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KANSAS FARMER
MAIL & BREEZE

VOLUME 64 | MAY 22, 1926 | NUMBER 21

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
MAY 21 1926
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An Investment In Good Health

DOWN along the corn rows and thru the delightful green velure of the wheat fields the springtime is alive with the promise of the new year. While conditions are not ideal in every Kansas community, over most of the state the outlook is much above the average. Unless there is an unusual amount of grief ahead, this should be the best season for agriculture since wartimes.

Naturally the effect of such a brighter outlook is of considerable value from a psychological standpoint. And while no one knows better than a farmer, because of his experience, that one should not "count the chickens before they are hatched," still it is merely human nature to consider what one will do with the profits which are ahead.

In some cases this is all settled in advance; this year's income must go to pay old debts, or for necessary repairs and additions to buildings, and especially for paint. Very likely this will be the best paint season manufacturers have seen for many years. But on tens of thousands of farms in Kansas, if 1926 is as good a year as now seems likely, there will be a surplus of cash available to purchase equipment which will satisfy the dreams of a more nearly modern type of living which the members of the family have had for years.

And isn't that the best use which one can make of this money? Human life is more important than material possessions—and we live this life but once! Every person is entitled to success in his search for happiness, and there is no question but what modern living plays an important part in the scheme of things. The lack of water supply systems, electric light plants and better home furnishings in many country homes have no doubt contributed to the drift of the young folks—and older ones, too—to the cities, where modern living is much more common, altho not universal.

Adequate water supply systems are perhaps the most important need in Kansas farm homes today—with the water under pressure in both the kitchen and the bathroom. Dr. Charles H. Lerrigo has shown in recent issues the close relationship between an ample water supply in the home and good health. Extensive investigations have indicated that where such a system is installed there is a great decline in the expense and loss of time which result from illness, to the extent that it costs nothing, when measured from a financial standpoint. All of the satisfaction which comes from providing this needed service for one's loved ones is clear gain.

There are other improvements and equipment, of course, which will get a full share of attention. No doubt further progress will be made in buying purebred livestock—a movement which was well started last year. But it seems likely, judging from what the folks are saying, that water supply systems will receive more study than in any past season. If you are in need of any technical help, by the way, with your particular water supply problems you can get it free from Walter G. Ward of Manhattan, extension engineer with the Kansas State Agricultural College. It is likely that investments made next fall in water supply systems on Kansas farms will return larger dividends, in money and in satisfaction which comes from real living than can be obtained from any other use of the money.

FIVE CENTS A COPY | ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

PUBLISHED BY ARTHUR CAPPER

Annual Feeders' Convention, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, May 29, 1926

Humanity In Big Business

The Management of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) believes in humanity for man to man, and practices it.

An example of the practical application of this principle is found in the report of the Employees Stock-Purchasing Plan just made public.

Five years ago the Management offered all employees an opportunity to purchase shares of the Company's stock on a deferred-payment plan.

The individual employee was privileged to subscribe for stock up to 20 per cent of his annual wage. For every dollar subscribed the Company agreed to add 50c. Subscriptions were voluntary.

The significant result is that 15,000 employees purchased stock in the Company by this method, and their holdings under this plan aggregate 390,000 shares.

This number of shares represents an accumulation in five years of approximately $25,000,000, or 4.2 per cent of all the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) shares outstanding.

By their voluntary action, the employees, collectively, have made themselves the second largest influence among the 50,000 stockholders, not one of whom owns as much as 5¼ per cent of the total stock issued.

Such an encouraging response justifies the faith of the Management in the loyalty of the 28,059 men and women making up this splendid organization.

It is tangible evidence of the unusual spirit of harmony and friendliness which prevails throughout this great group of men and women, who are bound together by an ambition bigger than themselves—the ambition to serve mankind—and who work with a united effort.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has proved by the actual working out of its principles that humanity in big business is practical. It is gratifying, indeed, to the Management to have more than one half of the employees realize that only by helping and serving one another can man attain happiness and success.

No doubt, there are some people who think of the huge organization of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) as a machine. It is truer to think of it as a group of human beings acting together in splendid cooperation. The thousands of shareholders, the Management, the employees—all are people like yourself, with a joy in their work and an eager love of life.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) believes that the eternal foundation of all greatness is human sympathy, based on understanding and high integrity.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) practices the humanity it preaches, believing that in such principles lies better service to the thirty million people of the Middle West, whom it earnestly tries to serve in such a manner as to gain their confidence, respect and esteem.

Standard Oil Company
(Indiana)
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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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MAY 21 1926 KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LIBRARY

What Can Congress Do About This?

By M. N. Beeler

JIM LINN recounts a story of two Washington county dairymen. One produced butterfat at a feed cost of 39 cents a pound last year. His neighbor accomplished the same feat at a feed charge of 15 cents a pound. The two men live on adjoining farms.

Jim, as extension dairyman for the Kansas State Agricultural College, keeps a watchful eye on the conduct of cow testing association cows. H. G. Lenhert, tester for the Washington county association, discovered this particular discrepancy.

"What can Congress do for the boy who starts to market with cream that cost him 39 cents a pound in feed alone?" inquired the fat boy of Dr. Waldo E. Grimes, whose job is to inquire into the whys and wherefores of disparities of that nature.

"Dunno," he admitted without hesitation. That confession left the fat boy's mouth temporarily agape, for economists are reputed to have an answer for anything. Before the sagging jaw of the fat one could be restored to its company composure, the economist deflated his welling question by asking one himself.

"What can Congress do for one man who uses 4.68 hours in plowing an acre of wheat land when his neighbor in an adjoining field under the same conditions and with the same equipment spends only 2.05 hours in accomplishing the same results?"

"Howzat?" asked the fat one. The Doctor explained again patiently, but more fully.

Difference Due to Efficiency

"Three farmers in McPherson county were plowing for wheat. Farmer No. 1 and Farmer No. 2 were plowing in adjoining fields of approximately the same size, and both used two-bottom 14-inch gang plows. Soil conditions and other factors affecting the plowing were essentially the same for both farmers. Farmer No. 1 plowed an acre of wheat land in 2.05 hours and used 10.27 horse hours in doing the work. Farmer No. 2 required 4.68 man hours and 20.73 horse hours in plowing an acre. The difference in time required was due to a difference in personal efficiency of the two men. But there's—"

"What did you say their names were?" interrupted the fat boy.

"I didn't say, and I'm not going to," replied Doctor Grimes. "We agree not to use names in this cost of production work except in our secret records. You see that might be embarrassing for everybody concerned. However, the United States Department of Agriculture is willing to refer to these farmers by number in giving publicity to the records, and if you care to follow the same method I can supply some interesting comparisons. Otherwise—"

"No sir—I mean, yes sir," remarked the fat one.

"Then compare the results of the first two with those of a third McPherson county farmer. Farmer No. 3 was plowing under essentially the same conditions so far as the size of field and condition of soil were concerned, but he used a three-bottom gang a good part of the time and pulled it with seven or eight horses. He spent 1.35 man hours and 9.40 horse hours in plowing an acre of wheat land.

"Then there's the case of two Jackson county farmers who cultivated corn with two-row implements. Farmer No. 1—"

"Let's number 'em consecutively," urged the fat boy, who was beginning to become confused.

"All right, all right," impatiently—"Farmer No. 4, then, required 0.65 man and 2.33 horse hours in cultivating an acre of corn. Farmer No. 5 required 0.98 man and 3.91 horse hours in doing the same work. Farmer No. 4 had approximately 175 acres of corn and could use a two-row cultivator to advantage. Farmer No. 5 had 15 acres of corn, which was not sufficient to permit efficient operation of the two row cultivator. This is a good illustration of the lack of adaptation of machinery to the needs of the farm.

"In another Jackson county comparison Farmer No. 6 required 1.06 man and 2.12 horse hours in cultivating an acre of corn with a one-row machine. Farmer No. 7 required 1.99 man and 3.98 horse hours for the same work. Here again it is a question of personal efficiency. Farmer No. 6 is alert, aggressive and pushes his work. Farmer No. 7 is much slower and always ready to stop and visit with anyone who comes along.

Why is it So High?

"But it's not in field work alone that the difference occurs. We have found contrasts in hog feeding. Farmer No. 8, Jackson county, fed 306 pounds of grain in producing 100 pounds of pork, while Farmer No. 9 fed 764 pounds of grain in producing 100 pounds of pork. Farmer No. 8 balanced his hog ration and saved a high percentage of his pigs. Farmer No. 9 did not save so large a percentage of his pigs and fed a ration that was not so well balanced.

"Farmer No. 10, also of Jackson county, made 100 pounds of pork with 335 pounds of grain. He fed shorts, bran, skimmilk and corn with bluegrass pasture. He raised two litters a year for each sow and sold the hogs at a weight of approximately 240 pounds. Farmer No. 11, Jackson county, fed corn alone and carried his hogs, which he bought for feeding, to an average of 420 pounds. He required 868 pounds of grain for making 100 pounds of pork."

"Got any figures on egg production?" inquired the fat one.

"I was just coming to that, and we'll take a Jackson county comparison again. Farmer No. 12 obtained an average of 126 eggs from his hens in a year. Farmer No. 13 received but 28 eggs average. The cost of maintaining a hen on Farm No. 12 was 25 to 30 per cent higher than on Farm No. 13, but production of eggs was more than four times as high. Better care on Farm No. 12 was responsible for the difference in production.

"For milk production let's refer to Bourbon county. Farmer No. 14 produced milk for a feed cost of 70 cents a hundredweight. Farmer No. 15 required $1.06 worth of feed to produce the same weight of milk. Here the difference was due to the ration fed, because there was little difference in the quality or producing ability of the cows. Farmer No. 14 provided a balanced ration with the feeds that were available in the market at the lowest price, while Farmer No. 15 used higher priced feeds which were no better from the standpoint of production."

"Thru?" asked the fat one, who craved to retire and ruminate over the revelations in executive session with a seasoned and odoriferous nicotine extractor.

"Not if you need more," Doctor Grimes replied, "but that's enough."

Asked Himself Some Questions

The fat one departed from the college campus. At the local hotel he borrowed, unobserved, the morning paper of a hook-nosed traveling salesman. After perusing reports of the latest gyrations of the "I's" and the "anti's" in the great Congressional farm relief tournament, the fat one asked himself:

"If legislation or whatnot makes dairying safe for the 39-cent fat producer, how many potential dairymen are there in the United States, and if so what will happen to the man who is able to produce fat for 15 cents in case butter production is increased that much?

"If the man who requires 868 pounds of corn to make 100 pounds of pork can stay in the business, how can the grain farmers keep him and his followers supplied with corn?

"What'll be the effect on Near East relief if wheat farming is made safe for a man who spends 4.68 hours of his time and 20.73 hours of horse labor in plowing an acre of wheat ground, when a farmer in the same county can do the job with less than a third the man and less than a half the horsepower?

"Will the hod carriers welcome the "Golden Yolk" advertising campaign of the Kansas Carlot Egg Shippers' Association if farm relief is granted the 28-egg hen which consumed 90 eggs worth of feed in a year?"

"Union Pacific, East!" bawled a big noise from the hotel lobby door, and the fat boy followed it out.

Upward Trend With Fat Cattle?

JOSEPH, after his brothers had taken from him his coat of many colors and sold him into Egypt, was called on to interpret a dream of Pharaoh's which involved fat cattle, followed later by lean cattle. The events in Pharaoh's dream have been reversed in the last five years at the cattle markets thruout the country.

In 1921, and for three years afterward, the markets saw a run of thin cattle. This situation has been changed. There is a surplus of fat cattle now, while those folks who wish to buy thin stuff find it scarce and prices relatively higher than for fat cattle.

There is an unusual situation in the cattle industry at present, according to C. M. Pipkin, market reporter for the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange. This, he says, is a direct result of hard times which the cattle industry experienced from 1921 to 1924. Many range men, when deflation started, had to sell their cows and heifers to meet financial obligations. As a result, the number of female animals in the range country is depleted to such an extent that for two or three years not enough calves have been produced to meet a normal demand for feeders.

"Cheaper corn prices in the last year are largely responsible for the surplus of fat cattle," said Mr. Pipkin. "Up until last fall, corn prices were relatively high, and many cattle owners carried their stock along without putting them on feed. Last fall, with corn cheaper, they put all available animals into the feed lot, and this stock is coming to market now in large enough numbers to materially depress fat cattle prices.

"As a matter of fact, the numbers which are actually coming to market are not so much greater than normal. There are other elements which enter into the situation. Chief among these is the fact that the public has not been demanding the better cuts of beef—those from animals which have been cornfed.

"This may seem strange, but I believe that installment buying, interest charges, motor cars and gasoline are the elements responsible for the poor demand for good beef. These things are a constant drain on the family purse; this creates a psychology which demands economy at some point, and that place happens to be the food budget.

"Many housewives believe that food economy starts with cutting down the meat bill. This creates a demand for cheap meat, and, as a result, small butcher shops which are conducted in connection with groceries in the smaller towns and in residential sections of the cities are ordering their beef from carcasses of canner cows or, at best, thin steers.

"A large share of the blame may be laid to these same butchers. They find the demand for the higher priced cuts is not great, so they stock their refrigerators with the cheaper meats and are able to sell it at a greater margin since most of the buyers do not know the difference between good marbled, corn fed beef and a lean, red cut from a canner cow."

Mr. Pipkin believes the market prices for fat cattle next winter will be better than they have been for the last three or four months. Production, he says, has been so much cut on the ranges that the present shortage of thin cattle will continue if, indeed, it is not actually increased. He states that there are not enough cattle now of the right age to meet the feed lot demand, and believes that it will be two or three years before conditions are back to normal.

(Continued on Page 20)

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WE GUARANTEE that all display advertising in this issue is reliable, and should any subscriber suffer financial loss thru fraudulent dealing resulting from such advertising, we will make good such loss. We make this guaranty with the provisions that the transaction take place within one month from the date of this issue; that we are notified promptly and that in writing the advertiser you state: "I saw your advertisement in Kansas Farmer."

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

I HAVE a letter from a valued subscriber who is very much put out on account of the settlements made with foreign countries by our Government. His wrath is particularly stirred by the settlement with Italy. I dislike to disagree with this subscriber, but my private opinion is that the United States will be very lucky indeed if the countries indebted to us pay us what they have promised. I have no sympathy whatever with the fight that has been made on these settlements by Borah, Reed and other senators. Fortunately this is not a partisan question. Borah claims to be a Republican and Reed claims to be a Democrat. The ablest speech I have read defending the Italian debt settlement was made in the lower house of Congress by Congressman Crisp, a Democrat of Georgia and son of former Congressman Crisp, once speaker of the House.

As I have said, we will be lucky indeed if we collect what the European nations have agreed to pay, for if a nation refuses to fulfill its promises in the matter of debt payments there is no way to compel it to do so. Even if we were so foolish as to make war on any one of these foreign nations and conquer it, it would not help us in the matter of collecting the debt. Suppose, for example, that we go to war with Italy and conquer it. What would we do with the country after we had conquered it?

If we can collect all the European nations have agreed under the recent settlements to pay us, the sum total will be sufficient to wipe out all of our present national debt and then some. It may be of interest to the readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze to know just what kind of settlements we have made with them; here are the figures:

	Principal	Interest	Total
Belgium	$ 417,780,000	$ 310,050,500	$ 727,830,500
Czechoslovakia	115,000,000	197,811,433	312,811,433
Esthonia	13,830,000	19,501,140	33,331,140
Finland	9,000,000	12,695,055	21,695,055
France	4,025,000,000	2,822,674,104	6,847,674,104
Great Britain	4,600,000,000	6,505,965,000	11,105,965,000
Hungary	1,939,000	2,754,210	4,693,210
Italy	2,042,000,000	365,677,500	2,407,677,500
Latvia	5,775,000	8,183,635	13,988,635
Lithuania	6,030,000	8,501,940	14,531,940
Poland	178,500,000	257,127,550	435,687,550
Rumania	44,590,000	77,916,260	122,506,260
Jugoslavia	62,850,000	32,327,635	95,177,635
Total	$11,522,354,000	$10,621,185,992	$22,143,539,992

Our national debt at present amounts to something more than 20 billion dollars.

Youth Wins Over Age

IT IS not in athletics alone that youth wins out in a contest with age. Our Government Department of Commerce has received some interesting records of an egg laying contest down in the Argentine Republic. A young White Leghorn pullet was matched against a mature Leghorn hen in an eight-months laying contest. The old hen did her best but the young flapper pullet beat her 31 eggs in the eight months, the pullet laying 162 eggs and the old hen 131. There was another contest between a team of eight young giddy pullets and eight staid, matronly hens. Naturally it might be supposed that the old hens would attend more strictly to business than the pullets but as a matter of fact they produced only 614 eggs in the eight months while the eight pullets produced 810. However, it was a United States pullet out in Puyallup, Wash., which held the record for egg laying. This industrious young thing laid 335 eggs in a year, wasting only 30 days during the four seasons.

The account does not state the average weight of these eggs but it is safe to say that this pullet produced nearly 10 times its weight in eggs during the year.

Has Seen Great Progress

"UNCLE JOE CANNON," of Illinois, celebrated his 90th birthday last week and made a speech to his neighbors who assembled to congratulate him. He recalled that most of the great modern inventions had either originated during his time or had made most of their development. When he was born in 1836 there were a few railroads operating in the United States but they were primitive as compared with the railroads of the present. The biggest engines made were midgets compared with the great moguls that pull our modern trains. Steel rails had not yet been invented. The telegraph was in its infancy. Modern surgery was not even in its infancy, altho there were great doctors and great surgeons even then. Modern anesthetics were not in use until he was a boy of 10. Steel structure for buildings was still in the future. The mowing machine had not been invented and of course, the telephone, phonograph, automobile and airship were not even dreamed of except by a very few who were considered fit subjects for the hospitals for the insane.

The world has made more advancement during the 90 years "Uncle Joe Cannon" has lived than it made in 2,000 years before he was born.

Not a Bad Trait

THE other day I heard a man denouncing President Coolidge as a Yankee penny-pincher. Well, no doubt Calvin is a man in whom the saving instinct is strongly developed, but it never has been charged that he privately pinched any pennies that did not belong to him

and in these days of climbing taxes it is not a bad trait in a President if he is as stingy about spending the money of the public as he is about spending his own.

May Not Mine Coal

A COAL mine in Pennsylvania has been burning continuously for 67 years. This suggests that the time probably will come when coal will not be mined at all. It will be burned in the ground and the heat engendered converted into power which will be transmitted by wire to places where it will be used in factories or for heating buildings. It is reasonably evident that under such a system a greater per cent of the heat units in the coal would be utilized than under the present system, and in addition it would do away with the dirty and dangerous business of mining coal.

So Ignorant—So Blind

EVERY day I am asked questions I do not know how to answer. I really am ashamed to admit how little I know, but I have one comfort. I have the impression that a great many people with reputations for wisdom really know very little more than I do. There also is another rather comforting thing to me and that is, if there were nothing more to be known it would be a rather dull world. It is the everlasting mystery which surrounds us that makes life interesting. We do not know why we are here, whence we came and most of us if we are honest will admit that we do not know where we are going. The answer to these questions lies in the future, if there is an answer, which it seems reasonable there is. So in trying to explore the mystery and to find the answer to these everlasting questions our minds are kept engaged and diverted from our immediate troubles at least to an extent.

We have not yet found out how to live in this world, to say nothing of another yet to come. It seems to me that this world might be made a paradise if we were only wiser and less selfish, but we are so ignorant and so blind.

The English Labor Strike

"WHAT will be the outcome of the English labor strike?" asks a reader. I am not gifted with prophetic wisdom and therefore I do not know. My opinion as I write this is that it will be a sort of dog-fall, that is, not a complete victory for either side. Probably a number of coal mines in England will be permanently closed because they cannot be profitably operated and give to the miners living wages. This will result in throwing thousands of men out of employment and necessitate a readjustment. The Government has indicated, it is said, that it will provide help to get these laborers located in other employments or aid them in getting to the colonial possessions such as Canada or Australia where there is opportunity to get lands or employment. I do not believe that the British government will be overthrown or that it will be Bolshevized.

To Tighten Volstead Law

IF IT was the expectation of the wets to get a modification of the Volstead law making it less drastic they must be disappointed. This is admitted by the Chicago Tribune, the leading advocate of the wets. Instead of loosening the bonds of prohibition they will be made tighter. One of the favorite methods of making bootleg whisky has been to take denatured alcohol and remove the denaturants. From now on, with a law proposed and which may be approved by the Senate and House, the party who does this hereafter will be subject to a fine of possibly $25,000 and 10 years imprisonment.

May Form a Combine

WHAT will be the final outcome of the strife between labor and capital? Of course, I do not know, but my guess is that finally organized labor and organized capital will get together. In other words, form a combine, to put the matter bluntly, and unite to trim the general public. That is they will thru their representatives determine what labor shall receive and what prices the capitalists shall charge. Presumably the employers are not averse to paying high wages provided they can operate at a profit. And on the other hand presumably the employes have no objection to their employers making reasonable profits so long as they, the employes, can get the wages they ask. Possibly the reason such a combination has not been made is that neither side can get away from the impression that the interests of the employer and employe are necessarily opposed to each other. That this is a fallacy ought to be apparent, but so long as it exists generally in industry, there can be no permanent peace between labor and capital.

Bill's Trained Lightning Bugs

"WILLIAM," I said to Bill Wilkins, "I fear that this prevaricatin' will become a habit with you if you don't stop it. There are many good people who simply will never believe that story uv yours about your rattlesnake band. Several people hev already told me that they didn't want to misjudge you, but that your rattlesnake band story looked blamed unreasonable to them." "James," said Bill with a grieved look, "you know, uv course, that I can't go around huntin' every durned unreasonable person and make an affidavit to him or her that what I relate is true. It's unreasonable to expect it, so I will just hev to bear in silence the unjust suspicion they hev in their minds. Let the durned unreasonable fools doubt if they want to; you know, James, that I would ruther lose my right hand than to vary frum the

truth; but changin' the subject, did I ever tell you about my trained lightnin' bugs?"

"You never did, William. I presume that you are ready to vouch fur the truth uv what you tell me?"

"Sure, James, sure, but it grieves me to think that ary man who hez knowed me fur 40 year or more would ask me to vouch fur my unvarnished and truthful statements.

Fur a number uv years, James, I studied the habits uv lightnin' bugs, individually and collectively. I discovered a variety uv lightnin' bugs down in South America that growed to twice the size uv our lightnin' bugs and give out more than twice the light, and also they wuz more intelligent. Noticin' the brilliancy uv their tail lights it occurred to me that they might be utilized fur some useful purpose. There air a great many caves among the Andes mountings, some uv them above the timber line, where torches air difficult to obtain. I trained a number uv lightnin' bugs to act as guides. It wuz a beautiful sight, James, when them lightnin' bugs, in perfect alignment, like a flock uv wild geese, would go into the darkest interiors uv them caves, makin' them light as day, so that the tourists could see all the wonders uv nature contained therein.

"I made a good livin' hirin' out them trained bugs, and finally just fur pastime I decided that I would train them fur a patriotic drill. A lot uv them South Americans don't know nuthin' scarcely about our institutions and our flag, and it wuz my idee to impress upon them what our country wuz like and what our flag wuz like. I trained near a thousand uv them lightnin' bugs till they would rival the best drilled cavalry. They would fly in perfect order and wheel and circle at command, lightin' up the country round about fur hundreds uv yards. But my greatest work uv art, James, wuz my lightnin' bug flag. It wuz necessary to paint the tails uv a large number uv the bugs blue and a large number red. Then I trained the ones with the blue painted tails to mass themselves together so as to form the blue field, and then I trained 48 bugs to represent the stars, takin' their places among the blue tailed bugs in perfect lines, eight rows, six bugs in a row. Then the bugs with their tails painted red and the bugs with the unpainted tails would line themselves in rows 2 inches wide, makin' the red and white stripes uv the flag.

"It wuz necessary, James, to paint the tails uv 500 bugs blue and 1,500 red in order to make the blue field and the red stripes. Then I hed to hev 1,500 bugs with unpainted tails to represent the white stripes. It certainly took a great deal uv patience to teach them bugs, all uv them, to keep their places, but when they unfurled themselves on the night air the effect wuz beautiful beyond description. As you know, the lightnin' bug does not show his light continuous; it goes on and off. This hed the same effect as if the flag wuz wavin' in the wind. At the same time that the bugs come out in flag formation my band uv trained rattlesnakes would play 'The Star Spangled Banner' in the most beautiful and impressive manner. That wuz before my snakes got to follerin' them durned hens around and tryin' to imitate their cacklin'. I wuz just gittin' ready to give exhibitions uv my lightnin' bug livin' flag when the bugs contracted some kind uv disease like a mildew. The effect uv that wuz to turn the tails uv the bugs I hed painted blue into a sort uv muckle dun color, and the bugs with the red tails showed a speckled gray. It just naturally sp'iled the entire effect. If I hedn't been a man uv iron will, James, I would hev busted into tears."

Brief Answers to Inquiries

A. B.—It is not worth while to worry over your foolish investment, but try not to repeat your mistake. I am aware that this probably is wasted advice. The man who makes one fool investment may never make another, but if he makes four or five or half a dozen it shows that his judgment is incurably defective. If it is any consolation to you I might say that I have made several foolish investments myself.

FARMER—I am not making any prediction in regard to agricultural legislation. If I were making a guess it would be that no bill which calls for a large appropriation is likely to get by the President without a veto. In answer to your question as to what the effect on the farmers will be if no relief legislation is enacted, I do not know. I have noticed that some farmers prosper no matter what legislation is enacted, and others do not prosper under any conditions. It probably will continue to be that way.

Must Conform to the Law

Can a resident in a rural school district be transferred to the adjoining district without notifying the members of his district board or without petitioning to be permitted to go into the adjoining district? Has a county superintendent the right to swich residents over to other districts without letting the people of the district know about it? H. J.

The law makes it the duty of the county superintendent to divide the county into a convenient number of school districts and to change such districts when the interests of the inhabitants thereof require it, but only after 20 days' notice thereof by written notice posted in at least five public places in the district to be changed. To take a member of the school district together with his land out of that district and transfer him to another district with his land would be changing the boundaries of the original district and could only be done by the county superintendent after notice as provided by the law quoted.

Here are the Holidays

How many holidays are there in a year? Is Christmas a national holiday? E. B.

Christmas and New Year's Day are holidays all over the United States. The same is true of Washington's birthday, February 22.

February 12 is a holiday in Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming, and is observed by governor's proclamation in Massachusetts.

Good Friday is a holiday in Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Philippines, Porto Rico and Tennessee.

May 30, Decoration or Memorial Day, is a holiday in all the states and possessions except Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina.

July 4 is a holiday in all the states and territories.

Labor Day is a holiday in all the states and territories except Wyoming and the Philippines.

October 12, Columbus Day, is a holiday in Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Porto Rico.

General election day, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, is a holiday in every state and territory except Alaska, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Ohio, Philippines, Vermont and Kansas.

Armistice Day, November 11, is a holiday in Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and Hawaii. In the other states it is generally made a holiday by governer's proclamation.

Thanksgiving Day, the last Thursday in November, is a holiday in all the states and territories except Utah.

"I Saw Three Temples"

BY ROSELLE MERCIER MONTGOMERY

The three ruined temples at Paestum, in lower Italy, are all that remains of the Greek city of Posidonia, which flourished there in the Sixth Century B. C.

I saw three temples, dead and desolate,
Between the purple mountains and the sea.
About them lay a level, lonely plain
Where bloomed the flower of death, the asphodel,
Above an ancient city buried there.

Upon the plain a placid peasant drove
A brace of milk-white oxen to the plow,
Across the sunken city's walls and towers,
Upturning carelessly the fallow dust
That time had made of Posidonia . . .

I watched the plowman bend to toss aside
Some fragment that had struck against the blade.
Was it the shattered image of a god—
One of the long-forgotten gods whose shrines
Stood vast and vacant there before my eyes,
In beauty terrible?

Beholding them,
I heard the thunder of the centuries;
I glimpsed again the splendid, ancient days,
When, by the grace of great Poseidon,
This buried city's ships defied the waves;
When far-off harbors knew her daring sails;
When there was noise and commerce in her streets.

I heard the singing in the temples there,
The chanting priests, the lowing bullock wreathed
For sacrifice, the shouting worshipers,
Who fling their supplications and their prayers
Up to the gods—the gods so quiet, now,
Beneath the furrows of the peasant's plow,
So silent there below the asphodel.

Only the bare, brown columns, standing stark
Against the unremembering sky, remain
Between the purple mountains and the sea—
Three lonely temples on a level plain . . .
And all about them blooms the flower of death!

Must Give an Accounting

If A, deceased, did not make a will or any provision regarding his estate can B, his surviving wife, do as she pleases with the money when she helps some of the children more than others? Can an heir take it to court and see that the property and money are divided equally? Does the law in Kansas say that B shall keep a record of her expenditures so that all may know where the money goes? If B had a daughter before she married A is this daughter entitled to just as much as his own children? If a woman gets a separate maintenance from her husband who has left home and runs around with other women can he get a divorce from his wife in Kansas? F. M.

A dying without will, his estate would be divided under the general law of descents and distributions which gives to the surviving widow one-half of his estate, personal and real, and the other half goes to his children. Or if any of his children are dead but have surviving children these children would inherit the shares of the deceased.

An heir might go before the probate court and ask for the appointment of an administrator of the estate. If there was a homestead and minor children the widow is entitled to occupy the homestead until these minor children become of age. There is no law that compels the widow to keep a record of her individual expenses. If she is acting as administratrix of the estate of course, she would be required to keep an accounting. B's daughter born to her before her marriage with A would not inherit any part of A's estate.

Whether this husband could obtain a divorce would depend on the kind of showing he could make to the court.

Not a Good Deed

1—Nearly 30 years ago a friend bought 80 acres of land for us and gave us five years to pay the balance on it. He kept the deed and gave us a bond and when paid for gave us the deed. My husband sold it a short time afterward against my will. I refused to sign any papers so the party accepted it without my name. Was it legal or would I have to sign it or can I hold any part of it? The man that bought it was not the man that held the deed. 2—What does it cost to be appointed as administrator over a small sum of money? 3—Does a man have to have a license to hunt or shoot rabbits on his own land? M. B.

1—The deed without your signature was not a good deed. There is a possibility, however, that if you have acquiesced during all of these 30 years in the peaceable possession of this land by the purchaser that you could not now set aside the title. This is a matter which you should take up with a competent attorney who would investigate all of the facts in the case.

2—The appointment of an administrator does not involve any expense. The court might appoint an administrator either on his own motion or at the request of an heir. When the estate is settled the administrator is supposed to receive a reasonable compensation for the service performed.

3—A man has a right to hunt rabbits on his own land without a license.

Call the Fence Viewers

A and B own farms adjoining. There is a hedge division fence that does not run straight. A bought his farm first and always has kept this fence up as the line fence. As the land is tillable he wishes to cut a part of this hedge as it shades his ground. B objects and says the hedge fence all belongs to him as the man who owned his place years ago planted the hedge. Does all the hedge belong to B? Can he prevent A from cutting one-half of the hedge? J. B.

If this hedge is on the line it belongs jointly to A and B. If it does not run straight and part of the hedge is on the land of either A or B it is part of that realty and belongs to the owner of the land on which it is growing. That part of it which is on the line being owned jointly either owner might cut down his half of it and replace it with some other kind of fence. Before this is done, however, it would be better to have the fence viewers called in and the fence of each landowner allotted.

B Need Not Sell

A and B are partners in business. A wants to sell. B will not buy or sell. Is there a law in Kansas to compel B to buy or sell? M. R. T.

No. The law provides a way in which a partnership may be dissolved but the law does not compel either partner either to buy or sell.

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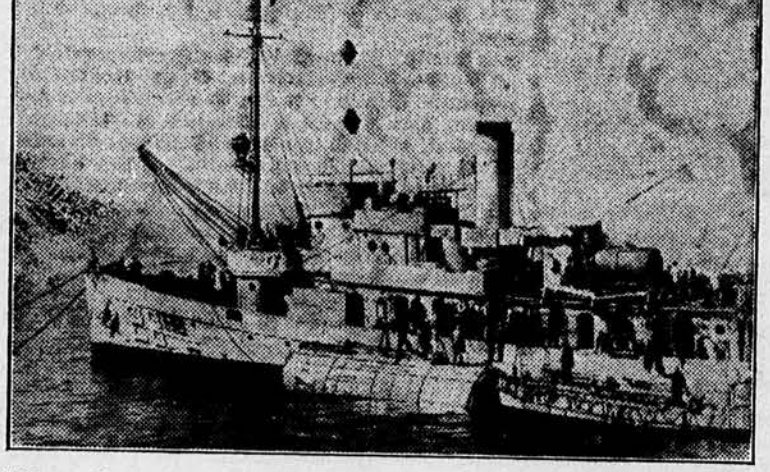
World Events in Pictures

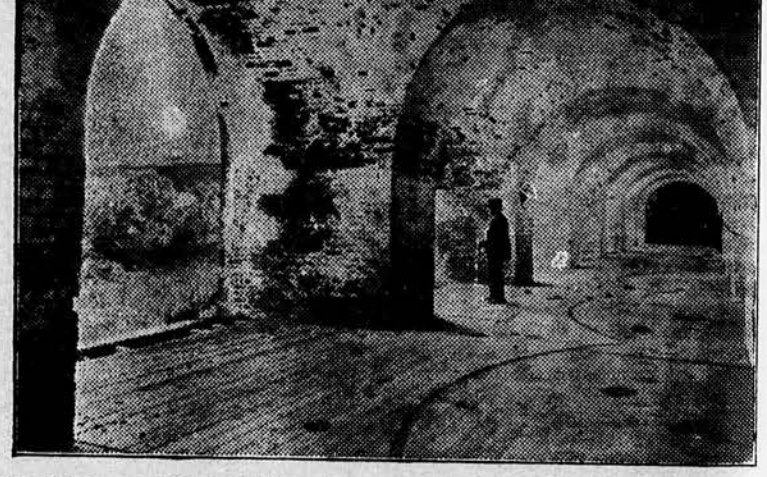
B. C. Donnell, L. G. White and A. E. Pine, with Huge Jewfish They Caught, Weighing 294 Pounds, in an Hour's Battle in the Gulf of Mexico, off the Tampa Light House

Governor H. F. Byrd, Virginia, is Pictured Crowning the Queen of the Third Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival, at Winchester, Va. A Pageant in Which 1,000 Persons Participated Followed the Crowning Ceremony. Winchester is One of the Apple Growing Centers of the United States

Roland Locke, Nebraska U., Making New World's Record of 20 5-10 Seconds in 220-Yard Dash at Meet with Missouri. In Same Meet He Equaled World's Record for 100 Yards



Salvage Operations on Submarine S-51, Sunk Last September in Collision with Savannah Liner, City of Rome, Have Been Resumed. Photo Shows Sub Chaser Over Spot Where the Submarine Lies, with Air Tank Ready to be Sunk and Attached to Wreck. Thirty Sailors Lost Their Lives, the Bodies Remaining in Sunken Vessel



The National Polish Alliance Has Started Movement to Rehabilitate Fort Pulaski, Savannah Ga., Named After Count Pulaski, Revolutionary General and Most Distinguished Pole to Fight in American War. It Was at Fort Pulaski Rifled Cannons Were Used First Time. Photo Shows One of Corridors Which Surround Three Sides of Fort

Front View of New Type Airplane Developed by Captain G. T. R. Hill, London, Which He Claims Eliminates Danger of Machine Getting Out of Control. The Outstanding Difference in Design is That Capt. Hill's Machine Has no Tail or Fusilage

Suzanne Lenglen, Ranking Woman Tennis Player of World and Conqueror of Helen Wills, is Broadcasting Series of Talks from a Paris Studio

Charles F. Semon, Los Angeles, Showing His Latest Invention, a "Hatrack Flute," It is a Hobby with Him to Adapt Ordinary Household Articles to Musical Purposes. Results May Not Look Musical But Tones He Gets Are Perfect

View of Aviation Field at Little Rock, Ark., Before the Start of Balloon Race for the Litchfield Trophy, April 29. Ward T. Van Orman, for Third Time, Won Right to Represent America in the International Race for the James Gordon Bennett Cup, Landing on Banks of James River, Near Petersburg, Va., 800 Miles from the Start

The Grounds and Buildings of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, Commemorating 150 Years of American Independence, Are Rapidly Nearing Completion. The Photo Shows "Treasure Island," Modeled After the Plan of the Same Exhibit Which Attracted so Much Attention at the Wembley Exposition in London Last Year

Photographs Copyright 1926 and From Underwood & Underwood.

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On the East-Bound Express!

By George A. Montgomery

IT WAS the middle of June, but the sun beat down on the railway station at Pratt with a fierceness that rivaled the hottest day of mid-July. An east-bound express train stood on the siding, while perspiring workers loaded egg cases and cream cans into the gaping door of the baggage car. Finally, all of the express was aboard, but a few yards away a small truck, half loaded with sacks and parcels, still stood by the mail car.

A flivver pulled up, a man climbed out and hurried up to the train with a handful of mail. The letters safely posted, he mopped his brow and sauntered back along the train. As he passed the baggage car he observed the expressman, who sat industriously fanning himself with his hat. On his lap was a popular magazine.

As the stranger passed the open door of the car, the expressman's face relaxed, and then gradually transformed itself into a broad smile.

"You must enjoy this hot weather," bantered the stranger.

"Just the opposite," replied the expressman. "I was just looking at this magazine and thinking that if I could start this fellow's job," tilting the magazine and pointing to the picture of a bulging-chested hulk in swimming suit with the words "Life Guard" across the front, "when he begins it and quit it when he quits it and work at my job the rest of the year, I'd like railroading all right."

"Why, I'd think that this would be a better job in summer than in winter," replied the stranger.

Cream Cans at Every Station

"Yes, it would, but for one thing," said the expressman. "If they'd quit milking cows along this railroad, this would be a fairly decent job. All summer long, day after day, it's the same old thing. Every station we pull into has its pick-up of cream cans. That's for the trip in. On the way back we unload empties. It's the smell. You can't get away from it. You get it on your clothes and on your hands. It's all over the floor of every car on this road. It makes you sick and you don't have any appetite. Every table you sit down to is loaded with milk and butter, and it's getting so I can't eat. Then they tell you that this country doesn't grow anything but wheat, and they are trying to get the farmer to diversify. The farmers are diversifying now enough to suit me."

"In that case," returned his listener, "I guess a life guard's job, wouldn't be so bad for a summer occupation."

"Look at that can there," said the expressman, pointing to one in a group a few feet away. "See the cream running down the side? Listen at it spew. That's what the hot sun does to 'em. Why I've even seen the lids blown off the cans."

There was a rapid chug-chug from the engine, as the wheels spun around on the rails, then the slow, measured cough of the exhaust, and the train glided away, taking with it the expressman and his cargo of cream cans and trouble.

The foregoing narrative was related to the cream superintendent of a big creamery in a town not so many miles from Pratt.

"Yes," he replied quietly, "losses from cream not handled properly run into millions of dollars every year in this country. Your story would lead the average layman to believe that a great share of that waste was the fault of cream station operators and railway and express handlers. I'll say, however, that not 10 per cent of the loss may be laid to the carriers and the stations. The balance may be placed on the shoulders of the man who straddles the milk stool and the member of his family who turns the handle of the cream separator. I know, of course, that there are station operators who are careless and that cream, due to late trains, is often allowed to stand on the platforms too long. But even the small loss occasioned by the station operators and the railroad would not be possible if the cream were handled properly while it was still in the hands of the producers.

Should Watch Separator Bowl

"Cream that has been handled intelligently could stand on station platforms or in hot express cars for 24 hours without 'working' or spewing, if reasonable care had been taken at the farm.

"In the first place, every dairyman ought to know that the cream spoilage is occasioned by bacterial growth. This bacteria is closely related to the yeast plant, which is used by the housewife and the baker in the production of bread. Every farmer knows that in order to have this yeast for baking purposes, the wife must save some of the culture from one baking to another or must buy it in the form of yeast cakes. Any farmer's wife could tell him that this culture thrives only in certain temperatures. When the heat is too low the 'working' is negligible, while if the temperature is too high, yeast soon spoils.

"The most important thing that the cream producer can learn is that cream cannot 'work' unless this yeast-forming bacteria is introduced into it in some form. There are a dozen ways to introduce the bacteria, but the best two I know are the dirty separator bowl and the cream can which has not been properly washed and sterilized.

"I took a special course in bacteriology at the Iowa State College in order better to prepare myself as a creamery man. After I had finished, I was put out in the field by a big creamery in Minnesota to do work in improving the quality of dairy products as they came from the farm. In my experience on that job, I found it a common practice for dairymen to run a little warm water thru their separator and leave to stand until the next milking.

"A separator bowl, thus handled, soon acquires a bacteria culture, much like the housewife's bread starter, which keeps the cream constantly contaminated. Many of the dairymen habitually opened the market can and placed it under the cream spout of the separator. This practice, in addition to being one favorable to bacterial formation, induces another evil—bad odor in cream.

"Warm cream never should be run directly from the separator into the market can. It should be drawn from the separator into a clean vessel and the temperature lowered before it is put in

Where it is Rooted

with cream from former milkings. As it is poured into the can, that in the can should be stirred thoroly. That is the best method of obtaining smooth, uniform cream. It leaves no chance for lumps and curd separation which make it hard to get a fair test sample, make for grainy butter and give bacteria an ideal opportunity.

"Cream held in a temperature of approximately 33 or 34 degrees shows little if any bacterial growth. Even when the temperature is allowed to rise to 45 or even 50 degrees the bacterial change is negligible, providing the cream is marketed at least twice a week. However, if yeast forming bacteria has been introduced into the cream in numbers ever so small and the cream is allowed to stand at a temperature of from 70 to 80 degrees—the most favorable to bacterial development—the product quickly deteriorates and cannot be used for making butter of the best quality.

"The butter market, in reality, dictates the price of cream. We pride ourselves at this plant in having good equipment. But we cannot make our products better than the raw material from which they are produced. This plant turns out more than 6 million pounds of butter a year, and I want to swear my oath that we do not receive, in warm weather, enough cream of the best quality, to make one churning a day.

"The market price for extra-quality butter, consequently, is high, but even at that the demand cannot be supplied. For the next grade of butter the market is considerably lower, while for the third class, that made from cream improperly handled and marketed at intervals too infrequent, is lower still. The price which the butter maker can get for these poorer qualities of butter pulls down the price of cream. The loss is reflected back on all the dairymen who produce cream. They are the men who pay the bill.

"My company has several hundred country buyers. We would like to pay a premium for the better quality of cream. We have tried, and many of our competitors have tried, time after time, to reward the man who handles his cream as it should be handled and markets it when it should be marketed. However, the status of competition at the country buying point is such that every effort thus far has failed. About the time we get the practice nicely started, some cream buyer, anxious to obtain a few new customers, will pay the man with inferior cream more than that quality merits and force the other buyers to go back to the old custom of buying by butterfat test only.

"I used to think that there should be a law requiring all cream to be bought by grade. In some states it has been tried out, but pretty generally it has been a failure. I have come to believe, recently, that the only thing we can do is to try to educate the farmer to handle his product more intelligently. That will raise the level of cream prices and all producers will benefit.

"Already we have educated most of the operators to grade the cream as it comes from the country, and those operators from whom we buy outright are really paid what the quality justifies. I wish there were some method to pay the producer what the quality justifies, for I know that would benefit us in our business because it would result in greater quantities of high quality cream.

"At the present time, only the dairyman who can ship his own cream direct to the butter maker is getting the price which quality commands."

The creamery man was asked for a few simple rules which dairymen might practice generally, to raise the standard of cream going to the market. Here is what he gave:

1. Wash milk pails thoroly with scalding water and place them in the sun during the day. This will serve to kill all bacteria which may become lodged in the seams of the pail.
2. Wash the separator after every operation with scalding water. This should include minute attention to every separate part of the bowl. In the morning after washing the parts should be put out on a shelf or stand to sun. One of the best investments on the farm is a special bench or table for milk pails, cream cans and separator parts.
3. Give the cream cans the same attention as is given milk pails.
4. Draw cream from the separator in sterilized vessels and see that all animal heat is removed before it is placed in the market cans. Stir cream in the market can thoroly at least twice a day.
6. Keep the market can in as cool a place as can be provided, to hold the temperature to a minimum.
7. Market the cream as often as possible, never less than two or three times a week.

Social Disturbances in Europe

A FAMOUS Italian historian, Ferrero, finds the most far-reaching social effect of the late war in Europe in the betterment of the working class, relatively both to the upper and middle. He describes it as a "gradual Americanization of Europe." Europe's higher classes lived better than corresponding classes in America before the war because "in Europe servants were easily and cheaply had, but not in America." Now this is changed. "Servants are becoming rare and command higher pay." Professor Ferrero thinks, however, that while "the lower class in America is contented with its wellbeing, in Europe to the new lower class wellbeing has not diminished the revolutionary ferment." Machine production is destroying the old European variety and charm. Life in European cities is becoming "agitated, uncomfortable, expensive, difficult, turbulent and unstable."

These are continental conditions and a logical effect of the socially disrupting and revolutionary Great War. England's general strike is a proof of how largely England also is socially unsettled. The strike is a revolt, and on both sides, the government balking at further concessions to labor, and the unions equally unwilling to make compromises. The devastating consequences of such a deadlock may have a good moral effect on the European instability, turbulence and discontent described by Ferrero. The English people cannot live without reasonable concessions among the different classes, whose interests may be superficially antagonistic, but are fundamentally mutual. England has heretofore been distinguished by common sense and the sporting instinct of give and take, or compromise. It has got along by the faculty of mutual concessions. The war changed the status of classes in England as well as in Europe, but probably has not changed the character of the English people. Nobody knows better that a general economic strike spells ruin to all classes alike.

America Supreme in Industry

THE supremacy of American manufacturing genius was very well illustrated at Tiffin, O., the other day, when the Pennsylvania Railroad company removed an old bridge and replaced it with a 200-ton steel structure in just 10 minutes. The new bridge, of course, had been assembled nearby. Immediately after an express train had passed the old bridge was torn away and the new one slipped into place. Two minutes later the first train passed over it, operating on regular schedule.

A group of British laborers came over to this country recently to observe just this type of activity, the intensive use of power-driven machinery and the correlation of our industrial processes. In other words, they wanted to see how we do such marvelous things as to swing a big steel bridge into place in 10 minutes and not delay railroad traffic a moment. These Britons say they have a clearer conception now of the reason for high wages paid in America. They appreciate, more than we Americans do, our outstanding ability to put over big things in the industrial line.

Planted 1,000 Grape Vines

FRUIT growers near White Cloud are showing much interest in grapes this spring. Sullivan Tracy, for example, has set out 1,000 vines.

John Fields to Wichita

JOHN FIELDS of Oklahoma City, formerly editor of The Oklahoma Farmer, has been elected vice-president of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, to succeed L. B. Myers of Topeka, resigned.

The Maid of the Mountain

By Jackson Gregory

(Copyrighted)

THE three shepherd dogs barked furiously and dashed thru the weed-grown yard; the half dozen ducks, startled, set up a noisy quacking. The man who lived here put down his book and hurried to the door. The slatternly woman listlessly hoeing the young corn patch shaded her eyes to see who was coming. The coming of any visitor to the lonely little California mountain ranch was a signal for subdued excitement.

It was the Dick Gale cabin in which Anthony Farley stood. He had made himself owner a dozen years ago thru marrying Dick Gale's young widow. Since that day she had become merely a slave to Anthony Farley, who took every precaution to see that his superiority was emphasized. And Dick Gale's widow had attended upon the wants of her new master to the utter neglect of the only daughter Dick Gale had left her. Anthony Farley thought himself artistic, and lost no opportunity of saying so. Bab, the daughter, despised Farley as sincerely as she had loved and idolized Dick Gale. She ceased to confide in her mother because she found that whatever she said was repeated to Farley. So Bab lived to herself a great deal and would go off for days at a time in the mountains alone.

She was away when the dogs and ducks indicated that a visitor was coming. He was Philip Conroy, blunt and businesslike. He held Farley in contempt for his everlasting posing. He wanted to talk to Farley, tho, about marrying Bab. "You . . . . you, Phil Conroy . . . why, man, you can't be thinking of marrying . . . of marrying Bab . . ."

"And why not?" asked Conroy.

They were still talking when Bab came home. "You might go in to your father. He wants to talk to you," her mother said.

And Bab replied, "You know, Lady . . . (Dick Gale had always called his wife "Lady", and whatever Dick Gale had done pointed the straight-flying arrow for Bab's following) . . . "that he's no father of mine! What's he want, anyhow?"

"Go ask him," was the only rejoinder.

Bab could have laughed derisively. The idea of her going to Anthony Farley for anything whatever! She'd prefer to turn back into the darkening forests, supperless.

"You know what I meant, Lady. What's to do to help get supper on?"

"Nothing," said Madge spiritlessly. "I've got a watercress salad with some young onions and a pan of chicken already frying and coffee and these spuds and some hot biscuits, and I'll stir up a quick-cake for him."

"Gee!" said Bab, wondering. "How can you do it?"

She had said, scores of times in her life: "Gee! How can you do it?" To her intrepid young spirit all was inexplicable that her mother did.

Suddenly, on her way toward a knife with which to aid in the potato-paring, Bab stopped and demanded:

"Who's here?" She was putting the question to herself rather than to her mother, speaking aloud after the fashion of one accustomed to dwelling with the solitudes. And yet her mother answered, saying bleakly:

Into a Wild Thing?

"What makes you think there's anybody here?"

Bab was sniffing. In a moment she said:

"I can smell, can't I? There's something different . . . there's somebody or there's been somebody . . . that Conroy man. . . ."

"Oh, dear God," moaned her mother. "She's turning into a wild thing, like a wolf or something!"

Farley came precipitately into the room.

"Bab," he commanded, "I want to speak with you. Come here."

"I won't!" cried Bab. "Leave me alone."

He caught at her wrist. Bab swung her free hand back and slapped him hard across the face. Still he held on, looking dogged and ugly. Then Conroy burst into the room.

"We've got to talk with you," he told her commandingly. "Come in here."

Bab tried to wrench free but could not break the grip upon her wrist. And she was quick to understand that, at least for the moment, she was fairly caught. She shuddered at the thought of having Phil Conroy's hands also upon her.

"What do you want?" she cried out hotly.

It required but half a dozen steps to bring her into the room where the two men had been awaiting her. Once there they closed the doors, as tho they had captured and were housing a wild thing. Bab, breathing deeply, drawn back against a wall, looked at them with quick, suspicious eyes.

"Get a light!" commanded Conroy.

Farley, echoing his visitor's wishes, shouted to Madge:

"Let us have a lamp. Hurry!"

Madge Farley brought a lamp, setting it on the table among the neat piles of manuscript sheets, paused a moment to make sure that the wick was burning clean and bright, and then with a look only toward her husband, returned to the kitchen and closed the door. Farley sank into his chair at the table and began tugging at his lower lip, a flush of excitement in his thin face. Philip Conroy, alert and keen-eyed, stood in the middle of the floor, watching Bab.

With the coming of the lamplight into the room, Bab's beauty asserted itself triumphantly. It seemed to leap out upon them from the shadows. A girl like a pearl, like a flash of moonlight, like a stirring strain of music. Her eyes were the eyes of Bab only; great and gray and always changing; eyes that could be tender, slumbrously luminous, ineffably sweet as tho steeped in maiden dreamings, and flashing, and scornful, laughing, or not to be read by the groping mind of any man ever born. Her cheeks, the cheeks of a girl who dwelt among the wild things of her forest-lands, were like wild roses, a faint bluish-pink. And her mouth was the fine, rich scarlet of wild youth full of health and vigor. Full of life was Bab, daughter of Dick Gale; life which beat in her full arteries and gleamed in her rich colorings and quivered and sang in her voice. Vivid, was Bab; as vivid as a scarlet blossom in the snow. Gloriously contrasting now, she stood forth against her drab environment.

"Miss Bab," began Philip Conroy, "we're friends of yours. We want you to know that. Friends, doing our simple duty in trying to help you forward . . . and upward . . . into your own true sphere: to insure you your birthright of happiness and . . ."

"Tell me," cried Bab, "what is it? What do you want me for?"

"We feel, Miss Bab, that you have run wild long enough. Farley here, as your guardian, has failed in his duties and I have told him so and he admits it. There is a law in California compelling all children to go to school . . . ."

"Look at Him!"

"I'm no child!" Bab flashed out at him. "And I don't want any schooling either!" She pointed a quick finger at Farley. "There's a man that's been schooling all his life; and look at him!"

Conroy, marking her scorn, which was a thing of passionate earnestness in Bab, continued coolly, saying:

"What one wants or doesn't want isn't always what counts. Look here, Miss Bab: The day will come when you'll be ashamed if you can't either read or write. You would . . ."

"Why should I read?" she demanded, her scorn still burning bright in her angry eyes. "To read stuff like he's always writing? And what do I want to learn to write for? What'll I write? Leave me alone, I tell you . . . ."

"Just the same," continued Conroy in the same positive tone, "the time has come when you have to start school. Of course, at first, you'll be in the same class with the six year old kids. . . ."

"I won't go," said Bab.

"You will be forced to go, if you won't go quietly."

"I won't go," said Bab. "You can't make me."

Conroy attempted a conciliatory smile.

"You're not of age yet . . ."

"What do you mean, 'not of age'? I'm as old as I need to be or want to be."

"I mean you haven't passed from childhood into grown-up womanhood when the law allows you to decide things for yourself."

"I have!" Bab asserted emphatically. "I'm full grown."

Conroy elevated his brows.

"You don't even know how old you are!"

"I do!" cried Bab. And yet Conroy's keen eyes discovered the bright banners of distress as her cheeks colored hotly. "I'm twenty . . . twenty-five . . . ."

Conroy laughed at the absurdity of Bab's statement; her cheeks grew hotter.

"You'd have some job proving that in a law court, wouldn't you? But we'll let that go for the moment. I want you to fully understand this whole matter." Conroy meant to get forward as swiftly and as logically as he could with what he had in mind. "You can be forced to go to school; your stepfather has the right; we have the power; the law gives it to us; it will be generally admitted that we are doing the best thing for you."

"I won't go," said Bab again.

But her words had only hastened the threat Conroy had meant all along to make when the way was prepared for it.

"Ever hear of reform schools?" he asked quietly.

Bab shook her head so her curls whipped back and forth.

"We have them," he explained slowly, so she must grasp clearly every word, "for wayward cases. Reform schools for boys whose parents can't handle them at home; for boys who run away or steal or commit any other sort of crime. Reform schools for refractory girls; girls who are vicious, who lie and steal and do bad things. And these schools have officers who know how to deal with such boys and girls as are sent to them. There are big brick and stone buildings; they are like penitentiaries; there are guards; the boys and girls are herded together, watched every minute of the day; they sleep in rooms with iron bars across the windows. They spend years there . . ."

"I Hate You"

He had not come to all those horrors which he had meant to set before her; and yet he stopped abruptly, seeing that already he had wrought his purpose. Her face went white; she looked sick; her eyes were wide with fright. For to Bab Gale, as free a spirit as ever glanced thru a far-flung wilderness, the picture which his few words had conjured up in her quick mind was worse than a vision of death. To live behind stone walls and iron bars; to be close-herded with other girls; to have a guard always watching . . ."

"I hate you!" whispered Bab, even her voice failing her.

Conroy was triumphant. He counted on anger, tears and final docility by way of a natural feminine progression.

"We're beginning to understand each other, my dear," he said with the assurance of an easy familiarity. "Listen: we are working in your best interest, Farley and myself. And principally myself, if you want to know, Farley merely doing what I tell him. That's right, isn't it, Farley?"

Farley, drumming on the table top, merely muttered:

"Go ahead. Say what you've got to say."

"Therefore, Bab, my dear," resumed Conroy, unconsciously throwing out his long arms in a gesture which, in the old days, had been much favored by him at a certain moment in summing up before an impressed jury, "we offer you these three things to choose from: first, go to school like a good girl. That means, go to school every school day for about a half dozen years. Second, if you won't do that, go to a reform school where they are likely to keep you as long as you live. And mind, if once we put you into a reform school, we can't get you out even if we want to; it's like jail, I tell you. And third . . . . There's a third choice coming, my dear!"

Bab brightened. Hope returned. The color came back into her cheeks.

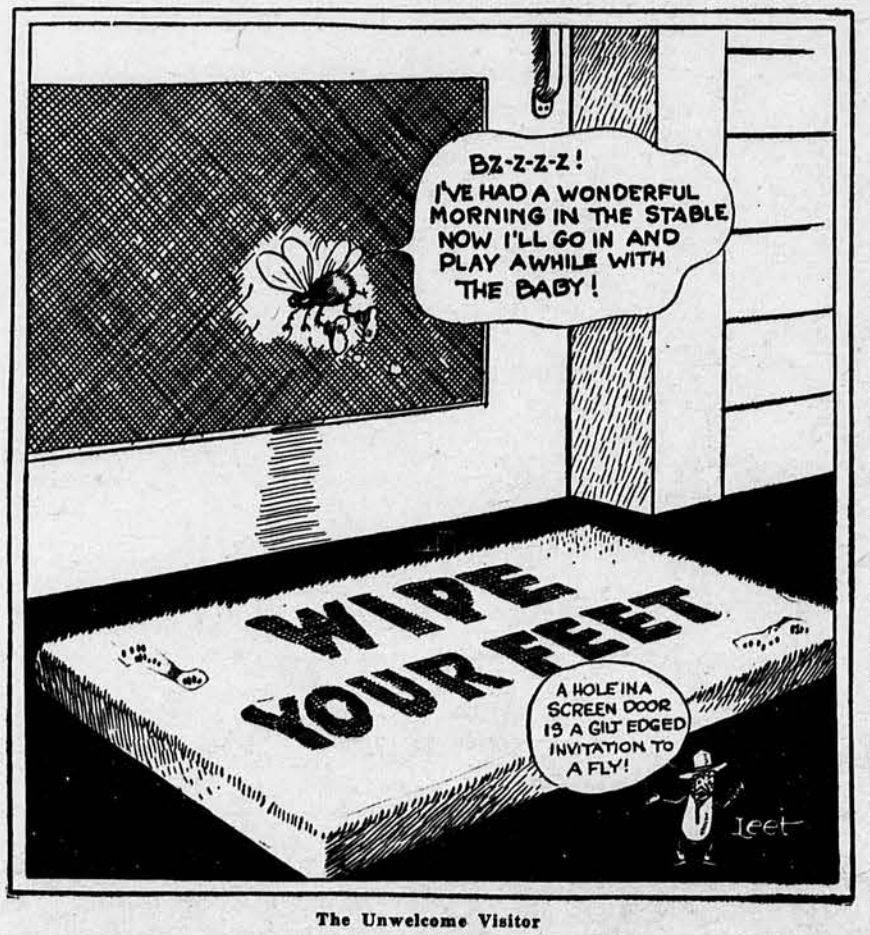
"A third?" she repeated. "I'll take it! What is it?"

And now into the face of Phil Conroy, hard man that he was, at last came the hot color surging; for he had seen her beauty, young and fresh and tempting and dreamed of owning her, body and soul, as Farley owned Madge. He told her briefly, his voice for the first time unsteady:

"Marry me!"

Now, it must be that Bab, tho no revelation of the great fact had ever burst upon her, was intensely feminine

(Continued on Page 11)



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"Some of the best jellies I ever made were with Great Western Sugar."—Mrs. A. M. Davis, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Mulberry Jelly

For a very crimson jelly use hard, immature berries, one and one-half pints of cold water to two and one-half quarts of berries. Simmer until almost soft, then add one and one-half pints more water. Simmer half an hour longer, strain through the jelly bag and make into jelly as directed, using an equal proportion of Great Western Sugar and mulberry juice.

(See free offer of recipe book below)

Great Western is sold wherever you go!

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KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE MAY 21 1926 LIBRARY

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THE GREAT WESTERN SUGAR COMPANY
SUGAR BUILDING DENVER, COLORADO

Great Western Beet Sugar

What a valuable Free Book this is

The jelly making instructions and recipes on this page are only a small part of the contents of the Sugar Bowl recipe book on "Jelly Making, Canning and Preserving," by Mrs. Ida Bailey Allen. Send today for your copy.

Apple Jelly

Select tart apples and follow general directions, given in recipe book offered below. Apples may be made the base for many delightful jellies: Apple-quince, using equal parts of apples and quinces; apple-cranberry, using one pint of cranberries to four quarts of apples; apple-plum, by using equal parts of apples and plums; apple-mint, by using one pint of minced mint (stems and leaves) to four quarts of apples.

(See free offer of recipe book below)

Grape Jelly

This may be made from either ripe or green grapes—any kind. Very green grapes give jelly a pale color. Those which are tinged with red, a deep pink and ripe grapes make jelly of purple color. In no case must the grapes be overripe. If very green grapes are used, or green wild grapes, the amount of Great Western Sugar should be increased. For one pint of juice use one pint of sugar; otherwise the procedure is as in the general directions (in the free recipe book offered below).

"I have used Great Western in canning, preserving and jelly making, and am much pleased with it in every way."—Mrs. C. M. Madden, Effingham, Kansas.

Gooseberry Jelly

Follow the general directions (in recipe book offered below) using no water as the fruit is so juicy. Combine with an equal proportion of currants, or raspberries, as desired.

(See free offer of recipe book below)

"I was most glad to use Great Western Sugar in jelly making . . my jelly was wonderful."—Mrs. A. P. Foster, Maize, Kans.

THE JELLY MAKING SUGAR

Grass and Grain Doing Well

Nothing Has Happened so Far to Cause Regret Over Increased Oats Acreage

BY HARLEY HATCH

WE HAVE just had one of the finest rains I ever saw. It fell in just the right amount and in the right way and then quit. While we were not suffering for moisture the top soil was getting just a little dry as a result of the continuous winds of the last two weeks. Grass and small grain have grown more in the last 24 hours than in the previous week. Both wheat and oats have a heavy stand, the result of a cool April; wheat at this writing, May 10, is a good knee-high on the average upland fields and is growing rapidly. It should be about waist high at harvest if it performs as in former years. This is just the right height to harvest with a binder. There is a larger acreage of oats sown in Coffey county than I ever saw before and nothing has happened so far to make those who sowed regret it. Plenty of rain in May means plenty of grass; our native meadows will grade 100 per cent. Corn seems to be coming up to a good stand. On this farm the 80 acres planted in corn is all up, which means a fair start for the crop.

Is Rough on Fences

In the territory west of us pasture is much more scarce than it ever has been before. An immense acreage in Greenwood county, which used to provide the best of pasture, now is in the hands of the oil drillers. If a pasture is being drilled on, stockmen have learned that they had just as well not try to keep cattle in it for the fences cannot be maintained from one day to the next. The average truck hauler of oil well supplies is lawless so far as fences are concerned. He is going to his destination by the shortest route and he does not allow the mere matter of a pasture fence to stand in his way. Some of them do not even trouble to get off the truck to cut the wires but take a head-on shoot at the fence with the heavy truck and the result is an open road. Probably not quite so many cattle have been shipped in to our pastures from Kansas City and Wichita as has been the rule in late years. The very high price of good stockers and feeders has caused many to think twice before buying. It is a fact that good quality stock steers bring almost as much as fat stock and that makes their purchase a matter to be studied. There will be no scarcity of grass-fat stock in this locality next August, however.

Gave Away 20,000 Chicks

The so-called "National Egg Day" was observed in Burlington by the merchants of the town giving with each $1 cash purchase, one baby chick. Their intentions had been advertised for some time previous and as a result many who had planned on buying certain things put off their purchase until egg day. The question of how many chicks would be needed had been talked over by the Burlington folks and the estimates ran all the way from 3,500 to 10,000. It took 20,000. The hardware and implement men were called upon to provide the largest number of chicks, many coming from outside Burlington territory to buy machinery which had a standard price everywhere. Many farmers bought enough to stock their farms with all the chickens they can raise. It is just a little late for the very best results with young chicks, but I venture to say that the poultry receipts of this territory for the next year will be largely increased as a result of this distribution of 20,000 chicks.

Bought Another Spreader

A purchase for this farm this week was a new manure spreader. This gives us two spreaders, both new, and if they last as long as did the one we discarded a year ago, those who are operating this farm will not have to buy another. Our old spreader was not constructed on just the right lines. It had several weak points but by nursing it along we made it do for 18 years. By using two spreaders we think we can get out the manure in about half the usual time; one can be kept on the road while the other is being loaded at the yards. We could have gotten along without this new machine but we had a chance to trade in a two-row listed corn cultivator for almost as much as we gave for it three years ago. Since we bought this cultivator the price has been advanced which is the reason we got so much for it in trade. Our two spreaders are of different makes and are of radically different construction; it will give us a good chance to compare the merits and demerits of the two kinds. We now can haul to the fields farthest from the buildings without losing much time.

Resort to Top Planting

The reason we sold our two-row listed corn cultivator is because we finally have concluded, after years of trial, that we can in most years raise better corn by top planting. There are many parts of Kansas where listed corn is by far the best; there are localities in this county and there are farms in this neighborhood on which in a series of years listed corn will produce more than will top planted. But on this farm the north side of the creek lies too flat for the best results with lister planting. On the south side, where the soil is loose and open the slope is such that listed corn often washes badly while top planted corn does not wash at all. Given the right conditions, I believe listed corn is the best for Kansas three years out of five, but on this farm we do not seem to have the right conditions. We do not use the furrow openers for the same reason that we do not use the lister. We plant the old way; all the ground is plowed and then planted with the check rower so that the corn can be cultivated both ways.

Good For Old Surfaces

From Yates Center and from Collyer come inquiries regarding the substitute paint made from used motor oil which often has been noted in this column. Used oil from either tractors or motor cars may be used. This is mixed with 6 pounds of Venetian Red to each gallon of oil. Mix it in pail or tub large enough so that it can be thoroly stirred. Stir frequently while it is being applied. Venetian Red is a dry color which should be kept in stock by any store where paint is sold. This does not, of course, make paint equal to pure lead and linseed oil, but for old surfaces which would drink up more high-priced paint than they are worth or for new buildings like poultry or hog houses this paint is a great protection. The Yates Center inquiry mentions using crude oil instead of used motor oil in painting a green cottonwood surface. Either will do. A high grade of crude oil might contain more real oil than would the used motor product. Green cottonwood is something we never have used in building but I have heard it said that it is best to nail it on very securely before it dries rather than to try to dry it before using. It takes very careful piling and a lot of weight to keep green cottonwood from warping badly. On such a surface I would use the crude oil paint pretty freely.

By diligently reading the Foreign Comment in newspapers you come to the conclusion that the average European nobleman is elaborately equipped with a coat of arms, but has only one pair of pants to go with it.

According to a well-known flyer, the future of aviation will depend entirely on the training received by aviators. An aviator, quite naturally, should know the business from the ground up.

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and yet a smooth sweet running motor

It is not speed of itself that causes injury to automobile motors. Speed with effective lubrication is all right, but speed, or hard pulls of any kind, WITHOUT proper lubrication means motor trouble ahead!

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By using the correct grade of Cities Service Motor Oil and changing the oil every 500 miles to offset contamination from road dust, etc., you can greatly prolong the life of your motor, and reduce your motor repair bills to almost nothing.

Get Cities Service Oils, including Cities Service Gasoline from Cities Service trucks, stations or dealers —use them once and you'll use them always.

CITIES SERVICE OIL CO.
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CITIES SERVICE OILS
ONCE-ALWAYS

"OIL IS THE LIFE OF YOUR CAR"

The Maid of the Mountain

(Continued from Page 8)

in every fiber and nerve center and masked thought of her being. She hated girls; her one burning regret, a dozen years old, was that she had not been born a boy. And yet now, at a critical moment, she was intuitive girl from the top of her dainty head to the tips of her toes. She saw, for none had quicker, brighter or clearer eyes, that sudden flush in Conroy's face; she detected the new quaver in his voice. And she knew that his one compelling emotion, for the fleeting second, if for no longer, was covetousness: he wanted her! It flashed upon her that she might come to exercise her own power over him; that she might hold him in hand until there came to her the first opportunity to escape him forever. Once in the woods, she could laugh at them all. For who could find Bab in her own mountains when she elected to remain hidden?

Nesting Time?

"Marry?" said Bab. Her eyes baffled him. She even laughed lightly, tho her heart was beating furiously and tho a strange new excitement gripped her. "I've never been married before, have I? I've seen Lady and Farley. What do you mean, 'Marry you?'"

Conroy, a gross man, licked his lips.

"You've seen the birds," said Conroy. "You've watched them nesting. They build the same nest together, they live together; they love each other; they . . ."

"I never saw a buzzard and a sparrow nesting together," said Bab. "Nor a jim-crow and a humming-bird. Nor a chicken hawk and linnet."

The lights shifted and flickered and then steadied in Conroy's eyes.

"By God, girl!" he cried angrily.

But Bab's instincts were awakening. For, tho she was very young and very lacking in all experiences with men and women and concealed, circuitous motives, those groping instincts of hers were as ancient as the hills.

"Are we," she cried, "you and me, the same kind of birds that we can nest together?" And then, running on, making him unsure of his first spurt of feeling: "I'm just Bab Gale, that can't even read and write; you're rich and smart and schooled! Can two like that mate in the same nest? Wouldn't it be like a peacock and a little dusty wren?"

"If you'll just listen to me!" exclaimed Conroy.

"Look here, what do you want to marry me for?"

Conroy had the ready impulse to lay a hot hand upon her shoulder.

"Do you know what you look like? Did you ever see yourself in a mirror?"

"He has a looking-glass." Conroy knew she meant Farley. "There's one over at old Mart Willoughby's . . ."

A new look came into Conroy's eyes. He swung about and glared at Farley.

"You see, man! She does know him . . ."

"Of course," said Bab, when he broke off. "Why not? Everybody knows old Mart."

"How well do you know him?" demanded Conroy. "What do you know of him? And why do you know him at all? Are you and Willoughby friends?"

Bab answered with a flash of her remarkably expressive gray eyes: "I hate him worse'n poison. And just the same, ever' now and then, I got to go and see if he's alive yet. That's all."

Conroy, always suspicious, said quickly:

"You say you hate him? Why?"

"Dad-dick did," said Bab simply. Her old pet name, left over from babyhood, for the young father, so long dead, whom she adored. The one human being whom it had been given to her to love with a great throbbing love against which the closing portals of death were but vain gossamers.

Almost, it seemed to Bab then, she could see those big ears of Phil Conroy's lift and stretch; almost, she thought, she could see his large nostrils twitch as tho he, like a dog, were scenting.

"Dad-dick," he repeated after her, his words coming with a rush. "That means your father, Dick Gale! Why did he hate old Martin Willoughby? Now tell me, Bab Gale!"

(Continued on Page 13)

58 Miles an Hour—
5 to 25 Miles in 8 Seconds—
25 Miles to the Gallon—
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Touring car, f. o. b. Detroit. Subject to current Federal excise tax

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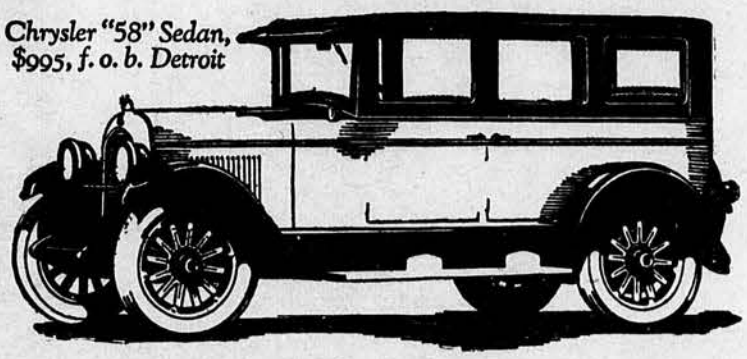

CHRYSLER "58"

The "Kick" in Prohibition

As an upshot of the prohibition hearings before a Senate committee in Washington the wets, who fostered it as a chance for a telling show-up of lawlessness, have brought out a more powerful exhibit of popular and expert indorsement of prohibition enforcement than they suspected. Eminent physicians, economists of irreproachable standing and even experts in physical training have come out unexpectedly with volunteer testimony that strengthens the hands of the government.

Summing up a great array of data in testing the effects of alcohol, Walter R. Miles, of the Carnegie institution at Washington, reports: "There is no longer room for doubt in reference to the toxic action of alcoholic beverages as weak as 3.75 per cent by weight." Pre-prohibition beer contained 3.8 per cent alcohol and was therefore undoubtedly intoxicating. "The man who has drunk one glass of beer," says Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale college, "is one glass of beer drunk. But even without such scientific proofs it is the common observation of anyone that beer intoxicates—the degree of intoxication depending only upon the caliber of the drinker and the extent of the drinking."

Along the same line a well known medical authority, Dr. Richard C. Cabat of Boston, has this to say:

"The question is being raised by the opponents of prohibition. Does not a mild, low-percentage beer give us the way out of our difficulties by supplying a refreshing drink that is not intoxicating? The answer is no!

"Any one who knows anything about the habits of men has seen many get drunk on beer that contains 3 or 4 per cent alcohol. The reason for this is simply that a considerable proportion of men drink beer, not because they are thirsty or because they like the taste particularly, but because they want to produce a certain sensation of exhilaration and forgetfulness.

"This being so, they will go on drinking beer until they attain the desired result. It may take a little more time, but it lands a man in the same place as that which he would reach a little quicker by the whisky route.

"The whole point of beer, or of any other alcoholic drink, is the alcohol it contains, not its taste or its thirst-quenching properties."

But there is no better witness than the wets themselves. What they objected to in the Ontario beer so much advertised last year was its disappointing lack of "kick." It had a short popularity. What is desired is "kick" and no beverage lacking this qualification will answer. "Kick" is short for intoxicating. It of course has no other meaning. If "light wines and beer" contain less than a satisfactory "kick" they will never satisfy the wets. It is as Dr. Cabot says, "the whole point of beer, or of any other alcoholic drink, is the alcohol it contains, not its taste, or its thirst-quenching properties."

To all the objection to the Volstead act is not that it excludes non-intoxicating beverages, but that it excludes those that are intoxicating, that possess a "kick."

The other objection of five or six years ago is revived by The Chicago News in a review of the history of national prohibition in which it states:

> The belief that prohibition is a war measure fastened permanently upon the country instinctively prevails in the minds of many hundreds of thousands of persons. If that belief is erroneous it ought to be dispelled by reasonable persuasion and convincing demonstration. There can be no peace on the prohibition question so long as it is sought merely thru heated recrimination and angry argument.

The Chicago News can dispel the notion that "instinctively prevails," whatever that means, in some minds that the 18th amendment differs from everything else in the Constitution in being merely "a war measure." It can hardly be assumed that the great majority of the American people are dumbbells. When they voted to put prohibition into the Constitution they understood that they were putting it there to stay.

Open New Air Trail

The Atlantic seaboard and the Southwest were linked by a 24-hour mail service May 12, when the first consignments of air mail for the new Dallas-Kansas City-Chicago air route were delivered. This new service will enable residents of Dallas to send or receive letters to or from New York in 24 hours, and it also will give them a much quicker connection with points on the Pacific coast.

At Kansas City, "Uncle Ike" Morrill, famous in Harold Bell Wright's "Shepherd of the Hills," was the center of the celebration held in connection with the opening of this new air trail. "Uncle Ike", by the way, is postmaster at Notch, Mo., and the oldest postmaster in the United States. He recalled the initial trip of the pony express as he broke a bottle of Ozark spring water over a plane.

Johnny and Kernel Kob Begin Their Spring Work

GATHER all the low-price marks on tires you can get in front of you. Sum up all the claims of service. You can outmatch them at the nearest Goodrich dealer. With Goodrich tires and prices, he will prove that he has the best tires at the lowest first cost.

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THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY
Akron, Ohio

Goodrich
"Best in the Long Run"

The Maid of the Mountain

(Continued from Page 11)

Bab had not the vaguest inkling, not the most shadowy clue to explain an ancient grudge. But to Conroy she merely said, keeping her own thoughts to herself:

"Why should I tell everything I know? We've made no nest together yet, me and you, Phil Conroy! What's mine is mine, and you keep your own!"

"It's Not Pay"

Conroy let the matter pass. Important as it might be to him, it was none the less a side issue at this moment.

"I want you to marry me, Bab," he said, striving for an outward semblance of gentleness. "You've said already that I am rich and influential; I can save you from going to the prison-school, and I can give you a lot of things you want. All girls marry sooner or later; it's time you did."

Bab was mystified, but, putting her quick wits against his, hid her blank wonderment from him. Her eyes were cool limpid pools as she replied thoughtfully:

"Why do girls marry with men? I can't make it out!"

"The man stands between her and the world; he provides for her, gives her a home; he takes the burdens of life from her shoulders, lifting them to his own . . ."

"Like Farley does for Lady!" said Bab dryly.

"No," said Conroy eagerly. "I wouldn't be like that. I'd give you a fine house, Bab, my dear; the finest in all Crescent City, in all the county. I'd give you a car of your own to drive up and down the valley roads; a servant to cook for you and make beds; a lot of pretty dresses; everything!"

Bab appeared to reflect; in reality she was pondering anxiously just how long it would take to shoot back the bolt on the door, to thrust Farley out of the way and break thru the kitchen to freedom.

"Go on," she said. "How much more will you pay for me?"

"It's not pay," Conroy said hastily. "It's just that, when once you're my wife, I'll want to do everything for you."

"Why do you pick on me?"

Clearly now came Conroy's cue to do a bit of tardy love-making; now was the logical moment to tell Bab how splendid she was, what hair and eyes she had; how she was but the one girl in the world for him. But with those eyes of hers steady upon him, and with Farley looking on, Conroy hesitated briefly. Again it was Bab who spoke:

"If every girl does get married, sooner or later, like you say, I'd think she'd have a right to do part of the picking herself!"

"You don't know a thousand men! You know Farley here; he's your stepfather and married besides; you know old Martin Willoughby; he's seventy and you say you hate him. Where would you pick, my dear?"

Bab herself for a moment could think of no one else. Then suddenly, at her moment of need, when she was growing to hate Philip Conroy with a more passionate hatred than that sole one she had inherited for old Martin Willoughby, there came to her mind another name: the name of young Monte Baron. Strangely enough she had learned the name from old Willoughby; he, too, hated Phil Conroy; he had chuckled as he had told her how young Monte Baron had quarreled with Crescent City's "big man" and had blackened Conroy's two eyes with two hard, relentless fists. So Bab said innocently:

Didn't Like Monte?

"What about Monte Baron?"

"By God!" he muttered at last. And then swung upon Anthony Farley, crying out angrily: "You infernal fool, you see! I told you she had a lover . . . to be gone so long, days and nights . . ." He turned again upon Bab, demanding: "What do you know about Monte Baron? Tell me. Tell me, I say!"

"I won't tell you a word about Monte," said Bab. "You want to make trouble for him . . . He's nice, tho, and if I ever do want to marry . . ."

She ended there, at loss for further words to speak of a man whom she had never seen and of whom she knew nothing saving that he had blacked Conroy's eyes.

"I'll tell you this," sputtered Conroy in rage. "Your Monte Baron, if he ever sets foot again in Crescent City, will be thrown into jail. I've got everything ready for him, and he knows it; he hasn't showed his face for a month. What's more, just as soon as I can get around to it, he's going to be run out of the county. I've got the goods on him; he's a crook, and I am going to show him up."

"Gee, you must hate him!" said Bab. And, to herself, "I'd like you fine, Monte, I know, 'cause Conroy hates you so!"

"I keep one thing before me at a time," said Conroy. "I'll get Montgomery Baron later. Right now I've come for you. And you're going with me, with me and Farley, back to Crescent City. By the time we get there you can tell me whether to send for a preacher so we can be married, or to call the sheriff to take you off to a reform school. Hitch up your wagon, Farley; we start in ten minutes!"

"Well," said Bab, as tho yielding to the inevitable, tho her heart was pounding with the excitement of her sudden determination, "if you say I've got to go with you . . ."

Farley opened the kitchen door to call to Madge. Conroy was watching Bab like a hawk. But when she stepped to the table and leaned upon it, the only significance he found in the gesture was that the girl, worn down by his own mastery, was suddenly about to slump down into Farley's chair in complete surrender. She'd have her face in her hands next. She would be crying. He began pulling at his long fingers.

As quick as a flash Bab caught up Conroy's cup of whisky and flung the fiery spirits into Conroy's face. Before the falling cup reached the floor, she sprang to the door, both arms outflung, both hands striking Farley's shoulders. She sent him toppling, lunging headlong, stumbling over one of the shepherd dogs. Tho both men threw out their hands to stop her, Conroy blindly and Farley wildly, Bab shot by, thru the door, across the kitchen floor. She stopped as she ran and caught up her rifle; she had one blurred glimpse of her mother's shocked face.

She was free! The fresh night air blew across her face, the friendly stars were above; the silent darkness of the woods offered its protecting arms. Spurred on by shouting voices Bab ran on.

Philip Conroy, maddened by the burning pain in his eyes and by the

(Continued on Page 15)

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Lime Helps Legumes Stick

Wilson County Farm Bureau Bought a Crusher to Boost the Fertility of Upland

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

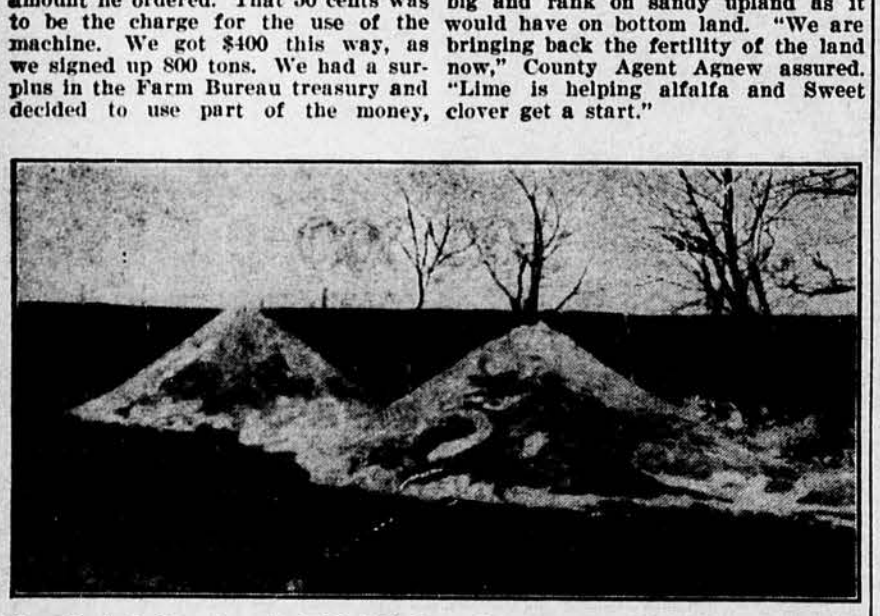
SEVENTY-FIVE per cent of the upland in Wilson county was too weak to help itself. If it could have grown a crop of alfalfa or Sweet clover, things would have been different. These legumes would have acted as a much needed tonic to tone up the fertility. But it wasn't any use. The only results Wilson county farmers could see were wasted efforts and wasted seed.

These upland owners had some ideas about what was wrong, and it may be they hit upon the trouble, but they appealed to C. E. Agnew, county agent, and his tests showed the soil lacked lime. Following this considerable lime was shipped in, but for the most part it was found either low in grade or too high priced as compared with the natural limestone in Wilson county. Nature left thruout the county a generous supply of rock that runs 85 to 98 per cent pure calcium carbonate.

"But you see we had to have a crusher to make this stone available for spreading," County Agnew explained, "and there is where we bumped up against a proposition. We had some trouble financing the purchase of a crusher—it cost $1,000. But we hit on the idea of signing up orders for the finished product, and asked every man to advance 50 cents a ton on the amount he ordered. That 50 cents was to be the charge for the use of the machine. We got $400 this way, as we signed up 800 tons. We had a surplus in the Farm Bureau treasury and decided to use part of the money, along with the $400 collected for lime, to meet the payment, and the machine soon was started on a swing around the county, leaving a trail of lime in its wake. From 50 to 60 per cent of this lime was ground as fine as flour, so you see it was readily available for soil improvement."

The crusher was started December 21. The Farm Bureau contracted with a tractor owner to supply power and an operator to take care of the crusher, the charge for this being 75 cents a ton. The total charge for power, use and operator amounts to $1.25 a ton. Every man having stone pulverized provides three men to help with the job. The capacity of the machine is 3 tons an hour, so that means a man can grind his rock at a cost of $1.75 a ton, according to the county agent.

There are numerous examples in which lime has encouraged upland acres to produce. John Eklund, near Chanute, got the lime idea five years ago, and he has been growing Sweet clover and alfalfa on upland where it wouldn't stick before lime was applied. Eklund has limed a 240-acre farm. Last fall he used 80 tons. Walter Toland, another farmer living near Chanute, used lime on alfalfa a year ago last fall and also the following spring. His spring seeding grew as big and rank on sandy upland as it would have on bottom land. "We are bringing back the fertility of the land now," County Agent Agnew assured. "Lime is helping alfalfa and Sweet clover get a start."



Lime Ready to Spread on C. A. Schabel's Farm Near Neodesha. The Rock Was Pulverized by the Machine Owned and Operated by the Wilson County Farm Bureau

Byrd Flew Over Pole

Lieut. Comm. Richard E. Byrd, an aviator in the United States Navy, flew over the North Pole May 9, thus being the first to accomplish this feat. He made the flight from his base at Kings Bay, Spitzbergen, in 15½ hours, and just 33 days after setting sail from New York on this expedition. Byrd was the first member of any of the nine expeditions, striving to reach the pole this year or to explore Arctic regions, to achieve his goal. Captain Amundsen, Lincoln Ellsworth and the crew of their airship Norge, on which they plan to fly to the pole, turned out with the population of Kings Bay to greet Commander Byrd upon his return.

In making this flight from Kings Bay to the pole, Commander Byrd demonstrated that an airship can do in less than a day what it took Admiral Perry, discoverer of the North Pole, eight months to do with dog sled. His giant airplane carried him safely over wastes which Amundsen pronounced unsafe for airplane flight, and the distance traveled was equal to more than a month's mushing in the Arctic under ideal conditions for dog teams.

Congratulations on his dash over the pole were received by Commander Byrd from President Coolidge, Secretary Davis of the war department and Secretary Wilbur of the Navy. The Coolidge message read: "The President sends his happiest congratulations to Commander Byrd on the report that he has flown to the North Pole. It is a matter of great satisfaction that this record has been made by an American. The fact that the flight seems to have been accomplished without mishap demonstrates the high development of the art of this country.

"That it was made by a man trained in the American Navy is a great satisfaction."

Honor World War Nurse

The name of Miss Lucy McLinden, Chase county nurse, who lost her life during the World War, will be among those placed on the bronze tablet in the main hall of the Kansas University memorial union building, to be erected at Lawrence. Miss McLinden died at Lawrence while in the service of her country. Her name is one of the only two names of women that will be placed on the tablet. The Lucy McLinden chapter of the Claude Newlee post auxiliary of the American Legion, Cedar Point, was named in her honor.

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The Maid of the Mountain

(Continued from Page 13)

trick his captive had played him, went stumbling blindly up and down in the back yard, shouting after the vanished Bab such curses as are rarely bestowed by any man upon his coveted bride. Bab heard and shivered as she ran. That Conroy, whom she knew to be a man of power, wanted to nest with her, filled her with icy terror. If he ever caught her again, she felt that there would be no escape.

Into the Night

She fell once; she scrambled to her feet and crashed into a tree. She ran on and gained the deep dark of a clump of buckeye trees and crouched down. She was trembling terribly; her heart was like a wild bird beating its wings against its cage walls. But she told herself excitedly, thankfully, that she was safe; that, once clear of the walls of a house, she could snap her slim brown fingers at those muddling men shouting curses after her. Houses were traps; the wild woods were home and refuge.

"This is no place for you, Bab," she panted. "Not now and not tomorrow and not ever. You come back any time and that man will get you sure; he'll put you in a school with jail windows or he'll do to you what Farley did to Lady. We're on our way, Bab."

She caught her rifle up, and turned with quick, light steps into the woods. It was very dark here, the stars casting but dim uncertain light thru the interlacing branches above her head. But to Bab every tree and rock and bush was a familiar friend. Her silent feet seemed to ask no aid from her eyes; they found the narrow, little-used path and held to it unfalteringly as she hurried on. She had no definite destination in mind; where she went did not in the least matter so long as she hastened to widen the distance between herself and the two men at the ranch house.

That ranch house was the only home she had ever known. She had been born there, a long, long time ago, when the world was all brightness and before Anthony Farley had come. She had lain in a crude cradle which Dad-dick had made of materials at hand; she had cooed her baby utterances up into Dad-dick's happy young face; she had taken her first tottering steps across the cabin floor, staggering wildly into the ready arms of proud and laughing Dad-dick. But tonight's events had cut her loose from this place, just as a pair of shears may snip a blossom from the stalk. As she put it to herself, "she was on her way."

She fled into the thickest tangles of the woods, blotting herself out among the blackest shadows, a shadow herself slipping silently across grass-carpeted spaces.

"Lady was in on this deal," she told herself, speaking aloud after her habit. "Don't you fool yourself, Bab; Lady's always with Farley and always against you. It's goodby, Lady, and goodby everything here."

Not the First Trip

She was not afraid; she was not perplexed; she was not greatly saddened. This was by no means the first time she had bolted out of the house, scurrying into the friendly mountains. The last time had been not over ten nights ago; Farley had begun by being extravagantly enthusiastic over his own smothered greatness, aided and abetted in his exhilaration by the jug which he had commanded Madge to bring from the thicket; he had ordered Madge to go about her business, had fluffed his hair to his liking and had made an inroad upon Bab in her own tiny room. And Bab had gone out thru the window.

So now Bab, finding nothing particularly novel in her present situation, went on deeper and deeper into the wilderness and was not greatly perturbed. But as she hastened along it dawned on her that this time she was going away for good; she would not come back tomorrow or next week. Maybe not next year. She came to a dead halt; here was a difference. With slow steps she turned back; she walked to the upper end of the hillside clearing where earlier a tired woman had hoed in the corn; she followed the trail along the barbed wire fence to an open space among big trees where there was a tiny enclosure of woven wire and wild vines, and within which was a gently swelling mound. Bab's practiced fingers opened the little gate. She went into the protected plot and sat down, her hands clasped in her lap, while her eyes sought out the taller of the two stones marking the grave.

"I guess after all I'll have to come back some time, Dad-dick," she said softly. "You know that, don't you? I wouldn't leave you all alone here always. That's a promise. So I'll just have to say goodby for a while. . . Gee, you were good to me, Dad-dick. And I love you so."

Bab heard a sudden noise among the bushes and jumped up and ran, taking time only to close the gate after her.

"That's Lady's work, Bab," she said bitterly while she ran. "She'd be the only one to guess I'd come here first."

She heard voices shouting after her, both Conroy's and Farley's, and there was now a greater noise in the chaparral as they understood that she had heard and was up and away. But whether the men pleaded or threatened she did not know and did not care.

Bab, following her own trails, kept steadily on until she had put two or three miles between her and the ranch house. Then she sat down to rest and to ponder.

"As far as I can see," said Bab, "Dad-dick was the only man that ever lived that was just good."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Bread Bakers on Trains

The champion girl bread bakers of Kansas will accompany the wheat trains that will be operated thru the Wheat Belt of Kansas this year. The final contest to pick the winning team of two girls will be held at Manhattan the week of June 7, during the annual Boys' and Girls' 4-H Roundup at Kansas State Agricultural College.

The special wheat train will be operated over the Santa Fe, July 19 to 31 and over the Rock Island lines August 2 to 7. The college and other organizations interested in wheat improvement will supply demonstration material and speakers, while the railroads will supply equipment. Not more but better wheat is the purpose of the campaign which is a continuation of the program started last year. The wheat trains merely are a feature of the five-year wheat improvement project for Kansas.

The bread baking team will be one of the new features of the train this year. Counties which have entered the contest at Manhattan are: Reno, Pratt, Ford, Sedgwick, Harper, Butler, Chase, Morris, Geary, Smith, Dickinson, Riley, Clay, Jewell, Lincoln, Sherman, Rawlins, Johnson, Cherokee, Labette, Bourbon, Shawnee and Cheyenne.

Set New Bounty Record

A new record has been set in Marshall county for the amount paid by the county in any one month for bounties on gophers, wolves, coyotes, crows and similar offenders. The amount paid out during April was $777.29.

Natives desiring to leave Russia are compelled to pay $150 for a Soviet passport, but it probably is worth all it costs.

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Good Things Made from Bread Sponge

By Mrs. E. T. Yoder

THERE are a number of good things besides bread to be made from bread sponge, or starter. Some evening when you are getting it ready, mix up an extra amount, and the next day, try one of the following recipes. They are a variation from the rich cakes so often made and the children will be delighted.

Raised Fruit Cake

1 cup bread sponge	1 or more cups flour
1 egg	1 cup sugar
1 cup raisins	½ cup shortening
1 teaspoon allspice	1 teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon soda dissolved in warm water	1 teaspoon cinnamon

Cream the shortening, add sugar, well beaten egg, and sponge. Sift spices with the flour, add to the mixture and the raisins which have been dredged with flour. Stir in the dissolved soda. Because flour differs a little, it is difficult to give the exact amount which is needed, but the batter should be rather stiff. Turn into a greased pan and let rise ¾ hour. Bake about 35 minutes.

Raised Doughnuts

1½ pints starter	2 eggs
½ cup sugar	1 heaping tablespoon fat

Stiffen with flour until it will not stick to the hands or board. Let rise in a warm place until double in bulk. Turn the light dough on a floured board and roll out to ¼ inch thickness. Cut any desired shape, usually oblong. Cover with a cloth and let rise 1 hour, or until light. Then fry in deep fat. To test the temperature of the fat, as soon as it has stopped bubbling, drop in a cube of bread from the middle of the slice. It should turn golden brown in 60 seconds. Turn the doughnuts while frying and drain on plain paper. They may be rolled in sugar while warm, or brushed on one side with frosting made from powdered sugar and enough cream to make it spread nicely.

Cinnamon Rolls

When the dough for raised doughnuts is rolled out, ready to cut, it may be made into cinnamon rolls by the following method: Have it ½ inch thick, and brush with butter. Sprinkle with a mixture of sugar and cinnamon. Roll and cut 1 inch thick. Put in greased pans to rise until double in size. Bake in hot oven 15 minutes. When partly done, spread quickly with cream, and sprinkle with a mixture of sugar and cinnamon. Or after they are cool, spread with powdered sugar frosting.

Coffee Cake

Use the same mixture for coffee cake. When mixing the soft sponge, add ½ cup raisins. Shape into small flat loaves, and put in round, greased tins, to rise until light. Bake in hot oven. When partly done, spread quickly with cream or butter and sprinkle with a mixture of sugar and cinnamon. Some prefer to make dents in the loaf after it is light and fill them with sweet cream, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon and bake.

Good Health Insurance

THE importance of good posture in childhood cannot be disregarded. Round shoulders, flat chests, protruding abdomens and improperly poised heads mar the natural grace and symmetry of the body and foster development of disease, according to Prof. Amy Jane Leazenby Englund, head of the household economics department of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Bad posture and improper clothing are chiefly responsible for round shoulders, and round shoulders produce flat chests, which in turn hinder the action of the heart. When the heart action is poor, waste products accumulate in the body and produce a feeling of fatigue.

An habitual slouching posture causes the muscles of the abdomen to become weak and sag forward. The stomach, the intestines, the liver and the kidneys are crowded downward. The displacement of these organs and their failure to function properly may cause constipation, indigestion, nausea and chronic fatigue.

Wrong methods of holding the head may be due to defective vision or to deafness in one ear. Usually correction of the defect will do away with the bad position.

The aim at all times should be to keep the trunk straight. In standing, the shoulders should be up and evenly squared, the chest high and well arched forward. The abdomen should be in, the chest in, and the neck perpendicular like a column. The arms should hang by their own weight along the middle line of the hips. The weight should rest evenly on both feet.

Good posture will bring its reward in increased health and efficiency.

Inner Tubes Again

SCISSORS and a leather punch are all the tools you will need to make a complete set of table mats for hot dishes from old inner tubes. Mats to shield the window sills where your plants stand are neat made of this rubber. Decorations in water colors or oil may be added, tho just fancy cutting is effective.

A housewife who doesn't like the clatter of dishes on a porcelain sink, drain board, or bottom of a refrigerator, may deaden this noise by the use of simple rubber mats cut from inner tubes.

Even the men-folks, who scorn such makeshift schemes, as a rule, find a good firm wristlet from inner tube rubber a comfortable protection against the scratching of the corn and sharp dry blades at husking time. Anna Manley Pearson.

"Better" Homes are Convenient

CONVENIENCE at moderate cost is one of the most important features that a better homes demonstration house can show to a community," says Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

For two years Doctor Stanley has been on the advisory committee of Better Homes in America and has helped to pick the prize winning houses. The following are some of the points that seem to her most important:

"Plan the house to meet the needs of the people who are to live in it, and be sure that the exterior design fits the site. Consider the placing of the rooms as regards sunshine and prevailing winds.

"Give careful thought to the arrangement of rooms in the three chief areas for living, sleeping and work. Make these groups convenient in themselves and to each other.

"Measure large pieces of furniture and plan the rooms to fit them.

"The living room should be large, light and airy. If necessary, sacrifice the size of the dining room to make a large living room, or have only a dining alcove, or make a combination living and dining room.

"A pass closet or cabinet for china, silver and table linen built into the wall between the dining room or alcove and the kitchen is a great convenience.

"The kitchen is a whole problem in itself, but to put it briefly, it should be as compact as possible with equipment set at comfortable height and grouped into well-lighted, well-ventilated centers for various jobs.

"Light, air and privacy are the prime considerations in the bedrooms. A clothes closet, wide enough for a pole and hangers, not just a shallow cubby hole that tries to pass for a closet, should connect with every bedroom.

"A closet for linen and bedding also is needed in this section of the house. Every house should have a storage place for trunks, suitcases and clothing not in use. If the house has two stories try to have a closet for cleaning supplies and tools on the second floor as well as the first.

"In choosing the material and finish for floors, walls and inside trim think of them in terms of care and upkeep and measure the cost of these as well as the original outlay.

FOR several years we lived with an open porch and were tormented with insects of every description while the lights were on at night. The flies hid there in shelter from the winds if a rain approached which gave us little opportunity for recreation after a hard day's work. Two years ago we had a carpenter screen in our porch at a cost of less than $15, and it is now the most enjoyable place about our home during the summer. This porch is 34 feet long and 8 feet wide. Rigged up as it is in the picture on one end and with a rug and chairs and large flower stand on the other end it makes a pleasant atmosphere to dream of the future by starlight at night. With a play table and chairs, the children enjoy many hours of fun there, unmolested. I never will have an unscreened porch if it is at all possible to screen it. Mrs. Cressie Zirkle.
Ford County.

One Housekeeper Vacations

By Doris W. McCray

NO CLASS of workers needs a vacation more than the army of housewives in the country. But the wife and mother is least likely to take a vacation because it is so difficult for her to get away, yet when possible, it should be planned.

My vacation last year came in the form of work away from home, paying enough that I could afford to hire a competent girl for two weeks. The work was pleasant and the hours much shorter than I had been putting in at home. The first few evenings I went to bed early, and soon recovered from my tired, sleepy feeling. Then I read magazines and some books I had been trying to find time to read. I read articles on home decoration and was eager to get home to make some changes in the house. I found some recipes to make home meals more interesting and some new games to play with the children. I could scarcely wait until my vacation was ended to get back to my old job of housekeeper, with new ideas, vigor and enthusiasm.

The Gypsy Heart

MY ROOF is the sky above me,
My board is the level green,
My bed is made of the last year's leaves,
But it's soft enough for a queen.

My books are the hills by the roadside,
My pictures the sunset skies,
My minstrel is the springing lark,
And my friend is the bird that flies.

My song is the song of the forest,
As it bends to the hills afar,
My way is the way that the plover knows,
And my goal is the sunset star.

—Berta Hart Nance.

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.

An Idea for House Dresses

I MAKE my house dresses with a roll collar so that when I go out in the sun I can turn them up. Thus I save my neck from becoming sunburnt. Mrs. I. B. Strange.
Jefferson County.

Kerosene for Another Purpose

IF YOU have a galvanized wash boiler or tub and have the grief I experienced with a scum gathering on the sides which gets on the clothes, try this: Saturate a cloth in kerosene and go over the inside of the tub or boiler. The sediment will all wipe off. Mrs. C. Stanwex.
Shawnee County.

Favorites in Music

MOST of us are familiar with, and love, the selections by Alma Gluck. She was born in Bucharest, Roumania, but she came to this country when but 6 years old. She has done much work in the concert field, particularly in later years. There are few singers today who can turn so readily from heavy, operatic numbers to the simple songs which find an echo in every heart. Needless to say her list of records is a long one, and her voice is always the same—cool, clear and of classic perfection of quality. Some of the most beautiful selections by Alma Gluck are made with her husband, Efrem Zimbalist, famous violinist. No one goes wrong when buying records by either

these artists. Here are some choice elections:

"Aloha Oe," "My Old Kentucky Home," "Angels Ever Fair and Bright," "Oh, Sleep! Why Dost Thou Leave Me?" "Angels Serenade," "Ave Maria," "As a Beam O'er the Face of the Waters," "Irish Love Song," "Berceuse from Jocelyn," "Bird of the Wilderness," "Cradle Song," "Boehme—Musetta Waltz," (In Italian), "Boheme—Addio," (In Italian), "Bonnie Sweet Bessie," "Comin' Thru the Rye," "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny," "Sing Me to Sleep," "I'se Gwine Back to Dixie," "Lost Chord," and "Little Gray Home in the West."

Cheryl Marquardt.

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 housekeeping, 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.

Again It's Stains

My little girl played with an indelible pencil the other day and as a result, the dress she was wearing is covered with marks. Can these be removed without injury to the dress? Mother.

Indelible pencil marks can be removed by the same methods that are used on tar and wagon grease. Put lard on the stains, rub well into the spots, then wash with soap and warm water. Repeat application if the first attempt is not successful.

Marshmallow Icing

Will you please give us a good recipe for marshmallow icing that is soft and fluffy? Mrs. Roy T.

This recipe for marshmallow icing was used in Kansas Farmer not so long ago but perhaps you did not see it. I am glad to print it again for perhaps other readers would be interested in having it, too. Use ⅞ cup sugar, 2 tablespoons cold water, 1 egg white, unbeaten, and 1 teaspoon vanilla. Place all ingredients in upper part of a double boiler large enough to allow water in lower part to surround entirely the ingredients of the upper part. When the water in lower part is boiling vigorously, set in the top kettle containing icing, and beat constantly with a wheel egg beater for about 7 minutes. Remove from fire, and stir in 10 or 12 marshmallows, cut in pieces. Flavor as desired and apply to cookies or cakes.

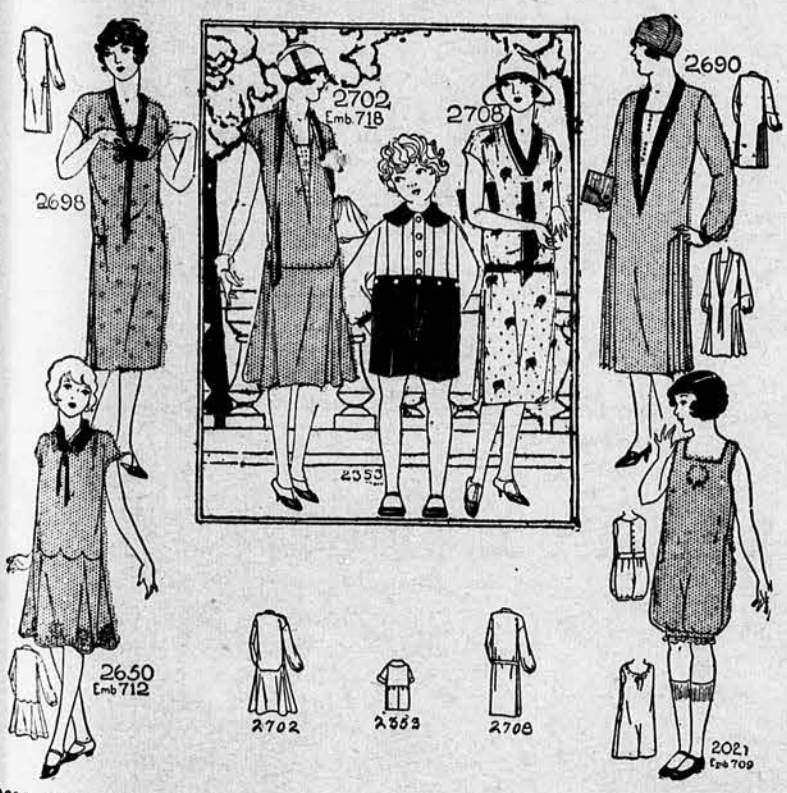
Dressing Up Sister

Young daughter will feel very elegant togged in a little dress such as the one illustrated. It is made of a fine checked white voile with ruffles at armholes and the lower facing of rose, tomato, maize, lavender or peach. Hemstitching at the yoke and above the facing is done in a contrasting

color to harmonize with the trimming. The little embroidery work that already is done gives the dress a distinctive, graceful air. The dress, ready-made and embroidered, may be ordered from the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Sizes 2 and 3 years sell for $2 each; sizes 4, 5 and 6 years, $2.25. Be sure to tell color of trimming and size desired.

The astonishing thing about Eve is that she landed the first man so quickly without a porch swing.

Styles You Can Make



2698—This is a model of smart simplicity. Inverted plaits at the sides give appreciable fullness to the lower edge. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2702—Embroidery adds to the smartness of this clever garment. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Transfer pattern No. 718, in blue or yellow, costs 15 cents extra.

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

2708—Straight Line Frock. The collar is extended to form a clever tie. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2690—The side plaits and neckline give long lines to this becoming model. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

2650—Junior Frock With Flare. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Transfer pattern No. 712, in blue or yellow, is 15 cents extra.

2021—Girls' Combination. The closing is at the back. Lower edges may be finished in bloomer style or with 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.

18 Carloads of Kitchen Kook Stoves Come to KANSAS

The biggest single shipment of stoves ever made has arrived in Kansas. 18 carloads of Kitchenkooks were received by the W. A. L. Thompson Hardware Company for distribution among their dealers in the state. The demand that called for so large a shipment demonstrates the popularity of this ideal cook stove.

It gives the country home cooking conveniences equal to those of city gas service, only it is even faster. By test its heating ability has been proven 50 to 100 per cent faster than other liquid fuel stoves.

There is no delay anywhere. The master burner may be turned on full force within two minutes from the scratch of the match, and additional burners turn on and off like city gas. The new "Match Lighter" is also now available for all models and gives full efficiency in One Minute.

It makes its own gas from common motor gasoline. There is no soot, smoke or odor—no wicks or chimneys, no cleaning to do.

A part of the 18 carloads of new Kitchenkooks are in your town and your dealer will demonstrate one in your home any time you wish. There are several styles, all at surprisingly low prices. Write for the Kitchenkook folder that tells about them.

W. A. L. THOMPSON HARDWARE COMPANY
Exclusive Distributors for Kansas
Topeka and Dodge City

30×3½ $2.95 STANDARD MAKES

Size	Tires	Tubes
30x3	$2.75	$1.75
30x3½	2.95	1.95
32x3½	3.95	2.25
31x4	3.95	2.35
32x4	4.45	2.65
33x4	5.25	2.75
34x4	5.25	2.85
32x4½	5.75	3.25
33x4½	5.95	3.35
34x4½	5.95	3.45
35x4½	5.95	3.55
36x4½	6.45	3.65
33x5	6.75	3.75
35x5	6.75	3.85

Prices F. O. B. K. C. Mo.

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

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

Do You Know That—

you have not read all the paper until you have looked over all the classified advertisements?

6 Magazines for $1.50

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American Needlewoman.
Gentlewoman Magazine.
Household Magazine....
$1.50 Save $1.25

Send All Orders to
Household Magazine, Topeka, Kan.

Economical!

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

The Barton Salt Co.
Hutchinson, Kansas
"The Salt Cellar of America"

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

Indian Bracelet and Bead Ring

Girls, here is a new outfit—Indian Bracelets and the Bead Rings are all the craze today. The Bracelet is adjustable and will fit any wrist, more than one-half inch wide—finished in white metal. Indian Bead Ring is the latest Ring Novelty out. Consists of Beads and everything necessary to make five different styles of rings.

Our Offer We will send you free and postpaid the Indian Bracelet and Bead Ring outfit for two one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25c each, or one two-year subscription at 50c—just 50c in subscriptions. Be one of the first to wear this Bracelet and Bead Ring.

CAPPER'S FARMER, Dept. 5, Topeka, Kan.

Iceless Refrigerator

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

EMPIRE MFG. COMPANY
601 N. 7th St., Washington, Iowa

Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD DISEASE

Placed anywhere, DAISY FLY KILLER attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed.

Insist upon DAISY FLY KILLER from your dealer.

HAROLD SOMERS Brooklyn N. Y.

Here's Fun For Every Boy and Girl

H—is for Humming-Bird
Tiny and bright,
Who flies very fast
And at a great height.

I never have known
If the Humming-Bird sings
But I love the soft whirr
Of his bright little wings.

Goes to Fairview School

I am 13 years old and in the seventh grade. I haven't been absent or tardy so far this year. I go to Fairview school. My teacher's name is Miss Karrenbrock. It is 1 mile from my home to school. I have two sisters that go to school. For pets I have two dogs and a cat. The dogs' names are Czar and Rover and the cat's name is Muff. I have a pony but don't ride him much.

Kingfisher, Okla. Virgil Mounts.

Word Square Puzzle

1. — — — —
2. — — — —
3. — — — —
4. — — — —

1. A fuel. 2. A medley. 3. The part which bears the tune of a song. 4. Privation.

The problem is to substitute the above dashes with words which will read the same across the columns as down the columns. The definitions of the words to be supplied are given below the dashes. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 correctly filled out squares. Address Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Smut is My Pet Kitten

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. There are 11 in my grade. I live 2¾ miles from town. My brother and I drive there to school. I have two sisters and one brother. I am the youngest of the family. My oldest sister is married and lives 4 miles from my home. I have a pet kitten. I call him Smut. He likes to stay in the house and as soon as I come from school he comes to meet me. I enjoy reading the boys' and girls' page and would like to hear from some of the girls my age.

Dorothy Louise Grathyan.

Axtell, Kan.

Papa's Joke

Jess: Papa said that only homely men have any brains.

Jack: Well, he certainly can't class me as handsome.

Jess: No, Jack; he said you were the exception that proved the rule.

Living Inventions

by Gaylord Johnson

Wherever beautiful women have lived, the toilet comb has been a necessity. It was used in ancient Egypt. No one knows what primitive woman invented it to keep her hair free from snarls.

Ant's Toilet Comb

But whoever she was, Mother Nature was ahead of her. The first toilet comb in the world was made for the ant, who, by the way, is a lady herself. She deserved the gift, too, for she is as fond of personal cleanliness as the most fastidious woman of fashion.

If you were to examine an ant under a strong magnifying glass you would see that her head and body are covered with fine hairs. And if you should catch her in the attitude shown in the small picture, you will know that she is combing her "back hair" with the natural combs that Mother Nature has placed upon her two fore legs.

The other pictures show a single leg and the two combs it carries, enlarged. Notice how remarkably like a woman's hair-dressing comb the ant's toilet utensil is.

The "ant lady" cannot abide dust or dirt of any kind and is unhappy until she rids her body of it. That is undoubtedly why Mother Nature presented the ant with such an effective toilet implement. She never gives her creatures anything they do not want and will not use, but as soon as they really need a new tool—presto, she sets to work to invent it.

Can You Guess These?

When is a man like frozen rain? When he is hale (hail).

Which travels the faster, heat or cold? Heat, for you can catch a cold.

If you were going down the street and met the Goddess of Liberty out walking, what would you say to her? "Hello; you're off your base!"

What colored woman might have prevented Dewey from taking Manila? Dinah might (dynamite).

What is the difference between Niagara Falls and Queen Elizabeth? One is a wonder, the other was a Tudor.

What was Joan of Arc made of? Maid of Orleans, of course.

What was the first scene at the Chicago fire? Kerosene.

What can a man have in his pocket when it's empty? A big hole.

How can one put a horse on his metal (mettle)? Shoe him.

When is a horse like a house? When he has blinds on.

What is the principal part of a horse? The mane (main) part.

Why is a race-horse like a leaky barrel? It runs.

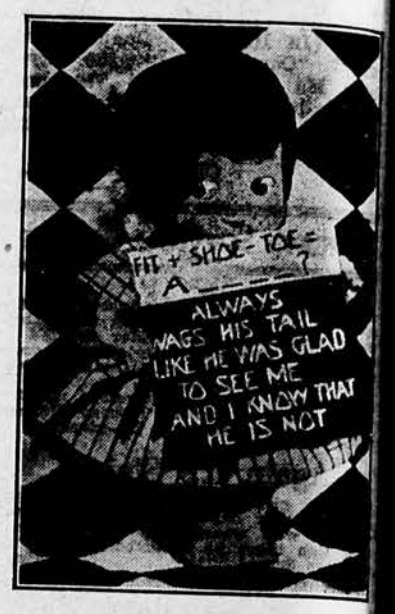
When is an original idea like a clock? When it strikes one.

Why do Irish peasants wear capes? To cape them warm.

If we get parasites from Paris, and germs from Germany, what do we get from Ireland? Microbes (Mike robes).

When is butter like Irish children? When it is made into little pats.

Why is a sick Jew like a diamond? He is a Jew—ill (jewel).



You will have to add and subtract letters this time in place of figures. That is, if you ever learn what was his tail. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Jack and Jill

Jack and Jill, one morning in May
Went up the hill but not to play.
They went to fetch, so we have been told
A pail of water, so clear and cold.
Jack fell down, the poor little fellow
And dented his crown, until it was mellow.
Jill, in starched blue gingham dress
Came tumbling after, oh, such a mess.

Up Jack got and wiped his face
And home did trot at a very swift pace.
He trudged along full of sorrow and pain
And his mother rushed out as he came up the lane.
Dame Jill had the job with fingers so clever
To plaster his head with a tough piece of leather.

The Hoovers—Plenty of Work for Dotty!

Worst Pain on Earth

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

The other name for tic douloureux trigeminal neuralgia, and as a rose any other name may smell as sweet, may this "tic" by any other name just as detestable. I am writing is piece for the special benefit of a bscriber who has been unable to ave or wash the left side of his face nce New Year's Day. There is a rtain sensitive area that he calls a rigger point," and the very instant ything touches it he is in unspeakble agony. That is genuine "tic douureux," and I hope you never have it. This ailment is one that goes back ancient history, for I remember at my grandmother had it. So unpeakable is its pain that a patient ho has had one or two attacks is illing to undertake any treatment at gives even the faintest hope of re. In my younger days I had a tient who had become a confirmed orphine addict because doctors had elded to his entreaties to inject morhine to dull the pain. Such treatent is homicidal. Fortunately there e other ways which are becoming creasingly successful as the years by. The simplest method is the jection of alcohol into the nerve unk. This is particularly helpful in uncomplicated case in which only e branch of the nerve is involved. e pain ceases, and the patient has lief for a varying length of time, om three months to as many years. course there is a numb feeling to e face, since the cure has been made paralyzing the nerve of sensation. ost patients are very willing to pay is price.

If this comparatively simple method unsuccessful or if the good results e too transient, the next thing to nsider is an operation on that comex nerve organism known as the asserian Ganglion. This is still a ry delicate surgical operation that ust not be undertaken by any but expert. But it is done with rearkable success now, compared with rly day results. I have just read a port issued by a surgeon who has erated on 65 consecutive cases with deaths, relief of pain in every case d few complications. Most of his tients were past 50 years old, seven them over 70 and two over 80.

Should Operate Early

We are writing you in regard to our int son born with a cleft palate. He is 15 eks old. His gums and lips are perfect. hat information can you give us in rerd to what age he should have an operan done to close his palate? Some surons suggested waiting until he is around year old, others say the sooner the bet. He is gaining and doing well. A.

Cleft palate should be operated at early an age as possible. The sucss of the operation depends upon tting a good bony framework, and is is done better early than late. ery good results are obtained, but u must not expect the whole thing be done at once. The surgeon has do the operation in several stages. may take four or five operations to t satisfactory results.

Eat Fat Making Foods

Will you please answer thru your helpful umns and give a remedy for joints that e a crackling noise when one kneels or nds? The knees and ankles are worse, d it is very embarrassing. C. C. L.

This condition is due to a lack of novial fluid in the joints. There is definite remedy. It is suggested at such persons may get some help giving a special place to fat mak foods such as butter, cream and gs in their regular dietary.

More Likely an Ulcer

Can you tell me if the following sympns signify gallstones: severe pain in the of the stomach after eating at times; o pain in the small of the back and metimes accompanied by nausea? K. N.

Such symptoms do not point especly to gallstones. They are more in e with gastric ulcer.

Can be Cured

s there ever any cure for chronic tuberosis? Are raw eggs good food or should y be cooked some for fear the chickens ght have tuberculosis? Would you tell what care a person should take of themves with this ailment? How many hours rest should one get in the day time? J. L. M.

Chronic tuberculosis is not easy to re, but it is being managed right along in Kansas. It is a mistake to think one must eat raw eggs. The thing required is easily digestible, nourishing food, and there are many foods as good as raw eggs. However, there is no objection to them, and there need be no fear of tuberculous chickens spreading disease thru the egg. Most cases of tuberculosis should be in bed the entire 24 hours. I suggest that you write to the Kansas State Tuberculosis Association, 210 Crawford Bldg., Topeka, for literature and full advice.

At Manhattan May 29

The Fourteenth Annual Livestock Feeders' Convention will be held at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Saturday, May 29. Results of the feeding tests made by the college this year are practical, usable and valuable. Livestock feeders will find it worth while to attend this meeting and get first-hand the information that will be presented and see the animals that have been used in these tests. It is impossible to get the most out of the work of the experiment station without visiting it and seeing, as well as hearing, results. More than 1,500 persons attended last year's meeting. No doubt a larger number will attend this year. The program follows:

8:00 a. m.—Inspect experimental livestock—Feed lots.
10:00 a. m.—Annual meeting — Livestock Pavilion
Presiding — M. C. Campbell, Wichita, President, Kansas Livestock Association
Welcome—F. D. Farrell, Manhattan, President, Kansas State Agricultural College.
Reports on experimental work at K. S. A. C.
Silage—C. E. Aubel
Sheep—H. E. Reed
Hogs—A. D. Weber
11:15 a. m.—Address—John T. Caine, Washington, D. C. Chief, Packers and Stockyards Administration
12:00 m.—Lunch—Served by the Block and Bridle Club, an organization of animal husbandry students.
1:00 p. m.—Address—L. E. Call, Manhattan, Dean of Agriculture and Director of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station.
Reports on experimental work at K. S. A. C. continued:
Stock cattle—C. W. McCampbell
Fat cattle—B. M. Anderson
Question Box—C. W. McCampbell

Luther Burbank

BY EDITH DALEY

The gentlest man in all the world is dead—
So understanding in his thought of her
That Nature made him her Interpreter,
And crowned him with the sun about his head;
Crowned him with sun, and gave him Love instead
Of human greed; such Love that eyes now blur
With tears, while memory's lavender and myrrh
Breathe in the blossom-pall upon his bed.
He sleeps as gently as he lived; and high
Among the trees, and underneath where blow
The April buds, the green earth seems to know
And grieve—and hush—and softly say:
"Good-bye!"
And all who love him, where the blossoms bend,
Lean low to hear all Nature whisper:
"Friend!"

After That He Cussed

"Piston's scored," pronounced the grimy mechanic when the bewildered motorist called for his car. Then he indicated a series of scratches on the face of one of the kicking elements in the engine.

"Whassat?" demanded the motorist.

"Improper lubrication," explained the mechanic.

"But I've kept 'er full of oil."

"Probably," admitted the mechanic who knew from experience that maybe "she" hadn't been as well oiled as that, "but sometimes you get the wrong kind of oil—inferior stuff, gritty and all that. Get your oil at the same place all the time?"

"Mostly — sometimes not — but oil's oil."

"Yeah, when it's not something else. Most oil is good, but anybody's likely to pick up a bad lot. The only safe thing to do is buy the highest grade on the market. From my experience I'd buy it in sealed cans or from a station where no monkey business is permitted. "It'll cost you 20 cents or maybe two bits more a gallon, but—"

"Two bits! That's highway robbery," yelled the motorist.

"Maybe, but what do you call it when a guy sells you grit along with your lubrication? Think how much high grade oil you could buy at 20 cents a gallon extra with the cost of repairs on this engine."

The motorist went away muttering something that sounded like cuss words. At the street intersection he caught a ride home with his neighbor.

Here's Cooling Relief for Hot Days

AFTER a hot dusty day in the fields there's nothing that hits the spot like a brimming glass of real orangeade. Orange juice is so delicious and healthful that California just *had* to find a way to make it more convenient.

Now you can get real orange juice by the quart—just the sweetened juice of choice oranges in glass jugs ready to use. The Mission "cold pack" process keeps the juice fresh without adulteration. A quart of Mission makes five quarts of perfect orangeade.

We want you to know why hundreds of Kansans wouldn't be without a jug of Mission Orange juice in their coolers. Let us send you our popular Family Package containing four quart jugs of Mission juices (2 qts. orange, 1 lemon, 1 grapefruit). Your package will be sent postpaid at the introductory price of $4.50 if you'll send the coupon below.

MISSION DISTRIBUTORS,
1106 UNION AVENUE, KANSAS CITY, MO.

For the $4.50 inclosed send me postpaid your 4-qt. Mission Family Package.

Name .....

Address .....

P. O. .....

KF2

To Thriftville and Comfort

After you read your Mail & Breeze, hand it to a neighbor who is not a subscriber. He, as well as you, can profit by the experience of others engaged in similar work.

$5.00 Down *After* Trial and then, 8 Months to Pay for this COMPLETE, Portable

Milker

(Gas engine or electric motor included)

Wheel it around like a wheelbarrow!

Complete, portable milker; no pipelines, no pulsator, no pails. So simple, so ultra-simple, so easy to clean.

Comes complete and ready to use—nothing to install—PORTABLE. No pipe lines, no pulsator. The most sanitary, easiest-to-clean milker. Milks 2 or 3 cows at once *right into your own shipping can.* No extra pails to handle and to wash. Detachable in a moment to pump by hand if desired. Astounding rock-bottom price—because it's so simple AND the *best* milker for you and for your cows just because it's so simple.

Free Trial NOW!

A special offer good until we have an agent or salesman in the territory. Mr. Dairyman, here's your *one* chance to find out on a REAL Free Trial what the milking machine will mean *for you*, on *your own cows*. Why? Because there's nothing to install; nothing to build or fit into your barn; just move the PAGE in and start milking! No bother, no expense. If satisfied after trial, pay cash or take 8 months to pay.

FREE Book on MILKING—

Let us send you our free catalog. It's full of important facts—an education in milking machines. Learn how to get the greatest milking service at the lowest cost. Learn also how you are completely protected in giving our machine a fair trial on your own herd. Free trial where we have no salesman or agent. Send coupon.

Farmer Agents Wanted! No canvassing—just demonstrate the milker on your farm. See coupon.

Burton Page Co., Dept. 4665
400 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me your free booklet containing the facts of milking machines and full details of your free trial, easy payment offer on the Portable Page Milker.

Name .....

Address .....

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Do you want our Agents Offer? .....

KANSAS STATE AGRICUL... MAY 21 LIBRAR...

Upward Trend With Cattle?

(Continued from Page 3)

"I believe prices for prime, fat cattle are at the bottom now," he continued. "The Chicago territory has 5 per cent more cattle in feed lots than it had a year ago. Since Chicago is the big factor in the corn fed cattle market, a surplus there tends to hold down prices, even tho there are 5 per cent less cattle on feed west of the Missouri River. Some of the Western feeders have even helped to depress the market further by shipping to Chicago, where there is a slight surplus, instead of consigning shipments to some of the Missouri River markets."

Even tho fat cattle prices are relatively low, farmers have obtained a better price for their corn by feeding it to cattle than they could have obtained had they hauled it to the elevators, Mr. Pipkin believes. Only those feeders that bought cattle high by the head and are selling them by the pound are losing, he says.

Packers and livestock commission firms expect an average run of grass fed cattle next fall. However, the indications are that fewer cattle will reach the Kansas City market thru the Flint Hills' pastures than in normal seasons, they say. This is due largely to the fact that good rains have made grass plentiful on the ranges in Texas, and a large number of Texas cattle will be fattened there and shipped directly to market without a stopover in the Kansas flint hills.

Government reports seem to bear out the views of Mr. Pipkin.

"Both the immediate and long time outlook for the cattle industry now appear more favorable than in recent years," says a report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. "The number of steers is the lowest in years; beef cows number 2½ million less than in 1920, but milk cows are more than a million greater, and many of these produce beef calves. The number of breeding animals apparently is large enough to produce as much beef as it will pay cattle producers to raise. A seasonably constant demand for beef is anticipated, and no prospect of early competition in United States markets from foreign sources is in sight. Cattle prices are apparently in the upward swing of the cycle, with the peak still several years in the future.

"According to the most recent estimates of the department, the number of all cattle in the United States declined about 9 million head between January 1, 1920, and January 1, 1926, or from 68,800,000 to 59,900,000. The estimated decreases were 3,100,000 steers, 3,700,000 calves, 750,000 heifers and 1,400,000 cows. This represents an annual decrease of 1½ million head during the period. Of this decrease 7 million head were in the areas from which the supply going into inspected slaughter is derived.

"A striking feature of the supply situation is that the number of steers has been declining at the rate of about ½ million head per annum for the last six years, with the result that the number of steers in the country is more than 30 per cent smaller than in 1920.

"Since the number of milk cows increased steadily from 1920 to 1924, and only decreased slightly in 1925, it is certain that most of the decrease in cows has been in those directly related to the beef supply. The estimated number of cows of all kinds in 1920 was about 33,300,000, and in 1926 was about 31,800,000. During the same time the estimated number of milk cows increased from 21,230,000 to 22,290,000. The decrease in cows devoted exclusively to beef production is thus indicated a around 2½ million head. However, a considerable part of the cows kept for milk are cows of beef type whose increase is largely saved for beef purposes.

"The present beef cattle situation therefore seems to be one of a shortage of steers, especially of those over 2 years old, but with breeding herds of cows and heifers sufficiently large to maintain as much production as will pay cattlemen to produce.

"During the first half of 1926 market receipts of slaughter cattle are expected to be about the same as in 1925, with prospects favoring somewhat heavier supplies of grass cattle this spring from the Southwest. Average weights may be somewhat less than a year ago, but average finish and quality will be somewhat better. Average prices are expected to show a gradual upward trend, altho with adequate supplies available no sensational advances are in sight. Presumably lower grades will show a disproportionate advance, thereby narrowing the price spread between the better and lower grades of cattle to less than usual.

"During the last half of 1926 total market receipts of cattle are expected to fall considerably below those of 1925. Marketings of range cattle are expected to be materially less, but the number of grain-finished cattle may show an increase. A marked decrease in steers, both grass fat and feeders, is indicated. While the general level of beef cattle prices during this period will depend somewhat on the general business situation, it is expected to average considerably higher than last year, altho top prices probably will not reach the peak touched in 1925. Well-finished, lightweight cattle probably will sell at the top for the greater part of the year."

Rabbits Hurt the Gardens

The rabbits and especially the jack rabbits, never were so numerous in this section of the state as now, reads a report from White Cloud, Kan. They are playing havoc with all of the early garden stuff that they like, especially the peas and early cabbage. Sparrows also have been very destructive and a war on them has begun.

Paint that *wears!*

THE Dutch Boy trademark guarantees your getting lead paint of the highest quality. There are also made under this trademark: flatting oil for use with white-lead in decorating interiors; also red-lead, solder, and babbitt metals.

PAINT has a hard life. Storms rage against it. The sun beats down mercilessly on it. The important question is, "What paint can I use on my farm buildings which best resists the attacks of the weather?"

To many farm-owners the outstanding fact about Dutch Boy white-lead paint is its ability to stand up against the weather. This paint made of Dutch Boy white-lead and pure linseed oil wears—and wears—and *wears.*

The tough, moisture-proof, elastic covering of Dutch Boy white-lead paint is long-term insurance against decay. It protects property and keeps it protected. It is an all-lead paint, and it is the lead which gives paint its weather-resisting qualities.

Invest in Dutch Boy white-lead paint the next time you paint. You can get at a remarkably reasonable cost the complete protection this paint gives. One hundred pounds of Dutch Boy white-lead makes seven gallons of pure lead paint.

Write for new paint booklets

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

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

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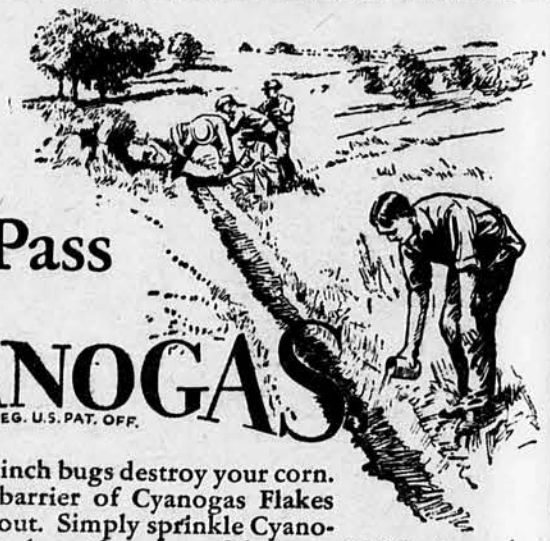

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Sweet Clover Experience

In the spring of 1920, E. O. Farrar, ckinson county, broadcast a bushel h of White and Yellow blossom eet clover on 16 acres of wheat. He s trying for sheep pasture, cow pas-re, bee pasture and soil building. He a very light stand except on a dy corner where there was no eat.

He reseeded in the pastured wheat bble in the spring of 1921, and this ulted in a fair to thin stand. The ture improved and carried the cows horses, about 10 head. During the mmer of 1922 he had an excellent ture from the self-seeding of 1921 there was a seed crop that prom-d well. This crop, however, was not vested.

When the spring of 1923 rolled und, a neighbor plowed up the north res of the Sweet clover ground and duced on that patch more than 00 worth of watermelons. That r Mr. Farrar added about an acre e Sweet clover. In the spring of the melon ground produced an ellent stand of volunteer Sweet er. This 9 acres with the addi-al patch of 2-year-old clover pas-d nine head of stock which, fig-d at $2 a month for five months als $90 or $9 an acre for the pas-. This would be a very cheap rate. fact much of the stock was on pas-into the seventh month of No-ber.

uring 1925, the cash rent pasture 0 cents a day amounted to $225. ut 6 acres of land adjoining the er was opened during the summer what pasture was there consisted ty of crab grass. This figure di-d by 16 equals $14 an acre, or to re more closely, the 10 acres in two s of Sweet clover returned $20 an . Last year Farrar began pastur-April 5, and increased the number tock to 27 for a time, then reducing number because of a heavy freeze a dry spell. The major return was pril, a month of feed scarcity and n no other pasture was available.

s More Than an Armful

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

d you ever try to hold a pig on a s to weigh it? Of course, you a pig is heavy for its height, that it generally objects to having eight made known. In fact, it is tisfaction to a pig to keep his ht a secret.

t in the central part of Kansas is pper Pig Club boy, who has seven in his contest litter, and you can ine his difficulty in holding these on the scales to get their hefti-recorded. He is Vernon Darling, ne, and his pigs are Chester es. But Vernon will tell you about : "My seven pigs weigh consider-more than 200 pounds. I weighed every week, until a week ago. The time, it was all I could do to keep on the scales. Our county agent the instructor of vocational agri-re commented on the plumpness y pigs. I have had offers for

Watch to See What These Poland Pigs for Carroll Wright, Barber County

pig in my litter, but I wouldn't price on them. They are not for I am trying to buy some more and I am going to keep all the I raise this year."

other Dickinson county member, Henry Sterling, has a noteworthy . The highest production of eggs flocks whose owners are co-oper-with the local Farm Bureau was ed by Mrs. Henry Sterling, Hope. lock classes in the group of 100 elow 300 hens, and their average ction was 16.33 eggs to the hen. Sterling has a flock of 100 Buff gtons.

Coffey county club gets out a paper. One copy is sent to the club manager every month, and another copy is kept by the club members, so they can read it at their club meetings. Here is an article that appears in the issue for May: "The Coffey County Capper Club met Saturday, May 1, in the city park at LeRoy, Kan. Leota Harrell was appointed editor of the monthly club paper. The club leader had a big cake."

Lincoln county folks report a good club meeting. "We had our meeting on April 24," wrote Gerald Ackerman, and he added, "Clarence Schmidt was elected reporter, Basel Ackerman secretary, and I will be president. My contest sow has seven little pigs. They are about as broad as they are tall." Clarence Schmidt tells us in a very interesting way what a fine time club folks had at this meeting, and adds: "The club met at County Leader Howard Schmidt's home, and four members and several guests were present. We traveled 24 miles."

"My sow saved all her pigs," is the good news we have from Carroll Wright, Barber county. "They are doing fine. Seven of the litter are gilts, and that pleases me. I am sending you a snapshot, taken of the sow and litter when the pigs were 18 days old. You can count nine of them if you look very closely." A reproduction of this snapshot is with this story. Carroll's pigs are Poland Chinas, and he can expect a good record to turn in to the club manager at the end of the contest.

Three times at the head of the honor roll for high egg-laying records should be much encouragement to Verna Friedly, Dickinson County Capper Poultry Club member. Verna has a flock of eight Buff Orpington pullets and a cockerel of the same breed. Her pullets have laid very heavily, and altho she has given most of her time to keeping up her lead in the laying contest, some chicks have been hatched. Here is the list of owners of 10 highest producing contest pens for April:

Contestant	Breed Entered	Eggs
Verna Friedly, Hope;	Buff Orpington...	240
Evora Cowan, Lucas;	White Orpington..	226
Mary DeArmond, Liberty;	White Rock..	219
Sarah Sterling, Hope;	Buff Orpington..	203
Boyde Boone, Murdock;	White Rock...	202
Stephanna Friedly, Hope;	White Rock..	179
Faye Hailey, Wilsey;	Rhode Island Red.	175
Dorothy Roy, Wilsey;	Rhode Island Red	148
Victor Wolf, Page;	White Leghorn.....	133
Charles Figg, Smith Center;	Buff Orp..	130

Other good records were made by Elizabeth Todd, Longford, whose White Wyandottes laid 127 eggs; Dorothea Nielson, Marysville, White Rock, 126; Joe Adams, Burdick, Rhode Island Reds, 126; Martha Sterbenz, Olpe, White Leghorn, 120; Elva Ruppe, Ellis, Light Brahmas, 111; and Elizabeth Adams, Burdick, Rhode Island Reds, 109.

In Memory of McGuffey

Henry Ford, not content with restoring old inns and blacksmith shops, has become a collector of old books. He has bought, for the price of several flivvers, a set of 72 McGuffey readers collected by some old-fashioned person during the last 30 years. The set is said to be complete all the way from 1836 to 1901, with the exception of one second reader for 1836.

That's a funny fad, you say. All fads are queer to those who prefer other fads. But to tens of thousands of Americans, who got their schooling mostly in the last century, this is a fad of peculiar charm, the mere mention of which arouses a host of fragrant memories. In those old readers, so long standard textbooks in most of the nation's schools, there lingers the young life that pulsed for generations in a myriad "little red schoolhouses." And those worn textbooks are treasures in themselves, apart from the memories and sentiments they hold.

They may not be so good "pedagogically" as the newer readers. They may not be so well adapted to the "psychology" of pupils. They may have made the task of learning to read unnecessarily hard, instead of catching the children unawares and luring them on thru pleasant pastures until they learned to read almost without knowing it, as is the modern aim. But there was great literature in those old readers, which has done much to shape the taste and character of the nation, and which new generations might do well to familiarize themselves with.

Here's to the memories of our beloved old McGuffey.

If it's darkest just before dawn, our civilization may expect the sunrise any time now.

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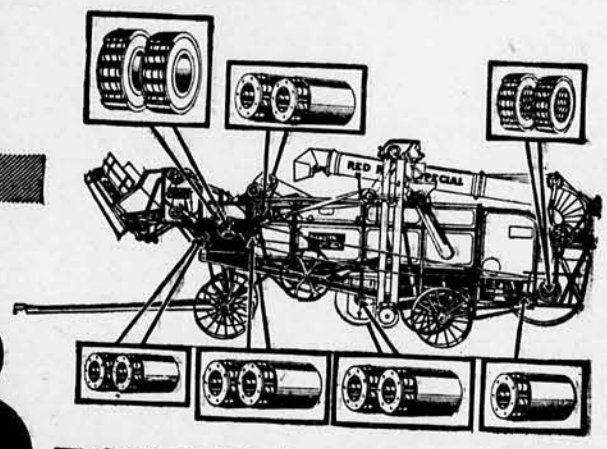

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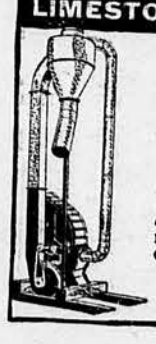

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Answers to Legal Questions

BY T. A. McNEAL

My father was killed in 1917. His employers paid compensation insurance. The court appointed a banker as guardian for the money. Some time ago this banker said no interest was being paid on the money. Can interest be collected while the banker has the use of the money? If so what process of law should I use to collect it? O.

WHETHER the banker is required to pay interest probably would depend on the order of the court that was made in this case. I would suggest, as this banker is evidently acting under the orders of the court, that you take the matter up with the judge of the court, and if possible get an order from him that the banker shall pay a reasonable interest on this money which he evidently has had the use of for nearly nine years.

In Force Two Years

A gives B a chattel mortgage on some livestock, farm implements and growing crops. The mortgage was due October 1, 1925. B said nothing about it until April 20, 1926. B filed an abstract of the mortgage and claims that puts his mortgage in force again. A claims B had no mortgage to file, as the laws of Colorado say that chattel mortgages expire after six months. R.

Under the laws of Colorado a chattel mortgage remains in force not exceeding two years if the principal of the indebtedness secured does not exceed $2,500, not exceeding five years if said principal be more than $2,500 and not more than $20,000, and not exceeding 10 years if said principal exceeds $20,000. Every chattel mortgage, however, is valid between the parties thereto until the indebtedness is paid or barred by the statute of limitations. A lien of any chattel mortgage which has been admitted to record may at any time within 30 days after maturity of the last installment of indebtedness secured thereby be extended for the unpaid portion of said indebtedness by the mortgagee or his assignee by filing with the clerk of the county where the mortgage was filed a sworn statement showing the total payments which have been made on the debt and the amount still remaining unpaid, that such amount is still due the mortgagee or his assignee and that he consents to extend the mortgage for not to exceed two years. Successive extensions for two years may be had in like manner until the mortgage shall be paid or barred by the statute of limitations.

It would seem from the statement of facts in this case that if the indebtedness secured by this chattel mortgage was not paid B was entirely within his rights in filing what you call an abstract of a mortgage, which probably was a statement on his part that the indebtedness had not been paid as required by the statutes of Colorado.

Here is the Law

What is the exact wording of the law granting pensions to mothers with orphaned children to rear and educate? How should one begin proceedings to obtain such a pension? For how long is it granted? I. Z.

The mothers' pension law is found in Section 601 of Chapter 39 of the Revised Statutes, and it reads as follows:

That in any case where the mother of any child or children under the age of 14 years shall have the sole care and custody of such child or children by reason of such mother being a widow, divorced, or by reason of the husband of such mother being physically or mentally unable to earn a living for himself and family, or by reason of his being lawfully confined in any penal or other state institution, or by reason of the husband of such mother having at all times for three months past abandoned or deserted such mother without just cause or collusion, and where such mother has been an actual bona fide resident of the state two years and the county for one year next preceding her application, and where such mother is a provident woman of good moral character, and a fit person to have the care and custody of such child or children, such mother shall be entitled to a mother's aid in caring for and supporting such child or children from the county in which she is a resident at the time she makes application; and in all such cases it shall be the duty of the county commissioners to pay to such mother, by way of allowance or pension, such sum monthly as may be reasonably necessary to support such mother and child or children, not to exceed the charge of maintenance in the ordinary mode, which may be increased or diminished from time to time as may be necessary, just and reasonable: Provided, That the total sum allowed to any one mother coming under the provisions of this act shall not exceed the sum of $50 a month.

Provided further, That before such allowance or pension shall be granted as set forth in the foregoing proviso it shall be the duty of such mother to file in the office of the county clerk of the county in which she is an actual and bona fide resident at the time as hereinbefore provided, an application for a mother's aid for caring for and supporting such child or children and setting forth in such application that she is an actual and bona fide resident of such county, that she has been at all times for one year last past, and that she is the mother of such child or children, and setting out a list of her property and that of such child or children, together with the amount of income therefrom, and stating that she is financially unable to support and educate such child or children, and stating that she is a widow, or that her husband has abandoned her, and stating the date of abandonment, or that the husband is mentally or physically unable to earn a living for himself and family, or that the husband is confined in one of the state institutions, naming it, which application shall be duly verified by the applicant and supported by the affidavit of two disinterested householders of the township or city in which such mother is a resident, setting forth the same facts and that the mother is a woman of good moral character and a fit person to have the care and custody of such child or children, and thereupon and before granting any such allowance or pension provided for in this act the board of county commissioners shall refer the said petition to the county board of public welfare, if there be such a board, or if there be no county board of public welfare the board of county commissioners shall name and designate three reputable women in no way related to such applicant, residing in the township or city where such applicant resides, who are willing to serve without compensation, and said board of county welfare thru its county superintendent of public welfare or said committee of three women shall investigate and reinvestigate such applicant at least every six months and report in writing to said board of county commissioners, under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe or require.

And after a full investigation if said board of county commissioners shall find that unless relief is granted the mother will be unable to properly support and educate her child or children, or that they may become a public charge, and that the statements alleged in the application are true, it shall make an order finding and determining such facts and thereby and therein fixing and determining the amount of money which it deems necessary for the county to contribute toward the support of such mother, child or children, and that such sums of money or so much thereof as the board of county commissioners shall deem necessary and proper shall be paid to such mother for said child or children as directed and prescribed by the board of county commissioners: Provided, That any such payment of money may be increased temporarily by the board of county commissioners in case of sickness or unusual condition, and decreased in like manner or terminated, when deemed unnecessary: Provided further That the board may, in its discretion, order the amount of aid to be given in supplies instead of money.

District Board Controls

A motion to discontinue a kindergarten was sustained by a majority vote cast at an annual school meeting. Can the board disregard the majority vote of the meeting and hire a kindergarten teacher to be paid out of money voted for school purposes? A.

Section 1 of Chapter 325 of the Laws of 1907 provides that the school board of any school district in the state shall have the power to establish and maintain a free kindergarten in connection with the public schools of said district for the instruction of children between 4 and 6 years old residing in said district, and shall establish such courses of training, study and discipline and such rules and regulations governing such preparatory or kindergarten schools as said board may deem best.

This seems to leave the power of establishing and maintaining the kindergarten in the hands of the district board.

Belongs to the Land

A rents a pasture from B, and H has land that adjoins it. H has put the fence over on the land that A rented from B, and he has used this land for several years without paying rent. Who does this fence belong to? Can A use this wire to set it back on the line without buying it of H? W. O. T.

The court probably would hold that the fence becomes part of the realty and belongs to the land on which it was placed, unless there was some arrangement between H and the owner of the land by which H was to be permitted to remove the fence. A can compel H to build his share of a partition fence, and assuming that this fence becomes part of the realty A could use the posts and wire that are in this fence to build his share of the partition fence.

Second Wife Would Share

Suppose a couple marry and live together until their children are all grown and B, the wife, dies. After B's death A makes a will giving all of his property to his and her children at his death. Afterward A marries again. Is this will good, or can C share part of the property? G. H.

Unless the second wife waived her rights she would share in the property.

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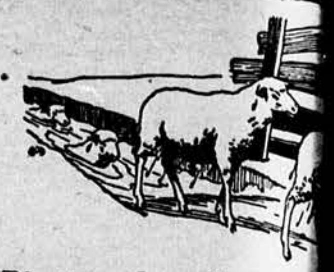

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hat Food Shall We Eat?

or 20 years scientists have been rking on those all-important but elu- e things in foods called vitamins. o nobody has yet succeeded in sep- ting from food materials a chem- l substance which he can point to as e vitamin, five distinct vitamins known to exist because of the ect each has in promoting health l preventing a certain disease or esirable physical condition. Some ds have been found to be sources of vitamin, some of another. By com- ing the effect of one of these foods h another when used in an experi- ntal diet, something has been found , too, about the relative values of ds as sources of the different vita- s. So the list of foods known to tain the different vitamins has in- sed along with the facts about the ctions and properties of the vita- ns themselves. The intelligent per- seeking to apply this newer knowl- e of nutrition to his everyday food its consequently wants to know t foods to eat so as to obtain a d supply of all these vitamins. He gotten beyond the point where it enough to say that a certain food vitamins. What vitamin, he asks, how does this food rank as a rce of this vitamin?

he most recent table prepared and owed by nutrition and research kers of the United States Depart- t of Agriculture lists about 150 ds according to their value as rces of vitamins A, B, and C. Data vitamins D and E are still so in- plete that it was not considered isable to include them.

pinach, egg yolk, whole milk, but- cream, cod and other fish-liver are indicated as excellent sources vitamin A, one of the growth-pro- ing vitamins. Fish liver and meat r range from good to excellent rces of this vitamin. Spinach is an excellent source of vitamin B a very good source of vitamin C. best sources of vitamin B, often ed the antineuritic vitamin, widely ributed in many common foods, are ach, tomatoes, peas, beans, aspara- okra, and whole-grain cereals. min C, the antiscorbutic vitamin, more easily destroyed by cooking the others; hence foods contain- it should be eaten raw or cooked little as possible. It is found in test abundance in citrus fruits, atoes, cabbage, and turnips. The tanding foods which should never neglected as sources of vitamins in diet are citrus fruits, cabbage, en-leaf vegetables, tomatoes, whole , butter, and cream.

athing in the Holy Land

harles M. Sheldon, of Topeka, re- ly returned from Palestine, states "one of the commonest sights met our eyes was the sight of ashed people, for it is literally that even in Jerusalem good, n water is at a premium, and it almost impossible for the popula- ever to take a bath." Dr. Sheldon ks that if a millionaire "would like to have a very peculiar sense of happiness and experience a rare feeling of joy, he could not find it any better than by giving to the land of Palestine a clean, wholesome water supply." This sounds as if aimed towards the younger Rockefeller, whose 10 million dollars for an archaeological museum was rejected by the government of Egypt. Giving Palestine a water supply might appeal to a philanthropist. That country has the Jordan and the Sea of Galilee—plenty of water, but all considerably below sea level, making a difficult engineering job to give the population adequate bathing facilities. It may be another question whether after leading a dweller in any part of Arabia to water you can make him bathe.

What Rag Doll Showed

Dickinson county farmers found the need for testing seed corn this last season the same as growers in other parts of the state, and a good deal of seed was tested by H. W. King, county agent. "In one batch of 50 bushels that I tested for six farmers, I found that 20 per cent would not germinate," King said. "The rag doll method was used, and of course, several grains from each ear were selected. The ears that proved bad out of the 50-bushel lot would be sufficient to plant 70 acres. Having these replaced with good ears would mean a chance of getting 1,400 bushels more corn, counting a yield of 20 bushels to the acre. That shows the value of testing."

Mr. King tested for a good many other growers by the bulk method and results showed that 90 per cent of the grains would germinate.

Grow More Sweet Clover

Sweet clover acreage took a big jump in Dickinson county this year over previous seasons. A year ago there were only 261 acres getting the benefit of this soil building legume. This year, however, there are 2,515 acres in Sweet clover. "It is the result of a series of meetings held over the county advising the use of Sweet clover to build up the soil and for a pasture crop," H. W. King, county agent, explained.

Will Ship Cattle Early

Cattlemen near Matfield Green, Kan., predict one of the earliest shipping seasons for cattle from grass in the Flint Hills in a number of seasons. Practically all cattle now arriving from Texas and the Southwest are in excellent condition to begin the grazing season; consequently, the time required to fatten them will be shorter. Ninety days will be sufficient time for many of the herds to become fat and fit for market.

Peace is that blessed period when it isn't your sacred duty to believe an official lie.

Henry Ford seems to be dividing his time among flivvers, flyers and fiddlers.

Top Picture Shows the Winning Grain Judging Team at Fort Hays Experiment Station: Left to Right, Ralph Burke, Harold Cooper, Murray Matter, Ralph Cor- well. The team was coached by T. W. Brooner and represented Jewell City. Below Winners in Club Division of Stock Judging Contest: Left to Right, Joe Knappenberger, Lloyd O'Neil, Vernie Cain, Harvey French. Penalosa 4-H Club, Coached by W. S. Speer.

FARMERS

More than any other Property Owners Need Fire Prevention Service And Good Insurance

FIRES are a constant and serious menace to every farm home and equipment. Miles removed from fire-fighting organizations—helpless when visited by tornado or cyclone—farmers face the most serious insurance problems. Every possible safeguard against fire, plus *good insurance*, represents the farmer's available means of meeting these dangers to life and property.

To help you provide the fullest possible protection is the purpose of Legal Reserve Insurance service as represented by agents of the companies named above. You can easily get in touch with such agents in your locality. They can assist you in many ways.

Write for a free copy of our Hand Book on Fire Prevention —"Insurance Facts for the Farmer"

Legal Reserve Insurance

[Companies with Paid-up Capital Stock—Fixed Premiums—No Assessments]

Fire and Lightning—Windstorm—Tornado—Cyclone

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Room 1029
Insurance Exchange
175 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

Farm Insurance Committee
Room 1029, Insurance Exchange
175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Please send me a complimentary copy of your Fire Prevention Handbook, "Insurance Facts for the Farmer."
Name.....
Address.....
Post Office.....
State.....

Trade in Your Old Separator

Write for our exchange offer on your old separator. Send coupon

Electric Power, Too.

$5 *Down* brings this new and most WONDERFUL of all separators—the ULTRA-close skimmer—the new PAGE with the gas engine or motor built right in. (It's the old Standard Automatic with the NEW 1926 improvements.)

You pay that $5 only if satisfied *AFTER*

Free Trial

—not a cent down—and you pay balance over 8 months!—and you pay only the rock-bottom price now direct.

This is an offer made now only in territories where we have no salesman or agent. The day we get a salesman or agent this offer is positively withdrawn. (And right today you won't find it advertised anywhere where we already have a salesman or agent).

So, here's your chance NOW for this extra special offer! It's an offer on a separator that we know and can prove to you will be the peer of all separators in making money for you by drawing MORE butter fat out of your milk. We'll prove on free trial that this is the skimmer of skimmers! And did you ever make real tests? Ever really find out at your creamery how many hundreds of dollars you can make by getting the best skimming separator?—

The Page is the one and only separator with the *power built in*—(gas engine or motor right in the machine). Thus you get *uniform action* unlike any other separator—and *hundreds of dollars, yes hundreds of dollars in EXTRA cream profits!*

Free! Extra Special Circular

Find out—get posted on a plan of getting EXTRA cream profits, in also this latest type, up-to-date separator. See how it makes your job easier and makes you extra money in cream profits. The best of all separators, say users—read their letters. Get details of our free trial, no money down offer. Write quick!

Agents Wanted!

Dairymen only; no canvassing, no selling experience needed; you demonstrate the separator to your neighbors on your own farm. It's a cinch!

Burton Page Co., 400 No. Michigan Ave. Dept. 9665 Chicago, Ill.

Please send me, free, your extra special circular about a plan for EXTRA cream profits, also about the Page Built-In Power Separator and full details of your free trial, no money down, 8 months to pay offer.

What make separator have you now?..... *When bought?*.....

Name.....

Address.....

Do you want to be our agent?.....

TACO

MOWER

Driven Directly from the Fordson Worm

Fully Enclosed—Runs in Oil
No Gears—No Chains

Compact and simple. Quickly and easily attached and removed. Controlled from Operator's Seat.

Let us send you descriptive literature.

Sold by Ford Dealers everywhere.

Trade in Your Old Governor for one of our TACO Fly-Ball Type. *Write for Offer*

The Tractor Appliance Co.
440 Michigan St. New Holstein, Wis.

Mowers — *Manufacturers of* Governors, Belt Rollers, Power Take Offs

For Fordson Tractors

RELIABLE VACCINES
FOR THE PREVENTION OF
BLACKLEG

BLACKLEGOIDS
The Pellet Form—Single Doses
Vials of 10 doses - - 10c PER DOSE

BLACKLEG FILTRATE
(Germ-Free Vaccine)
Vials of 10 and 50 doses - 13c PER DOSE

BLACKLEG AGGRESSIN
(Germ-Free Vaccine)
Vials of 10, 20 and 50 doses, 15c PER DOSE

PURCHASE OUR BLACKLEG VACCINES FROM YOUR VETERINARIAN OR DRUGGIST

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
DETROIT, MICH.

Write Us for Our Free Blackleg Booklet

A Renfrew soon pays for itself—gets 99.9/100% of cream by official test. Old machines waste cream. The Renfrew skims clean, so earns

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

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

Makes Milk Make More Money

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

Playford Concrete Stave Silo

Concrete and steel throughout. Equipped with steel ladder and chute. We pay the freight and erect the silo complete. Silo absolutely guaranteed. Ask for circular and prices. Distributors for Blizzard Ensilage Cutter.

CONCRETE PRODUCTS COMPANY
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SPECIALISTS in Attractive Farm Letterheads
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Capper Engraving Co.
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TOPEKA WICHITA

Curing the Bad Habits

BY C. H. CHESLEY

Laying flocks of hens, which are kept in close confinement, often develop bad habits during the winter season. These habits, once firmly rooted, are sometimes difficult to cure. I was called on to view a flock of birds last winter, which had developed the vice of feather-eating. Out of 150 hens, probably 75 per cent were half naked. At first this had not had any noticeable effect in the laying, but as the colder weather settled down, it was found that the birds dropped off in production, until along in February they had ceased almost entirely. The hen needs to keep her warm coat intact if she is to keep up production during the cold weather. I tried to find out the reason for the development of this habit in the flock. The birds had been fed upon a widely-known brand of mash and scratch feed all winter. A habit of this kind usually results from a lack of some kind in the diet. Again, the presence of large numbers of lice on the bodies of the birds may start the vice. Whatever the cause, it is easier to prevent than to cure.

I examined the birds and did not find much vermin, therefore it seemed likely that something had been lacking in the diet. The feeding of more animal protein in the form of beef scraps, also more green or succulent feed, was advised. I also suggested that strips of salt pork be hung in the pen. These tactics largely cured the trouble, but it was some time before the feathers had been replaced, and the birds did not prove profitable as layers all winter.

The vice may start from the accidental pulling of a feather, when the bird is picking herself to relieve an irritation caused by a louse. If there is a lack of animal matter in the diet, the blood at the base of the quill tastes good to the hen, and she proceeds to do the same thing over again until she has learned the trick. From her the habit spreads to others, until the whole flock may be affected. If a bird is found doing it she should be removed from the pen at once. Prevention is better than cure, however, and plenty of beef scraps in the ration will prove effective.

Idleness is something that should not be tolerated in the laying pen. Plan the feeding so the birds will have to work practically all the time to get the amount of hard grain they need. The only time of day that the hens should have enough grain to fill up quickly on is at night, just before going to roost. A little should be scattered in the morning and again about noon, just enough to give zest to the hunt for it.

Egg-eating is another vice that hens sometimes learn when kept in close confinement, or are not fed sufficient animal material. The trouble usually starts from a hen scratching in the nest and accidentally breaking an egg. If she does it once, the chances are good that she will try it again, and the habit is soon formed. To avoid the formation of such a habit, and to cure it, in case it is formed, all nests should be more or less dark. A long covered box, with a single entrance at one end, is most practicable for the nests. Nest eggs are not at all necessary, and, notwithstanding popular opinion to the contrary, they serve no practical purpose. Feed and care for the birds in a way that will make it necessary for them to lay, and they will use the nesting box anyway.

Fresh air, sunlight, deep, dry litter in which to scratch, with plenty of mash rich in animal protein, should prevent the forming of bad habits. Once formed, these habits are hard to cure, but we need not give up in despair. Remove those birds which appear worst, and correct the diet, treat for lice, and hang up strips of salt pork. The chances are that you can cure the bad habits which have been formed.

Answers Worth $1

Ray Hicks, wealthy San Jose, Calif., lumberman, will stand on a busy street corner next Friday and ask questions of passersby. To each person giving the correct answer to a question he will pay $1 until he has spent at least $150.

Hicks said he wanted to find out how much his fellow townsmen know about civic affairs in general and about their own city in particular. He stood on the steps of the postoffice there, recently, he said, and asked 13 persons who passed him where the postoffice was and only seven could tell him. But then, that is in California.

Thin Shelled Eggs

What makes my hens lay thin shelled eggs?" This is a question often asked.

Recent discoveries have shown that calcium or lime is not utilized by animals unless a substance known as vitamin D is supplied. The ultra-violet rays of the sunshine act in some way upon the animal to bring about the effect of this vitamin. The laying hen must assimilate a relatively large amount of calcium to make egg shells. She must, therefore, be provided adequately with a source of vitamin D to turn out a good product.

Sunlight which passes thru ordinary glass loses the vitamin value because the ultra-violet rays do not pass thru such glass. Hence it is necessary to get the hens out into the sunlight as much as possible when weather conditions are suitable, or else provide unobstructed openings in the house.

The yolks of thin shelled eggs are also poor in vitamin D, since the hen must have this vitamin supplied if she is to put it into the egg. Such eggs have been found to hatch poorly, apparently because the chick must have a good supply of this vitamin to get sufficient calcium from the shell.

Not only must vitamin D be supplied, but a good supply of calcium, as well, must be available for the layer. Crushed oyster shell is a satisfactory source of calcium, and it should be kept in boxes or hoppers available for the hens at all times.

But Watch the Weight

Occasionally a hen which has been in good health will be found dead under the roosts. The head of the bird will still seem red, and the body will be plump with no indications of disease. Death may be caused by apoplexy or internal ruptures due to fright or the strain of laying.

Such losses most often occur among old hens that have become too fat. They can be reduced to a minimum by careful feeding and culling. Watch the weight of the hens and keep them from becoming baggy with fat. Scatter the grain in straw litter so the birds will scratch for a living. Provide succulent green feed. It acts as a tonic and helps prevent digestive disorders. Do not allow dogs to chase the hens on the range.

When strangers visit poultry houses the birds are often badly frightened. If they are Leghorns it may send the flock to the ceiling and against the side walls and cause more or less shock and bruising. Everything that tends to frighten hens or reduce their vitality helps increase the number found dead. The normal death in flocks seems to vary from 5 to 15 per cent. The lower the rate the greater the profits in the poultry business.

Will Get Married Again

Because they were married 10 years ago by a minister, and have since come to the conclusion that marriage is a civil contract and that it should be performed by civil authorities, Mr. and Mrs. E. Haldemann-Julius, of Girard, will be married again in the near future. Judge Ben Lindsey will officiate; Alice, the 8-year-old daughter will "give mother away," and Henry, the 6-year-old son, will be "best man."

The Newspaper Soliloquizes

By THOMAS HARDY

Yes; yes; I am old. In me appears
The history of a hundred years;
Empires', kings', captives' births and deaths;
Strange faiths, and fleeting shibboleths:
Tragedy, comedy, throngs my page
Beyond all mummed on any stage:—
Cold hearts beat hot, hot hearts beat cold,
And I beat on. Yes; yes; I am old.

We're pretty fundamental for the most part, but looking at Herrin, Ill., and seeing nothing special happen to her, rather shakes our belief in that Sodom and Gomorrah story.

White Diarrhe

Splendid Success of Mrs. E Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no be of utmost interest to poultry ers who have had serious losses White Diarrhea. We will let Rhoades tell it in her own word "Dear Sir: I see reports of so losing their little chicks with Diarrhea, so thought I would tel experience. My first incubator when but a few days old, began by the dozens with White Diarrh tried different remedies and was discouraged with the chicken bus Finally, I sent to the Walker Re Co., Dept. 48, Waterloo, Ia., $1.00 box of their Walko White rhea Remedy. It's just the only for this terrible disease. We 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and lost a single chick after the first —Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenan Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhe

White Diarrhea (Coccidiosis caused by a protozoal organism croscopic size which multiplies great rapidity in the intestines eased birds and enormous numbe discharged with the droppings. ers are warned to beware of Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kil your chicks. Take the "stitch in that saves nine." Remember, th scarcely a hatch without som fected chicks. Don't let these fe fect your entire flock. Preve Give Walko in all drinking wat the first two weeks and you lose one chick where you lost dreds before. These letters prove

Never Lost a Single Chi

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Ind., writes: "I have lost my s chicks from White Diarrhea. I sent for two packages of Wa raised over 500 chicks and I ne a single chick from White Di Walko not only prevents White rhea, but it gives the chicks st and vigor; they develop quick feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I to lose a great many chicks White Diarrhea, tried many re and was about discouraged. As resort I sent to the Walker R Co., Dept. 48, Waterloo, Iowa, fo Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. two 50c packages, raised 300 Wyandottes and never lost one one sick after giving the medic my chickens are larger and he than ever before. I have foun company thoroughly reliable a ways get the remedy by return —Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beacon Iowa.

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White rhea Remedy entirely at our postage prepaid—so you can yourself what a wonder-workin edy it is for White Diarrhea chicks. So you can prove—as sands have proven—that it w your losses and double, treble quadruple your profits. Send package of Walko (or $1.00 fo large box)—give it in all water and watch results. You you won't lose one chick wh lost dozens before. It's a positi You run no risk. We guara refund your money promptly don't find it the greatest litt saver you ever used. The Le Johnson National Bank, the ol strongest bank in Waterloo stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 48, Waterloo, Iowa.
Send me the [ ] 50c regular size $1 economical large size) package White Diarrhea Remedy to try at Send it on your positive guarantee to ly refund my money if not satisfied way. I am enclosing 50c (or $1.00 money order, check or currency

Name.....
Town.....
State.....R. F.
Mark (X) in square indicating age wanted. Large package conta two and one-third times as much

Then Rachel Came

Customer, in a small store: "Izzy, ow many doors have you got in this tore?"

Izzy: "V'y, two doors, of course. De ront door and de back door."

Customer: "Ah, that is where you re wrong, Izzy. You have four doors. ou have a front door, a back door, cuspidor and Isadore."

Izzy: "Ha, ha, dot's good. Just you ait and I get that on Rachel."

Later, after the arrival of Rachel:

Izzy: "Rachel, how many doors ave ve got in dis store?"

Rachel: "Aw, now, don't be so foolsh. Ve got two doors, of course."

Izzy: "Aw, no, Rachel, ve got four oors—the front door, the back door, he spittoon und me myself."

A Rising Market

The stock broker was very ill, and t times delirious. In one of his lucid oments he asked the nurse what the st reading had shown his temperaure to be.

"One hundred and one," replied the urse.

"Good," said the patient. "When it ets to 101½, sell."

But He Couldn't Tell

"I want to know how much money y husband has in this bank," dehanded the lady masterfully, as she rode up to the cage.

"I'm sure I couldn't tell you that, a'am," replied the official.

"Is that so? Well, why do they call ou a teller, then?"

One More Pair

He was buying spring lawn and arden equipment, and had asked to e nearly everything in the store.

"Are you sure that is all the hose ou have?" he questioned, finally, oicing his extreme disappointment.

"Yes, sir," the clerk answered, "exept the pair I have on."

Ample Reasons

"I can never understand," said hompson to his friend, "why you inst on calling your new house a bunalow."

"Well, it's easily explained," was e reply. "In the first place the job as a bungle and in the second, I still we for it."

Guilty

Counsel—"Now, sir, tell me, are you ell acquainted with the prisoner?"

Witness—"I've known him for twen- years."

Counsel—"Have you ever known him be a disturber of the public peace?

Witness—"Well—er—he used to beng to a band."

Sure

"Lay down, pup; lay down!" ordered e man. "Good doggie—lay down, I y."

"You'll have to say 'Lie down,' mis-r," declared a small bystander; hat's a Boston terrier."

The Encore Was Deserved

The Men's Club orchestra furnished usic, and a male quartet composed the Misses West, Peck, Parrow and fford, sang, and responded to an core.—From a social item in a Burgton (Vt.) paper.

A Problem in Chemistry

He—"Dearest, our engagement is off. fortune-teller just told me that I s to marry a blonde in a month."

She—"Oh, that's all right. I can be blonde in a month."

Force of Habit

"I never knew Jones had twins."

"My dear! He married a telephone rl and, of course, she gave him the ong number."

Tit For Tat

"Why is mother rolling up her eves?"

"To punish Mame for rolling down r stockings."

Walled In

The night was dark and the hour e, when the lone merrymaker adnced unsteadily toward a large conte post. Gingerly touching the rough surface, he felt about until assured of a solid support and then leaned back, resting. After a few minutes, deciding again to pursue his alcoholic path, he turned and felt carefully about the surface of the post. Round and round he walked, never taking his hands off the concrete.

Amazement gave way to despair and at last, sinking down on the pavement, he gasped:

"My God, I'm walled in."

Grabbed Her Sheepskin

A young woman who came to Columbia to take her degree of doctor of philosophy married her professor in the middle of her second year. When she announced her engagement, one of her friends said,

"But Edith, I thought you came up here to get your Ph.D."

"So I did," replied Edith, "but I had no idea I would get him so soon."

A Sad Affair

"This unfortunate young man had the misfortune to enlist in the army. He is the only son of a widow who died childless, and his earnings maintained his aged father and infant brothers whose sole support he was."—From a letter quoted in Recruiting News (Boston).

With Care, Too

An advertisement that appeared in the columns of an Indian paper must be among the best examples of Babu English. Here it is, word for word:

"Mahomedsman, hair-cutter and clean shaver. Gentlemen's throats cut with very sharp razors, with great care and skill. No irritating feeling afterward. A trial solicited."

Theological Query

DO ROLLED STOCKINGS "PETTING" MAKE A GIRL IMMORTAL?—Headline in a Kentucky paper.

Stepping on It!

The police of Wallingford have formally notified the New England Transportation Company that its buses run thru the town at too great speed and prosecutions will follow if that speed is over 200 miles an hour.—From a Connecticut paper.

Alas!

She (closing book)—"Mercy! What a terrible creature that Minotaur was! It says that he used to devour a young maiden at a meal and then fall into a deep sleep."

He—"Overcome by the lass-he-chewed, I suppose."

Why Worry?

After much excitement the Smiths at last had managed to get under way on their motor trip. As they drove along they began to wonder if they had left anything behind.

Mrs. Smith gave a shriek. "Oh, Henry," she gasped, "I forgot to turn off the electric iron!"

"Don't worry, darling," he replied, "nothing will burn. I forgot to turn off the shower bath."

The Little Monitor

Pumping Engine

Best by Test. Simple—Economical—Durable—Dependable.

If your dealer does not handle write for catalog and prices.

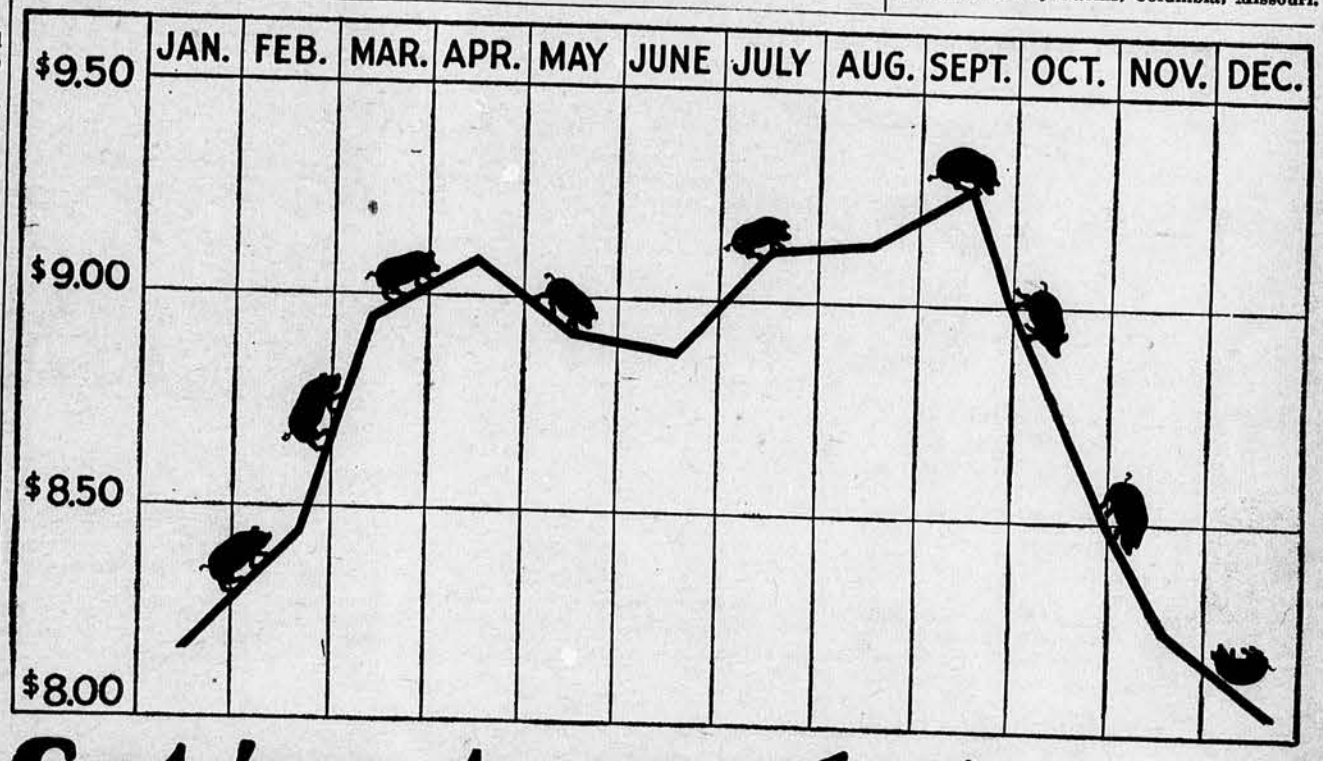
BAKER MFG. CO.
Station A Kansas City, Mo.

The Improved 1926 Model Self-Unloading Header Barge

Do not go through another harvest without seeing either our barge or literature. We have built barges for the last 18 years and they have proven to be the most economical machine to use in the harvest field. Customers that have used the Perfection for a good many years claim that they put their wheat in the stack for as little as 50 cents per acre.

NORTON MFG. COMPANY, NORTON, KAN.

QUALITY CHICKS REDUCED PRICES Best laying strains. Postpaid. Per 100; Leghorns, $11; Rocks, Reds, Anconas, $13; Orps., Wyan., $14; Lt. Brahmas, $18; Ass'td, $10; Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Missouri.



Get 'em to market when prices are high

LOOK at this chart. It shows the average market price for hogs in Chicago for the past twenty years. See what a difference it makes when you get your hogs to market. See the big difference between September and December prices.

A straight corn ration won't get your hogs to market when prices are highest. Corn lacks the minerals to grow big frames. It lacks certain proteins needed for speeding up growth.

But add Purina Pig Chow to your corn, and watch them grow fast. Pig Chow builds big frames and strong tissues. It's easy to turn a big-boned hog into a fat, profitable hog, but it's impossible to turn a small-framed hog into a profitable hog, no matter what you feed him during the last few weeks.

Now is the time to phone your dealer for Purina Pig Chow, because now is the time to get big frames and quick growth!

Write us for Purina Hog Book—free.

PURINA MILLS, 829 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.
Seven Busy Mills Located for Service

Rain Boosted Crop Prospects

Pastures Have Improved Materially and Are Showing Some Real Carrying Power

RAINS that visited most parts of Kansas just recently will greatly benefit wheat, oats, corn, pastures and all growing crops. This moisture relieved a somewhat tense situation in some parts of the state. The amount of rain was decidedly variable, showing a wide range even within the confines of a single county. The western counties will need rain again soon to keep things coming along well.

Conditions remain remarkably fine in the Wichita and Dodge City territory. Wheat condition slumped slightly in the north and northwest counties just previous to the rains.

Corn planting has made fine progress, nearing completion along the southern border, and is up to 30 per cent done, and better, along thru the north center and is well under way in the northwest. Early fields are up to fair stands in the south.

Grain sorghum planting is well started and many counties have treated considerable seed to control kernel smut. Conditions for planting are generally very good. Oats and barley are showing up better now, and rye looks unusually good everywhere and already is heading in the southern counties. Pastures improved materially last week and Flint Hills grass now is showing real carrying power. Wild and tame hay meadows are making good growth.

Petal drop spray was applied to commercial apple orchards a week ago. Bloom along the bluffs of the Kaw River is reported fairly light and none too heavy in the Missouri River district. The general farm crop of apples blossomed rather heavily. Cherries are setting a fair crop. Peaches are somewhat spotted. Some sections of the state, of course, will show up especially well with the fruit crop.

Allen—At this writing, May 11, most of the corn is planted, and what is up is a very good stand. Just enough rain to make the oats and wheat flourish. Pasture good. Fruit will be scarce. Eggs, 23c; hens, 24c; springs, 32c; cream, 34c; milk, $1.92 a hundred for 4 per cent test.—T. E. Whitlow.

Barber—A hurricane visited the south part of the county May 8, with rain over most sections of the county which was needed by wheat and other spring crops. Planting progressing nicely with warm weather much needed by the corn which is very small. Some hail damage to crops. Roads good.—J. W. Bibb.

Bourbon—A rain would be a big help just now. Most everyone either done or planting corn. Oats looking fine. Some corn up. Alfalfa is about two weeks late, but is looking good. First crop will be cut short. The fruit crop looks to be cut considerable. Lots of young pigs being farrowed.—Robert Creamer.

Cherokee—Corn, wheat, oats and grass are growing nicely. Have had very little rain but had a good shower May 11. Eggs, 23c; butter, 30c; young chickens, 35c.—L. Smyres.

Cheyenne—General rains have fallen within the last week and crop conditions have improved. The damage to wheat from high winds and dry weather is greater than was estimated at first. Corn planting is progressing satisfactorily and considerable abandoned wheat land will be planted to row crops. The prospects for a fruit crop are good. First crop of alfalfa making a good growth.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clay—Most farmers are putting in their corn and spring crops, and some are done and working roads. Early listed corn is up and has a good stand. Growing wheat, oats, pasture, alfalfa and gardens are good. Peaches, apples, apricots, pears, cherries and plums promise a good crop. More colts, mules, pigs and little chicks than usual. Nice showers May 7. At present the prospects for the farmer are excellent.—P. R. Forslund.

Cloud—An abundance of rainfall the first 10 days of May stopped dust storms and is giving grass and spring crops a fine start. But considerable wheat is dead without jointing and the land will need to be planted to other crops. Young stock is generally doing extra well and cows are gaining in milk production. Eggs, 33c; butterfat, 28c; corn, 48c.—W. H. Plumly.

Cowley—All crops are doing well. Wheat has been hurt a little by high wind. Oats are fine. Corn is generally all planted and is coming up. It is a good stand. Alfalfa is coming out of the frost injury but will be a little late. Stock doing well on pasture. Wheat, $1.50; corn, 70c; oats, 45c; eggs, 20c; butter, 35c.—E. A. Millard.

Douglas—Good rains here have helped out all growing crops, especially oats. In many places the subsoil is wet but the surface is dry and dusty. Many of our best poultry raisers report large losses this spring and are unable to discover the cause. Some think it may be the changeable weather. Such heavy demands are made at the hatcheries that it is difficult to supply all.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Ellis—We had a good shower May 7, and another the next day which will help the growing wheat considerably. Corn planting is nearly finished and feed planting soon will be in progress. A few public sales are being held and fair prices are being received. Considerable road work is being done this spring. Wheat, $1.38; corn, 70c; eggs, 24c; butterfat, 33c.—C. F. Erhart.

Edwards—We had another good rain which was needed. Corn planting nearly over. Some fields are up ready to cultivate. Pastures coming on fine. Still some farm sales and prices are satisfactory on all kinds of stock. Wheat, $1.45; corn, 65c; butterfat, 32c; hens, 18c to 22c; eggs, 22c.—W. E. Fravel.

Finney—The weather is rather changeable. Early wheat needs rain. The late wheat is looking good. Corn and other row crops are coming up. Some rain has fallen, but not enough to do any good. Sugar beets are all planted and some are up in good condition. The grass is doing well. Farmers' Elevator held meeting May 8.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Ford—The weather is cool with plenty of rain. Good for small grain crops. Corn planting is delayed by the wet and cool weather. Pastures are providing enough grass now for stock to live on. Alfalfa is not a very heavy crop. Roads are muddy. Farm sales are being held and the prices are good. Some road work is being done. Wheat, $1.40; corn, 70c; barley, 75c; oats, 70c; eggs, 22c; cream, 33c; butter, 45c.—John Zurbuchen.

Johnson—Some clover and alfalfa seeding has been hurt by dry weather. Some light showers May 11. Wheat is looking better. The planting of corn and kafir is nearly completed. Pastures are a little short. A good prospect for fruit. Potatoes look well. There are large hatchings of chickens. Potatoes, $1 a peck; eggs, 25c; hens, 25c.—Mrs. B. B. Whitelaw.

Kiowa and Pratt—We had a nice rain here last week which will help the wheat and also the corn planting which is about half done. Grass is good and stock is doing well at present. Hens, 18c to 22c; eggs, 28c; corn, 62c.—Col. Art McAnarny.

Labette—It has been dry for about two weeks with considerable wind. Wheat has been checked and pepper grass is appearing in some fields. Berry growers are busy pulling wheat and cheat out of patches. Dry weather will cut crop a little. They are trying for county bonds. We don't want any more taxes. Wheat, $1.50; corn, 65c; oats, 40c.—J. N. McCane.

Lane—Got a good rain May 8, which was accompanied with hail in some sections. Lots of early corn was cut off and washed out. Cut worms have done considerable damage. Listing is in full blast.—A. R. Bentley.

Lyon—Wheat, alfalfa, oats and grass have made a rapid growth in the last two weeks. Farmers are planting corn and sowing alfalfa these fine days. The co-operative farmers' celebration was held here on May 14 and 15.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Farmers in this county are very much elated over the fine rain which fell here the nights of May 8 and 9. Corn planting progressed very rapidly the last week. Corn which was planted May 1, is just coming thru the ground at this date, May 10. About 65 per cent of the crop now is planted.—Walter R. Willschleger.

McPherson—We had a good rain which was needed for the wheat, oats and all growing crops. Everything is growing fine. Most of the corn is planted and has started to come up. Alfalfa is making a good growth. Most all the cattle have been taken to pasture and the pastures are good. Wheat, $1.40; corn, 70c; hogs, $12.25; eggs, 23c; butter, 32c. Farm labor is very well supplied at present. Not very many public sales. No farm meetings. Rural schools are closing and are having their programs.—F. M. Shields.

Morris—Weather conditions have been favorable for farm work the last two weeks and the time has been well improved. Corn about 75 per cent planted by May 10. Ground in fine condition and everything is favorable for germination so far. Oats, wheat, alfalfa and prairie grass are looking good. A considerable amount of certified kafir and cane seed has been procured for planting. Potatoes and Sweet clover are very late in starting. Marketable hogs are very scarce and the spring pig crop was made considerably lighter by big snow the first part of April. A large amount of chicks have been hatched this spring and conditions have been favorable for them. Eggs, 23c; butterfat, 39c.—J. R. Henry.

Ness—Wheat conditions are favorable for spring work. Moisture enough to bring the corn and kafir up. Wheat is looking fine. Roads a little soft at times. A few public sales and everything selling at fair prices. Wheat, $1.40; corn, 75c; barley, 65c; hens, 24c; roosters, 10c; cream, 30c; eggs, 23c.—James McHill.

Osage—Nearly all corn was planted before the cold rain. Now fears are expressed as to a good stand. There is likely to be some replanting. Everything was benefited by the rain but corn. It needs sunshine. Hatcheries will buy eggs only 10 days longer, therefore the market is declining. Heavy hens, 26 cents, the highest price for a long time.—H. L. Ferris.

Pawnee—Nice weather. We need rain. Wheat looks well. Oats, barley pastures and gardens need warm showers. A few stock and implement sales this spring at fair prices. Stock going on pasture in fair condition. Everyone hoping for a good crop and the subsoil is in good condition and will continue so if we can get about the average amount of rainfall. Wheat, $1.42; corn, 70c; oats, 65c.—E. H. Gore.

Phillips—We had two fine rains in the last week amounting to about an inch and the weather is cool and damp. This will help the wheat, oats and barley, and put the ground in good condition for planting corn. It gave the grass a start so the stock can get it. It will help the gardens and grain. Farmers can get busy as there will be lots of work to be done.—J. B. Hicks.

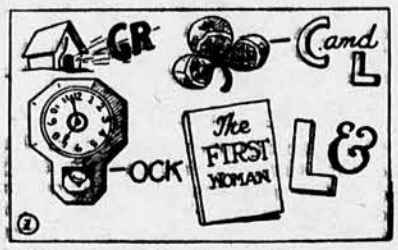
Rice—Light rains have kept vegetation in growing condition but a good rain would be welcome now. Early corn, potatoes, garden truck, alfalfa and pastures doing fine. Considerable corn already planted, but many farmers still busy with planters. Wheat in fine condition. Wheat, $1.40; butterfat, 32c; eggs, 22c; hens, 23c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rush—Wheat, oats and barley are doing well. Wheat as a rule is very thick and is needing more moisture. It has suffered some in spots from drouth. Corn planting is in progress and ground is being prepared

Try to Solve This President Puzzle

$50.00 in Cash Prizes

Each of the six pictures represent the names of six well known presidents of the U. S. Can you name them? We are making it easy by giving the name of No. 1, and explaining the other five, so you can hardly miss getting them right.



If you name the six presidents represented by the six pictures, then make up a puzzle or rebus of your own, which will represent the name of another president of the U. S. You don't need to draw a picture, just tell what letters and objects are to be used in your puzzle or rebus. For example: To name President Wilson, you could say "Use the word 'Will' and show a picture of the sun."

THE CASH PRIZES	
1st Prize	$25.00
2nd Prize	15.00
3rd Prize	5.00
4th Prize	3.00
5th Prize	2.00

START OUT RIGHT

In the first rebus puzzle, you see the letters "GR," a clover leaf and the letters C and L. A clock—ock plus Eve, the first woman, and the letter L. Now you have GR-over Cl-eve-land. You go by the sound of the words and not by correct spelling.

Rebus puzzle No. 1 then is Grover Cleveland; No. 2 represents the third president of the U. S.; No. 3 represents the president during the Civil War; No. 4 represents the fifteenth president of the U. S.; No. 5 represents the president known as the Father of our country, and No. 6 represents the fourth president of the U. S.

A cash prize of $25 will be given to the boy or girl who names the presidents represented by the six pictures and makes up the best rebus puzzle representing another president of the U. S.

Any boy or girl in the U. S. under 16 years of age may try for the cash prizes by sending in one set of answers. All answers must be sent in by July 1st. Promptness counts. In case of a tie, no prize will be divided, but the full amounts will be awarded to each tying.

HOW TO ANSWER

Write the names of the six presidents in the six blank spaces in the coupon, then make up your own rebus puzzle. Tell on the lower lines of the coupon what letters and objects are to be shown in your puzzle picture.

------MAIL COUPON BELOW------

PUZZLE CORNER, Dept. 31, Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir—The names of the presidents represented in the six pictures are:

(1)..... (4).....

(2)..... (5).....

(3)..... (6).....

My Rebus puzzle represents President..... by these letters and objects:

.....

.....

My name is.....

My address.....

"BIG BOSS" FOUNTAIN PEN

This attractive, deep red, self-filling "Big Boss" Fountain Pen has a 14-Karat gold plated pen point and is just the thing for every day use. It is guaranteed by the manufacturer to give satisfaction in every way. It is the smoothest pen you ever saw and the easiest of all pens to fill. You will be proud to own a "Big Boss" Red Fountain Pen. Accept this offer at once—lest you forget.

OUR OFFER This Self-Filling Fountain Pen will be given as a reward for two two-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 50c each—just $1.00 in subscriptions. Address CAPPER'S FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

for feed crops. Public sales are numerous. Pastures will about support stock now. The season is two weeks later than normal. Wheat, $1.33; eggs, 22c; butterfat, 30c.—Wm. Crotinger.

Rooks—Had 1¾ inch rain May 8. Wheat was burning badly when this came. Corn planting started. Quite a few cut worms. No sales. Eggs, 22c; butterfat, 30c; hens, 20c.—C. O. Thomas.

Sedgwick—Three good rains during the week. Corn is up with a good stand. Alfalfa is making good growth. The wheat and oats are making excellent growth and bid fair for a big crop. Livestock doing well on the growing pastures. Some hail during the week with little damage. Wheat, $1.42; corn, 70c; oats, 45c; eggs, 23c; butterfat, 33c.—W. J. Roof.

Sherman—Weather has been rather windy and some wheat is dead. Have had some rain last few days which was most surely needed, but it wasn't enough. Tho wheat in this section is damaged considerably. Farmers planting corn; no sales; land buyers are coming around looking from Eastern Kansas and Nebraska. Wheat, $1.34; barley, 48c; corn, 52c; cream, 31c; eggs, 21c; chickens, 20c. Wheat in this section will be considerably short compared with last year.—Col. Harry Andrews.

Thomas—The weather has been dry with very little moisture. Some of the wheat is a thin stand on account of some winter killed. The cut worms worked on the early barley and took most of it in places. All livestock is doing well on grass pasture. Corn, 60c; cream, 30c; eggs, 23c.—Harry Hanchett.

Wilson—Spring work is backward on account of too much rain. Wheat is doing fine with the cool damp weather. Oats are making a satisfactory growth. Cattle and dairy stock are doing fine. Alfalfa is nearly ready to be cut. Some fields of corn are about ready for the cultivator. Farmers have begun to talk harvest. The chick crop has fallen off since the cool, damp weather. Wheat, $1.48; kafir, 55c; butterfat, 32c; eggs, 23c.—A. E. Burgess.

Farm prices tend to steady themselves toward the end of the spring season. There has been less weakness and dropping of price in May than during March and April. The general market situation around the middle of the month was much the same as a week or fortnight before. The market had no great vigor but was holding its own fairly well in prices of cotton, wheat, hay, livestock, butter, cheese and eggs. There were some losses in feeds and the feeding grains and in fruits and vegetables. The labor trouble in England while it lasted, had its unsettling effect on markets for products entering into the export trade, on grain, pork, and cotton in particular.

The grain market continued irregularly lower up to the middle of May but without any very sharp declines. It was a condition of ample supply with dullness and unsettlement causing prices of the feeds and the feeding grains to sag down a little with occasional partial recoveries. Wheat has done better all along than the other grains because the present supply is more limited. Wheat prices have responded chiefly to the export demand and to changes in condition of the new crops. Forecasts indicate one-third more winter wheat this season. Condition of the hard winter grain varied from 89 to 96 and soft winter 77 to 78, averaging 4 compared with 77 a year ago. Conditions for spring wheat are favorable. Canadian acreage is reported about the same as a year ago.

Corn at one time was selling for future delivery at lowest point of the season, which meant a price level not far above the old pre-war average ruling when production costs were lower. Market supplies are still large and a heavy selling movement was in prospect after the planting season. Oats and rye also hover persistently around the old-time low levels.

Mill feeds followed the grain market but the new decline was slight. There is a heavy supply of feeding material the world over. Beside the liberal stocks here, Argentina would like to sell a surplus of about 90 million bushels of corn, besides 6 million bushels of flax seed, which will supply a great deal of oilmeal. India is shipping flax seed liberally. Europe, with its large crop of barley and other grain, has a lot of home-grown feed. This situation is beating the general demand for feeder stock and dairy animals and the increasing production of milk, butter and cheese.

A feature of the late season in the seed business is the steadily increasing demand for seed of the late forage crops. Prices for several of these seeds have advanced. Fear of drouth and shortage of hay or pasture doubtless has led to considerable extra planting of such crops as soybeans, vetch and millet.

Potatoes continue the most active feature in the vegetable market. The tendency has been downward since the middle of April. A further sharp decline during the 10 days ending May 12, brought the average down close to that of the early part of winter. The range was still three or four times as high as the very much depressed market of a year ago. City markets quote wholesale prices $3.50 to $4.50 a hundred pounds. Much of the stock coming now is low grade and in poor condition, causing a wide range of prices. New potatoes have declined one-third since the beginning of the season and the shipping sections so far have been late in starting.

A new set of conditions caused a slight upward turn in the butter market toward the middle of May. Growth of pasturage was slow and late with some drouth in many dairy sections. Production slowed down, altho it continued more active than a year ago. Market receipts and holdings are liberal but the public has been using plenty of butter at the moderate prices prevailing and the trade movement is considered satisfactory, without the serious slump expected by many. Probably the late, dry spring did the producers more good than harm from a market point of view. The situation needs all the relief it can get, with the liberal production and the heavy forage reserves. About the same conditions in the cheese situation checked production and the good demand resulted in well sustained prices. The egg situation remained about the same thru the first half of May. In general, prices were fairly well sustained. Receipts have become heavier than a year ago but apparently the active demand and the storage movement have been sufficient to take care of the supplies. Storage holdings at the middle of the month were about 7,000 cases short of last season in the four leading markets. The volume of holding may catch up with last season if weather conditions are favorable thru the rest of May and in June.

Prices of hogs and lambs continue to take a better showing as compared with cattle. The price level is higher from a long range point of view and prices respond readily to changes in the supply from week to week, obtaining some recent advances the first and second weeks of May when the hog averages of about $13 ranged $3 above the price of choice steers. Fat lambs are selling well. Fresh meat trade continues dull with a slightly lower tendency for beef, lamb and pork. Veal was high in most markets.

Shipped Her Fancy Work

Mrs. Kate Dickinson, of Glen Elder, is a successful cattle feeder. The Glen Elder Sentinel in a recent issue referred to her as shipping a carload of her "fancy work" to the Kansas City market. The fancy work referred to, however, was a car of baby beeves which Mrs. Dickinson fed and cared for herself since January and states that she likes the work better than her regular housekeeping.

Sold at 900 Pounds

Homer J. Henney, manager of the Clover Cliff farm near Elmdale, sold two carloads of Herefords recently that contained five calves which were less than 1 year old and which weighed more than 900 pounds apiece.

Mile Long Oil Train

Midcontinent oil shipping records were broken at Coffeyville recently when the Sinclair Oil Company sent out of the Missouri Pacific yards a 132-tank car train of gasoline. The train was destined for Westwego, La., the Sinclair export port, the gasoline to go to South America by boat.

The length of the train was one mile, 128 feet. Its weight was 5,508 tons, and the gasoline value at wholesale was considerably in excess of $100,000, there being more than 1 million gallons.

Two mammoth "1400" engines pulled the train.

Twin Cylindered Egg

A freak hen egg was laid by a Rhode Island hen at the Andrew Joste's poultry farm a few miles southwest of Beloit. The egg has a deep groove or ring running all the way around it as if nature had successfully welded together two eggs. The egg contains two yolks, one at each end. The egg measures 9 by 6 inches in circumference.

More Rugged Than Men

How is it women can and do appear on the street in zero weather in silk stockings, frail pumps and exposed ankles, while big, strong men are forced to bundle up? The secret revealed by tests conducted by French scientists, is that women are by nature better fitted to withstand cold. Their muscles are of finer texture, their heart action is better, and their arteries are larger, giving them a better blood supply. Besides this their bodies are protected by a delicate layer of fat. Doubtless you have heard the story of the Indian who was "all face," and that is another explanation.

And Hubby Pays the Bill

A Council Grove woman was indignant when the assessor observed her player piano ought to be worth about $150. "One hundred fifty dollars!" she exclaimed. "That player is worth $600 if it is worth a cent." So the head of the house will pay a $24 tax on the instrument this year.

Crop Prospects Excellent

Unless something of an unlooked for nature develops, McPherson county wheat is safe, and a crop that is expected to set a high production record is rapidly developing. The recent rain bringing approximately an inch of moisture, cared for the top soil which was commencing to show traces of cracking. The subsoil is still in excellent condition as a result of the heavy moisture falling in March and the early part of April.

One outstanding feature of the progress of civilization, and all that, is the fact that there were fewer millionaires at large in 1826 than there are in jail in 1926.

Nearly a Hundred Years of Experience Back of this Hay-Making Team!

Side Rake and Tedder

The McCormick-Deering forms a quick-curing windrow in which the leaves are turned inward to prevent their being torn off the stems, while the stems are turned outward to get the quickest action from sun and air. The straight teeth of the McCormick-Deering side rake and tedder do this as well as any rake can possibly do it, and give perfect results in tedding as well.

In following the mower, the hay is placed upon the clean stubble, not upon the unraked swath. The teeth work against the heads of the hay, catching in the crotches between the leaves and stems and raking clean.

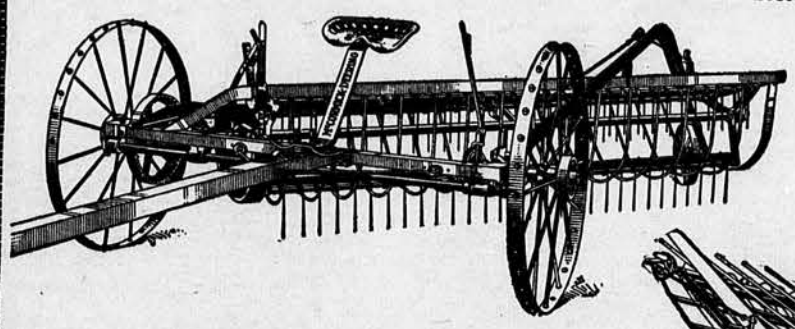
Roller bearings make the rake exceptionally light draft. Note the angle steel frame, the rigid bracing, including large truss beam running over the reel, the extra heavy gears, heavy piping for reel shaft and tooth bars. The main axle is solid steel.

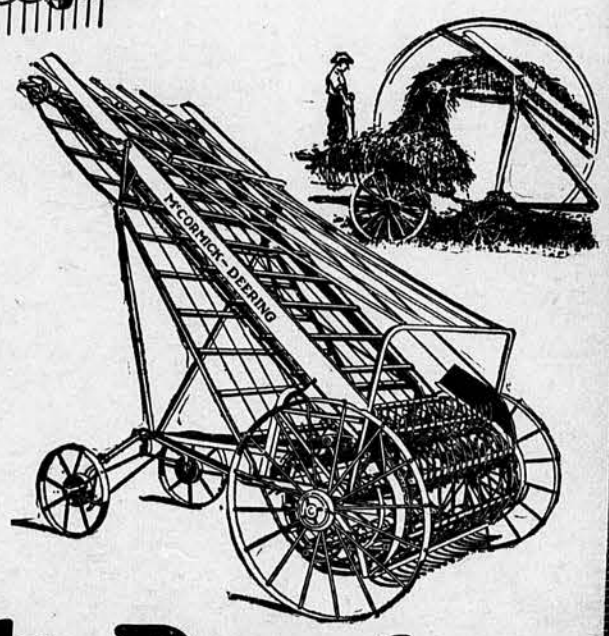
Adjustable-Section Loader

The adjustable carrier section, shown below, allows the delivery end of the loader to be dropped so that the hay is delivered about three feet lower when starting the load. This is a great convenience as it prevents the hay blowing about as much as it does when dropped from the top of an ordinary loader. As the load is built up, the section is raised by turning the crank at the top. This crank is within easy reach of the man on the load. When the section is raised to the desired height, it is held at that position by a ratchet and pawl.

With the carrier section raised, the hay is elevated vertically ten feet and three inches, and seven feet six inches with the carrier lowered.

There are three roller bearings on the upper carrier shaft and two on the main axle. The loader is constructed almost entirely of steel with a two-inch, cold-drawn solid steel axle. The carrier slats are extra heavy and securely bolted to steel drive chains. The side boards are wide and long.





Don't Worry Along With Old Machines or Old Methods. Pick Out Your New McCormick-Deering Tools at the Store of the McCormick-Deering Dealer.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY of America [Incorporated]
606 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Illinois

McCormick-Deering HAY TOOLS

Sell thru our Farmers' Market and turn your surplus into profits.

RATES 8 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive issues; 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues. Display type headings, $1.50 extra each insertion. Illustrations not permitted. Minimum charge is for 10 words. White space, 50 cents an agate line each insertion. Count abbreviations, initials as words and your name and address as part of advertisement. Copy must reach us by Saturday preceding publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER.

Buy thru our Farmers' Market and save money on your farm products purchases.

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	$1.00	$3.20	26	$2.60	$ 8.32
11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00	41	4.10	13.12

DISPLAY Headings

Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 15 letters as a line. With capitals and small letters, count 22 letters as a line. The rate is $1.50 each insertion for the display heading. One line headings only. Figure the remainder of your advertisement on regular word basis and add the cost of the heading.

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction, nor include classified advertisements within the guaranty on Display Advertisements. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED: MEN TO SELL our high grade line of nursery stock. Steady work, payments weekly. Write for our proposition. The Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

THERMICK-CARRYALL-CONTAINER ENables campers take all food and liquids from ice-box to camp, ice cold. Immense demand, one free to agents, Iceless Container, St. Paul, Minn.

WE NEED MORE SALESMEN. WORK all or part time. Liberal commission, weekly as orders received. Let us submit our proposition. Do it now. The Griesa Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan., since 1880.

AGENTS: OUR NEW HOUSEHOLD cleaning device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 170 3rd Street, Fairfield, Iowa.

AGENTS—WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. Madison Corporation, 566 Broadway, New York.

PAINT

"SAVEALL" HOUSE PAINT, ANY COLOR, $1.75 gallon. Red barn paint $1.35 gallon. Cash with order or C. O. D. Freight paid on orders for 6 gallons or more. A good 4 inch brush for $1.00. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

RUG WEAVING

RUGS WOVEN FROM YOUR OLD CARpets. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE OR WOULD TRADE FOR UNimproved farm; established wholesale and mail order grass and field seed business, small overhead, producing section, in the heart of agricultural district. Mail order sales volume a turn over proposition. Sales running four times the volume of 1925. Wonderful opportunity for energetic young farmer. Will stand strictest investigation. Act quick. Address Solomon Seed Co., Solomon, Kan.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, POOR man's price, only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kan.

BUILDING MATERIAL

LUMBER AND SHINGLES DIRECT FROM mill. Save $100 on your lumber bill. Robert Emerson Co., Tacoma, Washington, Box 1156-V.

LUMBER: CARLOTS, WHOLESALE, DIrect mill to consumer, low prices, first class stock, prompt shipments. McKee-Fleming Lbr. & M. Co., Emporia, Kan.

LUMBER AT WHOLESALE. LARGE SAVing in buying lumber and mill work from manufacturer. Send list of material for freight paid prices to your station. Quick delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Tacoma Sash & Door Co., Dept. 16, Tacoma, Wash., "Lumber Capital of America."

TOBACCO

GUARANTEEED TOBACCO: CHEWING OR smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; pipe given, pay when received. Farmers' Association, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

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

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

YOU CAN BE ATTRACTIVE. COMPLETE beauty kit given for selling 12 scarfpins. Send no money. Boswell, Southwest Building, Los Angeles.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE: AVERY HEADER THRESHer. A. B. Fry, Oak Hill, Kan.

FOR SALE 28x44 RUMELY SEPARATOR. B. J. Stratman, Lorraine, Kan.

RUMELY 20-40 TRACTOR AND 32x54 SEParator. Harry Dyck, Ness City, Kan.

INTERNATIONAL COMBINE TRACTOR and plow. M. E. Conn, Mahaska, Kan.

FOR SALE: TWO CASE THRESHING OUTfits complete, 32 and 36 inch. S. R. Ellis, Ransom, Kan.

WANTED: GEARLESS WIND STACKER for 58 inch Case separator. Fred Mull, Ashland, Kan.

FOR SALE: 18-36 GRAY TRACTOR, Fordson and plow, Reo trucks. Geo. March, Burrton, Kan.

FOR SALE: TWIN CITY SEPARATOR 21x36; used one season, Fordson size. E. W. Whiting, Mt. Hope, Kan.

WRITE FOR LIST OF REBUILT TRACtors, steam engines and separators. All sizes. Abilene Tractor & Thresher Co., Abilene, Kan.

ATTENTION FARMERS: WE HAVE FOR sale almost any make of used wheel type tractors at bargain prices. Also 5 and 10 ton Holts at from $500 to $1,500. 15 to 20 ton Holts at from $250 to $500. H. W. Cardwell Company, Distributors "Caterpillar" Tractors, 300 South Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE OR TRADE: 32x54 SEPARATOR and Rumely tractor, trade for Ford truck or light tractor. Rumely preferred. John Otis, Gretna, Kan.

FOR SALE: 30-60 AULTMAN-TAYLOR Tractor No. 2480 in good serviceable condition, price $1,400. Nichols & Shepard Company, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE: McCORMICK COMBINE HARvester-Thresher, looks like new, all in first class shape. Henry Soeken, Claflin, Kan., Rural Route No. 1.

FOR SAW MILLS, STEAMERS, SEPARators, Tractors, Graders, etc., also wrecking 18 separators and tractors. Write for list. Will Hey, Baldwin, Kan.

TWO COMPLETE CASE OUTFITS; TWO 28x50 separators; one 45 steam; one 22-40 tractor with plow, A. 1 condition. For particulars write Victor Johnson, White City, Kan.

FOR SALE: 1 BUFFALO-PITTS 25 HORSE steam engine, in first class shape; also Minneapolis separator, used one season. Will sell at a bargain. Chas. H. Daenzer, Sterling, Kan.

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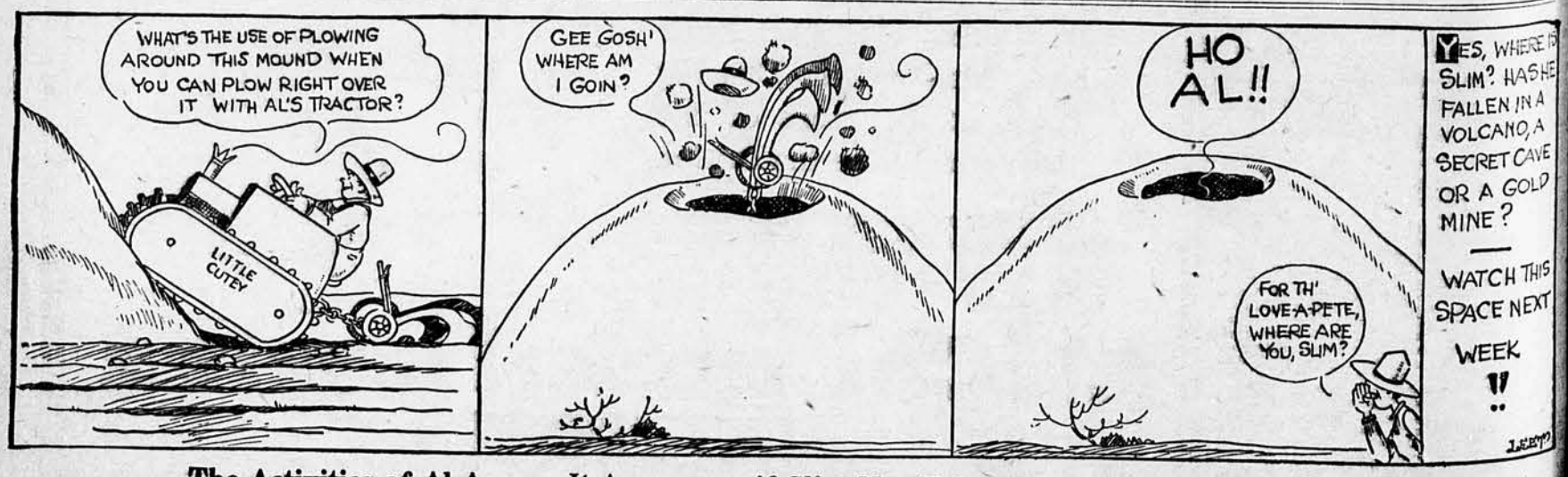

The Activities of Al Acres—It Appears as if Slim Has Taken an Unexpected Trip to China

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

NANCY HALL, RED BERMUDA, PORTO Rico, Yellow Jersey, 100-50c; 1000-$4.00. Tomato; Bonnie Best 100-$1.00, postpaid. T. Marion Crawford, Salina, Kan.

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PURE BRED WHITE ROCKS. FISHEL strain heavy layers. Culled farm range cockerels direct from Fishel. Eggs, $5.00 hundred postpaid. Mrs. John Kasberger, Eudora, Kan.

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REGISTERED, FOUR GALLON, FOURyear-old Jersey cow, sound $125. Yearling Jersey bull $75. Non-registered Guernsey bull, three months, $12.50. Dr. C. Ackerman, Crete, Nebr.

YOUR BARREN COWS CAN BE MADE "Safe with Calf," or money refunded. Remedy, $2. Booklet free. Breed-O Remedy Co., Box K, Bristol, Conn.

HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES, PRACTIically pure bred $17. Send $4, shipped on approval. Dr. C. Ackerman, Crete, Neb.

FOR SALE: RED POLLED BULLS. REGistered. Long yearlings. Ready for service. R. C. Brownlee, Holden, Mo.

FOR THE VERY BEST HOLSTEIN OR Guernsey calves, write Spreading Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wisc.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS. OFFIcial records. Prices reasonable. Accredited herd. E. Vaughan, Oronogo, Mo.

FOR SALE POLLED HEREFORD BULL, one year old, extra good. Elmer Dunn, Winfield, Kan.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION IN CATTLE stopped. Five years successful record. Guaranteed cure and prevention. Folder, explaining, free. Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Neb.

HORSES AND JACKS

PERCHERON BREEDING STALLIONS and jacks for half price to late buyers. George Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.

MAY 21 1926

LIVESTOCK

HOGS

WEANLING BOAR PIGS $10.00. PATHfinder-Orion Cherry King breeding. L. B. Ryan, Detroit, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS

MILK GOATS, CLOSING OUT PURE breds at the price of grades. Quakertown Goat Farm, Haviland, Kan.

REAL ESTATE

ATTENTION, Farm Buyers, anywhere. Deal direct with owners. List of farm bargains free. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

HOMESEEKER—Send for Free lists farms and land in any state; Price; Owners' names. Simply say what you want and where. The Homeseeker, 501 Pacific Bldg., Oakland, California.

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

FREE BOOKS descriptive of the opportunities offered homeseekers and investors in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington and Oregon. Low round-trip homeseekers' tickets every Tuesday. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 500 Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

OWN YOUR OWN HOME
Farms and ranches, southwestern Kansas and Colorado, wheat, row crops—cows and poultry will make you independent. $15.00 to $35.00 per acre, easy terms.
Stewart, 11½ North Main St.,
Hutchinson, Kansas

KANSAS

WHEAT LAND in the new wheat belt. Snaps. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan.

160 RENO County Farm in oil field. $70 per A. Sunny Side Farms, Penalosa, Kan.

FINE CROP LAND $29 A. $5 A. cash, bal. crop payments. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

240 A. CHASE CO. imp. farm, 2 mi. town, all corn and alfalfa land, no waste. $24,000, terms. J. E. Bocook, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

SUBURBAN HOMES, houses, farms for sale. Free list.
T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas

545 A. blue grass and grain farm near Kan. University. Good imp. Consider other land part pay. Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kan.

SNAP for speculation—320 acres Greeley Co., Kan. Level, unimproved, good soil. $3400, terms. Jas. H. Little, LaCrosse, Kan.

CHOICE IMP. farms on Victory highway and Kaw Valley from 10 A. up. Priced to sell. Write us. Hemphill Land Co., Lawrence, Ks.

LANE CO. wheat farms—13 quarters level wheat land, ½ now in cultivation, some improvements, well watered, sell part or all at $22.50 per A. Terms. C. N. Owen, Dighton, Ks.

RENTER'S CHANCE—to own a farm on CROP PAYMENT plan in the WHEAT and CORN belt of eastern Colorado and Western Kansas. 8,000 acres to select from —2,000 acres broke. Write C. E. Mitchem, (owner), Harvard, Ill.

WRITE for particulars of farm bargains and foreclosures, also information on our 6% stocks and securities. State amount you want to invest. The Mansfield Finance Corporation, Topeka, Kan.

SNAP
320 ACRES, 7 miles from market, 280 acres in cultivation. Price for quick sale $25.00 an acre. $2,000 will handle. J. R. Connelly & Son, Colby, Kan.

IMPROVED 640 Acre Haskell County farm. 560 acres in wheat. Share to go. $33.50 per acre.
LEONARD J. ISERN,
Great Bend, Kansas

WHEAT LANDS
In southwest Kansas, improved and unimproved. Wheat prospect excellent, buy now and get rent. Bargains going fast. B. & B. Realty Co., Copeland, Kan.

HALF SECTION IMPROVED
200 acres in wheat, one third crop with place, 6 miles to market. $50.00 per acre. Good terms. Many other Barton and Rush county bargains.
FIRST NAT'L INS. & INV. CO.,
Hoisington, Kansas.

THIS IS FOR YOU, COMRADE
Farms and Ranches in S. W. Kansas. $15 to $20 an acre. Easy terms. Lands to sell on crop payment plan. Improved farms for those who want them. Ask Stewart, 11½ N. Main, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Meade Co. Farms

240 Acres, three miles good town, 6 room house, Artesian well, part alfalfa land. Price $25.00 per acre, good terms.

320 Acres, all fine bottom alfalfa land, 240 acres cultivated, fair improvements, several Artesian wells, one third crop to buyer. Price $42.50 per acre, good terms.

320 Acres all in wheat, one third to buyer, one half fine alfalfa land, none better. Price $42.50 per acre. Good terms.

These are only a few of our good buys. Come to Meade County and buy a home.

Fowler Land Co.
Fowler, Kansas

ARKANSAS

160 ALFALFA, clover, grain farm, 100 cultivated, fine water. Beautifully imp., 3 mi. town. Big bargain, $4,000, terms. Other bargains. Baker Land Co., Mountain Home, Ark.

290 ACRES, alfalfa farm. Well located, fruit, timber, 1½ miles village, ½ mile beautiful river, Healthy Ozarks. Fences hog tight. Priced $2,250. Terms. Other bargains. Free. Wilks, Mountain Home, Ark.

MISSOURI

POULTRY LAND, $5 down, $5 monthly, buys 40 acres Southern Mo. Price $200. Send for list. Box 22 A, Kirkwood, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—$5 down, $5 monthly buy forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price $200. Other bargains. 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

REAL ESTATE

COLORADO

IMPROVED Colorado Ranches, $3 to $5 per acre. J. Brown, Florence, Colo.

1287 ACRES improved Pueblo, Colorado ranch, $3.75 per acre, $1826 cash required. J. Davis, Florence, Colorado.

FOR SALE—2500 acres, cattle ranch stocked with high grade Herefords. Horses, machinery, etc. Must sell to settle estate. For further particulars write Mrs. Minnie Carson, Executrix, La Veta, Colo., Box 127.

FLORIDA

FARMERS WANTED IN FLORIDA ON Palm City Fruit Farms, Martin County, 40 mi. from Palm Beach. Ideal soil for winter vegetables. Climate favors fruit, poultry and cattle raising. Write W. T. Mathers, Inc., 340 Clematis Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

GEORGIA

OUTHWEST GEORGIA—440 A. farm in best farming section. For quick sale at $10 per acre. Georgia Farms, Inc., Americus, Ga.

NORTH DAKOTA

NORTH DAKOTA improved farms. Citizens committees help new settlers locate among prosperous, contented neighbors. Write Greater N. Dakota Association, Fargo, N. D.

OKLAHOMA

CATTLE RANCH AND ALFALFA FARM
2840 acres Woods Co., Okla., improved 150 A. tilled, at least 500 A. tillable, 4 mi. of R. R. Station. Price $10.00 per acre, $10,400 cash, balance on ranch at 7%.
THORNTON & ARNOLD,
Coldwater, Kansas

TEXAS

WE LIVE in Bee County, Texas, between San Antonio and Corpus Christi. Mr. Farmer. Where do you live?

Can you drive all the way through your county on a paved road, and on good graded lateral roads to your farm? We can.

Can you raise almost all the staple crops, cotton, corn, broom corn, grain sorghums, melons, truck, etc.? We can and in addition can raise fruits, oranges, grape fruit, etc.

Raw land on which the above can be produced can be bought in Bee County at from $20 per acre up to $60, and improved land can be bought at from $40 per acre up to $100.

An inquiry will bring you more informatoin. Chamber of Commerce, Beeville, Texas.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you? Big list free. Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Ks.

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—Sale or exchg. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Ks.

FOR SALE or Trade, 440 A. Anderson Co., Kansas. 90 miles from Kansas City. Send for views. Box 367, Iola, Kansas.

320 A. and 640 A. fine cult. but no bldgs. Take clear city property as first payment bal. crop payments. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

160 ACRE OHIO FARM adjoining good town, splendid improvements; Owner wants Kansas farm. Mansfield Co., 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE or Exchange by owner twelve well improved farms, near Sioux Falls, S. D. Choice land under cultivation. Some completely equipped for dairying, other for stock feeding. Liberal terms. Address E. W. Munson, 829 S. Prairie Ave., Sioux Falls, S. D.

4000 ACRES good grass and wheat land, Webster Co., Nebr., $11 per acre; also 1280 acres at $10 per acre; 4,000 acres Kit Carson Co., Colo., fine wheat land, $12.50 per acre. We have lots of wheat and ranch lands for sale and exchange in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma. Write The Monark Investment Co., 610 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED—Cash Buyers and what have you to trade? Shuck & Fiero Realty Company, Esbon, Kansas.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Ford's Business Formulas

Big business is the hope of industrial workers of the future, according to Henry Ford, in his book published by Doubleday, Page & Company. He says the people confuse big business with the big money power, and fear big corporations partly because they do not understand and partly because they are afraid of monopoly. Their thinking is many years behind the times. It goes back to that period when a million dollars was a big sum of money, and when it was considered that no man could honestly make that much in his natural life. "The man who started that saying," he says, "must have had a narrow vision, for it is much easier to make money honestly than to make it dishonestly."

Henry points out that the leadership of the past has been military and political, and that neither of them was creative. Today the leadership is industrial, and to succeed it must banish the idea, so prevalent, that the chief curse of life is to work for a living. "Thinking men," he says, "know that work is the salvation of the race morally, physically, socially. Work does more than get us our living; it gets us our life."

Industry must have generalship of a high order. The great corporation is the inevitable consequence of industrial leadership. And the limit to its size can be measured only by the service it performs. It has to be designed to supply some service, and it has to follow the service. The service does not follow the corporation. The design is what counts.

It is the public that makes business, therefore the primary obligation of business, big or small, is to the public. If, thru efficiency and improved service, an industry is able to reduce costs, it should pass the reduction on to its customers. By that process more people are able to buy, and more buyers will make a still larger business. Had the dollar saved been added to profits, the price to the consumer remaining the same, there would have been no change in the volume of business. Had the dollar saved been added to wages there would have been no change in the volume of business. But by sharing the profits with the public there is a stimulating reaction on the business, prices go lower, business increases and wages of thousands go up where but scores found work before. The wage earner, with a family of five, Henry says, receives more benefit from a reduction in cost of necessities than increased wages, without reducing his costs. Increased pay comes thru increased business, and no increase in business is possible except by lowering prices to the public.

Thus does Henry Ford outline the policy of his own gigantic organization, which enables him to pay top wages to his great army of industrial workers, to give his millions of customers the advantage of a very serviceable car at a cheap price and at the same time gather in profits, for himself and his associates, aggregating 90 million dollars a year.

Are You Looking Ahead?

BY R. A. HILL

Looking ahead is as essential in poultry keeping as it is in any other business. What you do during the next few months will go a long way toward solving the egg question next winter.

A handy man may buy an old car and fix it up, but this rule doesn't work out with poultry.

The longer you are in the poultry business the more you will become convinced that a good cockerel is the bigger half of the battle so far as egg production is concerned. No amount of culling will ever get you anywhere in big egg yields from your young stock if you continue to use scrub roosters.

If you are buying baby chicks don't let low prices fool you. Poultry men are no more prone to giving bargains than any other class of merchants, and as all chicks look alike they have the drop on you every time. Buy your chicks from a reputable hatchery and pay him his price. His chicks must be worth what he is asking or he wouldn't be in the poultry business, and most hatchery operators know the value of a satisfied customer.

When placing your order for chicks you should order twice as many chicks as you intend to keep over the winter, then by the time you are ready to put your pullets in winter quarters you will be able to cull closely and still have the number you figured on.

Do not figure this way of ordering as extravagant, as you can sell your cull pullets and cockerels at a profit over the cost of their feed, and you assure yourself of the required number of winter layers without having to put in a lot of immature pullets that would be nothing but a bill of expense all winter.

To show you how culling works out I will give you an example of my personal experience. February, two years ago, from eight pullets I received eggs to the value of $14.50 over the cost of their feed. My neighbor's flock of 26 came within 28 cents of paying for their feed.

I had been at him for months to let me cull his flock, but this difference in profits woke him up and he consented to having his flock culled. The result was that I took 20 culls out of his pen of 26.

He kept the 20 culls for 10 days, just to see if there was anything in culling, but he didn't get an egg.

The six hens I picked out laid from four to six eggs a day.

I asked him then to figure up how much he had lost by not culling his flock, but I never got the answer.

There is only one way to succeed in the poultry business, and that is to start with good stock, feed them right, house them right, and cull till it hurts.

Now is the time to start looking ahead for next winter's full egg basket.

Price Outlook is Good?

BY S. D. GROMER

What is the outlook for hog prices from now until October, 1927? Of course no one can predict with certainty. From known facts, however, fairly reliable tentative conclusions may be drawn. The fall pig crop was 36 per cent and the spring crop around 70 per cent of an average year's total production. The saved fall crop of 1925 was placed at 1,800,000 fewer pigs, according to the postoffice pig survey, than that of 1924. The saved pig crop this spring is estimated by good authorities to be about the same as that of 1925, while others think it is somewhat larger. It is the belief of some men that 800,000 fattening hogs have been held back this spring to make them heavier because of cheap corn, and that these are likely to be sent to market within the next 12 weeks, and will swell the future receipts that much above what they would otherwise have been. This probably is too big an estimate. Anyway they are not showing up as yet.

If this belief is true, however, one of these days hogs will start more or less to decline; but this decline may not be excessive. The small pig crop of last fall will be quite a factor in tending to hold up the price after June.

Until the fall of 1927, unless there is too short a corn crop this year, or business recedes too much, or the number of pigs saved this spring is larger than estimated, or too many pigs will be produced this fall, the hog business stands a good chance to be profitable.

Shadowed

He was going home, and it was growing dark. His road from the station was a lonely one. Suddenly he suspected that a man behind was following him purposely. The faster he went, the faster the man followed, until they came to a cemetery.

"Now," he said to himself, "I'll find out if he's after me," and he entered the cemetery. The man followed him. He circled a grave, and his pursuer jogged after him. He ducked around a family vault. Still the man was after him. At last, he turned and faced the fellow.

"What do you want? What are you following me for?"

"Well, sir, it's like this," said a small voice. "I'm going up to Mr. Brown's house with a parcel, and the station agent told me if I followed you I should find the place, as you live next door."

5 Acres of Onions!

S. E. Colglazier, who lives 7 miles south of Larned, has planted 5 acres of onions this spring. He used 60 bushels of sets. The onions were set with a planter, three rows at a time, which was pulled by a garden tractor.

Safe to Save Money

Bank presidents trained on the army target range at Fort Leavenworth recently, for possible battles with bandits. In other words they are trying to make it safe for Kansas folks to save their money.

An Altitude Record?

Fred Schreuder, a farmer living near Mankato, is 6 feet 9 inches tall and weighs 225 pounds.

British politicians are now claiming that the United States is to blame for the war-debt tangle. Give Europe just a little more time and it will have all nicely figured out that we started the war.

It is hoped that Moscow, hearing American jazz by radio for the first time, will not be deceived into thinking its political ideas are taking hold

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

John D. Henry, Lecompton, has saved a good crop of spring pigs and is selling bred sows and gilts at his farm, at auction, May 25.

The Fairfield herd of Ayrshires, David Page's great herd at Topeka, has recently passed a satisfactory retest and received a renewal of accredited herd certificate. The herd has never had a reactor since its foundation six years ago.

Dairy calf club work is being carried on in 42 Iowa counties and the increase in the size and quality of the calf club section at the dairy cattle congress at Waterloo every year would indicate the progress being made. Over 100 dairy calf club meetings were held in Iowa in 1925.

Prof. H. McAdams, Manhattan, secretary of the accredited hatcheries association, has just made a trip over the state and visited most of the hatcheries that are members of this association and reports the hatcheries he visited still running at full capacity in order to take care of the business.

The Iowa State Holstein breeders association is managing the 7th national co-operative Holstein sale at Des Moines, June 3, and have announced that while it will only be a one day sale they expect it to compare favorably with any of the past association sales. H. W. Gleim, Webster City, Ia., is secretary of the Iowa State Holstein breeders association.

The Nebraska Holstein breeders association consignment sale at Omaha, April 28 was considered one of unusual merit. The top price was $325 for the herd bull, Sir Lass Della Ormsby, born April 1924. Two cows sold for $255.00 each; 34 cows averaged $125. Nine yearling heifers averaged $111. The 12 bulls averaged $137.50. Heifer calves averaged $57.50. The general average on 78 head was $131.50.

Blue Grass Chester White hogs are bred and shown by a bunch of real business men in Kansas every year. Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, M. K. Goodpasture, Horton, Clyde Coonse, Horton, Ray Gould, Rexford and Lloyd Cole, North Topeka, E. M. Reckords, Topeka, and others scattered over the state. These breeders stand together and when one of them wins in the show ring each of the others considers it his victory as well. They are putting the white hog over in great shape with this fine co-operative spirit.

Collins Farm Co., Sabetha, report records recently made on four of the oldest daughters of their senior herd sire, Marathon Bess Burke 3rd. Collins Farm Bess Burke Hello at three years made 29.28 pounds of butter with 550.1 pounds of milk. Collins Farm Segis Ella 2nd at three and a half years old made 24.8 pounds of butter and 569 pounds of milk. The other two were two year olds, Collins Farm Lady Pietertje 3rd, making 22.25 pounds of butter and 488 pounds of milk and Collins Farm Queen Burke 21.9 pounds of butter and 392.4 pounds of milk.

The Meyer Dairy Farm Co., Basehor, Leavenworth county, is doing some real work and I have a note from Mr. Meyer this week announcing progress. Springrock Ona Posch, a two year old daughter of Illini Tritemia Homestead Ona and whose seven day record of 25.35 pounds of butter from 501 pounds of milk was announced by them recently has completed her thirty day record. Her figures for the 30 days, 95.83 pounds of butter from 2,140.2 pounds of milk, which is a new state record in the junior two year old division for both milk and butter. Her highest production for both butter and milk was reached on the 26th day at which time she was milking nearly 80 pounds.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson
463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

H. G. Wright, living in the Sylvia Jersey setlement, has just bought from the University of Missouri a son of Owl's Interest Mercury, whose dam has four-year-old record of 920 fat. The dam of calf is a register of merit, 450 pound, two year old.

T. D. Marshall, Jersey breeder of Sylvia, is now getting his first crop of calves from his great young bull Brilliant of St. Mauw. The high records recently made by cows closely related to this bull are an indication of what to expect from his daughters.

C. C. Coleman, the Jersey cattle specialist of Sylvia, up in Reno county, always finds time to talk Jersey and make a drive to see good dairy cattle of any breed. Mr. Coleman's earliest recollections are of Jersey cattle. His father, Monroe Coleman, was one of the first breeders of the state.

Percy E. Lill, Jersey breeder of Mt. Hope, is seeding more of his farm to Sweet clover and other grasses and is going to find out just how many Jerseys he can keep on the place. Mr. Lill has bred Jerseys for years, both of his herd bulls are of the best Hood Farm breeding. One of his heifers with first calf is now giving over forty pounds of milk daily.

The Federal Intermediate Credit Bank at Wichita, Kan., has taken under foreclosure the herd of Shorthorn cattle formerly owned by J. A. Alderson of Nash, Okla. The herd consists of 368 head, including seven excellent herd bulls, a number of young bulls and the balance of the herd is of brood cows, heifers and calves. They have announced a dispersion sale of this herd to be held at Nash, Okla., June 7 and 8. This will be one of the biggest sale events in Shorthorn circles this season.

On their 240 acre farm a few miles west of McPherson, C. E. Hogeland and his two young sons are demonstrating that it pays to do things well even on the farm. The fine farm home located near the road first attracts the visitors' attention, then the big barn and the freshly printed sign tells the story of Registered Poland China hogs and Ayrshire cattle. No manure goes to waste here and no straw is used to light the heavens. The herd bull comes from the Page herd at Topeka. His dam has a record of 19,000 pounds of milk. The herd boar, Golden Rainbow, formerly headed the Miles Austin herd.

The first annual Reno County Dairy Tour was held May 14th. The event was sponsored by the County Dairy Association and was under the direction of County Agent McCall. Several leading dairy herds in the vicinity of Hutchinson were visited, including the Newlin Guernsey farm, A. F. Miller Holstein farm, the George Vincent Jersey farm and the A. B. Williams & Sons Ayrshire place near Darlow where lunch was served and a fine program of speaking and music was rendered. Jas Linn, extension dairyman from the College at Manhattan was the principal speaker assisted by the county agent and county cow tester. Chauncey Hostetler, Representatives of the Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce made the drive with the dairymen and furnished most of the music. Toward evening a cow judging contest and a milking contest was staged at the reformatory. Farmers judged the cows and the milking contest was limited to business men. Yellow rolls of butter and bottles of milk were given as prizes.

The twelve herds of cows owned by the State of Kansas located at the various towns where penal institutions and hospitals are located have been tested for milk and buterfat production since 1921 and substantial gains have been made each year. In 1921 when the first test was made according to Monroe Coleman, official tester, the average for the twelve herds was 7,233 lbs. milk and 240 lbs. fat per cow and in 1925 the average was 8,774 lbs. milk and 300.5 lbs. fat. The gain for the four year period was 20 per cent in milk and 46 per cent in fat. According to Mr. Coleman this increase has been brought about by better methods of feeding and handling and by the use of better sires. In 1921 the twelve institutions had 476 cows; they now have 573.

The Season's Largest Sale of Scotch Shorthorns

Nash, Okla., at 10 a. m., June 7-8

368 Bulls, Cows, Heifers and Calves

The Largest and Best Herd of Shorthorns in America Today. Practically All Scotch Tribes Are Represented. Seven Excellent Prize Winning Herd Bulls, 20 Young Bulls.

Tried Herd Bulls, Including

Fair Acres Stamp, a roan prize winning herd sire by the celebrated Fair Acres Sultan, that sired more high priced and more prize winning Shorthorns than any bull ever owned West of the Mississippi.

Park place Corporal, a State Fair Champion sired by Imported Bapton Corporal, the greatest prize winning imported bull owned in America today. Park Place Corporal is a grand individual—probably the best white bull that will be offered in any sale this season.

Avon Roseblush, a grand show bull—a wonderful sire and a most excellent pedigree—undoubtedly one of best red herd bulls in United States.

This entire herd has been assembled and produced from the best breeding cattle money could buy. They are big, thick fleshed, easy feeding, quick maturing Shorthorns of modern type—the kind that are right in form, in quality and in pedigree.

Free Freight—Free Freight—Free Freight

We will prepay the freight to any station within 500 miles of Nash, Oklahoma, on all carlot shipments of twenty head or more. Come buy a carload and get them delivered to your station free.

Keep in mind good Shorthorns are selling cheaper in Oklahoma than any other state in the Union.

The Bank secured these cattle under foreclosure. It is a complete dispersion of the herd formerly owned by J. A. Alderson for many years Secretary of the Oklahoma Shorthorn Breeders Association. Every animal will positively be sold. There will be no reservations, no buy bids. If you are in the market for good Shorthorns at real bargain prices, this will be the opportunity of your lifetime.

TERMS—Cash or bankable paper. Arrangements for time payments to be made with bank officers in advance of sale.

Free illustrated catalog with foot notes regarding the ancestors of each animal will be mailed on request to

F. S. Kirk, Sales Manager, Wichita, Kan.

The Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, Owners
Wichita, Kansas

Auctioneers—Herriff, Newcom and Burgess.

Milking Shorthorn Dispersal Public Sale

Littleton, Colo., June 5

UNEQUALLED PRODUCTION—Cows in this sale have official records above 14,000 lbs., many above 10,000 lbs. Entire herd averaged 429 lbs. butterfat per cow, all ages, 1925, an authenticated record unequalled in the breed.

BLOOD LINES unexcelled, many close to importation. Producers and show winners.

HERD SIRE a Grand Champion whose nearest dams average over 14,000 lbs. He weighs 2,600 at three years.

There has never before been a dispersal sale in which Milking Shorthorns of this quality have been offered without reserve and fully guaranteed. Send at once for catalog that tells the whole story.

WYLDEMERE FARM, LITTLETON, COLORADO
J. B. BENEDICT, Owner.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Shorthorn Sale

At Baker Shorthorn Farm
12 miles South of Kansas City, Mo.

June 2, 1926

14 BULLS 43 FEMALES

KING OF THE FAIRIES.
Bred by H. R. H. The Prince of Wales K. G.

International Grand Champion 1925, 14 cows safe in calf to King of the Fairies. An opportunity to secure herd bulls and foundation females of show type and quality. The largest offering of fine cattle in recent years. Write for catalog.

FRANK C. BAKER,
2201 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

Roan Shorthorn Bulls
Two good ones of serviceable age, priced reasonable. Farm 9 miles east of town.
FRED ABILDGAARD, WINFIELD, KAN.

SHORTHORN COWS AND HEIFERS
Marr Missie, Duchess of Gloster, Nonpareil and Orange Blossom families. Also a few Scotch tops. Bred mostly to Bapton Hero, by Imported Bapton Cherry Star. Priced to reduce herd. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

JERSEY BULL FOR SALE
Reg. two-yr.-old Jersey bull. His sire (a son of Springfield Owls Progress 163331) has seven nearest dams in Reg. of Merit, with an average of over 700 lbs. of butter in one year. First check for $100 gets him. J. E. Barnes, Elmwood Jersey Farm, Mound City, Ks.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

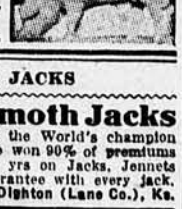
PUREBRED POLANDS

PUBLIC SALE MAY 25, 1926

At Farm 12 miles East of Topeka, one mile off Victory Highway. 50 head—Bred sows and gilts, 3 sows with litters. Open gilts, fall boars, weaned pigs.
JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

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



HORSES AND JACKS

30 Big Mammoth Jacks
Sons and grandsons of the World's champion Kansas Chief. We have won 90% of premiums at Kansas State fair 6 yrs on Jacks, Jennets and mules. Written guarantee with every jack.
Hineman's Jack Farm, Dighton (Lane Co.), Ks.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Fall Boars and Gilts
I am now booking orders for bred gilts to farrow in September.
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS.

DUROC HOGS

HUMES' SPRING PIGS
Nice thrifty pigs, the best I ever raised. By King of Pathfinders and Col. Jack, dams by Originator 3rd., Long King Col and Great Col. Write L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.

Bred Gilts and Fall Boars
For sale worth the money. Also booking orders for 100 April pigs at weaning time. Write us your wants.
J. E. WELLER, HOLTON, KAN.

FALL DUROC BOARS
sired by Stilts Sensation, out of Super Col dam. Good ones priced reasonable.
LEO BREEDEN, GREAT BEND, KANSAS

Boars Ready for Service
Also weanling pigs, shipped on approval. Write for prices. Stants Bros., Abilene, Kan.

CHOICE DUROC BOARS
ready for service, sired by Big Sensation Master, well grown out and priced reasonable. E. E. INNIS, MEADE, KANSAS.

LONG'S BOARS AND GILTS
Sired by Golden Rainbow and out of big sows. September and October farrow. Bred Right, Fed Right and Priced Right. Immune and ready to ship.
Long Duroc Farm, Ellsworth, Kan.

DUROC HOGS

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

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

A. R. O. Holsteins

Bulls sired by Sir Bess Inka Ormsby whose two nearest dams average 1000 lbs. butter and 25,000 lbs. milk in one year; out of A. R. O. dams. Priced right.
H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KANSAS

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

A Valuable Calf
Plenty of milk and butter, with size, quality and gentleness and without horns: That's
Polled Shorthorns
Dehorn your herd with a Polled Shorthorn bull $75 to $200.
J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kansas.

How it paid this farmer to clean wheat seed

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
MAY 21 1926
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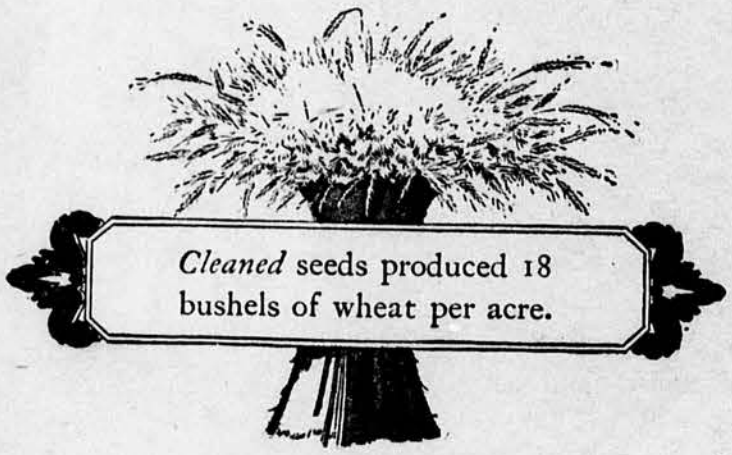
According to a prominent farm paper it cost this middle-western farmer 32 cents per acre to clean wheat seeds at planting time. But the cleaned seeds produced 18 bushels of wheat per acre, as against an 11 bushel yield for uncleaned seeds which were planted in another part of the same field. And the grain from the cleaned seeds brought 15 cents more per bushel.

How it pays any farmer to use Mobiloi



Mobiloil, like cleaned wheat seeds, costs a trifle more than common oil. But once Mobiloil goes to work in your engines, you will find that in many ways it pays handsome dividends on the few cents more you pay for it.

For one thing, Mobiloil frequently reduces oil consumption in cars and trucks, from 10% to 50%. And in tractors a crankcase full of Mobiloil often gives efficient lubrication for twice as long as other oils.

Nor is that all. Mobiloil leaves surprisingly little carbon. It also provides the best protection against undue wear and unexpected breakdowns. *By the year and by the mile, Mobiloil is actually the cheapest oil to use.*

Make the CHART *your guide*

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

If your car is not listed here, see the complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's.

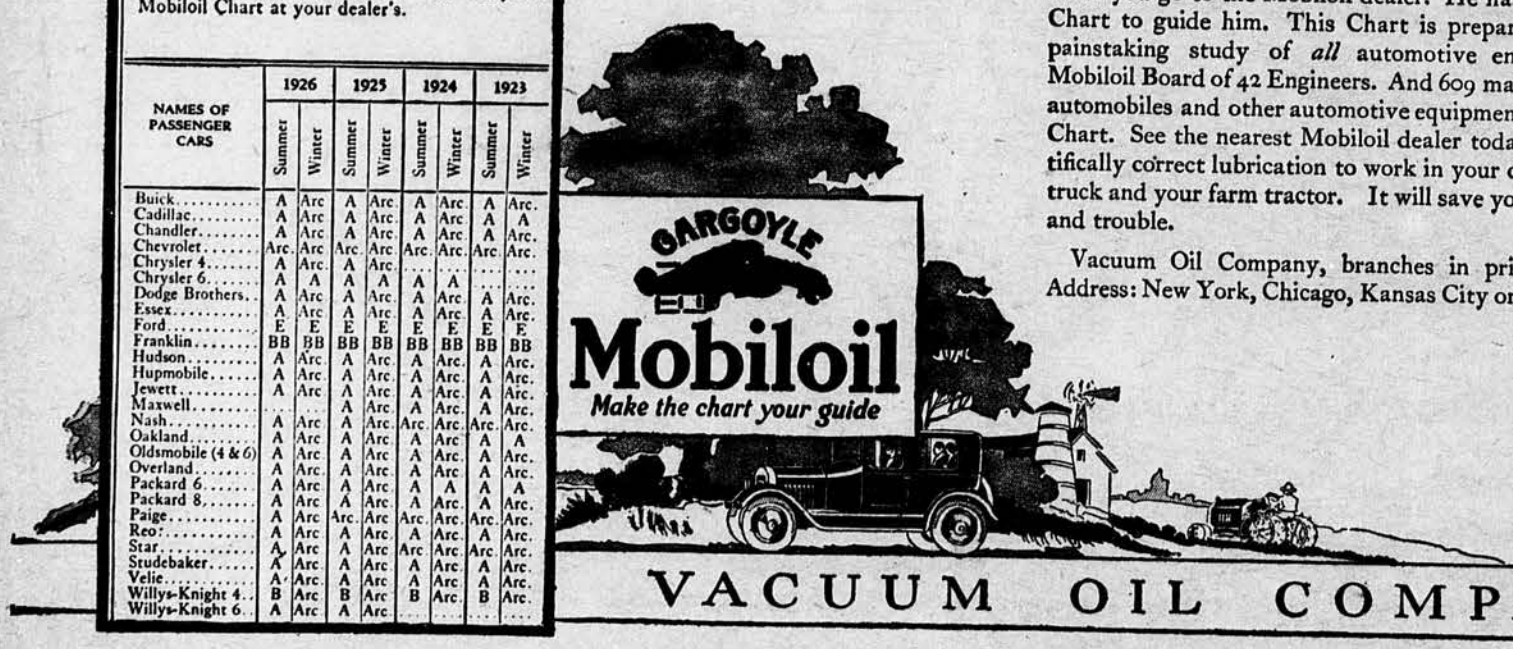
NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1926		1925		1924		1923	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cadillac	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A
Chandler	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler 4	A	Arc	A	Arc	....	....	....	....
Chrysler 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jewett	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Maxwell	....	....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Nash	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A
Oldsmobile (4 & 6)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A	A	A
Packard 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Paige	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Star	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Velie	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
Willys-Knight 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	....	....	....	....

Why oil must fit

Your first step toward lubricating economy is to buy oil of high quality. Your next and equally important step is to buy oil of correct body and character. An oil that fits your tractor perfectly, may cost you a burned-out bearing, if used in your car or truck.

But it is easy to buy the right oil for each of your engines when you go to the Mobiloil dealer. He has the Mobiloil Chart to guide him. This Chart is prepared only after painstaking study of *all* automotive engines by the Mobiloil Board of 42 Engineers. And 609 manufacturers of automobiles and other automotive equipment approve this Chart. See the nearest Mobiloil dealer today. Put scientifically correct lubrication to work in your car, your farm truck and your farm tractor. It will save you both money and trouble.

Vacuum Oil Company, branches in principal cities. Address: New York, Chicago, Kansas City or Minneapolis.



VACUUM OIL COMPANY