact I do. It is real joy to be alive and feel that there is nothing the matter with you, physically. If I had suffered a great deal from sickness my opinion is that the enjoyment of health would be marred by the dread of disease and pain. If the argument were sound, life would be made more pleasant because we know that we must die. The argument is that we can only know pleasure by contrasting it with pain. Nonsense! Pleasure, like health, is a natural, normal condition of the body and mind. Pain subtracts just in proportion to the amount of pain suffered, from the joy of life; it does not enhance it or add to it.

Disasters That Haven't Happened

B ACK in 1798, Malthus wrote his celebrated essay in which he seemed to prove pretty conclusively that population was outrunning production, and that it was only a question of a comparatively short time until the earth would not produce enough to feed the inhabitants and unless some way was discovered to check the natural increase of population wholesale starvation must result. Malthus's figures, based on the information then available, undoubtedly were correct, but there were certain factors which he did not take into account that upset his conclusion. It now is evident that with proper scientific cultivation the earth is capable of producing at least three times as much food as it now produces and many times as much as could be produced in the time of Malthus. If his calculations had been entirely sound the world right now would be suffering from over-population, while the fact is that the people of the world are better fed, better clothed and better housed than ever before in history.

With the rapid increase in building of all kinds, it looked 50 or 60 years ago as if there would be a famine of wood for building material. With the development of other kinds of building material, much less than half the amount of wood is necessary that would have been necessary for the same amount of building 50 years ago. If all the forests were destroyed building still would continue and be more substantial than the old wooden structures ever were.

With the development of oil and gas burning



engines and enormous increase in the number of automobiles, trucks and oil burning engines on railroads and ships, the fuel problem has been very largely changed. The prediction was common only a few years ago that within a comparatively few years the supply of petroleum would be exhausted and dire results would follow. As a matter of fact supplies continually are being discovered and the greatest eventual supply has scarcely been touched. There is enough oil shale in Colorado alone to yield much more oil than all that has flowed or been pumped out of the earth since petroleum was discovered in the United States about 70 years ago. Outside of Colorado there are almost incalculable deposits of this shale sufficient to supply the needs of the world for centuries. Most of the disasters we worry about do not happen. The resources of the world that can contribute to man's comfort and health and happiness are scarcely touched as yet. If the world is not made into a paradise it will be the fault of man, not of nature.

Bill Wilkins's Snake Band

"DON'T know, James, that I ever told you uv my trained snakes," said Bill Wilkins. "You never did, William, but I would be glad to while away a few minutes listenin' to you, provided there is a reasonable probability that it isn't a lie you air tryin' to put over on me. My private opinion is that the snake is a reptile that hasn't brains enough to take instruction and therefore when you talk about trainin' snakes, I listen to you with a doubtin' mind."

"That doesn't surprise me none, James. Not bein' a student uv nat'ral history there air a great many things about beasts, birds and reptiles that air a closed book to you. The fact is that there is a wide difference in the intellectual grasp uv snakes. Some reptiles hev bright, intelligent minds and others air comparatively stupid, just like dogs or hosses or any other kind uv animal you may mention. If you air up on your Bible history, James, you should recollect that the snake wuz the smartest thing there wuz anywhere in the neighborhood uv the Garden uv Eden. Accordin' to that story it wuz able to fool Eve and Eve wuz a lot smarter than Adam.

"As a matter uv fact Adam seems to hev been somethin' uv a dumbbell; that excuse he made to the Lord wuz not only about the most pusillanimous but also the thinnest thing I ever read. Now while I hev myself entertained some doubts, James, about the conversational powers uv that snake, bein' uv the opinion that instead uv just puttin' in a word here and there, Eve as a matter uv fact did the bulk uv the talkin' herself, and probably invented the snake story just to let herself out uv the mess she hed got into by eatin' some apples unbeknown to Adam several days before. Yet I will say that there air several varieties uv the snake family that air very smart and appreciate brains in the people they come in contact with. Without boastin' I may say that is the reason so many uv these intelligent reptiles hev been attracted to yours truly.

"At one time down in Arizona, not hev'in' anything in partic'lar to do, I wuz out pokin' round among the rocks when I run onto a rattlesnake den. The old snakes happened to be away from home and there wuz 12 baby rattlesnakes there in the nest. Instead uv killin' them I took a notion to

cart 'em home and tame 'em. I hed good luck with 'em. Every one uv them young rattlers lived and got to be as playful as kittens. They wuz friendly, but not wishin' to take any chances I extracted their poison sacks so as to make them harmless. Their rattles grew and then it occurred to me that I could organize a snake band. It took me near a year to finish the trainin' and at the end uv that time I hed four snakes that could imitate a snare drum so perfect with their rattles that any drummer, if he hed been where he could hear



Sooner or Later

but couldn't see, would hev sworn that he wuz listenin' to the most perfect snare drummin' there wuz in the world. Two others I trained so that they could hiss in beautiful soprano and two I developed into first class tenor hissers. Two others I trained so that they would fill themselves full uv wind and then beat on their stomachs with their heads, imitatin' a bass drum to perfection. And two I eddicated to play on mouth organs, holdin' the organ between their teeth and tonguin' it in the most artistic manner. When this here snake orchestra played some old familiar tune like 'Home, Sweet Home,' I hev seen old, hardened cow punchers cry like children.

"I also trained them to play sacred music and when an evangelist blew in there I helped round up a lot uv the durned sinners and hed my orchestra play hymn tunes while that sky pilot preached. The cow rustlers would gather from 25 or 30 miles around to listen to them snakes; they told me in private that they didn't give a dang fur the preachin', considerin' it a rather punk article, but they sure did like to hear my snakes make music. "The snakes also enjoyed playin' dance music and the second winter after I got them trained I

hed more engagements than I could fill playin' fur dances. The only unpleasant circumstance there wuz connected with that series uv entertainments wuz the fact that I hed to shoot four or five different cow punchers who came in loaded with tarantula juice and seein' the snakes, concluded that they wuz hev'in' an attack uv the tremens and, laborin' under this delusion, they would draw their weapons and commence to shoot. There wuz danger uv their killin' some uv my snakes and so I hed to shoot their lights out in self defense.

"Among the fellers I hed to kill wuz Ike Peters from the 'Flyin' L' ranch. Ike wuz a friend uv mine and I hated the worst way to kill him, but he went plumb wild when he see them rattlers performin' and commenced to shoot and yell that he had 'em. I first put a bullet thru his right ear, hopin' that would quiet him, but it seemed to make him worse and so I hed to shoot him thru his gizzard. I paid his buryin' expenses and hed my snake orchestra play the funeral march at the grave. A lot uv the fellers who knowed him well said afterward that if Old Ike wuzn't sufferin' too much with the heat where he hed gone to that he would sure appreciate them obsequies.

"I hed great success with that orchestra, James, 'til a durned tenderfoot settled in that neighborhood and brought with him a flock uv hens. Them snakes got plumb daffy on account uv them hens. They would foller the hens round and try to imitate their cacklin' instead uv attendin' to business and keepin' up their practice. Them hens just naturally ruined my snakes; that's what they did. I can't hear a hen cacklin' round even yet without gittin' hot under the collar."

An Order From the Judge

I should like to know if a county jail where prisoners are confined is not supposed to be screened. G. E.

The law does not specify that the windows of a jail shall be screened. It does provide that the judge of the district court and the county attorney shall at each term of court make an inspection of the county jail as to the sufficiency thereof for the safe keeping of prisoners, their convenient accommodation and health and shall inquire into the manner in which it has been kept. The law also provides that all prisoners shall be treated with humanity.

If the jail is kept in an unsanitary condition it would be the duty of the judge to order the condition to be abated and the jail put in a comfortable and sanitary condition, and this perhaps might be taken to include screens on the windows. I think the judge would be fully authorized to make such an order.

The Cabinet Members

Will you please publish the names and respective positions of the present United States Cabinet members? F. B.

- The members of the present United States Cabinet are as follows:
- Secretary of State, Frank G. Kellogg.
 - Secretary of Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon.
 - Secretary of War, Dwight W. Davis.
 - Attorney General, J. G. Sargent.
 - Postmaster General, Harry S. New.
 - Secretary of the Navy, Curtis D. Wilbur.
 - Secretary of the Interior, Hubert Work.
 - Secretary of Agriculture, William M. Jardine.
 - Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Clark Hoover.
 - Secretary of Labor, John James Davis.

Wets Need to Be Shown

THE Washington showdown on prohibition brought on by the urgors of wine and beer, will prove something of a Waterloo for the modifiers and nullificationists, I believe.

Henry Ford's statement that before prohibition, 4,000 of his men regularly failed to report for work Monday mornings because they had been drinking, and that such absences no longer occurred, did not help the wet cause.

Nor did the testimony of William E. Raney, former attorney general of Ontario, that "moderation" does not moderate in Canada nor stop violations of law by brewers and distillers; that drinking is greater and conditions worse than before.

Nor the testimony of Yale's great economist, Irving Fisher, that prohibition would be cheap for Uncle Sam even at a billion dollars a year, as it is saving the country 6 billion dollars annually in the increased efficiency of its workers.

This last wet drive has done several things which has made it worth while. But it has been of greatest service in centering the attention of the country on the need of more stringent enforcement of the law, and that will be the result.

The Eastern wet sector again learns it is not the whole United States. It learns prohibition sentiment has not weakened anywhere else on the map, and there is an element in all states that responds to the "call of the wild" whenever the proponents of drink raise their voices.

No law this country ever formulated, nor act it ever committed, was done more deliberately than the submission of the 18th Amendment to the people and its ratification by nearly all the states. To say this step was taken hastily, or that prohibition was forced on the people, is to contradict the facts. It is the big cities that are the worst slackers in the enforcement of prohibition. Some of them are shamelessly slack in the enforcement of all law.

The most pusillanimous surrender I ever have seen on the part of any city, was the recent appeal made by citizens of Chicago to the Federal Government to come to their assistance to help Chicago rid itself of its gunmen!

It is the wet and lawless cities, more than any other part of the country, that are the plague spots which need cleaning up and which need the sharp prod of the law. And enforcing prohibition will help rather than hinder that work.

Testifying under oath before the Senate committee, Edwin A. Olson, federal district attorney at Chicago, said: "There is not a still of importance in any police precinct that is not known to the police. It would not be a very big job for 5,000 policemen to pull out by the roots every outlaw still in Chicago in 24 hours.

"What law enforcement requires," added Attorney Olson, "is fewer good-fellow slaps on the back and more courageous wallops directed at the solar plexus of political expediency, the arch enemy of good government."

That diagnosis, by the way, puts its finger right on the diseased spot. And goes for most other congested centers of population.

New York state's proposed popular referendum on prohibition at the polls next autumn, recalls the days of "re-submission" campaigns in Kansas, when many Kansans were as certain as some New Yorkers now are, that prohibition never could be enforced.

For years prohibition was not enforced in Kansas, nor even half-way enforced. But even then the benefits began to show. The people became converted to the dry cause and got in earnest about prohibition. They passed a bone-dry law. They began ousting from office city and county attorneys and mayors who were lax or were wet sympathizers, and for 25 years prohibition has been a fact

in Kansas and now is a permanent part of its state and national creed.

If Kansas could enforce prohibition with wet states all around it, as it had to then, New York can.

The New York wets are taking themselves much too seriously. By what authority, if they wished to, might they enact a state law which should conflict with a law of Congress and the Constitution of the United States?

The wine and beer advocates say only the rich now can afford to drink.

So much the better for the poor and so much the worse for the rich. Working men now go to their work Monday mornings, and in motor cars, and their families are well fed and well clothed. That couldn't have been said in the old saloon days.

These same advocates of wine and beer protest if its sale were permitted that it would not be sold in saloons. You might call these places by any other name you pleased, they would still be saloons, and smell as sweet.

In Canada, the holders of permits to sell beer—so former Attorney General Raney of Ontario, testified—found them useful as a disguise to sell something stronger. Of course, that would happen; it would happen here.

Abraham Lincoln once said this nation could not exist half-slave and half-free. That famous saying applies with equal force today. This nation cannot exist half-wet, half-dry. Nor will it.

The wets have been making a good deal of noise, but they won't get anywhere.

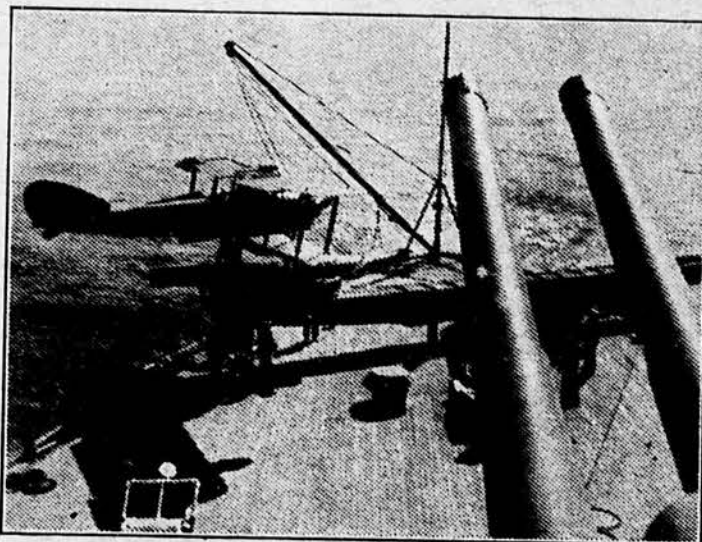
Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.



World Events in Pictures



Leon A. Tulin, 25, Hartford, Conn., Has Been Appointed Assistant Professor of Law at Yale. Thus Becoming Youngest Professor of Law in the Country



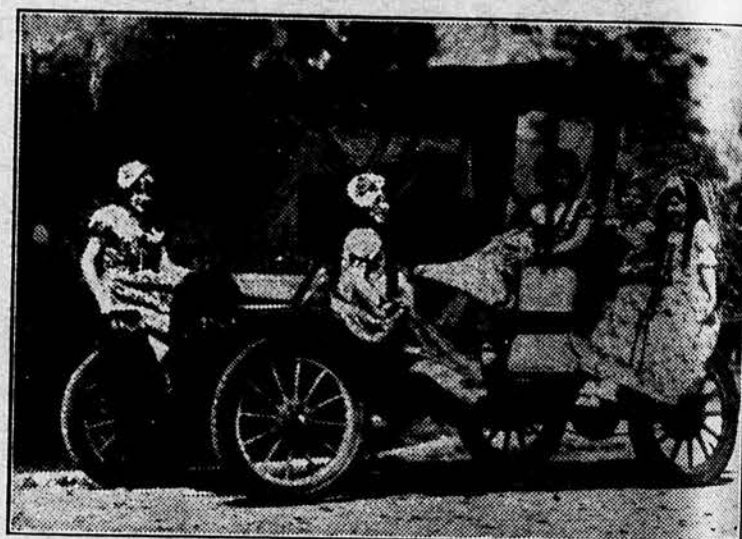
Launching One of the Sea Planes Attached to the Pacific Fleet, During the Recent Test of New 5-Inch Anti-Aircraft Battery of the U. S. S. West Virginia. The Plane Was Used to Tow a Sleeve Target 12,000 Feet in the Air at 60 Miles an Hour, Which the New Guns Riddled and Completely Destroyed



Life-Sized Archaic Greek Marble Statue of Kori, Dating Back 580 B. C., Which Was Sold by Dr. Jacob Hirsch, New York, to Kaiser Friedrich Museum, Berlin, for \$300,000



California's First Navel Orange Tree Was Decorated Commemorating Its Planting in 1874 by Mrs. Eliza Tibbets. The Department of Agriculture Announced This as Most Valuable Fruit Introduction in America. It Was a Native of Brazil, and Still Is Bearing. Photo Shows Tablet, and Two Girls in Costumes of Period in Which Tree Was Planted



Just 20 Years Ago, When Young Ladies Still Were Saying "Thanks for the Buggy Ride," This Auto Was Doing Vallant Service in Savannah, Ga. It Was Resurrected Recently, Repaired, and Turned Over to This Group of Girls, Dressed in "Grandmother's Style," for a Trial Spin Over the City's Modern Streets



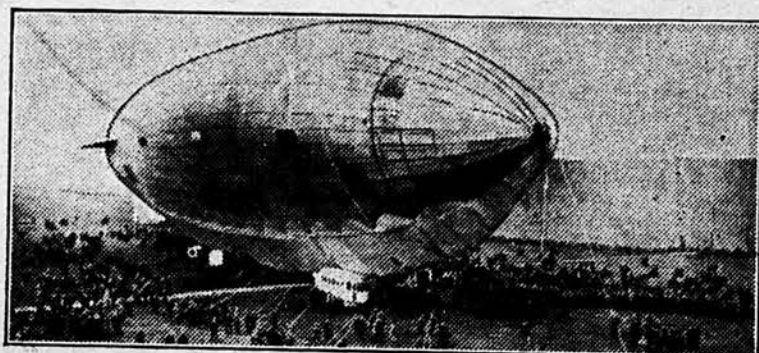
J. C. Miles, 18 of Sydney Mines, N. S., in His First Race of More Than 10 Miles, Won 30th Boston A. A. Marathon, from Field of 88. He Set New World Record of 2:25:40 2-5 for the 26 Miles Plus Course. Photo Shows Miles at Finish



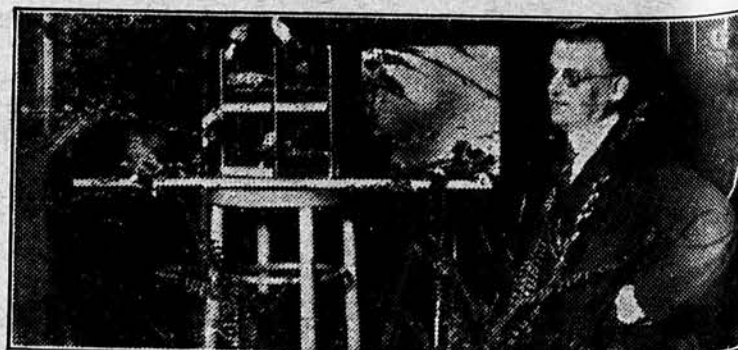
Ran el Gany, East Indian Fakir Extraordinary, Attained Fame by Exhibiting Ability to Drink Molten Lead. French Scientists Fail to Discovery Trickery



Two Nerry Members of Expedition That Explored Diamond Cave, in Heart of Arkansas Ozarks, Considered One of Most Beautiful Large Caves in World. It Has Been Explored to Depth of 21 Miles. Photo Taken 6 Miles from Entrance



On April 11, the Dirigible "Norge," in Which the Amundsen-Ellsworth-Noble Expedition Hopes to Fly Over North Pole, Was Sighted Over Pulham, England, Having Made the Journey from Rome in 29 Hours. It is Reported That Altho the Norge is Awkward, She is Able to Stand Adverse Conditions. Photo Shows Landing of the Dirigible



Carl Reich, of Germany, the "Luther Burbank of Canarydom," Whose Experiments with Feathered Songsters Have Caused Much Interest in Europe. Has Trained 16 of His Pets to Sing in Chorus. He Recently Took the "Chorus" to Berlin, to Make a Phonograph Record. Photo Shows Reich with Birds Before Recording Instrument

What Causes the Thunder?

By E. C. Converse

THE thunderstorm is the grandest phenomenon of the air. We all stand awestruck at its ever-growing towers and turrets, the flashing lightning, crashing thunder and rushing wind. And it is one of the most important occurrences economically. Thunderstorms produce three-quarters of the rainfall of the world. In Kansas most of our spring and summer rainfall comes in thunderstorms.

They occur generally on a hot, muggy afternoon, with the wind usually in a southerly direction. Heavy, thick clouds make their appearance, usually moving from a westerly direction. Some of themicken up, producing our familiar thunder clouds. We soon see lightning and hear thunder. When the storm is near, the wind dies down and then comes directly from the storm, sometimes with destructive force.

The cloud is formed by rapidly rising currents of warm, moist air. Since the air temperature falls at the rate of about 1 degree in 100 feet, this air cooled enough to form clouds at a height of about a mile. These upward, rushing currents often rise 4 or 5 miles, producing a cloud 3 or 4 miles in thickness. Somewhere in the cloud the temperature is low enough to form rain, and the upper parts are sometimes cold enough to freeze the moisture into hail. The storm approaches from a westerly direction because it is carried by the upper air currents, which are always from a westerly direction in Kansas. The average rate of travel in Kansas is about 35 miles an hour.

Why the rush of cold wind? We remember that the air rising up to the cloud is warm. The rain is formed at much colder heights, and it cools the air as it falls. Most of the cooling is due to evaporation of part of the drops. It often happens in dry regions that all the rain evaporates, so that none reaches the ground. We all know that evaporation produces cooling, as is noted when one is sweaty and stands in a breeze. This cool air is heavier than the warm air and falls. It is carried forward because it was going that way before it started to fall. This rush of air is soon over, because the air under the cloud becomes too moist to evaporate much of the rain.

What about the lightning and the thunder? They are simply accompanying features of the storm, and are not its cause, as some folks believe. The cause of the lightning was long a puzzle to weather men, and it is not yet fully solved. Benjamin Franklin first showed, by his famous kite experiment, that lightning was due to electricity. Professor Simpson of the East Indian Weather Bureau has given us the best explanation of its production. He collected a vast amount of data and tried many laboratory experiments. He found that the old theories had to be abandoned. Some of them were friction, condensing of vapor, freezing and sawing.

He could not get any results by these methods. He did get results when he allowed a vigorous current of air to blow rain drops to pieces. The examination is that the swift, upward currents blow the first drops to pieces, the fewer particles having mostly negative charges. They are carried higher into the cloud; this will make the top of the cloud negative and the bottom positive, producing conditions for an electric spark. Most of the flashes in the clouds, but some may be to the earth. Most of the damage is due to the heating effect of the electricity. It expands the air and vaporizes water, thus bursting posts and trees. It may set fire to dry material. Lightning has been studied with every kind of camera, and it is found that many flashes are double or triple, that is, two or three flashes may occur in succession in the same path. The time of a single discharge averages only about 1/1000 of a second. Photographs of moving rain taken by lightning flash make the train appear stationary, so short is the time of the flash. He saying that lightning never strikes twice in the same place has been often disproved. In fact, some points are known as lightning points, the lightning strikes them so often.

Thunder is caused by the sudden expansion of the air, due to rapid heating as the flash passes. It is not due to the air bumping back together again as many persons believe. Thunder rolls partly because of reflection, but mostly because we are much nearer one end of the flash than the other, and hence the sound of the farther end reaches us much later. Irregularities of the path will cause variations in loudness. Thunder over the ocean sounds much the same as over the land. The lightning flash unites some of the oxygen and nitrogen into compounds which wash down with the rain and are beneficial to plants. Some ozone is also formed; this causes the sulfur-like odor near where lightning has passed.

There is some danger of being hit by lightning, but many persons exaggerate it. If you are hit, you probably never will know it. After one sees the flash the danger is over, so there is never any use in jumping or screaming, though some of us cannot help doing so.

After the storm has passed, nature often shows one of her most beautiful creations, the rainbow. It is caused by the sun shining on the raindrops, so the light is reflected from the back of the drop and the colors separated. The outer bow, when

there are two, is not a reflection of the inner one, but is due to two reflections within the drop, this sending us the colors from a different angle.

Importing Onions

AS "BRAZIL is where the nuts come from," so a popular fancy has allocated Spain as the source of the olives. But, according to market reports, Spain sent us 60 per cent of the 1,343,000 bushels of onions imported in the seven months ended January, 1926, with Egypt a slow second and Bermuda distanced. The highest year of importations was 1922, when we took in 1,860,000 bushels, and the present rate indicates that 1926 will exceed that—it probably will be about 2 million bushels.

In 1924 the United States produced 17,627,000 bushels of onions. The yield an acre, averaged to all varieties, from the Bermudas and Creoles of California, Louisiana and Texas to the common domestic of the North, was 294 bushels an acre, and the average price was 95 cents a bushel. The value of the entire crop was \$16,751,000. Yet in the face of such production, and such evident returns, the onion from Spain, Egypt, Canada, Chile, Italy, Mexico, Holland, Australia and Great Britain steals in at the rate of close to 2 million bushels a



The Modern David

year. The duty on imported onions is 1 cent a pound, and the bushel weighs about 57 pounds.

How the Spanish farmer or the Egyptian fellow can pay transportation by sea and that duty and make money is better understood when the fact is known that the mild and more luscious varieties—the Bermuda and Creole—brought an average of \$1.50 a bushel in 1924. They take the cream of the trade, when the American farmer might as well have it by a more careful and painstaking cultivation. The growth of importation is a warning signal. It is increasing by 600,000 bushels every five years. That money might as well stay at home.

Uncle Sam Not Warlike

PRELIMINARY notice of preparations for the Citizens' Military Training Camp at Fort Leavenworth in August has already brought out the usual objections from pacifists and all those others who decry nationalism in favor of sovietism of the world. Copies of a German newspaper from Berlin are being circulated where it is thought it will do the most good, altho it is the red and not the German who is doing this. This Berlin newspaper is called the Boersen Zeith Zeitung. In its picture of the United States as a "warlike nation," the Boersen Zeitung poses the Boy Scouts "with rifles and ranges in the basement of every schoolhouse and high school."

Even pacifists do not object to the Boy Scouts, with their little hatchets, knee breeches, campaign hats and bandannas, knowing that their ritual calls upon them to do a good deed every day and cultivate manners and ideals as well as to excel in woodcraft and manly exercises. Ernest Thompson Seton and Dan Beard will be surprised to hear from this German authority that it was Colonel Roosevelt who fathered the Boy Scouts in America. "The movement," it has been truthfully said, "is a non-militant one."

As for the high schools being centers of training for war, General Summerall has pointed out that only one-thirtieth of their pupils receive instruction to qualify for the reserve officers' training corps. An immense organization that could be if it were true that the students of "every higher educational institution" were drilled in companies, battalions and regiments by "instructors from the general staff."

It will be news to the reserve officers who work

so hard to get recruits for the citizens' training camps that 300,000 young men took the courses in the corps areas in 1924. That total should be divided by 10. Imagine Congress making appropriations for such a host of candidates! Where could the regular army officers and the reserve officers be found to instruct them? This foreign observer of American militarism should know that the United States has practically no organization of reserve soldiers as distinguished from officers, and that before many years pass there will be no veterans of the World War in the R. O. T. C. It can be reinforced only from the colleges, with very small additions from high schools.

Militarism is so little in the thought of Americans that there must be effective publicity every spring to attract young men to the citizens' training camps. It requires the time of zealous reserve officers, together with appeals from corps area commanders, to make a good showing at the camps. Much literature is put out, and the press of the country lends a helping hand. Congress is chary of appropriations. In 1921 only 10,000 candidates went into the summer camps. The number had risen to 35,000 by 1925. Transportation, food, uniforms, laundry, bedding and medical care are provided by the Government. Among the attractions advertised are sports and recreations and week-end excursions. Every President is called on to speak words of encouragement to the available youth of the country. "The military tent where boys sleep side by side will rank," said Mr. Roosevelt, "among the great agents of democracy." Mr. Harding hoped to see 100,000 candidates in camp every year. "The citizens' military training camps are essentially schools of citizenship," Mr. Coolidge has said. Even those indorsements do not assure the attendance that should be expected from a population of 117 million. "We have," said a circular issued in this corps area recently, "a considerable campaign to wage between now and May 20, when the enrollments are expected by higher authority to be completed. It will call for our best and most persistent efforts." And so it is every year in this "warlike nation."

Back to the Farm

A MOST unusual incident occurred recently at Topeka. A public office holder actually resigned a very lucrative position to go back to the farm. Now and then a public officer resigns to take a more lucrative position in the city, but this is the first time in history that one has resigned to go back to the farm.

Clyde W. Coffman had six growing boys on his big farm near Overbrook. He also had an important position in the state house—state fire marshal. He found that he could not look after the work of his public office, his farm and his six boys at one and the same time. Did he rent the farm, and bring his boys to town to grow up in idleness while he helped run the state, officially? He did not. He quit his state job. And therein he showed great wisdom, along with his courage. His boys will profit by the example and perhaps become prosperous and independent tillers of the soil.

The glamor of public office lures many men away from their regular occupations, and frequently leaves them stranded financially and objects of public charity in their old age. For some reason many men will give up private occupations to accept public office, paying much less. Perhaps it is because a public official is in the limelight more than a private citizen. There is a little something in most all of us that yearns for publicity and a desire to be looked up to as having a hand in running our government. When a fellow tells you he doesn't care for such things just take it with a grain of salt.

After basking in the limelight of public office and coming to realize that it doesn't lead anywhere ultimately except to disappointment and sometimes to despair, Mr. Coffman felt that his real place was on the farm with his six boys. It isn't much news when a man quits the farm to take a public office, but Mr. Coffman supplied a real item when he resigned a public office to go back to the farm.

More Purebred Sire Users

THE "Better Sires-Better Stock" campaign fostered by the Bureau of Animal Industry, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is gaining an average of 150 boosters a month. During January, February and March 450 livestock owners signed enrollment blanks, bringing the total number enrolled up to 16,560. This increase is considered a good index of the improvement in our livestock generally, as the members have adopted the use of purebred sires for all kinds of livestock, including poultry. A report recently issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry includes a list of 43 counties, each having more than 100 persons who are using purebred sires exclusively for the improvement of their herds and flocks. Many other agencies, also, are at work striving toward the same goal, and their influence is being felt.

Cost \$1.06 at 6 Months

ACCORDING to data collected by L. F. Payne, professor of poultry husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural College, it costs \$1.06 to raise a Leghorn chicken from the time the egg is set until the bird is 6 months old.

THE LISTENER A Story of Those Golden Front Days When Kansas Was You

By George Washington Ogden

ANOTHER retreat to gather the effect, and another shift of the plate, this time bringing it into the middle distance, where she allowed it to stand.

It was as if she maneuvered for the artistic distance, in which the fat slice of apple pie would be most appealing to the appetite of a man after it had been dulled by the charge of cabbage and beef.

"The board's going to put Sallie McCoy back in the school," she said.

"So they told me a little while ago."

"Well, I don't care," sighed Viney. Then hastily: "You know they hired me to take her place."

"No, I hadn't heard."

"I don't care, tho. I've got thirteen music pupils and I'd 'a' had to give 'em up. She's a good teacher, but she's awful stuck on herself."

"You don't tell me!"

"Yes, and since Stott turned over that money to 'em yesterday she'll be so stuck up you can't touch her with a ten-foot pole. You heard about what Stott did—done—didn't you?"

"I just got rumors of it, ma'am."

"Well, some people think they're no better than he is, takin' money from him that he stole from somebody else, no matter if it was comin' to them, as some say it was."

"Would you please hand me a glass of water, ma'am?"

Texas made the request with such distant formality, such absolute dismissal of the subject to which she was warming with such true scandalous scent, that Viney turned to look back at him as she sped on his request.

When she returned she stood off a little way dropping her locket down the V-collar of her waist and pulling it up again, as if she sounded the shallows of her bony bosom to find her heart.

"Was there anything else you wished?" she asked.

"Nothing at all, thank you kindly, ma'am."

She turned at the door to look at him again. He was sitting with his head bent in contemplative pose, as if he prayed silently, and the pie stood untouched in the foreground, where Viney had pushed it when she brought the water. Soon from the parlor the tremulous tones of the organ rose. Miss Kelly's voice took up a song.

"I'll be all smiles to-ni-t-ght,
I'll be all smiles tonight:

Tho my heart should break tomorrow,
I'll be all smiles tonight!"

Texas left the pie standing as it stood, to serve for another in better trim. Several people had come into the office; Mrs. Goodloe and Malvina were there, all talking excitedly. Miss Kelly's lament was louder than their words; he wondered what new calamity had fallen as he hurried out.

"Oh, ain't it awful!" said Mrs. Goodloe.

"They caught him at Wichita!" Malvina said. "Just to think—"

"Stott, the banker, you know," said a man, recognized by Texas as the railroad station agent by the badge on his hat, "he had two grips full of money."

"The minute they laid hands on him—oh, mercy, mercy!" Mrs. Goodloe covered her eyes with her hands as she exclaimed.

"Blowed his brains out," said the station agent, turning to Texas, "with his own gun the minute they tapped him on the shoulder and said: 'Come along with us!'"

Zeb Smith Was Bitter

Zeb Smith was in a bitter frame of mind that afternoon. Out of a job, out of money, wanting a drink, and no credit in the town. The more he thought of the snug nest that Ollie Noggle had nosed him out of, the blacker grew his hate against the long-legged artist of the perfumed hair.

Old Zeb was sitting on a keg in the shade of Jud Springer's combination joint, where he had so lately been a power under the mighty arm of Johnnie Mackey. The smell of sour beer was in

the keg, and a score of its mates around him, whetting Zeb's appetite to frenzy. He cursed his bad luck, he cursed Malvina, he cursed the barber and, above all, with a double curse, he blasted Texas Hartwell for his meddling interference on the bridal night.

If it hadn't been for that glum-faced stranger, with that thing in his eyes which Smith had come to respect in the very few men who were gifted with it—that thing which was like a cold hand on the back of a man's neck and lead in his heart—if it hadn't been for that solemn, slow-voiced stranger, look what he'd have come into! A hotel, and a good bed to stretch in, and meals at all hours and money coming in at doors and windows on every wind.

It was a shame the way things ran in this world. What fatal prearrange-

menter of silence ever since. But that little Indian knew it all the time, and knew more, so much more that old Zeb grew cold in a sweat when he considered how much.

But the little Indian was dead; he couldn't talk. If Hartwell was out of there, also, Zeb believed he could run the barber out of town and take his place again with his feet under Malvina's table.

Zeb hadn't followed events very closely in Cottonwood that day. He had heard that Stott was gone, and the little Indian killed, and somebody else shot up by that Texas man, but all those events were small and uninteresting in comparison with the demand of his clamoring nerves for a drink.

And nobody in town would trust him, not a soul. He had ruined his chances

Noggle never lacked a dime to drink, never knew the torture of longing for one sizzling slug of whisky to cool his burning guts.

A thought grew out of this bitter nunciation. It swelled in the brain of alcoholic lees and raised Zeb Smith to his feet. That he had money, people gave the five scoundrel dimes for shaves and to cut their hair. And what Noggle had, by all the justice that the inherited claim, belonged to him.

And That Barber!

Zeb got up; he headed for the shop, a glaze in his eyes, a feeling of dust on his dry lips, his tongue a scorch of fire. What belonged to Noggle had belonged to him originally; consideration had been rendered for bed and board which the barber usurped. This was the day to

Noggle was not in the shop. The door stood open, a newspaper on a chair backed against it, just as if the barber had put it down and fled at the sound of his enemy's footfall. Noggle was quite unconscious of Smith's presence and designs. He crossed the street in the drug store smelling over a new stock of perfume.

Smith went in and sat down, turning his red eyes round the shop, taking stock of what could be snatched and carried off in case the barber did return speedily and make a settlement in cash. The druggist called Noggle's attention to the waiting customer, Noggle went out to face the crisis of his life.

Noggle was whistling a little when he stepped into the street, the wind was playing in his sea hair, and turning back the skirts of seersucker coat, displaying his handled gun. He could see the reflection of his own elegance in his Zeb Smith rose up and filled the air as forbidding as a lion.

Noggle did not stand to question the phase of the situation at all. He turned and ran, with a cold, gut noise in his throat of absolute fright. Smith dashed after him, commanding him in his hoarse voice to stop and gin a reckoning.

There was but one thought in Noggle's mind, and that was the sanctity of the hotel. Toward that refuge he sped, cutting the ground in great sors leaps, old Zeb Smith close behind him, his wild hair flying, his wild glaring, his great mustache blowing back to his ears.

Away thru the business block they went, people giving ground to the Noggle holding the middle of the street, that water-gurgle of cold teeth still in his throat; after him followed Smith, the one thought of his thought being that his last chance must not be allowed to slip his hand.

They passed the city marshal in front of Jud Springer's new joint, but they were going faster than any city marshal in this world ever could hope to move of his own effort, driven by his own physical machinery. He saw the uselessness of pursuit, and let them run unchallenged.

When they arrived at the hotel, Smith was reaching for Noggle's tail. Upstairs the barber leaped, and stairs after him Smith lumbered; all the hall toward Malvina's bedroom Noggle ran, shaking the house from shingle to foundation stone, and behind his heels panted Smith, his face as red as hate.

Back to the Shop

Noggle jumped to the door like a swooping eagle, Smith a rod behind him. Within there was a glimpse of bare shoulders, a shower of uncolored red hair, and the sharp alarm of a woman's scream. Then the door flung shut in Noggle's face and he and the terrible Smith was upon him, his obscene hand gathering a firm hold in the back of the seersucker coat.

Noggle felt a chill of fear creep down his hair, and leaned and strained and pawed the floor in his struggle to break that hold. It broke, for seersucker is not as strong as fear in the heart of a coward naturally born, and away went Noggle again, on thru the hall.

(Continued on Page 13)

The Maid of the Mountain

A REAL adventure story. The Maid of the Mountain, by Jackson Gregory, starts in the issue of next week. It is a story of the mountains of the West, which centers about a lovely and original girl, who had fled to the woods and mountains to avoid an obnoxious marriage. She belonged there, for she had always known the ways of nature and hardly guessed the ways of men. But she is hunted by her repulsed suitor, and also by the sheriff of the county because a curious complexity of circumstances has fixed upon her the guilt of murder. The story is concerned with her flight and the duel of wits and strength which results when she is befriended by a young gold-seeker. It is a thrilling story of contest, with rapid action, and it is all presented against the lovely panorama of the high Sierras. We hope you'll read the big installment in next week's issue, for we are sure that if you do you'll follow it to the end.

ment had fixed their conjunction in Cottonwood at that hour? That was what puzzled Smith and, because it puzzled him, threw him into a deep and dark resentfulness.

There he had come to Cottonwood to hold up Henry Stott at close range, and had found the tent boarding-house that Malvina had started with hardened into a regular hotel, like some kind of a bug that grows a shell in the summer sun.

First, this Texas had beaten him out of the hotel, with the insignificant assistance of the despicable barber, and now he had beaten him out of Stott.

Fool enough in his own time, Zeb reflected, he had owned to Hartwell and that little Indian that he had seen Stott murder McCoy and had been a

by his overbearing conduct while working as bouncer for Mackey. He hadn't a friend in the world.

Worse than that, he hadn't a single article left that he could pledge for a drink, or raise the money on. His gun was gone, his hat was gone, his spurs were gone. A man had to keep the rest of his clothes to meet the requirements of a despised society.

It was torture to smell liquor and not be able to get it, for there was nothing in the beer kegs but the scent. Zeb had tipped them all, licked their chimes, rammed his hot tongue into their bung-holes in the burning hope of one dribbling drop.

And there was that barber, that snipe-shanked suds mixer, enjoying the kingdom that rightly belonged to him.



The Little Boys Have Taken Their Toys to Bed With Them

—From the Chicago Tribune



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Corn can be raised at less cost with Fordson power. On a cultivation alone, one man with a Fordson can cover more acreage in a day and at less expense than two men with old time methods.

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Fordson power will cut costs on your corn crop all the way through. Use it on the corn binder, the corn shredder, sheller and grinder. Begin now to farm with a Fordson, save time and labor and add to farm profits.

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Approve Plan for Wheat Belt

Production and Distribution Factors Back of Kansas Grain Improvement Campaign

BY M. N. BEELER

WHEAT improvement is the big job before Kansas agricultural interests and a systematic campaign for raising and maintaining the quality of the primary bread grain is under way. A program for improvement over a long period has been worked out by the Kansas State Agricultural College and will be carried out by all the agencies interested in the wheat industry.

President F. D. Farrell of the college explained the plan to a group of wheat industry representatives at Kansas City last week. Dean L. E. Call of the division of agriculture outlined four major objectives of the program. It contemplates that wheat shall be made a safer crop than it has been under general practices. In 20 years, he explained, the production of Kansas has ranged from 42 million bushels to 181 millions.

Experiments at the Fort Hayes Station under the methods followed by Ellis county farmers show that only half the time is wheat profitable. Out of 19 years, nine crops have given less than 5 bushels to the acre. Early preparation of the seedbed reduced the number of failures to six. By the summer-fallow method they were further reduced to three and two of those were seasons wherein the crops were hailed out. The program will encourage practices which will make wheat a more dependable crop.

A second objective is decreased unit cost of production. Records kept by 60 farmers in McPherson county indicate that when the yield is 15 bushels to the acre the farmer spends one hour in the production of a bushel of wheat. When the yield is 15 to 20 bushels the amount of wheat produced by an hour of labor is 13.5 bushel. Where the yield is more than 20 bushels the production is 2 bushels for an hour of labor. By following practices which make for better yields the labor cost of wheat production to the bushel is reduced. Dean Call cited the Fort Hayes Station experience again in illustrating the feasibility of yield increases. The average yields of wheat on late prepared seedbeds was 9½ bushels in 19 years; early summer preparation, 14½ bushels; summer-fallowing 22 bushels. Other factors likewise will contribute to yield increases, such as Hessian fly control, smut control, pure seed of adapted varieties, crop rotations.

The third objective of the program is greater diversity of agriculture on Wheat Belt farms. If all the land is planted in wheat it is impossible to prepare the seedbed early. Dean Call pointed out. It is necessary to plant some other crops and to market those crops thru livestock. This practice likewise will offer income insurance in those years when wheat fails.

The fourth objective sought under the plan is better quality wheat. The reputation of Kansas as a wheat state is based upon the excellent quality of the product. To maintain that quality it will be necessary to improve soil fertility in some places and to retain it in others. A fertile soil will produce

wheat of higher protein content than a depleted soil. Wheat grown in rotation at Manhattan was of higher quality than that on land continuously cropped to wheat. An early prepared seedbed also resulted in better quality grain. Smut seriously affects quality. By control of this disease the farmers of Kansas could save 6 to 7 million dollars a year. Rye also reduces the quality and its elimination is comparatively easy. Other diseases and weeds lower wheat profits. That more attention to weed and disease pests should be given is indicated by Dean Call's statement that for five years 18 per cent of the Kansas wheat which went to market graded No. 4 or lower.

Dean H. Umberger of the college extension service explained to the meeting that the field organization, thru county agents and local farm bureaus, already exists for carrying the wheat improvement program into effect. The railroads, bankers, state board of agriculture, crop improvement association and other organizations are co-operating. Phases of the work have been progressing for some time. Last year a wheat train run by the Santa Fe, and the college with other agencies co-operating resulted in the adoption of long time wheat improvement programs by the 20 Farm Bureau and county agent counties which it visited.

The Santa Fe will co-operate again this year, according to J. F. Jarrell, agricultural development manager for the railroad. The train will be operated two weeks beginning July 19. It will consist of seven or eight cars and will make about 35 stops.

A. W. Large, agricultural agent for the Rock Island, announced that his road also would co-operate in the campaign by operating a wheat train over the portions of its lines in the Wheat Belt.

Other speakers who voiced approval of the wheat improvement program were George W. Catts, agricultural commissioner of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, who told of the plan for naming the champion wheat grower of each county and finally of the state; H. M. Bainer, director of the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association; J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture; W. B. Dalton, state grain inspection department; C. W. Lonsdale, Kansas City Board of Trade; C. C. Cunningham, president of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association; W. I. Drummond, manager of the American Farm Congress; E. R. Downie, Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association; R. E. Sterling, editor of the Northwestern Miller; Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas State Farm Bureau; Caldwell Davis, master of the state Grange; John Vesecky, president of the Southwestern Wheat Pool and member of the Farmers' Union Board; G. A. Rogers, president of the Kansas Bankers' Association; P. W. Morgan, Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank; David Page, miller; C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Miller's League; W. F. McCulloch, miller; M. F. Dillon and Hugo Roose, representing the Association of Operative Millers.

Cow Testing is Required

Eighty-two cities in Kansas have milk ordinances requiring tuberculin testing of all dairy cows supplying milk for sale in the city limits, according to a report issued recently by Dr. C. H. Kinnaman, state epidemiologist. His compilation was made from reports of county health officers of 85 of the 105 counties in the state, the following counties not reporting: Anderson, Clark, Dickinson, Grant, Jewell, Morris, Haskell, Reno, Pawnee, Wallace, Wyandotte, Barber, Comanche, Kingman, Nemaha, Rawlins, Hodge-man, Norton, Rice and Chase.

Five counties are certified by the U. S. Government as being free from tubercular cattle, also: Douglas, Leavenworth, Pratt, Lincoln and Harvey.



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Merger of Flour Mills

The recent filing of the certificate of incorporation of the Flour Mills of America, Inc., in Baltimore, Md., completed the merger of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., of Kansas City and the Valier & Spies Milling Co., of St. Louis. This makes the new organization a 15-million dollar corporation that has control over the 12 milling plants of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., and the three mills of the Valier & Spies Co., as well as 150 grain elevators in Kansas and Oklahoma. This new milling group has a capacity for 25,000 barrels of flour a day, and storage for about 7 million bushels of grain.

These properties are included in the merger:

The Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City; Hoffman Mills, Enterprise, Kan.; Moses Bros. Mills, Great Bend, Kan.; Kingman Mills, Kingman, Kan.; Pratt Mills, Pratt, Kan.; Anthony Mills, Anthony, Kan.; Goodlander Mills, Fort Scott, Kan.; Valier & Spies Milling Co., St. Louis; Valier & Spies Milling Co., St. Jacobs, Ill.; and Valier & Spies Milling Co., Marine, Ill.

This merger illustrates the trend of operations of the milling industry in the Midwest. The only excuse for a merger of any kind, aside from the rakeoff of the promoters, is to increase efficiency of operations, facilitate the purchasing of raw materials at the lowest possible cost and marketing the finished products. Whether a mill merger will result in cheaper flour to the ultimate consumer remains to be seen. Such is not the history of all mergers by any means.

One thing is certain: A big merger makes it rather hard on the operators of individual plants. And just now the milling industry in the Midwest is not on as prosperous a basis as it should be. Many mills are either closed entirely or are running only on part time. The demand and prices are not satisfactory.

The most disturbing element in the milling business, so far as domestic trade is concerned, is the organization of vast baking interests now sweeping the country. The big bakers squeeze the life out of the millers. They go into the market for flour, offering prices oftentimes below the cost of production which some millers are forced to take, thus compelling the rest to compete or make no sales. The bakers pay no attention to trade names. They buy flour on specifications, not caring what the trade name is. As a result millers who have spent time and money building up a trade name for their flour now find that it means practically nothing. Of course, a trade name still has some value in the locality where the mill is situated, but it means absolutely nothing in the big baking centers.

Unless there is an upward turn in the milling industry we may expect the formation of other big mergers before long. The independent millers are going to protect their investments and if they cannot do it by operating mills in the way they have done in the past, selling their trade-marked flour, then they are going to do something else and the merger seems to be the easiest way out.

It's Open Season on Insects

(Continued from Page 3)

is not so common, perhaps, as that in the old-fashioned plunger, and the wear in the nozzle, particularly if the amount of liquid delivered is properly adjusted. If more material passes thru the pump than the nozzle will deliver, the excess must go thru the relief valve, and this causes wear. Sometimes considerable trouble is caused in this way, especially if one hasn't had much experience with spray rigs and has not learned all about these things. The hole in the nozzle should be the proper size to deliver about all the pump supplies and still keep up the pressure, and, of course, this means that the pump should be bought of the proper capacity to meet the buyer's needs. A larger pump is required to run two leads of hose than if the work is to be done by one person. This can be governed to a considerable extent, however, by regulating the speed of the engine. The wearing parts of relief valves usually can be renewed at small cost, but this is a matter that requires attention. If the pressure runs down, and there is no

leak past the plungers, and the opening in the nozzle is not too large, then the difficulty may be looked for in the worn parts of the relief valve.

Spray rigs, like all complicated machines, need to be properly adjusted to do efficient and satisfactory work, and in doing rapid and thoro spraying, it is necessary that the proper pressure be maintained. I have seen men attempting to spray when a coarse shower was being delivered that only reached part of the trees, and they didn't seem to comprehend that everything wasn't going all right. And men have complained that their rigs wouldn't keep up the pressure and they couldn't find out what the trouble was. When a worn nozzle was suggested, they never had thought of that.

Of course, pumps, like all other machines, wear out in time and must be replaced. I used to have the pump renewed at the machine shop in two

years, and in another two years had to junk it, but with those we get lately much more wear may be obtained. But with all of them the pressure gradually runs down, and it is important to look after this. The first place to look is in the pump. See that the plungers are working without any leak. If there is none here, then see if the opening in the nozzle is not too large. If reducing this does not raise the pressure, then look after the relief valve and see if the liquid is not flowing thru this.

The Folks We Employ

Charles P. Beebe, private secretary to Governor Paulen, is compiling a directory of all state employes. So far he has listed 920, including all state house employes, state boards and commissions, heads of state institutions, the oil and grain inspection depart-

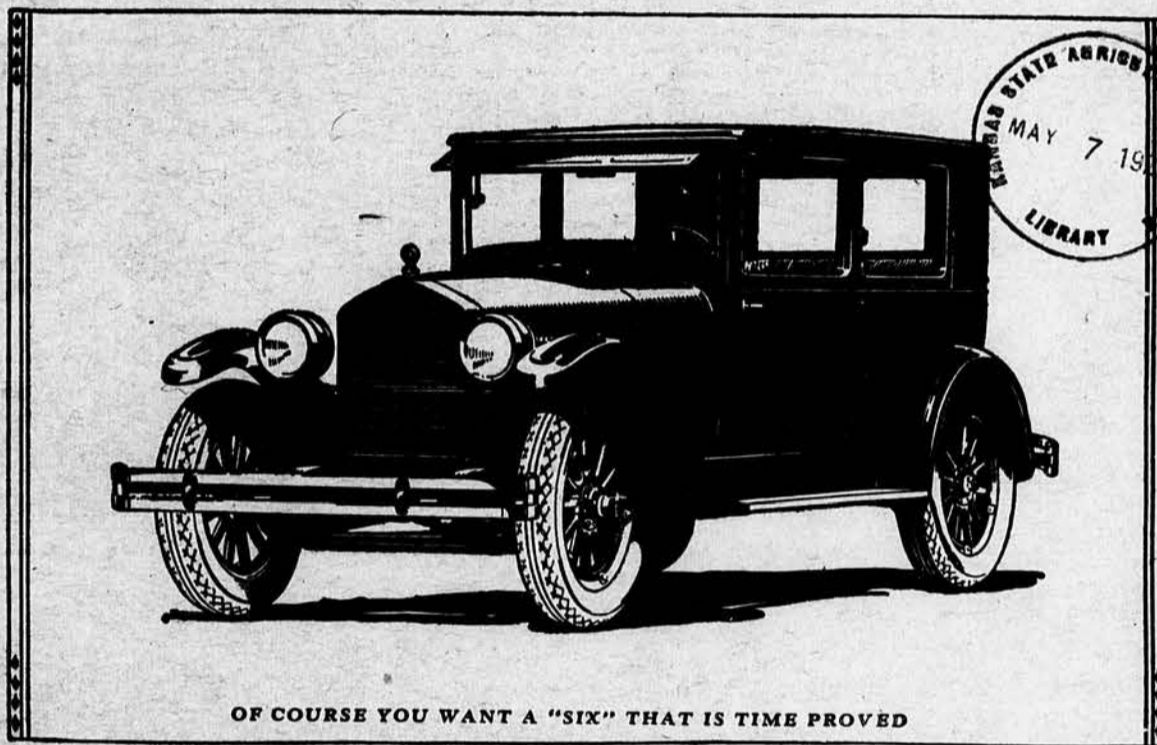
ments, and all elective state and district officers. He yet hasn't touched the educational, penal and charitable employes lists.

Of these 920 Beebe reports that 369 claim the First district as their home, 130 the Second district, 86 the Third; 52 the Fourth; 84 the Fifth; 59 the Sixth; 83 the Seventh and 57 the Eighth. Nearly all the stenographers, clerks and janitors at the state house claim residence in Topeka, altho many of them come from outside counties and cities. This accounts largely for the preponderance of Fifth district names on the payroll as far as Beebe has gone.

The entire state payroll, exclusive of student help at the five big state schools, runs around 4,300, according to a late estimate. This figure takes in the state schools, penal institutions, charitable institutions, and patriotic institutions.

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Farm is Big Electric Field

Kansas Committee Reports on Progress of Rural Power Studies

BY M. N. BEELER

LIGHT, heat, power—that summarizes the possibilities for electricity on farms. The demand has no counterpart among city users in the opinion of Frank D. Payne, assistant director of the National Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture. The extent to which farmers can use electric energy is just beginning to be realized after two years of investigation, he told the Kansas committee in a meeting at Manhattan last week.

Payne reported 20 states with committees organized and at work with probability that several other states would undertake investigations soon. The Kansas committee was one of the first state organizations formed. In the time it has been working investigations have been undertaken not only in the ordinary uses that can be made of power, but in new fields. One of the most promising of these is the development of methods of preventing rickets in chicks which makes possible the out-of-season production of broilers. Ultra-violet rays provided by a specially designed electric lamp are substituted for sunlight in this work. Dr. J. S. Hughes and Prof. L. F. Payne of the agricultural college have been co-operating in this work.

George S. Knapp, state irrigation commissioner, reported that for every \$2 worth of electricity used in irrigating corn last summer 30 to 50 bushels of grain were harvested. Even at that he doubted, in view of the seasonal nature of irrigation, whether the load for this purpose ever would be profitable from the viewpoint of the power company. However, with similar results for other crops, the power companies will reap their reward from the general prosperity of the communities. He believes, therefore, that extension of electricity for irrigation pumping should prove highly profitable in this indirect way.

The interest of industries, dependent upon local agriculture, in rural electrification was pointed out by Dean P. F. Walker of the University of Kansas. Creameries, beet sugar factories, condenseries, canneries, poultry packing plants, egg processors, fruit juice extractors, handlers of vegetables can well afford to foster rural electrification because of the effect it will have upon the efficiency and prosperity of the producers of their raw products as well as upon the community in general, he believes.

The Kansas committee has estab-

lished a rural electric laboratory in Pawnee county where conditions under which electricity is being used on nine farms are under observation. The college is co-operating in studying the use of electricity in processing and handling grains and forage, in dairying and in poultry production.

Most of the studies carried on during the last year will be continued. The old officers and directors were reappointed for another year.

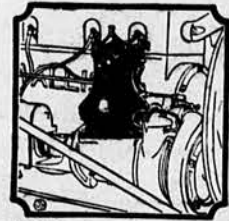
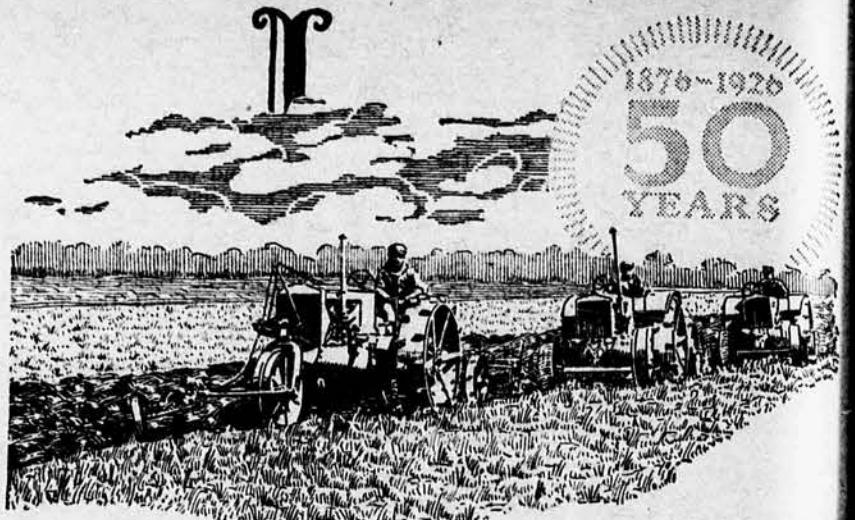
The Staff of Life

A Department of Agriculture report shows that the per capita consumption of flour today is 24 per cent less than in 1879. It is a striking social fact that in about a quarter of a century our use of bread should have decreased by the same fraction. But the business of the bakeries, rapidly supplanting the home manufacture, following exact principles of science under careful supervision complying with the laws of hygiene as well as those of food inspection, is growing by leaps and bounds, till it has come to take seventh place among our industries.

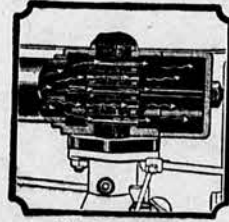
A quarter of a century ago the American household that did not produce its own bread was the exception. In 1926 about two-thirds of the bread comes from the bakeries. The reason is clear. Good bread is not created by haphazard, hit-or-miss processes. The bread that mother used to make, with cunning plus inspiration, cannot be extemporized by a young housewife whose kitchen to her is only a den of menial drudgery which she desires to evade.

We devour in the United States today about 20 billion loaves of bread a year, of which 12 billion are produced by the bakeries. The official estimate puts the daily consumption per capita at half a pound. No food is so universal. A vast literature is built up round the subject; a wide range of chemical problems is included within the limits of the smallest loaf. There are cycles of change in diet, but bread in some form remains the indispensable item and the final touchstone of the success of a good cook.

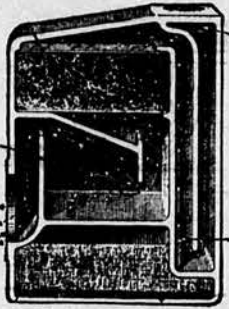
Turn the grain side of a leather belt to the pulley. It will drive 30 per cent more than if run with the flesh side turned in. Leather belts should be protected against dampness.



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Whether called upon in an emergency or for the regular day's work, the WALLIS 1926 O. K. Tractor will prove its supremacy for efficiency, economy, and dependability without fail. New refinements give the WALLIS greater advantages than ever before. They are described below in detail.

1. Patented Fuel Saving Vaporizer. Thoroughly vaporizes kerosene, prevents crank-case dilution.
2. Pickering Governor. Adaption of the Pickering Governor to the WALLIS Tractor, further establishing WALLIS value where belt work predominates.
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In addition to the above, the Wallis Power Take Off affords more days' service per year, for driving binder mechanism, etc., and the large, heavy, Six Spline Chrome Vanadium Sliding Gear Shaft, to safely transmit the phenomenal power of the WALLIS motor, offers added value.

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You get all three publications by returning this coupon and \$6.25. This offer is good only in Kansas and expires in 30 days. Order today.

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Be sure to give R. F. D. number if you live on a rural route.



Parsons

The Listener

(Continued from Page 8)

the back stairs, around the hotel, into the main street.

He shaped his half-blind course for the door of his shop again, thinking frantically of a razor, beating the ground with his long flat feet until the cow ponies hitched along the way reared back on their halters, and plunged and snorted, raising a dust for a background to that most tremendous race that Cottonwood ever had seen.

And all the time there hung by the barber's side, under his elbow, near the grasp of his true right hand, his .32-caliber pistol in its patent leather case.

Three razors lay on the little shelf beneath the mirror in Ollie Noggle's shop, their blades bent backward like the heads of serpents lifted to strike. Smith came up the two steps which raised from the sidewalk to the shop threshold with the back of the seersucker coat still grasped in his defiling hand, at the moment that Noggle, purple, pop-eyed, panting, whirled round and faced him, a command like a cough in his dry throat.

"Don't y'u come in—don't y'u come in!" he panted.

But Smith was already in, and Noggle backed before him to a corner. There, with his thin back to the wall, his own floor beneath his feet, his chair on one hand, his hot water tank on the other, and no possibility of escape thru the door, his soul began to enlarge with the desperate determination to fight.

Old Zeb Smith stood before him, red spines of beard on his dirty face, his red flannel shirt open on his hairy chest, crouching from the knees, his hands fixed to spring and tear.

Noggle waved the razor, the hot water of a coward's courage in his eyes, swiped with it, slashed with it, brought it round in bright, confusing whirl in front of Zeb Smith's face. Smith fell back a step, growling in his bearded neck, winking his red eyes as if a hot iron had been thrust under his nose.

"Git out! Git out!" Noggle commanded, his courage bristling on his narrow back like hairs.

"Gimme ten dollars and I'll leave you alone," said Smith.

"No, I won't—no, I won't!" Noggle answered, cheered and strengthened to heroic endeavors by the gathering crowd before his door.

"Gimme—"
Whether Zeb Smith had it in mind to raise his demand, or to lower to a compromise, no man ever heard. For his words broke in horrified, shivering exclamation as Noggle's bright razor darted and slashed and snipped the end of his nose off as if it were a green cucumber.

Smith clapped his hand to the end of his nose in time to catch the fragment as it fell. Terrified beyond expression, he gazed a moment, clamped the bleeding parent stem between finger and thumb and, with the severed portion tightly clasped in the other hand, ran bellowing from the shop.

It wasn't a very big piece that Noggle had cut from the end of Smith's nose, perhaps not much bigger than a silver quarter, but it must have looked the size of a wagon-wheel to Zeb as he ran with it in his hand to the doctor's office. There he presented it, holding hard to the end of his nose to check the flow of blood, with a thick request that it be immediately attached to its proper surroundings.

To Kansas City

The doctor was a short man with a black beard, which was red at times for half an inch next his skin, as business might press, or the coloring matter be slow about reaching him from Kansas City. He was a saw-and-calomel survival of the Civil War, a vituperative man, full of strange and disquieting oaths.

He looked on Smith, his bleeding nose, his extended fragment, and cursed him by all the gods in his uncommon vocabulary.

"It's a pity he didn't cut your dam' head off, you old soak! No, I won't sew it on—I won't touch you, you old skunk!"

Smith implored his compassion, still offering the little piece of red nose end, fiery yet, tho drained of blood. The doctor cursed him again, and turned from him.

Smith stood looking at the bit of flesh in his hand, breathing thru his mouth with a loud noise.

"Can't you put it back, doc? My looks'll be ruined!" he said.

With that the swearing doctor turned to him again, ordered him to sit down, examined the cut.

"It wouldn't take, you old fool!" he said.

Smith insisted that he had heard of such things being done, but the doctor gave him no heed. He set about bandaging the nose, chuckling to himself from time to time.

"Yes, it might be done," he said, when he had the injured nose wrapped and stuck over with adhesive tape, "but I'm not prepared to do it, Smith. You've got to have human grafting-wax for a job like this, and I'm all out. If you could keep that piece of nose fresh till you go to Kansas City, they could do it for you there."

"Lord, doc, I ain't got the money to go there on!"

"Would you go if I got your ticket, Zeb?"

"I would if I could keep that piece fresh till I get there."

"I'll fix it for you—I'll get a chunk of ice. We'll wrap it up and put it in a box on the ice, and it'll keep as fresh as a fish."

Smith was on hand to take the train for Kansas City, a large dripping box in his hand, a ticket in his pocket for which the money of Ollie Noggle had paid. For the barber realized very well that this was the cheapest and easiest way of ridding himself of Smith for many a day to come. It was one thing for him to go to Kansas City on a provided ticket, and another for him to come back on one bought by himself. The doctor was there to watch him aboard, and to caution him in all gravity to get more ice out of the water-cooler in case the chunk in his box

should run low. And so Zeb Smith departed from Cottonwood. Whether he ever came back is not a matter that concerns us now. Certainly he was not seen there again in the brief time that remains to the portion of this diminishing tale.

Texas Wore Shoes!

"And you're a goin' to wear your shoes," said Uncle Boley.

"Yes, sir, I'll save my boots till I get back in the saddle again. I'd only wear 'em out trampin' along over the road in 'em, sir—they're too good for that."

"If I had my way, Texas, you never would leave this country on foot. You'd go on a train or a horse, if I had my say. Oh, well, if I had my downright way, you wouldn't leave at all."

"You've been too kind to me already, Uncle Boley, and I haven't done any—"
(Continued on Page 15)

BELLE CITY NEW RACINE

The THRESHER for Your FORDSON

Profits from Fordson farming can be considerably increased by threshing your own grain with a Belle City New Racine separator.

Built to operate most efficiently with the Fordson, the Belle City New Racine allows you to thresh all small grains, alfalfa, clover, beans or peanuts at just the right time to secure the greatest revenue from them.

Many owners have paid for their Belle City New Racine separators on the savings of a single season.

Sold only through Ford dealers. Write for illustrated catalog and information on our deferred purchase plan.

Important Belle City New Racine Features

Two Feeder Governors for both volume and speed which positively prevents choking of the feeder and slugging of the separator.

Beater aids separation, spreads the straw across the straw racks, evenly distributed.

Four section straw rack gives $\frac{1}{3}$ more agitation of the straw than most separators.

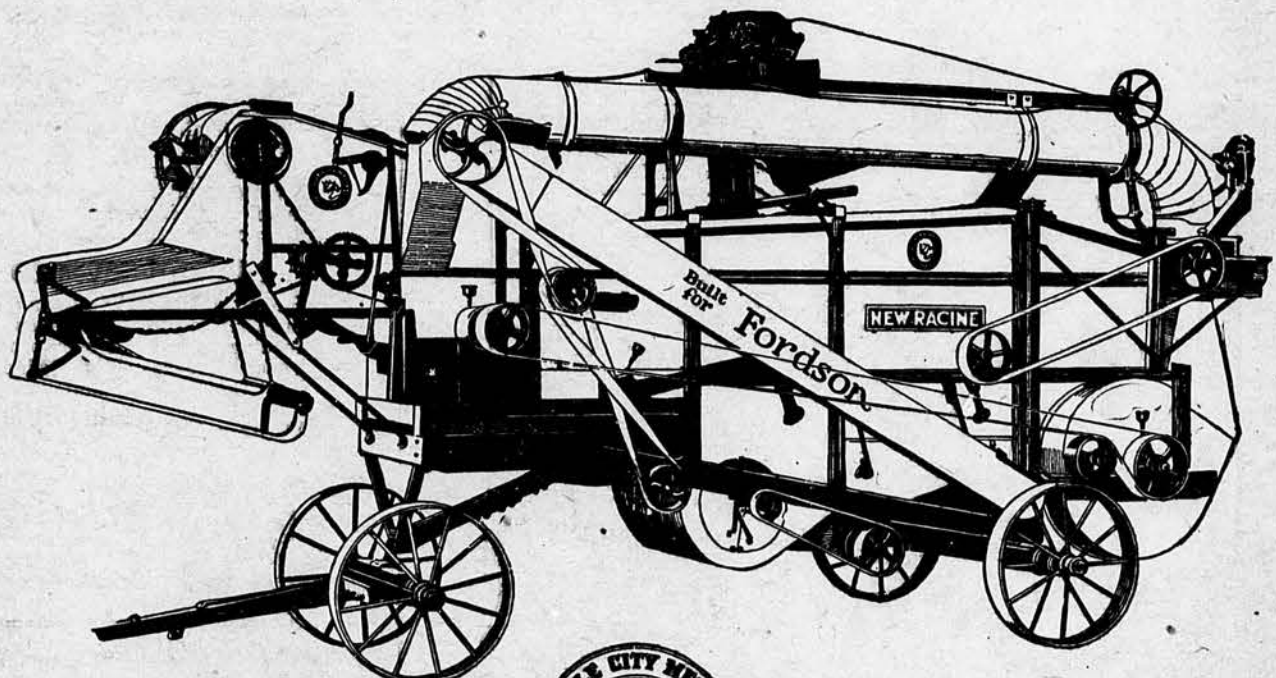
Long grate surface separates larger percentage of grain at the cylinder.

Belle City Manufacturing Company

Racine

Write Dept. BT-5

Wisconsin



How Much Beef to the Acre?

Fort Hays Station Evidence Favors Cane Silage for Mature Cattle

BY M. N. BEELER

CANE silage won the beef making contest over kafir silage in the feeding tests conducted at the Fort Hays Experiment Station during the last 90 days. Cane silage, made of the entire plant, produced 605.6 pounds of gain to the acre while kafir silage trailed along with 524.58 pounds. Cane yielded, last season, 9.8 tons to the acre and kafir 9.7 tons.

This indicates the roughage to grow for the greatest beef yield to the acre. Both silages produced greater poundage of gain to the acre than either kafir or cane fodder, stover or hay. Thus for the greatest beef yield, ensiling is the best method of preparation. On the basis of the findings reported no farmer in that section of the state who is feeding cattle can afford to be without a silo. In the absence of a silo some other method of preparation is acceptable, but the difference in gains in favor of silage soon would pay for a silo.

The Hays station fed 10 lots of 3 year old or older steers, containing 10 head apiece. The experimental cattle were divided into two groups of five lots and one group received cane and the other kafir prepared in different ways: fodder—heads on; silage—heads on; silage—heads off; stover—heads off, and hay.

Results summarized by Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Kansas State Agricultural College, and L. C. Aicher, superintendent of the Fort Hays station, show (1) That a pound of kafir or cane fodder—with the heads included—is worth from 1/3 to 1/2 more than a pound of kafir or cane silage—with heads included—for mature cattle; (2) That a pound of kafir or cane stover—without the heads—is worth from 1/2 to 1/3 more than a pound of kafir or cane silage—without the heads—for mature cattle; (3) that an acre of kafir or cane silage with the heads is worth from 2 to 2 1/4 times as much as an acre of kafir or cane in the form of fodder—the heads included—for mature cattle; (4) that an acre of kafir or cane silage without the heads is worth from 2 to 2 1/2 times as much as an acre of kafir or cane in the form of stover—without the heads—for mature cattle; (5) that kafir hay is worth more pound for pound and acre for acre than kafir fodder for mature steers but that cane fodder is worth more pound for pound and acre for acre than cane hay for the same kind of cattle; (6) that cane or roughage is worth more than kafir as roughage pound for pound and acre for acre in all forms except hay as a feed for mature stock cattle; (7) that cane and kafir as roughage in any form supplemented with a small amount of cottonseed cake are splendid basal rations

for winter mature stock cattle. (8) The chemical analyses of the feeds used in this test and the gains obtained indicate that a pound of dry matter of either cane or kafir in the form of silage is worth from 2 to 2 1/2 pounds of the dry matter of either cane or kafir in the forms of dry roughage for mature cattle."

The work at Hays this year indicates the possibilities of lending some variety to the farming program in Western Kansas by growing sorghums and marketing them thru cattle. All the steers likely would class as fleshy feeders, in good condition to go into Corn Belt lots for 90 days or less of heavy graining and then to go back to market as killers in early summer. An extensive activity of this kind in Western Kansas might change the complexion of the beef cattle market materially. It at least would serve to stabilize receipts of finished steers in the lean market months.

Another group of cattle, steer and heifer calves, two lots of each, were fed to determine the relative value of cold pressed cottonseed cake and ordinary cottonseed cake. Results indicate that "as a protein supplement for silage fed calves for the purpose of maintaining thrift and obtaining satisfactory growth, 100 pounds of 43 per cent cottonseed cake is worth approximately 130 pounds of 32 per cent cold pressed cottonseed cake."

A full report of the feeding tests with detailed figures on weights and gains will be sent to anyone who will address either Dr. C. W. McCampbell, K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan., or L. C. Aicher, Fort Hays Station, Hays, Kan.

The Fort Hays Round-Up attracted approximately 1,500 persons according to estimates of those who served lunch to the crowd. Roads were in good condition and stockmen from the entire western section of the state and even into Oklahoma attended. The day was warm and breezy. It was the biggest and most intensely interested round-up crowd in the 14 years that meetings have been held.

Among those who addressed the meeting besides Superintendent Aicher and Doctor McCampbell were Dean L. E. Call, director of the station; Joe Mercer, livestock sanitary commissioner; W. A. Cochel, Kansas City; R. I. Throckmorton, head of the college agronomy department.

A Long-Lived Tribe

Because of the fall of Jeddah, King Ali escaped from the besieged city and abdicated. He is the son of the former King Hussein who was forced to abdicate in 1294.—Caption in The Pathfinder.



This Seems to be a Reasonable Request



COLT LIGHT IS SUNLIGHT

SAFEST AND BEST BY TEST

When the sun goes down . . . come home to light and cheer

WHEN rain threatens and you've been doing your best to catch up with your planting or plowing—come home to the bright, cheerful light of your Colt Plant!

A Colt Plant soon pays for itself. It lets you stay with your crops—you don't have to stop work to milk and feed up. You can do that after dark far more quickly and safely with Colt Light than you could hope to do with an oil lantern. Simply turn on your Colt barn light—and your barn shines as bright as day!

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Colt Light provides gas for cooking and ironing—does away with cleaning

and filling of oil lamps.

It has no complicated parts to regulate or to get out of order. All you have to do is to refill the generator an average of two or three times a year with Union Carbide, at a cost of only a few dollars.

Colt Plants are priced very moderately. They may be paid for on convenient terms if you are a property owner. More than 2,000,000 people are enjoying carbide gas light tonight.

For your family's comfort, for your own benefit—investigate Colt Light! Let us send you our free booklet, "Safest and Best by Test."

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Salt is finally coming into its own and is receiving its just honors. After years of experiments and observation of stock, Professor John M. Evvard, well-known Iowa authority, said: "Salt is 'White Gold' in the most efficient of our mineral mixtures and it is of vital importance in economic livestock production. Its absence from the . . . ration often results in a losing proposition."

1 Pound Saves 20 to 200 Pounds of Feed

Recent authoritative Iowa experiments prove that one lb. of salt properly fed to swine saves from 20 to 200 lbs. of feed. In cattle feeding, it has also been proved that this valuable mineral Saves Feed, Increases Gain, Reduces Cost, and Helps to Keep stock in Best Condition. Small wonder salt is named: "White Gold."

Protect Your Profits—Feed Triple "B" Salt Regularly

Triple "B" Salt comes in sack, barrel or block and is Pure, Clean and White. This product in sack or barrel (granulated) is specially recommended, because stock easily and quickly secure the salt required. Triple "B" Salt is low in cost, compared to its great value for your stock. Feed it regularly and protect your Profits. There is a Barton Dealer near you.



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

The Listener

(Continued from Page 18)

thing in return but show you what a fool feller I am for mussin' and mud-dlin' things up. I'm thru here; if I was to stay on any longer I'd get my foot into it again, somehow, and I'll just bet you a purty I would!"

They were in Uncle Boley's shop, and it was late afternoon of the day following Fannie Goodnight's death. They had seen her lowered into her bed in the bare, melancholy cemetery, and Texas was now making ready for the road.

The work that time had been saving for him in Cottonwood, as he often thought, was finished. His listening and straining, hopes and heart-burnings were at an end in that place. As he came to Cottonwood, like a bird blown far from its native haunts by the storm, so he would leave.

He had gathered nothing but sorrow there, and cares which left their mark in new lines in his solemn, homely face. Perhaps, in the great prearrangement, there had been something else set down to his labors beyond that unfriendly land. A man must go on until he found his place.

His boots were rolled in his blanket, together with his brave black coat. This roll he must carry on his back, for he hadn't money enough left out of the expense of Fannie's burial to buy one leg of a horse.

Hartwell's last word had thrown Uncle Boley into a silent and speculative spell. He sat on his work-bench out of old habit, altho dressed in his alpaca coat and derby hat, looking out of his dusty window with fixed stare.

"Yes, that might be so, might be so," he sighed. "Change and doin's seems to be the lot of some folks, peace and easy goin' of others. I've been makin' boots for fifty years and more, and I've made many a pair that men's tromped off in to git rich, or git shot, but I've kep' right on makin' boots. It wasn't laid out for me to do anything else. I reckon; I couldn't 'a' changed it if I'd 'a' tried."

"Maybe not, sir." "I was aimin' and hopin' to see you settled down here, Texas. There must be something laid out for you besides roamin' and lookin' and never findin'. I wish I could tell you what it is."

"I wish I could tell myself, Uncle Boley, sir."

To Colby's Ranch

"I'm put out, and I'm put out worse than I ever was over anything in my life, over the way Sallie's acted up. It ain't like her—she must know them cow men cleared you, and she ought to be big enough to come in here like a man and tell you she's glad."

"Maybe she isn't a bit glad, sir," said Texas, sadly.

"Yes, she is, dang her little melts! She's holdin' Fannie ag'in' you, that's what's eatin' her. Well, if she knew—"

"She mustn't know, sir!" Texas interposed, hastily. "Anyhow, not till I'm gone and out of the way."

"I ain't decided she deserves to know at all, Texas. If a woman ain't got faith enough in a man—"

"You can't blame her, sir, at all. It looked bad—even you thought I wasn't straight for a little while."

"But I guess it might be good for her to tell her, when you're gone, and let her grieve. Snap judgment ain't fair to a man, and it's harder on a woman, every time. I took it on you that day, but I wasn't so bull-headed I couldn't be reasoned out of it, was I Texas?"

"You've always been mighty liberal with me, Uncle Boley, even when things looked bad."

"Yes, and I wanted you to like Sallie, tooth and toe-nail, dang the luck! But I'm done with women—I'm thru. I ain't a goin' to marry no more; I'm a goin' to take my pen in hand tonight and write to that girl up in Topeky and tell her she don't need to bother about comin' down to look at m' teeth—I'll tell her I lost the last one of 'em I could chew on this afternoon."

Texas said nothing, altho he applauded Uncle Boley's resolution in his heart. For he knew that if Gertie Moorehead ever came to Cottonwood she would marry the old man for his pension. There was the look of a home-hunter in her starved eyes, as hungry as a lost hound's.

"I guess Sallie and her mother won't be needin' me no more, either, since they've got money agin," Uncle Boley said, very sadly.

"Surely, sir, that never can make any difference between them and you. Gratitude for what you've been to them will hold them your friends."

"You can't tell, Texas. Money makes a big difference in people sometimes. Well, sir, there's a good many people here thinks they ought to turn that money over to the bank directors till they can straighten things up. You know, Stott never mentioned that forged note, and nobody else but me and you and Johnnie Mackey knows. Maybe Sallie—she'll be fool enough to give it up."

"She mustn't be allowed to, sir—you must tell the people of this town about the forgery, and tell Miss Sallie about it as soon as I'm gone, I expect. Give poor little Fannie the credit for it all, Uncle Boley, and keep my name out of it as much as you can. I was only the instrument—she was the force back of it."

"I'll think it over, Texas, and I'll figger out what to tell her, somehow."

I guess your first stop 'll be at Colby's ranch?"

"Yes, sir, I'll go there and tell Fannie's relations. Maybe they'll need a hand this fall, and I can work there long enough to buy me a horse. If I can, I'll ride back here and see you before I light out for home—for Talixas—down on the Nueces, sir, where I used to be at."

"I'd give—if I was young and could go with you, Texas—I'd give all the world owes me, or ever owed me—I'd give it all!"

Down the Trail

It was almost sundown when Uncle Boley and Texas paused for their parting on the southern edge of Cottonwood. Uncle Boley had insisted on going with him that far, clinging pathetically to his slipping hold on this friend of his age.

"It'll be dark before you've went very fur, Texas," he said, putting off the last word in the useless way that one will do when parting is inevitable, and the bitterness of tears is rising to the tongue.

"It won't matter, Uncle Boley; I can foller my way."

Texas stood looking off into the south, his head held high, his blanket in a military roll over his shoulder.

"There's not much down there for me but recollections now, but a man loves the place that's been kind to him, and his feet ache to start back to it when his troubles come too fast."

"Maybe you won't like it when you git back there, Texas?" Uncle Boley spoke hopefully, looking up at his young friend's yearning face.

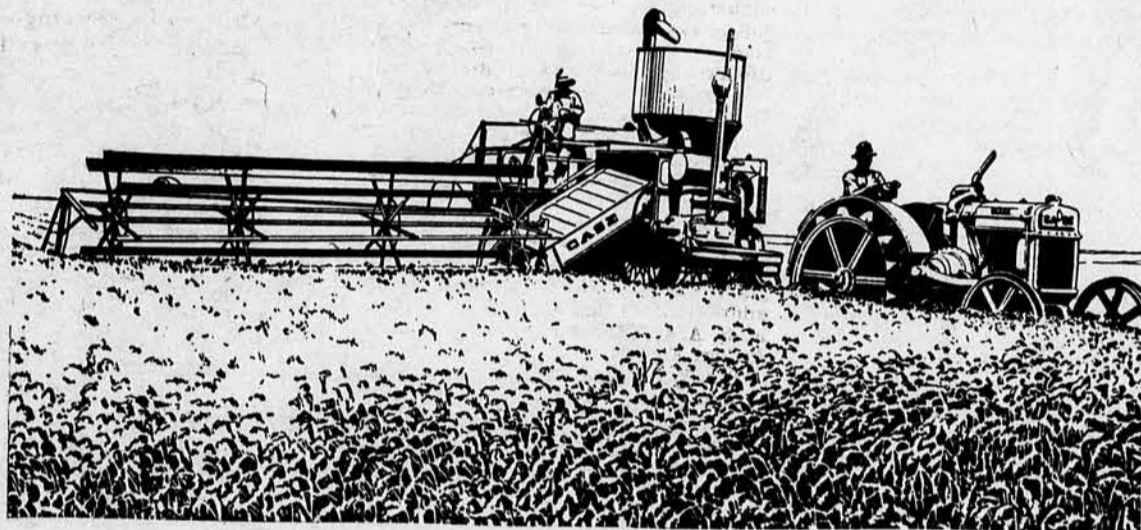
"No man can tell, sir." "If you don't, you can come back; you can always come back, Texas."

"Sir, thank you kindly. And I'll be rackin' on."

Texas unbuckled the revolver that Uncle Boley had given him and handed it back to the old man.

"What 're you aimin' to do, Texas?" Uncle Boley inquired in surprise.

"I've worn it, sir, to the last minute, hatin' to give it up, but this is our partin'-line, Uncle Boley, and I'm puttin' it back in your hands. You gave it to me, and I'm restorin' it thru (Continued on Page 20)



A Farmer's Combine

BECAUSE of its immense importance as a reducer of harvesting costs, the Case combine was developed slowly and carefully.

First, our men put it through a series of severe field tests and trials, making such improvements as were necessary until the machine operated successfully under all conditions.

Then a few machines were built and placed in the hands of farmers, to prove that they could handle it successfully.

No important changes had to be made. As sold yesterday and today the Case combine is a highly efficient, easily operated machine, with which any farmer can harvest grain at the lowest possible cost. No radical changes or yearly models will be necessary.

This machine has a number of very valuable Case developed features. The easily controlled, flexible header; balancing the header with the thresher; the non-clogging straw rack; the simple thresher that handles 5 or 50 bushel grain equally well; the recleaner; the substantial, durable steel construction of the machine—all these make the Case combine more efficient, more convenient, and less expensive to operate.

It costs you nothing to investigate this "Cheapest Known Method of Harvesting." See the machine or write today for a catalog.

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AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

This Club Believes in Diversifying

QUIET excitement prevailed at the Reno County Poor Farm as the women of the Darlow Study and Social Club entered the sunshiny room in which the old folks were gathered. After greetings were exchanged, faces brightened as song books were distributed. Quavering voices joined happily in the singing of old-time songs and hymns. Cheerful readings were given, and a short program, then little packages



The Darlow Women at Camp Lingerhook

containing fruit cake, nuts and fruit were passed to each one living at the farm. This annual visit by the club women is only one of their interesting meetings.

The Darlow Study and Social Club was organized in 1913. During the war the women gave their time to war work. After the war, the club assumed its former place, both inspirational and social, in community life. It was federated in 1917 with between 25 and 30 members.

The officers and five members appointed by the president comprise the program committee which makes up the year book, planning the year's programs, meeting places, party dates and a list of hostesses. The programs are miscellaneous, including music, readings and papers on art, history, literature, travel, government and state and community interests. Each summer the club daughters plan and conduct one program. During the year the women entertain their husbands and families with one or two parties. August is usually the month for a picnic. Last year some of the women spent a day and night at Lingerhook, a women's camp, and considered this relaxation and rest very much worth while.

These afternoons of study and neighborly visiting have brought to the club members a vision of a broader and better home and community life.

An Old-Fashioned Vine

LAST week our "Aid" met with a member who has just settled in her new house. The large windows that furnish light and warmth for flowers in the winter may make the house warm in the summer. Our hostess asked for suggestions as to what vines would make a quick growth over the windows. One of the best suggestions was that of the cinnamon vine. This is an old-fashioned vine—hardy but pretty and pleasing. We remember the scent of the flowers on the cinnamon vine as one of our earliest recollections. These vines are usually started from bulbs. They make a quick growth—enough to cover a window the first summer.

Mrs. Dora L. Thompson.

Canning in Our Neighbor State

WOMEN in Oklahoma used more than 38,168 dozen quart jars and the girls required more than 8,297 dozen quart jars for just last year's canning, according to the annual canning report of the Oklahoma A. and M. College. This includes 263,356 quarts of fruit and vegetables canned by women and 70,297 quarts by girls; 61,529 quarts of meat and fish canned by women and 3,139 quarts by girls; 77,230 quarts of preserves and jelly put up by women and 12,915 quarts by girls; 13,025 quarts of fruit juices made by women and 2,399 quarts by girls; and 42,871 quarts of pickles prepared by women and 10,816 by girls. Besides 663,008 pounds of meat was cured by women and 3 pounds by girls.

Only a few years ago when township fairs first became popular in Oklahoma one found most of the canned products so inferior in appearance that she could not imagine their being good to eat. The continued persistent effort of home demonstration agents have reversed this so that now the county exhibits rival those at the state fairs. To be able to show prize winning canned food at the state fair is the ambition of the farm women's clubs and also the girls 4-H clubs in each county. This task becomes more difficult each year. About 30 counties

By Mrs. Harry E. Peirce

made the exhibit of 36 jars at each of our state fairs last fall.

In judging these exhibits by the farm women, special emphasis is placed on utility packs. Fancy packs are severely scored. Perfect sterilization as well as cleanliness and attractiveness are important points, but quality of product is of first consideration.

We are proud of the work being done by the girls in Oklahoma. In many homes the daughters excel their mothers in canning, and often do all this work for the family table. Records show that the canned products sold by club girls often help meet their schooling expenses. Two years ago Oklahoma girls exhibited the best food budget of canned products for a family of five for one week at the National 4-H Congress held at Chicago during the International Livestock Exposition. Last year, they won second place, but considering the drouth and other adverse conditions, we did not even hope for that placing. Mrs. M. A. Watkins, Tulsa Co., Oklahoma.

The Latest in Finishes

By Emma Scott

THOSE who have furniture, woodwork or other surfaces to refinish will hail with delight a paint which is now on the market known as lacquer. It is being used by all the large furniture companies and by nearly all of the automobile manufacturers. In these factories, however, the product is sprayed on but what is sold for home use can be put on with a brush.

One reason lacquer is winning such favor is because it dries so rapidly. It is possible to lacquer a chair and in half an hour to sit on it without danger of the finish coming off. The kitchen floor may be painted after the breakfast dishes are washed and still not interfere with the preparing of the noon meal. Lacquer is made with butyl alcohol instead of linseed oil and turpentine. The alcohol evaporates quickly, causing the lacquer to

A PARTNERSHIP with God is motherhood;

What strength, what purity, what self-control,

What love, what wisdom shall belong to her

Who helps God fashion an immortal soul.

dry in a short time. If the lacquer needs to be thinned, butyl alcohol must be used.

There are many other reasons why lacquer is becoming popular. It comes in many beautiful colors and these colors can be mixed so as to produce more. It is harder than most finishes and will not crack or chip off easily. Furthermore there is no danger of hot dishes marring a surface finished with it. If it becomes soiled, soap and water soon will make it look as good as new.

Like all other finishes, lacquer must be put on according to directions for applying lacquer if good results are to be obtained. If much of it is used so that there is much alcohol to evaporate there should not be fire around until the room has been well aired.

Exercise for Double Chin

By Helen Lake

A DOUBLE chin is not always a sign of laziness. Frequently, it is the sign of thoughtlessness, or, of carelessness—none of them characteristics we like to own as ours, so without further parley, let's be rid of the tell-tale bulge.

First, learn to hold the head well back with the chin lifted nicely—not thrust out, but lifted. Then at exercise-time, drop the head forward, swing it to the left, backward, to the right and down again. Make this circle five times. Then stand before the mirror, and pat the flabby flesh very briskly and evenly. Try not to stretch the chin upward while patting. Hold it at a normal angle and use the back of the hands to facilitate matters. Finish off the treatment by dashing cold water over the skin.

If you are over-weight, try the reducing creams and soaps for taking off such provoking little bulges and rolls. But use exercise and diet for reducing the entire body. I shall be very glad to help with simple suggestions for both.

Memories in Music

IHAVE a record that brings various expressions to the faces of listeners. Some of the younger generation look blank, to those of my age, there's

an expression as if the listener had heard the tune before but cannot for the instant place it. But to those of my mother's age there is an immediate smile of recognition and after a while I heard one say, "My mother sang it," or "Those old ballads—they are sentimental, but somehow it's good to hear them again." And so on.

My record is "The Gypsy's Warning." There are other records and rolls, too, in this class that you might be interested in hearing about—in knowing that it is possible for you to secure them.

"After the Ball," another old favorite, is on record now. So are "A Boy's Best Friend is His Mother," and "Many, Many Years Ago." "The Convict and the Rose," and "The Little Rosewood Casket," "In the Baggage Coach Ahead," "Ain't You Coming Out Tonight?" and "The Parlor is a Pleasant Place to Sit in Sunday Night," are others that will bring back memories to a certain generation.

If you'd like to secure any of these old time ballads for your own collection, I'll be glad to tell you where you may obtain them. Also, I'll be equally glad to help you with any other music problems. Send self-addressed, stamped envelope for reply. Address Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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.

Baby's New Play Pen

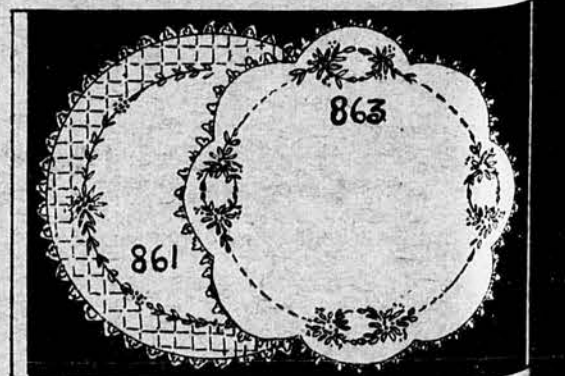
WE NEEDED a pen in which our baby could crawl and climb yet not be on the floor. Her bed with high sides was large enough but the springs were so sensitive that she could not climb and walk about safely. Using wall board, because light weight yet strong, a floor was cut to fit the bed. A pad on this floor makes an ideal play pen. It calls for no extra space, it can be moved easily about the house or on to the porch, and it keeps baby happy and contented as well as safe. The floor or the mattress is removed easily to give place to the other. Mrs. Harry E. Peirce, Reno County.

Scalloped Eggs

USE 2 tablespoons flour, 2 tablespoons butter, 1 cup milk, ½ teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoons grated cheese, 6 hard-cooked eggs, 2 cups cooked macaroni, and 2 cups buttered crumbs. Make a white sauce of the flour, butter and salt. When it boils well, remove from the fire and add the grated cheese. Butter a baking dish and put in a layer of crumbs, macaroni, sliced hard cooked eggs and white sauce. Repeat the layers, saving the crumbs for the top. Brown in a hot oven. Serve with tomato sauce.

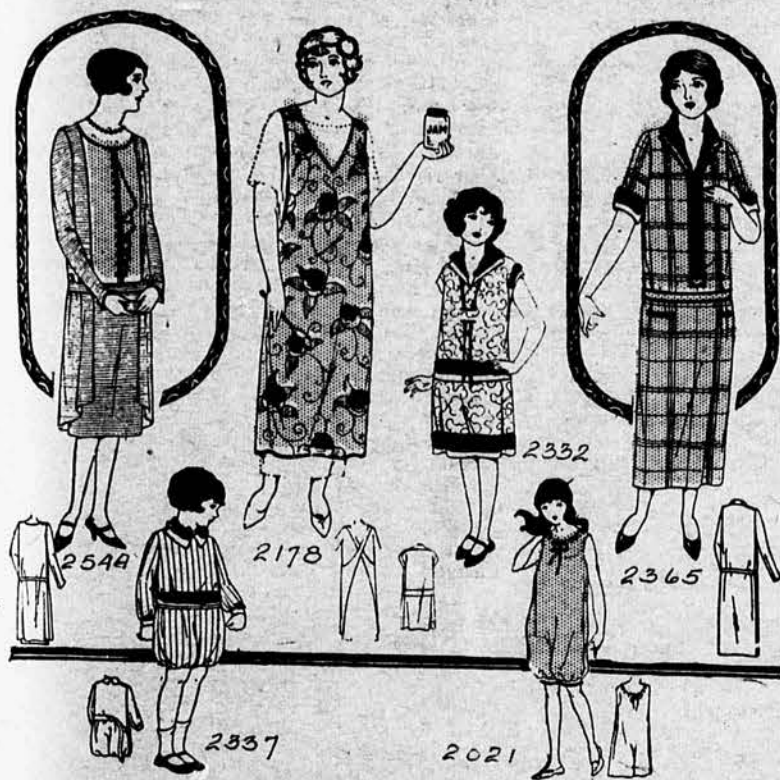
This Week It is Doilies

FOR that odd stand, for the cabinet in the corner or perhaps for the bookcase we're always in need of a clean doily. The two pictured here will meet that need. No. 863 is stamped on tan material, to be embroidered in blue, shades of pink, and with a touch of yellow and green. It will fit into the room where tan predominates. No. 861 is



stamped on white material embroidered in shades of pink, lavender, blue and green. The scroll work is to be done in black. A narrow lace edge is suggested to finish both doilies, but crocheting might well be used. We're glad to offer these doilies to Kansas Farmer readers, stamped for embroidery with floss for completing and an instruction sheet at 35 cents apiece. Order from Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Six Utility Styles



2544—A smart frock for street wear is shown here. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

2178—One-Piece Apron. Straps cross at the back and button or snap to position over the shoulders. One size only.

2332—One-Piece, Slip-On Dress for Girls. The dress may be made without the trimming bands. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2365—Popular House Dress. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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

2021—Girls' Combination. The neck may be round or square, and the lower edge in bloomer style or finished with a hem. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 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. Our seasonal catalog containing authentic styles for all occasions, may be ordered from the Pattern Department for 15 cents, or 25 cents for a pattern and catalog.

Women's Service Corner

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

White Spots on Table

How may I remove white spots on my dining room table left there by a vase of flowers that was upset?—Mrs. Young.

Wipe the spots with a cloth wrung dry from water into which a little ammonia has been placed, but be sure to finish up the operation by rubbing with your dusting cloth saturated with furniture polish. The ammonia water takes off the spot and the furniture polish renews the finish.

Sun Preserved Strawberries

We are going to have a big strawberry crop this year, and I should like to sun preserve some of them. Will you please send me a recipe? Mrs. G. H. Rooney.

You failed to give your address, but I am glad to print the recipe for perhaps other readers do not have it. Use 2 pounds ripe strawberries, 1 pound sugar and 1/2 pint water. Wash and pick the berries carefully. Boil the sugar and water together for eight minutes; drop in the strawberries and boil 2 minutes. Remove from the fire and spread the berries, one layer thick, in large platters. Cover with netting and place out in the sun for three or four days until the sirup is thick.

Bring indoors at night. Put into sterilized jars, cover with melted paraffin and seal. Strawberries preserved in this manner retain their original shape, color and flavor.

Stamp Collections

I have quite a collection of old stamps on hand that I believe have some value. Can you give me the addresses of individuals or concerns that might be interested in buying them?—H. J. L.

There are a number of concerns that collect old stamps, and if you will send a stamped, self-addressed envelope, I should be glad to send you or anyone else who might like them, the addresses. I cannot print them in this column.

Sermons in a Sentence

RESOLVE to cultivate a cheerful spirit, a smiling countenance and a soothing voice. The sweet smile, the subdued speech, the hopeful mind are earth's most potent conquerors, and he who cultivates them becomes a very master among men.—Elbert Hubbard.

"Happiness does not depend on money or leisure, or society, or even on health; it depends on our relation to those we love."

"A book is a friend; a good book is a good friend. It will talk to you when you want it to talk, and it will keep still when you want it to keep still—and there are not many friends who know enough to do that.—Lyman Abbott.

The recollection of a friend we admire is a great force to save us from evil and to prompt us to good.—Black.

Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.—Abraham Lincoln.

At Morning

I WALKED in my garden at morning While dew lay bright on the grass. The thought that thrilled me I did not speak, Lest I startle my little lass.

But the leaves whispered it softly, The lark on the thorn tree knew, And forget-me-nots swayed on their stems As they lifted their eyes of blue.

The little lass leaned to me gently While the lark sang on and on; A gay south wind went laughing by, Kissed the leaves and was gone.

The little lass leaned to me gently; Her bright head touched my heart, "Go softly—God is out there," she said, "Teaching your seeds how to start."
—Anna Deming Gray.

Are You Going to Swelter Over the Old Range? this Summer?



Is this summer going to be another summer of cooking over the old range—spending long hours in the kitchen where summer temperatures are doubled by a raging coal fire? That—or the cool, quick heat of the Kitchenkook—which will it be? Kitchenkook takes all the drudgery out of summer cooking. There is cool comfort in the preparation of every meal. Hours in the kitchen are fewer, too. Its blue, hot, direct-contact flame is concentrated right on the cooking vessel or oven, and thing cooks in minimum time.

ALBERT LEA KITCHEN KOOK

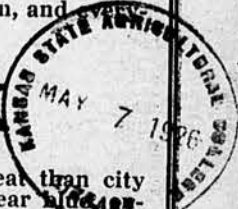
THE IDEAL COOK STOVE

Kitchenkook is a gas stove with greater range of heat than city gas, and all of its desirable features. Its flame is a clear, hot, tireless free from soot, odor or smoke. It burns ordinary gasoline and makes its own gas. All of these features are permanent through the long life of the stove.

Nearly dealers will demonstrate the Kitchenkook for you in your home. Ask them to perform this service. They will show you styles that will meet any requirement, at surprisingly low prices. Write us for the Kitchenkook folder telling all about them.

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Just Dip to Tint or Boil to Dye



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



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

For the Little Folks in Puzzletown



F—is for Flycatcher,
Whose name is quite fine—
He may have caught some flies
But never caught mine,
Altho I am told
It is perfectly true
That the catching of flies
Is a stunt he can do.

Try These on the Family

- When is glass in any form an hour glass? When it is our glass.
- If one goat ate two low-cut shoes, what would be the telephone number? 182 Oxford (one ate two Oxford—shoes).
- Why are good resolutions like ladies fainting in church? Because the sooner they are carried out the better.
- What word will be made shorter if a syllable be added? Short.
- What is the longest sentence known to history. Sentence for life.
- Why is grass like a mouse? Because the cat'll eat it (cattle eat it).
- What is the difference between a grasshopper and a grass widow? None. Both will jump at the first chance.
- Why is a gun like a jury? It goes off when discharged.
- How do guns kick without legs? They kick with their breeches.
- Why is a burglar using false keys like a lady curling her hair? Because he is turning locks.
- When is a lady's hair like the latest news? When it's knotted.
- When are handcuffs like knapsacks? When made for two wrists (tourists).
- Why are our fingers like cats' claws? Because they have nails on them.
- What should a man about to be hung have for breakfast? A hearty-choke (artichoke) and a hoister (oyster)!

Blaze is My Horse's Name

I am 13 years old and in the sixth grade. I go 1½ miles to school. The name of the school I go to is Columbine. My sister and I ride horseback to school. The name of the horse we ride is Blaze. I have two sisters going

to high school. I live on an 80-acre farm. I have four sisters and two brothers—one brother and one sister are married. For pets I have three cats and a dog. The cats' names are Tabby, Snowball and Mud. The dog's name is Laddie. Last year my sister and I raised lambs. Their names were Peggy and Betty. We sold them for \$25.48.
Wilma Lamb.
Lamar, Colo.

Goes to Eagle Valley School

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. There are three boys in our class. The name of our school is Eagle Valley. There are 14 pupils. Our teacher's name is Miss Taylor. I have quite a few pets—five calves, a cat and a dog. I will be glad when school is out because I like to help farm. I have one sister and one brother. My sister's

name is Marie and Charley is my brother's name. Clarence Honneman.
Iuka, Kan.

Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson

Long before primitive man hollowed out a log for a boat and learned to row it with two flattened clubs, Mother Nature had invented and perfected oars for the benefit of this little swimming insect—called "the water boatman." You can see him in the shallow water at the edge of any summer pond, jerking forward half an inch or so for each stroke of his oars. If you watch closely, you will see that the bristles along the

edges fall flat during the forward strokes (to decrease resistance) and spread out during the backward ones (to give an added "thrust" to the blades. So Mother Nature knew how to "feather" the oar, from the beginning. She is always strictly economical in making her inventions. The water boatman's oars, for instance, are simply a pair of legs made over. "If you want to row," we can imagine her

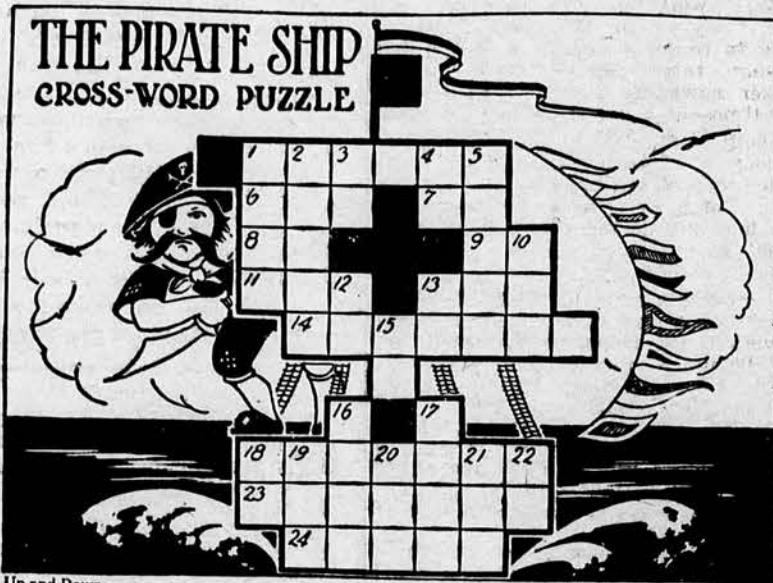


The First Oars Ever Made

saying to this insect. "Very well, but you'll walk hereafter with four legs instead of six. The other two can be modeled for oars very nicely." This is the way Evolution always works. A creature has a new need to fill. In order to live, some part of its body is modified until it is adapted to the purpose. If man had observed Mother Nature's invention more closely, he would have made some of his own devices thousands of years before he did.

Buster and Teddy are Pets

I am 7 years old and in the second grade. I go to Coal Creek school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Courtney. I have two pets. They are a dog named Buster and a spotted pony named Teddy. I have three brothers and one sister. I am the youngest in the family. I have brown hair and brown eyes. I live on a farm.
Noble Jones.
Lebo, Kan.



- Up and Down
- 1—Unable to speak.
 - 2—To make amends for injury.
 - 3—North East (abbreviation).
 - 4—Louisiana (abbreviation).
 - 5—To banish from one's country.
 - 10—Advertisements (abbreviation)
 - 12—Dry Nation (initials).
 - 13—Fifteenth and twelfth letters of alphabet.
 - 15—To perform.
 - 16—A Greek philosopher
 - 17—One way of spelling the name Amy
 - 18—To move forward.
 - 19—A Jamaica liquor.
 - 20—Modern Labor Device (Initials)
- Across
- 1—A cloak.
 - 6—A tribe of Indians.
 - 7—A sharp edged tool for hewing
 - 8—Toward.
 - 9—Indian Archipelago (initials)
 - 11—The last.
 - 13—Not young.
 - 14—Without end
 - 18—The study of proper speech.
 - 23—The line defining a figure.
 - 24—Fashions.
- 21—Answers (abbreviation.)
22—Second note of the scale.

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



The Hoovers—They All "Bite" at the Right Bait

To Eradicate Diphtheria

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Kansas had a wonderful year in 1925 so far as diphtheria is concerned. Only 71 deaths! I can remember years, in the days before antitoxin and other such agents, when a single town in our state had more diphtheria deaths in one winter. Yet—we said only 71, but for 71 homes the grief is as great as when the death angel passed over Egypt. Remember, too, that there were 151 in 1923, 288 in 1922 and 383 deaths in 1921. Why have even 71 if the disease can be eradicated?

The state of New York thinks eradication of diphtheria a possibility. Its health authorities are beginning an intensive five-year effort to wipe out the disease. They propose to do it thru the immunization of children by means of toxin-antitoxin. Lined up for the fight are state and local departments of health, departments of education, medical societies, tuberculosis and public health committees of the State Charities Aid Association, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and other agencies.

Toxin-antitoxin, the preventive measure against diphtheria, was first discovered accidentally in the course of experimentation about 30 years ago. In 1913 Doctors Park and Zingher of New York began the immunization of children in a large organized way thru the injection of toxin-antitoxin.

The administration of toxin-antitoxin is a simple procedure, and it can be safely performed by any physician. Three hypodermic injections of the substance are given in the arm of the subject at intervals of one week between each injection. It is but remotely related to antitoxin. Toxin-antitoxin will not cure diphtheria. It will prevent it, but the immunity may be some few weeks in developing. Once established, the immunity will last for years, and probably for life.

Such a definite campaign against a special disease is expensive work. I do not know where Kansas would find the money. We shall watch the efforts of New York state with tremendous interest, and I am very positive that when she has shown the possibility of this measure Kansas will find the means to follow suit. Meantime let us hope that we may be spared from any serious scourge of diphtheria.

Has Flushed Cheeks

My daughter, aged 3 1/2 years, is troubled and has been all of her life with constipation. Some of my neighbors have told me they believed worms were causing her trouble. Are children often afflicted with worms? Our child often has flushed cheeks and is white around the nose and mouth. Mrs. G. H.

Children do have intestinal worms, usually the round worm, but nothing like as commonly as supposed. The way to find out is to give a dose of castor oil and watch the stool. If worms exist there will be evidence in the stool. Children have flushed cheeks for many reasons not even remotely connected with intestinal worms.

Try For Good Health

Am troubled with adhesions. Have had three operations and am not much better. Do you think there is any cure without another operation? Is there anything I can do for them? Mrs. T. K. S.

You do not state the nature of the operation that produced the adhesions, so I am rather in the dark. However, my experience leads me to discourage any surgical operation to break up adhesions. There are too many chances that they will come back again despite the operation. The best plan is to build up your general health and do your best to ignore such symptoms as the adhesions produce. Altho very annoying they seldom are dangerous.

Some Comfort, Anyway

If the agricultural development of the United States is lagging behind the progress made in the industrial, commercial and financial branches of our national economic life, as is indicated by a study of the agricultural situation made by the National Industrial Conference Board, it is not because the American farmer is less efficient than the farmers of other countries, the Conference Board declares. During the five-year period just pre-

ceding the war, in the United States, 24.4 acres were being cultivated for every farm worker; in Scotland, 16.6 acres; England, 9.5; France, 8.3; Germany, 6.2; and Italy, 4.2. From 1910 to 1920, the board points out, American farm labor increased in efficiency about 22.5 per cent, for, altho the number of farm workers during that period decreased by about 9 per cent, the volume of crop production increased by about 11 per cent.

The superior productivity of the American farm worker, in the light of the Conference Board's study, is due largely to the greater use of power and machinery, just as the productivity of American industry has advanced over that of foreign countries by the greater use of power and machinery. The United States leads the world in the development of agricultural machinery, as is demonstrated by the increasing use of American agricultural machinery all over the globe. In the United States, more than 13 times as much farm machinery was in use in 1920 as in 1870, and the value of machinery used, amounting to \$30 a worker in 1870, had risen to \$176 a worker in 1920, both figures being in terms of dollars of 1913 purchasing value. The average farm worker nowadays thus is using about five times as much machinery as the average farm worker 50 years ago.

Along with the introduction and extended use of agricultural machinery, the use of power, animal and mechanical, has increased rapidly. It is estimated that agriculture uses a total amount of primary power exceeding that in all manufacturing and central station plants combined, and the amount of power used a farm worker has more than doubled within 70 years, 4.5 horsepower being used a farm worker in 1920 as against less than 2 horsepower in 1850. The amount of horsepower on American farms available in 1850 is estimated at less than 8 million, but it had increased to more than 47 million in 1924.

To Keep Pigs Growing

BY L. A. WEAVER

If the spring pig crop is to make a maximum profit, the pigs must be well fed, and they must be grown in the first two or three months so they are free from thumps, scours and similar troubles. Scours usually are caused by: (1) changing the feed of the sow; (2) overfeeding; (3) dirty pens and troughs; (4) exposure of either sow or pigs to rain or cold weather in such a way that they become chilled.

Since scours usually result from indigestion, the feeding at this time should be done with special care. Changing from sweet to sour milk often causes the trouble, as will also the feeding of too much high protein feeds such as tankage or linseed oil meal when the animal is not used to it. If the sow is overfed while the pigs are very young, her milk flow is so stimulated that the pigs will get more than they can utilize, thus causing them to scour. Pigs should always be in dry, clean quarters and be fed in clean troughs. They should not be allowed to run out in cold rain or become chilled. Sows running thru filth and then being suckled by pigs often will have pigs which scour.

There are a good many remedies used to correct this trouble. The first thing to do is to cut down on the sow's feed, clean up her quarters, if not already clean, and give her a physic, such as 3 or 4 ounces of Epsom salts. If this is done, good results usually will follow. A tablespoonful of sulfur in the sow's feed for two days also is helpful. Scalded milk is a good remedy, or each pig may be given a good physic, such as a teaspoonful of castor oil.

There also is a form of scours, which many breeders believe to be contagious, called white scours. The treatment indicated is to clean and disinfect the pens thoroly and give a good physic.

Thumps in young pigs is the result of a lack of sunshine and exercise along with too liberal feeding. The remedy is to cut down the sow's feed and force the pigs to take exercise out in the sunshine. Thumps also may occur in large pigs after they are weaned, but in older pigs it usually is due to lung or bronchial trouble, or to intestinal or lung worms.



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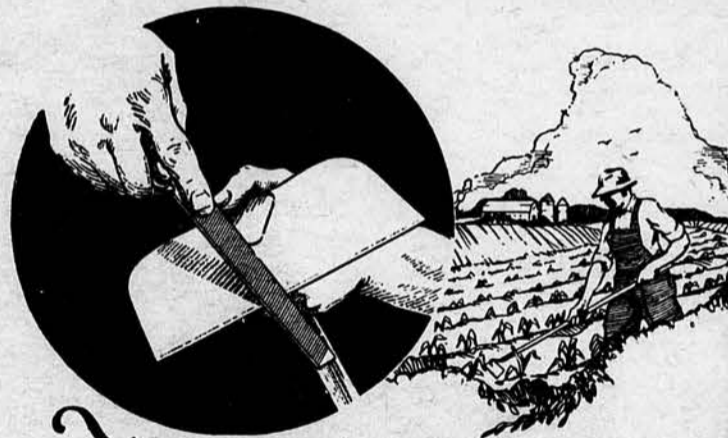
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8" Mill Bastard File

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The Listener

(Continued from Page 15)

you to Miss Sallie. Give it to her, sir, and tell her the man that wore it last went away with a doubt in his heart of his worthiness. She never came to say a word!"

Uncle Boley took the pistol without protest, for there was not the strength of protest in his crushed old heart. He could see Texas in wavering outline thru his tears, and he was still looking away into the south like one watching the receding shores of country and home.

"I'm going away from you-all, Uncle Boley, sir," he said, "but I'm leavin' my heart staked out here behind me. It'll pull back on me like a rock!"

He turned to the old man in a moment, his face illumined by his transforming smile.

"Good-by, Uncle Boley, and good luck to you, sir, wherever you may be."

Uncle Boley's farewell choked in his throat. He clung to Hartwell's hand and went trailing beside him, toddling like a child, heartbroken to see him go. Texas patted his hand as if giving him assurance and benediction, gently broke his clasp, and hurried down the slope.

The old man stood looking after him until he mounted the knoll beyond, and passed over the top out of sight. Then he returned to the spot where he had dropped the revolver, and sat down, his forehead bowed upon his knees, and wept.

There came the sound of a horse slowly ridden thru the grass, its quickening pace, its sudden stopping close behind his back. Uncle Boley resented this trespass on his grief, for he was far from any traversed road, out on the unfenced, unmown prairie lands. He did not lift his head.

Somebody came running to his side; he could hear the short breath of excitement.

"Why, Uncle Boley! What's the matter—are you hurt?"

"Yes, Sallie, I'm hurt; I'm hurt bad!"

She was on her knees beside him, stroking his hand, looking into his face with fright in her sorrowful brown eyes, anxiety in her sympathetic voice.

"Who did it?" she whispered, the sight of the revolver, which she knew too well, bringing a rush of horrible suspicion.

"You done it!" said Uncle Boley, bitterly. He disengaged her hand, pushed her away, got to his feet.

"I did it? Why, Uncle Boley, I wouldn't—"

"I was a friend to you, and I stood by you—here, take this gun and go on home, before I say something to you that don't become me!"

"His Work's Done"

Sallie stood looking at him, her face bloodless, making no effort to take the proffered weapon.

"The man that wore it last left it here a little while ago and walked away over that hill, and left my old age as barren as the top of a rock. I've lived nearly eighty year, and I've yet to meet the man that's equal to him in honor and kindness of heart—but he's gone. He said for me to hand this gun back to you. Here—take it, and go on home!"

She reached out for it, but her eyes were not with her hand. She was looking away into the south, with something of the same yearning in her face as the old man had seen in Hartwell's but a little while before.

"Isn't he coming back any more, Uncle Boley?" she asked, her voice very small, a tremor in it, no pride in her quick young heart.

"What's he got to come back for? His work's done."

She dropped the heavy pistol and belt at her feet, and a little flush of color came into her face.

"I suppose his world is empty now," she said.

"Well, yours ain't," said Uncle Boley, rather sharply. "You've got your sixty thousand dollars, but you wouldn't 'a' had sixty cents if it hadn't been for that poor girl we put away under the sod today. Yes, you can look up, and jump, and turn white! You ain't worthy to drop a clod as big as the end of your finger on her coffin, Miss Sallie McCoy!"

"Oh, Uncle Boley, what do you mean?" she appealed.

"This has been a day of partin' and goin's away," said Uncle Boley heavily. "I'll set down, Sallie, and I'll tell you something you've got to know for the good of your soul."

She dropped to the grass beside him, afraid of his portentous manner, shocked by the seeming brutality of his words. Uncle Boley sat a little while looking in the direction that Hartwell had gone, and by and by he took off his hat and laid it on the grass at his side.

"Well, he's gone now. I'll not be breakin' my word to him if I tell you, Sallie. I guess it's only right for you to know, no matter if it does take the hide off somewhere."

So Uncle Boley told her the story of Fannie Goodnight, and how she came into Texas Hartwell's life, and what she had been to him. And when he came to that part of it Sallie covered her face with her hands and burst out crying, sobbing and moaning as if the grave had opened at her feet and swallowed the best that the world contained for her.

"I knew he didn't care for her—I knew he was honest—and I was ashamed to go back and tell him!"

"Just a fool fit of jealousy, and look what you have done!"

"He's gone away thinking I'm ungrateful, and a mean, proud, foolish thing!"

"Maybe not. He was too good and square to think hard of other folks, especially when he—where've you been trapesin' around to, Sallie?"

"I went down to Duncan's night before last, Uncle Boley. I'm going home."

"Oh, you did? Had to go down and let 'em know you was rich agin, did you?"

She turned her head away.

"I went to take him the word that Stott sent us before he ran away with the bank's money, Uncle Boley."

Uncle Boley started, looking at her keenly, a twinkle softening the false hardness of his eyes.

"Did that old dish-faced Dutch



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MOST MILES PER DOLLAR



Firestone

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...don't send word to you that Texas wasn't to blame for them fever cattle, Sallie?"

"Yes, Uncle Boley," she replied softly, her face turned away still, the flush deeper over her cheeks and neck. "And you took your horse in the night and went tearin' off to Duncan's alone to tell him?"

"It wasn't anything compared to what she—the other one—did for him," she said, her words almost a whisper, her eyes cast down.

"No," Uncle Boley admitted with ungenerous readiness, it seemed, "it wasn't. But every little helps, Sallie; every little helps. It shows your heart wasn't half as foolish as your tongue."

Will He Come Back?

She put her arm around the old man's neck and suddenly hid her face in his shoulder, crying again as if there was nothing left between the seas to console her.

"I loved him so, Uncle Boley—oh, I loved him so!"

Uncle Boley stroked her hair, the light back in his kind blue eyes, and felt her body shake with the grief that hurt her soul.

"Well, I don't know what we can do about it now, Sallie," he said. But a smile moved his beard as he looked southward and saw a figure rise a little hill, and stand a moment as if already the backward strain of his heart was making his road harder than he could bear.

A little while, and Sallie sat up again. She laid her hand tenderly on the stock of the revolver that Texas had left behind.

"I wish he had this gun, Uncle Boley."

"I reckon he does, too, Sallie. But he felt he didn't have no right to it without a word from you."

"Did he—did he buy—a new one, Uncle Boley?"

"No, he never, Sallie. Just took it off down here and handed it to me and went on his way without no more gun on him than a rabbit."

"I wish he had it," she said.

She stood on her knees, looking still, but Texas had passed over the knoll and out of sight. Uncle Boley smiled. There was another knoll beyond, and another, and onward to the horizon, like the swells of a peaceful sea.

"I wish he had it," said she again, slowly, her voice very soft and low, as if she whispered her wish after him to find him on his lonely way.

"Well, if I was as young as I was sixty years ago I'd hop a horse and take it to him. But I ain't; I ain't been on a horse no tellin' when."

Sallie was standing, looking away into the hazy south, straining forward a little, her lips open, her breath coming fast.

"How long has he been gone, Uncle Boley?"

"Oh, fifteen or twenty minutes."

"He can't be very far away yet."

"No, I don't reckon he's so fur a horse couldn't ketch him."

"Why, I believe—I do—I do see him!"

"Sure enough!" said Uncle Boley, signing surprise. "Well, darn that fellow's slow shanks, he ain't went more'n a mile!"

"Do you suppose he'd think—if I went, do you suppose—"

"No tellin'," said Uncle Boley gravely, his blue eyes growing brighter, his old beard twitching as if a battle was going on about his lips.

She was straining as if she projected her soul into the south after the lone traveler who stood dark against the sky. She held her hands out as if he called him, and the cool wind of sunset was in her light-moving hair.

"Would you come back, Texas, if I'd go to you and tell you I'm sorry and unworthy, but lonesome—oh, lonesome! Would you come back home?"

She seemed unconscious of Uncle Boley's presence, calling her appeal after that dark figure no bigger in the distance than a finger held against the sky. The old man took the revolver and threw the belt over the pommel of her saddle, and came leading the horse forward. Uncle Boley made a gesture with his hand as if sweeping her away, and she leaped into the saddle and galloped swiftly to her heart's desire.

The old man stood looking after her as the south drew her on, smaller with the rising of each successive swell.

"Her heart's a flyin' to him like a dove," said he. "Well, do you reckon he'll come back?"
(The End.)

Cut Worms Are at Work

The brown moths that fluttered happily on June nights last year are responsible for the millions of cut-worms at large now that are becoming active. Already serious damage is being done to young alfalfa stands by these voracious feeders. The cut-worm feeds at night, cutting off the plants just at the ground, and then passing on to the next plant.

They can be dealt with successfully by scattering poisoned bran mash in the late afternoon, about the plants to be protected. This mash is prepared by mixing together: 20 pounds bran; 1 pound of paris green or white arsenic; 3 oranges or lemons ground fine, including the peeling; 1/2 gallon sirup, and 3 1/2 gallons of water. This will be sufficient for about 5 acres of corn. Smaller quantities can be mixed, of course, in the same proportions for gardens.

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Illustrations on this page give a general view of the new prairie type harvester-thresher produced by the International Harvester Company. This model retains the popular qualities that have been developed during twelve years of McCormick and Deering harvester-thresher experience and embodies in addition a number of new features.

This machine follows the standard practice of stationary thresher manufacture in that 80 to 90 per cent of the separation takes place at the cylinder—a unique construction in harvester-threshers. Unusual lightness of draft and easy running qualities are effected through the use of self-aligning ball bearings at many points. The folding platform is described and shown at right. A 2-man outfit of 12-foot cut.

We also have a 10-foot cut machine operated by power take-off from the tractor. Doing away with the auxiliary engine makes for light weight. Both machines are highly perfected from every point of view—the efficient harvesting method for 1926.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Ill.
(Incorporated)

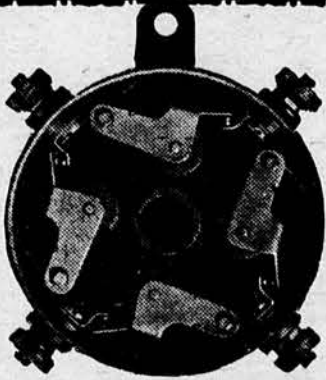
McCORMICK-DEERING



THE view below shows the easy-transport feature. The platform can be folded back and drawn up close to the sides of the thresher. In this position the machine measures only 12 feet 6 inches in width, narrow enough for any ordinary bridge or the average gate. The platform wheel swivels like a caster, so that it swings into line and follows when the machine moves ahead.



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Answers to Legal Questions

BY T. A. McNEAL

Is it against the state law to confine a person in jail night after night with no jailer or turnkey in hearing? If so, what is the penalty?
E. H. F.

THE law makes it the duty of the sheriff to have the care and custody of the jail, but except in counties of a certain size the law does not make it mandatory on the sheriff either to stay at the jail himself all night or to have a deputy in custody. He would, however, be required to exercise such care and diligence as would reasonably insure the safety of the prisoners, and he also should exercise reasonable precautions to prevent their escape. If he failed to do so that would be sufficient ground for ousting him from office. The law, however, does not provide a specific penalty for a sheriff who neglects to do his duty in this respect.

Anyhow B Has a Note!

A and B traded stock, horses and cattle. B's stock was not as he represented. There was a difference in the estimated value of the stock, and for this difference A gave a note. A few days afterward A told B he would not pay this note. The note is more than two years old. Can B force A to pay it?
D. H.

If this note is still in B's possession, A has all the defense against the note that can be had against any note, provided he can prove it. If, for example, he can prove that B misrepresented his stock, and in that way obtained this note by false representations, it would be a perfectly good defense.

No Interest Was Paid

1. A and B are father and son. B gave A a note due in five years, to bear 3 per cent interest per annum from the date until maturity, and 5 per cent thereafter until paid, interest payable annually. The note was given seven years ago, and no interest has been paid. Can this note be collected when the estate is settled, or is it outlawed?
2. A and B are mother and son. A gives B a note for money lent to A to build a house on A's property. If A refuses to pay the interest or sign a new note or renew the note, what means can B employ to get his money?
O. H. J.

1. The first note has not outlawed in any event because the statute of limitations did not begin to run until its maturity, which was two years ago. Unless A, the father, made some arrangement about this note by will it

would be a proper offset against B's share of the estate.

2. If A refuses to pay the interest or principal of the note, B's remedy would be to bring suit on it and get judgment.

This Bachelor is Alarmed

I am a bachelor and own some property. A friend tells me that if I should die without making a will the state would get 60 per cent of my property and my relatives only 40 per cent. Is there a law to that effect?
R.

No.

A Gets the Property

A and B enter into a contract for the purchase of eight lots and a house. B has failed to keep up his payments. The contract reads that in case of any default in any of the payments the property reverts to A. Does A have to take the contract into court to have it foreclosed? There has never been a deed made out and put in any bank in escrow. C, a disinterested party, comes in and says that B stole the money from him and made payments to the amount of \$390. Can C recover from A? The contract has never been put on record at the court house by either A or B. C has been telling A he can recover the money B paid. How did C know it was stolen money, and what difference would it make if A had known it? Can A make C a deed if he goes on and pays out the contract without B signing it over?
R.

A has the right to declare the contract forfeited and take possession of the property. He would have a right also to make a similar contract with C and credit C if he sees fit to do so with the amount that has been paid by B. If C can prove that the money was stolen from him which was turned over to C he can recover it, in my opinion. If A had received this money knowing it was stolen he then would have been criminally liable as a receiver of stolen property. But if he merely took money not knowing that it was stolen he is under no criminal liability.

Can Close the Lane?

A and B own adjoining farms. B uses a lane thru A's farm to get to the public road, altho B has a private lane to the public road. It is a little further to town that way than thru the lane thru A's farm. Can A close the lane thru his farm or does it become a public road? B has used this lane several years.
S. F.

A has a right to close the lane.

Baling Hay From the Windrow



PICKING up hay from windrows, sending it thru the balers and hauling a wagon along to take the bales as they fall is the final operation of gathering the hay crop used by C. C. Romig, who owns and manages a 600-acre farm near Independence, 450 acres of which are in alfalfa and the rest in wheat and oats. This method of operation has three distinct advantages. It saves horse and man power; it puts the leaves of alfalfa hay in the bales rather than losing them thru being dragged over the field by a bull-rake, and it keeps the men on the baler out of the dust and dirt—an item of no small importance. Tractors make this possible, and the mechanical horsepower effects economies—but let Mr. Romig tell his story.

"We have done all of our hot and heavy work with the tractors, such as plowing, harrowing and pulling our hay baler, as we pull and bale all summer, and bale our hay from the windrow," he says. "The tractor not only pulls the baler, but we trail our wagon part of the time, the bales being shoved on the wagon while the baler is moving.

"I have two tractors in use practically all the time, one of which I have used four years, and it is in fine condition yet. I have made very few repairs on it. We used the first tractor we purchased for disking 160 acres of alfalfa and pulling two 7-foot disks. The tractor did the job in fine shape.

"We mow all of our hay with the tractor, and pull two 6-foot mowers with it. Our tractor does more work than six horses can do, and costs less for fuel than the horse feed would amount to. It also saves one man.

"In the winter we use the tractor to run a buzz saw, and a sawmill part of the time. We also use it for many other things, such as pulling a binder and hauling hay.

"At one time we used the tractor to catch a team of horses that ran away. The team is not the only thing that will go fast. If you think it is, throw the tractor into 'high' and see it go!

"In addition to the two tractors, we operate a ton truck and a roadster. This mechanical horsepower we figure to be a large asset. The tractor reduced the animal horsepower required here nearly two-thirds."

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Threshermen

And a Fordson—

Threshing rigs go one way 'round one year, and the other the next—don't they?

Then on the average the best you ever get is the middle of the season, first one year, last the next or always in the middle.

You're first every year with the Threshermen, the Big Cylinder, the Man Behind the Gun, the Steel Winged Beater and the Beating Shakers. They send the last kernel to the wagon box and none to the straw pile.

With your Fordson or other small tractor and a Nichols & Shepard 22x36 farm size thresher you're always first—first in the season and first in the quality and quantity of the grain saved.

The Red River Special threshes all grains and seeds.

Each thresher is equipped with Roller Bearings,—Alemite-Zerk Lubrication—and Tilting Feeder. The price is reasonable and the practically all steel construction very strong.

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Be 1st This Year

with a Red River Special. Then make money threshing for your neighbors.
This book will give you complete information on how the 4 Threshermen will put you 1st this year. Send for your copy.

It SAVES the FARMER'S THRESHING

Size	Tires	Price
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80x3 1/2	2.95	1.95
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81x4	3.95	2.35
82x4	4.45	2.65
83x4	5.25	2.75
84x4	5.25	2.85
82x4 1/2	5.75	3.25
83x4 1/2	5.95	3.35
84x4 1/2	5.95	3.45
85x4 1/2	5.95	3.55
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83x5	6.75	3.75
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No "Saturation Points?"

BY HENRY FORD

Among the imaginative exercises of the human mind is the creation of that mysterious verbal quantity known as the "saturation point." It is much discussed, but so far as known an actual exhibit of such a "point" has not been made. If someone would actually produce, in history or contemporary experience, a true illustration of the "saturation point," it would be a matter of great interest.

To take a matter near at hand, where is the "saturation point" in transportation? Time was when a few favored people owned oxen. Just when the "saturation point" in oxen was reached, if ever it was, is not known. But it was succeeded by a time when more people owned horses than ever owned oxen. The horse had his day, but we do not remember ever having heard that the "saturation point" was ever reached with reference to him. But the horse was succeeded by the bicycle, and more people owned and rode bicycles than ever owned or drove horses. Looking back upon those days to memory arises of any discussion about the "saturation point" in bicycles, yet gradually the automobile came upon the scene, and more people drive automobiles than ever rode bicycles.

The point of these facts is that the "saturation point" of the service which we call transportation has never been reached, that each new means of transportation has had wider use than any of its predecessors, and that even with all this only a small portion of the world's population is served by transportation facilities.

This subject has been discussed so exclusively from the salesman's point of view that we are inclined to neglect its larger implications. The first thing to do, obviously, would be to gather a few "saturation points" together for study. But the "points" are missing. They are yet to be produced. We discover that we are talking about something that has never existed, and that probably cannot exist except in our own or unfaith in the future.

Saturation points, it would seem, have the habit of turning into something else the closer you approach them. When the pulling power of locomotives was "saturated" with heavier loads, the result was larger locomotives, larger cars, larger loads. The "point" was not an end, but a beginning.

Where is the "saturation point" in education? Just as it had been reached in Europe—that is, when all the gentlemen's sons had been educated—someone discovered that the plain people were competent to receive instruction also, and education has never yet caught up with the large order which is involved.

There is no "saturation point" for any service, but there probably is such a "point" for some methods. In salesmanship, for example, the time comes when all the people who are natural self-starters, that is, the people who will themselves what they want, are fully supplied with your commodity. They are limited in number and are gradually filled up. That is the "saturation point" of the lazy or resourceless salesman. He must wait for these self-starters among the people to use what they have bought and come again.

But another type of salesman uses the "point" as a door beckoning him to the wider field of those who must be sold, who must be shown their need of the service you have to give and persuaded of your ability to give it. This class grades away into various "saturation points," as the more ready and less ready-minded are reached.

People who talk about the "saturation point" in automobiles today have in mind the people who have owned cars, or readily incline to own cars; they forget the tens of millions of persons in the United States alone who have never owned cars, yet have use for cars, and need to be labored with to bring them abreast of their own times. When this is true of the United States, what of the world at large? It is very clear from such considerations that "saturation points" are images of the mind, the reflections of dolence or basic lack of confidence. Until everyone has what he needs, and a way of procuring it when he

needs it, we have no right to talk about oversupply in this world. Of course, if everything is to remain just as it is, the borders of possibility are soon reached. But everything is not going to remain stationary. The man who keeps reaping is the man who keeps planting. And the nation that keeps selling is the nation that keeps creating buyers. There are millions of potential buyers in these United States who must be paid wages which will enable them to buy. For buyers make workers, and workers make spenders, and spenders make business, and business makes prosperity, and prosperity pays back its benefits on everyone. There is no "saturation point" in the people's reception and use of the benefits of prosperity.

Is Direct Selling Best?

There is much discussion concerning the advisability of selling livestock direct to the packer. The farmer's constant desire is to secure greater returns for his products. If selling direct to the packer will net the farmer larger returns, undoubtedly he should sell to the packer. It is his business to produce, to buy, and to sell in the most profitable manner. Consequently, it is to his own interest to decide whether to sell his livestock direct to the packer or on the open market, irrespective of the current opinion and local sentiment.

When the farmer ships to the open market he places his livestock at the mercy of the middleman. He has no idea of what the selling price will be

until his stock is on the market. Then, if the sale is not satisfactory, he has no remedy. In fact, he pays the commission and other expenses and takes what is left. On the other hand, if he sells his hogs, for instance, direct to the packer he is assured of the selling price before they leave the feed lot. He has the privilege of either accepting or rejecting the packer's offer before his hogs are moved to market. Apparently, then, this is the long sought method for better marketing of the farmer's livestock. This method is in its infancy, but it is giving success.

But what will result when direct marketing becomes the general method? In direct marketing the packer buys on the basis of the open market quotations. In fact, he must in order to maintain a standard. Such a basis is fair and just. But what is going to maintain and regulate the market quotations? If it is possible, the packer is undoubtedly. Moreover, it is to his interest to cause a lower price level. The packer can and will cause a lower price level if the majority of producers sell direct to him.

For instance, the packer can buy a lot of hogs from the farmer at a set price. There is nothing to prevent him from packing the best or highest grade hogs and then putting the remainder of the lot on the open market. What will result? The packer will not bid on the open market because he has all the hogs he needs. Moreover, since the packer puts the poor grade of hogs on the market, the class of hogs will be unusually poor. Thus, with

the lack of competitive bidding and with the lack of good grade hogs, the market price undoubtedly will be lowered. Then when the packer goes to buy more hogs direct from the farmer he will endeavor to buy on a lower market price basis. But he can still truthfully plea that he is buying on the basis of the open market, and that is a very effective plea.

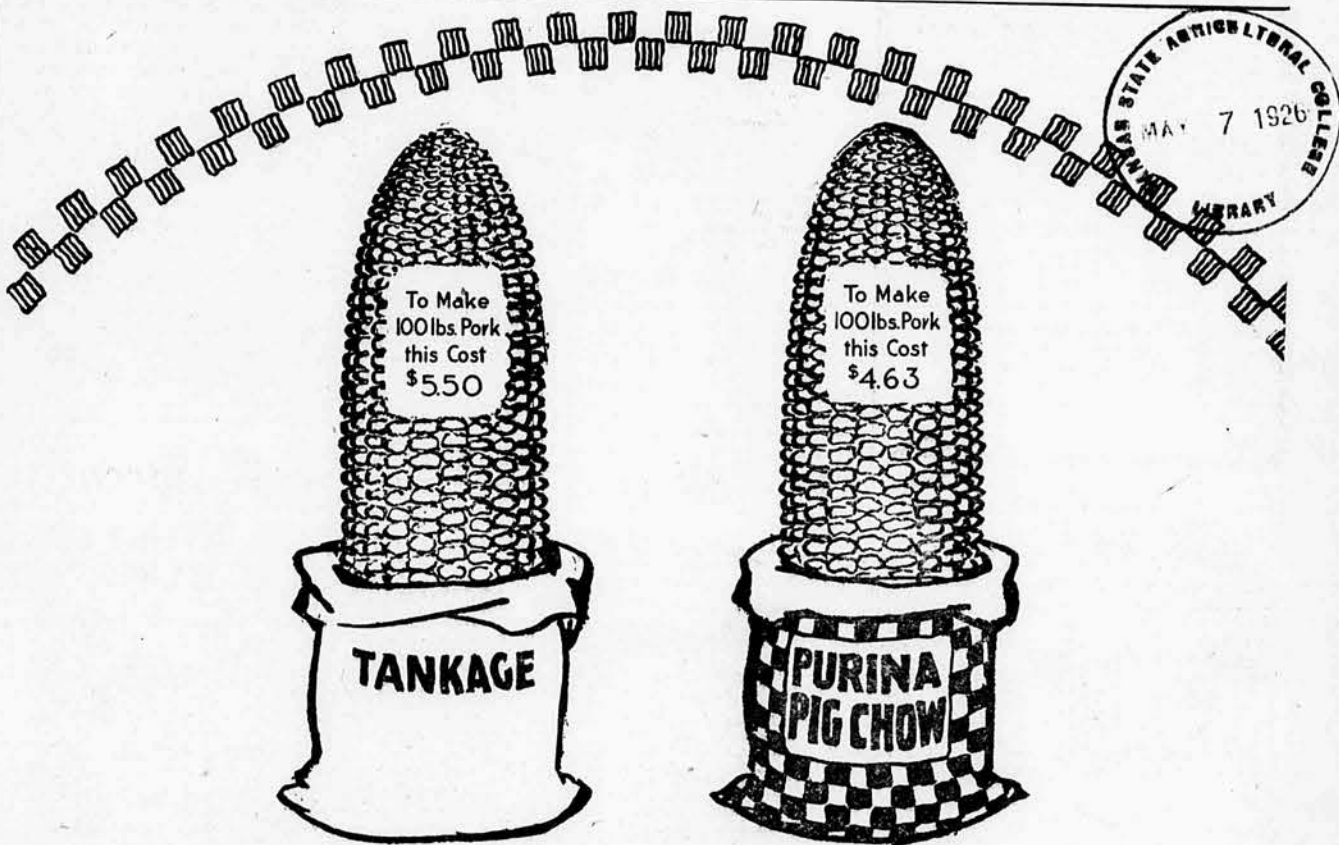
Really then, when direct marketing becomes general, the farmer will be at the mercy of the packer. In fact, the packer, by controlling the grade of stock sold on the open market, and by lessening the competitive bidding, secures more high grade stock at less cost. But direct marketing is very efficient when only a few do it. Who are going to be the few? That is the question; and, furthermore, the producers are not organized. In reality the stockyards company and the commission men earn all they get from the producer. So why alter the essential principles of marketing and pave the way for a more complete packer monopoly?

F. W. ImMasche.
Manhattan, Kan.

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Here's what authorities agree is the cost of producing 100 lbs. of pork on corn and tankage:

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Corn 7 bushels at .60 per bushel 4.20
Cost of Tankage and Corn - \$5.50

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Seven Busy Mills Located for Service



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BY HENRY R. ZELLEY

The doughboys and devil dogs didn't wear tin derbies and gas masks to scare Heinie. No, they wore these encumbrances for the same reason that a farmer wears a large straw hat when working out in the fields during the heat of the summer. And the reason was self-protection, or safety first. Sherman gave a first-class definition of war, but the leaders in the last titanic struggle took every possible precaution to protect their men, for these precautions meant higher efficiency in the business of fighting.

And today industry recognizes that Safety First means more efficient production. About the first thing you see on entering any large plant is a large safety bulletin board. Just as Safety First is of vital importance in industry, so it is on the farm.

The hazard we find most on the farm comes under what is classed as poor housekeeping in industrial plants. Old boards and scraps of lumber containing nails are frequently left lying around, and usually the nails are turned up. Now, a rusty nail puncture very often means blood poisoning, so piling up this old lumber not only makes the farm look better, but it also is a big factor in preventing accidents to men and stock. If rushed with work so you haven't time to pile up the boards, you can at least turn down the nails.

The next hazard to consider is ladders. Too often ladders are left where last used, exposed to the elements, until needed elsewhere. Now, a ladder may look perfectly sound, and yet the rounds may be decayed where they pass thru the sides. The surest protection against this is to keep the ladders well painted and to hang them up, either in the barn or under a shed, when not in use.

Another hazardous practice is nailing strips across the ladder to replace broken rounds. There are attachments on the market which permit the safe repair of ladders, and by using these, broken rounds can easily and safely be replaced.

Are your ladders fitted with non-skid shoes or spikes? If not, then you are certainly tempting fate. All ladders for outdoor use, or for work in the barns, should have spike feet. These spike feet can be made easily by any blacksmith, or even by the farmer himself. They are made from 3/8 by 2-inch flat iron, bent to go on both sides of the foot of the ladder, and a spike point welded on the end. For use indoors, or on roofs, there is a cork ladder foot which is first-class and insures safety.

A good pair of goggles should be on every farm, and worn while grinding scythes, sickles, mowing machine knives, and the plow disks. Goggles will prevent any chips of steel which might be thrown off from entering your eyes, and thereby causing severe pain, or even blindness.

Any engines, belts, circular saws, and other machinery on the farm should be guarded, and gears or drive chains on mowing, reaping or planting machines should be protected by a guard. Now these guards do not have to be elaborate, and they can be built by any farmer. The real purpose of guarding machinery isn't to make it fool-proof, but to prevent the worker being hurt, should he slip, or for a few seconds forget to watch out.

There are a few general principles worth noting: loose boards should be nailed down, broken floors repaired, broken window panes reglazed, and doors with broken or loose hinges put into first-class working order. Traps leading into the hay mow should have a railing around them. If you don't want to burn your barn down, make it a rule that only electric torches or lanterns can be taken into it. And be sure that inflammable material, such as gasoline and oils, are kept in a building some distance from the other out-buildings.

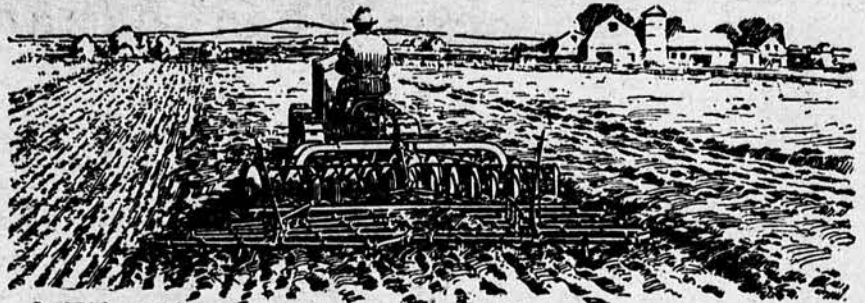
Safety First on the farm isn't foolishness, but is downright good common sense, for it means not only freedom from many accidents, but also more efficiency on the farm. Because you have never had an accident from any of the causes listed here does not mean that you never will.

Hogs Get Extra Corn

Commercial uses of corn absorb about 225 million bushels of the American crop annually, but this is a relatively unimportant fraction of the total production. Corn growers have been wondering whether more surplus corn might not be disposed of in commercial channels.

Various obstacles stand in the way of this, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Cornmeal consumption is difficult to push when wheat flour is available. The same is true of corn sugar production when cane sugar is cheap. Corn oil comes into competition with cottonseed oil and lard.

A corn surplus usually is handled by raising more hogs. That usually means lower hog prices for a time and higher corn prices. If farmers could reduce their corn production and hold hog production where it now is, both corn and hog prices, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture, would tend to become adjusted.



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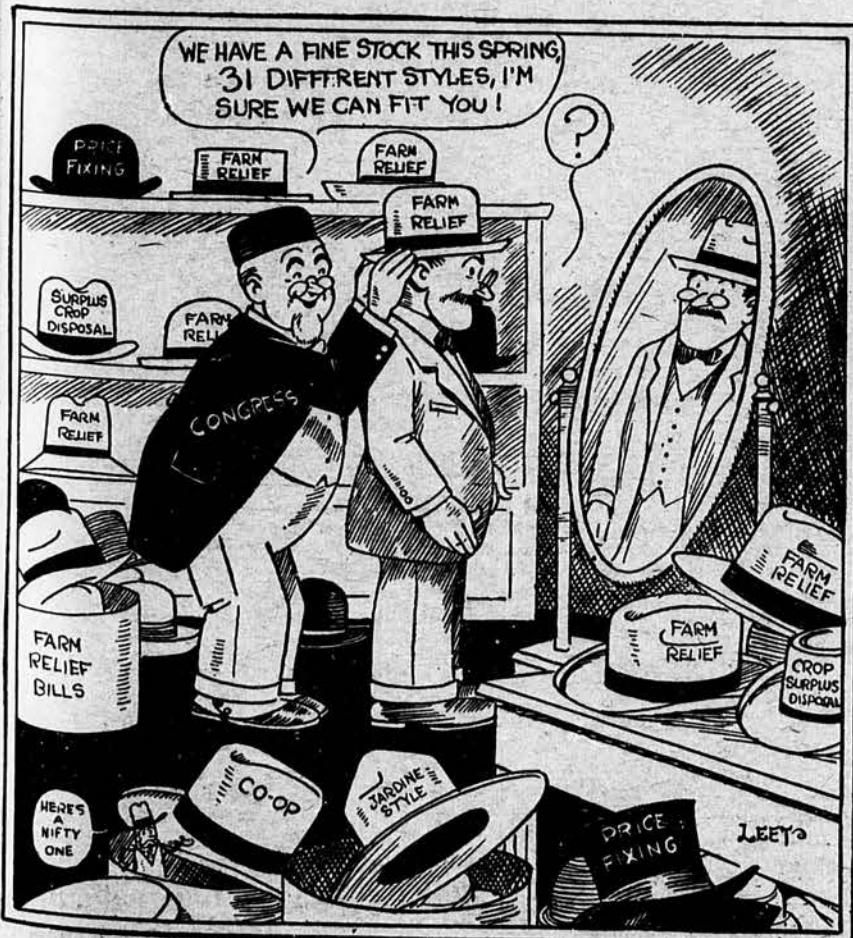
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ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF
Parke, Davis & Company
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The External Parasites

BY R. L. HAUSEN

External parasites of poultry include the lice and mites. Lice stay on the birds all the time, while with some exceptions mites hide in cracks and crevices of the building during the day, and crawl on the birds at night, sucking their blood. Farmers often do not know this. I have heard well meaning people say: "Well, the hen house was so lousy that I don't see how the hens stood it. I've just cleaned it out and given it a good whitewashing. Put carbolic acid in the mixture, too. I guess that will end the lice for a while."

The truth is that such methods while they will control the red mite, only do half the job. All the spraying and whitewashing in the world will not rid the hens of body lice, because they stay on the birds all the time. Treatment of each individual is the only method of control. The use of old-fashioned lice powders, which depend on smothering the parasite, has been superseded by sodium fluoride, which is a stomach poison. This material not only kills the adult lice, but also clings to the feathers and poisons the young lice as they emerge from the eggs.

Sodium fluoride, in the form of a fine white powder, costs from 25 cents to 50 cents a pound, depending on which drug store you buy it from. A pound will dust about 100 birds.

The bird is held by the feet, and a small pinch of the material applied to the following places: around the vent, between the legs, under the wings, and around the neck. The powder should be rubbed into the feathers with the fingers. One person can dust a lot of birds in a short time by this method, which is a clean-up so far as lice are concerned.

Sodium fluoride, being a poison cannot be used on hens with baby chicks. Tobacco dust or some other mild treatment will have to do. I always dust the pullets as they are housed, and treat the old stock at the same time.

Whenever stock is to be handled, it is a good idea to dust as the birds are caught up, as an added precaution. Any new stock that is added to the flock should always be dusted before it is introduced.

One great advantage of artificial incubation and brooding is that if the quarters are kept as clean as they should be, and the young stock is kept away from the older birds, they need never know lice. It is said that every dog ought to have a few fleas to keep him from worrying about his troubles, but that principle doesn't hold true with chickens and lice.

The second major external parasite is the red mite, which is responsible for the so-called "lousy" hen house. This minute pest lives in cracks and crevices about the nests, roosts and dropping boards, and crawls on the hens at night to suck their blood.

The torture that hens must suffer on hot summer nights in the old fashioned, filthy, infested hen house is beyond imagination. Fortunately the red mite, which takes its name from its appearance when filled with blood, is easy to control. To begin with, all lumber used in the hen house should be smooth and tight fitting, especially roosts. The standard roost is a 2x3, planed, rounded slightly on the top, and removable. Next the interior of the house should be kept whitewashed, not only for appearance and sanitation, but also to fill up crevices in which the mites could hide. Here is a recipe for the famous Government Lighthouse Whitewash.

Mix a thin paste of 50 pounds of hydrated lime in boiling water, or slake 1/2 bushel of quicklime in 7 1/2 gallons of water, keeping the vessel well covered and stirring occasionally. Add 1 peck of common salt dissolved in hot water, 3 pounds of rice flour boiled to a thin paste and stir in, while hot, 1/2 pound of Spanish whiting and 1 pound of clear glue thoroly dissolved in boiling water. Mix well in the order given and let stand for several days before using. Apply as hot as possible with a brush or spray.

Third, paint the roosts with some oily compound. There is nothing better than the spent oil from the crank case of the poultryman's automobile, thinned with kerosene, and brushed

well into all joints and cracks about the roosts.

Other mites of minor importance are the depluming mite, which causes the feathers to drop from the head and neck of infested birds; and the scaly leg mite, which is responsible for the roughened scaly appearance of the feet and legs.

The depluming mite can be controlled by greasing the affected parts with carbolated vaseline. The scaly leg mite is killed by soaking the feet and legs of infested birds in warm, soapy water, removing loosened scales, and anointing with carbolated vaseline for several days.

White Diarrhea Troubles

BY A. J. HANNAH

Bacillary white diarrhea is a much used term, and is considerably misused. Bacillary white diarrhea is an infectious and serious disease of baby chicks. It is not necessarily a bowel trouble. True bacillary white diarrhea may be inherited from the parent stock thru the egg.

In the baby chicks it shows up usually between the time of hatching and the 14th day of the chick's life. Chicks that are affected appear droopy, trail their wings, spend the greater part of their time under the hover, and apparently gasp for breath and have difficulty in breathing, dying within a short time. Sometimes these symptoms are accompanied with a bowel discharge that is white and pasty, but in numbers of cases no bowel trouble is evident.

Upon examination, it usually is noted that there is a small amount of food in the crop, but the chick appears light in weight and wasted in appearance, the shanks usually being wrinkled and withered, and the abdomen seems to be inflated or bloated, feeling puffy to the touch. Upon opening the chick, the liver will be found to be very light colored, yellow instead of red, and the egg yolk will be found to be still present, oftentimes partly decomposed.

In a healthy, normal chick the egg yolk should be completely absorbed at the end of 100 hours. In diseased chicks, yolks may be found during the second and third weeks of the chick's life. This disease is very readily transmitted from chick to chick by contamination of the food and water with the droppings of diseased chicks.

There is no cure for the disease, and chicks affected had best be killed and buried deeply or burned, and the house thoroly disinfected, preferably with a chlorinated lime solution after the house has been thoroly cleaned. Chlorinated lime for disinfectant purposes should be used at the rate of 1 pound of dry chlorinated lime powder to 8 gallons of water. The danger in this disease lies not only in the heavy mortality of the chicks, but also in the fact that the birds once affected rarely, if ever, recover.

The disease affects the ovaries of the adult bird, and the disease organisms pass with the egg yolk into the egg before it is laid, accounting for the disease in newly hatched baby chicks.

There is a test for this disease known as the agglutination test, that can be given a flock by drawing blood samples from every bird individually, sending these samples to a laboratory and removing the reactors.

There are many other forms of bowel trouble in baby chicks caused by chilling, overheating or improper feeding that are not contagious, nor are they caused by any disease organisms, and great care should be taken to distinguish between the bowel trouble caused by chilling and overheating and the bowel trouble caused by bacillary white diarrhea, before the parent stock is condemned as carriers of the disease.

Disinfection of incubators, maintaining proper heat for the brooders, proper feeding, and good care will prevent many cases of so-called white diarrhea that are caused by other things than bacterial infection. The feeding of sour milk early in the chick's life tends to prevent bowel trouble not bacillary in nature.

Height of Frankness

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White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

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

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 42, Waterloo, Ia., for a \$1.00 box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea (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. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many chicks from White Diarrhea, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 42, 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, Beaconfield, Iowa.

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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. 42, Waterloo, Iowa

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PURE STRAIN S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS. Eggs \$1.15-\$1.50; 240-\$10.00, postpaid. Mrs. Jas. Dignan, Kelly, Kan.

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BUFF MINORCA EGGS, \$5.50-100. JOHN Greenleaf, Mound City, Kan.

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strain hens, again mated to excellent birds from pens with 200 to 284 records. \$5.00-100 prepaid. H. C. Loewen, Peabody, Kan.

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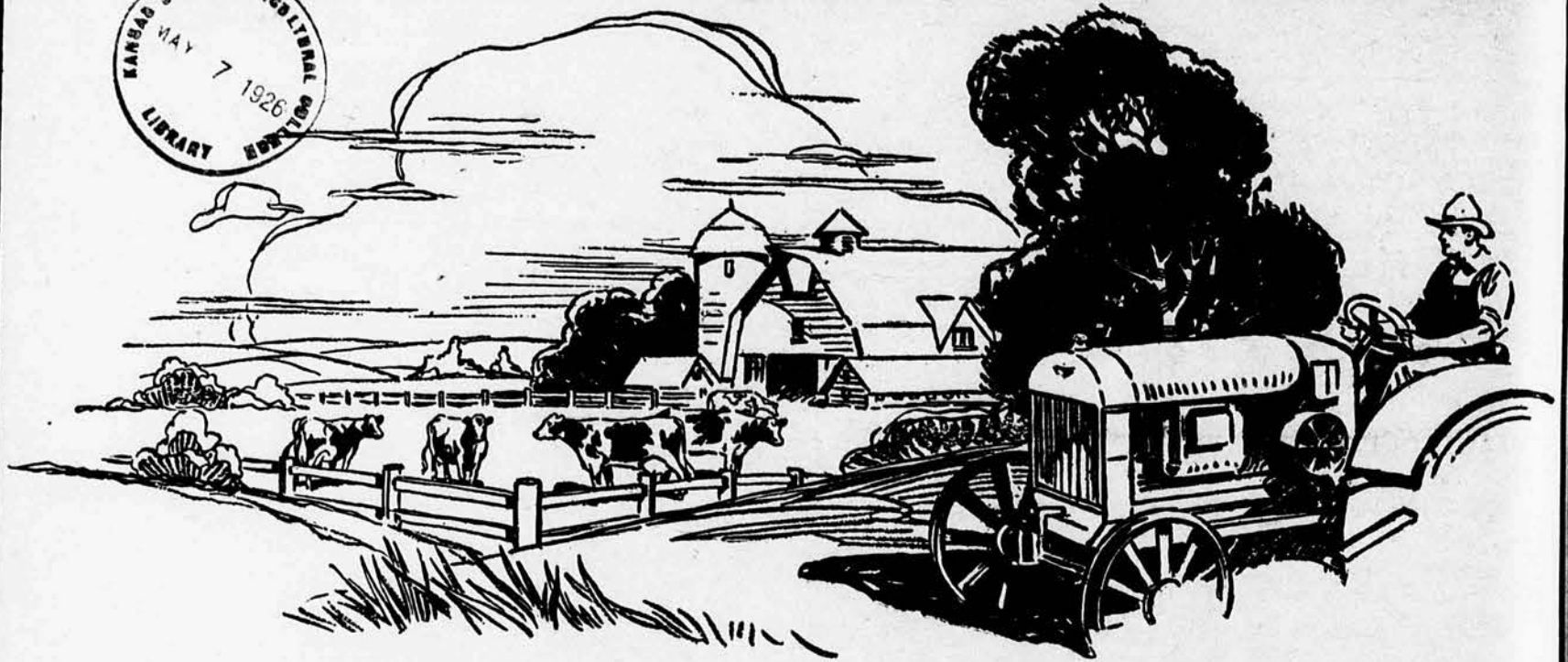
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Polarine is one of the major products of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). You know that you can depend on the guarantee of that name as surely as you can depend on the pedigree of thoroughbred cattle. Select oil as you select cattle and your tractor troubles will be minimized. Use Polarine — it pays. Consult chart for correct grade.

Tractor Chart of Recommendations

Tractors

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Advance-Rumely		Keck Gonnerman	S. H.
Oil Pull	E. H.	LaCrosse	E. H.
Allis Chalmers 15-25, 20-35	S. H.	Lauson	S. H.
Allwork	S. H.	Little Giant	S. H.
Appleton	S. H.	Lombard	S. H.
Aro	H.	McCormick-Deering	H.
Bates, Steel Mule and others	S. H.	Mead Morrison	S. H.
Capital	E. H.	Minneapolis	E. H.
Case, 12-20, 15-27, 18-32	H.	Moline	S. H.
Case, 22-40, 40-72, 25-45	S. H.	Monarch	S. H.
Caterpillar, 2 ton	H.	Nichols & Shepard	E. H.
Caterpillar, others	E. H.	Nilson	S. H.
Centaur	H.	Pioneer	E. H.
Cletrac	S. H.	Rock Island Heider	S. H.
Cultor	F.	Russell, (except Giant)	S. H.
Eagle	E. H.	Shawnee	H.
E. B.	S. H.	Tioga	H.
Fitch Four Drive	S. H.	Topp-Stewart	S. H.
Flour City	E. H.	Toro	H.
Fordson	S. H.	Townsend	E. H.
Frick	S. H.	Traylor	H.
Gray	S. H.	Twin City, (except 40-65)	S. H.
Hart Parr	E. H.	Wallis	S. H.
Huber	S. H.	Waterloo Boy	S. H.
J. T.	S. H.	Wetmore	S. H.
John Deere	S. H.	Wisconsin	S. H.
		Yuba Ball Tread	S. H.

Garden Tractors

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Acme	H.	Red E	H.
Aro	H.	Shaw	H.
Beeman	H.	Spray-Mor	S. H.
Bolens	H.	Spry Wheel	H.
Bready	H.	Standard	H.
Centaur	H.	Utilitor	H.
Clip Mor	S. H.		
Do-It-All	S. H.		
Federal	H.		
Gilson	H.		
Gro-Mor	H.		
Gro-Mor Jr.	S. H.		
Gravelly	H.		
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KEY

H.—Polarine Heavy
S.H.—Polarine Special Heavy
E.H.—Polarine Extra Heavy
F.—Polarine F

If tractor is operated in cold weather, use next lighter grade.

N.B.—For recommendations of grades of Polarine to use in automobiles and trucks consult chart at any Standard Oil Company (Indiana) Station.

Standard Oil Company, (Indiana)

**910 South Michigan Ave.,
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