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# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

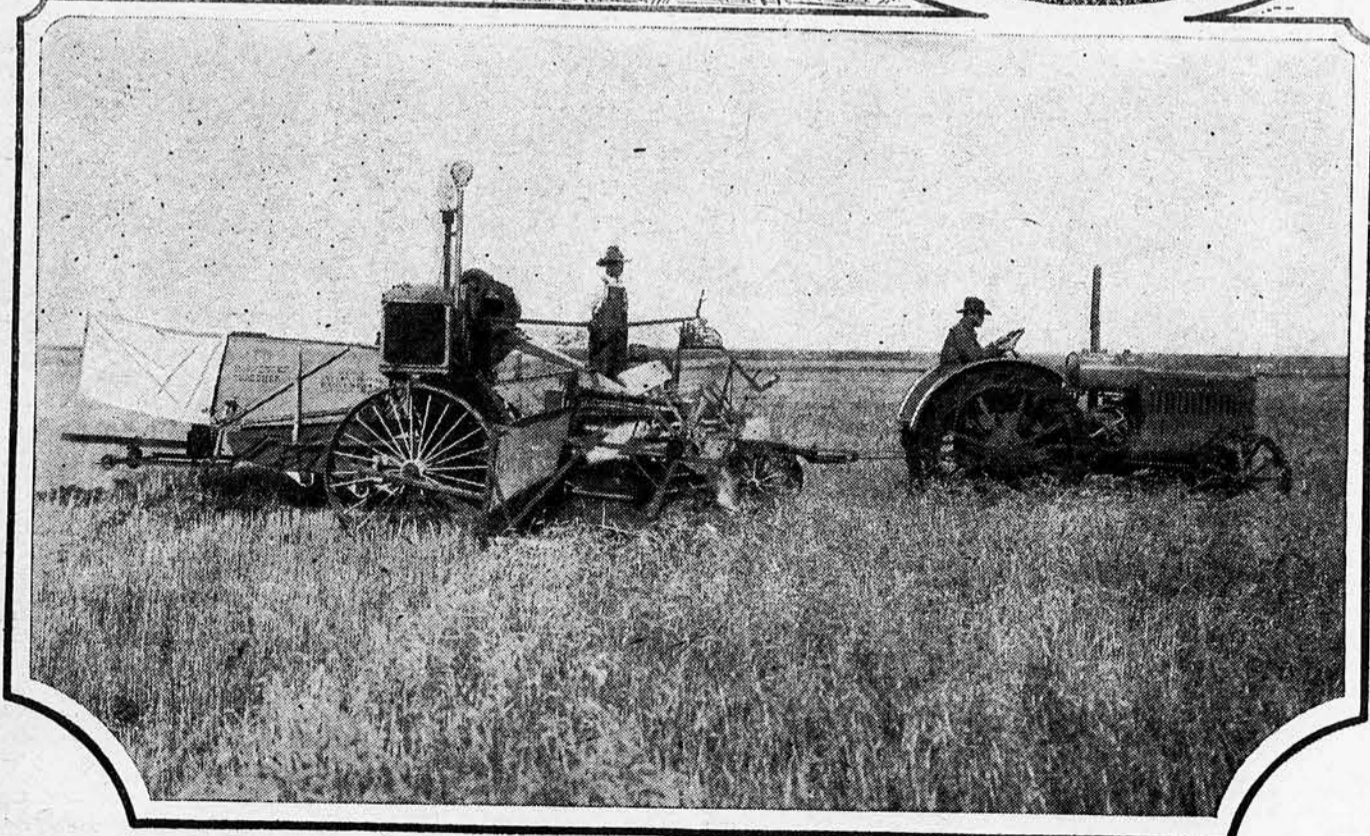
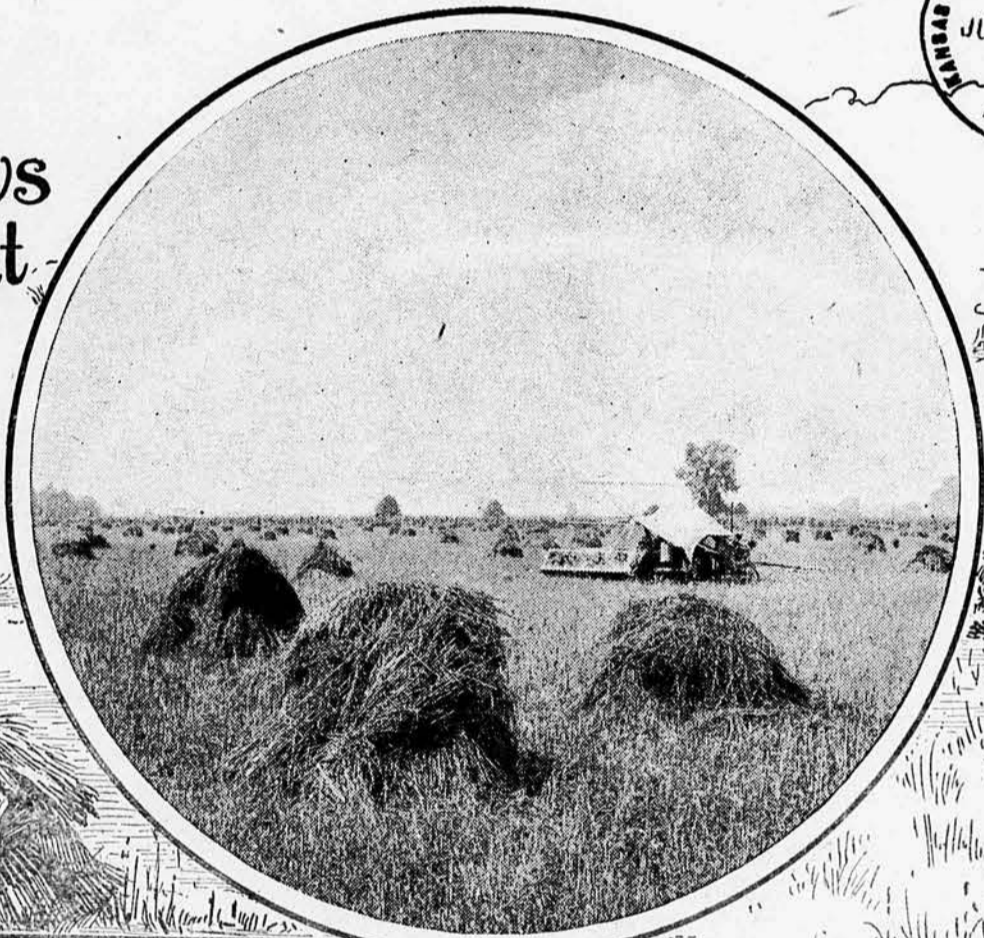
Volume 64

June 19, 1926

Number 25



*"Kansas Grows  
the Best Wheat  
in the World"*



# Is Crude Fading Out?

That crude production is diminishing in relation to registered cars is proved by statistics.

The petroleum industry is confident that it will continue to recover sufficient gasoline to meet the constantly increasing demands.

A brief review of the major facts may be enlightening. During 1913 crude oil was produced to the amount of 194 barrels for each of the 1,258,062 cars then registered.

Twelve years later in 1925, crude oil production shrunk to 38 barrels for each of the 19,946,963 cars registered during that year.

Reducing these figures to terms of gasoline discloses the fact that in 1913 there were 912 gallons of gasoline manufactured for each registered car, while in 1925 there were only 470 gallons of gasoline available for domestic consumption for every registered car.

To be deducted from the latter figure is the tremendous amount of gasoline used annually by tractors, stationary gasoline engines, and by the Arts and Industries, concerning which no complete statistics are available. During 1913 the average recovery of gasoline from crude was about 11%.

If the petroleum industry in general, and the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) in particular, had stood still during these last twelve years and made no progress whatever, 1925 would have seen a recovery of only 167 gallons of gasoline per car.

But the petroleum industry has not been satisfied to stand still and the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) spent enormous sums of money and unceasing effort to develop advanced refining processes. These processes so increased the yield of gasoline from crude, that instead of 167 gallons we had 470 gallons of gasoline per car for domestic consumption.

The advanced refining processes developed by Standard Oil Company (Indiana) have been the chief factors in solving the ever present gasoline problem for the 30,000,000 people of the Middle West.

While the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) owns these processes, it elected not to keep them for its exclusive use. It leased them to other refiners that they also might recover a greater yield, and thereby help to keep the price of gasoline at a low level.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) believes that one of the greatest services it is rendering is the exertion of all of its energies and the employment of all its resources to keep the price of gasoline at a level so low that all may enjoy its benefits.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is confident of its ability to cope successfully with the problems of the future as it has with those of the past.

## Standard Oil Company

(Indiana)

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

# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 64

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## A 50-Acre Playground for the Folks

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

**S**MITH county has a playground along the north fork of the Solomon River, where grown-up boys and girls find as much happiness and contentment as the young folks. Here farm families can go for short vacations, and there, wrapped in a refreshing environment, lay their cares aside and forget for a while that the crops need rain or that other things may be wrong. Here, too, business men from neighboring towns gather with their families to rest from their daily routine. And as town and country folks meet and mingle there on neutral ground, they see one another in a different light, and realize better than ever that their problems are mutual.

It was with this idea in mind, no doubt, together with a desire to provide clean, wholesome entertainment for country folks and for town folks, and to make much needed vacations available for all, that prompted a group of business men and farmers in and around Smith Center and Gaylord to establish Community Park. They bought a 50-acre tract along the Solomon River in 1920 and laid it out with the idea that it was to be a permanent public playground; that it would be self-supporting and yet not be a burden on the folks who would care to use it.

Community Park isn't in the cheap concession and carnival class. It sponsors a healthier program than that. The amusements consist entirely of healthful outdoor sports. And no one has been frightened away by that self-supporting idea, for it doesn't mean exactly what you might expect it to. The fact that more than 15,000 people use the park every year would tend to indicate its popularity.

About the first work attempted was on the old river dam that supplied power for the mills located there some 50 years ago. It cost around \$15,000 to rebuild the dam of concrete, dredge out a swimming pool in the river bed below it, and build a foot bridge at the lower end of the pool. This pool is 100 by 200 feet, and it has a good sand bottom. The dam is a little better than 80

feet long and has a 10-foot waterfall. A fresh supply of water continually pours over the apron of the dam into the upper part of the pool. What better "Old Swimmin' Hole" could have been wanted even in the days of the famous poet?

A nominal charge is made for renting bathing suits and for entrance to the baseball diamond, and it costs 10 cents to take the motor boat ride 2 miles up the river on Sunday afternoon. All visitors are allowed to use the dressing rooms that have been provided for the bathers. Other than for the three items just mentioned no charges are made for any sports offered at the park. And there are plenty of other things to fill the hours with pleasure.

Fifty substantial picnic tables with permanent seats were built in a 10-acre tract of natural tim-



A Pleasant Camp Site on the Solomon River in Community Park. Boating, Fishing, Swimming, Golf and Tennis are Some of the Sports That Are Available

ber. Once every year a big watermelon feed is held at the park. Melons, coffee and sandwiches are supplied to all comers free. As many as 5,000 persons have attended these at one time.

One thing rather out of the ordinary about Community Park is the fact that it is open all during the winter, and the cold weather sports are not forgotten. These consist of skating on the "big pond," and skiing and coasting down the steep bluffs on land that adjoins the park. This extra space is rented.

It is during the winter that most of the park expense money is provided for. A large ice house was built where 1,300 tons of ice are stored every year. This is sold at retail in Smith Center and Gaylord during hot weather. Other towns have bid for ice, but the present supply will not meet a further demand. The revenue from the ice, together with money coming in for renting bathing suits, admission to the ball park and motor boating, pays the entire park expenses, including wages for four men who are employed all year to keep the park in good condition, and allows a 10 per cent dividend annually on the shares of stock that have been sold.

When the park was started shares were sold in \$25 denominations. Everyone purchasing \$500 worth of shares was given a 50-year lease on a lot on which they could build a private summer cottage for personal use. All plans for cottages had to be submitted to the board of directors. This was to guard against unsightly shacks being erected, thus preserving the beauty of the park. Sixteen lots have been leased in this way, and three cottages have been built. More will be constructed during the next few months, as well as the new club house, for which the foundation already has been laid. Other arrangements can be made for cottages in the park as there are some that can be rented.

It is unusual to find a genuine country park like this one in Smith county that costs folks so little to enjoy. As it happens it is proving a good investment for the stockholders, but not at the expense of their neighbors. The men who started it have done a big thing in making such a playground available for this big neighborhood.



Bathing in the Sand Bottom Pool in Community Park. A Good Supply of Water Continually Pours Over the Apron of the Dam Into the Upper Part of the Pool

ber for free use by the public. There is a 40-acre golf course that is kept in good condition, and tennis courts that see hard service. Schools, classes, church organizations, community clubs and numerous picnic groups make good use of Community Park and its free amusements.

If it is just a quiet, restful time you wish, Community Park holds that, too. There is good fishing, and the 2-mile stretch on the "big pond" above the dam, which is well shaded by the natural timber on either side of the river, is free for ordinary boating. Swimming in the deep pool naturally is meant for older boys and girls and for the grown-ups, but the kiddies are not disappointed by any means. There are hundreds of yards of sand and gravel below the foot bridge that might well bear the dignified name of beach, and here in the cool, shady ripples many hundreds of children play every summer. The water is not more than 12 inches deep and 20 to 40 feet wide, and with the sand and gravel beds it makes a very desirable children's playground.



When Winter Quiets the Waterfall. In the Background is the Ice House Where 1,300 Tons of Ice are Stored to be Sold at Retail During Hot Weather. Ice Money Pays the Park Expenses

## 'Rah for Southwestern Kansas!

By L. E. Call

**T**HERE is no section of Kansas that has shown such rapid agricultural development in the last 10 years as the six counties in the southwestern corner of the state. The acreage under cultivation in these six counties, Grant, Haskell, Morton, Seward, Stanton and Stevens, more than doubled between 1915 and 1924; and it is estimated that 150,000 additional acres of sod ground were brought under cultivation in 1925.

Between 1915 and 1924, the area planted to wheat in these counties increased from 75,000 to 290,000 acres; barley from less than 10,000 to more than 30,000; corn from 13,000 to 55,000; forage sorghum from 22,000 to 37,000; milo from 63,000 to 86,000; kafir from 24,000 to 94,000; and Sudan grass from less than 3,000 to nearly 9,000 acres. The total area of cropped land has increased from 238,000 in 1915 to 625,000 in 1924.

This development is the more remarkable because it has taken place during a period of agricultural unrest, unsatisfactory returns on many agricultural investments in the older, better established farming regions, and general farm retrenchment. It raises the question, What has been responsible for this development? Is it a boom as a result of high-pressure real estate salesmen? Is the agriculture of the region being built on a firm foundation? Will it continue to grow and prosper? In reply to these questions, it may be affirmed with certainty that the development is not

a boom in the sense that it is the result of artificial stimuli applied by high-pressure real estate advertising. It undoubtedly is the result of the working out of natural causes which have made possible the development of the region in an efficient manner under present economic conditions. The territory should continue to develop providing a system of farming is followed which is conservative and adapted to the climatic and soil conditions of the region.

The natural causes which have contributed to the rapid development are: (1) a level tract of fertile, comparatively cheap sod land adapted to the use of power machinery; (2) the development of tractors, combine harvester-threshers, and other large scale power machinery that has lowered the cost of producing farm crops, especially wheat and grain sorghums under level, dry-land conditions where such power machinery may be economically operated; (3) the introduction and development of varieties of crop plants adapted to the region; and (4) to climatic conditions during the last five or six years somewhat more favorable than the average, which has resulted in fewer failures of wheat and grain sorghums, thus encouraging and providing capital for the purchase of power machinery with which to farm more extensively.

The use of labor-saving equipment has increased the efficiency of the average Kansas farmer, until he cares for 96 acres of crops, or eight times as much as the average farm worker of 80 years ago. This increased efficiency has made possible the successful cultivation of land where yields are relatively low. Likewise, the Southwestern Kansas farmer operating on level land under dry-land conditions with power machinery is enabled to handle a correspondingly larger acreage a man, and is thus able to farm successfully with average yields below those necessary for profitable farming before the introduction of large scale power equipment.

The increase in tractors in the six Southwestern Kansas counties, from 33 in 1915 to 493 in 1924, and of combine harvester-threshers from none in 1915 to 149 in 1924, has undoubtedly been an important factor in the increase in crop land in this region.

When it is considered that there still remains 790,000 acres in sod pasture, 700,000 of which is plowable, it is a safe assumption that additional land will be brought under the plow so long as climatic and economic conditions remain favorable.

The amount, distribution and character of the precipitation undoubtedly are the most important climatic factors in Kansas affecting crop production. Close observers of farm practices in the Southern Great Plains have stated that, south of the Smoky Hill River, the 20-inch rainfall line marks

(Continued on Page 17)

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WHY this wave of crime?" asks a reader. Well, to begin with, I am not sure that there is any wave of crime. There is a good deal of crime, but I am not certain that there is more in proportion to the population and wealth than there has been in the past. Why do people commit crimes and what kind of crimes do they commit?

Interesting questions; easier to ask than to answer. I think it is safe to say that more than 90 per cent of the crimes committed in this country are caused by the desire to get hold of property without acquiring it in the ordinary manner. Of course the party or parties committing the crime may resort to murder or some other form of violence during the commission of the crime, but murder is not the original purpose. The burglar will murder if necessary, but he prefers to get the loot without killing anybody.

He does not care to take any more risks than are necessary to accomplish his primary purpose. These criminals believe they can accumulate money or property faster and easier than by legitimate business. They may be mistaken, but that is what they believe.

Property has increased in this country tremendously within the last few years, and as a result there is more temptation to crime than ever before. People who have nothing which thieves can steal are as safe as they ever have been.

But if the criminals want money and property which does not belong to them, it is just as true that the people who have the property do not want to be robbed of it, and as the crime of theft in its various forms increases, the tendency of those who own property to get together for its protection increases. There is today more organized and intelligent effort to protect property than there ever has been and as there are more people interested in protecting property than there are in getting it by robbery, the organized criminals will in the end get the worst of it. Within the last year bank robberies in a number of states have decreased more than half as the result of more thoro organization for the protection of banks. The same result will follow in regard to other crimes affecting property.

**The Iowa Primary**

I REFUSE to become excited over the Iowa primary election. If the voters of Iowa are suited with Senator Smith W. Brookhart, he is the Senator they ought to have. What strikes me especially is the fact that party lines are pretty well broken down even in a state which has a record generally for party regularity. Party names mean very little. If Brookhart is a Republican then Coolidge is not, as they hold almost no views in common.

What is true of the Republican party applies with even more force, if possible, to the Democratic party. Senator Jim Reed of Missouri, ex-coriates his fellow Senators who call themselves Democrats even more vigorously than he criticizes the Republican Senators. Senator Cole Bleese of South Carolina says there has been no Democratic party since the administration of Woodrow Wilson. Senator King of Utah, Democrat, rather mournfully confesses that he can discover no difference between the conservative Democratic Senators and the conservative Republican Senators.

In a recent speech President Coolidge deplored the lack of interest in elections among the voters of the United States. Thirty years ago about 80 or 85 per cent of the citizens qualified to vote actually voted; now 50 per cent of those qualified to vote or even less actually vote. What is the reason?

Experience shows that while there is a considerable number of men and women who will vote at every election just as a matter of habit, there is a very large percentage who will not take the trouble to vote unless they are interested. These voters are indifferent because they cannot see that there is any vital difference between the two major parties.

Both parties contain leaders differing as widely in their views as Coolidge and Brookhart. The conservatives in both parties agree about economic questions. Even the old question of the tariff does not occasion any very heated controversy. The Democratic leaders in the South are really protectionists because the South is becoming a great manufacturing section. Economic questions dominate the nation, and the views of men are influenced by what they conceive to be their own

**Passing Comment**

—By T. A. McNeal

personal interests and the interest of the section in which they reside.

Ask the average citizen why he calls himself a Republican or a Democrat and if he is honest he will tell you that his politics is largely a matter of inheritance and environment; his father was either a Republican or a Democrat and the majority of the people in the neighborhood in which he was raised were either Republicans or Democrats, so he just naturally drifted into one party or the other without giving the matter any particular thought.

A generation ago people took a great deal of interest in political campaigns. It was easy to get up a great political meeting and a torchlight procession. It is nearly impossible now to arouse any enthusiasm in a political rally, because most of the voters do not see that there is anything to get excited about.

Is this a dangerous or deplorable situation? Personally I do not see anything alarming about it. Whenever there is a real cause for excitement



and alarm I have the faith in the American people to believe that they will rise to the occasion. People generally are not excited because they do not see any particular occasion for excitement.

**What is the Remedy?**

A SUBSCRIBER thinks I am not sufficiently enthusiastic about farm relief legislation. Possibly he is right, and when I frankly confess that I am not at all certain about the kind of relief legislation that should be enacted, it may be a confession of ignorance on my part, but at least it is an honest opinion.

It is not necessary for me to say that I wish to see farmers prosper. I have every possible reason to want that, and no reason to want the contrary. Agriculture is by far the most important interest in Kansas. Whether we are farmers or not the prosperity of every one of us depends directly or indirectly on the prosperity of the farmer. Therefore selfishness, if nothing else, makes us want to see him prosper. There seems to be a general agreement that agriculture the country over has not prospered as other industries have prospered. There has been a wide diversity of opinion expressed in Congress and out of Congress as to the causes and remedies, but on the general proposition that the farmers are not as prosperous as they should be, relatively speaking, there is general agreement.

This naturally suggests several questions;

What is the matter?

What is the remedy?

Is the trouble the natural reaction from the in-

flation of the war period, and if so will it be gradually bettered by the natural law of supply and demand?

Granting that there is trouble, can it be helped by legislation? If legislation is necessary, what kind of legislation?

Should the Government give a bonus to the farmers to help them out of the depression?

Should Congress enact legislation that amounts to price regulation—in other words an artificial fixing of prices?

If the Government should not undertake to fix prices, then should it help the farmers organize to hold surplus products until market conditions are favorable, thus controlling the market?

Should the Government lend to such an organization the money or credit necessary to finance it and enable it to carry on these gigantic operations?

**Bill Wilkins on Mean Men**

SPEAKIN' of mean men," said Truthful James, "Bill Wilkins and me was talkin' one day just to pass away the time and I said, 'William, durin' your long and remarkable experience in life and with different people, who was the meanest man you ever happened to meet up with?'

"I would say, James, that the meanest man I ever got hooked up with wuz Hezekiah J. Winters. Hez owned and operated a marble quarry in Vermont, and I happened to hire out to him to quarry marble. In them days the workin' hours wuz 12 hours a day with a half hour off at noon fur a hasty lunch. Hezekiah wuz right on the works with a stop watch, and when the half hour wuz up he called time to the fraction uv a second.

"My job wuz to put in the shots uv dynamite and tamp them ready fur the blast. When the tamin' wuz finished a fuse wuz attached, and then we hed about 2 minutes to git out uv the quarry and fur enough away so that we wouldn't be knocked out by the flyin' pieces uv rock, and believe me, James, there wuz no time fur loiterin' along the way.

"One day I hed put in six or eight shots and wuz tamin' 'em when a feller by the name uv Gabe Simpson careless like dropped a stone hammer onto a dynamite ca'tridge and set off the hull lot. There wuz six of us went up together, and I am proud to say, James, that William Wilkins, Esq., wuz leadin' the procession. Gabe and me wuz ascendin' nearly side by side, but I wuz a couple uv feet in advance. Gabe always hed a weakness fur gamblin', and offered to bet me \$2.50 that he would go higher than me. I took him up at once, both agreein' to settle the bet when we lit.

"Well, it was a beautiful day fur an ascension, no wind to speak uv and no clouds to interfere with the view. I couldn't say exactly how high we went, but roughly speakin' I would say that it wuz between a mile and a mile and a quarter. I looked down when we wuz up in the neighborhood uv 10,000 feet and saw old Hezekiah standin' by the side uv the quarry holdin' his watch. Then we passed out uv sight for a spell and finally come to a halt and then commenced to go down. I rose some 10 feet higher than Gabe Winters, thereby settlin' the bet between him and me as to who won.

"In about a minute we come in sight uv the earth again, and lookin' down I saw Hezekiah still standin' by the side uv the quarry holdin' his watch. I lit, James, within a foot uv the place I started frum when the premature blast went off. I lit on my feet. It wuz considerable uv a jar to me, and frum that time on I wuz considerable bowlegged, whereas up to that time I hed the straightest pair uv legs uv any man in Vermont.

"Well, I picked up my tamin' iron and went right to work again, and just then Hezekiah snapped his watch and says, 'You wuz gone just 6 minutes and 10 seconds. I will hev to dock you fur that much lost time.'

"We wuz unly gittin' 25 cents an hour and darned if he didn't deduct 3 cents frum my pay check when we come to settle. I hev always regarded Hezekiah as a trifle meaner than any other man I ever knew.

"Then there wuz Eph Slayton, he wuz a tolerable mean man himself. He made his wife work 14 hours a day and never give her anything in the way uv spendin' money and mighty little in the way uv clothes. She lost all uv her teeth and Eph didn't intend to git her any new ones, but she got sick and, the doctor told Eph that her sickness wuz the result uv not bein' able to masti-

cate her food properly; that if she continued gummin' it she would probably never be able to work any more. That wuz the reason Eph permitted her to git a set uv store teeth.

"Mrs. Slaton, poor soul, wuz mighty proud uv them teeth and grateful to Eph and worked about an extra hour a day to show her gratitude. As a result uv slavin' the way she did she died before she wuz 50, and when they come to bury her Eph took them store teeth out uv her mouth, sayin' that they wouldn't be no use to her any more and in case his second wife lost hers this set might fit her.

"Then there wuz Abe Cox—he wuz a tolerable mean man, too. The storekeeper that Abe dealt with told me that whenever Abe paid him a silver dollar on account he noticed that it wuz damp, and when he put his tongue to it there wuz a salty taste. He said that it wuz some time before he could figure out why this wuz, but he finally discovered that Abe squeezed that dollar so hard before he would let it go that the Goddess uv Liberty, whose figure adorned the coin, would shed tears uv pain. Also he said that he could hear a little noise just before Abe let go uv the dollar, and finally discovered that it wuz the eagle on the other side that wuz squawkin' on account uv the terrible grip that Abe hed. Still I insist, James, that Hezekiah J. Winters wuz re'ly the meanest man I ever met up with."

### Legislation Has Helped

I HAVE heard the declaration made that legislation cannot create prosperity. That is not supported by the facts. From the very beginning of our Government the principle has been recognized that business can be helped by legislation. The protective tariff is based on that principle. The argument for it was that it would help new industries to get on their feet and prosper; that it would keep out of our market the products of foreign cheap labor and therefore give home manufacturing plants control of the home market.

The advocates of the tariff have frankly admitted that it gave an advantage to home industries, while its opponents have argued that it taxed part of the people to enrich these favored interests, but both agreed that the protected interests were benefited by legislation.

The railroads of the country were undoubtedly greatly benefited, it may be saved from bankruptcy by the Esch-Cummins law. It is idle to say that private business cannot be helped by legislation. We know that private interests have been benefited and will continue to be.

The difficulty about enacting favorable legislation for agriculture is the wide diversity of interests embraced under this general name.

The bill which has been most widely discussed is the McNary-Haugen measure, which proposed to organize a corporation with a board of directors, of which the Secretary of Agriculture would be an ex-officio member. It proposed to give this corporation an appropriation of 375 million dollars as a revolving fund with which to buy up and hold the surplus with wheat, corn, cotton, cattle and swine and sell on world market and prorate the loss as compared with the restricted home market price. It is argued that by this plan the tariff wall would raise the price of the protected farm products at home to the level of the

wall. That would mean, in the case of wheat, on which there is a tariff of 42 cents a bushel, that the price at home of wheat would be raised that much, and while there would be some loss on the surplus sold in the world market the wheat raisers would on the whole be benefited to the extent of perhaps 80 per cent of the tariff. The same rule would apply to the other agricultural products on which there is a protective tariff.

The greatest objection to the bill was that it would immediately unduly stimulate production, and as a result break down the machinery of the organization provided. The framers of the bill recognized this weakness and attempted to guard against it by giving the board of directors the power to refuse to make contracts when it was evident that an effort was being made to advance prices beyond what is fair and reasonable. How the millions of farmers could be prevented from over-planting by action of this board is not very clear.

Summing up, it seems to me that the establishment of farm prices must necessarily be the essence of any bill which may be passed if it is to be of any benefit. If it does not result in establishing profitable prices for farm products then of what benefit will it be? If it does establish profitable prices then how can the evil of over-production be avoided? I am asking this question in good faith. It may be that there is a perfectly satisfactory answer. I hope there is, but I must confess that the answer is not entirely evident to me.

### A Regular Water Course?

Would it be lawful to dam or otherwise stop water from being run on to one's place by being ditched from the highway? Ditches have been cut and a culvert put in to carry the water that drains from farms above us.

If this was a regular water course—that is, an established stream—it could not be diverted from its channel without paying to the landowners thru whose land the stream runs whatever damages they might suffer. Under the right of eminent domain the public might divert the waters of the stream. Private individuals would have no right to do anything of that kind, but in case the waters of the stream were diverted by the public by the making of a road the public would have to pay to the parties affected by such diversion whatever the damage might be.

If this was not a regular water course, if it was merely a draw thru which water sometimes runs, as in the case of flood waters, a private individual might have a right to dam it up and prevent the water from running over to his neighbor's premises. He would not have a right to dam up a draw of that kind and by so doing flood a neighbor's premises without paying him damage. The public in building a road could ditch this draw or otherwise divert the flood waters without being under any obligation to pay any damage to the persons who owned the land farther down the draw.

### Must He Pay Taxes Twice?

A lived in Iowa. About February 1 the assessor came around to assess his property for that year. A told the assessor he had sold out and only had a little personal property left and was going to move to Kansas and did not want to be assessed in Iowa for he was going to leave the state that month. However, the assessor assessed A's property. Then A came to Kansas, and in March of the same year the assessor assessed his prop-

erty again. This was the same property which was assessed in Iowa. Does A have to pay taxes in Iowa and Kansas the same year? M. P.

If at the time the assessor came to A in Iowa A was still a resident of that state it was proper that his property should be assessed. That is required by the Iowa law. And if before the first day of March of that year he established a residence in Kansas his property under the Kansas law would be assessed, altho it was the same property he had brought with him from Iowa.

### Same Laws for Both

1—Under the laws of Kansas has a wife the right to own her own property? If she owns a cow or other personal property has her husband a right to sell the same without her consent? 2—Where one feeds animals for another has he the right to a lien on these animals for the feed bill? L. A.

1—Under the laws of Kansas the wife has the same right to own and control property that her husband has. It follows of course, that he has not the right to sell her property without her consent.

2—The keeper of an animal for hire or one who feeds stock for another has the right to a lien on the animal so fed. He is required to file his lien with the register of deeds of the county in which he resides.

### Should Consider the Debt

I have the choice of 80 acres with improvements clear of debt or 200 acres with \$6,000 indebtedness (the 80 acres is included in the 200) and some cattle, horses and machinery. If I take the 80 I won't get any personal property, cattle or horses. If I take the 200 acres I will have to mortgage the 80. Mrs. L. M.

If you are a good business woman and are sure you can get help to cultivate the 200 acres, it might be wise to take it and shoulder this debt. But unless you are pretty sure you are in condition to do this I would personally advise you to take the 80 acres clear of indebtedness.

### Can Collect From A

A hired B to dig a cistern by contract, B to receive \$30 for digging and walling this cistern, A to furnish the material. B got C to help him dig and wall the cistern. This \$30 was garnished for payment of a debt, and C did not receive anything for his labor. Can C collect from A for his labor? V. T. F.

I am of the opinion he can, and that the cistern would be considered as an improvement on the land. Under our lien law C would have a right to file his lien within 60 days and collect from A.

### Here Are the States

Are there any states in the United States that allow first cousins to marry and if so which states? D. C.

Marriages between first cousins are permitted in Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaiian Islands, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia and Washington.

### You Can Cash 'Em

Are checks that are written and dated on Sunday cashable? A. E. F.

Yes.

# Farmer's Cause Being Advanced

THE East is learning the West is in earnest about relief for agriculture and its re-establishment on a par with other industries. The Iowa verdict but emphasized the point.

The recent outspoken recognition by America's business world that the troubles of the American farmer are business troubles is an encouraging sign of the times. That puts a finger on the sore spot.

This is what the farmers themselves, and those who speak for them, have been trying to impress upon the country for a long time. Accordingly it is significant and gratifying to have a conservative body like the Chamber of Commerce of the United States declare at its annual meeting that agriculture's problems are "largely business problems by no means easy of solution"; that the farmer's demand for equality of treatment is just, and that business should assist in extending the farmer's field of opportunity.

Just a few weeks before, the National Industrial Conference Board proposed a conference for that purpose. This proposal followed the publication of a truth-telling report by its experts covering the economic situation of agriculture for the last 25 years.

Whatever Congress may do, agriculture's prospects for attaining its economic rights are measurably advanced by these frank admissions of the country's greatest business organizations. It is an emphatic recognition of the fact that what is good for the farmer is best for the country.

Boiled down to a single fact, the one great difficulty with farming is that in a business sense farming no longer is profitable. When we have made farming a fairly paying business its troubles will be over. This is going to be done. The

groundwork has been laid for some real action.

A highly expensive and top-heavy system of distribution is agriculture's basic ailment. An army of passers-on takes nearly three-quarters of the consumer's dollar and gives the farmer 25 or 30 cents. Then what happens is this: It takes several days' work on the farm to equal the exchange value of a day's work in the shop. Shop-made commodities come to 60 per cent of the costs of the farm.

To place a quart of milk outside an apartment door in New York City costs three to four times as much as is paid for the milk on the farm. The farmer is not to blame for that, he suffers with the consumer because of our elaborate passing-on system. He is not to blame that the "service" cost of farm products almost invariably is several times the price paid the farmer. Much of that charge comes out of the pocket.

This is merely a concrete example of the working of the over-crowded toll-taker system, other instances are everywhere.

Such a development of the business-end of agriculture is needed as eventually will make a day's work on the farm equal the product of a day's work done by capital or labor.

In 1924 prices paid to farmers were 26 per cent above pre-war. But wholesale prices of farm products in cities were 42 per cent higher. Retail prices were 50 per cent higher still.

The effect of this disparity was to drop the farmer's actual cash income below the already too low agricultural level.

In 1925, when a short crop in Europe made farm prices temporarily better, prices paid to farmers were 44 per cent above pre-war. The farmer's living costs were 68 per cent higher. The

farmer's taxes 112 per cent higher. His building costs 102 per cent higher.

The persistent disparity between the farmer's per capita share in the national income and that of those engaged in other pursuits is traced back beyond the beginning of the century in the survey made by the National Industrial Conference Board. The report of this conservative group of big manufacturers speaks of forces in operation "which have tended to create a progressive inequity and maladjustment" between agriculture and other occupations.

The immense spread between the general market price and the price received by the producers must be halved, and probably more than halved in favor of the producers. A day's products of the farm must be worth a day's products of the shop if we are to put agriculture on a fair business basis and on an economic equality with general business and industry.

This demands closer systematic contact between producer and consumer. Co-operative marketing is to be the great help here. But over all is the need of a carefully thought out, steadily followed national policy. I have great confidence such a policy will be worked out, as I have the utmost confidence in the future of American agriculture. With half the national income spent for food, as is pointed out by the Conference Board's report, how can it be otherwise?

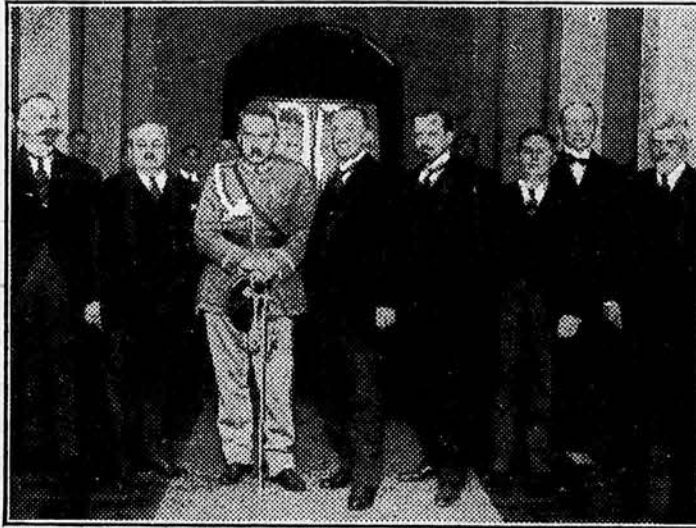
*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

# World Events in Pictures



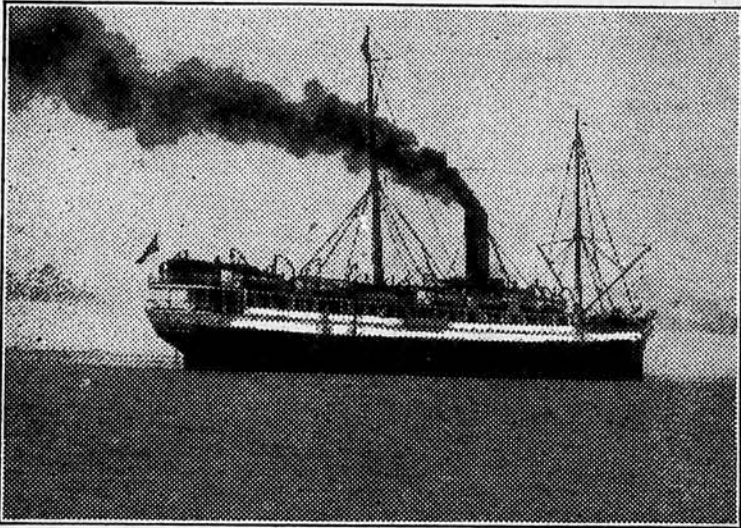
Delightfully Feminine is This Afternoon Dress For Summer Wear; It is Made of Black Chiffon Lace and Black Satin With a Girdle and Trimming of Salmon Color Velvet Ribbon



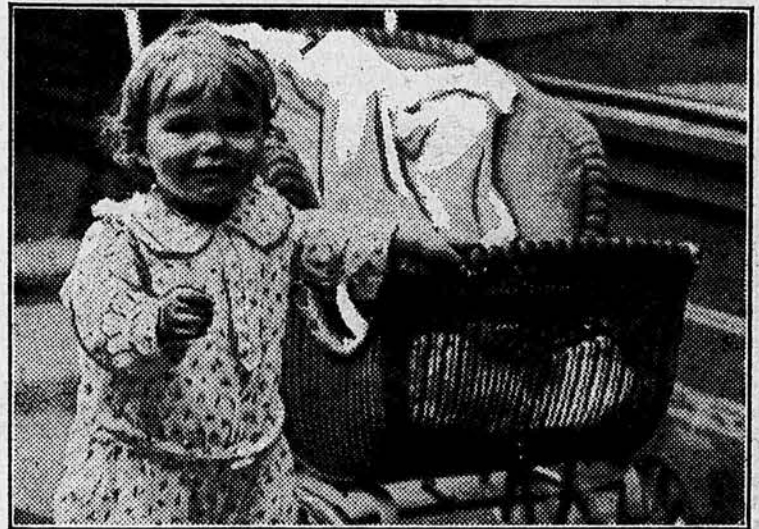
Here is Marshal Josef Pilsudski and His Cabinet Formed Immediately After the Revolution, Which Will Rule Poland Until a New President Can Take Over the Government. Many Students of European Affairs Believe That This Coup Was a Grave Mistake. Marshal Pilsudski is Noted For His Hatred of Russia



Europe's Royal Scientist, Gustav Adolph of Sweden, Called Recently on America's Greatest Inventor, Thomas A. Edison, at His Home in West Orange, N. J.



Here is the S. S. Victoria, a Passenger Boat on the Service Between Alaska and the United States. It Sailed Recently From Seattle For Nome. On the Return Journey Roald Amundsen and His 14 Associates Who Made the Trip on the Norge Over the North Pole Will be Passengers on the Trip Back to Civilization and Their Homes



Little Paulina Longworth, Daughter of the Speaker of the House, Nicholas Longworth, and the Former Alice Roosevelt, is Just Beginning to Toddle Along by Herself. The Granddaughter of the Late Theodore Roosevelt is Making Excellent Progress in the Art of Walking, as One Might Expect, When He Considers the Family



Mrs. Frank E. Kleinschmidt Recently Accompanied Her Husband on a Trip Into Alaska and Eastern Siberia; She is Shown Holding Two Giant Alaskan Crabs, Which Grow 4 or 5 Feet Long; The Clear Cold Water Gives the Meat a Delicious Flavor



Miss Gertrude Ederle of New York City Will Try to Swim the English Channel Again This Summer; She Failed Last Year



Four Members of the Class of 1904 of Bryn Mawr Attended the 1926 Class Day Exercises of That Exclusive School Wearing the Fashions Which Were in Style More Than 20 Years Ago; the Contrast With Today's Mode Was Striking



Peace and Tranquillity Reign in This Little Family Composed of an English Setter, Her Pups and a 9-Months Old Wildcat, That is Friendly With All the Other Animals He Meets, as is Indicated Graphically by the Photograph. However, (Comma), When His Nibs Gets Older He May Decide to Eat a Dog or Two Some Morning Before Breakfast  
Photographs Copyright 1926 and From Underwood & Underwood.



Charles G. Dawes Delivered the Principal Address Recently at the Laying of the Corner Stone of the \$800,000 Memorial to the Late Warren G. Harding Which is Being Erected at Marion, Ohio. His Speech Was Broadcast by Radio; Later He Laid a Wreath on the Tomb. A Huge Crowd of Citizens and Notables Listened to the Address

# What About Wheat Prices?

By Gilbert Gusler

**A**N ATTEMPT as early as June to map out the probable trend and average level of wheat prices for the next crop year borders on the performance of the oracle or soothsayer. Such efforts are put in their true light in the saying that "The fortune teller knows not his own fate."

The size of the reserves of old crop wheat left in this country and abroad, and the world's production outlook at this date can be appraised in a general way. But there is the possibility that the forthcoming official estimates of reserves will carry some surprise, and production prospects are subject to the same fickle changes as the weather. The outlook for international demand during the year also will vary with the weather, as it depends chiefly on the extent to which European and Asiatic crops need to be supplemented with imported grain.

Yet the producers of two-thirds of the wheat crop of the United States must decide their marketing policy while such uncertainties prevail. In the Southwest, the entire crop must go either to the elevator, into the farmer's own bin, or into the custody of a co-operative marketing association while there is still a chance of extremely important changes in both domestic and world crop prospects.

## 800 Million Bushels, Maybe?

This attempt to sum up the situation so far as it can be seen now may be useful to the folks for whom wheat harvest is already at hand, and it may serve others as a basis for following developments during the season.

The crop in the United States promises to be about 775 to 800 million bushels. This is not an extremely large crop, altho it is a substantial increase over last year's small yield of 669 million bushels. In the preceding seven years, yields ranged from 968 million bushels in 1919 to 797 million bushels in 1923. The winter wheat crop promise of 565 to 575 million bushels compares with only 398 million bushels produced last year. The spring wheat outlook, however, is for only 215 to 225 million bushels, against 271 million bushels harvested last year.

Occasionally, in the past, the final yield has varied radically from the early June indications. In 1924, for example, the crop proved to be 169 million bushels more than the June 1 official estimate, while in 1919 there was a drop of more than that amount. Conclusions based on the present crop situation must be subject to change if crop prospects are modified by drouth, insects, rust or other causes.

The other factor in the domestic supply, the carryover of wheat on July 1, is less definitely known, but it is the general impression that it will fall 20 to 30 million bushels short of the 87 million bushels carried over last year, and will be the smallest since 1919.

## Need 625 Million Bushels

This decrease in the carryover will offset part of the increase in the crop, but present indications are that the crop and carryover combined will be from 830 to 865 million bushels. The 1925 crop and carryover amounted to 756 million bushels.

The amount of wheat required to supply domestic needs for food, feed and seed varies from year to year, but the average is 625 million bushels. Deducting this quantity from the supply indicated would leave 200 to 240 million bushels for export during the next 12 months and for carryover at the end of the 1926-1927 wheat year. The average carryover is around 80 to 90 million bushels, so we can figure an exportable surplus of 140 to 170 million bushels if the crop comes up to present expectations. More than this could be shipped by reducing the carryover.

An important conclusion which can be drawn safely from this showing is the domestic prices for the 1926 crop will hold close to a world level. During the last year, domestic prices, except for durum wheat, have been at a premium over world prices most of the time. This premium did not equal the full height of the tariff, but probably averaged close to 20 cents for the year as a whole.

Despite this premium, exports of wheat, including flour in the 10 months ending April 30, 1926, totaled 82,618,000 bushels. For the year ending June 30, 1926, exports will come close to 100 million bushels. These exports include Durum wheat, Pacific Coast soft white wheat, small quantities of other classes sent to natural markets such as Cuba, and exports of low grade flour as well as some high grade, trade-marked flour with a well-developed foreign market.

Partially offsetting these exports were imports of approximately 16 million bushels, mostly from Canada.

But, net exports for the 1925-1926 crop year will total 80 to 85 million bushels. The net surplus of 140 to 170 million bushels for the 1926-1927 crop year, as indicated by present crop prospects, is 55 to 85 million bushels more than last year. While the increase does not seem large, it is enough to tilt the scale beam of supply and demand decidedly and create an altogether different price situation. It means that exports of the kind occurring in the last year will not suffice to take care of our surplus, and that our regular bread wheats must sell on a world basis at least part of the time.



No Job For a Sleeper

The crop estimate for 1926, on which all this analysis hangs, is highly unreliable, of course. Improvement in crop prospects during the season would add to the surplus and to the certainty that domestic prices would hold close to a world level. Likewise, the crop would have to be damaged to the extent of 75 to 100 million bushels before expectation of a material premium over world prices would be warranted.

This brings us to consideration of world production and whether world prices are likely to be higher or lower than in the last year.

Reports on crop prospects abroad are much less complete than for the United States, and such information as is available may be radically modified by future weather developments.

The Canadian crop outlook is better than at this time last year, but the final yield an acre in 1925 was about 20 per cent above the average, so the present promise cannot be construed as indicating a harvest as large as in 1925.

The acreage in Europe, so far as reported, is slightly smaller than a year ago, and crop conditions are a little less favorable. Broomhall's provisional estimate of a decrease of 60 to 70 million bushels, exclusive of Russia, is the only record available. Reports on the crop situation in Russia are both scanty and untrustworthy. North Africa has a larger acreage than last year, and early reports indicate a satisfactory harvest. India's crop was slightly above early expectations, but is a relatively small one, so that she will be a negligible factor in world trade. Still farther ahead are the next crops of Argentina and Australia. In both countries, conditions are highly favorable for seeding, and a large acreage is indicated.

Altogether, the world crop situation indicates a harvest about as large as in 1925. The increase in the United States is large enough to make good some decline in Europe or elsewhere.

The carryover seems to be small not only in the United States but in Argentina and Australia as well, so that reserves of old wheat in all exporting countries and afloat for Europe on July 1 probably will be 60 to 80 million bushels smaller than 12 months previous. This factor not only is important in a comparison of total supplies for the entire crop year, but it also is particularly influential in the market early in the season before new crop supplies have become available in volume.

With an indicated world production much the same as last year and a decrease in the carryover, it would be logical to expect world prices to average as high as in the last 12 months. Demand has been handicapped in the last year by unstable foreign currencies, business depression in some countries of Europe, and labor troubles in others. These conditions are more likely to improve than to grow worse in the coming year.

All this is upset, of course, if crop prospects change decidedly, or if betterment in some countries is not counter-balanced by deterioration of equal market importance elsewhere.

Domestic prices recently have lost some of their premium over the world level. This readjustment is not yet complete. Unless something occurs to lift world prices, June and early July probably will be featured by a further decline in domestic markets, until a level is reached at which a broad foreign demand will appear. Thereafter, the trend will depend on developments in the world crop situation which must be left for the future to unfold.

## Larger Alfalfa Acreage Coming?

KANSAS farmers likely will sow an alfalfa acreage somewhat above normal next fall, if the moisture conditions are favorable. Or so reports indicate. This should be good news for the folks who are expecting to produce seed for sale.

## 'Ras With the Bindweed

THE campaign against bindweed in McPherson county, now in its fourth year, under the direction of M. L. Robinson, county farm agent, has reduced the acreage about 50 per cent.

## Tracks Are Full of Cars!

THE sidetracks along the railroads in Southwestern Kansas are full of box cars these days! The roads apparently have done the best they could to get an early start with the movement of the wheat crop. And they will be needed! George Gould of Bucklin, for example, says that the elevators at that town will ship 1 1/2 million bushels of wheat this year.

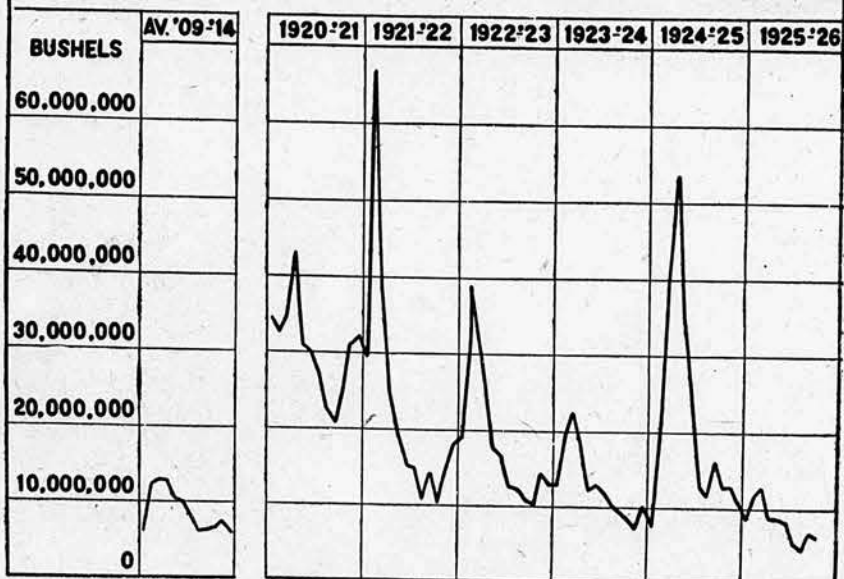
There are many fields near Bucklin which will make 30 bushels or more an acre. As a large part of the wheat of Southwestern Kansas—in some places as much as 60 to 75 per cent—will be cut with combines, which will help move the crop rapidly, these cars won't last long.

Something tells us that Casey Jones and the other brethren of the rails are going to be busy along the lines of the Rock Island and the Santa Fe after the combines start to hum. They'll never catch up this year in Southwestern Kansas. A car shortage is inevitable.

But this year's big crop is going to do a great deal for that section. It likely will bring more money into that part of the wheat belt than did the big crop of 1924. This crop is going to do much to put the business of that section on a really prosperous basis.

The most interesting feature of this year's crop, next to its huge size, is the vast use which is being made of combines. It is apparent that this implement will soon be used almost exclusively, except right at the start of the harvest, in the cutting of the wheat crop of that section. It is reducing the cost of harvesting greatly, and has caused a huge drop in the demand for extra labor at harvest.

## TREND OF UNITED STATES WHEAT EXPORTS



Exports of Wheat, Including Flour, Invariably Are Heaviest in the Early Part of the Crop Year, Which Begins July 1. With Domestic Prices at a Stiff Premium Over the World Level, Exports in the 1925-1926 Crop Year Have Nearly Equaled the 1909-1914 Average

# Now the Crops Grow Fast!

## Three Showers Supplied More Than 1 Inch of Moisture at Jayhawker Farm

BY HARLEY HATCH

LAST week was one of good growing weather. The heat and dryness of the week before gave way to much cooler weather, and during the week we had three showers, none very heavy but making in all a little more than 1 inch of moisture. What helped out was the cloudy skies which prevailed at the end of the week; this gave the showers a chance to do the maximum good. This new week is opening with clear skies and fair weather with a promise of "rising temperature." Pastures and prairie meadows are in good condition; it is the best time of all the year for pastures and stock are doing well, but flies are beginning to cause annoyance and the complete comfort the stock enjoyed during May seems at an end. With June here there is a show for an average crop of prairie hay, but no more than that. Should June prove a dry month there will not be a normal native hay crop. Speaking of dry Junes a Nebraska friend sent me the old rhyme I have tried to think of; it runs: "A warm, dry June and a wet May fills the farmer's barn with grain and hay."

### Good Chance For Wheat

The early harvest which seemed likely one week ago is not so probable now. The cool, moist weather held back both wheat and oats, and indications now are for a harvest beginning at the normal date—around June 20. There is still a show for a very good wheat and oats crop; Kanota oats seem likely to ripen about the same time as wheat, with Texas Red four or five days later. Poultrymen who have fed both varieties to their hens tell me that Kanota is far ahead of Texas Red, and that if both kinds are thrown to them at the same time the hens will pick up the Kanota first. It does seem to have a plumper kernel with a larger proportion of meat to hull. By the way, how can an old hen tell which oats are good by just looking at them? They can do it just the same; they will carefully pick out the good oats and leave the empty hulls even tho both look alike to you and me. There are poultry raisers here who tell me that they have, since last harvest, fed 300 bushels of oats to their chickens.

### Big Demand For Berries

Strawberries are the smallest crop here that has been raised for a number of years. The very dry weather last summer and fall did not allow many new plants to set, and the cool, dry weather of this spring made the berries few and small, but what there are have quality, being sweet and firm. Usually it is hard to find a home market for all that is raised here, but this year there are not half enough to supply the demand. There were few or no berries shipped in, the dry weather having cut the Ozark supply by 50 per cent. Cherries are ripe, and picking is one of the jobs on this farm for the next few mornings. The trees are well loaded with cherries smaller than normal in size. We had the first new potatoes and peas May 30; the potatoes were of the "Six Weeks" variety, which usually provides new potatoes about one week earlier than Early Ohio. We have now bid farewell to old potatoes at 80 cents a peck; we had to buy them for about six weeks, but what we used at that price did not cut very heavily into the visible supply. I do not expect to see potatoes so high in price again for years; on the other hand I do not expect to see them sell very cheaply this fall, for there does not appear to be a very large acreage planted in the North; seed was too high for that.

### Alfalfa's All Cut

The first crop of alfalfa is in the barn. We cut it at the first of the week because the weather bureau promised us a week of scattered show-

ers with temperatures above normal. That, we thought, would be better hay weather than we usually get at this season, so we went into the alfalfa with two 6-foot mowers and soon had it down. On the first field we had one shower, which did no harm to the hay; it went into the barn as green as if it had never been rained on. We got that lot in by working until 8 o'clock one evening; we had not expected to finish that day, but the clouds began to come up about 5 o'clock and we kept the hay loader working fast until that field was cleaned up. It was on the upland and of good quality, and made a fair yield—about 1,500 pounds an acre. The other field is on the creek bottom and made a heavy growth which cured slowly, and which had three rains on it before we got it in the barn. This field made close to 2,500 pounds an acre. This was new seeding, and the new seeding is this year producing by far the most hay.

### Clean Corn This Year

Between the first and second cultivation of corn we kept busy at odd jobs. Most of the time was put in painting and paper hanging. We find that if we do this work ourselves we can afford to have it done. If we had to hire it done at the going wages of \$1 an hour I fear we would not use much paint, and that the paper on the walls would be more soiled than it now gets before it was replaced. We painted one of the houses on the farm, the granary and the hen house. When that was done and the alfalfa put up it was time to start corn cultivation again; our best corn is on a small creek bottom field; that stands knee high now. On the upland the corn is about 10 inches tall. There is a good stand and the second cultivation leaves it clean and of a good color. I have seen a good many fields of corn in this locality during the last three weeks, and I have not seen one which seemed to have a poor stand—unless we count as a poor stand those fields which have plants 12 to 14 inches apart.

### Better Cut Early?

Nearly every year we are called on to decide whether to start the binder in the wheat before it is fully ripe or

to wait until it is entirely ripe and then have some to cut that is overripe and dry. For a number of years we have thought that it was best to start just a little before the grain was fully ripe; it seems to us at threshing time that wheat so cut is of better quality than if allowed to stand until it becomes dead ripe. Wheat cut just before it is fully ripe will draw nutriment enough from the straw to finish, and when so cut seems to have a darker color and to be harder. If Chinch bugs are working hard in the wheat or if it is being damaged by excessive heat or scalded by rains followed by intense heat it is by far the best policy to cut at the very earliest possible moment. In other parts of Kansas this might not be a wise course, especially where the grain is not cut with a binder. But for the average Eastern Kansas neighborhood I believe it is best to cut just a little early than to wait until the grain is dead ripe before making a start. I think the same holds good with oats, too, altho not to so great an extent. We have to figure on bad weather and soft fields here, and that is not so likely to trouble the Western or Central Kansas harvest.

### Testing Shows up Loss

"If a cow doesn't produce 200 pounds of butterfat a year she isn't profitable," said H. W. King, Dickinson county agent. "It costs about \$60 a year to feed a cow, so it isn't any job to figure up the profit or loss at prevailing market prices for fat."

King believes every dairyman and farmer should know what his cows are producing, and that the poor producers should be sent to the block. The average butterfat production for Kansas cows is around 125 pounds a year, so at King's figures there are a good many unprofitable cows in the state.

Last year 391 cows were tested in the Dickinson county association, and King says that results will show up much better for 1926. Last month's records show that 51 cows on test produced more than 40 pounds of fat, and 113 cows made more than 30 pounds. The average of all cows in the association was 699 pounds of milk and 28.8 pounds of butterfat. Feed cost to the cow was \$7.17 for the month; cost of butterfat a pound 24 cents, and cost for 100 pounds of milk, \$1.02.

The high cow was owned by St. Joseph Orphanage. It was a Holstein and produced 1,968 pounds of milk and 64.9 pounds of butterfat.

King points out that all the high producing herds in the testing association are fed silage, and for the most part corn silage. "The first question a farmer asks about the association is, 'What does a tester do?'" King said.

"What he does, of course, is take samples of evening and morning milk and test them, and he weighs the milk from each cow. Any cow owner should have that information. He should know exactly how much a cow produces for what she eats. Then he will know whether she is profitable."

### For Feed Improvement

BY J. C. MOHLER

The Kansas feeding stuffs law, administered by the State Board of Agriculture, is protecting not only the buyer but also the honest manufacturer. Already this year between \$1,500 and \$2,000 have been refunded to farmers because of deficiencies in feeds purchased. As an example of how this statute operates to protect consumers, an inspector recently found in the hands of a dealer a shipment of bran that was musty and caked, unfit for the livestock ration. The matter was taken up with the manufacturer, who promptly forwarded a check to the buyer for the amount of the original invoice price of the entire shipment.

In the last few weeks complaints have been made regarding cottonseed cake and meal received in Kansas, the claim being that it was "off quality" and that stock would not eat it, altho chemically it measured up to the required guaranties. Upon presentation of the facts to manufacturers, refunds varying from \$3 to \$10 a ton were made. Refunds on account of shortage of protein are not uncommon, and in the main quickly follow reports of analyses showing deficiency. More than \$1,400, in amounts ranging from 50 cents to \$65, has been paid in such refunds so far this year, and not including those made on account of "off quality" feed.

Year by year manufacturers and dealers are giving better co-operation under the law, which protects the honest and punishes the unscrupulous. Were it not for the latter there would be no need for the law. In carrying out the provisions of the law the board preferably follows a policy that will be mutually beneficial. Good results have been obtained under this policy, and only now and then is it found necessary to resort to the courts.

### Porto Rico's New Role

The organization in Porto Rico of an Institute of Inter-American Relations, modeled after the Williamstown Institute of Politics and the Pan-Pacific Institute at Honolulu, is a welcome recognition of that island's special availability as a link between the United States and Latin America. Porto Rico is being rapidly Americanized. The public schools have spread the use of the English language. But Spanish is still the tongue of the majority, and Spanish culture survives. The Latin-American nations will find in San Juan an environment and background broader than, but still not radically different from, that at home.

Porto Rico is a convenient half-way station for the South Americans. It is an appropriate meeting place for delegates from the two continents desirous of discussing economic, political and scientific problems of common interest. It is a rich, beautiful and hospitable island, now partially Americanized, but closer by a couple of generations than Latin South and Central America to actual Spanish domination and political attachment to Spain.

Pan-Americanism is not a political theory only. It has economic, commercial, social and educational sides which should always be kept in mind. It needs to be emphasized in all its phases, and hearty acceptance of its implications is as important for us as for the people of the Latin-American republics. Porto Rico is an ideal clearing house for Pan-American purposes. Our medical science also has a great continental opportunity before it in the building up of an institute of tropical medicine, with headquarters in Porto Rico, which will conquer the tropical diseases, making the countries to the south of us safer to live in and lifting a serious handicap on their industrial and commercial development.

Now that we are going to the North Pole every few days, it won't be long until some enterprising Alaskan commercial club will be promoting the North Pole Highway.



A Sure Cure for Strikers



## Helps Mother For Costs

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

"We have lots of good times at our Capper club meetings," is some of the good news Faye Halley, Morris county, tells us. She is enthused with the big time she had at the meeting, and mentions it first in her letter. She wonders whether other members are as eager about club doings as folks in Morris county. Then we go on with what Faye told us: "At the meeting, Mr. McCormick, our county agent, gave us a talk on poultry diseases. He asked all of the Capper club members to tell how they were getting along with their chickens. We all talked about our club work, and learned some things we can do to be better club boosters. The meeting was at our home. Last month I had only seven hens laying, as I set some eggs under a hen. I had 60 chickens,



Verna Friedly, Left, Dickinson County, Who Has Held Honor Records in the Egg Contest, and Beulah Friedly

but sold 11 for broilers. The 49 that are left grow so well that I am much pleased. I take care of some of mamma's chickens to help pay for the feed my chickens eat. My expenses will be the same as tho I did not work, but the working pays for all these expenses, so I will not have to take it out of my income." The club manager thinks Faye is a businesslike poultry raiser.

Perhaps your attention already has been attracted by the picture with this story. You wonder whether both girls are club members. To the left is Verna Friedly, who is a club member, and Beulah Friedly, who stands beside her is Verna's sister. We shall be glad when Beulah is old enough to join the Capper clubs. Verna is enrolled in the small pen contest of the Capper Poultry Club, and she was a member last year. Buff Orpingtons are her club chickens, and she has made some high egg records in this year's contest work. These girls live near Hope, and they boost for the club in the southern part of Dickinson county.

By special permit, some club members entered more than eight hens in the egg laying contest. There is no advantage, so far as earning credit for prizes is concerned, in entering more than the allotted eight hens, but some members already had larger pens which they did not wish to divide. Verna Friedly, Hope, entered 12 hens. Some folks may remember the unusual report of 240 eggs laid by this pen during the 30 days of April. When the egg record list was made, an error passed my attention. The production of this member's 12 hens was given, instead of what eight hens producing at the same rate would lay. The number of eggs for eight hens should have been 160, instead of 240 as it was listed. The honor certificate for April goes to Evora Cowan of Lucas, whose hens laid 226 eggs in that month.

The Jewell County Capper Pig Club, which is composed of boys, is very successful when time comes for meetings. County leader, Merle Crispin, Webber, certainly rallies the bunch, and it is a peppy fistful at that. There are seven members in this team, and at their last meeting 355 points were won. All the boys were present, which made 100 points for perfect attendance. A 30-minute program was given, and they entertained 10 guests.

Mrs. J. A. Howell has told us about the methods used in California chicken yards. She traveled in that state

this spring, and as she has been a poultry club member for some time, chickens interested her. Mrs. Howell is a Marshall County Capper Poultry Club member. We pass the story on to you: "Most California ranchers keep their chickens closely confined, inasmuch as land in the part of California which I visited is very valuable. It sells at \$200 an acre and up. Also land rent is high. Renters pay \$30 an acre and up and still up. So chickens on this land are kept in the barnyard. That is the extreme limit of their range. Nearly all the chickens are penned. Flocks vary in size from a few birds to supply eggs and meat for the table to thousands of birds. The owners of the large flocks give all their time to chicken raising.

"White Leghorns are raised in greater numbers than other breeds. They seem to be the general favorites of the Californians, as they always switch back to Leghorns, regardless of the equally good things you show them about other breeds, even the good old Plymouth Rock.

"The price received for eggs is about the same at grocery stores in California as we get for them here in Kansas. The chickens are fed, mostly, a commercial mixed feed, gyp corn, barley, millet and other seeds I did not know. This feed costs from 3 to 6 cents a pound. Alfalfa, which is available the year around, and sour milk are fed with the grain. Those who do not have milk buy sour milk at a low cost. There are milk routes thru all the country, as well as sweet cream routes. The large chicken houses are built on the long open-face type, as they have no severe winter weather. They expect some hard frosts, and lots of foggy weather thru the winter months, but the temperature does not fall low, for if it did the orange trees in their yards would have to have protection.

"The regular chicken ranches are equipped with electric incubators and brooders, lights and heat. Thru that part of California, electricity is the cheapest fuel. To get wood they must make long hauls from the river, and they have no corn cobs. Some coal is used, but it is more like black rock than the kind of coal we use in Kansas. It is bought by the sack."

### Five Alfalfa Groups

The alfalfas of this country may be divided into five somewhat distinct groups: common, Turkestan, variegated, non-hardy and yellow flowered. These vary in their adaptation to climatic conditions and length of day, some giving the best results in the North and Northwest, whereas others succeed only in the South and Southwest.

Common alfalfa is a term used to include all the alfalfas not clearly of hybrid origin or that do not have distinct and uniform varietal characteristics, such as the Peruvian and Arabian varieties. Numerous strains are recognized in the group, such as Kansas common, Dakota common, dry-land alfalfa, and irrigated alfalfa.

Indications are that Argentine and South African alfalfas are at least no harder than Kansas common, and therefore are not suitable for growing in Northern states.

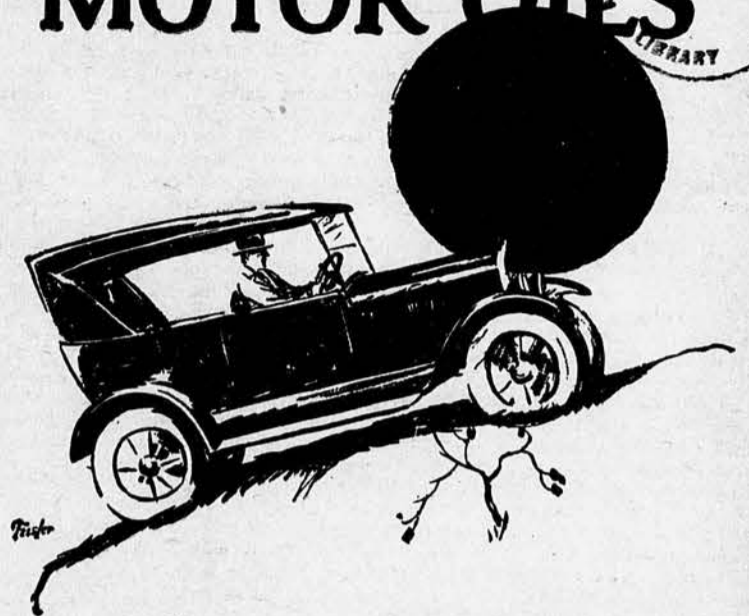
The commercial Turkestan alfalfa has been tested quite thoroly in all parts of this country, and in most cases has proved inferior to American-grown strains.

The Grimm variety is the most important of the variegated alfalfas. Other alfalfas in this group are Baltic Cossack and Canadian variegated. They have been found more resistant to cold than other commercial varieties or strains, and are therefore recommended for sections where winterkilling occurs frequently.

In the non-hardy group, Peruvian alfalfa is the only variety that is commercially important in the United States. This variety comprises two distinct strains, the smooth Peruvian and the hairy Peruvian. These alfalfas are not resistant to cold and can be grown successfully only where the winter temperature is comparatively mild, as in the Southern and Southwestern states.

The alfalfas of the yellow-flowered group, sometimes referred to as Siberian alfalfa, rarely give more than one cutting of hay and produce seed very scantily. They are of comparatively little agronomic importance.

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now or how far away she was; if he would ever see her again or if those blundering fools had scared her out of the country as hounds frighten a deer; why she had come this way, where she was going.

And most of all he puzzled over that remark of Conroy's. Why had Conroy said that she had told him that Monte Baron wanted to marry her?

Monte climbed a steep flank of the mountain to a little grove of pines and a bit of bench land; from this point of vantage he could overlook the greater part of his small holding. And for the first time he had little interest to bestow upon his own flashing lake, blue with depth and silver with sunshine, nor for the waters tumbling into it from the cliffs above; nor for mirrored peaks and pine woods, he watched all the while for a quick, silent little figure which, passing thru these woods of his, must somewhere, if only for two seconds, hurry thru a clearing.

Tho this was his chief concern, as the hours passed his thoughts went briefly now and then to Bill Badger. What had Andy meant by saying that he had his fifty dollars and more to come? There had been but two hundred dollars in all to begin with; and he had emphasized to his foreman that when that was gone all work must cease. He would have to have it out with Sin-Badger, once and for all this time.

He had glimpsed, long ago, that he had to do with a magnificently monumental liar; that few words of truth ever abode in Sin-Badger's youthful heart; he had suspected before now that on more than one occasion recently the Captain had held his crew to him thru such methods as whaling captains are said to employ upon the high seas. But it was something of a shock to him that Badger was taking such liberties as he must be taking, holding these men on and on, pledging them further work and pay. Curiosity demanded, "What did Badger have up his sleeve?" Independence asserted: "This nonsense has got to stop." Affection regretted that he and Sin-Badger must be coming near the parting of their ways.

But the slow afternoon passed, and Monte saw no sign of Bab and as little of Conroy and Masters, who might be a hundred yards away or a dozen miles. At last he went down to his cabin and a meeting with Badger.

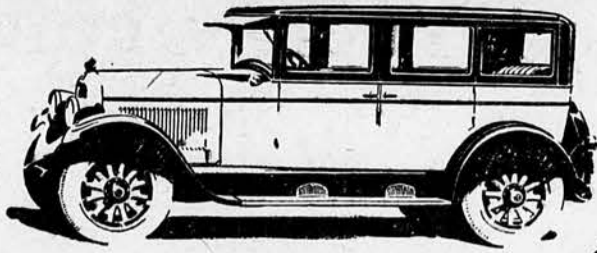
**Very Much Alive**

Monte Baron was a very young man who was very much alive. His rich heritage from his parents was a disposition toward laughter and a smile that made him friends. So stern a thing as ambition had never moved him, but tremendous and joyless eagerness served in its stead, actuated him in all that he did. In his last collegiate year he had been forced to observe how other young fellows he knew were determined to be the greatest surgeons, the most renowned lawyers; he laughed and said of them: "What ho! These fellows are dancing mad; they have been bitten by ambition!"

But his eagerness urged him along as they were impelled toward their various careers by ambition. There were differences; where a desire for fame and wealth may drive one along in a definite and narrow groove, sheer eagerness like Monte Baron's is less logical and more diversified in its results. Where others paused to plan, he was always going full tilt into action. Thus, there was a hundred times more fun for him in tramping thru a mountainous country, in fishing and hunting and straining his muscles over a monster log meant for the greatest camp fire in the world, than there could possibly be in the anticipation of a place in the world, and secure dignity when he should become an old man of, say, forty-five.

He was born and raised in Los Angeles. But in his case environment failed to possess the rugged strength of heredity. Both father and mother had pioneered; to the last days of their lives they were mountaineers, tho they dwelt in lowland cities. During one of his recent vacations, Monte Baron, to have something in his pocket against the final term at the university, had worked with a surveying party in one of the northern counties. He made up his mind the first night out that he would go back to Berkeley to finish his course and then he would return to the mountains.

(Continued on Page 16)



The New **CHRYSLER '60'**

**Again Chrysler Quality and Performance—  
New Lower-Priced Six**

**A High Quality Six of Extraordinary Interest to Buyers of the Lower-Priced Sixes—  
A Sensational Value**

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- 19 Duco finish in striking color combinations.
- 20 Full balloon 30 x 5.25 tires.

# You and Your Summer Hat

By Dora Russell Barnes

**S**UMMER time is here and we are all thinking about our new summer bonnets. A hat should not be bought in haste nor out of relation to the rest of the wardrobe. As our hat is one of the most important articles of our wardrobe we want to select it carefully. A becoming hat is most essential. No face however beautiful can rise above an unbecoming and ill-adjusted hat.

When purchasing a hat, stand before a full length mirror and get the effect on front, back and sides. Do not follow the extreme fashion or fad in hats unless they are becoming to you. One of the hats seen most frequently this season is the small shape with the peak, high crown. This shape is rather trying for the older women. It is meant for youth. There are small shapes and medium size shapes with slightly rolled brims, also a few mushroom shapes shown which are graceful and will perhaps suit the older women better than the latest fad.

When purchasing a hat, study your own lines, know the kind of shape your face should carry above it, and know the color which emphasizes your eyes and skin. Study your hair dress in relation to your hat. Know the costumes with which your hat is to be worn. Know how to put the hat on. Remember that your facial expression is either enhanced or ridiculed by the way the hat is worn, by the tilt, the color and the adjustment of the hat.

This season no hat is to be slipped back of the brow. It must hide all the forehead and the eyebrows. Hair must show at the sides of the hat.

Do not be persuaded in purchasing something because it is stylish. Combine style, taste and becomingness.

The eye has a tendency to travel in the direction of the lines of the costume. Vertical lines give apparent height. Horizontal lines add width. Sharply defined curves exaggerate roundness or thin angularity.

If you will keep in mind the old French proverb that "a woman's hat should be as wide as her cheek bones," it might save us some irritation, for it is a true saying. A turned up nose is accentuated by a hat with a turned up brim or with brims having a greater roll in front than the back. Larger noses are made to look longer by a hat with the front and back brims the same width. Long noses and sloping shoulders are accentuated by drooping hat lines. A drooping

mouth is accentuated by a drooping brim hat. Very small close fitting hats are not in keeping with large figures. Soft, irregular edged, turn-up brims are generally more becoming than sharply defined curves. People with scrawny necks and straggling hair want to avoid a hat turned up in the back.

Height of crown and width of brim should be related.

Lines in trimming should follow the structural lines of the hat.

Remember that age demands softer lines than youth.

## Then Wrinkles Will Fade Away

By Helen Lake

**W**HEN conversation shifts to wrinkles around the mouth, there is some confusion about when a line is a line. However, the line appearing from the nose to the mouth is simply a character line unless the skin in the depression is broken with tiny criss-crosses. Then it is a wrinkle. With character lines we have no quarrel—unless they are dreadfully unpleasant characteristics—but wrinkles and beauty are rarely on speaking terms.

To eliminate wrinkles around the mouth, dip the fingers in skin food and pat briskly from the mouth over the cheeks to the temples. Lift the fingers and start upward again from the mouth. Never pat downward and if the patting seems to sort of mold or push the flesh upward toward the temples, so much the better.

If you purchased a special cream for treating wrinkles of long standing around the mouth, that skin food may be used for wrinkles around the eyes. Otherwise, I should be glad to suggest reliable wrinkle eradicators and skin foods. Address Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## Kitchen-Convenience Chat

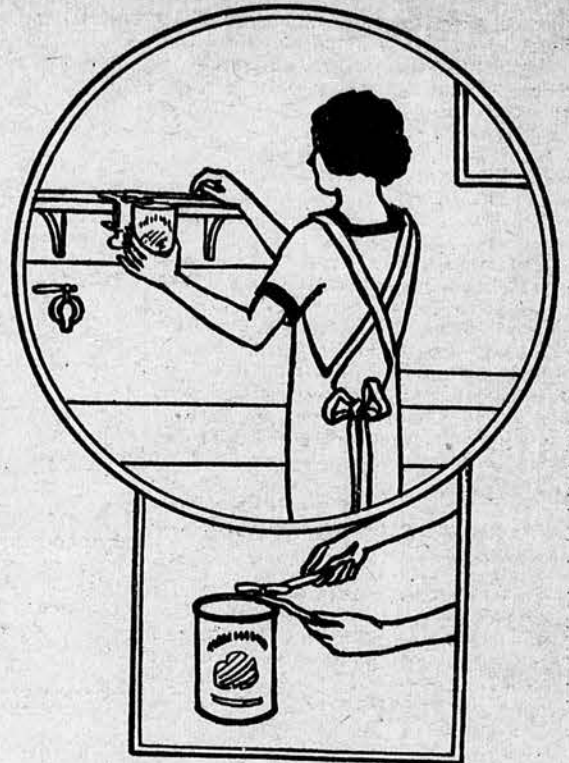
By Capitola Ashworth

**T**HE kitchen is the housewife's workshop and when it is efficiently equipped, she is able to prepare much better meals with less effort and time than when she has insufficient tools. The kitchen cabinet saves many steps, and it is a well paying investment.

There are some makes of cabinets which can be bought in units. First, the table, then the cupboard, and if auxiliary cupboards are desired, they too can be purchased one at a time. In this way, the housewife is able to acquire a complete cabinet at her convenience, and the expense can be divided in such manner that there is no single large expenditure.

The type of stove means a great deal to the housewife. New devices appear at intervals which she should investigate as to their practicability in her own home. The matter of utensils is one which is worthy of thought. They should be purchased with the thought of endurance and service. Glassware which can be used both in the oven and on the table is a boon to the one who would have a well organized kitchen.

The can opener is an important feature in the kitchen. There are several styles of new openers which have many advantages over the clumsy openers of years back. These new openers cut the lids entirely from the cans in a neat, even fashion, so that the contents can be removed in their entirety. They are used in different way, according to the style in which they are made. Some fasten to the wall or shelf; others are used as scissors.



The well equipped kitchen should have several shelves upon which the housewife can store her canned foods. It is a good plan to have an ample supply of these ready-to-serve products for an emergency, in case of sickness or when unexpected company comes. There is little in the line of wholesome, appetizing dishes which has not been prepared in cans, so that foods may be bought to supplement the home-canned supply.

The efficiently equipped kitchen should be supplied with only those necessities which are primarily a help to the housewife. No article should be found therein unless it has a definite purpose and is the one article that will answer this purpose better than any other.

## All Calling For the Cherry

By Nell B. Nichols

**M**UCH of the cherry's fame may be due to its colorful complexion, but those of us who like juicy pies have a different explanation. Cherry tarts also are delectable creations. Then there are many other fine ways of serving this cheerful fruit. Some of my recipes are as follows:

### Cherry Salad

Use as many bananas as there are persons to be served. Carefully remove the skins so they will retain the shape of boats. Cut the bananas in dice, sprinkle with lemon juice so they will not discolor and add one-third as much pitted red cherries and one-half as much nut meats. Mix generously with salad dressing and heap into the banana skin boats. Place these boats on lettuce leaves arranged on salad plates.

### Pastry Roll

Roll out a sheet of rich pastry until about ¼ inch thick. Cover thickly with pitted cherries and sprinkle generously with sugar and a touch of cinnamon. Roll like a jelly roll and bake in a hot oven. Serve with cherry sauce.

### Cherry Sauce

Place 1 cup cherry juice in a double boiler and add 1 cup sugar. When this boils, stir in 1 tablespoon butter and ¾ teaspoon almond extract. Thicken with 1 tablespoon cornstarch mixed with a little cold water. Stir until smooth and thick.

### Cherry Sherbet

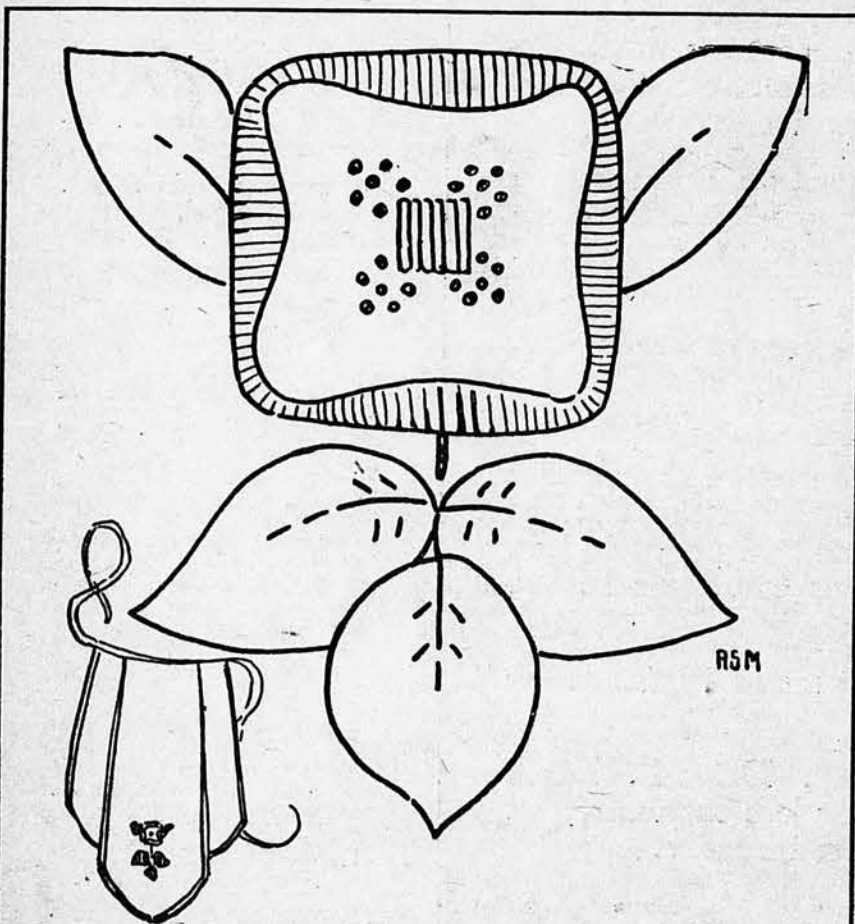
To 6 cups cherry juice add 1 pound—2 cups—sugar and the juice of 2 lemons. Partially freeze. Then stir in the whites, beaten stiff, of 3 eggs. Freeze until stiff.

## Planning Ahead of Time

By Nelle Portrey Davis

**D**ID you ever think when doing your summer canning to fill your odd jars and bottles when you have a small quantity of jam, jelly, preserves, catsups, relishes or pickles left after filling the "family size" jars, and then to set them away to be forgotten until next December? These will help out when you are wondering just what you can give to some friend in town for a Christmas gift. A jar of bright colored jelly would prove very acceptable to a convalescent. A "bachelor girl" who does light housekeeping would be overjoyed with something home-canned.

This sort of a gift depends on its daintiness as well as its tastiness to make it appreciated. If you know or remember the recipient's likes and dislikes, so much the better. Personally, I would much prefer a jar of pickles or a bottle of relish to the sweetest of jellies or jams, while to some



## Applique for Apron

**T**HIS pink blossom, buttonholed around with white and with a white embroidered square dot in the center, has black French knots for contrast. The leaves are green patches blind-stitched on, with black veining. The sketch here shown is of an apron made of two "scraps." The side panels are pink, like the flower, and the center is of unbleached muslin. The sections were all bound with black bias tape.

By grouping this design into three, and dropping the center one about 2 inches, it would make a good end design for dresser scarf, or in darker colors, for a library table runner.

a can of green beans would be preferable to either.

While the plain canned goods is sure to be welcome, I have an acquaintance who goes a step farther. Her containers make charming decorations to the home after they are emptied. To one of her friends last year went a pair of quaint mustard jars filled with strawberry jam. But before the jars were filled, they were given a heavy coat of Chinese red enamel, and when dry were lightly sandpapered which gave them the appearance of old-fashioned pottery. Other jars have bright colored pictures—flowers, butterflies, children in quaint costumes, and the like—cut from magazines, pasted onto the enameled background, and the whole given a coat of shellac, which makes them washable.

### Women's Service Corner

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

### A Question on Chiffon

I have a figured chiffon scarf that has become badly soiled. There is no cleaning establishment near here to which I could send it, so I should like to have you print a good method of cleaning this material which would not injure nor fade it.—Goldie.

You might try to dry clean the scarf. Use two parts finely powdered starch to one of fine borax. Spread on a clean muslin and run the mixture in well. Shake out and sprinkle liberally with clean flour and borax. Cover and lay over night. Next day, brush and shake out the powder. You should be able to wash the scarf without injuring it in any way. Use plenty of warm water in which a little borax is dissolved, and Castile soap. Rub gently with the hands and squeeze the dirt out, afterwards rinsing in clear water. Shake the scarf gently and dry in this manner: Spread a clean sheet over a bed and pin it down tightly. With plenty of steel pins, pin the chiffon to this, stretching it into shape and seeing that it is quite smooth everywhere. Remove when dry.

### Gooseberries in Jam

We have a good many gooseberries, but my family doesn't like them canned in the usual way. Can you give me a recipe for using them in jam?—Mrs. G. T. R.

Perhaps your family would like gooseberry and pineapple jam. This is a delightful way to use this fruit. Use 5 quarts gooseberries and 1 large pineapple. Pare and chop the pineapple, and "top and tail" the gooseberries. Measure three-fourths quart sugar to each quart of fruit. Put the sugar into a porcelain-lined kettle with 1 cup of water and let it boil and clarify. Now add the fruit and cook until thick.

### Concerning Steel

What is the best way to clean steel ornaments that are discolored and slightly rusty? I tried a cleansing powder, but it scratched the surface.—A Man Reader.

Try rubbing the steel ornaments with a brush dipped in paraffin oil and then in emery powder. Polish with dry chamois. If the steel is jewelry, rub with unslaked lime. Steel jewelry may be kept bright by storing it in an air-tight box with this powder. A lump of camphor placed in the clothes closet will keep steel ornaments bright.

### Nicotine for Pests

What do you recommend for exterminating the little green lice that infest sweet peas? I have tried using soapsuds but this does not seem to remedy the condition a great deal.—Mrs. G. Rolph.

Soapsuds may aid in banishing the little green lice that often cling to the tender sweet pea vine, but a much better remedy is a nicotine solution. This may be purchased at any drug store and directions for mixing come with the preparation. These little insects breathe thru their skin and die almost instantly when sprayed with the nicotine.

### Pickled Eggs

My grandmother used to pickle eggs, and I am wondering if any reader of Kansas Farmer could tell me how it is done.—Edna M.

Perhaps this is the recipe your grandmother used. At least, I believe

you would like eggs pickled in this way. Use 16 eggs, 1 quart vinegar, 1/2 ounce black pepper, 1/2 ounce whole allspice, 1/2 ounce whole ginger, 2 cloves garlic and 4 cloves. Put the eggs into cold water, bring them to boiling point, boil for 30 minutes, then cool in cold water and shell. Place them in a clean earthenware jar. Put the vinegar and spices into a saucepan and simmer for 15 minutes, then pour over the eggs and allow to stand until cold. Cover closely to exclude the air. This pickle will be ready for use in a month and it is excellent with cold meat. The eggs must be well covered with the vinegar.

### Advanced Censorship

ALL reforms do not start in our country. For example, the president of Bolivia has recently issued a decree which permits Bolivian children of 12 years old or under to go to moving picture shows only on holidays, and then just to see pictures authorized by the police. The purpose of the decree is to safeguard the morals and welfare of the children.

### Sentence Sermons

FAILURE is, in a sense, the highway to success, inasmuch as every discovery of what is false leads us to seek earnestly after what is true, and every fresh experience points out some form of error which we shall afterward carefully avoid.—John Keats.

"Nothing is so contagious as enthusiasm. It is the real allegory of the fable of Orpheus; it moves stones and

*IF YOU have gracious words to say  
Oh, give them to our hearts today,  
But if your words will cause us sorrow,  
Pray keep them 'til the last tomorrow."*

charms brutes. It is the genius of sincerity, and truth accomplishes no victories without it.

Set yourself earnestly to see what you were made to do, and then set yourself earnestly to do it; and the loftier your purpose is the more sure you will be to make the world richer with every enrichment of yourself.—Phillips Brooks.

### Scales Save Time and Money

PART of the equipment of every household should be a pair of accurate spring scales. The platform variety that weighs up to 24 pounds by ounces is convenient and satisfactory. Scales are especially valuable at fruit canning and pickling time. One cannot always get accurate results from measuring, and "guessing" isn't reliable at all. Failures are often due to one or the other of these methods. When a recipe reads so many pounds of sugar for so many pounds of fruit, it is safest to weigh out the ingredients if success is to be expected.

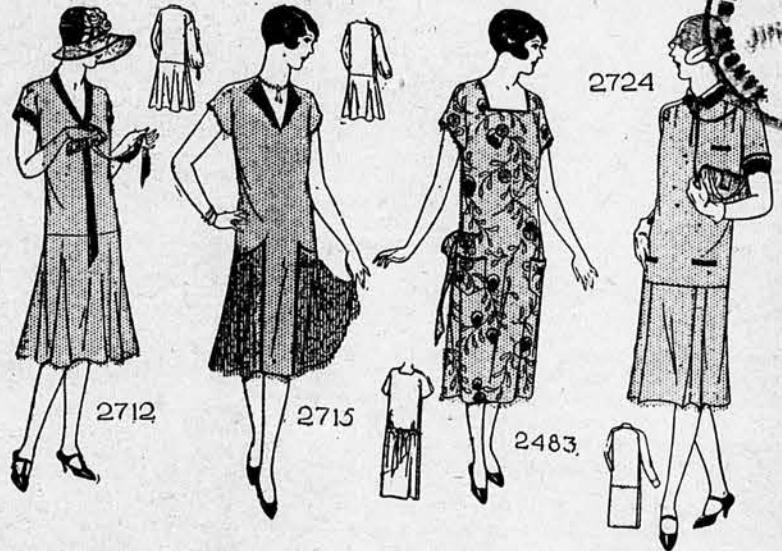
Scales also settle the fact as to whether your grocer is giving you a square deal. If you suspect short weight, put the package on the scales and the argument is settled.

Mrs. C. K. Turner,  
Saline County.

### What is Life to You?

To the preacher life's a sermon,  
To the jester life's a jest,  
To the miser life is money,  
To the loafer life is rest.  
To the poet life's a song,  
To the lawyer life's a trial,  
To the doctor life's a patient  
That needs treatment right along.  
Life is but a long vacation,  
To the man who loves his work,  
Life's an everlasting effort  
To shun, to the shirk.  
To the earnest Christian worker,  
Life's a story ever new.  
Life is what we try to make it.  
Comrade, what is life to you?

## To Be Worn on Warm Days



2712—Youthful Sport Design. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2715—Simple and Smart Frock. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2483—Women's and Misses' One-Piece, Slip-On Apron. Such pretty patterns are on the market now for house frocks, that it is easy for the homemaker to be well dressed at all times. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2724—Swagger Sport Dress. A two-piece frock such as this makes a delightful summer afternoon garment. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2716—Frock with Slenderizing Lines. The woman who is inclined to be a bit heavy will find this type of dress especially adapted to her figure. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

2728—The Fashionable Smock. The smock has been found practicable for many occasions but perhaps its most appreciable use is as a dust protector to be worn when driving. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2420—One-Piece Apron. This is one of our best sellers among aprons. Sizes small, medium and large.

2502—Junior Model with Flared Skirt. Sizes 6, 8 and 10 years.

2718—Junior Design. A simple yet charming dress is here, which the junior girl will find practicable. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2111—Boys' Play Suit. Altho this pattern is suggested for a play suit, it might well be used for a dress-up suit if a soft, pretty material were chosen. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

The patterns described on this page may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size and number of patterns desired.

### Pillow Slips to Embroider

IN NO. 1403 we have a pair of pillow slips that is destined to be popular with all who own it. The spray design is stamped on an excellent quality of 42-inch tubing, which is hemstitched for a crocheted edge. Three shades of



pink and white are used in the embroidering, altho if you preferred, all white could be used. Price a pair, including floss, is \$1.50. Order from Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

# For the Little Folks in Puzzletown



L—is for Lark,  
Such a number you'll find  
You hardly can keep  
Them all straight in your mind.

The Horned Lark, Meadow Lark,  
And Desert Lark, too—  
To learn all their names  
Would interest you.

## Jack and Pickles Are Pets

I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to the Macyville school. I have two brothers and one sister. Their names are Mel, Frank and Bernice. They are all older than I am. I have two dogs to play with. Their names are Jack and Pickles. I also have a cat, a pet hen and a pigeon for pets. Noel Dildine.

Glasco, Kan.

## Word Square Puzzle

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

1. A boy's name; 2. Extent; 3. Penny; 4. A girl's name.

If you insert the correct words in the dashes above, you will find that the four words read the same horizontally and vertically. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers. Address Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## Likes to Go to School

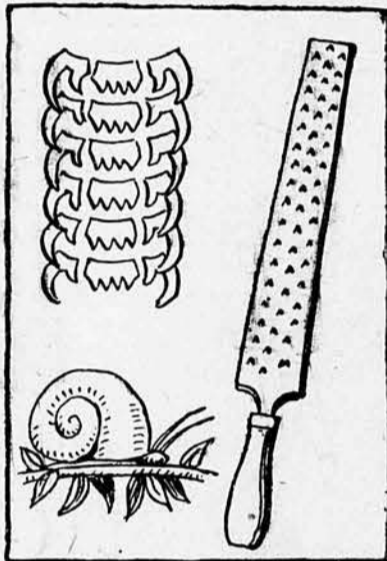
I am 8 years old. I have two sisters and one brother. My oldest sister is in high school, my youngest sister is only 5 years old and will start to school next year; my brother is 11 years old and in the seventh grade. I am in the third grade. We have 1 1/2 miles to go to school. We ride a horse named Skeet. The name of our school is Pleasant Valley and our teacher's name is Mrs. Bowman. There are seven pupils in our school. I enjoy go-

ing to school. For pets I have a dog, a cat and a horse. My little sister has seven chickens and my brother has two rabbits. Jimalyn Gourley.  
Steamboat Springs, Colo.

## We Hear From Geraldine

My teacher's name is Miss Reedy. There is one in my class. I go to Spring Branch school. I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I have two brothers and two sisters. Their names are Paul, Eldon, June and Regina. I have brown hair and brown eyes, am 4 feet tall and weigh 81 pounds. I would like to hear from some girls my age. Geraldine Sweadener.  
Lenora, Kan.

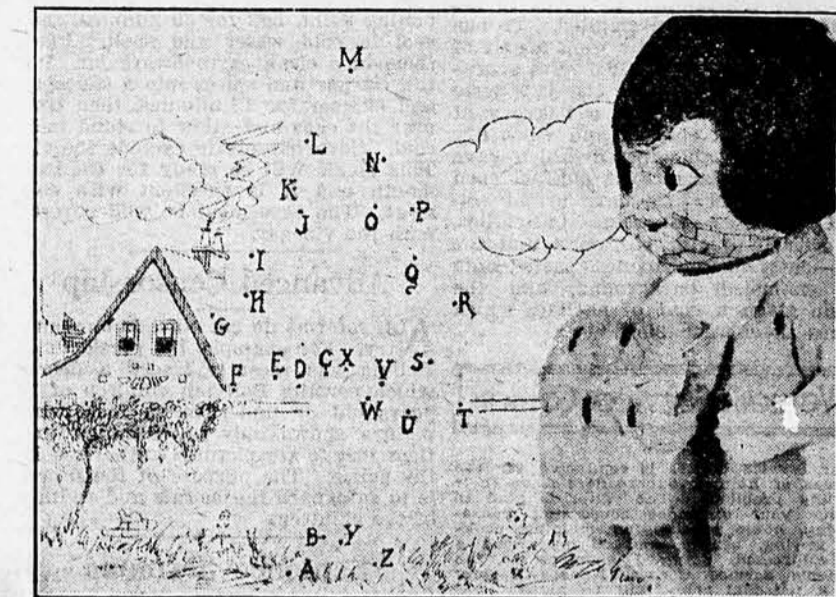
## Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



The Snail's Rasp File

The country blacksmith, using his heavy steel rasp to trim down a horse's hoof for shoeing, would doubtless be much surprised if told that the nearest pond contains dozens of excellent rasp files, and that they are all being used continuously.

Yet such is the case. The rasps are owned and used by the pond snails.



"Tho it stays by the fence, yet it leaves in the spring. I know well its bark, but I don't think it can sing."

"What can it be?" says Miss Dolly Dimple. If you cannot answer draw a pencil line from dot A to B, then to C and so on to Z. By doing this you will draw a picture of what stays by the fence. If you can find the correct answer, send it to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Anyone who has kept snails in an aquarium, or fish-bowl, knows how destructive they can be to the water plants. The picture of a highly magnified part of the snail's rough, sharp-toothed rasp reveals the reason. Back and forth, from side to side, all day long, the snail rubs his file across the leaves and stems, eating the succulent bits that are ground off. Is it any wonder that the aquarium keeper's plants soon need replacing?

In the case of some of the larger carnivorous sea-snails, the rasp is even used to grind a hole in the shell of a mussel, enabling the snail to kill and eat the occupant.

Notice how the sharp teeth of the snail's rasp all point one way, just as the man-made tool's do. Man's inventions, when most successful, merely follow the principles that have already been well-tested by Nature.

## Mary Enjoys Our Page

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I live on a 640-acre farm. For pets I have two cats and one cow.

The cats' names are Paddy and Tommy, and the cow's name is Lizzy. I go to a country school which is just a few steps from my home. There are only four pupils in our school—they are my three brothers and myself. Their names are Joe, Frank and Charlie. I have one little sister 13 weeks old. Her name is Violet. My teacher's name is Miss Bennett. I like to read the girls' and boys' page. Mary Klouda.  
Laramie, Wyo.

## Little Tommy Grace

Little Tommy Grace had a pain in his face

And was swelled as big as a drum. The pain was so bad he could not learn a letter

So he sat on a stool and looked glum. In came Dicky Long as happy as a king

And sang to him a funny song which made the rafters ring.

Then Tommy laughed and danced in glee

And found his face growing better, dear me!



The Hoovers—The Poor Help We Have With Us Always



### The Maid of the Mountain

(Continued from Page 11)

He loved to be doing something, not because of some remote object to be gained but for the present joy he got out of the doing. To sail a boat, to ride an untamed horse, to make his own trail up a steep mountain, to best his way against a storm wind that would have made most people resentful to the degree of ugliness, all these activities delighted him. His eyes would snap, the blood would run warmly thru his body, his laughter came readily. And he discovered early that bucking his way thru the jam of a crowd on Market or Spring street lacked zest. Thus it was inevitable that he should turn from the placid humdrum of Los Angeles, where a day in winter is like a day in midsummer, to the Northern California mountains. He had glimpsed them last year on his short vacation; he came back to them because in the meantime they had never ceased to tug at his heart.

#### Healthy and Happy

With young men of Monte Baron's stamp, optimism is inevitably an essential characteristic. He was healthy and young and naturally happy; hence it was impossible to imagine anything but good fortune, which meant that he never had a doubt that all things would work out his way. And, since he did not ask overmuch of the world, it had always given him more than he had asked. He came up here with three hundred dollars in his pocket and meant to have a place all his own; he knew just exactly as much of big business as a hoot owl knows of the methods of coral insects and cared just as little.

Monte knew, as everyone in California knows, that there are many pieces of wild land in the mountains that still belong to the Government, and that any American citizen may make himself owner of one hundred and sixty of these acres if he can find such a parcel of land to his liking. To be sure, during these later days, this land had been pretty well picked over; there would be nothing left near any of the towns or main roads. But Monte wanted neither town, highway nor railroad, and was not only prepared, but eager to plunge deep into the wilderness country. Furthermore, he was in the mood to be delighted with a spot which other men would have passed by; he did not want farming land, but he did want a cabin site among rugged mountains and forests and with water at hand.

First of all he learned that there was nothing in the world simpler than taking up a homestead, once a man accomplished the more difficult task of finding a bit of land to his fancy. On his way toward the mountains he stopped over one day in Sacramento. Here was the land office on the second floor of the postoffice building, and here he presented himself one day in May, glowing with the sense that at

last his great quest was begun. He looked interestedly up and down the big room with its desks and busy clerks and immense books containing no end of information concerning California lands. He stepped up to one of the clerks and made known his reason for coming.

"What locality?" asked the clerk briskly. "Some particular spot you are interested in?"

Monte explained that he could hardly be so definite; he could specify in a general way the location. He asked if there was a map available on which were indicated the portions of land that might be homesteaded. The clerk shook his head.

"All entries are made in these volumes," he explained. "If you'll state section, township and range, I'll tell you in two shakes if the land has been taken up. It is my idea, however, that you won't find anything in that district that's worth having. I know that country rather well myself; go up there camping sometimes. It's all been gobbled up. Thousands of acres belong to an old man named Willoughby who won't even allow hunting and fishing on his land. If there were anything in that region worth a man's time to prove up on it he would have had it long ago."

But Monte clung to his hopes. Of course, the land had been combed over, but other men would have sought out farming land or land commercially valuable for its timber or ore, whereas he sought only a likely place for a cabin, with hunting at hand and running water. So he persisted, and a long day of searching began. It was mid-afternoon when he made his discovery, and tho all along he had held unswervingly to his assurance that he would find what he wanted, now he grew as wildly excited as any persevering miner who at last drives his pick into the long sought ledge. Here were one hundred and sixty acres in the very section where he had hoped to find it. . . .

(TO BE CONTINUED)

### Tomatoes Until Snow Time

S. C. Stevens, Smith county, has a plot of ground 35 feet long and 9 feet wide that probably would be used for a trash dump by the average person, but not so with him. In it he plants 28 tomato vines every year. If enough rain doesn't fall he uses a special irrigation system and makes sure the plants get enough water. The plot is well protected by buildings, and freezes don't hurt the tomatoes until snow time. He starts picking tomatoes the middle of August and ends up about the middle of October, getting about a bushel every two or three days. Late tomatoes add greatly to any meal, and if Stevens chooses to sell them they bring a mighty healthy price.

Somebody maintains that New England farmers are not so sagacious as they were once, and to tell the truth, they haven't the hoss-trading now to keep their minds up to grade.

# Let's put back what we take from the soil

**M**EN who make good money at farming are very careful to keep their soil fertile and rich. They realize that there are poor years and good years in farming but that the man who puts manure on his fields in the right way will reap big profits.

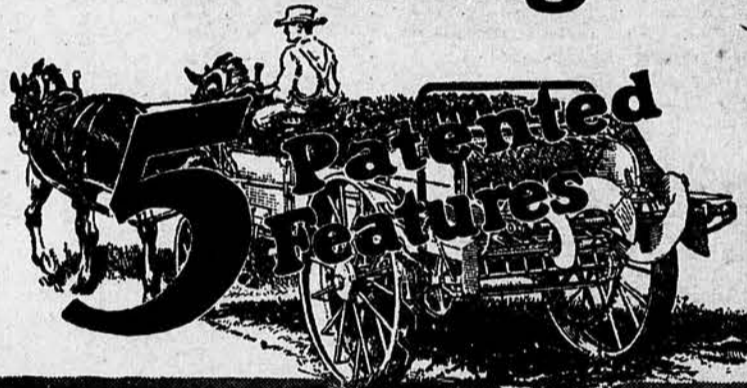
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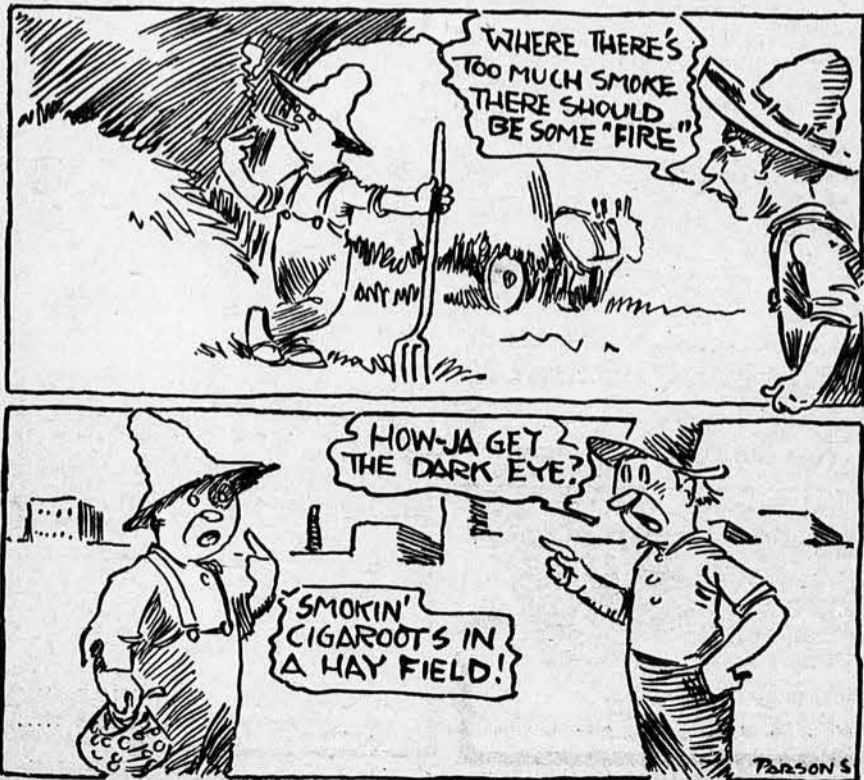
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## 'Rah for Southwest Kansas

(Continued from Page 3)

the boundary of successful wheat farming. What is the total precipitation in this territory? An official record has been secured at Richfield, Morton county, since 1891. During 32 years, 1891 to 1922, the mean annual precipitation was 17.76 inches. The wettest year was 1915, with a total of 26.00 inches, and the driest, 1896, with but 9.3 inches. During this period, there have been eight years with more than 20 inches of precipitation, and six years with less than 15 inches.

Richfield, located on the western edge of the area, receives somewhat less precipitation than the area as a whole. The distribution of the precipitation is fully as important as the total amount. At Richfield, three-fourths of the precipitation (13.51 inches) falls during the six summer months (April to September) and slightly less than one-fourth (4.45 inches) during the six winter months (October to March.) The comparatively heavy summer rainfall is especially favorable for the production of summer crops, such as grain and forage sorghums, but the dry winter makes wheat production extremely hazardous unless a supply of moisture is stored in the soil during the summer months for the use of the wheat crop during the winter and the following spring. Precipitation of less than 1/4 inch has been recorded in every month of the year with the exception of June and July. These periods of drouth, which may occur at any season, make the production of any one crop too uncertain to place exclusive dependence on it.

Safe farming, therefore, requires that the cultivated acreage be divided between several of the more dependable crops of the region. In the driest years, such as 1893, with 11.3 inches, 1896, with 9.3 inches, and 1916, with 12.91 inches, conditions are too dry for the production of grain of any kind. With the use of good tillage methods, however, successful feed crops of forage sorghum can be grown even in the driest years.

The acreage of winter wheat in this territory has been increased more rapidly than the acreage of all other farm crops combined. There was an increase of more than 200,000 acres in the 10-year period, 1915 to 1924, and it is estimated that nearly 150,000 additional acres of seed ground were plowed very largely for wheat in 1925.

Is winter wheat sufficiently dependable to justify such a rapid expansion? The most reliable information regarding the dependability of winter wheat in Southwestern Kansas is that available at the Garden City Experiment Station, where winter wheat has been sown every year since 1914 on ground prepared in a number of different ways. During the 12-year period, 1914 to 1925, where the crop was planted on late plowed ground, which provided a poor seedbed, it was a complete failure six out of the 12 years. In only one year was a crop of more than 15 bushels secured, and the average annual yield for this period was less than 5 bushels an acre.

Where the ground was prepared by plowing immediately after harvest and where a good seedbed was prepared, failures were just as frequent; but in good seasons the yields were much higher. Two crops of over 20 bushels were secured, and the average yield was slightly over 6 bushels an acre. Early listing proved to be a slightly better method than early plowing, reducing the complete failures and raising the average annual yield to 7 1/2 bushels an acre.

On ground that was summer fallowed, there have been but two complete failures in the 12 years. Two other crops were poor while five crops made more than 10 bushels an acre. The average yield of all wheat crops on summer fallowed land was 12 1/2 bushels an acre.

It is evident from the information available that winter wheat is far from a dependable crop in Southwestern Kansas, especially where the crop is grown in the usual manner. The average rainfall during the growing season is not sufficient to produce a profitable crop. Methods must, therefore, be employed which will store water in the soil in advance of seeding, as is done by summer fallow, if

the crop is to be grown with a high degree of certainty. Even with the employment of the best methods now known, occasional failures will result, as was the case in 1917 and 1918 at the Garden City Experiment Station.

While there are many seasons when good crops of wheat can be grown in this territory with any method of cultivation, and excellent crops with good methods, the average conditions are such as to require the use of the best cultural methods to secure profitable yields. These methods cannot be employed where too large an acreage is devoted to wheat. Both from the standpoint of the most economical wheat production and as a source of income in those years when wheat fails, other crops should be extensively planted.

The sorghums are the most dependable crops for all of the Southwestern Kansas territory. Compared with wheat, they are far more certain. At the Garden City Experiment Station, Dwarf Yellow milo, which is the best grain producing sorghum for this territory, has under continuous cropping produced 3 bushels of grain an acre to 1 bushel of wheat; and on summer fallowed ground, the production has been 2 1/2 bushels of milo to 1 bushel of wheat. Complete failures of milo are far less common.

There are, however, some reasons when conditions are too dry and unfavorable for the production of grain sorghum. 1916 was a season of this character. To provide for emergencies of this kind, forage sorghums which can be utilized as silage and marketed thru livestock should be grown. There has never been a complete failure of forage sorghum at the Garden City Experiment Station. In good years, heavy yields of forage sorghum are secured. As an average of six years, 1920 to 1925, the yields have ranged from 6 to 9 tons of silage an acre.

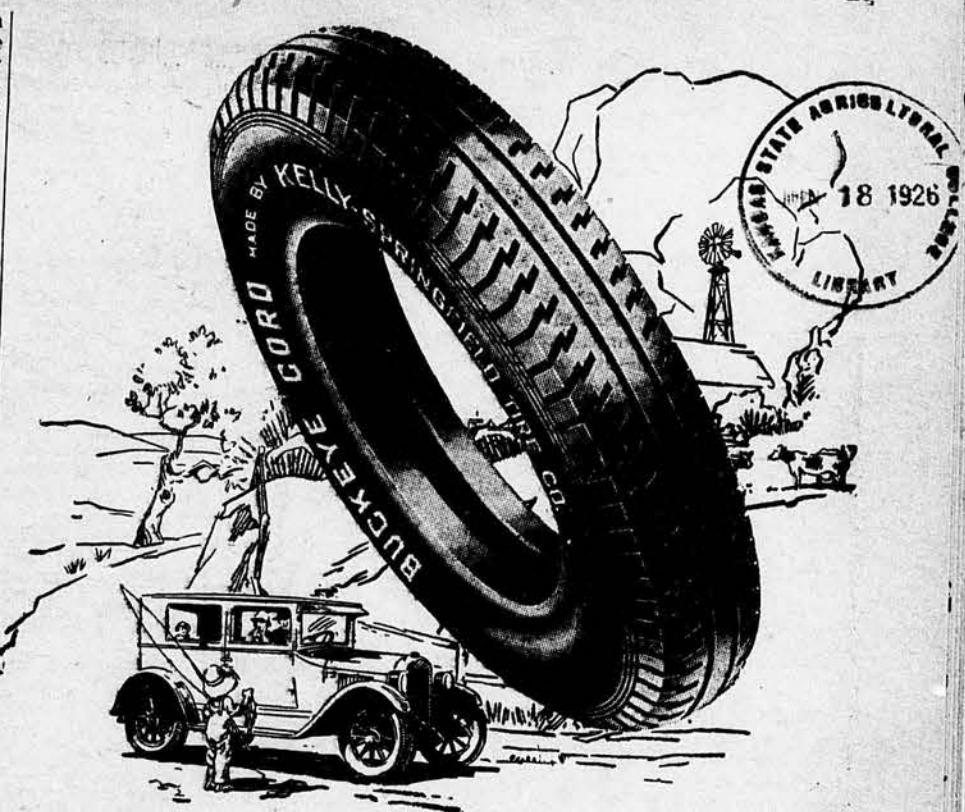
A safe farming system for Southwestern Kansas can best be developed by depending on the sorghum crops to provide feed and grain for livestock. By making the greatest possible use of these crops, a dependable source of income will be assured. Wheat may then be grown by good cultural methods on as large a proportion of the land as can be successfully cultivated with power machinery, keeping in mind the need on every farm of a reasonable acreage of grass land for pasture. The level character of the land, the low carrying capacity of the grass, the excellent crops that are often produced the first few years on sod are encouraging the breaking up of a larger proportion of the grass land on many farms than should be brought under cultivation at this time, for grass land once destroyed is difficult to replace in Western Kansas. Also because wheat can be grown and harvested more advantageously with power machinery than the sorghums, there is a tendency to increase the acreage of wheat at the expense of sorghums beyond the limits of good judgment. Greater efforts should be made to adapt power machinery to the growing and harvesting of the sorghums.

A permanent agriculture for Southwestern Kansas may be built around the following practices.

1. Growing a sufficient acreage of forage sorghums for silage and rough feed to maintain a herd of livestock.
2. Maintaining a sufficient area in grass to provide pasture for livestock.
3. Securing as large a portion of the living as possible from the farm by growing a garden, keeping chickens, and producing a supply of milk, cream and meat.
4. Depending on milo or dwarf kafir as a grain for livestock and as a cash crop to the extent to which it can be grown with the available labor.
5. Summer fallowing from 30 to 50 per cent of the land to be planted to wheat except on sandy soils where corn may replace fallow.
6. Planting a part of the wheat acreage on ground that has been summer fallowed.
7. Taking advantage of cheap methods of preparing ground for wheat by seeding in standing stubble or on double disked land the second season after fallow.
8. Taking advantage of the increased income secured during a period of favorable years to retire indebtedness in preference to expanding operations and thereby increase indebtedness. Farmers, bankers, and business men must co-operate to secure this objective.

Captain Amundsen reports that the undiscovered country he traversed was absolutely uninhabited—he didn't even spot a single filling station.

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# Alfalfa Key to Crop Profits

## Big Crowd Inspects College Agronomy Work on Annual Field Day

BY M. N. BEELER

ALFALFA is the foundation of the best cropping systems in Kansas. That's what experimental results indicate on the Agronomy Farm at the Kansas State Agricultural College. More than 1,200 persons from all parts of the state visited the farm June 12 and inspected the work that is being done not only with alfalfa but also with other crops, rotations, soil treatments, varieties, plant breeding, tillage methods and cultural practices.

The crowd was divided into groups of about 50 persons and sent on the tour of 1,500 plots into which the 100-acre experimental farm is divided. Representatives of the experiment station staff were stationed at every important series of plots. These men explained the treatments and the results and pointed out the contrasts exhibited by the crops as affected by conditions of the experiments.

Alfalfa grown continuously for 16 years has given a net crop value of \$30.10 an acre on the basis of \$12 a ton where an application of 5 tons of manure was made. This value is \$12.99 greater than that of alfalfa grown on untreated land. Corn and wheat continuously without treatment 16 years were valued at \$12.01 and \$15.27 respectively, as compared with \$17.11 for alfalfa continuously without treatment.

### Wheat Made 19.9 Bushels

Manure and lime resulted in a net crop value of \$22.82 an acre in a 16-year rotation involving alfalfa, corn, wheat and wheat, as compared with the same cropping system where no treatment was given.

Alfalfa likewise proved most effective in rotations involving wheat and corn. Wheat in rotation with alfalfa has yielded an average of 19.9 bushels an acre; with cowpeas, 17.6 bushels; in rotation without a legume, 14.4 bushels; continuous cropping, 15.3 bushels. Corn with alfalfa has averaged 31.2 bushels; with cowpeas, 29.2; in rotation without legume, 22.4 bushels; continuous cropping, 20 bushels.

During the three years that alfalfa varieties have been tested, Kansas Common has given best results, altho one plot of Dakota Common has yielded higher than the Kansas variety. Three plots of Kansas common have averaged 4.84, 4.81 and 4.58 tons an acre, while two plots of Dakota have averaged 4.98 and 4.04 tons. Altho one of the Dakota plots stood first, two of the Kansas plots were second and third. The third Kansas plot was seventh, while the second Dakota plot was eleventh in average yield. Grimm, which has attracted some attention in this state because of its hardiness, was fourth with an average of 4.78 tons. Varieties are on test from various origins including Kansas, South Dakota, Utah, Italy, Argentina, Central Asia, Northern India, France, South Africa and Spain. Results to date indicate that the native Kansas variety probably is best considering cost and certainty of getting a stand. All plots were in poor condition as a result of bacterial wilt, a disease that only recently has made its appearance.

The old experiment to study the effect of the stage of cutting on the endurance of stand and yield has been discontinued. Too frequent cutting in-

jured the stand, and delayed cutting made a poor quality hay. A new test has been started to determine whether one or two crops can be taken off early and the others be delayed to produce better quality in part of the hay and at the same time maintain the stand.

Another test with alfalfa to determine its residual effects on the soil, the influence on crops that follow and the length of time alfalfa will affect other crops after it has been plowed under was started two years ago. Thus far it is possible to say only that wheat after alfalfa has a higher protein content and that the nitrate content of land where alfalfa has stood is higher at wheat seeding time than that which has grown no alfalfa.

The average yield of wheat in a variety test that has endured 16 years places Kanred at the head of the column, with Improved Turkey, Defiance, Turkey, Kharkoff, in order. Averages for the last seven years, during which Blackhull has been under test give it an advantage of 1.8 bushels over Kanred. The college authorities question the winter hardiness of Blackhull and some millers consider it of lower quality than the other hard winter wheats that are grown commonly in Kansas.

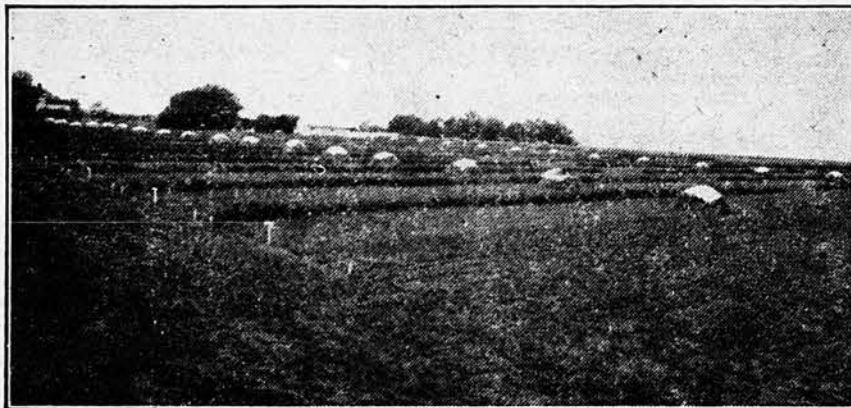
Kanota led the oat variety tests with 45.9 bushels an acre as an average of nine years. Fulghum was second with 42 bushels, while Red Texas, the old Kansas standby, has averaged 36.9.

The A.K. soy bean has given best results at Manhattan for both seed and hay during six years. Wea was second in seed and Virginia in hay. Blackhull has proved the best grain sorghum in the vicinity of Manhattan. Pink kafir is one of the best for upland or for both grain and forage. Kansas Orange is the best sorgo or sweet sorghum for silage or fodder.

Corn experiments indicate April 1 to May 1 as the best planting time and the best spacing a stalk every 20 inches or two stalks to the hill where the corn is checked. Scraping the land to control weeds has given just as good yields as ordinary cultivation. Pride of Saline has proved the best variety for fertile soils in the eastern part of the state. Freed White Dent will out-yield Pride of Saline in drouthy seasons or on poor land. Kansas Sunflower and Midland Yellow are the best yellow corns.

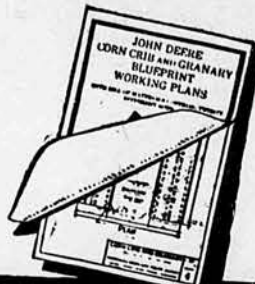
Wheat tillage experiments indicate that plowing 7 inches deep July 15 is the best preparation. Later plowing results in decreases according to lateness. Plowing September 15 resulted in an average loss of 9 bushels an acre as compared with July 15, 1909 to 1925 inclusive. In 1912 a series of tests was started to compare wheat in rotation with continuous wheat in which the same tillage methods were used. That in rotation has made 26.7 bushels with July 15 plowing an increase of 6 bushels over continuous wheat.

The cereal nurseries were quite interesting to visitors in that they contained more than 4,000 varieties and strains of small grains and corn from all parts of the world. It is in this nursery that the elimination, development and other processes are followed to determine whether varieties or strains are worthy of a trial under field conditions.



View of the Alfalfa Experiment Plots at Kansas State Agricultural College. Varieties From All Parts of the World are Being Tested Here

## Get These Free Crib and Granary Plans If You Plan to Build



If you are planning on a modern grain storage building, both ear corn and small grain under the same roof, these free plans will be worth real money to you. Besides containing four blue-print detail drawings of the side and end elevations, cross-section and floor plans, this book contains material specifications covering 20 different-sized buildings—a size suitable for every farm need. This plan book also shows you how to install a number of other crib conveniences, including the time- and labor-saving

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The John Deere is so simple that it can also be easily installed in old buildings.

You can get this equipment in any desired length and with equipment to meet every need. Operated with 3- to 6-H. P. engine or team of horses.

Let your John Deere dealer figure on your needs.



### To Get Free Plans

also special literature describing the John Deere Inside Cup Elevator, write John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Plan Book IR-411.

## MIDWEST GRAIN BIN

**ON EASY PAYMENTS!**  
Yes, you can own a MIDWEST and let it pay for itself this season out of extra profits. Low cost. Six months to pay. LASTS A LIFETIME.  
**HOLD GRAIN for TOP PRICE**  
Follow the smart farmer's plan. Make more per acre on entire crop. Rigid all-steel construction proof against fire, rats, mold, wind, rain, weather. **KEEPS GRAIN PERFECTLY.** No Pay Freight.  
**FREE!** Send today for description of bin and full details of amazing plan.  
306 Am. Bank Bldg.  
MIDWEST STEEL PRODUCTS CO., Kansas City, Mo.

## Copper Carbonate

Controls Smut Calkins Machine with 8 ft. bulk elevator especially for Mid West farmers shipped from Denver. Free Catalog describes full line. They pay their way, write today. Calkins Machine Co., Spokane, Wash.

**6 Magazines for \$1.50**

CLUB NO. H-600  
McCall's Magazine.....  
Woman's World.....  
Today's Housewife..... } **\$1.50**  
American Needlewoman.....  
Gentlewoman Magazine.....  
Household Magazine..... } Save \$1.25

Send All Orders to Household Magazine, Topeka, Kan.

## Do You Know That—

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

Read the Classified Advertisements.

## 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.

**Another Infant Prodigy**

Governor Ritchie was born in Richmond, Virginia, August 29, 1876, the son of Judge Albert Ritchie. He was graduated with an A. B. degree from Johns Hopkins university of Maryland two years later and began to practice law in Baltimore.—Personal item in a Southern paper.

**The New Girl**

A new girl came to town. They said she was too nice, too serious, narrow, hypersensitive, straight-laced, under-developed, unsophisticated, inexperienced, abnormal, cowardly, thin-skinned—  
In other words, she was what is known as decent.

**The Proof**

She—"I showed father the verses you sent me! He was pleased with them!"  
He—"Indeed! What did he say?"  
She—"He said he was delighted to find that I wasn't going to marry a poet!"

**Athletic Poultry**

Marshall Latshaw says the council has instructed him to enforce the ordinance against chickens running at large and riding bicycles on the sidewalks.—News item in an Omak (Wash.) paper.

**Doc Had His Number**

"Doc," said Mr. Boozer, "I'm all run down. What do you advise?"  
"Get out in the sunshine more and keep more of the moonshine out," replied the doctor.

**For the Home Town**

Madrid—Foreign Minister Yanguas announces that Spanish government has agreed to support the claim of Portland for a permanent seat in League of Nations council.—Portland Oregonian.

**You Don't Say So!**

**ATTENTION!**  
**LINCOLN SHARE HOLDERS**  
The last Monday of February this year comes on Tuesday, February 23.—From an ad in a Massachusetts paper.

**Oh Doctor!**

When Bliggers had a cough he Was told to drink no coffee.  
And now he's sued,  
For he is rude,  
And won't cough up his cough fee.

**Cramped Her Style**

Mrs. Noise—"Why did you leave your last place?"  
Cook—"They was trying to live within their income."

**Three Sets!**

Hardware Dealer (to applicant): "I am inclined to give you the position if you understand double-entry keeping."  
Applicant: "I do, indeed! At my last place I had to do a triple-double-entry — a set for the active partner,

showing the real profits, a set for the sleeping partner, showing small profits, and a set for the Income Tax officials, showing no profits."

**The New Way**

"Where can Harold be?"  
"Why?"  
"He's been trying for a week to lose our cat, and as a last resort he took her up in an airplane and dropped her over the side."  
"Well, what is there to worry about?"  
"Lots. Harold isn't home yet, and the cat is."

**Returned the Compliment**

School Teacher—Now, children, I hope you will have a pleasant holiday and, what is more important, come back with a little more sense in your heads.  
Children (in chorus)—Same to you, Miss.

**Silent Stuttering**

First Actress—"You say your brother has an impediment in his speech and yet he is deaf and dumb?"  
Second Actress—"Yes. You see he was in an accident and lost two fingers."

**Crime Note**

Daughter—"Did you hear, dad, they've just caught the biggest hotel thief on the Riviera?"  
Father—"Oh? Which hotel did he run?"

**Attention S. P. C. C.**

Why take chances on injuring your child on an electric washing machine when the same result can be obtained for less? (Wet wash 5c lb.) City Steam Laundry.—Ad in a Colorado paper.

**No Umbrella**

Skeptical Lady: "Can you wear this coat out into the rain without hurting it?"  
Fur Salesman: "Madam, have you ever seen a skunk carrying an umbrella?"

**A Partial Reform**

Willie—"Has your father quit whipping you since he joined the church?"  
Tommy—"No, but he's stopped sayin' that it hurts him worse than it does me."

**The Height of Slimness**

Q—"What should I weigh, I am 39 feet 3 inches tall?"  
A—"If a girl you should weigh about 127 pounds, if a man, 133."—Doctor's column in a North Carolina paper.

**A Good Beginning**

She—"No; when I marry, I want a man who is game from head to foot."  
Ex-Football Man—"Well, give me a chance; I've got a game leg already."

**A Day Off For Moonshiners**  
STATE SUPREME COURT HOLDS STILL LAW IS CONSTITUTIONAL ON MONDAY  
—Headlines in a Pueblo (Col.) paper

**Their Doom**

"Do you know where the little boys go who don't put their Sunday School money in the plate?"  
"Yes—to the pictures."

**Chivalrous**

Flapper (soliciting funds): "Please help the Working Girls' Home."  
Freshman: "I'd be glad to. How far away do they live?"

**Negative Calisthenics**

"Gracious! How fat Betty is getting to be!"  
"That's because she daily doesn't."

**Hope to Die!**

"I told you I was born in Boston six times," remarked a native of that city.

**Pull Down the Shades**

PAJAMAS, ONE-THIRD OFF  
—Ad in the Worcester (Mass.) Gazette.

**More Room**

RELIEF SEEN AS COLD KILLS 32.  
—Headline in the Cincinnati Post.

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



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

This much cream was separated by the DeLaval from an equal amount of the other Machine's skimmilk



57 lbs. of Cream Testing 33% = 188 lbs. of Butter Fat

**A Real and Easy Test of Cream Separator Efficiency - Try it!**

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

When you do this you will know beyond question of doubt that the De Laval skims cleaner, is easier to turn and is more profitable to own. Above are the results of such a test between a De Laval and another new separator. Note that the other machine left 25 times more butter-fat in the skim-milk than the De Laval did. The new De Laval is the best separator made in 48 years of De Laval manufacture and leadership. It has the wonderful "floating bowl"—the greatest separator improvement in 25 years. It is guaranteed to skim cleaner. It also runs easier and lasts longer.



See Your De Laval Agent

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

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY, Dept. 4280  
New York, 163 Broadway Chicago, 600 Jackson Boulevard  
San Francisco, 61 Beale Street  
Send catalog checked — Separator  Mixer   
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Town \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ No. Cows \_\_\_\_\_ R.D. \_\_\_\_\_

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.

**CARBOLA**  
The Disinfecting White Paint

Lice, Mites and Disease Germs Can't Stand It



In Stables



In Poultry Houses



In Hog Pens

**Insures More Milk**  
Carbola is live stock insurance against tuberculosis, foot-and-mouth and other destructive diseases. Carbola will give you thorough sanitation, increase milk production, and lower the bacteria. A year's supply of Carbola pays for itself in no time.

**More Poultry Profits**  
Apply Carbola to the walls, ceilings, cracks and crevices of your poultry houses. Dust the dry power—just as it comes in the package—on the dropping boards, in the litter, in the nests, on the floor and on the birds themselves. Result—more light, thorough sanitation, healthier fowls, more eggs—and no lice or mites.

**Paints and Disinfects**  
Just mix Carbola with water and you have a liquid disinfectant that dries pure white. There is no waiting or straining. It will not flake or peel off. And it is economical—one pound covers about one hundred square feet.

Give Carbola a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed. Your dealer has Carbola or can get it for you. If not, order direct.  
5 lbs. 75c and 10c postage 20 lbs. \$2.50 delivered  
10 lbs. \$1.25 and 15c postage 50 lbs. \$5.00 delivered  
200 lbs. \$18.00 delivered.  
Add 25% for Texas, Rocky Mountain States and Points West.

CARBOLA CHEMICAL COMPANY, Inc.  
108 South St., Natural Bridge, N. Y.



Picture of a Dignified Old Gent Who Wishes He Could Go Home











# The government demands

*exact specifications*

## KANSAS DEALERS

- Abilene..... Bert McCullough
- Almena..... Almerna Oil Co.
- Altamont..... Altamont Oil Co.
- Antelope..... Bert McCullough
- Anthony..... Farmers Oil & Sup. Co.
- Atchison..... Donovan & Conlan Oil Co.
- Auine..... Bert McCullough
- Baxter Springs... Service Belt Oil Co.
- Bavaria..... Bavaria Home Oil Co.
- Baxter Springs... Santa Fe Mining Co.
- Bellaire..... Bellaire Oil Co.
- Bern..... Motor Supply Co.
- Blue Mound..... Blue Mound Oil Co.
- Bronson..... Skelly Oil Co.
- Burdick..... Bert McCullough
- Caldwell..... Home Oil Co.
- Canton..... Canton Co-Op. Oil Co.
- Cassoday..... Skelly Oil Co.
- Castleton..... Garfield Raymond
- Carneiro..... J. W. Seaman
- Cedar Point..... Bert McCullough
- Chanute..... Brickler Oil Co.
- Cherokee..... Indahar Merc. Co.
- Chetopa..... Oasis Oil Co.
- Clements..... Bert McCullough
- Clyde..... Brunner Oil Co.
- Cofteyville..... Kloebr Bros.
- Coldwater..... T. H. Crawford
- Coldwater..... Independent Oil Co.
- Colony..... Barber McCarthy Mtr. Co.
- Concordia..... Tolbert Oil Co.
- Copeland..... Louis F. Lahmeyer
- Cornell..... Walter Scott
- Council Grove... Skelly Oil Co.
- Cuba..... Farmers Oil & Gas Co.
- Damar..... Skelly Oil Co.
- Delavan..... Vigans & Wilson
- De Soto..... De Soto Elec. & Auto Serv.
- Dorrance..... Skelly Oil Co.
- Douglas..... Skelly Oil Co.
- Durham..... Durham Oil Co.
- Effingham..... Community Oil Co.
- El Dorado..... Skelly Oil Co.
- Elkhart..... Bradford Auto Co.
- Elkhart..... C. M. S. Motor Co.
- Ellinwood..... Dick Brothers
- Ellsworth..... Skelly Oil Co.
- Elmdale..... Bert McCullough
- Emmerson..... Philip Beiker
- Emporia..... Rees Oil Co.
- Englewood..... Rankin Motor Co.
- Ensign..... Farmers Grain & Sup. Co.
- Enterprise..... Bert McCullough
- Eureka..... Skelly Oil Co.
- Fairview..... Bartley Oil Co.
- Falun..... Falun Oil Co.
- Florence..... Bert McCullough
- Freeport..... Farmers Oil & Sup. Co.
- Frontenac..... Menghini Coal Co.
- Fort Scott..... R.L. Hammons Mtr. Co.
- Ft. Scott..... Home Oil Co.
- Galena..... Harry C. Gray
- Galva..... Galva Oil Co.
- Garden City..... Skelly Oil Co.
- Geuda Springs... O. D. Ault
- Girard..... Girard Oil Co.
- Girard..... Coral Conder
- Girard..... Skelly Oil Co.
- Glaseo..... McCullough Oil Co.
- Gridley..... St. F. Smith's Garage
- Gypsum..... Gypsum Oil Co.
- Haggard..... R. N. Norton
- Hamilton..... Roth & Faurot
- Hays..... Skelly Oil Co.
- Healy..... Harper & Weber
- Herington..... Herington Oil Co.
- Hill City..... R. L. Jackson Mtr. Co.
- Hillsboro..... Bert McCullough
- Harper..... Farmers Oil & Sup. Co.
- Holcomb..... Holcomb Garage
- Home..... Home Gas & Oil Co.
- Hoxie..... A. G. Seaverne
- Hyacinth..... Peter E. Vonfeldt
- Independence... Gibson Oil & Gas Co.
- Independence... Johnson Paint Co.
- Independence... C. E. Roth & Co.
- Ingalls..... Ingalls Garage
- Iola..... Skelly Oil Co.
- Isabel..... Welk Produce Co.
- Junction City... H. H. Wetzig
- Kanopolis..... R. E. Nichols
- Keats..... Hu'se Lbr. Co.
- Keighiey..... E. C. Bayes

**N**OT so long ago the farmer did not know what elements were contained in the prepared feeds he bought.

Then the government took a hand. Every manufacturer of feeds, it was ruled, must print plainly on the bag or on the carton the exact specifications. Then farmers knew—then all could buy with safety.

In buying lubricants for its own use, the government demands to know specifications. And it should. And so should everyone.

Only by knowing specifications can you tell in advance the lubricating qualities of an oil under the

varying conditions of motor car use. These actual facts about Tagolene, which are printed plainly on a tag on the can and on the barrel, point out the lubricating qualities at various temperatures and under different conditions.

More and more, farmers are demanding to know the specifications on the oils they buy. This is natural, for the farmer wants to know facts. And it is also natural that the farmer is one of the largest buyers of Tagolene—for the tractor, truck and passenger car.

Demand to know specifications—demand Tagolene.



# TAGOLENE

and TAGOLENE FORD OIL



## KANSAS DEALERS

- Kincaid..... Woolery Oil Co.
- Kiowa..... E. G. Thompson Mtr. Co.
- Kismet..... Kismet Equity Ex.
- Lake City..... Martin & Co.
- Lansing..... Biers Bros. Oil Co.
- Larned..... Skelly Oil Co.
- Latham..... H. Sensenbaugh
- Lawrence..... Acorn Oil Co.
- Lawton..... W. H. Church
- Le Nape..... E. E. Culp
- Lenora..... Kern Oil Co.
- Liberal..... Liberal Auto Supply Co.
- Lindsborg..... Red Star Oil Co.
- Linn..... Pronske Oil Co.
- Lost Springs... Bert McCullough
- Lyons..... Hays & Embree
- Madison..... Skelly Oil Co.
- Manhattan..... Pratt Oil Co.
- Marion..... Bert McCullough
- McCune..... Earl Calhoun
- Miltonvale..... Sharp Oil Co.
- Mildred..... J. W. Barley
- Moundridge... Farmers Oil Co.
- Mount Hope... Farmers Co-Op. Elev. Co.
- Mulvane..... George Howard
- Mulberry..... Skelly Oil Co.
- Munjoy..... Leiker & Schumacker
- Murdock..... Murdock Oil Co.
- Natoma..... R. A. McElwin
- Navarre..... Bert McCullough
- Nickerson..... Glenn Warnock
- Nortonville... Hoffman & Kenyon
- Offerle..... M. W. Oliphant
- Ogallah..... Skelly Oil Co.
- Olathe..... Acorn Oil Co.
- Opolis..... I. N. Pritchett
- Osage City..... Skelly Oil Co.
- Osawatomie... Home Oil & Supply Co.
- Osborne..... Osborne Fill. Sta.
- Oswego..... Dean Oil Co.
- Otis..... J. H. Leback Oil Co.
- Overbrook..... Overbrook Gas & Oil Co.
- Park..... Goetz & Park Mtr. Co.
- Peabody..... Skelly Oil Co.
- Phillipsburg... McLvain Oil Co.
- Piedmont..... Earnest Albert
- Pierceville..... R. C. Kitch
- Pittsburg..... Skelly Oil Co.
- Plainville..... Plainville Home Oil Co.
- Pleasanton... Linn County Oil Co.
- Pratt..... Howard Murray
- Protection... Backman & Co.
- Protection... Skelly Oil Co.
- Quinter..... John Eller's Garage
- Ringo..... A. Patarini
- Rosalia..... Skelly Oil Co.
- Rosalia..... Emmett Brown
- Russell..... Sellins & Graham
- Salina..... Fuller Bros.
- Satanta..... E. P. Fox
- Scammon..... S. C. Dockstader
- Schoenchen... Schoenchen Co-Op. Assn.
- Sedan..... Skelly Oil Co.
- Selden..... Home Oil Co.
- Severy..... Service Garage
- Stippville..... Ralph McElroy
- Sublette..... Case & Cormeyer
- Topeka..... Sunshine Oil Co.
- Topeka..... Topeka Coal Co.
- Towanda..... C. J. Seglem
- Tribune..... A. E. Smith
- Trousdale..... Trousdale Oil Co.
- Victoria..... Skelly Oil Co.
- Virgil..... Sharp Motor Co.
- Viola..... Viola Oil Co.
- Wallace..... Wallace Indep. Oil Co.
- Wakeeney..... Skelly Oil Co.
- Washington... Home Fill. Sta.
- Wellington... Skelly Oil Co.
- Weir..... W. R. Barber
- West Mineral... W. L. McCoskey
- Wetmore..... Pool Oil Co.
- Wichita..... E. B. Frank Oil Co.
- Wichita..... Stockyards Pet. Co.
- Wichita..... Wichita Home Oil Co.
- Willowdale... J. H. Arensdorf
- Winfield..... Skelly Oil Co.
- Winfield..... W. G. Brunton
- Winfield..... Harter Imp. & Mtr. Co.
- Yates Center... Skelly Oil Co.
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