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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

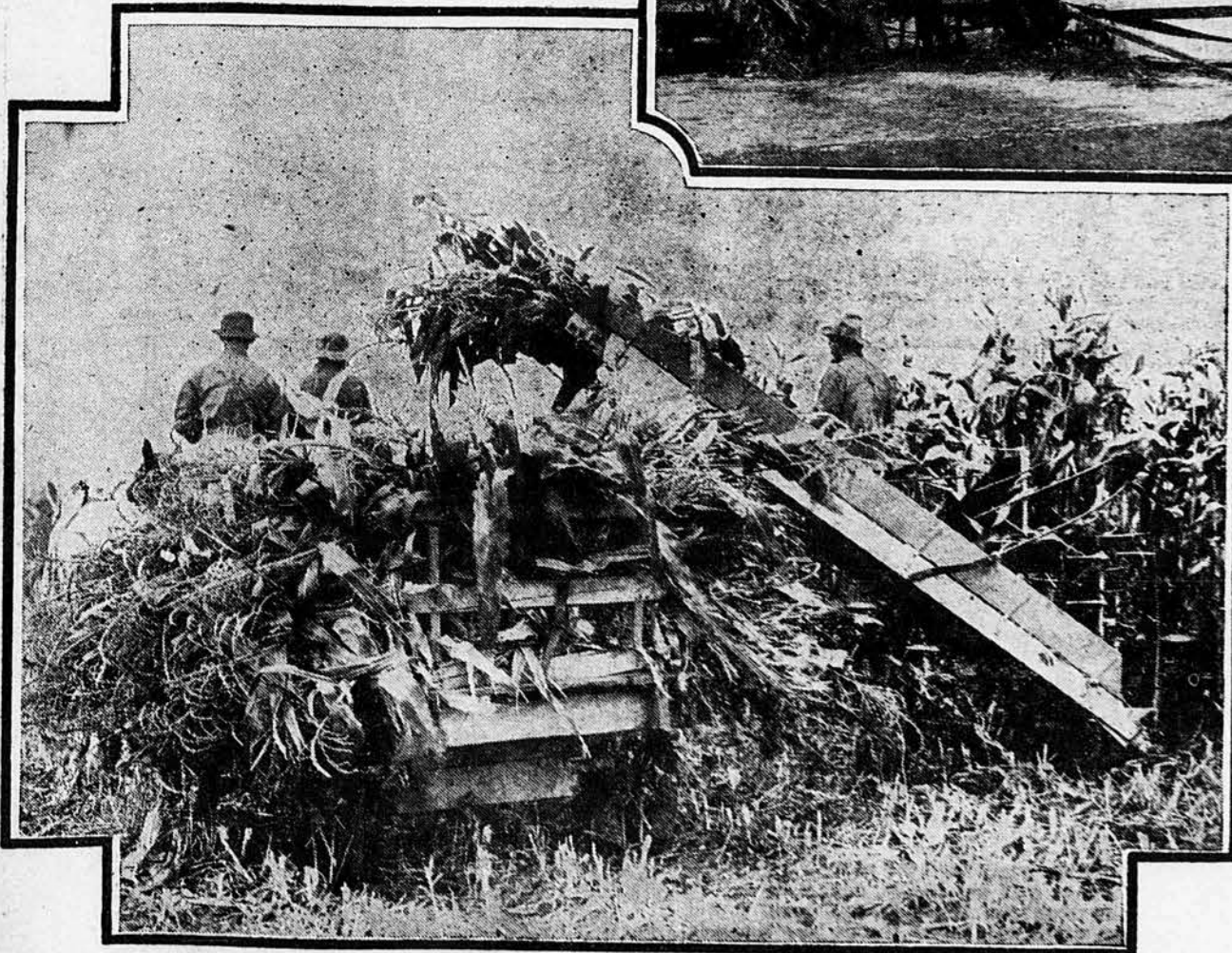
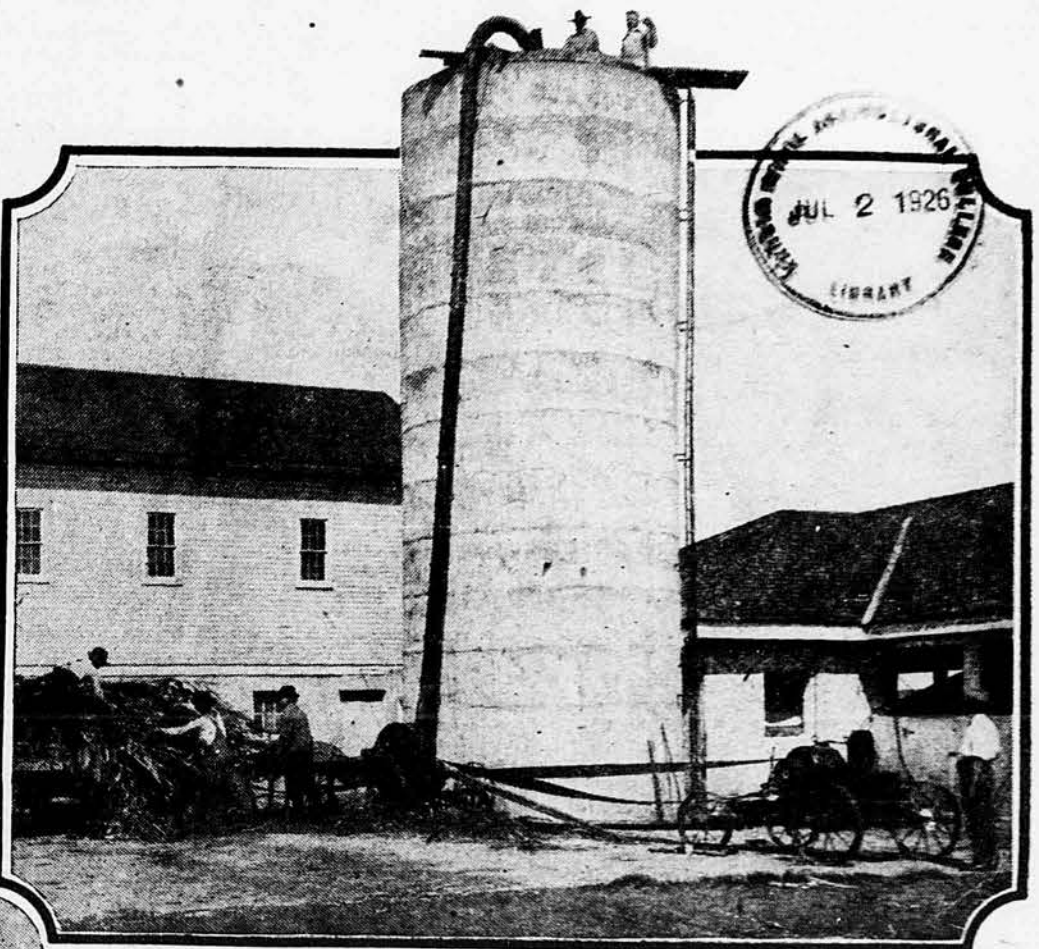
Volume 64

July 3, 1926

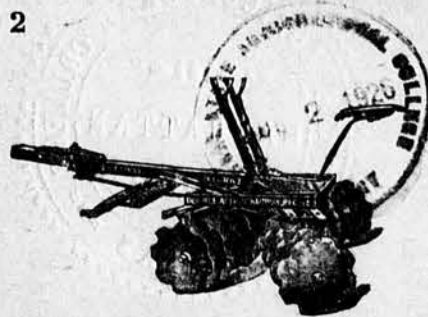
Number 27

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Corn Making Fine Headway

Second Alfalfa Crop Will Be Better Than First as Plenty of Moisture is Available

BY HARLEY HATCH

A GOOD shower fell the other night, the third in the last seven days. It begins to look as if we might have a wet harvest, or at least a damp one. But the grain is ripening slowly because of moisture and damp weather and it is today just getting in the right condition to cut. Some of the early wheat has been cut and a rather large acreage of Kanota oats. Rust hastened the ripening of the oats and will tend to cut down the yield; how much it is difficult to tell, but perhaps 5 bushels to the acre. This weather is pushing the corn along rapidly while pastures and meadows are doing their best. The second crop of alfalfa seems likely to be better than the first and there now is enough moisture in the soil to complete it. Harvesting started on this farm June 21; we have not hurried as the grain ripened slowly. We have cut no oats but have 22 acres of wheat down. One combined wheat harvester has been sold in this county but I scarcely see how it can be used to advantage with this brand of harvesting weather.

Likes Kanota Oats Best

Just before starting the binder I took a trip thru the grain. I believe that if nothing prevents normal harvesting and threshing the wheat will make 17 to 20 bushels to the acre and the oats 35 bushels, with the exception of the field which was sown with Sweet clover. Little more than 1 bushel of seed to the acre was used on this field but the stand now is almost a full one. I would set the yield of this field at 30 bushels. The Sweet clover still is there and if the weather of the last two weeks holds it will live and make good. As soon as the oats are cut the clover will have a chance for its life. The Kanota variety of oats still is at least five days ahead of the Texas Red. The showers of the last 10 days have brought some rust to the oats; some damage will result and the Texas Red, being later, probably will suffer most. On the whole, I believe that Kanota is the best variety for us and I find that most farmers think the same but there are many who still hold to Texas Red and who say that Kanota does not make the yield that Texas Red does. This is a minority opinion, however.

Phosphate Might Help

There are some fields of wheat in this end of the county which appear to be very late. They headed at least a week later than the majority of fields and they do not seem to be ripening as they should, being yet very green. I am rather at a loss to account for the lateness. One field, especially, I know was sown moderately early last fall and for a long time it was one of the best fields along our road to town. It started well this spring and then seemed to lag and it still is lagging. The soil is good, rather better than the average and the field was plowed, fitted and sowed in a workmanlike manner. I see such a field occasionally on other roads. I have not stopped to make any inquiries or any examination. However, I believe that if 100 pounds of acid phosphate had been sowed on each acre last fall when the grain was sowed this wheat now would be ready for the binder. I note that the fields where phosphate was used have ripened in good condition and seem likely to make a larger yield than other fields of common upland where no fertilizer was used.

Used Tractor Six Years

For the last six years we have used tractor power to pull the binder, one youngster running the 10-20 tractor and another riding the 8-foot binder. If we keep things going we can cut 25 acres a day with this outfit. If the mornings are damp and we are in no hurry, 20 acres is an average day's work. This year we bought an attachment so that one can drive the

tractor from the binder seat. Two such attachments have been in use in this neighborhood and in the hands of an alert driver they produce just as good results as where one hand drives the tractor and another rides the binder. It takes a youngster to handle such an outfit, however; an older man learns more slowly and does not like to be bothered with so many lines and levers. But it saves one hand and that is worth while in these days of high wages. Our grain is in long lands; there are no hills or hollows and the grain is virtually all the same height. I have cut grain where it kept one man busy making binder adjustments and under such conditions it would be too much to ask one man to drive the tractor and handle the binder, too.

Early Cutting the Cause

The showers of the last 10 days have pushed the second crop of alfalfa along rapidly. It now appears that just as soon as the wheat and oats are cut and the corn "laid by" there will be another crop of alfalfa to harvest. It is possible by that time that the alfalfa will be out in full bloom which is just a little too far along to make the best quality of hay. But on our uplands it is better to be late than too early if one values future crops. Cutting too soon will thin out the stand on our upland fields. Up in the good alfalfa country around Kearney, Neb., the stand on their fine fields has been greatly damaged in the last year, some saying that there has been a 50 per cent loss. Experts made trips over the county to learn, if possible, what was killing out the plants. They found one farmer with a large acreage, part of which was virtually killed, the middle part greatly thinned and the part farthest from the house showing a good stand. It was found that this man always had made it a practice to cut the alfalfa nearest the house first and he had done this for several years. It then was concluded that too early cutting was the greatest cause of the heavy loss in stand.

Too Many Banks in State

Mention I have made of the present status of the Kansas bank guaranty law brought a number of letters. When the decision of the supreme court was announced, allowing banks to withdraw by forfeiting the bonds on deposit with the bank commissioner, I concluded that the law was "blown up" and so stated in this column. Then came the new secretary of the state bankers' association saying that the banks would uphold the law. That encouraged me a little and I thought perhaps the banks could be held in line until the next legislature should meet. But I have been informed lately that up to this time 125 banks have quietly withdrawn which probably will be followed by many other withdrawals. The names of the banks that have withdrawn, and by so doing have paid a 5-million dollar bill with 1 million dollars, have not been made public. If this list contains many of the larger banks the law is gone, for sure. Should this prove true, the best thing for the depositors would be cutting down the numbers of banks by nearly 50 per cent. There are any number of towns in Kansas of from 500 to 1,000 people that now have two banks. Pressure should be brought to bear to force a combination and leave one strong bank where there now are two weak ones. Kansas has too many banks.

"Yas-suh, jedge," affirmed a very large and indignant lady of color, "instead ob he'pin' me up when dat street car knocked me down, dat no 'count husband ob mine slapped me!"
"Did you do that?" the judge sternly demanded of the diminutive defendant.
"Yas-suh," was the defiant reply; "dat was de chance ob a lifetime!"

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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 64

July 3, 1926

Number 27

Orchard Grew Out of a \$4,000 Loss

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

THE new venture had S. C. Stevens stumped. He had gone into it for all he was worth. Careful plans had been followed to the letter, but all he had to show for his efforts at the end of the season was a \$4,000 hole in his bank account. That was in 1913, when he set aside 15 acres of Smith county land for intensive truck gardening under dry farming methods. The only things that survived were the potatoes and four cherry trees that already had been bearing for several years.

But Stevens is a man who can take defeat with a smile, ponder over the reasons for a while and then come back with different tactics and win. And that is exactly what happened in this case. Those 15 acres have paid the original cost, interest on the investment, all overhead expenses, and have returned a profit of from \$800 to \$2,500 annually for the last five years. And from now on Stevens says the profits will show up better every year.

"As a truck farmer I knew I was a failure," Stevens admitted, "and I was wise to give up that idea. As I studied what to do, thoughts of those four cherry trees kept bobbing up in my mind. Evidently they were teasing me on to a good proposition. Finally I saw the light, and decided that if those four trees could thrive there others could do as well, and right then my orchard idea was born." Now Smith county can boast as fine an orchard as can be found in any part of the state.

Mr. Stevens made a visit to the dry farming lands in Washington state to investigate apple orchards that were bearing well where the rainfall averaged only 7 inches for the year. He figured that with 23 inches in Smith county he should be able to grow fruit as well as the Washington folks.

Budded Peaches Winter Killed

When planting operations started the first 5 acres were set to 300 2-year-old cherry trees, 100 2-year-old plums and 100 1-year-old seedling peaches. This was in 1915, and every single tree lived. In 1916 another 5 acres were planted to 200 1-year-old apple trees, and 200 budded peaches, 2 years old, for fillers. The apples were planted 30 feet apart with the peaches set in the center of the square. The winter following was cold and dry and all the budded peaches winter killed, and Stevens bid goodbye to budded peaches for all time to come. The 100 seedling peaches stood cold weather fine in the first orchard. In the first apple orchard 200 Suda Hardy cherries were set out in 1917 for fillers. In the same year, the third 5 acres were set to cherries, plums, quinces, pears, gooseberries, currants and grapes.

The entire orchard was surveyed, and a stake was set for every tree. This was done with a long rope and a measuring stick. To get the trees in the exact location he wanted them, Mr. Stevens used a special form he made. Perhaps you may think that such work is lost motion—that of getting orchard trees in exact line. But some day just walk down one of these straight avenues among the trees and such ideas will be dispelled. Care in setting out an orchard makes for beauty and speeds up cultivating, spraying and harvesting.

Mr. Stevens was advised more than once that an orchard wouldn't grow on his 15 acres. He explains that the land was high, level and as dry as Kansas soil can get. The top soil was black loam and the subsoil was a yellowish clay, it having a lime deposit into which no roots of any kind ever had penetrated more than 12 inches from the surface. He will smile as he tells you that, and will add, "the nearest point to water was the Gulf of Mexico."

Eighty to 100 per cent of the success in growing an orchard depends on proper planting, according to Mr. Stevens. Five men handled the planting of 5 acres in a day of 10 hours. There

were two hole diggers, one man to set the trees, one to fill the holes and another to gather stakes and drive the team. A bundle of trees was placed in a barrel of water, and one tree at a time was handed to the setter. No water was used in the holes, and it took just one minute to set a tree after the hole was dug. Plenty of room was allowed to accommodate the tree roots when well spread out. The black soil was placed in the bottom of the hole, while the subsoil was the last of the filling. "If the ground is at all moist and the trees set as described," Mr. Stevens said, "they will stand 30 days without a drop of rain. If no rain comes then a single bucket of water should be placed around each tree every four days until rain does come. All orchard land should be level and I prefer upland as the trees grow more slowly and more hardy, and do not break so readily in the wind."

Cultivating is the part of orchard work that causes most of the failures in Central Kansas, Mr. Stevens believes. "Without intensive cultivation," he said, "a person had better spend his time fishing instead of planting trees. First I tried a weeder. When the weeds were just the right size, with the ground just wet enough and the weather just right this machine was a success. But the trouble was in getting all three of these conditions at the same time. I had to junk the weeder. Next came the reversible orchard disk. This required four horses to pull it, and weeds came up even after going over the orchard with it twice. Then I had pruned the trees low



An Inviting Avenue Among the Trees in Cherry Blossom Time. The Vitality of Four Cherry Trees is Responsible for Stevens's Venture in Orchardng

two rows of early potatoes every year and cultivates them the same as he does his orchard. He says if they were stretched out the potatoes would make a single row 2 miles long. These have paid the entire cultivation expenses each year. Mr. Stevens has kept records and knows exactly what he is talking about.

One year Mr. Stevens planted flat turnips in the third 5 acres. For these he got \$1,200 and it cost less than \$100 to grow them for market. "I'll not repeat this turnip trick, tho," he will tell you. "The roots went down and took a portion of the moisture that should have been left for the trees. I wanted to know just how far these tap roots did go down so we dug one up. It took two days and we found the root of the turnip was 9 feet long. This explains what the intensive cultivation has done for the orchard. My tree roots are down 10 feet and this soil that formerly was a dry clay now is a sticky mass of root filled subsoil. For 10 years not a drop of water has run off the orchard ground."

All the pruning that has been done consisted of thinning the tops and cutting back some of the growth. All the trees are headed very low, and Mr. Stevens says this is to speed up picking, prevent the trunks being sun scalded and to give the trees a better chance against the hard winds. Some of the cherry, plum, peach and apple trees had to be bolted to keep them from splitting. The bolts were put straight thru the tree trunks and a lot of them now are entirely overgrown. If the bolts hadn't been used those trees would have been gone and forgotten. The pruning is done just as the trees are putting on their leaves.

Stopped Spraying Too Soon

Mr. Stevens puts on the lime sulfur spray in February. A lead spray is applied to the apples after the petals fall. Two other lead sprays follow this three weeks apart. That is all the spraying that was done at first. "I should have put on two more applications," Mr. Stevens said, "but we had trouble with small boys eating the little green apples that were covered with arsenic. During the cherry picking season we had to take two small boys to the hospital because of this poisoning, so I quit too soon. I employ someone now to keep young America away from the apple trees while the cherry harvest is on." Stevens got his first commercial crop of apples two years ago, and he says that 40 per cent of the fruit had worm damage. This is because he stopped spraying too soon, he believes. No fruit other than apples has been sprayed as no disease has presented itself and so far the cherries, plums, peaches and grapes all have been free from insects. "I am fully satisfied that six applications of the spray will save 80 per cent of my apples," he said.

The first crop of cherries made 200 crates. These were sold out before a single cherry was picked. Local folks buy the cherries, and Stevens says a 25-cent advertisement in the home paper starts orders coming over the phone. Every cherry is clipped with shears and placed right in the box from the tree. It takes \$150 worth of scissors to harvest the cherry crop, but of course they last more than one season. A stepladder, stand and a pair of shears are supplied to each of the 40 pickers that handle the cherry crop. Three cents a quart box is paid for picking and each picker is required to take care of the empty crates and other equipment. Each year more pickers than can be used apply for the job. Now Stevens lets 200 women register and draws out 40 names for each crop. Men are too slow, he says, and cannot handle shears nearly so well as women. Last season 680 crates of cherries were harvested. The shears method is used for two reasons to prevent tearing of the fruit bud, (Continued on Page 15)



Five Bushels of Jonathan Apples on a 6-Year-Old Tree. Stevens Says Intensive Cultivation is Largely Responsible for His Success

and the disk would damage the trees. I junked this and bought three seven-tooth cultivators. The blacksmith made three screw hooks and fastened an oak 2 by 4, 12 feet long, to these one-horse cultivators. We took the handles off two of the cultivators and put them on each end. The cultivator with the handles was put in the middle with a long hitch placed on the three machines. This completed the best orchard cultivator ever discovered. It would run within 6 inches of a tree and under limbs loaded with fruit hanging only a few inches from the ground. This machine was run over the orchard after every rain from May 1 to September 1, unless the rains came too often. When the ground was kept wet it did not need cultivation."

After being cultivated each way Mr. Stevens explained that the soil was left in ridges, and the ground being level would take care of a 5-inch rain and every drop would soak in the ground. If you would go thru the Stevens orchard you might think you were walking on a Brussels carpet. That is the way it seemed when Mr. Stevens took an interested visitor thru recently. The dust mulch isn't there to serve as a carpet, however, but to conserve moisture. As Mr. Stevens guided thru the trees he said that any farmer or orchard man could conserve moisture. He reached down and dug into the dust an inch or so. "There is moisture," he said, "and plenty of it. Every one around here needs rain badly to save the crops, but I have all the moisture available for my orchard that ever got into the soil."

But will such intensive cultivation pay? No doubt you have asked yourself that question. Mr. Stevens makes his orchard land pay cultivation costs without touching a bit of the fruit money. Around the outer edge of his 15 acres he plants



S. C. Stevens Driving Away from His Orchard Office. The Car, He Says, is the Oldest Ford in Smith County and Has a Bed Especially Built for Hauling Crates of Fruit

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SOME bird who, I suppose, had nothing else to occupy his mind, has been figuring on the world population in 2026, that is 100 years from now. He estimates the population at that time at 5,200 million. The earth is to be crowded to the limit of its capacity to produce and probably starvation will stare the inhabitants in the face. Very few of us are personally interested in possible conditions 100 years from now, but notwithstanding this man's figures there is not much to be worried about so far as population is concerned. As the standard of living rises and people generally become better educated, the birth rate declines; that is a fact so well established by experience that it may be taken for granted. College graduates on the average do not have enough children to make up for death losses and this is generally true also of those who have accumulated a competence. Birth control still is condemned in certain states and among certain religious denominations but just the same it is becoming more common and more popular.

Instead of there being 5,200 million people in the world 100 years from now it is fully as reasonable to suppose that there will be no more people than there now are. Poverty is not only becoming more and more unpopular but more and more thinkers agree that it is a social disease; that there should in fact be no poverty and by a parity of reasoning there should be no extreme riches. Everybody should have enough on which to live well but nobody who is physically and mentally able to work should live in idleness. A super-abundant population is a menace to society. Fortunately it is a matter that man can control.

Denmark a Singing Country

I ALWAYS have been interested in Denmark. It has a wonderful history and a wonderful people. Within a generation they, thru successful co-operation, changed their little country from one of the poorest to the most prosperous in Europe. Danish farmers in the United States always have ranked high in industry, intelligence and good citizenship. Shakespeare wrote the play of Hamlet, the "melancholy Dane" but the Danes of today are not melancholy; on the contrary they seem to be about the happiest and best contented people on the average in the world.

Otto T. Mallery says: "Denmark is a singing country. The farmer sings so much that the cows and sheep have quit in his favor. Farmers' meetings always are opened with song. Lectures on the boll weevil and the white pine rust, if there are such pests in Denmark, are opened with song. A meeting of the stockholders of a bankrupt farmers' bank was opened with song. The chairman remarked, 'There may be nothing to sing about, but we will sing anyhow.' Singing together did not spoil the chance of getting new subscriptions to put the bank on its feet. Whistling for your money is common enough but singing over lost money has a kick in it. The next time an American bank cashier absconds with the cash and the pretty stenographer, the board of directors' meeting might well be opened with 'My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean.'"

High Tariff and Low Tariff

I HAVE remarked a number of times that it has come to the point where fundamentally there is very little difference between the two great political parties. If you read the speeches of congressmen and senators, especially just a short time before election, or before national conventions, you might suppose there are tremendous differences. But if you take the trouble to analyze the speeches you discover that they are mostly made up of language intended to befog the person who listens to them or reads them. I asked a friend the other day to define the differences between the two parties so far as their announced principles are concerned and he said that aside from the tariff he did not think there was much difference. I suppose it is a rather general impression that there is wide divergence on the tariff and formerly there was a decided difference. There was a time when one party was known as the party of protection and the other as the party of free trade. Of course, that never was strictly a true definition because there never has been absolute free trade since the Government was founded. But there were two radically different schools of economic thought; the Democratic party did stand pretty consistently for the

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

doctrine of tariff for revenue only. Carried out in practice that would mean that tariff duties should be levied only on such imported articles as we do not produce, such as coffee and tea for example. A tariff for protection on the other hand was built on the theory that articles we do not or cannot produce should be admitted free of duty and that all tariff duties should be levied with the purpose in view of aiding the industries of this country.

However, in recent years the idea of a tariff for revenue only has been abandoned almost entirely. There has been no tariff law built on that theory in half a century. The difference in tariff laws now is a difference in schedules, not really a difference in principle. It is a most astounding

Senate Soaks McNary Bill

THE Senate defeated, Thursday of last week, the McNary bill. Its provisions were similar to those of the Haugen bill previously turned down by the House. Suggestions of proponents of the McNary measure that Southern senators join with those of the agricultural regions of the West were unavailing. The coalition failed to draw enough support to carry the bill over, and it was defeated 45 to 39.

Republicans of the industrial East persist in voting almost solidly against farm relief despite the very urgent demand from farmers in the western section of the country. A majority of Southern Democrats likewise insist on making the question a party issue and vote against it despite the very apparent demand for it among their constituents. The vote on the McNary bill recorded 23 Republicans, including both Kansas senators, 15 Democrats and one Farmer-Labor in favor; 24 Republicans and 21 Democrats against. Advocates of farm relief legislation immediately moved for consideration of other measures or amendments to the McNary bill.

fact that the average rate of duty in the Underwood tariff and the present tariff is only 1/3 of 1 per cent.

About all the claim that can be made is that one tariff favors certain sections and certain industries while the other favors certain other sections and certain other industries. Apparently both political parties now are committed to the doctrine of protection. The other day five Democratic governors of Southern states united in a protest against reducing the duty on imported vegetable oils on the theory that such reduction would reduce the price of cotton seed, out of which a great deal of oil is made. This, coming from men who still claim to believe in the old time Democratic doctrines, seems remarkable. Just what will be the issue in the next National Presidential campaign is difficult to determine. Certainly it cannot be on the money question which dominated everything else 30 years ago, for the leaders of both parties are in accord on that. It cannot be the prohibition question, for both parties are divided on that. It can scarcely be the tariff, for 1/3 of 1 per cent is scarcely great enough to call for any widespread enthusiasm.

Will Not Confiscate Property

SO THE members of the Hohenzollern family will be allowed either to keep their vast possessions in Germany or at any rate they will be paid for them if they have to give them up. The matter was referred to a vote of the German people for determination. However, it was not decided by a majority vote. It was necessary in

order that the estates be confiscated that 20 million German citizens vote for confiscation. Something more than 14 million did vote that way but that was short of the requisite number by more than 5 million votes. There were only a few votes cast in opposition to confiscation but that, of course, does not indicate that only these few were opposed to confiscation. Those who were not favorable to confiscation presumably did not vote.

According to my way of thinking the German people do not owe anything to the Hohenzollerns but I can understand why a great many Germans who may feel just that way toward the ex-kaiser and his family, would be opposed to confiscation of the royal property. Justly or unjustly, I presume the Hohenzollerns had legal title to this property. The German mind is instinctively inclined to respect property rights and therefore confiscation without compensation would not meet with favor among these conservative Germans. The argument was made that confiscation of private property was a Bolshevik idea and the majority of the German people have shown again and again that they are not sympathetic with Russian Bolshevism. I apprehend that was what prevented a much larger vote in favor of confiscation.

The Danger From Immigration

THE people of the United States are overwhelmingly in favor of restricted immigration, but after all, the danger from immigration is more a danger from the kind than from the quantity. We could take in many millions of immigrants in addition to what the present law permits, provided they were the right kind. Danes, Hollanders, Swedes, English farmers and Scotchmen, certain classes of Germans, farmers from the north of Italy, Irish, with some exceptions; all these have been a benefit to our country and will continue to be. Brazil and Argentine limit immigration to agriculturists and are wise. Mennonites are moving from the United States to Canada and Mexico by the thousand and they will be of great benefit to both countries. Sometime these industrious people are going to develop the agricultural resources of these countries to which they move and make them real rivals of the United States in agricultural production.

Is Man More Humane?

MAYBE man is becoming more humane. A movement is on in Canada to prevent the trapping of wild animals on the ground that it is excessively cruel and that the furbearing animals can be produced on fur farms in a humane way, which will supply better furs than the wild animals. Fox farms now are numerous in different parts of Canada and other wild furbearing animals have been successfully domesticated. Trapping, as it is carried on, is horribly cruel. Often the trappers do not visit their traps for weeks. A poor animal may be caught by the jaws of a trap and suffer for days unless some other wild animal finds and kills it, or in its agony it may gnaw off its-imprisoned leg and free itself that way. And yet it is only very recently that there has been any effort to put any restrictions on trapping from the standpoint of humanity.

Brief Answers to Inquiries

DISTRESSED WIFE—So far as I have been able to examine the laws of other states, snoring is not a ground for divorce in any of them. Neither can I recommend that you purchase the snore reducer which the agent you speak of is trying to sell you. I think he is a swindler.

MATILDA—I agree with you that after this man has been calling on you regularly for 11 years, it is about time for him to begin to talk about something besides the weather, but unless you are able to direct the conversation no suggestion I can make is likely to help you much. Anyway, why do you want to fool away your time on that kind of a man?

R. F.—The inventor of the Hoe printing press was Robert Hoe, who was born in Leicestershire, England in 1784. He came to the United States in 1803. He constructed the original Hoe press in 1823. His son, Richard March Hoe, was born in New York in 1812 and when grown went into partnership with his father. He brought out the

first great rotary press, known as Hoe's lightning press, in 1846. This was greatly improved by his son Robert Hoe, who was born in 1839.

STUDENT—There is nothing to indicate that the people of the present day have any more brains than the people who lived 3,000 years ago, but they know more. They also probably know more things that are not so.

S. J.—I am not ready to say that the time will come when everybody will be crazy, but more people in proportion to the population are going daffy every year. Our civilization is becoming more complex and therefore more trying on the nervous system. Just as an offhand guess I would say that there will always be quite a number of people who will not go crazy. The party who has no gray matter in his brain may be idiotic but he can't go crazy.

Buffalo Are Coming Back

AFTER the wanton slaughter of the vast herds of buffalo during the 70's it was estimated that the total number of these animals left in all of North America would not exceed a few hundred. The Dominion of Canada however, has saved a remnant and this is growing into a mighty herd. More than 8,000 buffalo now are in Buffalo National Park, Alberta. The size of the park recently has been increased so that it now has an area of 17,000 square miles, is 175 miles from north to south and 150 miles from east to west. From now on it is reasonable to suppose that the herd will increase rapidly. The buffalo is a hardy animal and prolific; that was shown by the almost countless herds of buffalo on the range when the great slaughter started in the early 70's. Of course, there never again will be a tenth part as many buffaloes as there were then; there would be no room for such vast numbers, but it is now reasonably certain that they never will become extinct.

Bill Wilkins's Scientific Pointers

IHOLD, James," said Bill Wilkins, "that if a man works at it gradual and keeps at it long enough he kin immunize himself agin anything. He kin git finally to the p'int where no kind uv pizen will affect him none whatever. He kin let snakes bite him and the only one that will be the worse for the experience will be the snakes. I knowed a man by the name uv Sim Ratcliff, who hed that theory and he proved it on himself. He hed a ranch out there in Arizona where the rattlesnakes and pizen lizards and tarantulas and scorpions and centipedes wuz powerful plentiful and a man just naturally wuz starin' death in the face all uv the time. Well, in carryin' out his theory Sim caught about a hundred rattlesnakes and cut out the pizen sacks from the hull lot and biled them down into a licker that wuz more poisonous than any snake; then he caught a parcel uv tarantulas and biled them along with the snake pizen and also got a sack full uv centipedes and a few dozen scorpions and a couple of Hila Monsters and took the pizen frum them and stirred that into the snake pizen. Then he commenced to immunize himself.

"He started in takin' about half a drop a day 'til he got used to that and gradually increased the dose 'til he finally got so that he could swaller a cup full uv that concentrated pizen without feelin' no inconvenience. Then he commenced to experiment with the least pizenous uv the critters he hed mixed with that licker. The centipede is tolerable pizenous, but its bite is not often fatal, so he let a centipede stick its claws into him and found that it didn't effect him a particle; then he tried a tarantula and it went after him vicious but it didn't hev no more effect on him than a young muskeeter would hev on a 75-year-old rhinoceros. Then he tried a Hila Monster and let it bite 'til it wuz plumb discouraged but it hedn't no effect on him whatever. Finally he went out where there wuz a nest uv diamond backed rattlesnakes, the most pizenous uv their tribe, and they all tackled him to once. The only result wuz that they pizened themselves. They would sock their fangs into him and hang on and within a couple uv minutes they would hev convulsions and die. Just by way uv demonstration Sim come into camp with 10 pizened rattlesnakes hangin' onto his person.

"One time Sim and me wuz huntin' down on the Colorado river and got into the worst getherin' uv muskeeters I ever saw. There must hev been some sort uv muskeeter convention I think. Muskeeters hed gathered there from all over Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado. I hed to wear a double muskeeter net over my hands and face to keep 'em bein' et up. It wuz hours before I could go to sleep on account uv the cussed muskeeters singin' round tryin' to git thru the nets I hed over me, but Sim paid no attention to 'em whatever. He just laid down there and went to sleep peaceful as a child in its mother's arms. The muskeeters piled onto him four and five deep pushin' each other and crowdin' to beat the band tryin' to git their bills in but Sim slept on undisturbed. Purty soon I see the muskeeters begin to drop off and writhe around on the ground. I couldn't understand it fur some time and then I rmbled to the fact that they wuz bein' pizened. They kep a comin', however, more and more and when I woke up in the mornin' and looked over

at Sim I see that he wuz surrounded by millions uv dead muskeeters. There wuz bushels uv the dead strewed round a couple uv foot deep. Only one muskeeter wuz still alive and it breathed its last in great agony just a few minutes after I woke. They had sucked the pizen from Sim's veins and died. It wuz more than a year before there wuz another muskeeter within 50 miles uv the spot where Sim and I reposed that night. There simply wasn't any left fur seed.

"It wa'n't long after that 'til I saw Sim give another remarkable demonstration. He went into a hotel which hed the reputation uv hev'in' the largest bug population uv any hotel in the United States uv its size. When Sim registered, a feller who wuz just leavin' took him to one side and asked him if he wuz thinkin' uv remainin' over night. 'That,' said Sim, 'is my present intention.' 'Then,' says the feller who wuz checkin' out, 'May God hev mercy on your soul.' 'I take it that you refer to the bugs?' said Sim; 'if so I may say that it is so much worse fur the bugs.' The feller left him, under the impression that he hed met a crazy man. Well, in the mornin' they gethered up 3 quarts uv dead bugs in and around Sim's bed, but he said he hed never slept better in his life. The hotel keeper who hed rel'y been worried some about the reputation his hotel had acquired, made a bargain with Sim—told him that if he would board with him for three or four weeks and change



Lemon-Aid!

beds every night he wouldn't charge him a cent fur board and pay him wages besides. Sim took him up and at the end of three weeks there wuzn't a bug in the house. A travelin' man said that the only live bug there wuz still about the place met him as he wuz comin' in the front door; it wuz hurryin' to git away, but he said that it looked pale and sick.

Rights of Present Owner

B buys a farm from A. A retained a one-half mineral right on the farm. A failed to pay taxes on his part of the royalty and in September this was sold for taxes. Has the present owner any preference over the other owner after the county has bought it? Is it classed as personal property or real property? **SUBSCRIBER.**

Our statute defines real property to include not only the land itself, but all the buildings, fixtures, improvements, mines, minerals, quarries, mineral springs, wells, rights and privileges appertaining thereto. In 1917 the Legislature passed an act applying to oil and gas leases. This is found in Section 329 of Chapter 79 of the General Statutes and reads as follows:

That for the purpose of valuation and taxation, all oil and gas leases and all oil and gas wells, producing or

The 150th "Fourth"

THE 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence ought to be celebrated a little more elaborately than the ordinary Fourth, but most cities seem to be making no special plans for the day. In Philadelphia, of course, partly due to the Sesqui-centennial Exposition, there will be a big celebration. The United States government will take part, as well as Pennsylvania. The State Department at Washington will have an exhibition at the exposition the original Declaration, as well as the original Constitution, which are preserved with every care among the Federal archives.

When the 100th anniversary of American independence rolled around, this nation held a place among the most prosperous, powerful and successful in the world, but in the 50 years since its position has grown not only absolutely but relatively. Few would question today its standing as the most prosperous and perhaps the most successful and powerful on the globe. So there is plenty of reason for a special Fourth of July observance on the Sesqui-centennial year, in all other cities as well as Philadelphia.

capable of producing oil or gas in paying quantities, together with all casing, tubing or other materials therein, and all other equipment and material used in operating the oil and gas wells, are hereby declared to be personal property and shall be assessed and taxed as such.

Webster defines petroleum as a mineral oil and seems to class it among the minerals. This seems to make something of a contradiction in the statute. However, as this original reservation undoubtedly was intended to cover minerals generally, I think the court would hold that it should be assessed as real estate and evidently from your statement, was sold as real estate at the September sale.

The rights of B, the purchaser of the land, would not be affected by this sale for taxes. The county, or whoever buys from the county simply would step into A's shoes so far as this reservation was concerned.

Rights During Redemption

When a mortgage is foreclosed on a farm what are the mortgagee's rights during the 18 months' redemption period? I have reference to crops and supervision. Can he be sold out or kicked out in a short period in any way? Do judgments against a farm for ordinary debts have to go thru the foreclosure ruling? What are the personal property exemptions? **E. J. J.**

During the 18 months' redemption period the owner has all the rights of possession and dominion over this land that he has had at any time. If a farm is sold on any kind of a judgment except a judgment on a mortgage which has been given as part of the payment of the purchase price, the purchaser is entitled to the 18 months' redemption period.

Personal property exemptions refer to personal property that is exempt to heads of households. The head of the household if he is a farmer is entitled to the following exemptions: His homestead if he owns one, that is, 160 acres of land; a team or horses or mules and wagon, his farm implements, two cows, 10 hogs, 20 sheep with the wool from the same, his household furniture and food sufficient to keep his family for one year and his animals for one year, if he has it on hand.

Did Not Exceed Their Powers

In 1901 a petition was filed with the county commissioners asking for change of a road, and by this change my farm was isolated from the public highway. The original road which was along my south line had been used for years as a highway. There was no record. It was moved about 200 feet south to parallel the railroad track instead of following the half section line, thus isolating my farm. By mutual agreement I was given an outlet, but again there was no record. Later in the fall of 1901 I bought my present farm. In the fall of 1903 the land separating my farm from the highway was sold to a widow. In 1923 her son then operating her farm, had a personal grievance with me and decided to close my only outlet, which he did by fencing each end and serving notice on me to stay off. Since that time I have been continually before the commissioners for a public road, but still am fenced in. They insist that I apply under Section 117, Chapter 68, General Statutes. According to the opinion of Judge Brewer in the 12th Kansas and several other decisions of similar bearing in Kansas and other states, the commissioners have not the right to take personal property belonging to one person and applying it to the personal use of another.

I keep purebred breeding stock for public service. Also a free public camping ground. What is your opinion? **J. H. G.**

This does not seem to be a question of personal property. So far as the facts disclosed in your letter are concerned, the county commissioners in locating the new road did not exceed their powers and this change of the road leaves you separated from the regularly laid out public highway. There is only one way that I know of in which you can obtain a private exit and that is under the Section 117-68. Apparently the commissioners are right in their contention.

Form For a Will

In preparing a will, is it necessary to have an attorney or a physician present? If not, will you please print a form of paper? **A Reader.**

It is not necessary to have either an attorney or a physician present at the making of a will. If the maker of a will is mentally competent to make it at the time, and he signs this will in the presence of two witnesses, and these two witnesses in turn sign the will in his presence, so far as form is concerned, that is a valid will. The law does not require any particular form. A very simple form of will might be as follows:

Realizing the uncertainty of life, and being of sound mind, I do declare this to be my last will and testament. Item 1. I desire that so much of my estate as may be necessary shall be applied to the payment of any just debts I may have at the time of my death, and the payment of my funeral expenses.

Then follow with your various bequests to various persons, naming them, to whom you desire to bequeath your property. Sign the will as I have indicated, in the presence of two witnesses and have them sign it.

Shouldn't Take Six Weeks?

A asked her banker to get for her a \$500 Liberty bond. The banker said the premium would be something like \$11.20. The bond did not come for six weeks and the premium was \$17.20. Was that right? How much interest should A have? **Mrs. C. E. N.**

The premium on United States bonds varies. The last quotation I have ranges from 15 cents premium for \$100 bond of Liberty first fours up to \$3.01 premium on Fourth Liberty bonds due in 1938 with the option of payment in 1933. If you bought this last bond the premium would be about \$15.50 perhaps with a slight commission in addition to that. The interest on these bonds is 4 1/4 per cent. It would seem to me that the bonds should have been procured in less than six weeks.

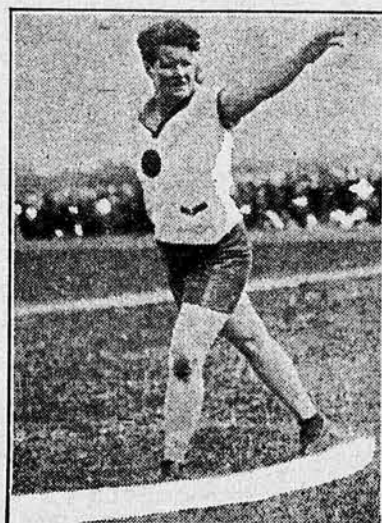
World Events in Pictures



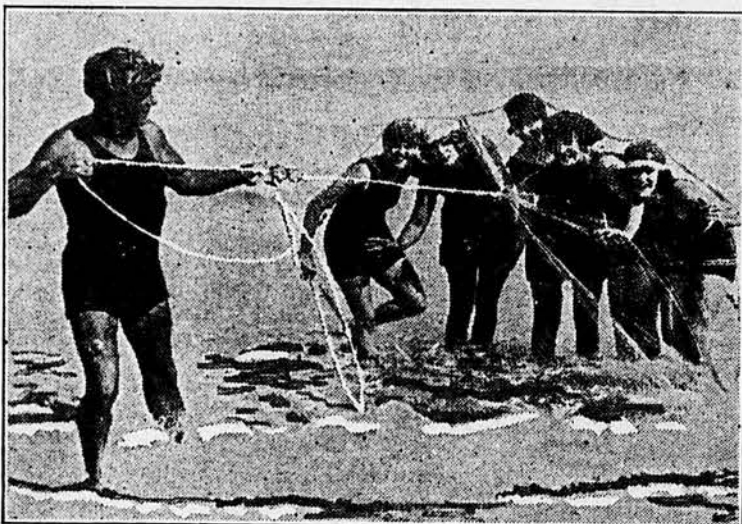
Wesley Barry, 18-Year-Old Star of the Movies, and Julia Wood, 23-Year-Old Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wood, Newark, N. J., Who Are Newlyweds



Five Visiting Cardinals, Princes of the Catholic Church Reviewing the Procession Staged as Welcome to Cardinal Bonzano, Papal Legate, to the Eucharistic Congress. Left to Right, Cardinal O'Donnell, Ireland; Reigy Casanova, Spain; Cardinal DuBols, Paris; Cardinal Piffli, Vienna; Cardinal Csernoch, Budapest



Rena McDonald, New England A. A. U. Shot Put Champion, Retained Her Title at Franklin Field, Boston, in Women's Track Meet by Tossing 8-Pound Shot 31 Feet, 7 Inches



This Catch Breaks All Existing Records. It is "Water" Jones, Former Fisherman, Now a Life Guard, Demonstrating That He Has Not Lost the Knack of Throwing a Net. It Takes Real Ability to Successfully Land a Catch, Such as He Has Here, Even if Florida Waters Are Swarming With "Beauties," Some Shy, Some Bold, But All Game



Seven Happy Youngsters, Students of England's Famous School, Eton, Out for a Stroll in Celebration of One of the Annual School Holidays. The Top Hats, Jackets and Striped Trousers Are Almost a Uniform for the English School Boy. How Long Would a Top Hat Last at One of America's Famous Prep Schools?



At Commencement Exercises of West Point Military Academy, Major General John L. Hines, Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, Congratulated Cadet W. O. Baker, Jr., of Clinton, Tenn., the Honor Man Who Made 2,804.16 Points Out of a Possible 2,956



Mrs. W. B. Hamilton, San Francisco, Avowed Dry, Selected by Committee of \$5,000 Women as Their Candidate for Congress to Succeed Mrs. Jullus Kahn



Abd-el-Krim, Left, Rifft Chieftain, Who for Five Years Has Been a Thorn in the Side of French and Spanish in Morocco, Has Surrendered. He is in Custody of the Native Sultan at Fez, Morocco. An Attendant and a French Officer Are Shown With Him



James Hayes, Left, a Full Blooded Indian, is the First of His Race to Have the Degree of Doctor of Divinity Conferred Upon Him. He Has Been a Missionary to 25 Indian Tribes of the Northwest. Whitworth College, Spokane, Wash., Recognized His Worth, and Dr. W. A. Stevenson, President of the College, Conferred the Degree This Spring



Former Diamond Stars, Whose Salaries Today Touch the Million Dollar Mark, Staged a Benefit Game in Los Angeles for Disabled Players Fund. Mike Ready, Sam "Wahoo" Crawford, Mike Donlin and George Stovall Took Part. Photo Shows Donlin in Wheel Chair and Trick Whiskers, Covering a Base, and Stovall Sliding Safe

But J. Pluvius Won't Hurry

By E. C. Converse

AS HOT weather begins in July we all worry more or less about rain. To some of us drouth means great financial loss. Wouldn't it be great if we could make rain whenever we want it? Perhaps irrigation comes nearest this, but there are some drawbacks to irrigation.

Ever since the dawn of history man has tried to control rain. Sometimes he tried to stop it; more often he tried to start it. We have some instances recorded in the Bible. The ancients believed that rain was controlled by a spirit or a god; hence, when they wished more rain, they offered prayers, and often sacrifices to the rain god. The priests or magicians often used considerable deception and usually practiced their arts when weather conditions were favorable. History shows that they never were able to alter the course of nature in the least. A relic of these practices is found in prayers for rain nowadays. With all due respect, we must say that the records show that modern prayers for rain are no more successful than ancient ones. Our Indian medicine men used to offer prayers to the rain spirit, and sometimes burn sweet smelling herbs. Often they would climb on a hill or building and shoot arrows into the sky to pierce it and let the water out. At the same time they would utter words and phrases to please the rain spirit.

Very few of us now believe in such methods, but wonder why some scientific method could not be used. For years such attempts have been made. Our Congress at times has appropriated money to help the experiments. Our rainfall comes by rising and cooling of immense quantities of air. An inch of rain over a hundred square miles would require 7 million tons of water. This would not be a large shower either. To produce this, hundreds of millions of tons of air must be lifted, evidently a job so gigantic that man is helpless in its presence. When weather conditions are favorable, large forest and swamp fires have been known to cause showers when none would have occurred without the fire. However, if it were possible to try this on a commercial scale, the cost of the fire would be all out of proportion to the value of the rain.

No Oversupply of Moisture

Many methods act on the theory that some sort of a trigger may set off the rain—bombs are exploded in the air, chemicals burned and so on. Such methods assume that the air is oversupplied with moisture but cannot release it. Drouth is due to lack of moisture in the air or to conditions being such that it does not rise and cool, not to the lack of a starter. All such methods then are doomed to failure and if rain occurs it would have come without the trigger. In 1891 Congress voted \$10,000 to help experiments of this kind.

We have no evidence that jarring the air affects rain formation, even if it did, it has been calculated that the air movement in a sound wave a quarter of a mile from a very large bomb is only one-tenthousandth of an inch, surely too small to affect anything. Adding water to the air thru use of chemicals evidently is out of the question since there always is much less water formed than chemical used. The production of such a shower would require a train load of chemicals, the cost of which would be prohibitive.

If we examine the contracts of the rain producers, we find that the contract usually calls for less rainfall than is the average for the region, and hence on the average the joker stands better than a fifty-fifty chance of winning even if he did nothing. What he does really amounts to nothing. Checking up of records always shows that the rain, if it rains, would have come anyhow.

Electrified Sand Doesn't Work

It is a popular notion that battles bring rain. It often rains after a battle, but since fair weather is more favorable for movement of men and supplies, a general usually starts his operations in fair weather. If the battle lasts two or three days the weather conditions usually have changed so as to be favorable for rain. The burning of the powder is not believed to have any effect on rain formation.

One of the latest methods is to blow electrified sand from airplanes. This usually clears the fog or cloud from the air thru which the sand falls. The method is valuable for clearing aviation fields of clouds and fog when the wind is not blowing, but as a rain producer it is not practicable.

Some of the latest operations of rain makers were in the drouth of 1921 in the province of Alberta, Canada. A platform about 25 feet high was constructed upon which chemicals were burned. It was claimed that clouds would be attracted from other parts of the country. The operator claimed he would produce 8 inches of rain during June, July and August. His contract called for \$4,000 for 4 inches and \$6,000 for 6 inches. The normal rainfall for that region is 6 inches for these months. The official rain gauge showed 4.8 inches for these months that year. We would all like a job of rain making under such conditions.

Kansas has been caught as well as her neighbors, altho we know of no attempt in the last 30 years.

Several attempts were made in the early nineties. At some places rockets were shot into the air, at others a box car of chemicals was side-tracked and the operator would shut himself in and allow no one else to enter. At various times some of the chemicals would be burned. But as indicated above, in all cases when any rain occurred, it was due to natural conditions and rained at other places as well as at the trial grounds. Evidently we are at the mercy of the weather and cannot in any way control rainfall.

Why Corman's Hens Quit

HENS on the S. E. Corman farm, Ottawa county, went on an egg strike last summer. They refused to produce when their favorite ration was withheld.

"I knew better," said Corman, "but I had 135 acres of corn to cultivate and I was doing the work myself. That didn't leave much time for anything else. I couldn't grind feed and take proper care of the Buff Leghorns and so turned them out to shift for themselves with the little whole kafir we threw out to them."

Then one day Bob Curtis, county agent, telephoned that Jimmy McAdams of the agricultural college was in Minneapolis, and did Corman desire that Jimmy cull his hens? He did but he was as embarrassed as a busy housewife with a disordered living room when unexpected visitors arrive. The



Picture of Farmer Hauling a "Load" to Market

birds were in poor condition and it wasn't a desirable time for a demonstration, but he didn't know when that 135 acres of corn would permit him to do the culling himself.

McAdams was instructed to do his worst. When he had finished 68 of the 146 birds had been eliminated. McAdams suggested that Corman resume feeding the mash. In two weeks the remaining flock was up to 30 per cent production and within another 10 days they had reached 55 per cent.

Corman buys all his chicken feed, grinds and mixes it himself. Since January 1, his birds have returned \$2.25 gross. He considers that they returned \$1.25 apiece net the first six months and he has between 700 and 800 young birds to the credit of the flock. All the eggs produced from January 1 to June 1 are sold for hatching.

"That experience last summer taught me a lesson," said Corman. "Hereafter I'll continue the full ration with only such modifications as the season demands. I knew better than to withhold the mash, but I didn't follow my best judgment. I know now that it doesn't pay to become so busy that I can't take care of my flock."

353 Billion Dollars

AMERICAN wealth in 1922 had reached the stupendous sum of 353 billion dollars, according to the report of the Federal Trade Commission in response to a Senate resolution. Now that the Senate has the information, what it will do with it is a matter of speculation. It will be a text, anyhow, for some speeches.

Since 1912 the increase, says the commission, was 72 per cent, for the 10 years. But meantime money is not the same measure of values. Its purchasing power has greatly declined, and taking this into account, as it should be taken, the commission reports the actual increase as 16 per cent. In the same time population increase was 15 per cent.

It appears, therefore, that in this period of prosperity wealth has just about kept pace with population; the per capita wealth is practically, measured by the same standard, or in what it will exchange for, the same in 1922 as in 1912.

Everybody knows, of course, that the United States is a happier place to live in than in 1912, and people are much more contented in living in it.

This is not altogether because other countries by comparison are miserable or poor. There has been a great improvement in American conditions of life. It is not due to a greater aggregate national wealth, but it has to do with wealth and what wealth will buy or can obtain.

The improvement is in distribution of wealth. The poor have become richer and probably the rich less so. It is the wage-earners, the great body of people, who have benefited. How much this is due to national prohibition may be questionable, but a good deal of the improvement is to be traced to this policy. The testimony at Washington of such responsible persons as Charles Stelze and Father Curran and many others in the Senate's prohibition hearings was very impressive, from men and women in close touch with labor conditions.

The labor unions also may justly claim a good part of the credit for the improved conditions of life for the masses of people. They have kept up a vigorous fight for a better living, and have seen better living conditions realized. There can be no question that the comparatively high prosperity of the American laboring man has been a good thing for the country and has helped to make business good generally. Nobody would willingly go back to cheap labor in the United States.

The Next Wheat Profit

WHREAD profits—that's what the special trains to be operated over the Santa Fe and the Rock Island will consider. Methods to be presented by the staff of crop specialists if put into practice in preparing for the crop this fall will give big returns next year at harvest time. Smut control will prevent dockage at the elevator when the crop of 1927 is marketed. It likewise will prevent the heavy loss in yield. Clean cultivation and observation of the safe date in seeding will eliminate most of the toll taken by Hessian fly.

Early preparation of the seedbed, July 15 to August 15, will add bushels to the yield. Rotation and summer fallow in the respective territories where the practices are recommended will eliminate many of the factors of failure. Adapted varieties will increase returns. Elimination of rye will prevent further dockage.

These and other accepted and demonstrated practices will make wheat growing safer. Nearly all of them will bring returns during the harvest following the season in which they are put into practice. These will be the messages of the wheat trains. See your local county agent or the local railroad representative for the schedule of stops and for plans of wheat festival day. Wheat is your big crop because it is the big crop of Kansas. Join the throng of farmers who will receive the wheat train message when the special comes to your town. No business you have that day will be quite so important as your presence in the crowd.

The train will offer short talks and demonstrations by specialists from the agricultural college and by representatives of crop improvement agencies in Kansas. Several cars of exhibits that visualize the best practices in wheat culture will be available for inspection after the lectures and demonstrations have been given. The Santa Fe train will be run July 19 to 30 and the Rock Island from August 2 to 7 inclusive.

Kansas National Date Set

DATES of the Kansas National Live Stock Show at Wichita were advanced one week by recent action of the board of directors. The original dates were November 3 to 10 inclusive. To give exhibitors of livestock more time in preparing for the Kansas National and the American Royal which follows it, the dates were changed to November 1 to 6 inclusive. This will give a week between the close of the show at Dallas and the Kansas National and one week before the American Royal opens at Kansas City.

The poultry show has been crowded out to make more room for the increased exhibits of cattle that are expected this year. Classifications and premiums for both cattle and swine have been increased in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the show. Livestock awards will exceed \$25,000 with a substantial amount for boys' and girls' club exhibits. The horse show will be the big evening attraction with more than \$10,000 to attract the best fancy horses in the country.

Frank M. Arnold, Emporia, is president of the show. Dan C. Smith, Wichita, is secretary and C. M. Casey, Wichita, is show manager.

Fan the Flies

AN ELECTRIC fan over the milk house or stable door will keep most of the flies out. In the absence of electric power an individual plant should be provided or a high line may be tapped not for fans alone but because every dairy farm needs electric service. If judiciously used it will return many times more than the cost.

But this effusion is about flies. Whether or not a fan is provided something ought to be done about the flies. Most of those which make life miserable for man and beast are bred on the farms they inhabit. Manure should be distributed to the land every few days or daily if possible. Otherwise the manure should be accumulated in pits with screened covers or stored in screened sheds. Then there will be little excuse for traps baited with formalin treated molasses, milk or sugar.

The Maid of the Mountain

By Jackson Gregory

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CONROY had a way of lifting his upper lip when baffled. "You can take it from me," he said, "if we don't do business today we'll never do it. Name your price and I'll say yes or no."

Monte had never had more money than he knew what to do with without pondering. His parents had left him three thousand dollars to help him thru college; he had worked during week ends and during vacations, eking out that insufficient amount. He was familiar with pennilessness but was not on bowing terms with such affluence as eight thousand dollars spelled. And yet now, with a dream just come true, he didn't want money. He had an ample roll of bills in his pocket; he had gun and rod and bacon and beans. Also pipe and tobacco and matches. Not to mention a cabin in embryo.

"Thanks, Mr. Conroy. But I don't think I'd care to sell at any price."

To Conroy this refusal could mean but one thing. The veins on his forehead swelled until they threatened to burst. It was clear to him that this innocent looking stranger knew as much as Conroy himself knew. He lost his temper, shouting:

"You damned crook! To come in here in our country with your underhand dealings!"

Monte, being young and straightforward and a man with young ideals, paled a little.

"I came here to build me a cabin in the woods; that's all. And if . . ."

"You lie!" cried Conroy. "Don't I know . . ."

Then it was that Monte knocked Conroy down. And, when Conroy surged to his feet, Monte knocked him down the second time. Conroy's lips were bleeding and both his eyes had felt Monte's fists.

"Three times and you're out," panted Monte. "Get up again. Call me a liar, would you?"

Conroy backed off and sidled away to his white mare. He stumbled and the mare shied and reared, breaking into a trot.

"Catch her, Badger," Conroy yelled. "Stop her."

Bill Badger, grinning broadly, his glinting blue eyes never stirring from Monte's face, answered:

"I'm not taking sailing orders off you any more, Mr. Conroy. Catch her yourself. I'm thru!"

Conroy appeared flabbergasted. Then, buoyed up and on by his rage, he caught his horse's bridle and called over his shoulder to Badger:

"When you get your back pay . . . let me know!"

"I should worry!" Again that glorious laugh of Badger's. "It's only thirty dollars anyway. And I'm playing 'em high, if you want to know."

"You fool!" Conroy cried. "I knew you already for the biggest liar that ever lived, and I know you now for a treacherous turncoat. I'll have you in jail if I have to spend money for it." Then he flung the spume of his rage upon Monte. "You, I know your game, and it won't work . . . There's more than one way of killing a cat. You come to me inside of twenty-four hours and accept my proposition or I'll break you, and hound you out of the country."

"Call me liar?" said Badger, and leaned forward in the saddle.

Conroy spurred away. Badger rode up to Monte and dismounted. He came down out of the saddle very much as any other two hundred and fifty pound weight might have done. In short, he appeared to fall rather than to dismount. But as he struck earth he turned a beaming, reddish-hued countenance upon Monte Baron and shoved forward an enormous hand.

On All Days!

"Mr. Baron. I'm with you. I've quit that bird and I'm your man Friday. Also Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday."

Monte had never learned the way to refuse any hand, white or black. He felt Badger's paw engulf his own, crushing it.

"If you're working for him," began Monte, mystified.

"I'm working for ME!" announced Badger, giving a mighty squeeze to

the captured hand. "I sail under my own flag. Which is to say, affirm and indicate that I did until just this minute. Now I'm working for you!"

"But look here . . ."

"I took him on a couple of months ago," said Bill Badger, "thinking he was the biggest man in the country, bigger even than old Mart Willoughby. But I've got good trusty sea-lamps aboard and I can see by the light of 'em. And when I watched you handle Phil Conroy, why, right then I was your man, Mr. Baron, body and soul and free spirit! And I'm the man to show you how to pile them logs right; and, what's more, I'm the man to do the job for you." He stepped back a pace and pulled at his red forelock.

"Aye, aye, sir."

Monte laughed simply because laughter came to him so easily.

"You took him on and now you're taking me on . . ."

Badger's grin was deep and wide, large and lovely.

"Aye, aye, sir. Meaning no disrespect, sir. And now, Mr. Baron, about this here cabin of yours. We'll get a boulder under that far corner and we'll level up that wall. What do you mean by those rocks you've got piled there? A fireplace? Why, sir, I've made fireplaces out of banana husks and clam shells down in the South Seas; and I've made 'em out of gobs of mud in Cuba and out of blocks of ice at the north pole and I know their ornery manners. Stand by, sir, and watch me."

"I was just going to have lunch," said Monte. "If you'll have some corned beef and beans with me . . ."

"I'm your man," said Badger. "Didn't I say already I was your man?"

Their friendship dated from that lunch if not from the first moment they saw each other. While they ate they talked as tho they had known each other since boyhood and as they talked they studied what Monte had done so far in his cabin-making and Badger made suggestions.

"I would be glad of a helper for a few days, say a week," said Monte.

"I've already signed ship's papers,"

said Badger. "I'll go get my blankets, sea chest and supplies. And, to get your cabin done right and done fast and cheapest in the end, why I'll bring my crew back along with me."

"Your crew!" said Monte. "Man alive, I'm not made of money. I've got only something less than three hundred dollars in the world. You see I can't promise you a long cruise, and I can't take on any crew at all. It ought to be a simple thing to get such a cabin up as I want, and after that there'll be nothing to do."

Badger opened his merry blue eyes to their widest extent. Then slowly he closed one of them in a fluttering wink. And thereafter he slapped his thigh and burst into laughter.

Bill Took the Money

"Nothing to do!" he cried. "Nothing to do . . . and nobody to do, eh?" He laughed louder than ever. "You just want a little shack here as a sort of summer camp, I suppose? You just stumbled on the place by accident, eh?"

"Yes; of course," Monte nodded.

"Oh, I see," said Badger, assuming an expression of great cunning. Again he winked knowingly.

"So," said Monte, "instead of being in a position to take on a crew of men . . ."

"Leave that part to me, Mr. Baron. My crew, working all together under my orders, will do the job quicker and more economically than any one or two men could do it. You want big logs and big boulders, and with my three men the thing can be done right."

"There's only so much money to go into this thing, you must remember. I've got to save out something for food and odds and ends. You see that, don't you?"

Badger saw one thing very clearly. Or at least he thought he did. Monte Baron claimed to be down to his last three hundred dollars, and yet he had very coolly refused to sell to Conroy who had offered him eight thousand dollars for a day's work, and who had intimated that that was but the first

offer. Monte had looked very innocent, and Bill Badger mistrusted appearances. Badger saw in this young man a young financial giant; one who was out to do battle with the two biggest men of the county and who already had them both down on their knees. Now any man, young or old, who could get the better of both Willoughby and Conroy, even in a preliminary skirmish, was deserving of the profound respect, admiration and loyalty of William Badger.

"Aye, aye, sir," he said gravely. "I understand, Mr. Baron, sir. What you don't want to tell me I'll not try to pry into. And I'll keep my mouth shut, don't you fear?"

Bill Badger was up on his widely spraddling legs before he had said the last word, nodding sagely.

"I'll do this much," said Monte, whose youth and impetuosity always led him. There was that in Bill Badger's bright blue eyes that invited and then hypnotized. "I'll set aside just exactly two hundred dollars." He tugged at his hip pocket and drew forth his roll; he began counting off twenty dollar bills until he had ten of them in one hand and four in the other. The ten he tossed to Badger, who caught them skilfully. "That's to put into the cabin in wages. Either you alone or all the men you want to hire. When that's gone, we're quits."

"Aye, aye, sir," conceded his new retainer, pocketing the bank notes. "You play the game your way and you'll find me the very heart, soul and body of discretion."

Bill Badger was back in his saddle and away so quickly that Monte gasped. And then, as he saw the last of the merry blue-eyed giant among the pines, he had a sudden sinking of heart. There went something more than two-thirds of his fortune in the pocket of a stranger. Monte scratched his head and looked ruefully about him. And then, being Monte Baron, a man blessed with a bright outlook, he laughed.

"If I lose, I lose. But I'd bet more than that on the gay old sinner. Sinner? Badger? Sailor man? Sin-Badger! Here's doubling the bet that you'll play square."

And, an hour after nightfall, Sin-Badger returned, bringing the crew with him.

Thereafter, as the days passed and the cabin neared completion under the hands of the crew, hard-driven by their Captain, Bill Badger scarcely knew what silence was during a single one of his waking hours. A man whose loyalty, when it became a matter of blows and endurance, was beyond suspicion, he was at the same time one who had never learned and never could learn the first syllable in the primer of discretion. He must expound or die. The more emphatically Monte Baron maintained that he had no hidden motives of any kind, the more positively was Bill Badger convinced of their gigantic proportions. And, in Badger's wake, simply because Monte had nothing to say and appeared so unconcerned, and yet already had four men hard at work for him, both Conroy and Willoughby grew to be as dead-sure as Badger himself that they had to do with a man whose craft belied his look of young innocence. Bill Badger, of rather fanciful mind that was always glimpsing pots of gold at every rainbow's end, caught at his chief's very name: Montgomery Baron! Badger, with great gusto, impressed upon such as Andy and Smalley and Indian Lingard that they had to do with one of earth's nobility; Baron suggested Duke, and already, up and down thruout the mountains, men heard reports of a certain new-comer who was a man of mystery and who was beginning to be known as the Duke of California.

Stars Were Bright

It was only when the stars were blazing above the velvet black of the ridge that Bab stirred. As quiet as a mouse she had lain all these long hours in a thicket of red willows close to the river's edge. She had come foraging, driven by hunger, into an unknown territory; she had meant to re-

(Continued on Page 13)

For 365-Day Roads in Kansas

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

THAT Kansas needs a connected system of highways, surfaced in some manner that will make them available for use 365 days in the year, was the consensus of opinion at the state good roads meeting held in Salina recently. The opinion further seemed unanimous that this system of highways should connect all county seat towns and all important marketing centers, that it should be under the control of a state highway commission and that all other roads should be made county roads and be controlled by the county commissioners.

The men who attended this meeting hope it is the forerunner of a good series of similar gatherings over the state that will hasten the progress around the ways of establishing a state-wide system of roads. This was brought up by W. G. Edens, Chicago, vice-president of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, who explained in detail the way Illinois expanded its road system from a county unit plan to a state plan. "Don't do anything that will not benefit every group in your state," Mr. Edens cautioned. "A system of roads that will enable the farmer to go to market when he can get the best price, that will enable his children to enjoy any advantages of town life, that will wipe out the barrier between town and country, and serve the greatest number of people, is the system Kansas should have."

"Road building is a big business undertaking," he continued. "It means wealth to the community or state which employs it, because it means better marketing and facilities for business. The roads to market are the first ones that should be considered." Mr. Edens told of the bond issue of 60 million dollars voted by his state for a road program, and that naturally brought up questions of a similar proposition for Kansas. Little sentiment was developed favoring a bond issue in this state, however. It was decided that any problem of this nature should be handled when a state highway commission is established.

One point stressed at the meeting was that a connected system of highways doesn't mean concrete roads, or brick roads or any particular kind of roads thruout the state. The idea is to have the roads surfaced with material that will stand up under the amount of traffic that goes over those roads. For example, out in Western Kansas several miles of gravel road can be built for what it would cost to lay a mile of concrete road, yet the gravel would be adequate for the traffic it would have to carry. Where traffic is heavier the surfacing must be more substantial.

J. B. Case, Abilene, was chairman of the meeting. "One plan is to pay for the roads as we go," he said, "to build only as rapidly as the income from taxes, automobile fees and gasoline taxes can meet the cost, including Federal aid when available. A few states have been following this method and have gotten along fairly well because their income from these sources is large. In Kansas we are talking about building roads on the pay as you go plan, which means that we will be paying an invisible mud tax, much greater than the interest on the bonds it would take, and will be many, many years getting a connected system of roads."

Why Farm Relief Bill Should Pass

From Senator Capper's Speech in the Senate During Final Debate

MR. PRESIDENT, American agriculture today is standing at the parting of the ways. Whether we shall preserve and develop a robust and virile farm population or whether our basic industry shall languish and wither depends upon the public policy adopted and established during the next decade or two. This is the real question. The term, "farm relief" legislation, is a misnomer. There are four principal reasons urging us to take a decisive step in formulating a national agricultural policy.

First and foremost, of course, is the wide discrepancy between the prices farmers receive for their products and the prices charged for the things farmers must purchase. Much has been said on this point and I need refer only to the publications of the United States Department of Agriculture which show that the purchasing power of the farmer's crops measured in terms of the things he must buy, in August, 1922, reached a low point of 68 per cent of the pre-war normal and during the first four months of the present year stood steadily at only 87 per cent. For many crops the index figure has been, of course, much below 87. The higher index is due to the influence of cotton and dairy products in raising the average. Probably the most important single handicap preventing general business from moving forward with the vigor that characterized it during most of last year, according to the Cleveland Trust Company's Business Bulletin, is "the fact that the prices of farm products are falling and reducing the purchasing power of the people in the agricultural districts."

No Increase in Land Values

Second. High tax rates coming at the same time as high land valuations made an enormous increase in the farmer's tax payments. According to the recent report of the National Industrial Conference Board, taxes on farm wealth averaged 265 million dollars a year in the period 1909-1914, and 891 million dollars in 1924 and 1925—an increase of nearly 236 per cent—while the gross agricultural income increased only about 100 per cent in this period.

Third. Changes in the economic status of our chief European markets for agricultural products placed the farmer's best customers in a position where they could buy our farm products only at some concession in price. This tended to lower the world level of farm crop prices.

One of the chief changes in the farm situation today arises, however, from the fact that we now have reached the point in this country where the farmer must count on getting his profits directly from the sale of farm products rather than from any prospective increase in farm land values. It frequently has been stated that about the only profit the farmers made in this country, previous to the late war, came from the gradual rise in land values. A man always could buy a farm in the newer areas with the certainty that altho he and his family obtained only a fair living for a decade or two, in the end they would have a satisfactory competence by reason of the increase in land values. But land values today for the United States as a whole are about where they were in 1916. In other words, the last 10 years have brought no material increase in land values, except of course, in certain local spots. Farmers have good reason for feeling that they no longer can depend upon this source of revenue. Agriculture, in order to be a live and vigorous industry, must henceforth be conducted on a strictly business basis, taking its profits from the sale of crops rather than from any increase in capital value.

The farm bill now before the Senate aims to correct one of these basic difficulties; namely, to restore the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar. This is the most important and most pressing factor in the present situation.

The Farmer Has Helped Himself

The farmer frequently is advised by well-meaning individuals that his only remedy lies in helping himself and that Congress can do nothing for him in this situation. I would remind such persons that the farmer has been helping himself. In fact, he has done as much along this line as have most of the leading industries. He has made big strides in the last 20 years in improving his operating efficiency, in improving his credit facilities; in improving his products; and in organizing to bring about more efficient marketing apparatus. I am convinced that many who suggest that improved marketing facilities will solve the farmer's present problem are not acquainted with the great progress and extraordinary accomplishments that have been made in that direction. Anyone who has watched the systematic handling and sale of fruits and vegetables, for instance, thru organized local co-operative units aided and assisted by a central system of daily telegraphic information on the markets of the country, and sales representatives in the principal markets, will scarcely look to further improvements in this direction—by Government aid or otherwise—to make any great difference in the net returns which the farmer might receive for his

products. Improvements in the marketing system can be made, but all these must be minor matters so long as the farmer's basic price remains so largely dependent upon the world price level.

The farmer now is asking the nation to assist him in taking the one remaining step in his marketing system which he himself, unaided, is unable to effect.

Stripped of all details the present bill, when modified to the form which the principal farm leaders desire, asks essentially for one thing and one thing only. What the farmers of the United States are asking of Congress, and thru Congress of the nation, is nothing more nor less than the authorization—Governmental authority, if you prefer—to enable them to bring 6½ million scattered agricultural units into a few commodity groups capable of acting as a unit in essentially the same way as the steel industry and other large industries function. The bill, to be sure, carries with it much machinery and many details of plans and methods of obtaining this Governmental authority—all of which machinery farmers offer to pay for themselves—but after all the only really essential thing that the farmer asks is assistance in bringing into an organized unit all the producers of a given farm crop rather than merely a portion of them, as now is possible thru co-operative marketing organizations. Given this authority, under proper

price fixing, and similar governmental interferences with economic law?

Mr. President, we of the farming sections are not objecting at this time to these special favors to business and transportation interests, but it does seem a bit inconsistent for representatives of some of these same groups to appear before committees of Congress, as they have done during the last few months, in opposition to the Haugen bill.

No one claims that this desired farm legislation would work perfectly in all cases. The Congress may be called upon to amend and improve an act of this kind at later sessions. We are constantly doing this with every big new piece of legislation. Does anyone claim that the income tax law always has worked perfectly? Could any piece of legislation be more faulty in some of its applications to specific cases than this same protective tariff?

Product of Serious Study

Mr. President, the bill now before us is the product of more than three years of constant study and labor on the part of our leading agricultural thinkers, our economists, our farm leaders, and our legislators. They state emphatically that it will work out successfully and will be of incalculable assistance in solving one of the most pressing of present farm problems. If it should fail to come up to their expectations in any particular, they and they alone would be the sufferers. Opponents of this legislation have failed utterly to show any basic weakness or fault in this proposal. They cannot consistently oppose it on the basis of public policy without at the same time insisting upon the revocation of a vast number of measures which react to the benefit of business and labor interests. Opposition is confined largely to mere technical criticism and to efforts intended to divert the farmer's attention from the real basic problem.

We cannot cure all the ills of agriculture by enacting this bill. As I have already pointed out, this is only one angle of the problem, altho a vitally important one. But we can make a big start toward placing agriculture in a better position. And we can do more than that; we can go on record at this time as favoring a balanced national development, encouraging our agriculture and developing it along side of manufacturing instead of throwing the emphasis all toward the aggrandizement of industry and labor. We can take a position here at this time which will place us on record as looking toward the future and taking steps to avoid the inevitable consequences of a dominantly industrial development. The Federal Marketing Board provided for in the pending bill has a value entirely aside from its functions as collector and distributor of the equalization fee, in that it can act as a positive and constructive force in the upbuilding of this new attitude toward agriculture which is so important to our future national well being.

In 1924, prices paid to farmers were 26 per cent above pre-war. But wholesale prices of farm products in cities were 43 per cent higher. Retail prices were 50 per cent higher still.

Money Losses Are Staggering

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 were 112 per cent higher; his building costs 102 per cent higher.

The money losses sustained by our farmers since 1919 are staggering. Government reports show that agriculture would have gotten 13 billion dollars more for all its products since 1919 if the farmers could have maintained their prices in line with the prices of non-agricultural products. Other groups got the 13 billion dollars. The pending bill sets forth a well-considered program for raising the price level of agricultural products up to the level of things the farmer has to buy.

The persistent and increasing 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 mal-adjustment" 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 an economic equality with general business and industry.

To me this situation assumes the proportions of a national crisis. It calls for the sinking of personal prejudices and for the placing of ultimate national welfare above sectional narrowness.

I hope that our friends from the East and the South will see their duty as plainly as I believe I do and vote to support the pending farm bill.



Please Help a Cripple

governmental supervision and restrictions to properly safeguard the public interest, farmers will be able to further help themselves thru the workings of economic law and Federal laws now on the statute books. Given this one bit of authority, with its incidental machinery, the real farm leaders desire nothing in the way of a subsidy, the government in business, or price fixing.

The Haugen bill as it finally evolved in the House, and which with certain amendments to be offered is essentially the bill that we now are considering, is the result of the farmer's earnest efforts not only to avoid but to remove every appearance of asking for any system of price fixing or Government subsidy. No one can now successfully support these charges against this bill. Leading economists both here and abroad have not only acquitted the measure of these charges but have pronounced it economically sound and safe. I do not share the views of those who attack the equalization fee as vicious. It should be kept in mind that the equalization fee can be applied only upon petition of a majority of the farm co-operatives and that the farmers themselves will pay the bill. Practically all the farm organizations of Kansas are asking for the enactment of this legislation. I believe a large majority of the farm organizations thruout the West are for it.

How can our Eastern friends, who in years gone by have appealed to the farmer so earnestly and so successfully to support them in the protective tariff policy demanded by industry, now refuse to aid the farmer who is merely asking that this same tariff be made to effectively operate on his products as well? It was only by the votes of the Midwestern farmer that the East has been able in years gone by to obtain and maintain a protective tariff. It comes with poor grace for these same Eastern interests now to refuse to grant the farmer the essential machinery necessary to make the farmer's tariff something more than a stone handed to him when he asked for bread.

How can the members of this body who represent the industrial sections and rate themselves as friends of labor refuse to grant the farmer the authorization he asks when they themselves continue to enjoy the fruits of protective tariff, restriction of immigration, price and wage agreements, government-aided financial systems, 8-hour laws, rail rate

Carry Your Firewood With You

By Doris W. McCray

INTO the big out-of-doors, for a real vacation, and plenty of good "eats" seasoned with the sauce of real hunger, you journey for your annual two weeks away from work. Make the best of circumstances, and have lots of real fun and rest by planning your auto equipment compact and convenient!

An auto ice box is almost a necessity if there is a baby in the party, unless you use canned milk for the entire trip. Yet the older folks will appreciate firm butter, crisp lettuce and the opportunity to purchase larger quantities of supplies without fear of spoilage. A thermos jug or bottle keeps ice cold spring water ready for thirsty vacationers, or coffee steaming hot. The unbreakable kind will not keep things hot so long, but it will stand hard knocks. For baby's milk one summer, I had a thermos bottle for keeping it cold and fresh when I could get what I knew was pure. The rest of the time I used evaporated milk, with a coffee pot as bottle warmer, and hot water which could be poured back into the thermos bottle after using.

Milk and drinking water are the greatest sources of danger. A doctor had his family vaccinated for typhoid (which immunizes for about six months) before starting on his trip, rather than having to boil the water and milk, then cool it before drinking.

Allow plenty of fruit and vegetables in the diet. In the wilderness you may have to depend largely upon dried ones, but most of us take our trips where we can purchase these foods fresh or canned.

The frying pan no longer has equal rank with the coffee pot for campers. Baked, boiled, steamed or broiled foods are far more wholesome, and if there are children in the party, you practically never will want to have fried foods in the ration.

A folding gasoline stove takes no more space than a suitcase, en route. It can be folded up hot without danger. The gasoline tank swings outside, and the folding part makes either a good windbreak or an oven. You can have a good hot fire in a hurry, with no hunting for firewood, and waiting for red coals to bake potatoes or broil bacon. On a fishing trip, your catch may be fried, but better yet, baked in the oven along with hot biscuits.

There is a ready prepared biscuit dough which requires only the addition of milk or water. A prepared pie dough mixture likewise has shortening and baking powder already mixed in right proportions so that it is quick work to make a tender, flaky crust for filling with fresh fruit. Other conveniences or luxuries are canned coffee with the sugar and cream already in it, powdered cocoa for mixing into hot milk without cooking, canned hot tamales, chop suey, tuna fish, sweet potatoes, spaghetti and cheese and canned tomatoes and canned spinach for the baby. Lemons and oranges keep without refrigeration for a few days, and are valuable in the diet. Boxed crackers and cookies keep fresh inside their oiled paper wrappings, even in damp weather. Canned beans and a slab of bacon never are forgotten.

Good wholesome meals keep the family in good spirits, and make the trip worth taking from a health standpoint as well as for the fun of it.

Cottage Cheese—the New Way

Ellen Saverley Peters

FOR years, women have made cottage cheese by placing sour milk on the stove and allowing it to heat until the curd formed. This was uncertain for sometimes when the whey was drained off the curd had not heated sufficiently. Sometimes it had become too hot and the curd was hard and unpalatable.

The new, modern way is to allow the milk to sour and just reach the stage when curdles are formed, then for every gallon of milk use a gallon of boiling water and pour over it, stirring all of the time for several minutes. Drain for one hour in a fine colander and it is ready for use.

This method never fails and the quality of the cheese is unsurpassed.

Just now when doctors, nurses and dietists are asserting that cottage cheese is one of our most highly nutritious and healthful foods it is being used in many different dishes, such as salads, meatless loaves, as well as cakes and pies, and farm women are finding a ready market for a new product.

Cottage cheese usually is sold just as it is taken from the colander altho sometimes women sell it seasoned with cream, salt and pepper. The milk used is skimmed milk. From an economical standpoint cottage cheese offers a good way for any farm woman or boy or girl to make a small income.

One elderly woman whom I know cares for two cows, sells her cream, fills a large order for cottage cheese each morning, then mixes the whey she has drained from her cheese with a dry mash to feed a small flock of chickens. In this way all of her milk and cream is utilized and it is as easy as any kind of work she could do. Not alone that, but it



brings to her a sum of money which means happiness and contentment for otherwise she would be dependent upon relatives.

Music You'll Enjoy

By Cheryl Marquardt

FOUR numbers well worth adding to any music collection are the offerings of Marion Talley, called by some "The American Melba" and two orchestra numbers by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Marion Talley, the 19-year-old girl from the Middle West, who sang her way to fame when she made her debut at the Metropolitan Opera House, offers us "When I Was Seventeen," a Swedish folk song, and a song well suited to her own youth. In the companion number "The Wren," Miss Talley gives a brilliant demonstration of real skill.

The orchestra numbers are really a tribute to the late Edward MacDowell, greatest, perhaps, of all American composers. The conductor of the orchestra, Frederick Stock, has arranged settings for the full symphony orchestra, for MacDowell's "To A Wild Rose," and "To a Water Lily." He

Your Flag and My Flag

BY WILBUR NESBIT

Your flag and my flag

And how it flies today,

In your land and my land,

And half a world away.

Rose red and blood red,

The stripes forever gleam;

Snow white and soul white—

The good forefather's dream;

Sky blue and true blue, with stars to gleam aright,

The glorified guidon of the way; a shelter thru the night.

Your flag and my flag!

To every star and stripe,

The drums beat as hearts beat

And fifers shrilly pipe!

Your flag and my flag—

A blessing in the sky,

Your hope and my hope—

It never hid a lie!

Home land and far land, and half the world around,

Old Glory bears our glad salute and ripples to the sound.

Your flag and my flag

And oh, how much it holds—

Your land and my land—

Secure within its folds!

Your heart and my heart

Beat quicker at the sight;

Sun kissed and wind tossed—

Red and blue and white.

The one flag, the great flag, the flag for me and you,

Glorified all else beside—the red and white and blue.

has increased the loveliness of the original a hundred-fold and both numbers are most appealing, being of a soft, mystical type—the kind that makes one remember the perfume and moonlit splendor of summer nights that shine in memory.

I'll be glad to tell you where you may secure these numbers, and I'll be equally glad to help you with other music problems to the best of my ability. Address Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Please inclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope for reply.

Cooling On Hot Days

By Nell B. Nichols

TO QUENCH thirst on a hot day the "ades" are fine. Their acid fruit flavors and the coolness provided by ice wins them affection wherever they are tried. Some of my recipes are the following:

Fruit Ade

Juice 4 oranges 1 cup powdered sugar
Juice 4 lemons 7 cups water
½ cup grated pineapple

Mix ingredients and serve over crushed ice.

Cherry Ade

Juice 3 lemons 1 cup powdered sugar
3 cups crushed cherries 7 cups water

Mince the cherries and crush. Add other ingredients and serve over crushed ice.

Raspberry Ade

1 quart raspberries 1 tablespoon vinegar
2 cups powdered sugar 3 cups water
1 lemon

Crush the berries with a potato masher and add the sugar. Let stand in a cool place over night. Add the lemon juice, vinegar and water. Squeeze thru a jelly bag or a square of flannel. Serve with crushed ice and place a few whole raspberries in every glass.

Ginger Ade

2 bottles ginger ale Sugar to taste
2 cups grape juice

Mix thoroly and serve over crushed ice. Have the ale and grape juice cold before mixing them together.

Helps Out Dish Washing

By Rosa D. Willis

BANISH the dish cloth and with it will go a host of evils. Substitute a brush. Particles of food that adhere so stubbornly to china, between tines of forks and in hollows of spoons, and the unsightly black lines around handles and in seams of cooking utensils despite ordinary care, may be removed in a jiffy with a brush.

The one I use most is round with a bent wire handle. It fits in nearly every corner and with a few quick motions, every particle of food is removed from dishes and kettles. A bottle brush has its obvious uses, and one with bristles clipped quite short slips into the tiniest crevice.

I have not noticed that china or glassware is scratched by the bristles and the drudgery of dish washing, with the addition of a dish drainer, is cut down at least three-fourths. A dip in hot water, a shake and the brush is hung in the fresh air or sunshine. To the last, it looks clean and white—which is more than can be said of a dish cloth in the hands of the most careful housekeeper. Furthermore, the dish water can be used much hotter, for the hands are in it less.

Short Cuts Around the House

By Our Readers

ALL OF us are on the lookout for suggestions to make our housekeeping easier or our homes brighter. Perhaps you have discovered some short cut that your neighbor doesn't know about. If so, won't you tell us about it? For all suggestions we can use we will pay \$1. Address the Short Cut Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Include postage if you wish your manuscript returned.

"Eats" Scrap Book Pleases

ASCRAP book that is a favorite with my little folks is one lettered "When We Eat." It contains a variety of colored pictures of food cut from magazines, and fruits and vegetables taken from seed catalogs. Besides enjoying the bright pictures, the children play a little game with the book. They close their eyes, open the book at random, placing the finger somewhere on the page. The surprise of what they will "have for dinner" makes an interesting contest. This is a game the little convalescent enjoys playing with mother or daddy.

Mrs. L. E. Andrews,
Chelan Co., Washington.

Styles That Simplify Dressmaking



2707—Youthful Flare Model. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure.

2704—Shirring at the lowered waistline adds an interesting detail to this good looking garment. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2696—Smart and Practical Frock. Two-piece garments will be worn a great deal this season. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2702—A touch of handwork is used to trim this clever circular-flared dress. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Transfer pattern No. 718, in blue or yellow, is 15 cents extra.

2690—A costume designed for the mature woman is the one illustrated here. The long neckline and plaits at the sides give slenderizing lines. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

2118—This dress is simple to make and easy to launder for it opens all the way down the front. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

2698—Slip-on Dress. Inverted plaits at the sides add appreciable fullness to the hemline. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2082—Women's and Misses' One-Piece House Dress. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2165—Women's Combination. A comfortable garment is the one pictured,

which is especially popular with the woman who is inclined to be a bit heavy. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2420—One-Piece Apron. These shoulder straps will stay put. Sizes small, medium and large.

2452—Child's One-Piece Dress. Quite an unusual shoulder and sleeve arrangement makes this dress stand out as especially clever. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2021—Girls' Combination. The lower edges may be finished in bloomer style or straight. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2326—Child's Dress. Raglan-sleeved dresses are becoming to all types of small girls. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

2650—Juniors are wearing flares, too. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Transfer pattern No. 712, in blue or yellow, is 15 cents extra.

2352—Boys' Suit. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1 yard of 36-inch material for the blouse with 1 yard of 36-inch material for the trousers.

The patterns described here may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size and number of patterns desired. Our seasonal catalog may be ordered from the Pattern Department, also, for 15 cents, or 25 cents for a pattern and catalog. You will appreciate having this help when you plan your summer wardrobe.

Here's Fun For Every Boy and Girl



N-is for Nuthatch
Quite a large family—
In most every state
A Nuthatch you can see;

When crowds of these birds
In the orchard he sees
The farmer is glad—
They eat Grubs from the trees.

Lola Writes to Us

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I have two brothers, named Harry and Leland. I have one sister named Hazel. Leland is only 1 week old. My teacher's name is Miss Pierce. I enjoy the young folks' page. I would like to have some of the boys and girls write to me. Lola Jenkins.
Bala, Kan.

Connected Word Squares

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Upper left square: 1. To repair; 2. One of the great lakes; 3. A river in Egypt; 4. A wild animal.

Upper right square: 1. A seasoning; 2. To vow; 3. Departed; 4. Female sheep. (plural).

Middle square: 1. City in Italy; 2. Place for baking; 3. To repair any thing that is broken; 4. Finishes.

Lower left square: 1. A greater quantity; 2. Egg shape; 3. Rodents; 4. A girl's name.

Lower right square: 1. An alkali substance; 2. A jewel; 3. Measure of time; 4. Too.

From the definitions given, fill in the dashes correctly so that each square reads the same across and up and down and so that the squares fit into each other as indicated. Send

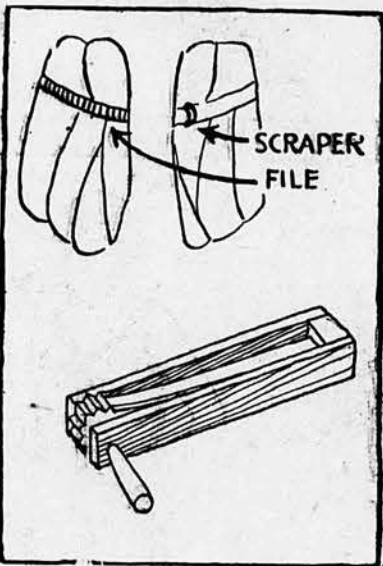
your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Teaching My Cat Tricks

I have a little white dog named Rover, and a little blue kitten named Tom. They do not quarrel as some cats and dogs do. They play together and I enjoy watching them. I put my hands together, forming a loop, a little ways from the ground and Tom will jump over them.

Dermot, Kan. Grace Milburn.

Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



The Katydid's Noise Maker

To call the persistent "Katydid! Katydid!" of this handsome insect a mere "noise" is perhaps a trifle insulting, for he doubtless regards it as genuine music, fit to charm the ear of his lady-love and stir romance in her heart. She, the female Katydid, does not play. She cannot, not being provided with a musical instrument like that of her serenading suitor.

We have called his musical device a

"noise-maker" because it operates upon the same principle as the toy that little human males are so fond of—a little toothed wheel, around which is whirled a frame carrying a strip of flexible wood. The end of this strip snaps from one tooth to the next. The sound it makes delights the ear of the small boy as much as the Katydid's rasping noise does his auditory organs. The insect's noise instrument is shown in the two upper pictures, which represent the front portions of his two wings. On one is the toothed "file," the equivalent of the notched wheel. On the other is the "scraper," equaled in the human invention by the strip of wood. As the amorous Katydid slides one wing over the other the scraper slips rapidly across the projections of the "file," producing the insect's characteristic call.

Many people confuse the Katydid with the Cricket, because the Cricket also possesses a similar musical instrument. They are, however, decidedly different. The Cricket is shiny black, living on the ground, where it digs a little cave beneath a stone or clod. The Katydid lives mainly in trees or shrubs, and is a beautiful green, with fawn-colored trimmings.

Both are illustrations of Mother Nature's ingenuity in using mechanical principles that man has only rediscovered and used again in his inventions.

Bobby Shaftoe

Bobby Shaftoe's gone to sea
Sailing day by day
Silver buckles on his knee,
Each night for him I pray.
He'll come back and marry me
When his trip is o'er
Pretty Bobby Shaftoe
Who sails from shore to shore.
Bobby Shaftoe's fat and fair
And sits upon the deck
Combing down his yellow hair,
And watching for a wreck.
He's my love, forever more
I'll watch and wait his coming,
Pretty Bobby Shaftoe
He'll come a love song humming.

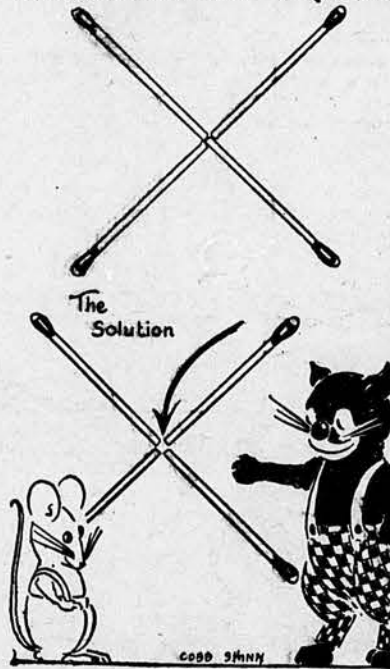
My Dog Will Shake Hands

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I live 1½ miles from school. When it is nice I walk alone and when it isn't my brother takes me with a horse and buggy. My teacher's name is Mr. Peshny. I have two pets—a dog

and a goat. My dog's name is Watch. He will sit on a chair and shake hands. He brings home the cattle, keeps the chickens out of the yard and when the goat gets out of the pen he drives him back. I wish some one would write to me.
Martin Sedivy.

Irving, Kan.

MOVE ONE MATCH and MAKE A PERFECT SQUARE



Try These on the Family

What are the biggest kinds of ants?
Giants.
When is an army totally destroyed?
When the soldiers are all in quarters.
How does an auctioneer look when conducting a sale? For-bidding.
Why is a baker a faithful friend?
Because he is a friend in knead.
Why don't women become bald as soon as men? Because they wear their hair longer.
What's good for a bald head? Plenty of hair.
What makes people bald-headed?
Want of hair.
Why is a leaky barrel like a coward?
Because it "runs."
Why do we all go to bed? Because the bed will not come to us.



The Hoovers—Buddy is Out of Luck and Fireworks

Your Home Doctor Knows

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

"Send only \$2 and have a complete health analysis!"

This line in a popular Kansas City newspaper read by thousands of our folks caught my eye pretty sharply. It was almost too good to be true. So I read the whole thing very carefully to see if I could believe in it. I could not.

It is a taking offer that this advertisement makes, and it will have lots of takers. Two dollars is not much for a complete health analysis. It sounds plausible and at the same time rather mysterious. It seems that if you send \$2 to these eminent authorities who reside at Kansas City, Mo., arrangements will be made to send you a container so you can supply them with a sample of urine. The advertisement expatiates on the numerous things that these advisers will discover from analyzing this sample of urine. It is simply wonderful. Anyone reading the advertisement feels an immediate urge to supply such a sample.

Yet my sound opinion and sincere advice to those of our people who feel so inclined is "Save your money." They promise too much. Analyses of urine, even when the samples are prepared carefully and the examination and analysis minutely made, do not tell so much. Once in a great while the results will stand out so prominently that he who runs may read. But only once in a great while.

And supposing that you send your sample and get your report. What then? Do you think you are sufficiently well informed as to pathology and physiology to be able to interpret the report? Certainly not. The advertisers know that. Their next step, perhaps, will be to recommend medicine (in spite of the fact that you have not been within a hundred miles or so of a real, personal, searching examination.) You will not find the medicine included in the \$2 fee. Not for a moment. And so you will go on from one thing to another without any gain, until finally, driven back to your old family doctor, you will conclude that any money you spend for a health examination would much better be spent at home.

You'd Better Boil It

Please tell me if it is a good thing to boil cow's milk before giving it to a baby who has diarrhea?
D. B.

Diarrhea, especially in the summer months, is a serious complaint in a young baby. As a general thing it is best to stop all food for at least 24 hours. When you begin to give the milk again it is better to boil it, and mixing it with barley water will make it still safer.

An Operation is Needed

I am a young man of 31 and I have a hammer toe. Please say if I can have this fixed up without having the toe cut off.
Bob.

I think so. This is generally associated with a deformity of the great toe, the two seeming to go together. At your age it calls for a surgical operation, but the result will be to give you much better use of your foot and save you great annoyance for the rest of your days. I strongly advise the operation.

Hair Needs Some Work

My scalp has been itching for about three years and I could not find the trouble until lately when I discovered dandruff, which seemed to be planted tightly to the scalp and is like one big scale covering nearly the entire scalp. Do you think this eczema? What shall I do?
C. T.

I am inclined to think from your description that the scalp trouble is not eczema but seborrhea of the oily type. It is hard to get rid of this without losing a great deal of hair in the process. First, you must soak the crusted surface with some oily fluid such as olive oil, almond oil, vaselin or glycerin. It must be rubbed well into the scalp several times in the 24 hours, and at night a cap must be worn. When the soaking is complete the crusts are to be removed by washing with soap and water, assisting the removal with the fingers or a comb. Tincture of green soap is used to advantage in the washing. It may be necessary to repeat it at intervals of a few days until the scalp is clear. Following the drying of the scalp ap-

ply an ointment such as cold cream or white vaselin. Once you get the scalp thoroly cleaned use a shampoo as often as once a week to once a month, depending on conditions. Practice massage of the scalp with the fingers every day and also give the hair a daily brushing, using a brush that will stimulate the scalp without causing irritation.

The Maid of the Mountain

(Continued from Page 8)

connoiter by daylight; she had thought to find solitude with only Monte Baron to keep an eye upon and had almost stumbled into Conroy's hands. When Bab had seen Bill Badger and the Crew, then Monte, then Conroy and the deputy sheriff, it had seemed to her that she had blundered into a land where there were hundreds of men; it was like being in a city, with a thousand eyes on her. But now that the friendly night came, her fears vanished; like her own stalactites stood the dusky pines aspiring to the skies,

which in turn seemed thru every star-ray to be dropping crystalline glories upon the climbing crests; thus did the world of man below hold communion with that of God above.

There was a light in Monte's cabin. She heard voices. Monte's she knew even at a distance. Already she could recognize it among all other voices. The man with him must be the Captain, he whom she had mistaken at first for Monte. She rose and crept forward cautiously. She put her head up and sniffed at the air. Cooking smells from a wilderness cabin travel great distances thru the woods, and all Bab's senses were keen.

The light in the cabin drew her as irresistibly as it drew the great moths which fluttered against the netting over the window. Hunger invited, but a strange new compelling interest drove. A wonderful experience had been Bab's today. While she lay hiding such a man came striding toward her as even in her dreams she had never pictured. Young, almost as young as she was; like a god. They had had but a second, but that second

had brought Bab more of the real adventure of life than any year she had ever lived thru. She would never forget that look on his face. No man had ever looked at her like that before. How he had jerked his hat off, how he had stared in amazement, how his eyes had spoken to her eyes. From that instant she gave to the uttermost her romantic adoration. Bab, who knew so little of men, plunged heels over head in love.

She stole softly thru the pines. Never had she been more watchful, never half so eager. As she drew nearer and nearer the cabin, the voices rang out ever more clearly. She hung upon every word that Monte spoke; she listened to Bill Badger, wanting him to be brief that she might hear Monte again. She had never heard a voice that affected her as his did. It thrilled her strangely.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Regardless of the general opinion of Mussolini, it must be admitted that he displays great intelligence in confining his dictating to the male sex.



—priceless •• and therefore jealously upheld

It is a fact well known that the name DODGE BROTHERS is more valuable than the vast and expanding works in which Dodge Brothers product is built.

Dodge Brothers, Inc., have simply kept the faith and implicit public confidence has been their reward.

Year after year the car has continued to mature into a better and better product.

Costly chrome vanadium steel was the basic metal employed in the beginning, and it is the basic metal employed today—in larger measure than in any other motor car built.

The first automobile to leave Dodge Brothers Works—a Touring Car—was equipped with an all steel body.

And during the past few years, Dodge

Brothers have perfected this superior construction for ALL their motor cars.

Beauty has been added to dependability, comfort and silence to beauty. Endless refinements have been made. Prices have been reduced.

But always in every instance, the quality of every detail has been maintained or improved.

The consistent goodness of the car has attracted a steadily expanding market. Wider markets have permitted a better and better product at lower and lower cost. Dodge Brothers progress has been conservative and logical.

The result is a GOOD NAME, worthy of the public trust it inspires, and too priceless ever to jeopardize.

Sedan \$895—Special Sedan \$995—De Luxe Sedan \$1075
f. o. b. Detroit

DODGE BROTHERS, INC. DETROIT
DODGE BROTHERS (CANADA) LIMITED
TORONTO, ONTARIO

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

Dad Gains Thru Boy's Club

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

In Marysville, Kan., the Marshall county teams of the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs from Frankfort and Marysville met for making the first plans to attend the annual club rally in Topeka at the time of the Kansas Free Fair, and to get acquainted. This meeting was on June 19, which was Saturday, a busy day for farmers and their wives and boys and girls. Nevertheless, several of the folks drove 35 miles to help make the meeting go over. And it went over jubilantly.

"The best laid plans of mice and men gang aft a-glee," wrote Robert Burns, which we admit, but not all plans are going to be snuffed, and some well laid plans are going thru. Marshall county folks will come with great strength to the rally next September in Topeka. Besides planning, these folks learned who is who in the neighboring clubs in their county, why who is who, and what breed of hogs or chickens each who is managing. They will know one another now when they meet at other festivals.

During the business session of the meeting, J. K. Musil, of the fathers' department of the Frankfort Capper Pig Club, pointed out that the meeting brought up many new ideas that cultivating corn does not arouse, and he believes ideas taken home from these meetings can be put to work for the betterment of the members' projects, and for stimulating other meetings and enrollment of new members. He feels certain that when these ideas are taken home to the folks in his community, meetings there can be made more energetic, less formal and of more value.

Parents spoke of the new interest their children have in farm life, how much more eager they are to assist with the livestock and poultry, and how they work steadily to increase the income from livestock and poultry. A. M. Duffy, Vermillion, believes that his boy has helped him improve his Duroc herd. "Since Harold has been in the Capper Pig Club work, there has been nearly 100 per cent improvement in the quality and value of my herd," he said. Harold Duffy has been an industrious club boy since February 20, 1924.

Club members, visitors and all showed they are backing their home teams by willingness to assist with the program, and by the pep and fun they put into it. Folks, I wish you could have listened to a dialogue in which a little girl complained of toothache to gain her mother's consent to miss a Latin examination. Home cures, including

oil of cloves and a hot water bottle, were used and the little girl suffered pain from these cures even as great as the toothache. However, she could put up with that to miss the Latin quiz, until her school chum came in to announce that the pupils were having a party and that there was no examination for it had been postponed. That is just one feature of the good times folks had during the meeting.

New members were lined up for club work in 1927. Mildred Williams is waiting patiently for 1927 to come when she will be 10 years old and within the age limit for members of Capper clubs. She already has rations figured out for her chickens. She has rules for mixing mash well learned and she has outlined a large part of her club work for next year. There are a number of others, too, who are very eager to enroll.

Sometime last year Mrs. Fred Johnson, member of mother's department of Capper Poultry Club in Anderson county, suggested that Capper clubs would be more nearly complete with a department for small investment in the pig club contest. "A small gilt might be entered by the new member in the pig club work, and this pig grown for sow and litter club work the following year," she wrote. Marshall county club folks are of the same opinion, and they anticipate these advantages: The small club boy could enroll for organized efforts in club work with a small investment for a pig; and at that low cost, a greater number of boys could enroll. His records would be more simple for his first lessons in record keeping. These advantages seem positive, and if there are a sufficient number of calls for the addition of a small pig department to indicate that such a club will have general support, Capper clubs will feel justified in organizing this kind of club work.

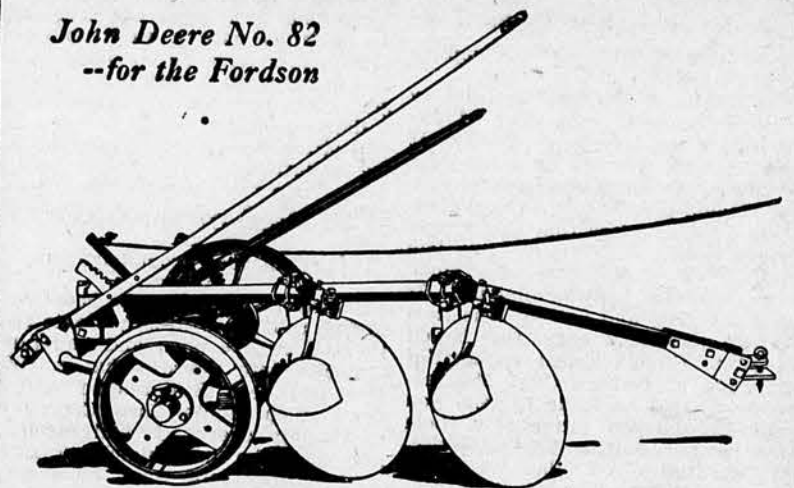
The Idea Seems Expensive

As a stimulant to business possibly, Eastern jewelers have introduced a new fashion—a service stripe to be given married women at the end of each year. They hope the fad will be as popular as engagement rings. The "stripes" are three thin bands of white gold or platinum. For the first year they are set with one ruby, one diamond and one sapphire. For each additional year a stone is added to each band. The jewelers declare this red, white and blue color scheme is in keeping with the patriotic spirit of the idea. The idea seems expensive. The probability is the Missus would prefer to have the outlay spent some other way.



No Way to Treat a Lady

John Deere No. 82
--for the Fordson



"The Best Job of Plowing
Ever Done in This Field"

--Said the Fordson Operator

It was the "toughest" field on the big Illinois state farm at Watertown. Once it had been swamp land. It was full of roots. The loose, black soil was sticky. It was the field where plows had failed.

But back and forth across that field went the John Deere No. 82 Tractor Plow, cutting clean furrows through the rooty soil, turning the furrow slices perfectly, covering the trash, and keeping disks and scrapers clean.

"That's the kind of plowing I like to see," said the tractor operator, as he looked over the job. "It's the best plowing ever done in this field."

You want that same satisfactory plowing performance behind your Fordson. Be ready with a John Deere No. 82 this year. See it on display in your town. Write for free folder to John Deere, Moline, Illinois. Ask for Folder ER-511.

JOHN DEERE
MOLINE, ILL.
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS



Dr. Hess Fly Chaser makes cows milkable

They relax. They let down. You get the last drop. It is long lasting.

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser has the odor of the pines. Because of this odor it serves a threefold purpose:

First—It is the most effective fly and mosquito repellent known to science—quick in action, long lasting.

Second—It is an excellent disinfectant. Therefore, while it is keeping the flies away, it is also destroying the disease germs that attack your cow's body—disinfecting your barns, and injecting into the atmosphere a most healthful odor.

Third—No herd sprayed with Dr. Hess Fly Chaser ever suffers from warbles, which cause a great annual loss to dairymen and farmers.

It does not blister—does not stain the hair—does not taint milk. Applied to the hands and face, it keeps the mosquitoes away.

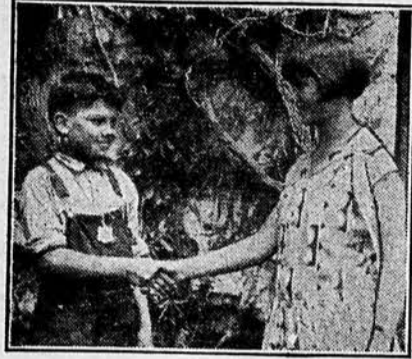
If Dr. Hess Fly Chaser does not prevent the milk slump, make your cows milkable in fly-time, save your horse-flesh all summer long, it will not cost you one cent.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Can't Win Without Health

An important part of Kansas 4-H club work is the health feature. It is a part of every project and no club member can expect to win highest honors with corn, livestock, sewing, baking or any other part of club work without being a good example of health.

Arrangements were made at the annual 4-H club round-up held at the Kansas State Agricultural College, June 7 to 12, for a health contest. Thirty counties selected a boy and a girl to enter this particular event, and



Margaret Stauth and Eugene Ziegler Shaking Hands Right After They Were Pronounced Health Champions

you may know competition was keen. Competent doctors examined the contestants. They were measured, weighed and given a thoro examination from head to foot, and the doctors and nurses agreed that scores were better than they could have anticipated, the lowest being 95.2.

Margaret Stauth, Ford county, won first honors as the healthiest 4-H club member in Kansas by making a score of 99.5. She is 14 years old, weighs 106 pounds and has four sisters and six brothers. As a result of winning first place, Margaret will go to the International Live Stock Exposition, at Chicago, this year to represent Kansas club members in the national health contest.

Eugene Ziegler, Lyon county, won second in the health contest with a score of 99.35. He is 11 years old, weighs 79 pounds and is from a family of five children. Eugene and Margaret both are very regular in attendance at school and they make grades that are above the average. They like club work, outdoor games and to travel.

W. Pearl Martin, specialist in home health and sanitation at the college said the club members scored lowest on nails, hands, feet and incorrect shoes. A few were negligent about teeth and incorrect posture. Miss Martin says that for the coming year these things will be emphasized more strongly than ever, and that more attention to food, sleep and play will be urged.

Holstein Breeders Meet

BY W. H. MOTT

Selective registration will receive greater consideration from the Holstein Friesian Association of America at the next annual meeting as a result of action taken at the convention at Des Moines, June 1 to 4. A committee of 12 was appointed to investigate the possibilities of undertaking the work in this country. This committee will report to the convention at Springfield, Mass., next June.

This form of registration is in practice in Holland and has proved successful in eliminating undesirable purebreds. Delegates at the meeting this year proposed to determine whether the system could be made practicable in the United States. The work is comparatively simple in Holland where standards of the breed are more pronounced and judges are more nearly agreed upon true type and characteristics. Also the cattle are concentrated in a comparatively small territory so that the work of inspectors is simplified.

The Holstein Friesian Association of America has been conducting a judges' school in which it is hoped that judges of cattle will have fixed in their minds the representative type and thus be able to eliminate the wide variation of placings which occur when different men judge shows. Last year it was found that among 10 judges there was a variation of 20 points in scoring the same animal.

After the three-day meeting, a sale of 55 selected Holsteins was held at the Iowa State Fair grounds. The average was \$747 and the top \$3,500 for a cow consigned by Hargrove and Arnold Norwalk, Ia. The top bull, consigned by Hollyhock Farms, Oconomowoc, Wis., brought \$2,600.

Ira Romig, Topeka, had two good cows in the sale. One brought \$1,000. Breeders of dairy cattle were optimistic for the future of breeding and dairying. New York, Wisconsin, Michigan and other states reported good grade cows scarce and selling at \$125 to \$175.

The convention was the most representative that has been held. Thirty states were represented by full delegations and 12 others had partial representation. Kansas, under the delegate system was entitled to four representatives. There are in Kansas 600 members of the national organization. Ten years ago there were only 60. Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, was re-elected president of the national body.

Grew Out of a \$4,000 Loss

(Continued from Page 3)

and the other to produce a crate of cherries in which every one is perfect. The cherries never are touched by human hands in the harvest. The box is held under the cherry and it is clipped in the box. All the other fruit is picked by hand and sold in the usual way.

"We sold apples in 60 pound egg cases, charging for them," Mr. Stevens said. "Most of our customers return the cases and we refund the money for them. With this method containers cost us very little in the long run. The orchard now is paying 25 per cent after all expenses, including taxes and interest on the investment and many of the trees are not near full bearing age yet. The orchard is clear and I have all the original money back. Of course, the first five years the orchard was an expense, but now it is paying."

Mr. Stevens had an eye for a full harvest season when he set out his orchard. He planted enough varieties so that he has fruit early and late. He has four varieties of cherries. First come the Dyehouse which ripen from June 15 to 25; Early Richmond, June 25 to July 1; Montmorency, July 10 to 25, and Suda Hardy, July 25 to August 1. The buyers have their favorite variety and almost every cherry is ordered long before they are ripe.

Of the plums, Mr. Stevens says the Omaha is all he has that is a success. He has tried the Burbank, but they seem to be too early and the frost gets them. Kiefer pears do the best for him and the trees are most free from blight.

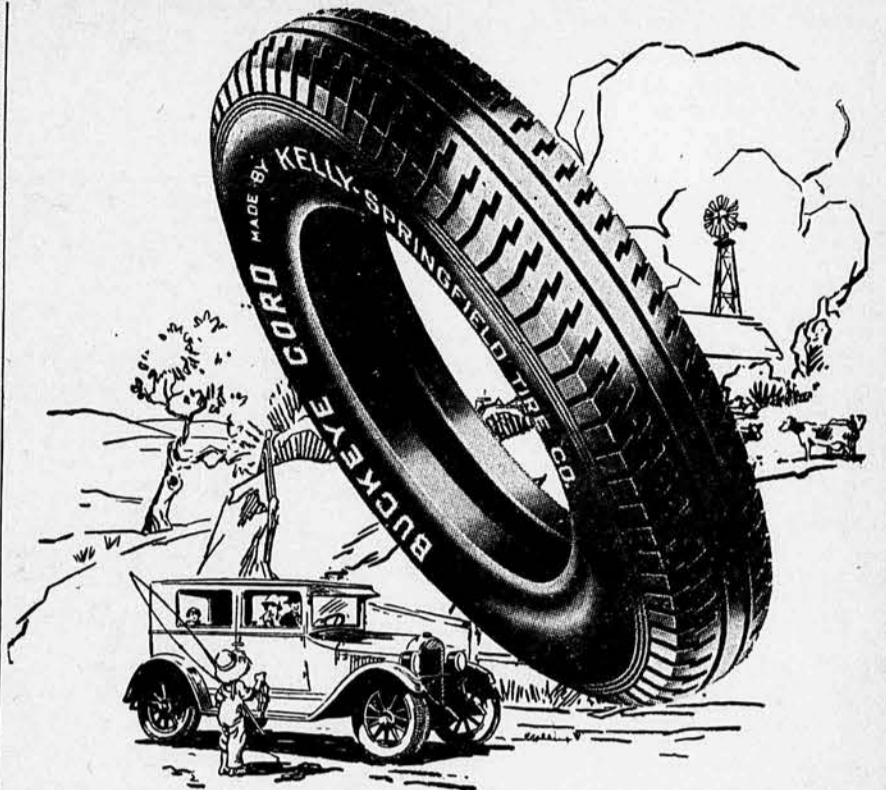
With the apples the Liveland Raspberry matures from July 20 to 30; Duchess of Oldenburg from July 20 to 30; Red Astrachan from July 25 to 30; Wilson's Red August 1 to 20; Early Melon August 20 to September 10, and the Lowell from August 20 to September 10, also. Then getting into the winter apples there are the Delicious, Golden Delicious, Black Bens, Grimes Golden, Jonathan, King David and Winesaps.

Mr. Stevens gets \$100 a year from asparagus and as much more from ornamental shrubs and flowers, but those are merely incidentals. He uses them to fill up space and for beauty. He also cashes in on 6 acres of potatoes each year. Around the orchard plots he has rows of trees that serve as wind breaks and they were set with as much care as the orchard. Altogether it presents a very fine sight. "The freeze hurt us this year for the first time," he said.

May Have Lifetime Job

There is a dearth of candidates in Pratt county, especially for the office of county treasurer. The present incumbent, Ira Carter, has stated that he will not seek the office again and flatly refuses to be a candidate. He is serving his first term. But maybe he will have to keep the job because no one else has filed for the office, and if no will run for it Carter will be compelled by law to hold it until a successor is elected and qualified.

They are talking over in Paris about stabilizing the franc. From this distance it seems that it needed vitalizing more than stabilizing.



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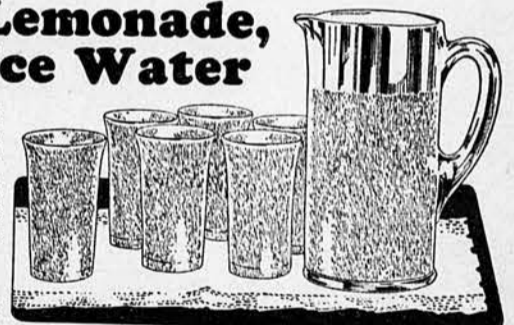
Can you think of anything that would be more pleasing to you when you come in all dusty and tired than to see one of these beautiful pitchers on your table filled with ice water or lemonade?

Beautiful 7-Piece Set

one that any housewife would be proud to own. The set consists of one pitcher and six glasses, all made of golden iridescent crinkled glass. The soft changing colors add to the richness of the design. As they sparkle and glisten they show every color of the rainbow.

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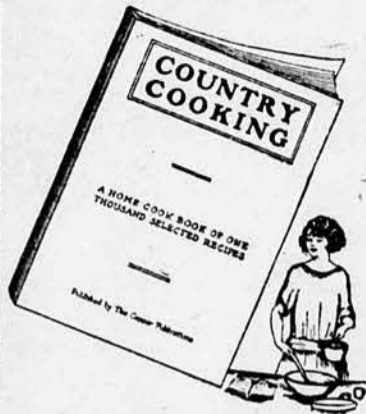
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Linn Observes Cow Day

Folks Turn Out to Honor the Cream Check That Remade Their Community

BY M. N. BEELER



Wayne DeLay, 9 Years Old, and His Calf. Right, Judging the Aged Holstein Cow Class at the Cattle Show Held in Connection With Cow Day at Linn

HE GOT lost behind a 6-months calf. But he carried a halter and hoped to find among the travel weary heifers that one which bore the number he had drawn.

F. D. Farrell, president of the big agricultural college at Manhattan, noticed him especially among the hundred or more hopefuls who were hanging on the fence or milling among the calves because he was so small, so eager.

"Are you a member of the calf club?" asked the president, by way of starting a conversation.

The bit of a boy replied something which might have been taken for an affirmative, without turning his head. He wasn't interested in personages. A calf, his calf, was among the 70 or more heifers in that lot. He held the halter up to keep it from dragging the ground. Every time a calf stopped for a moment he made for its ear. There's where he would find the number which corresponded to the one on that paper in his hand. Around and around milled the calves, pursued and scrutinized by half a hundred kids. In and out dodged the bit of a boy. In and out dodged the college president. He wanted to continue the interview. The boy wanted his calf.

An hour before he had signed the note, with his father as security, which made that calf his. In two years she would be contributing her part to the prosperity of Linn community. In three years she would be paid for by the proceeds from sale of cream at the Washington County Co-operative Creamery.

H. J. Meierkord, secretary of the creamery association and the Linn banker, financed the purchase of two carloads of Wisconsin heifers for the calf club. To those members who could not pay cash he extended credit. The calves are to be paid for in three years, after they have been in production 12 months. They were distributed recently during the annual dairy day of Linn community. Jim Linn, Kansas State Agricultural College, and John V. Hepler, Washington county agent, selected the calves.

Dr. L. E. Stille, Greenleaf and Dr. F. W. Galley, Washington, veterinarians, donated their services and the serum in vaccinating the calves against blackleg. Breeders will donate bull service to all club members who desire to take advantage of such opportunity. Most of the Holstein calves will be bred to the four bulls in the co-operative bull association.

Linn is the outstanding co-operative dairy community of Kansas. The calf club was organized as a means of developing dairying further and the distribution of good producing stock. About 75 youngsters have joined and the club committee expects 100, eventually. Already plans for another club next year are under consideration.

The co-operative creamery at Linn has placed the community on a cash basis. After a struggle with competition and two years as a stock company, the association established a monthly pool that effectively eliminated the centralizer and cream station competition. Last year the co-operative averaged 6 cents more for fat than the cream station price. It pays about \$18,000 a month to producers of cream.

Cream is collected at the farmers'

gates by trucks owned by a subsidiary trucking company organized by the creamery and H. C. Hoerman, local poultry produce dealer. Each pays the trucking company 1/2 cent a pound for cream and eggs hauled in. Hoerman also co-operates with the creamery in shipping products in carload lots.

The Exchange State Bank, with which Meierkord is connected, extends the privilege of installment buying to creamery patrons. Separators, milking machines, silos, cows and other equipment may be bought on the installment plan. Stock in the creamery likewise can be purchased in this way. Nearly half of the 711 stockholders at present are paying for their shares on this plan.

The creamery made about 400,000 pounds of butter last year. At present it is selling cream because receipts are beyond the butter making capacity of the plant. Plans are being made for a new plant with a capacity of 1 million pounds of butter a year. Construction likely will be undertaken this coming fall or next spring.

Henry Hatesohl is president of the creamery. Directors for the different townships elected at the annual meeting two weeks ago are: Hatesohl, Greenleaf; J. H. Kappelman, Strawberry; Herman Lindhorst, Sheridan; John P. Hogan, Klineo; Fred Stigge, Lincoln; Walter Lloyd, Goshen; F. C. McNitt, Washington; C. G. Steele, Burnes; A. F. Lohmeyer, Linn.

Won Baking Championship

Ma and Grandma and the cook are due to learn something about bread baking this summer when the Kansas wheat train rolls along over the Santa Fe from July 19 to 30, and on the Rock Island from August 2 to 7, because Leonice Fisher and Loreta Pease, of Bourbon county, will be aboard. These two girls established themselves as baking champions at the annual 4-H club round-up held recently at the agricultural college, and at the various stops of the wheat train they will demonstrate to Kansas



Loreta Pease, Left and Leonice Fisher, Bourbon County, Who Won Baking Honors

housewives the most up-to-the-minute methods of turning out the best bread in the world from the best wheat in the world. And these girls know how to bake. Previous to winning highest honors at the college, Leonice had won first at several Kansas fairs and dairy shows in baking, and went to the American Royal last year on a meat demonstration team where she helped win \$40. Loreta also has captured first prize more than once at local fairs and shows.

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30x8 1/2	2.95 1.95	
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32x4	4.45 2.65	
34x4	5.25 2.75	
32x4 1/2	5.75 2.85	
32x4 3/4	5.75 2.85	
34x4 1/2	5.95 3.45	
34x4 3/4	5.95 3.45	
35x4 1/2	5.95 3.65	
35x4 3/4	6.45 3.65	
35x5	6.75 3.75	
35x5 1/2	6.75 3.85	

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Indian Bracelet and Bead Ring

Girls, here is a new outfit—Indian Bracelets and the Bead Ring. They 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.**

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Yield Better Than Expected

Corn and Grain Sorghums Are up to Average in Stands, Growth, Color and Cultivation

OUT of the rush of wheat harvest came a happy surprise for a good many farmers. The yields turned out much better than they had anticipated and the tests were very high. Rains that fell in the north central counties were in time to help the yield a great deal. Harvest labor seemed to be plentiful with a few exceptions.

Corn and grain sorghums were greatly benefited by the rains. Stands, growth, color and cultivation all are up to average of normal years. War is being waged on chinch bugs, and plenty of bugs are reported. Oats and barley harvest started concurrent with wheat. Southern counties reported oats as short but fairly well headed. Winter barley has shown especially good yields in the southwest, but didn't do so well in the northwest. The second crop of alfalfa is starting well and promises better now than at any time in the year. Pastures are in good condition and cattle are doing normally well in the Flint Hills. Demand for feeder pigs is keen.

Barber—Harvest will begin this week with a promise of a fair yield. Considerable hail loss this week with the showers over most of the county. Spring crops are in good condition. Labor is scarce.—J. W. Bibb.

Brown—Fine rain but more is needed. Harvest is on. Oats too short to cut. Wheat fair and will average about 15 bushels. Corn is backward but clean. Pastures look like fall. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 62c; cream, 32c; eggs, 22c; hogs, \$14.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Cheyenne—This county was visited by a good, general rain and all crops will be benefited. The wheat in a good many fields was too far along for any help from rain, however. Farmers are busy planting feed crops. Some corn fields show poor stands on account of poor seed and too many squirrels. Not much old wheat in granaries and corn is getting scarce. Wheat \$1.40; corn, 60c; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 33c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clay—The serious drouth has been broken. Pastures, meadows and alfalfa fields are greening up. Farmers are busy harvesting wheat and oats. Some fields will make 25 bushels. Others have been mowed for hay as the chinch bugs had eaten them badly. Bugs are damaging the corn and feed crops also. Wheat, \$1.44; corn, 62c; hogs, \$13.50; eggs, 22c; cream, 32c.—P. R. Farslund.

Cowley—Had a fine rain. All row crops are doing well. Harvest is on. The hard wheat is good. Soft wheat and oats are poor, scarcely half a crop. Stock is doing well on pasture but flies are getting very bad. Lots of bugs going from the wheat into the corn.—E. A. Millard.

Dickinson—We are having very cool harvest weather. Everyone is busy at that job. This locality was hit by a severe rain and hail storm and the hail knocked off about 10 per cent of the standing wheat and 25 per cent of the oats. Corn is badly bruised and some of the leaves stripped off. Feed crops and gardens damaged some. Pastures are good. Chinch bugs are plentiful.—F. M. Larson.

Douglas—Oats are ripe and are being harvested. Recent rains have put the ground in fine condition for cultivation. Late crops, such as cane, are being planted. Cherries were plentiful and of fine quality where sprayed. Raspberries are large, excellent and free from weeds.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Harvest is on in full blast. Several farmers still are waiting for their new combines to be delivered. Oats and barley are light crops. Most fields of wheat seem very good. Corn is doing nicely and feed crops are coming up since the rain. New wheat, \$1.16; corn, 65c; butterfat, 33c; eggs, 23c.—W. E. Fravel.

Elk—Harvesting is nearly completed. It has been delayed some on account of rains. Wheat is above the average in general quality. On account of the red rust the oats will range from fair to poor. Corn is being laid by with good color and soil in good 11th. Some Flint Hill grass cattle are nearly ready for market.—D. W. Lockhart.

Ellis—We are in the middle of harvest. Wheat is like gold. Will make 18 bushels to the acre. Combines probably will start next Monday. Corn and kafir are growing rapidly. Alfalfa is ready for second cutting. Pastures are very good. Harvest hands are rather scarce. Moisture is satisfactory. Wheat, \$1.37; corn, 90c; kafir, 90c; butter, 35c; eggs, 22c; hens, 25c; chicks, 35c.—William Grabbe.

Greenwood—Oats cutting has started and fields are showing up pretty well. A tornado and hail storm struck the western part of the county and did considerable damage to growing crops. Corn is doing fine and some that was planted early has been laid by. Cream production fell off some due to dry weather.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—Harvest is nearing completion and threshing has started. The average yield is uncertain to date. Price for new wheat is \$1.18 a bushel. No oats threshed yet. Old corn, 70c; old potatoes, 55c a peck; new potatoes, 75c a peck; bran, \$1.20; oats, 40c; eggs, 23c; butter, 40c; shorts, \$1.35.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—Weather is cool with frequent light showers. Pastures and hay lands would be helped by soaking rains. Corn needs hot weather. Wheat harvest is in progress. The condition of the crop ranges from poor to good. Some damage from Hessian fly and rust. Potato digging will start about July 5. Eggs, 24c; butterfat, 32c; springs, 30c.—Mrs. B. B. Whitlaw.

Kiowa—Wheat harvest is well under way and weather is fine. Yields of from 15 to 25 bushels of wheat are reported. Labor is plentiful. Corn and other spring crops are

doing well, and grass is in good condition. Livestock is doing well. A wagon load of new wheat brought \$1.16 a bushel. Eggs, 21c; butterfat, 30c; broilers, 25c; hens, 18c to 24c.—Art McNarney.

Labette—Drouth conditions have been eased again by showers. Harvest of wheat is about one-half done. What is worrying some of us is how to save a good oats crop which is only 12 to 18 inches high. The six weeks of drouth enabled our wheat to fill well without loss of pollen. Corn looks well, altho small. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, 60c; oats, 35c.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—Harvest will start the last of this week. Wheat is thin and weedy. Little will be cut in this neighborhood. Corn and cane growing well but need hot weather.—A. R. Bentley.

Marshall—Heavy rains which fell here the last week broke the drouth and supplied much needed moisture. Corn is looking fine and is about 2 feet high. Farmers most all are plowing corn for the last time. Wheat and oats are about ready to cut and harvest will be in full swing soon. About 10 per cent of the wheat in this county was ruined by chinch bugs.—Walter R. Wullschlegel.

Ness—The last week has been ideal for the late wheat. A good rain fell followed by cool weather. A good many farmers are harvesting. Spring crops are doing well.—James McMill.

Norton—While we have had a few good showers some parts of the county report as much as 1½ to 3 inches. A good general rain is needed. Wheat isn't good. Corn is making a good growth despite the dry weather. Farmers are waiting for a good rain to sow feed. Pastures are poor. Quite a few cattle are being shipped out. Second cutting of alfalfa will be light. Cream, 32c; eggs, 21c.—Jesse J. Roeder.

Osage—A few fields of corn will be laid by this week and most of it next week. Wheat harvest has not started. One man dug and sold his potatoes and then planted to cabbage. There is plenty of time for sweet potatoes yet. Alfalfa sowed last year has not done as well this year as the old seeding.—H. L. Ferris.

Phillips—The weather is cool, dry and cloudy. We are wishing for a good general rain. We have had local showers but they don't do very much good. Some wheat is being cut. The crop is spotted and will make a light yield on the average. Prices are good on things to sell, especially hogs. Plenty of labor.—J. B. Hicks.

Pratt—A gentle rain of more than an inch helped things this week. Corn is a little late but is doing well and is unusually clean. Oats and barley are below the average. Harvest has started and the yield is fully up to expectations with an excellent grade of wheat. New wheat is bringing \$1.20 here.—A. P. Barrett.

Rooks—Have had a few cool days after the hot wave of 106 degrees in the shade. Corn and feed crops are doing nicely. Wheat crop will be short. Farmers' Union will have a picnic at Palmberg grove July 15. Farm sales are slow. Cream, 35c; eggs, 22c; bran, \$1.35.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Harvest began last week and is becoming general this week. Combines probably will not get started for a week as the wheat is very spotted. Old wheat, \$1.30; butterfat, 32c; eggs, 21c.—William Crotinger.

Sedgwick—Wheat and oats are about all in the shock. Several threshing machines have started in the county. An inch of rain during the week has kept the corn growing, and the crop now is looking fine. Elevators are contracting new wheat at \$1.20 a bushel. There is no shortage of labor in the county. Corn is being cultivated the third time. Mulched potatoes will make a good yield; others will not do so well.—W. J. Roof.

Sherman—Have had considerable moisture, lately that has put the corn in good condition, and the feed crops as well. The rains came too late to help the wheat with the exception that it might make it fill a little better. Considerable wheat and barley being plowed under and used for pasture, altho some wheat will make 10 bushels and better of good quality. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 60c; barley, 50c; cream, 30c; eggs, 20c; chickens, 20c.—Col. Harry Andrews.

Smith—Wheat harvest is just starting and yields run from 4 to 10 bushels. Oats and barley from 10 to 14 bushels. Corn is looking fine and clean. Pastures are better since the rain. Hogs scarce. Some cattle shipped the first part of June on account of dry pastures. Cream, 32c; eggs, 24c.—Harry Saunders.

Trego—Have had several good rains the last week which were a great help to corn and feed crops. Headers will start about the middle of the week. Wheat is well filled but some fields are thin. Pastures are good and stock is in good condition. Oats straw is very short.—Chas. N. Duncan.

Japan's Gift of Gold Fish

Friendly exchanges of gifts between governments ought to help to cement friendly relations, and consequently it should be hoped that more of such exchanges between Japan and this nation will be heard of as the 3 million eggs of white fish presented to Japan by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries for propagation in Japanese waters, and later the gift by Japan thru Ambassador Matsudara of 100 gold fish and 100 fancy colored carp to the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries. Gold fish may not add greatly to the American food supply, but they are a great improvement as gifts on gold bricks, anyhow.

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A Fourth of July Story!



All red blooded American boys and girls like to celebrate the Fourth of July by shooting firecrackers. Sometimes there is a bit of pain mixed with the joy as you, perhaps, have learned by experience. Maybe Jack and Jill learned this, too. Look at the pictures then see if you can complete the story.

COMPLETE THE JINGLE—WIN \$10.00 IN CASH

Jack and Jill went up a hill
To celebrate the day
But now Jill's nose is red as rose

In this story you learn that Jill got a red nose, but what do you suppose happened to Jack? Can you tell the rest of it by making up a last line about him? The last word in your line should rhyme with "day." If you think for a minute, you will see there are a lot of clever things that can be said about Jack. Here are a few of the words that rhyme with day: gay, play, say, ray, stay, stray, weigh, way, away, may, jay, tray, grey, bray, aye, clay, dray, hay, they, whey, affray, delay, dismay.

ELEVEN CASH PRIZES

The Capper Publications will give \$10.00 in cash for the best last line sent in before July 31. There will be also five prizes of \$2.00 each and five prizes of \$1.00 each. Any boy or girl in the United States not over 18 years of age may send one last line. In case of a tie the full amount of the prize tied for will be awarded to each person so tying.

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

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RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED

WE PAY \$48 A WEEK, FURNISH AUTO and expenses to introduce our Soap and Washing Powder. Buss-Beach Company, Dept. A89, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

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

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

AGENTS—NEW PLAN, MAKES IT EASY to earn \$50.00 to \$100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for free samples. Madison Corporation, 566 Broadway, New York.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED: WE WANT some good man or woman in every community to sell our high grade roses, shrubs, fruit trees and berry plants at direct from grower to planter prices, all or part time. Write for our attractive proposition. The Winfield Nurseries, Thos. Rogers & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

EDUCATIONAL

AMERICAN AUCTION COLLEGE, KANSAS City, Missouri. Tuition \$100. Home study \$25.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

ALFALFA SEED, PURITY 96%, \$6.50 PER bushel; Scarified White Sweet Clover, purity 96%, \$4.20; bargain prices Red Clover, Alsike, Timothy, etc. Bags free. Send for samples. Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kan.

BUILDING MATERIAL

LUMBER AND SHINGLES DIRECT FROM mill. Save \$100 on your lumber bill. Kenway Lumber Co., Box 1465-V, Tacoma, Washington.

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

PAINT

"SAVEALL" HOUSE PAINT, ANY COLOR, \$1.75 gallon. Red barn paint \$1.35 gallon. Cash with order or C. O. D. Freight paid on orders for 10 gallons or more. A good 4 inch brush for \$1.00. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

RUG WEAVING

BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

TOBACCO

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

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

DOGS

BEST WHITE SPITZ PUPPIES, GUARANTEED. Harley Heyer, Hill City, Kan.

COLLIES, BLACK SHEPHERDS, FOX Terrier puppies. E. Ricketta, Kincaid, Kan. REGISTERED GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES \$25. Paul C. Fechner, Alta Vista, Kan. WHITE SPITZ and FOX TERRIER puppies, reasonable. Thos. Spachek, Pilsen, Kan.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 644 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

HONEY

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

KODAK SUPPLIES AND FINISHING

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

CORN HARVESTER

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

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE: AVERY SEPARATOR 28x46, Lightning feeder. Dan White, Lewis, Kan. SALE OR TRADE: LARGE GAS THRESHING outfit, good. W. E. King, Pratt, Kan.

FOR SALE: 16-30 OIL PULL, 20-40 OIL Pull, 28x48 Rumely Separator, Stratton & Curry, Eskridge, Kan.

ONE NICHOLS AND SHEPARD STEAM threshing outfit complete, in good condition, for sale cheap or trade. John Cooper, Alta Vista, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

STEAM THRESHING RIG, 12 HORSE Russell engine. Will sell engine alone. Joe Sowers, Burlingame, Kan.

AVERY 25-50 TRACTOR, CASE STEEL separator 32x54. Good condition. O. E. McKittick, McCracken, Kan.

30-60 AULTMAN-TAYLOR TRACTOR, motor rebuilt, runs like new; \$1200.00 cash, terms to responsible party. Oscar O. Cooke, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE: CASE STEAM ENGINE, FIFTY horse power, also Buffalo Pitts separator, 32 inch with new feeder. John Hammarrlund, St. Marys, Kan.

COMPLETE THRESHING OUTFIT FOR Sale, 16 H. P. Reeves steam engine, Canadian boiler and 36 inch case steel separator, Reeves water tank, all in good shape ready to thresh. Price \$1500.00. Must sell. Can load Rock Island or Santa Fe. Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan.

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

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING USED Machinery priced for quick sale: 3 ensilage cutters, three 12-20 Oil Pulls, 16-20 Oil Pull, 25-45 Oil Pull (old style), 15-30 Hart Parr (Sampson) 16 H. P. Double Reeves steamer, 14-18 Dalm Hay press, 14-18 Emerson Hay press, 22x36 Rumely steel separator, Dowdon elevator potato diggers, Hoover elevator potato digger, 2 Bottom power lift disc tractor plow, several two and three bottom tractor plows. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

BABY BOY FOR ADOPTION, STRONG, healthy. 2011 S East 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

POULTRY

Poultry Advertisers: Be sure to state on your order the heading under which you want your advertisement run. We cannot be responsible for correct classification of ads containing more than one product unless the classification is stated on order.

BABY CHICKS

QUALITY CHICKS, LEGHORNS \$8.00 HUNDRED. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes \$9.50. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

CO-OPERATIVE CHICKS—HIGHEST QUALITY, 7c up. Prepaid, live delivery. Write for prices. Co-operative Hatchery, Chilli-cothe, Mo.

BABY CHICKS: JULY PRICES; ROCKS, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes and White Langshans 8¼c; Leghorns 7¼c. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

CHIX COD, WHITE, BROWN, BUFF LEGHORNS; ANCONAS, 100-\$8.50. Reds, Barred, White Rocks; Black Minorcas, \$9.50. Mixed, \$8.00. Capper Hatchery, Elgin, Iowa.

SUPERIOR QUALITY BABY CHICKS; ALL large breeds \$11.00 per 100, Leghorns and Anconas \$10.00. Orders of 25-2c per chick more; 50 orders, 1¼c. The Tudor Hatchery, Topeka, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS: LOW CUT PRICES on 12 leading varieties. Backed by fourteen years reputation for quality and satisfaction. Catalog free. Booth Hatchery, Box 635, Clinton, Mo.

BABY CHICKS FROM SUPERIOR QUALITY, heavy laying stock. We have one of the largest and oldest hatcheries in the Middle West. 25 years' experience in mating, breeding and hatching standard bred poultry. 100% live arrival. Prepaid. Every chick guaranteed. Catalog free. Loup Valley Hatchery, Box 98, St. Paul, Neb.

BABY CHICKS

JULY, AUGUST CHICKS, LEGHORNS \$7.50; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$8.50; Langshans, \$9.00; Brahmans, \$11.00; assorted \$6.50, postpaid. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

BUSH'S SUMMER CHICKS. ALL LEGHORNS \$8.00; Anconas, Barred Rocks, Single Reds \$9.50; Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Minorcas \$11.00; Assorted \$8.50. Immediate live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Bush's Poultry Farms, Box 611, Hutchinson, Kan.

AM HATCHING JUNE AND JULY CHICKS by thousands. They mature quickest into strong boned birds. Will lay in January and February and be best winners in winter shows. White Orpingtons 15 cents, other breeds 12 cents. Mrs. E. H. Ladwig, Sunny Slope Poultry Farm, Troy, Kan.

BAKER CHICKS. GUARANTEED PURE standard bred, from tested heavy layers. Strong, healthy; none better. S. C. Reds, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White Leghorns, Anconas, \$12 per 100. Prepaid delivery to your door. 100 per cent alive guaranteed. Catalog free. Write today. Baker Hatchery, Box M, Abilene, Kan.

Miller Chicks

FREE BROODERS—America's pioneer hatcheryman, established 1902, offers low July and August prices on baby chicks and free Sol-Hot Brooders. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Prompt shipments. 18 popular varieties. Write today for catalog and free brooder offer. The Miller Hatcheries, Box 607, Lancaster, Mo.

LANGSHANS

WHITE LANGSHAN CHICKS, \$12.50-102; express ½ paid. Sarah Grelsler, Altoona, Kan.

EXTRA FINE PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN cockerels, 10 weeks old, 76c each. Mrs. C. Hartsell, Preston, Kan.

LEGHORNS

VIGOROUS HARRON LEGHORNS, MARCH cockerels \$1.00; \$10.00 dozen. Mrs. Ed. Wilson, Grantville, Kan.

PURE TANCEDR COCKERELS, MARCH hatched. Special matings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Especially priced next 10 days. W. B. Worcester, Salina, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON, HIGHEST pedigreed blood lines, S. C. W. Leghorns, traped record 303 eggs. Extra choice cockerels bargain. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

MINORCAS

BETTER BUFF MINORCAS; SEASONABLE reduction on eggs. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.

GAMBLE'S MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB White Minorcas. State certified. Eggs, Chicks, Baby cockerels. Mrs. C. F. Gamble, Earleton, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED ROCKS, TESTED LAYERS, Bradley strain, 100 eggs \$6.50; 50-\$3.50; 15-\$1.50, postpaid. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

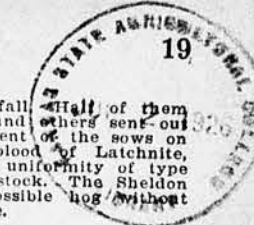
LEGHORN BROILERS, HENS, COX, AND other poultry wanted. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

SHIP YOUR OWN POULTRY AND EGGS; coops furnished. Write us for prices and shipping tags. Trimble-Compton Produce Co., Kansas City, Mo.



The Activities of Al Acres—Ma Acres Says They Deserve a Strawberry Shortcake



LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES ON APPROVAL by express. Woodford Farm, Riverview Station, St. Paul, Minn.

OR THE BEST GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN calves, write Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

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

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION IN CATTLE STOPPED. Five years successful record. guaranteed cure and prevention. Folder, ex- amines, free. Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Neb.

SHEEP AND GOATS

PURE BRED TOGGENBURG GOAT GIVING three quarts milk daily. James Wis- om, 1201 Elm St., Coffeyville, Kan.

REAL ESTATE

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

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

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Mon- tana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop- yment or easy terms. Free literature; sation state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern ficific Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

IMPROVED farms for rent in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washing- on and Oregon. Make a trip and see the owing crops. Cheap round-trip home- akers tickets. Write for free books, E. C. eedy, Dept. 900, Great Northern Railway, ul, Minnesota.

OWN YOUR OWN HOME

Farms and ranches, southwestern Kansas ol Colorado, wheat, row crops—cows and ultry will make you independent. \$15.00 \$35.00 per acre, easy terms.
Stewart, 1 1/2 North Main St.,
Hutchinson, Kansas

KANSAS

HEAT LAND in the new wheat belt. asps, E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan.

NEW CROP LAND \$29 A. \$5 A. cash, bal. yop payments. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

URBAN HOMES, houses, farms for ale. Free list.
T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas

6 A. IMPROVED. Southwest of Parsons, Kansas. \$6,400. Ross J. Hutton, 2524 smont, Parsons, Kansas.

ANT COUNTY—N. E. 1/4, 35-27-37, \$4000 W. E. & S. W. 1/4, 13-28-38, \$7000. Cultiva- e. Terms, M. R. Chauncey, Stillwater, Okla.

5 A. bottom farm for sale or exchange. ize location, good improvements, 885 A. rite Theo. Chamberlain, LeRoy, Kan.

10 FARMS, easy terms, Western half of Kansas. Write for list. Avery & Keesling, meron, Kansas.

ACRES improved. Fruit, Adjoining Bar- lay, Kan., \$1,000. \$200 down, terms. Own- C. S. Richardson, Rincon, New Mexico.

RITE for catalog on foreclosure farms. also particulars on 6% securities. The anfield Finance Corporation, Topeka, Kan.

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

VOICE IMP. farms on Victory highway and Kaw Valley from 10 A. up. Priced to sell. rite us. Hemphill Land Co., Lawrence, Ka.

10 ACRES improved on Union Pacific. 170 acres ready for wheat. \$1750 per acre. ay terms. Possession, Box 421, Atwood, ansas.

10 ACRES stock farm; 240 acres in cultiva- tion; 80 acres alfalfa; good improvements. ear Railroad Division town. Terms, Morris Roberts, Holsington, Kansas.

IMPROVED 640 Acre Haskell County farm, 560 acres in wheat. Share to go. \$33.50 er acre.
LEONARD J. ISERN,
Great Bend, Kansas

OR LEASE—Well improved ranch; 1920 acres; alfalfa, native hay; crop land; un- mitted water, three miles Weskan, Kansas. Wallace Co., \$1,500 per year. M. E. Kingore, 801 Cherry St., Denver, Colorado.

OR SALE—160 ACRES; FAIR IMPROVE- ments; 50 acres blue grass pasture, 16 ores timothy and clover; located on milk uite of 300,000 condensary and 2 cream- ries; also other farms. J. E. Powell, Iola, an.

SICKNESS COMPELS SACRIFICE—80 A. Elk county, 2 mi. station, 1/4 mi. school; speed; 35 A. cult. good large barn, good ouse, 2 chicken houses, fine vineyard, fam- y orchard. Only \$2,400. J. D. Kramer, In- dependence, Kan.

BARGAIN—Fine 480 A. combination stock and bottom farm, 3 miles Leon; 12 mi. El Dorado, 15,000; 35 mi. Wichita, 100,000. Has ell chance besides. Send for complete in- ormation. W. E. Mathewson, 511 N. Hill- lde, Wichita, Kan.

HALF SECTION IMPROVED 200 acres in wheat, one third crop with lace, 6 miles to market. \$50.00 per acre. ood terms. Many other Barton and Rush ounty bargains.

FIRST NAT'L INS. & INV. CO.,
Holsington, Kansas.

MISSOURI

POULTRY LAND, \$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres Southern Mo. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22 A, Kirkwood, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buy forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

FOR RENT OR SALE—High class residence; modern throughout; 15 rooms; suitable for boarders or rooming house. Garages for 4 cars, 2 blocks from Robidoux Hotel, St. Joseph, Mo., Minetry Jones, St. Joseph, Mo.

OZARKS, 70 acres, team, wagon, cows, chickens, farm tools, \$2750, \$750 cash, balance easy, 2 1/2 miles county seat. R. R. town, 5 room house, barn, poultry house, fruit, springs, other bargains, list free. Ozark Realty Co., Ava, Mo.

REAL ESTATE

ARKANSAS

"HOMESTEAD"—Send \$1 to Butler Land Co., Yellville, Ark., for full information about free Government land in Arkansas.

60 ACRES; priced \$1250. Team, wagon, har- ness, Ford touring, house furniture, farm- ing tools; hogs, chickens, cow; healthful Ozarks. On highway. Fruit, timber, spring. Other bargains, Free, Wilks, Min. Home, Ark.

COLORADO

FOR SALE—Improved quarter, Logan Co. Fleming, Colo., P. O. Box 105.

EASTERN COLO.—Best wheat and corn land \$20 A. \$1000 on each 1/4 section. Bal. crop payment. Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Smith, Eads, Colo.

640 A. improved Colorado ranch, \$2,400; 40, \$160; 320, \$1,200; 800, \$4,000. Bargains. R. Brown, Florence, Colo.

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY for young farmers and others of moderate means to own a farm. Choice irrigated cultivated farms in fertile Arkansas Valley near thriving town of Lamar, Colorado at fair prices and on easy terms. Only Ten to Twenty Dollars per acre cash with balance at 5 1/2 per cent interest spread over 3 1/2 years in semi-annual payments ranging from Three to Six Dollars per acre making the purchase easier than paying rent. Sugar beets, alfalfa, grains, dairy, poultry, and livestock opera- tions profitable. Winters mild. Good mar- kets, excellent schools and churches and im- proved roads. We are anxious to sell our lands to good farmers who will cultivate same to best advantage to themselves and this community. For full particulars write to American Beet Sugar Company, 28 Land Building, Lamar, Colorado.

FLORIDA

FARMERS WANTED—Bradford county, the farming, dairying, poultry, trucking sec- tion of Florida. Nearby markets; railroads, highways. Write for booklet. Chamber of Commerce, Starke, Fla.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you? Big list free. Borsie Agency, Eldorado, Ks.

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms— Sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Ks.

\$20 A. and \$40 A. fine cult. but no bids. Take clear city property as first payment bal. crop payments. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

160 ACRE OHIO FARM adjoining good town, splendid improvements; Owner wants Kansas farm. Mansfield Co., 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED—Farm wanted from owner, must be cash bargain. J. Stever, Dept. 33B, Wabasha, Minn.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for cash no matter where located. par- ticulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

How Apple Crop Looks

Arkansas valley apple orchards are in the best condition, and will produce the largest percentage of a normal crop of any section of the state this year, according to a bulletin issued by James N. Farley, secretary of the State Horticultural Society. Reports from orchardists compiled in Farley's office show the following conditions:

In northeast Kansas, which produces about 60 per cent of the apples in Kansas, prospects there will be 25 to 35 per cent smaller crop than last year. This means about 60 per cent of a normal crop.

Arkansas valley, the second important apple producing section, will produce from 60 to 75 per cent more than last year, and about 75 per cent of a normal crop.

Southeast Kansas, about the same as last year, or 60 per cent of a normal crop.

Central Kansas, 75 per cent more than last year, or, about 75 per cent of a normal crop.

The strawberry crop was light this year. Farley notes, owing to dry weather at fruiting time. Raspberry and blackberry crops promise well at this time.

One of the thinking farmers of Kansas is H. A. Dressler of Lebo. Mr. Dressler sold \$1,453 worth of butterfat from ten registered Holstein cows last year. The bull calves raised paid interest on the investment, says Mr. Dressler, and the skim milk fed to registered Durocs just about paid for the feed consumed. Most of the cows in the herd have official records made with first calves. These records run up to 17.38 lbs. of butter in seven days. The dam of his herd bull has a record of 25,000 lbs. of milk and 1,033 lbs. butter in one year.

J. W. Cool of Columbus, has been breeding registered Brown Swiss cattle for about 20 years. Starting with one cow and two calves he has bred and sold a large number of cattle for breeding purposes and still has a good herd of about 30. He sells annually something like \$1,000 worth of stock, and his milk sales at this time total about \$200 monthly. He has one 17-year-old cow still breeding. Her last five calves have been heifers. Her oldest heifer is still on the farm 15 years old and raising a calf every year.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson
463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

The Iowa Brown Swiss cow, June College Girl, has just finished a world record for the breed, 1062.30 pounds of fat and 24571.6 milk in 12 months. She is a 1,750 pound cow and gained 150 pounds during the test.

About the most enthusiastic Shorthorn breeder in Yates county is Arthur Watts of Yates Center. Arthur began breeding Shorthorns about four years ago and has picked up a good one occasionally ever since. He now has a herd of about thirty headed by a Sultan-bred bull.

Claude Lovett of Neal has just bought from Tomson Bros., a young son of Scottish Gloster. He has for a dam the show heifer Augusta 116. This young bull was bought for use especially on the heifers of good pasture and crops never looking better. He hopes to raise enough feed to fill all of the big silos this year.

Beal Bros., breeders of registered Jersey cattle, located at Colony, are great boosters for county cow testing associations. They

belong to the Allen County Association. In- dications are that their entire herd will make a 300 lb. fat average for this year, and six out of the seventeen are first calf heifers. Their average was a trifle over 300 last year. They have one first heifer calf that has already made within two tenths as much fat with a month and a half yet to go, as did her grandmother.

J. C. Martin of Welda has bred registered Polands for about eight years. He thinks the present outlook is the best for some- time and he is ready with a fine lot of spring pigs sired by a son of Paymaster Giant. Mr. Martin keeps about a dozen sows and raises two litters each year. It is his purpose to maintain plenty of size and hold on to the quality.

Spring Creek Stock Farm over in Green- wood County near Eureka has been the home of registered Shorthorns for a quarter of a century. The proprietor, H. G. Brookover, started with two cows and later bought from time to time females from the best herds; he has used eight or ten Scotch bulls. His present bull, Violet Master, is a son of Village Master. The females now number about fifty.

Frank VanBuskirk is busy improving a forty acre dairy Jersey farm near Kincaid where he has been engaged in business for years; this is his first experience in the business he has always loved. He has a good herd of well bred registered cows and has recently purchased from E. W. Mock of Coffeyville, a son of Ferns Maiden Princess, himself, a double grandson of Golden Ferns Noble.

Otho G. Smith, Poland China breeder of Colony, has formed a partnership with his local banker and has a new location five miles from town. The farm is being equipped with first class houses, etc., for the breeding of hogs. There is a quarter section fenced hog light. Mr. Smith has been very successful both as a breeder and exhibitor. He plans to make the county fair circuit again this fall. Most of the spring pigs are by his big boar, Black Seal.

E. E. Hall, breeder of Registered Poland Chinas and livestock auctioneer, is one of the live wires of Eastern Kansas. Mr. Hall has bred and exhibited Polands now for several years and his herd has won in the big shows with strong competition. He has about fifty spring pigs mostly by his boar Greater Armistice, a son of Armistice Boy. Mr. Hall knows Polands and has a wide ac- quaintance among the breeders of this and adjoining states.

The tenth annual Kansas National Live- stock Show will be held at Wichita, No- vember 1 to 6 inclusive. This is a week earlier than dates previously announced. The show will be held as usual in the Forum. These dates give a full week be- tween the closing of the Texas State Fair and the opening of the Kansas City Royal. Frank M. Arnold of Emporia, is the president of the Wichita show and Dan C. Smith secretary and C. M. Casey show manager.

The Knoppel Jersey herd near Colony was founded many years ago. It was estab- lished by the father of A. H. Knoppel, the present owner. During the years many cattle have gone out from this herd to dif- ferent parts of this and other states. Ani- mals from the herd have won in shows and much favorable publicity has been given to Jerseys because of it. Mr. Knoppel belongs to the Allen County Cow Testing Associa- tion and very attractive results are being obtained from the standpoint of production.

One of the thinking farmers of Kansas is H. A. Dressler of Lebo. Mr. Dressler sold \$1,453 worth of butterfat from ten registered Holstein cows last year. The bull calves raised paid interest on the investment, says Mr. Dressler, and the skim milk fed to registered Durocs just about paid for the feed consumed. Most of the cows in the herd have official records made with first calves. These records run up to 17.38 lbs. of butter in seven days. The dam of his herd bull has a record of 25,000 lbs. of milk and 1,033 lbs. butter in one year.

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T. I. Woodfall, Howard, Kan., breeder of registered Herefords and Kentucky bred saddle horses, has cut his herd of cattle down considerably in recent years, but what he has reserved are the best individually and they are intensely bred Anxieties. Mr. Woodfall has easily the strongest herd of saddle horses both in numbers and quality to be found in Kansas. He has been breeding horses since 1908 and has animals sired by many of the most noted sires of the breed, including the great Kentucky stallion Guided By Love. It is well worth a visit to Howard to see this herd of horses.

Chas. Stephens, lawyer, farmer and breed- er of registered Holsteins at Columbus, has lived in Cherokee county since 1872 and enjoys the distinction of having brought the first Holsteins to this county. He now has a fine herd of about 75 head. Mr. Stephens has been financially interested in farming and breeding livestock all his life altho he is one of the leading attorneys of Kansas. He speaks of law as a side line. He was one of the first in his part of the state to demonstrate the value of lime in the pre- paration of soil for growing alfalfa and Sweet clover. Bee culture and berry growing are also included in his investments. Mr. Step- hens is unusually well informed on matters pertaining to agriculture. He is a member of the County Farm Bureau and much in- terested in its activities.

H. O. Sheldon, superintendent of the regis- tered Poland China herd of the Deming Ranch at Oswego, does things on a big scale. Hardly a day passes down on this ranch that some visitor isn't shown the hogs. He may be a prospective buyer or he may have come miles to learn something about the business of breeding good Pol- lands. During the past week, according to the records, 13 head have been shipped out on order and 35 boars have been sold since January 1. They have gone to a half doz- en different states, many to Louisiana. This has been the best year since 1919, when the sales totaled \$40,000. Seventy-five sows have

already been bred for fall. Half of them will be kept on farm and others sent out on orders. Ninety per cent of the sows on the ranch carry the blood of Latchite which accounts for the uniformity of type among pigs and older stock. The Sheldon type is the biggest possible hog without sacrificing feeding value.

Between puffs of smoke from his cher- ished pipe, Sam Knox of Humboldt, kicks quite a lot about high taxes and interest, but when the visitor sees the Knox boys and girls feed and care for the calves of their own selection he isn't so sorry for Sam and when the show herd is driven in and he sees on pasture the big herd of breeding Shorthorns and the low down Scotch herd bulls he is no longer sorry; and by the time he sees the White Collie, Shrop- shire sheep, Poland China hogs, the blue grass pasture and the big trees envy has taken the place of sympathy and the di- vine injunction about coveting has been broken. There is no speed limit nor stop signs and no unions out at Knox Knoll, Sam can work all night and attend a Missouri Shorthorn sale the following day and no walking delegate will bother him.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson

Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



Walter B. Brown of Perry, Kan., has an- nounced Aug. 10 as the date of his summer bred sow sale.

J. O. Southard, sales manager, has an- nounced a sale of 6,000 head of cattle to be held at the Warner Headquarters Ranch near Arlington, Colo., July 8 and 9.

Now it is said that London is the pepper center of the world. We had supposed this distinction belonged to Hollywood.

6,000 Cattle For Sale

3,000 Head at Public Auction

Thursday and Friday, July 8-9

at the Warner Headquarters Ranch on Timber Lake, 20 miles northeast of La Junta, Colo., on the Santa Fe Railroad, and 11 miles southwest of Arlington, Colo., and 20 miles southeast of Sugar City, Colo., both being on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Good automobile roads to ranch from all directions. Free transportation from Jones Hotel, La Junta, Colo., and National Hotel, Sugar City, Colo., sale days.

3,000 mixed cattle for sale at Private Treaty, about an even cut of the entire herd. These cattle are 90% white faces, dehorned and will be delivered freight prepaid to Missouri river points.

CATTLE AT AUCTION—1500 cows two to six years old, 200 cows with calves at foot, 200 feeder cows, 650 yearling steers, 300 two and three yr. old steers, 2000 ewes and lambs for sale.

Come Early and Camp—Come early and camp and fish on beautiful Timber Lake. Don't miss this. It will be an event in true frontier style. You are invited and will be welcome.

FREE—Barbecue at noon each day. Rodeo entertainment—FREE. Arrangements can be made to hold and pasture any cattle until fall by making down payment. For information address J. O. Southard, Sale Manager.

918 West 10th St., Topeka, Kan.

Owners—Gates, Best & Warner; Warner Cattle Company; Gates & Best

Auct.—H. T. Rule, Lester Lowe, J. O. Southard, Jr.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE


A Valuable Calf

Plenty of milk and butter, with size, quality and gentleness and without horns. That's

Polled Shorthorns

Dehorn your herd with a Polled Shorthorn bull \$75 to \$200.

J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kansas.



MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Duallyn Farms Milking Shorthorns

Herd sire, Knosley's Batchelder, 7th dam Imp. Port- berry Margaret 9th, nine times grand champion at eastern shows. LE0. BEADLESTON, Eudora, Kansas.

DUROC HOGS

HUMES' SPRING PIGS

Nice thrifty pigs, the best I ever raised. By King of Pathfinders and Col. Jack, dams by Originator 3rd, Long King Col and Great Col. Write L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.

PURE BRED GILTS AND BOARS

ready for service. Shipped on approval and guaranteed. Let us tell you about them.

STANTS BROS., ABILENE, KAN.

BOARS! BOARS! BOARS!

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

DUROC JERSEY GILTS

Bred to Waltemeyer's Giant and Major Sults. Also boars. This breeding has won more prizes at Big Fairs and made farmer most money last 17 years. Satisfac- tion or money back. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Hogs. Spring pigs, either sex, 12 wks. old \$17.50 to \$25 ea. Pairs and trios not akin. Fall boars of 200 lbs. priced right. Sows for fall farrow. Shipped C. O. D. on approval.

ALPHA WIEMERS, Diller, Neb.



HAMPSHIRE HOGS

White Way Hampshires on Approval

Choice bred gilts bred for September at bar- gain prices for quick sale.

F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Boars and Spring Gilts

Big, very choice last Oct. and Nov. boars. Gilts same age bred for Sept. and Oct.

Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Cloud County, Kan.

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YOU Need a Grain Bin—Every Wheat Raiser Does! Now you can have it—the world's best grain bin—on amazing easy terms. You waste more money every season trying to get along without one than a half-dozen Mid-Wests would cost you. Now we'll put this famous all steel bin on your farm and let it pay for itself right out of the extra profits it will make you. You'll be able to hold your grain and sell at your own price. Look here! If you are enabled to make only 10 cents a bushel more, on 150 acres, 10 bushels to the acre, you have more than paid for your bin the first season. The Mid-West enables you to do this—actually makes grain worth more by improving quality. It doesn't seem possible, but Government statistics and your neighbors' experience prove it.

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Look at the sturdy bin we send you. Examine it in detail, point-by-point. It's the best bin built at any price. It's the modern bin for the modern farm. Has a double braced non-sag door, reinforced heavy door frame with rigid cross bar, all steel inside grain door, handy sack filler, handy scooping device, four rim superior construction, rain proof ventilator—in all 15 vital points of undisputed superiority. The Mid-West is the only bin you can afford to buy. Every bin is erected at the factory before shipping to insure perfect fit and ease in erection.

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