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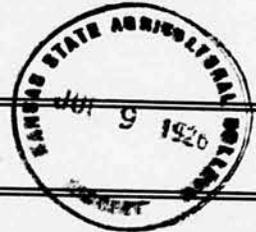
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# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 64

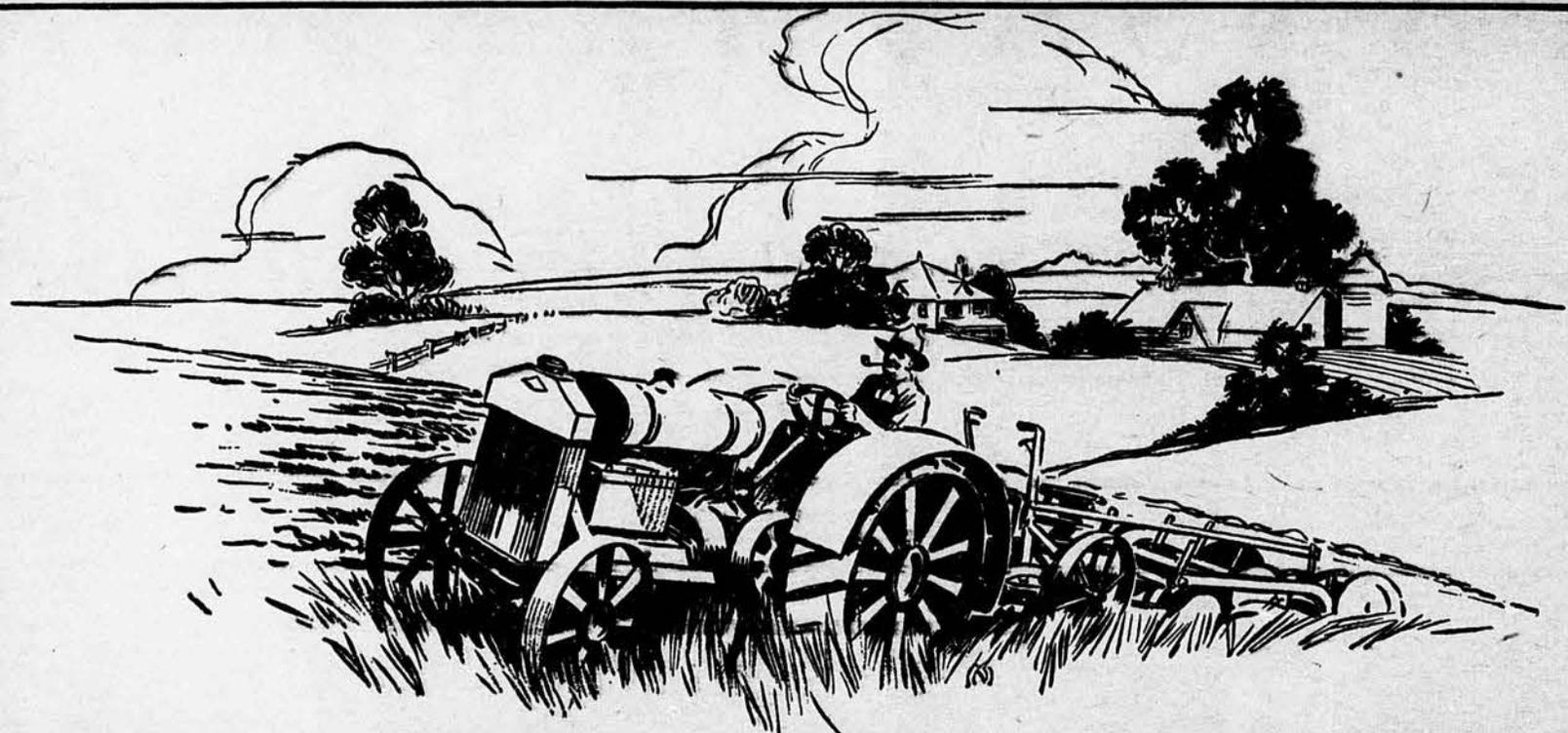
July 10, 1926



Number 28

**Irrigation**  
is the  
**Best Crop**  
**Insurance**





# Healthy Tractors

are tractors that run steadily, delivering all the power that was built into them.

If you want to keep your tractor healthy, have its lubricating needs diagnosed by experts. A tractor is a complicated piece of machinery. There are different makes of tractors requiring different types of oil. What type of oil does your tractor need?

It is easy to find out, easy to consult expert lubricating engineers in regard to your particular problem.

The skilled and experienced staff of lubricating engineers of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) have prepared a chart which tells the grade of

# Polarine

THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL

which will lubricate your tractor perfectly. You will find this chart at any Standard Oil Service Station and at most Garages.

Never ask for "Some Oil." Designate the particular brand or grade you need. Ordering "Some Oil" is like asking for "Some Medicine." When you are seriously ill, you consult a doctor. He diagnoses your case and prescribes the medicine to meet your particular needs.

The needs of a tractor should be diagnosed by experts in the same way.

The experts of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) have made tests in the laboratory and in the field with every make of tractor, under every possible condition. Polarine in Seven Grades—is the result. It is The Perfect Motor Oil. Use it and be certain of the increased power and profits that healthy tractors always produce.

**Standard Oil Company**  
910 S. Michigan Ave. [Indiana] Chicago, Illinois

## Tractor Chart of Recommendations

### Tractors

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

### Garden Tractors

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

#### KEY

- H.—Polarine Heavy\*
- S.H.—Polarine Special Heavy
- E.H.—Polarine Extra Heavy
- F.—Polarine F

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

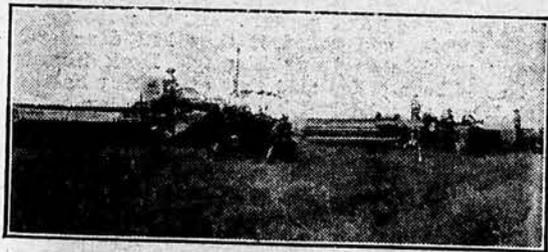
N.B.—For recommendations of grades of Polarine to use in automobiles and trucks consult chart at any Standard Oil Company (Indiana) Station.



## What Made Their Wheat Crop Bigger?

**L**AST year the abyss of despair, this year the pinnacle of elation—all on account of wheat. That's biennial history in Southwestern Kansas. Farmers are wallowing in wheat. Last year they couldn't find it with a search-warrant. Thousands of acres were uncut in 1925. Hundreds of farmers harvested their scanty crop last season merely to clear the ground. A few had a fair crop. But in general wheat just wasn't. This year the man who thought he might get 20 to 25 bushels has harvested 30 and 35.

Call it wheat grower's luck. Blame weather for the failure and credit it with the superabundance. Maybe you're right, maybe not. Charley Lane, of the Santa Fe agricultural department, sallied forth into the wheat territory of that railroad's Southwestern Kansas lines and came back with enthusiasm inflated beyond the manufacturer's specifications. F. B. Nichols, managing editor of this more or less esteemed weekly visitor, went that way, came back and wrote almost a poem about it. C. C. Isley of Dodge City kept his eyes closed all during harvest for fear it was a dream.



Guy Scott, Near Ensign, Used Two Combine-Harvesters in Cutting His 720 Acres of Wheat. His Fallowed Land Made 45 to 50 Bushels to the Acre

Forrest Luther, Cimarron, wore his pants out hunting the lowest yield in the county and there wasn't any. Gray county is bragging about a 4 million bushel crop. Ford stays in with 7 million. Reno hikes the ante, according to recent reports, to 8 millions. It's Barton's call.

Nobody would assume, acquire or possess the temerity to belittle the influence of weather on crops. Everybody knows that meteorological conditions make or break wheat growers, cause bank failures and spread a pall on real estate dealers. Weather undoubtedly was the big factor in the failure of 'ast year and it was the moving factor in the unprecedented sale of combine-harvesters this year. But some folks raised 15 and 20 bushels of wheat last year alongside of some who raised 4 and 5 bushels to the acre. Some folks raised 50 bushels this year alongside of some who raised only 30—only 30! Gosh, that's a lotta wheat! Same weather, same rainfall, same soil, same wheat—different yields. How do you account for it? Luck? Nope, you're dead wrong this time. Call the whole show luck, if you will. Credit the

By Philander Grayson



E. J. Burkhart Bought a Half Section in Gray County in 1919. Since Then He Has Built This Farmstead and Acquired Five More Quarters

weather for that 140 million bushels which the Santa Fe found in Kansas as of July 1, when the month before it looked like 133 million. But don't make yourself ridiculous by yapping "luck, luck, luck," when it comes to individual cases.

J. B. Jones, in the south part of Gray county, had 640 acres of wheat this year. On that part which was summer fallowed last year he harvested more than 50 bushels to the acre. And he told Charley Lane that during the last three years his wheat has produced 100 bushels to the acre, an average of 33½ bushels a year. Remember that wheat was almost a failure in most sections of the Southwest last year. Fallow and tillage methods are not responsible for that yield entirely, but for the difference between 30 and 50 bushels this year, nothing and 20 bushels last year and probably 15 and 25 bushels two years ago they may be credited.

Guy Scott, busy as a cranberry merchant, with two combines on 720 acres, took 45 and 50 bushels from his fallowed land near Ensign this year. Call it luck that enabled E. J. Burkhart, north of Cimarron, to go out there in 1919 and buy a half section of wheat land and emerge in 1926 with

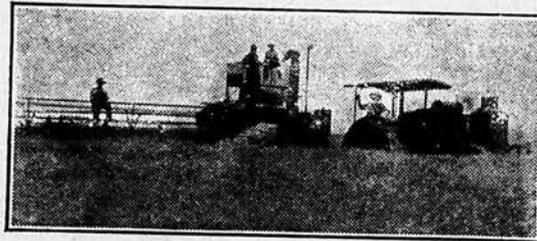


Two Men Operate This Outfit, Owned by Fred Etling, Near Haggard. He Had 700 Acres of Wheat Which Made More Than 30 Bushels

seven quarter sections and a new set of buildings all around.

Three years ago the Santa Fe and Kansas State Agricultural College operated an agricultural train over that territory. The specialists didn't say much about wheat production because that was a "Cow, Sow and Hen" train. But they did recommend summer fallow. That was about the time John Fields was blaming Oklahoma financial stringencies upon continuous cropping. Fallowing and summer tillage were enjoying a renewed popularity among typewriter farmers. One such sought industriously three whole days for some sentiment in favor of fallowing. Either the folks didn't believe in it, were ashamed to admit that they did or the fallowists were too busy to visit the train. Few if any could be found.

Last year when a wheat improvement train was operated thru the same territory the story was different. Fallowing had gained a foothold. Weather conditions contrived to make it a lasting demonstration. Wheat on land fallowed the year before made a fair crop. That on other land for



With This Equipment J. B. Jones Harvested 40 to 65 Acres a Day. This Field, Summer Fallowed Last Season, Made More Than 50 Bushels to the Acre

the most part, wasn't worth cutting. Nearly everybody was fallowing. They'd just as well. The failure gave them an opportunity to try it. Thousands of acres were plowed or listed and worked to keep down weeds and conserve moisture. They hadn't had the nerve to try it before, extensively.

Maybe the weather was responsible after all, because by knocking out the crop last year it enabled wheat growers to try this better way. On the whole, Southwestern Kansas is doing a better job of growing wheat. Last year a big acreage was fallowed. This year fallowing has been practiced to some extent. The campaign of the college, the county agents and the Santa Fe, for early preparation is taking effect. Many farmers had their wheat cut and their ground plowed or listed by July 1. A report from Wichita during the midst of harvest indicated that some farmers were pulling their combines with tractors during the day and their three row listers at night. Thus preparation for the next crop kept pace with cutting the present. A few men hooked disks on behind the combines and gave the land preliminary preparation as they harvested.

## Edison and Sheldon Are Club Boosters

**T**HROUGH the co-operation of Thomas A. Edison, electrical wizard; Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, noted author and divine; the Central Congregational Church of Topeka; the Kansas State Agricultural College, and the Kansas Free Fair, something like 300 boys and girls who belong to the 4-H clubs in Kansas will realize their ambition of attending a state-wide encampment. It will be the first one of its kind and will be held from September 13 to 16, in connection with the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka.

Mr. Edison and Dr. Sheldon both are deeply interested in the farming industry and the folks who carry it on. It was because of this interest that they offered to present gold medals as awards for the outstanding club members of the state and for the club leaders whose work with boys and girls had been most notable during the year. These awards will be made during the encampment.

Phil Eastman, secretary of the Kansas Free Fair, has been putting forth considerable effort each year in expanding the scope of the department for boys and girls. He is satisfied that such action will encourage the younger generation, and that it will be of highest importance in developing the agriculture of Kansas. The encampment, for which plans are being made, affords Secretary Eastman an opportunity to go the limit in enlarging the activities for the future agricultural leaders of our state. All departments have been ex-

panded, prize money increased and additional classifications made.

Co-operation of M. H. Coe, state club leader, is largely responsible for the success of the plans for the encampment, and on him will fall considerable responsibility during the big meet. He will be in charge of all club activity at the Kansas Free Fair. He will be assisted by his departmental force and members of the Extension Division of the college. These experts will be in charge of the club members while they are in Topeka, will supervise their activities, manage the preparation of their meals and look after them generally. They will be assisted by club leaders, county agents and home demonstration agents from all parts of the state.

One of the biggest problems that stood in the way of an encampment was the question of housing and feeding the club folks, but this was solved thru the co-operation of the Central Congregational Church. This church has two buildings on adjoining lots which are well fitted for accommodating the visitors. One building will be used for sleeping quarters by the girls and the other by the boys. A large dining room and kitchen in one of the church buildings will be utilized when it is time to eat. The Kansas Free Fair has arranged for this, and aside from that will provide transportation in Topeka to and from the fair grounds; and on sight seeing trips. Each club member is

expected to bring blankets and other needed equipment.

Activities of club members during the meeting will be directed along three lines: The encampment proper, which will consist of social and educational meetings; club exhibits, and club contests. The last two will be carried out at the fair grounds. Exhibits will include work of canning clubs, clothing clubs, own your own room clubs, baking clubs, poultry clubs, baby beef clubs, dairy calf clubs, swine clubs, corn clubs and sorghum clubs. This is the first year that a dairy calf club contest has been scheduled. Contests will be held in home economics demonstrations, agricultural demonstrations and in livestock and grain judging.

One of the most important features of the club work contests will be the baby beef competition. This feature was inaugurated in Kansas by the Kansas Free Fair and later was taken up and promoted by the boys' and girls' clubs under the direction of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Its growth has been outstanding and it has had a powerful influence on the class of livestock kept on Kansas farms. Many a farmer has been turned from scrub stock to purebreds or high class grades, after seeing the results his son or daughter got with well-bred animals. The competition for 1926 in baby beef has been enlarged, new classes created and the prize money increased. In

(Continued on Page 22)

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**L**AST Sunday was the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. One hundred and fifty years, according to old standards and measurements, is not a very long time, but judged by the changes that have taken place, that 150 years has covered a greater span than all the preceding centuries of the world's recorded history. In fact that may be said of the last 100 years. Within that time the whole industrial system of the civilized world has been changed. It would be utterly impossible to do all the work that is done by machinery by hand labor, but if it were possible there would not be anywhere near enough people in the world to do it.

Take the matter of transportation as an example. With the old crude wooden-wheeled wagons of 150 years ago, it would have been nearly impossible to haul more than a ton when the roads were at their best. Now a single railroad car that carries a hundred tons is not considered at all remarkable. On the well graded and well ballasted roads a single great engine will haul a hundred of these cars; in other words a single engine will move as much freight as 10,000 wagons of the model of 1776 or even of 1826 would have carried and at from five to ten times the speed. In other words this single engine and train of cars operated by four or five men is equal to 50,000 men and 50,000 wagons of 150 years ago. In many other lines the contrast is nearly as great. The world has been made over within a hundred years.

### Are We Better or Worse?

**I**S THE world better or worse than it was 150 years ago? The answer to that depends on what you call better and what you call worse. No doubt there is more crime now in proportion to the population than there was then, not because men and women are inherently worse than the men and women of 150 years ago, but because the temptations to commit crime are vastly more. No man commits a crime until he is tempted, and if there is no temptation there is no crime.

It is said that we worship the dollar and perhaps in a sense that is true. Men and women love comforts, luxuries if you please. They like to live as well and dress about as well as their neighbors. In this respect I have not been able to detect any material difference between church members and non church members.

The deacons who attend regularly at the sanctuary and pass the collection plates are just as eager to accumulate money as the sinners on the outside. Because money is so desirable on account of the comforts and luxuries it will buy, there is a great temptation to obtain it in ways that are not entirely legitimate. Just working for money, even at good wages, seems like a slow way to get it, especially when those who are less scrupulous seem to be getting it rapidly and easily.

Ninety per cent of the crimes of the country are crimes concerning property and as wealth increases crime will increase in about the same proportion. On the other hand there is no doubt that life is not nearly so hard as it was 150 years ago. It also is true that organizations for the relief of disease and poverty have increased in proportion as wealth has increased. I think it can be said with truth that no man or woman really needs to suffer for want of food or clothing in the United States. Many do suffer without a doubt, but that is because of a reluctance to make their wants known. This reluctance is a most creditable thing, I may say. When an individual becomes willing to accept charity, except as a very last resort, he has lost about the finest thing in human nature, the desire to be independent and self-supporting. The fact remains however, that charity was never so well organized or so effective as now.

It is said that this is an extravagant age, and that also is true. Extravagance merely is the natural desire to keep up with a procession which is going just a little more rapidly than you are able to travel without overtaxing your machine. Education we think is a good thing, but it is reasonably certain that education tends to breed extravagance. Educate the boys and girls and they will no longer be content with the style of living that satisfied their parents. They not only want modern homes to live in, but they no longer are content with rag carpets and chromos on the walls. They want clothes that fit and the luxuries that education has made them believe make life worth living. People could live just as cheaply as their fathers lived if they were willing to live the same way, but they simply will not live that way. Not only that, but unless this country is overtaken by some

# Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

great calamity, unless the increase of wealth is checked, extravagance will increase and the cost of living will increase.

### Every Man Good For Something

**J**AMES," said Bill Wilkins, "I heard you makin' a remark to the effect that a certain feller wuz uv no account whatever. That is where you air mistaken, James. Every man is good fur something if you kin unly discover what that something is. Now there wuz Lafe Whistler. He cum as near bein' no account as any human critter I ever seed. The fact is that you couldn't hev picked up a jury uv his acquaintances who wouldn't hev rendered a unanimous verdict without leaving the box that he wuz simply uv no use whatever and that there ought to be a law passed immediate permittin' him to be chloroformed as a common nuisance.

"Fur a wonder he hed married a right stirrin' sort uv female who hed to make the livin' fur the

school teacher, who happened to hear the conversation said that the skinnin' that woman gave Deacon Bills, the cross-eyed man, wuz a real classic and should be preserved in literature. Frum that time on people begun to let Lafe's wife alone. They said that if she wanted to keep a feller like Lafe round she needn't expect no help frum them and when that wuz carried to her ears she said, considerin' the fact that she hedn't asked fur no help they needn't worry none about hev'in' to dig up fur her support.

"As I said, Lafe wuz actually too lazy to fish, but he would go down to the creek every day in the summer and lie under a tree. One day he got to dreamin' or something and rolled over the bank and drapped into a deep hole. Never hev'in' hed enough energy to learn how to swim he drowned. They didn't find him fur several hours and when they did, blamed if they didn't find that three 2-pound bass hed got tangled up inside his shirt and both his coat pockets wuz full uv fat croppies. They fished Lafe out and carried him up to the house and also took the fish that hed got tangled up in his shirt and pockets. His wife looked him over careful and asked if they hed done everything possible to bring him to. Dock Simmons who hed been called said that everything hed been tried but that he hed been in the water so long that there wuzn't the ghost uv a chance. 'You say', she said, 'that you got all uv these fish frum his person?' They said they hed and when she counted 'em there were 10 all told. 'I hev always knowed', she said, as she brushed away a tear, 'that Lafe wuz good fur something, but I didn't just know what it wuz. This is the first time since we were married that he ever brought home anything to eat. I think, gents, that you hed better take him back to the creek and set him again'."

### Would Keep Track of Markets

**I**F THE common cows were replaced with cows that would produce three times as much butterfat, that is, all over the country, just how would you prevent each farmer keeping as many as he could feed, and just how would you go about producing three times as much corn, wheat, oats and legumes?" asks Norman W. Rice, of Coffeyville.

Of course, I could not prevent any farmer from feeding all the first class cows he could take care of on his land. However, I assume that the man who has the intelligence and skill necessary to produce that kind of cows also has the good sense to keep track of market conditions. The farm is the farmer's capital, his manufacturing plant; it simply is good business for him to get as much out of his capital in the way of finished product as possible.

I do not say that the product of every acre of land could be increased three-fold by any kind of tillage. Some land naturally is so rich that the addition of manure would not make it more productive. In course of time the natural fertility of this land will be exhausted by constantly taking from it and putting nothing back, but it is so rich that it will stand that kind of abuse for many years. I said that the average production might be increased, by proper seeding, fertilizing and proper cultivation, three-fold as compared with the present average. This has been thoroly demonstrated. I never have been in France, but I know from those who have been there that the soil is not as rich on the average as the soil of the great Mississippi valley, and yet the French farmer produces on the average more than twice as much to the acre as the American farmer because he more thoroly manures and cultivates his land.

I was raised on a farm. On that farm there were several different varieties of soil. Some of it was rich, black loam and some was heavy, yellow clay. That clay soil under the ordinary methods of cultivation would scarcely produce anything. I personally made an experiment on that clay land. I manured it heavily, plowed it deeply and as a result raised a bumper crop on it, more than three times the average crop that had been produced before. A few years ago a South Carolina farm boy raised more than 200 bushels of corn on an acre; the average production all over the United States was not nearly one quarter of that. It is true enough that his acre was not an average acre, but the statistics of that year showed that in the best corn growing area of the United States the average yield was not more than a third of that. If farmers produce more than they can market they must suffer from low prices, just as any other manufacturer will suffer if he produces



Phoocy ! !

family. She used to complain a lot about Lafe not doin' anything, but still she permitted him to hang round and bearded and clothed him. Lafe wuz, I think, the laziest mortal I ever laid my eyes on. He positively wouldn't do nuthin'. He wouldn't even dig bait fur fishin' and when the bait wuz furnished by somebody else he wuz too lazy to hold the pole. He would mosey off to a place by the creek, stick the end uv the pole in the bank and let the line hang out over the water and then lie down in the shade uv a tree and go to sleep. As a general rule a crawdad would eat the bait off the hook and as Lafe never took the trouble to put on fresh bait he never caught any fish.

"That went on fur years. Lafe kept gittin' fatter; he couldn't git no lazier. The neighbors used to try to sympathize with his wife. One or two went so far as to ask why she kept such a triffin', no account critter round the place and advised that she run him off or refuse to feed him unless he did something to earn his board. And when they did that she would immejitly git riled and tell them to mind their own business.

"One man, who wuz tolerable cross-eyed undertook to talk to Mrs. Whistler about Lafe and what she said to that man held him frum that time on. She said that Lafe might not be no model husband but she preferred him to any cross-eyed, snaggle toothed, hair-lipped, wrinkled necked, bow legged, loose jointed, spavined critter like him. The

more than he can sell. But no sensible manufacturer would lessen the efficiency of his plant on account of overproduction. He simply reduces his output or hunts for new markets. He does not reduce his output by substituting worn out, antiquated machinery for up-to-date machinery.

Brief Answers to Inquiries

B. J.—There is no particular state law that forbids the permitting of fowls to run at large. However, if the owner does permit his fowls to run at large he is responsible for the damage they do to his neighbor's property. The law does not constitute a lawful fence. Where the law does not operate the owner of land is required to build a lawful fence around his property or otherwise he cannot collect damages for passing stock. Not one of these lawful fences would protect his premises from chickens or other fowls. He is not required to fence against fowls consequently the owner of the fowls is required to keep his flocks from trespassing on his neighbors. I have a great many complaints from people who say their neighbors' chickens come onto their premises and eat the growing grain and otherwise damage them. I do not have much patience with people who permit their chickens to trespass on their neighbors. Common sense should teach them that their neighbors are not obliged to fence against chickens or other fowls. This would require a fence that the fowl could never get thru or fly over.

ALTER—After an experience covering a number of years, I have not yet arrived at the place where I can point out any sure road to success. I have seen a good many roads that looked like perfectly good ones and sure to lead to success but they became dim and petered out altogether. On the other hand I have seen trails that seemed to lead nowhere which finally led into bad roads. Furthermore, I will not quote the old saying to you that every man is the architect of his own fortune. Every man has a lot to do with his fortune but luck often plays a part and again influential friends have often boosted a man into success who in my opinion never would have achieved it entirely on his own merits.

AME—If you haven't already hooked him don't waste any more bait on him. You will find if you get him that you have caught a carp.

Didn't Pay the Taxes

A mortgages land to B. Has B any right to sell or transfer the mortgage without the knowledge of A? 2—If B makes a statement to A

that he has sold the mortgage to C and is acting as agent for C, when in fact he has made a false statement to mislead A in business, has A ground for a damage suit against B? If not can A compel B to release or cancel the mortgage at any time by paying up all the expense? 3—If A lets the first half of the taxes be unpaid for 30 days can B foreclose the mortgage by giving A 20 days' notice to pay up? If this is not sufficient notice how much would be necessary? S.

1—A mortgage and note may be sold by the mortgagee to another person unless there is some stipulation in the mortgage note itself that it is not transferable.

2—As to whether A has any ground for an action for damages against B would depend on whether he is actually damaged by this statement made by B. A has a right to pay this note and mortgage according to the terms of the contract itself. If, for example, there is an agreement in the mortgage that he may pay it at the end of one year or at the time of any interest payment he has an entire right to do so, and may make his tender to whoever may own the mortgage as shown by the record.

3—Failure to pay the taxes when due is in most mortgages sufficient ground for beginning foreclosure. No notice would be necessary before beginning foreclosure if the mortgagor failed to pay the taxes. Foreclosure would be conducted by bringing suit in the district court and issuing a summons to the mortgagor notifying him that such suit has been brought. He would have 30 days after the summons had been served on him to make his answer.

Gets Half of C's Property

A and B are husband and wife. A had 10 children by a former marriage. A and B have seven children. A died and willed the farm to B so long as she does not marry. If B marries, the farm is to be sold and divided among A and B's five youngest children. B marries C. C has five children by a former marriage. C buys the farm from B and divides it equally among A's and B's five youngest children. B and C have no children. When C dies will B or A and B's children inherit any of C's property or will it all go to C's children? M. A.

Unless C's wife waives her rights, she will inherit her half of C's property, and the other half will go to C's children.

Must Give the Grounds

If a married couple separate and divide their property, and the woman gets no divorce, and the man has no grounds for any, can he at the end of six months get a divorce anyhow? What if they just separate and do not divide the property, can he get a divorce and force a division of the property? S. E. S.

Neither the husband nor wife can obtain a divorce without at least alleging some one of the grounds on which it is granted. If they voluntarily separate and divide the property that of it-

self would be no ground for divorce, and the fact that they have separated for six months would not give either the right to obtain a divorce unless there was some other ground.

If either abandons the other for one year that would be a ground for divorce. If the husband without any fault on the part of his wife leaves her for one year she might obtain the divorce, and the division of the property would be then left to the judge of the court in which the divorce was granted. The husband could not compel the wife to divide the property.

Must Pay For Crow Heads

Is it a state or county law in regard to paying bounty on crow heads? Our county refused to pay the bounty. Can it be compelled to pay? O. W.

Section 2307 of Chapter 19 of the General Statutes reads as follows:

That the county commissioners in every county in the state of Kansas shall at the April, 1923, meeting of said board place and thereafter pay a bounty of 5 cents on each Jackrabbit and 10 cents on each pocket gopher, crow or crow's head, and a bounty of 1 cent on each crow's egg if said pocket gopher, jack rabbit, crow or crow's egg be caught, killed or taken in said county.

The following section provides that no person shall be entitled to receive any bounty as set forth in the section quoted without first making it appear by positive proof by affidavit in writing filed with the county clerk that the pocket gopher, jack rabbit, crow, crow's head or crow's eggs were captured, killed or taken within the limits of the county in which application is made and subsequent to April, 1923.

The law therefore seems to be mandatory on the county commissioners, and the bounty must be paid if the proper showing is made. If they refuse to pay the bounty when the proper showing is made they might be compelled to do so by a mandamus proceeding.

Apply to the Health Officer

Ours is a small village. One party in our village built a cess pool in his back yard, and instead of draining it underground he cemented it like a cistern and put a pump in it and pumps it out, running the contents overground thru a ditch he dug thru the alley, it coming within a few feet of the kitchens of the homes along it. Is there no law to protect us from this nuisance, or must we move out so our neighbor can enjoy a modern home? If there is a law to protect us how shall we go about to compel him to discontinue this practice? N. H.

Your first remedy is to apply to the county health officer, who has the authority under the statute to abate this nuisance. If the county health officer should fail to act, your next move would be to apply to the State Board of Health at Topeka.

Disappointed But Not Licked

THE McNary-Haugen bill was defeated virtually by a narrow margin of four votes. And it was the government-aided East lining up almost solidly against the agricultural West, that decided the farmer may continue to cope as best he may with the one-sided economic situation in which agriculture stands today under the tariff, in relation to other industries. Doubtless Eastern senators were greatly influenced by Secretary Mellon's eleventh hour attack on the bill, altho as an industrialist Mr. Mellon himself is a beneficiary of the same tariff he would not have made equally effective for the American farmer.

Defeat of the farm relief bill is another case of the tail endeavoring to wag the dog. Eighteen relatively small Eastern states, the homes of great financial and industrial interests, decided that what is good for the industrial East is not good for the agricultural West. That the government-aided East is in a class by itself. That the full benefits of the protective tariff which the East enjoys may not be invoked for the 30 million farm people in order that they may obtain their fair share of the national income. That altho American labor no longer competes with foreign labor there is no help for the American farmer but self help.

Competition in industry has long been replaced by organization. The McNary-Haugen bill was an attempt to enable widely scattered farm groups to act somewhat in concert as organized industry acts; to enjoy an equality of tariff protection with other industries and so restore the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar and put his business on a modern footing of equality. It should at least have had a trial, as the farmers themselves were pledged to pay the expenses of the experiment. I am not one of those who despair of putting a helpful, practical, constructive national policy behind American agriculture, because Congress again has failed to pass the so-called farm relief measure.

From time to time as a people, we find it necessary as we have found it good, to put even more sweeping policies into effect in be-

half of virtually all other important American industries, and these policies have had to meet and overcome much divergent opinion.

For seven years we have been engaged in Washington in hammering out a modern national policy for American agriculture. Despite difficulties met at every step, great advances have been made. Gradually and eventually we shall put this vital industry on a modern economic and business footing in step with the times.

The West's disappointment over the failure of Congress to pass the McNary-Haugen bill, has resulted in scant attention being paid to one important advance—the passage without record vote of the Co-operative Marketing bill to which the McNary-Haugen measure was attached as a rider.

In my judgment, not the least value of this legislation appropriating \$225,000 for establishing a co-operative marketing division in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is that it creates a division for the service of farmer co-operative organizations, just, for example, as the Federal Reserve Board serves the banking and credit interests.

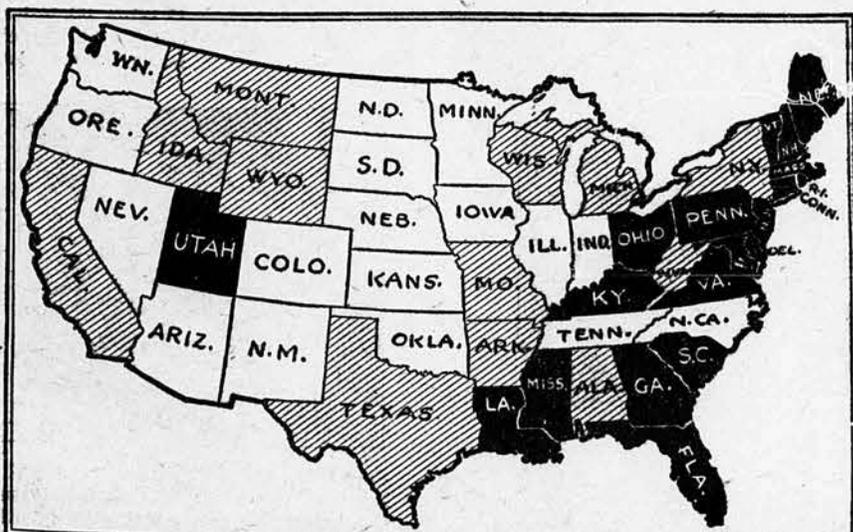
Fourteen thousand farmers' co-operative associations now are doing business in the United States. In my opinion the number will be doubled in the next five years. One large group, the Southwestern Wheat Growers' Association, now holds membership and does business on the Chicago Board of Trade.

In the long view, the co-operative principle is vital to any program to establish the farm industry on a bargaining equality with other industrial groups. The farmer alone of all producing groups, is not in control of the selling end of his business. Use of the co-operative principle will help him to this control, an opinion that is rapidly gaining ground among operative farmers.

This new legislation provides a clearing house thru which all co-operatives may link up their activities. It has the approval of the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Associations. It aids but attempts no control. Commodity marketing experts will gather, summarize and analyze dependable information about crop prospects, supply, demand, receipts, exports, imports, prices, and supply this information to co-operatives.

While I doubt that co-operative marketing can of itself relieve the home market from the drag of farm surpluses which must be marketed abroad in competition with low cost farm products of other countries, there are those who hold that this new co-operative marketing division will enable co-operative organizations controlling a large part of a given crop—wheat or corn for example—to work out a satisfactory means of disposal of the surplus. There was no dispute over this bill.

Despite delays and occasional disappointments, an effective national policy is being built at Washington on which a permanently prosperous agricultural industry eventually will be established on a basis of equality with other industries. The foundation has been well laid, and work on the superstructure will continue right along despite recent history.



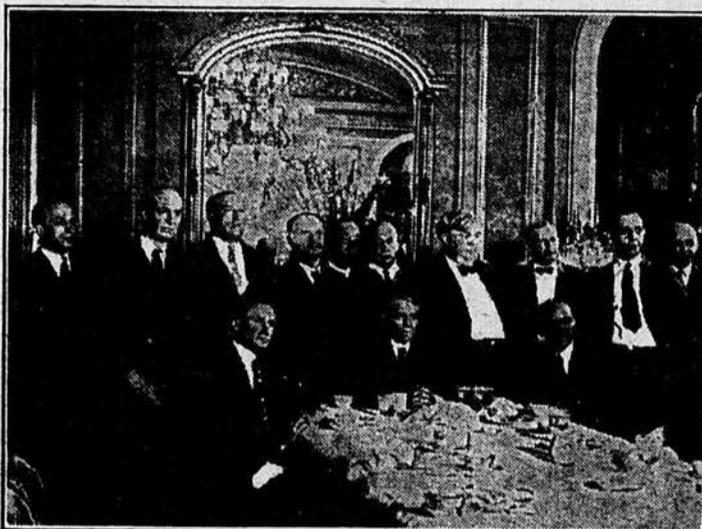
Senators from States in White Voted for the McNary-Haugen Bill; Black, Against the Bill; Shaded, One Vote Each Way. Map Shows How the Tail May Sometimes Wag the Dog

Arthur Capper  
Washington, D. C.

# World Events in Pictures



Goldie Lichtenberg, Who Claims to be World Champion Ice Sculptor, Carving a Swan from Block of Ice. He Has Been Invited to Take Part in the Sesqui-Centennial



Walter Johnson, Erstwhile Favorite Son of Coffeyville, Kan., and Hero of the Baseball World, Was the Guest of Honor at a Luncheon Tendered Him by Senator Arthur Capper and the Kansas Delegation in Congress. Johnson is Shown Seated at the Left; Senator Capper, Center, and Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, Right



Lieut. F. S. Bontecou, U. S. Army, Who Won the King George Gold Cup at International Horse Show, Olympia, London, Riding Bally MacShane. Princess Mary Presented the Cup



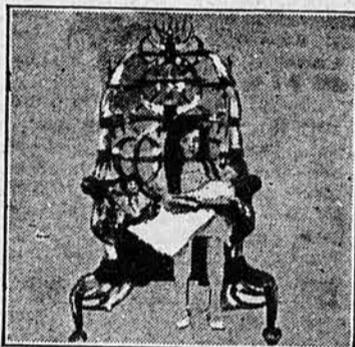
Carr Lynn, New Zealand, Who Has Startled the Scientific World by Apparently Making Cattle Understand What He Says to Them. In a Test at Glendale, Calif., Lynn Emitted Several Calls Similar to the Lowing of Cattle, and the Entire Herd Started Rapidly Toward Him. With Subsequent Calls the Cattle Acted as Lynn Directed



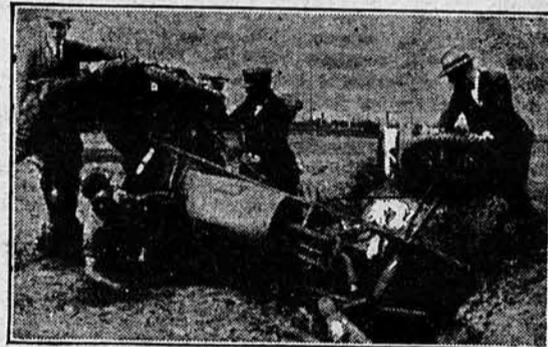
After Lying on Bed of Atlantic for Nine Months, the Submarine S-51, Sunk Last September in Collision with the City of Rome, Flashed to the Surface. After Four Hours the Stern pontoons Broke from Their Moorings and the Submersible Sank Again. Photo Shows Seamen Hooking Towing Gear to Bow of the S-51, Seen Between Pontoons



For Once in His Life, "Old Man Gravity," the Well Known Friend of Isaac Newton, Came Out Second Best When Louis and Frieda Berkoff Practiced These Spectacular Flying "Steps" of a New Russian Dance on a Los Angeles Lawn



Odd Looking Chair Built in Three Years by G. W. Freese, Lakeland, Fla., Out of Cow Horns. Freese Claims It Will Support the Weight of 20 Men.



Unusual Photo of Lawrence Massey, Anoka, Minn., Being Helped from Wrecked Racing Car. While Driving 80 Miles an Hour in the St. Paul Races, the Front Wheels Spread, Forcing Him into the Ditch. Massey Escaped with a Scratch on His Face



Once Again Donald B. MacMillan is off to Explore Arctic Wastes. He is in Command of the Field Museum Expedition Which Will Hunt for Traces of Lost Norse Colony and Collect Ethnographic Material in Greenland. Women Members of Expedition: Mrs. R. B. Metcalf, Providence, R. I.; Marion Smith, Wiscasset, Me.; Maude Fisher, New York



Sectional Winners in the National Spelling Bee Met in Washington Recently for the Finals, Which Resulted in Crowning Pauline Bell, 13, Clarksville, Ky., as National Spelling Champion. President Coolidge Received the Spellers at the White House. Photo Shows the President with Pauline Bell on His Right

# River Water Boosts Alfalfa

**R**EPUBLICAN river water makes good alfalfa. C. W. Cole and his brother, Perry, have learned that on their farm in Clay county. Last year they installed a 6-inch pump and laid out 30 to 40 acres of alfalfa for irrigation. As soon as the land can be prepared they expect to extend the irrigation to 80 acres.

"Our irrigated land made about half as much more hay as the other last year," said C. W. Cole. "If we had given the irrigated portion as much water as it needed the yield would have been double that on the unwatered field."

"The big advantage in irrigation is getting the next crop started after a cutting has been removed. In dry seasons the stubble will stand for several days before new growth starts. After the first cutting was removed this spring we turned the water on and gave the field a good soaking. New growth started right away. We prefer river water because of the fertilizing effect of the sediment it contains."

Last year the irrigated alfalfa made five cuttings and the other four. The pump is set within 7 feet of the water level and the total lift is 13 feet. A small tractor is used for power. The outfit will deliver 1,000 gallons a minute and will put an inch of water on an acre in 1 hour. Ditches in the field are 100 to 150 yards apart. From the delivery pipe the water runs thru a concrete tunnel 400 feet to the distribution ditches.

Perry Cole is an engineer and laid out the irrigation system. He also drew plans for the alfalfa sheds. These are 12 feet wide, 100 feet long and 28 feet to the plates. The fork and carrier equipment are so arranged that hay can be dropped at any desired height. The sides are open and bracing is provided on the outside. The sheds are equipped with 2 by 6 inch boards placed horizontally every 3½ feet on the sides to serve as supports to other boards that can be installed across the barn when damp or partly cured hay is to be placed in the barn. These cross boards hold the 3½ foot layers of hay up so air can pass between and facilitate curing. When the hay is dry, these cross boards are slipped out and the alfalfa allowed to settle.

The two sheds cost about \$1,500. Materials, including the extra boards for drying hay, cost approximately \$1,000.

## Saved Federal Aid Again

**S**ENATOR CURTIS again has saved Federal aid for Kansas, in the appropriation for 1926, and rendered a service to the state that it is doubtful whether any other man in Congress could have put thru. It is the fourth time that Curtis, when Kansas was out of Federal aid thru neglect and refusal of the state legislature to pass the necessary state law, has intervened and by his personal appeal and influence induced the Senate to make an exception of Kansas in Federal aid.

No other state has been so careless in meeting federal aid requirements as Kansas in its successive legislatures. When Senator Curtis rose to submit his special Kansas amendment for the fourth time—he had succeeded in having it adopted in 1916, 1921 and 1924—there was considerable opposition and some heckling, particularly from Eastern Senators. The fact that Curtis has been as party whip and later majority floor leader in position to do many favors to Senators no doubt enabled him to save Federal aid to Kansas on all these occasions. It is well known in the Senate as an amendment of a law to take care of a single state, altho the amendment is framed in general terms, as follows:

Sec. 3. That in any state where the existing constitution or laws will not permit the state to provide revenues for the construction, reconstruction, or maintenance of highways, the Secretary of Agriculture shall continue to approve projects for said state until three years after the passage of this act if he shall find that said state has complied with the provisions of this act in so far as its existing constitution and laws will permit.

It will be noticed that the amendment permits the state to receive Federal aid if it has complied in so far not only as its constitution but "as its existing constitution and laws" will permit. That is not compliance. In Kansas the legislature has consistently refused to pass the necessary law.

Friends of good roads need to stir themselves to nominate and elect a legislature that will meet the federal requirements next year, as there are limits to what even the Kansas senior Senator can do to perpetuate a special privilege for Kansas in the legislation of Congress.

## Mellon's Serious Blunder

Note—During the consideration of the farm relief bill by Congress, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon issued a statement attacking the proposed legislation as economically unsound because it provides higher agricultural prices. Senator Capper, in a statement, replied to the Mellon attack, declaring that the secretary of the treasury made a serious blunder in arraying the East against the West and in denying to farm labor and farm capital the tariff protection now given Eastern manufacturers and factory workers. Senator Capper's reply is printed here.

**I BELIEVE** Mr. Mellon's attack on the farm relief bill was a serious political blunder. In ignoring the platform promise of the Republican party, Mr.

Mellon is inviting the opposition of the farmers of the West who always have been the bulwark of the Republican party and without whom Republican success is difficult if not impossible.

This unfriendly attitude emphasizes the sectional differences that wiser statesmen have sought to allay, tends to prove the charge that the East is arrayed against the West industrially and commercially, as well as politically, and is unwilling that the great territory lying west of the Mississippi river shall share in the country's prosperity.

If a political revolt shall result from failure of Congress to treat fairly the great farming interest, Mr. Mellon will have to accept a large portion of the responsibility.

If one is to accept Mr. Mellon's analysis of the proposed farm relief measure, he must of necessity condemn the protective tariff by the same logic. The equalization fee contained in the McNary bill is nothing more or less than an attempt to make effective the agricultural schedules of the tariff law, with the farmers themselves paying the expense of operating the machinery required to obtain this result.

Mr. Mellon objects to the legislation on two main grounds. First, that it will not work; second, that if it does work—and it is apparent that he fears it will—it is unsound economically because it provides higher agricultural prices at the expense of the rest of the people.

Even Mr. Mellon must recognize that this latter argument is precisely the argument always em-



Another Eastern "Farm Expert" Heard From

ployed against a high protective tariff. In the face of this argument, the justification for the tariff always has been that it affords protection for the American working man by not requiring him to compete with the lower labor of Europe and the Orient. The farmers of the country have stood for and maintained the tariff on this theory.

Now Mr. Mellon insists that farm products must be sold in open competition with the farm products of other countries produced by this same cheap labor; in other words, that farm labor as well as farm capital shall be denied tariff protection, even tho the farmers offer to bear the expense of operating the machinery necessary to make the tariff protection on farm products effective.

## Makes Wheat Growers Smile

**W**HREAT growers of the Southwest were profitably surprised when they started cutting their grain. They find it has been turning out much better than they had anticipated. Instead of a 15-bushel yield as forecast the wheat is making an average of 25 to 30 bushels; and instead of low-testing grain as was feared, it is testing 61 to 63 pounds and making a high protein test.

One Reno county farmer a bit more optimistic than the average had guessed his yield at 20 bushels, but it made 35 bushels and tested 62 pounds. When John Notter, Pratt county, started to cut his poorest patch of wheat he found it run 35 bushels an acre. Arthur McAllister, also of Pratt county, decided he would get from 22 to 25 bushels, but his smile was broadened by a 40 bushel yield. The first Barton county wheat harvested with a combine made 25 bushels. A 42-bushel yield is reported in Ford county. This was made on a 160-acre field owned by Dave Cook, and it tested 62 pounds. Russell county's first wheat tests are showing up 62 pounds.

## Likes Kansas Too Well

**R**ECENTLY J. H. Mercer, secretary of the Kansas Live Stock Association and state sanitary livestock commissioner, turned down a 12-year appointment on the Federal Tariff Commission at a

salary of \$7,500 a year. A message from Washington stated that President Coolidge offered the place to Mercer early in June. Upon receipt of a wire from Senator Curtis, Mercer went to Washington and called on the President, who urged him to accept the appointment as a representative of the agricultural interests of the Middle West. Mercer's board of directors decided that while he could be of great service on the tariff commission, he was more valuable in Kansas at the head of the livestock department of the state and looking after the interests of the association he represents. Upon learning the attitude of the board, Mercer wired his refusal. "It was a great honor," he tells his friends, "but the board felt that I should stay here, and 12 years is a long time to be away. Also, perhaps I know more about livestock than I do about the tariff, so I decided to stay at home and stick to the present job."

## Miss Muskrat's Honor

**A**N EVENT in the closing exercises of Mt. Holyoke College in Massachusetts of interest to Kansas was the award of the Morgenthau prize of \$1,000 to Miss Ruth Muskrat of Haskell Institute, a Cherokee Indian and the first Indian to receive this prize, as Miss Muskrat is also the first Indian woman to take part in an international world congress, being a delegate in 1922 to the student conference in Peking.

The Morgenthau prize was not awarded in 1925 and this year went to that member of the class of 1925 "whose statement of her work during the last year indicated the best use of her college education." What use Miss Muskrat has made of her education in the year since her graduation at Mt. Holyoke appears by her record in Oklahoma, where she was dean of women at the Northwestern State Teachers' College during the summer school, and more by her work at Haskell Institute. "I wanted to find the place," she says, "for the largest service to the Indian people, and here more than any other place come representative groups from all over the Indian country." At Haskell Miss Muskrat teaches English to both Indian boys and girls.

## Seek to Extract Moisture

**T**HE first individual farmers' elevator to be used for the purpose of experimenting in the processing of grain has been built on the D. B. Welch farm in Pawnee county, under the auspices of the rural electrical survey being made there. The purpose of the experiment is to demonstrate if possible that a combined harvester-thresher may be used thru a longer season in wheat harvesting and reduce the necessity for headers and binders. Combined wheat heats unless it is dead ripe, it is believed, and if the moisture can be extracted economically by this process, the usefulness of the combine will be greatly increased.

## How is This for Speed?

All hands and the boss on the Jean Gray farm, Rice county, seem to have established a new record. One morning recently they harvested some wheat, and in the evening they ate bread made with flour that came from it. The wheat was cut with a combine, rushed to a Lyons mill where it was ground into flour and returned to the Gray home in time for the housewife to make bread for the evening meal.

## Alarm for Cherry Tree

**J**AY BIRDS don't like cow bell music with their cherry cobbler. Mrs. Clark Hunt has been host to all the cherry-purloining feathered flock in her neighborhood of Cottonwood Falls the last few days. She tried covering the trees with table cloths and other household linens, but that didn't work.

Finally she retrieved an old cow bell from the attic, attached a long rope to it and hung the bell end over a cherry limb. The other she attached to her rocker on the back porch. There she sits and sews. When the birds begin to congregate in the cherry trees, Mrs. Hunt jerks the rope and the cow-bell orchestra begins to jangle. Jay birds and their ilk depart suddenly for the security of tall tree tops.

## Our Rich Relation

Kansas has an oil well now and it is the first one she ever owned. It is located on the state school land near Winfield. The first 11 hours the well gauged 360 barrels, having flowed 36 barrels in the first 30 minutes. The production jumped to 58 barrels for an hour and then dropped to about 42 barrels and then to 32. Cavings in the hole were supposed to be holding back the oil. The total depth was about 3,308 feet, the top of the silicious lime having been 3,304 feet. Governor Paulen received a wire from Wiley Cook, superintendent of the state institution at Winfield, saying that oil had been flowing from the well for 65 hours at the rate of 1,000 barrels a day, and only 4 feet in sand. The Governor thought "at this rate it should reduce the state taxes considerably." We all claim kin to Kansas. Maybe some day she will be our rich relation.

# Small Grain at Least Normal

## Have Had the Sort of Weather This Spring That is Favorable to Bottom Farms

BY HARLEY HATCH

**T**HIS bright, clear and rather cool —for harvest time—morning gives promise of enough good weather ahead to allow the winding up of the grain harvest of 1926. Some oats of the Texas Red variety and a little late wheat still is standing but two more days should see most of it in the shock. On the whole, the small grain crop is at least normal in this county and rather better than that in some localities, especially in the bottoms. It has not been too wet at any time this spring and that sort of weather just suits the bottom farms. If the price prospects were as good as the yield we would all be happy—or think we would, at least. But wheat is going down from 3 to 5 cents each day and if that continues long we soon will be on a local price basis of \$1 a bushel. Oats, too, are lower than the pre-war average price which makes selling them out of the question; the more oats one would raise and sell at present prices—about 30 cents a bushel—the less money he would have.

### More Rust on Texas Red

Harvesting ended on this farm June 25, when the last of the Texas Red oats were cut. There was more rust on this variety than on the Kanota and it did more damage. The Texas Red ripened four to five days later than Kanota and it was in that time the rust made the greatest progress. Opinions vary as to the damage done; some think there has been very little; others think the yield was cut 30 per cent. I made a close inspection of both varieties on this farm; Kanota suffered little; probably 3 or 4 bushels to the acre. Texas Red failed to fill out many of the lower oats and the top oats are smaller than usual. I should judge that this variety has been cut 8 bushels to the acre on this farm. So I am going to cut my estimate of one week ago 5 bushels to the acre; the yield of the 46 acres sown on this farm, 20 acres of Kanota and 26 acres of Texas Red, probably will be between 25 and 30 bushels to the acre. I am not going to cut any on the wheat; I am going to let the estimate of 20 bushels to the acre on the 48 acres cut stand until the threshing machine settles the matter.

### Didn't Need Extra Hand

The method of driving the tractor, which pulled the binder, by means of lines, the driver riding on the binder instead of on the tractor, proved successful. Not only was one hand saved but the 15-year old boy who did the driving said that it was much pleasanter riding the binder than the tractor. I am frank to say that I would not want the job; there are altogether too many jobs to attend to and often they all need attention at the same time. There are the binder adjustments to make and there are five different lines with which to guide and operate the tractor. Harvesting was slowed up considerably by several light showers, two of which fell in the day time. Every morning was wet and cutting could not begin on the oats until close to 9 o'clock. The wheat took close to 3 pounds of twine to the acre and the oats took a little more than 2 pounds. For good quality of twine we paid 15 cents a pound. Dealers tried to set a 16-cent price at the start of harvest but couldn't make it stick. The twine put out by the Kansas penitentiary perhaps does not go quite so far as the highest priced twine but it is very strong, gives good results and holds the price of other twine to a fair level.

### Kept Working the Corn

By getting a neighbor boy to help shock we managed to keep two teams going in the corn field during harvest week. While the corn was not weedy or grassy it needed "laying by" as it is at this date, June 28, from waist high on the upland to shoulder

high on the bottom. One good rain during the week which would have kept us out of the field for two or three days would have shot the corn out of our reach and we wanted to lay the corn by the long way of the rows as it makes so much better cutting and husking. We have one field yet to cultivate—36 acres—and then we will be done with the corn for 1926 so far as cultivation is concerned. But when that is done it does not mean we are to have a rest for the second crop of alfalfa will be ready and following the alfalfa will come shock threshing. I often have seen the corn larger at this date but never before has it been so uniformly clean and free from weeds.

### Berries Yielding Well

We had another harvesting job along with that of the wheat and oats—blackberries were ripe. But plenty of pickers made short work of the daily job and no time was lost from the field as the picking was done while the dew was yet on the grain. Blackberries are yielding well this year and the quality is better than usual, owing to the frequent light showers. Our patch is mulched and every spring a fresh lot of old hay is put on, which holds the moisture and keeps down the weeds. This mulching business, if once begun, has to be kept up, for mulching brings the roots to the surface and they must be kept covered or the plants will die. The blackberries are slowly spreading and we are letting them spread for they are selling for 80 cents a gallon this year. We pick about 1/2 bushel each day and what we do not use are sold. Another fruit crop which promises well is currants and we will have some of them to sell; the price for currants, fruit growers say, is to be 40 cents a gallon. Personally, if I had to buy them, I should want them to sell for about 40 cents a bushel but that is just a notion of mine. Most persons like currants and are willing to pay the 40 cents asked.

### Will Work in Wheat Belt

One combined harvester and thresher was sold in Coffey county this year. I have not yet heard what success was had with it but it seems to me that this locality is not adapted to their use. One has to let the wheat stand too long before it can be harvested and the longer it stands, the more chance one runs. I think it would work well this year for wheat is standing well and is fully ripe and has been for several days. But even if the wheat appears ripe there is more moisture in the berry than I would care to have if I were threshing and storing it. But in the real Wheat Belt I believe they will eventually cut out binders, headers and threshing machines. If they stand up to the work without too much repair expense there is no question but what they will prove the most economical way of putting wheat in the bin. It seems that there always is some new machine being brought out which the farmers must have and which takes most of their spare cash, and some of their credit, too. Virtually all the things which take the most of our money were unknown 25 years ago but I don't know that I would care to do without them, would you?

### We Just Take Catnaps

Sleep is nothing more than a series of 11-minute catnaps, Prof. H. M. Johnson of the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., finds. Tests of a large number of sleepers showed that the average human being sleeps a brief period, averaging 11 minutes, then fidgety, rolls over, changes his position and drops off for another nap. Experiments with intoxicated persons indicate their sleep is no quieter or deeper than normal slumber. But the awakening, we venture, is more violent.

**\$10.25**

**30 x 3 1/2  
Reg. Cl. Cord**



# This puts Tire Buying where it belongs.

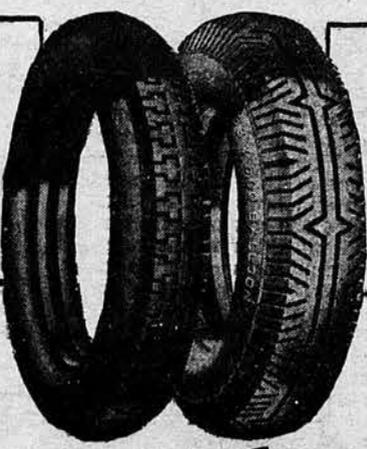
WHEN it comes to buying tires . . . . .  
Your local Goodrich Dealer—with his customary prompt and convenient service included can sell you tires at no more than you pay for tires delivered from any other source and installed on your rims.

The tires he offers you are two new and remarkable values —Goodrich Radio Cord and Goodrich Radio Balloon. Typical Goodrich products . . . sound quality, positive dependability and best in the long run.

You can see the real tires . . . feel and study them . . . ask any questions about them . . . know their story first hand . . . and in the end, have them applied to the cleaned and inspected rims accurately without your lifting a hand.

Better tires, backed by a great name, applied at home at low cost . . . where, in all the land, can you get more for the money?

**30 x 3 1/2  
OVERSIZE  
CLINCHER  
\$11.40**



**29 x 4.40  
RADIO  
BALLOON  
\$13.95**

# Goodrich Radio Cords

## Storage For the Wheat

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

Kansas has a good wheat crop again this year in many sections, and especially in Southwestern Kansas. Every-one who has been in Kansas during a year of this kind knows that the minute the crop is harvested there goes up a howl for freight cars. The railroads are swamped, and seldom can they supply enough cars to move the wheat as rapidly as it should be moved.

The wheat grower who can store his grain on his own farm is the fellow who gets thru without any loss during such a year. The fellow who must store his wheat in a pile out in the field must take a big loss because he can't move it, nor can he house it properly.

There are a number of very excel-lent steel storage bins on the market which are particularly well adapted to conditions in Kansas. A metal grain bin will not only protect wheat against the weather—it also will protect the valuable crop against damage by fire and against thieves and rodents. Light-ning can strike a metal grain bin at will. Altho lightning is said never to strike twice in the same place, it may do so a dozen times for all the damage it can do to a metal bin. The bolt is simply conducted into the ground and left there or allowed to go where-ever it does go—no one knows what does happen to it.

However, the big thing is to protect the crop. If the crop is worth any-thing it is worth saving, and the value of the wheat that is lost on the aver-age farm which provides no adequate storage would more than pay the in-terest on a good metal bin. Often, this saving would more than pay for the bin.

## Are After Chinch Bugs

Geary county farmers are following up this year on the work done with chinch bugs during 1925. Under the leadership of the Farm Bureau it is planned to have a model barrier in every community so everyone inter-ested will have a good opportunity to study its construction and effects.

The ridge to be used should be rolled down, according to Paul Gwin, county agent, and the creosote line should be put on the corn side. The ridge can be smoothed with a roller, plank drag or with shovels. A plow is used to throw the dirt to the corn side. The sides of the furrow should be smooth, and Gwin accomplishes this by dragging a v-shaped trough thru it. The sides of the furrow being smooth make it easier for the bugs to move along and there are no clods for them to hide under. A post hole should be dug every 2 rods, and 14 inches deep.

Put the creosote line along the ridge of the furrow just about 2 inches from its crest. Gwin says this keeps the bugs from crumbling the line. Of course, this makes the line come above the post holes, but when Gwin gets close to a hole he runs a v-shaped line down to it and this guides the bugs where they belong. He says a person should be careful not to sprin-kle creosote around the hole as this will keep the bugs away from it. Gwin likes to have a straight line of creosote extending from the back edge of the hole up over the side of the fur-row in the direction the bugs come from. This keeps them from going around back of the hole.



Just Beginning to Use the Right Bait

The creosote line should be run once a day unless the bugs are coming pretty thick, and then a second appli-cation will be necessary. The best time to run the line is 11 to 12 o'clock as the heaviest run of bugs starts about noon and keeps coming until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Cal-cium cyanide flakes should be dropped into the post holes when the creosote is put out. It is the gas from these flakes that kills the bugs. Thirty to 50 gallons of creosote will keep up a half mile line for 10 days on the aver-age, and 20 pounds of flakes will be sufficient. If creosote isn't available tar oil will be about as effective but the line will have to be run more often.

## Must Build Tornado Proof

When is a building tornado proof? This is one of the problems with which architects sooner or later will be con-fronted, according to S. D. Flora, meteorologist for Kansas. The modern steel and concrete building has been found to be both fireproof and earth-

quake proof, but despite the numerous tornadoes which occur every year be-tween the Rocky mountains and the East, it never has been given a fair test in one, he says.

The only time the modern building has been tested out during a tornado occurred at Lorain, Ohio. A modern three-story hotel was directly in the path of one of the most destructive tornadoes in the history of America. Buildings on all sides of the hotel were demolished but the hotel escaped with slight damage to its roof.

Tornadoes will become more destruc-tive year after year as the country becomes more thickly populated. When-ever a storm strikes a town or city, great loss of property always results. Sooner or later attempts will be made to find a remedy.

Mr. Flora believes the remedy will be a modern building which can with-stand the force of the tornado. The wind in a twister has been estimated to have a velocity of from 300 to 500 miles an hour and a force of 2,000 pounds to the cubic foot. This is suf-ficient to demolish frame, brick and

stone buildings. The hotel at Lorain is the only evidence that a modern building is tornado proof and storms will have to strike other steel and concrete structures before that type of building can be declared tornado proof.

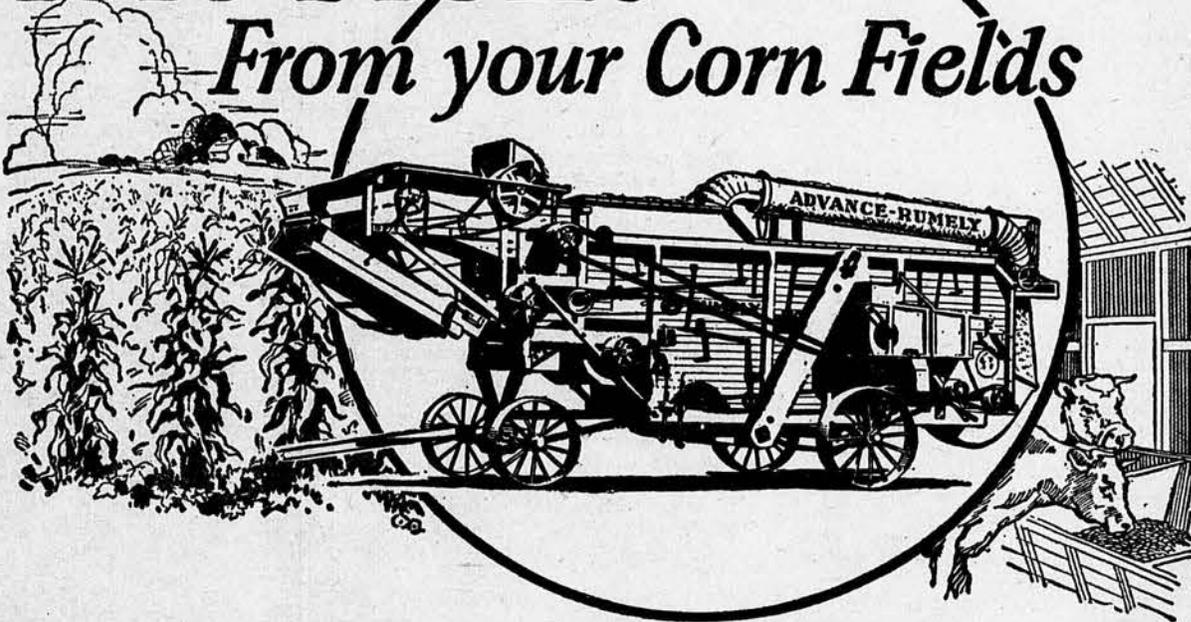
Altho Kansas has the reputation of being the tornado state of the coun-try, most of the United States is sub-ject to such storms. The stretch of country most subject to them extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Cana-dian boundary and from the Rocky mountains to the Allegheny mountains.

June is usually the tornado month in Kansas, altho twisters have oc-curred in every month of the year. When one occurs in June there fre-quently are several tornado clouds in the immediate vicinity. Sometimes they run together and form a large cloud.

"I see in the paper that a widower with nine children has married a widow with seven children."

"That was no marriage. That was a merger."

# More Profit From your Corn Fields



## Add 33 1/3% to the feed value of your corn

To every three acres of your corn you can add the feed value of one extra acre. Hundreds of farmers will do it this year. How? By using the Advance-Rumely Husker-Shredder instead of allowing stalks to stand in the fields.

The Husker-Shredder delivers the cleanly husked ears of corn to the wagon. Then it shreds the stalks and leaves into a fine, palatable, nutritious shredded fodder at the cost of hand husking alone. The shredding costs nothing extra. The rich food elements usually wasted are saved. You gain 33 1/3 per cent in feeding value, at no extra cost.

Do not forget that 40 per cent of the feeding value of corn is in the leaves and stalks. And the only way to get this rich feed is to cut the corn for silage or shred it.

Cattle take readily to this

shredded fodder. It is a wonderful substitute for hay or alfalfa. Provides a much needed roughage, in addition to health building vita-mines and salt mixtures.

The Advance-Rumely Husker-Shredder has won many friends because of its many fine features. Husking rolls are extra long—forty inches—fitted with husking pins that tear open the husks so the rolls strip the ears clean. Snap-ping rolls take a firm grip on the fodder, whether light or heavy, wet, dry or frozen. Break off every ear, even the nubbins. Husks from 400 to 1000 bushels per day, depending upon size used. Simple, sturdy, compact, easily operated, built to Advance-Rumely standards for long years of service. Comes in three sizes, namely, four, six and eight roll.

Consider this shredding idea care-fully. Many farmers are adopting it and saving money. Send the coupon below for our catalog and see the nearest Advance-Rumely dealer. Address Dept. F.

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# Will Wheat Go Up or Down?

After Bearish Effect of Southwestern Marketings, Prices Should Improve

BY R. M. GREEN

**A**S WE begin to pour the new crop of wheat into the world's granary, it is well to take an inventory of what has been left in the bottom of the bins from last year's crop. There was a decline in the U. S. wheat crop in 1925 of 20 per cent from that of 1924. Besides the world's wheat crop was 100 million bushels short of the crop for 1923 despite the 7 per cent increase over 1924. Combined, these facts mean a light carry-over of old wheat.

The world's visible supply of bread-stuff May 1, 1926, was equivalent to 226 million bushels compared with 278 million bushels a year ago. This figure is the smallest since 1922. The United States' visible supply is less than half what it was a year ago. Unusual dependence, therefore, is being put upon prospects for the new crop.

Present prospects for a United States crop of 780 to 800 million bushels of wheat puts home markets back practically to conditions of 1923, insofar as new crop supply in this country alone is concerned. The crop of 1923 was 797 million bushels. The average price for the whole season for No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City was \$1.23 a bushel. The best July price was \$1.07. Price rose to \$1.28 in October, declined to \$1.23, and rose to \$1.30 the following June.

The following year, 1924, there was a 9½ per cent increase in the United States crop, but this was more than offset by an 11 per cent decrease in size of the world's crop together with improved financial conditions in European buying countries. The result was a season average of \$1.75 a bushel at Kansas City.

While 1925 witnessed a 7 per cent increase in world's crop, the influence was partly offset by the 20 per cent reduction in the United States crop. Such a shortage and a tariff of 42 cents a bushel against imports, resulted in a United States price in 1925 above the world's level. The result was a Kansas City average of \$1.76 a bushel.

Until recently conditions in many European countries have not been favorable to the growing crop. As late as June 15, the English authority, George Bromhall, said, "We think there is no need at present to expect overwhelming supplies in the new season, but if the actual promise in the United States, Canada, Russia, and the Danubian valley materializes in good millable wheat, the foundations of a substantial world supply will be well and truly laid." It appears that early promises were placed at the very extreme of what is likely to be realized.

In only nine years out of 32 has the August price of top No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City exceeded the July price. In all nine years, except 1914 when the World War began, Kansas produced a crop of less than 100 million bushels. This year Kansas promises a crop one-fourth to one-third above the 100 million bushel mark. Harvest is 10 days to two weeks early; there are more combine-harvesters in use in the Southwest than ever before; and the best yields of hard winter wheat are in the Southwest. The heaviest part of the crop, therefore, is in a section from which the movement is early, and this year

earlier than usual. Furthermore, weather conditions in the Southwest this spring have been such that early sown wheat and early maturing varieties are yielding best. This in itself will make the fields that are cut first show up better yields than can be expected for the crop as a whole.

Low prices to start the season are not therefore a good index for the season. Low prices on the heavy early movement and less wheat in later harvesting sections are likely to offer some relief to the market a little later.

Supplies of old wheat in importing countries are low as they are in exporting countries. Bromhall recently stated that "On present conditions we fancy exporters may require to import more wheat in 1926-27 than in 1925-26, perhaps as much as 80 million bushels more." If import requirements of foreign countries hold up to this figure, the increased demand over a year ago will be almost as large as the prospective increase in the United States crop. Any decline in production in other principal exporting countries, therefore, will mean inroads on a remaining United States supply no larger than that of a year ago.

With new wheat recently at \$1.28 a bushel at Kansas City, wheat is relatively cheap. Compared with commodity prices in general, No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City has a buying power equal to 82 per cent of other commodities when it is \$1.28 a bushel.

Even assuming at this time a world's crop and carry-over above average—and it has been seen that this must all come out of the new crop—the chances are about six or seven out of ten that there will be some price improvement during the next month or so.

The present wheat situation is at just such a balance that any damage to the Canadian, Argentine, or Australian new crops would readily strengthen the wheat market. At the same time, there is little in prospect to force prices lower than they will be forced by the early movement of the Southwest winter wheat crop.

## Wrote Best Flag Creed

Hilda Henderson, 18-year-old Phillipsburg girl, has written the best flag creed in a contest sponsored by the Kansas department of the American Legion. She will receive a silver medal from the American Legion. The flag creed of which she is the author will be considered in a national competition, in which the prizes will be \$750 for first, \$500 for second, and \$250 for third place, the money to be used for a college education.

## Tells About Dogs

The Government has just published an excellent little booklet under the title of Breeds of Dogs, Farmers Bulletin No. 1491, which can be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., that should be of interest to every lover of dogs.



## Many Old Notions Change!

Not long ago sweet clover was considered an undesirable weed... today it ranks next to alfalfa as a green manure and hay crop.

Alfalfa, too, was the victim of unfounded prejudice for many a year. We've learned the truth about sweet clover and alfalfa... and we are profiting by it. [Old Notions change!]

**T**HE quality of Great Western has changed many an 'old-time sugar notion.

Jelly makers, particularly, were fond of discussing the part that sugar plays in the jelling process, crediting sugar with a lot that it didn't and couldn't do. Then someone learned that fruit juices jell because of the presence of pectin and acid, and not by any effect of sugar on the juices.

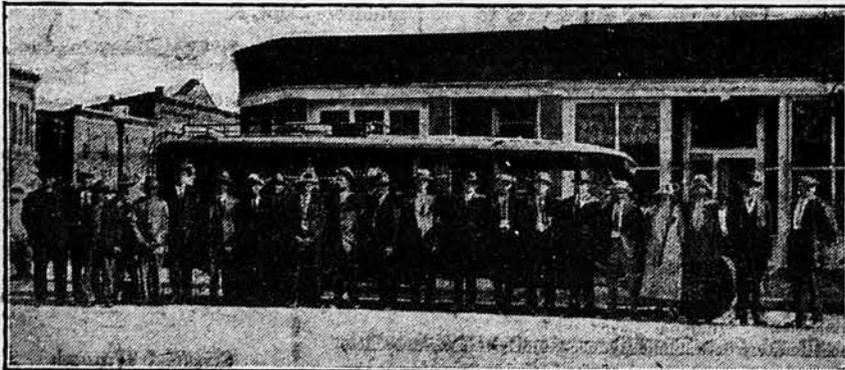
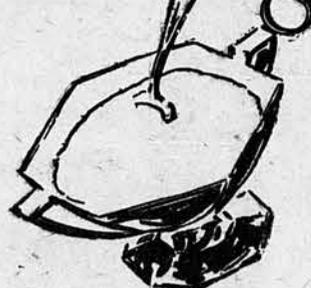
Jelly makers need sugar purity... and that is the important value of Great Western Sugar. It is regularly of highest purity... and has proved itself to millions of housewives in jelly making, canning and preserving.

Then, too, it is a home product, a farm product. It is made from sugar beets produced on the farms of your state or a neighboring state. To thousands of farmers it is the important cash crop. Those farmers look to you to use the sugar made from their beets, just as they use the flour made from your wheat.

Great Western is the guaranteed sugar. Use it for jelly making, canning and preserving... or for any other purpose. Follow your favorite recipes as usual. If Great Western is not absolutely satisfactory, take it back to your grocer. It will cost you nothing. You be the judge!

THE GREAT WESTERN SUGAR COMPANY  
SUGAR BUILDING DENVER, COLORADO

# Great Western Beet Sugar



The Row of Folks Lined Up on This Side of Their Gas Wagon is 22 of the 24 Who Made the Trip Overland From Anthony to Manhattan to Attend the Feeders' Day Exercises at the Kansas State Agricultural College. They Represent the Harper County Farm Bureau. E. H. Aicher, County Agent, Was Rallying Artist For the Trip

### Beauty in Buildings

England's former Labor premier and foreign minister, Ramsay MacDonald, is a philosophical Socialist, somewhat as the late Colonel Rossington of Topeka was a philosophic Democrat. He usually as a practical matter voted Republican, and MacDonald spends a good part of his time staving off socialism as an opponent of the radicals of the Labor Party. But Ramsay MacDonald is a social philosopher as well as a philosophic socialist. As the guest on the other day of the building trades exhibition in London, he paid a tribute to architects that is as timely here as in England.

In an ugly world, said Mr. MacDonald, there could be nothing but class hatred. Men and women want houses of this age of the world not as shelters but as homes, and "the greatest cure for social evils is the setting up of beautiful and comfortable homes that men and women will not want to leave for public houses and unworthy entertainments." Observing a building estate in a London suburb lately, the British statesman said he was deeply pained by the "abominable straight walls, flatness and lack of affectionate touch which marked the houses. There was a materialism just as deadly as that thundered against from the pulpits." During the last generation he condemned the character of homes constructed as mainly uncomfortable, ugly, bad in ornament and primitive in proportion. "It was no wonder that all sorts of social grievances had accumulated." But Mr. MacDonald believed a new age had come, a march away from ugliness had begun, "and the head of that march out no body men are more worthy to stand than the architects of the country."

If this is true of English building certainly is of American, and not as homes only. The architects are in the vanguard of the procession, beckoning it to come on. Unfortunately, from many photographs we have seen of new school buildings in Kansas communities, ugliness is still on top, however. In many of these buildings evidently everything was carefully considered with regard to cost, light, ventilation, safety and so on—everything but appearance and the effect of the building for 30 or 50 years to come on the people's desire and sense for beauty. A pupil or a visitor may come to a school building clad in overalls and a hickory shirt, barefooted, in that matter, but he has something within, a spirit and a mind, which asks about him and responds to what he sees. In short, the public which pays the cost is entitled to have beauty in public buildings, since it can be had; but is not getting it.

We do not know what the beauty of proportion and line put into the Capitol Building & Loan and the National Reserve Life buildings or the new part (the old part being ugly) of the telephone building on Jackson street is worth to Topeka, but we know that in the course of 10 or 20 years it is worth 10 or 20 times as much as it cost the large-minded builders. They were not thinking of utility only, or of their pocket, but realized that if utilitarian considerations are of the greatest importance, they are not all. There is something more.

For the most part, as Ramsay MacDonald said of English building, this something more with us has only lately had consideration, and so most buildings are ugly and nobody looks twice at them, if he can avoid it. This must have a depressing effect on people's minds and spirits, even if unconsciously, just as looking twice or many times at a building because it is beautiful has an exhilarating effect. There is a new march, however, headed by capable architects, as Ramsay MacDonald says, needs more recognition and encouragement in Kansas, as it does in other localities.

### Six Decisive Battles

Out of the thousands of battles and engagements fought within its boundaries by the United States in five wars, only six battles are found by War College historians to have had a far-reaching effect. Two were in the Revolutionary war, the surrender of the British army under General Burgoyne at Saratoga, which brought about the definite intervention of France in favor of the American col-

onies and is listed by Creasy as one of the 15 decisive battles of the world. The second was the surrender of the British army by Cornwallis at Yorktown, which ended the war against England. The War College historians skip the War of 1812, the Mexican war and the Indian wars and find the next four battles resulting in far-reaching effect politically, were the battles of Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Chickamauga and Chattanooga. The Vicksburg campaign, they say, was the most brilliant operation of the Union army of Tennessee. When a decisive battle list is made to include foreign lands, it will have to include Belleau Wood and Chateau Thierry, where American arms turned back a hitherto victorious kaiser.

### Home-Made Smut Machine

Smith County Farm Bureau members have a home-made machine for treating seed for smut with copper carbonate. The framework is made of 2 by 4's and is built a little better than waist high. The first machine constructed was built up shoulder high but that made it difficult to turn the treating drum. The seed container is a metal molasses drum which has an iron rod run thru the center and extending over the frame to serve as axles. The handle is placed on the long axle. An opening was cut in the side of the drum and a door hinged

on so that filling and emptying it would be a simple matter. The drum holds 2 bushels of seed at a time.

Last year the machine was pressed into service to treat 500 bushels of



Leonard Patman, Smith County, Treating Kafir For Smut in a Home-Made Machine. He is Using Copper Carbonate

wheat and considerable kafir had been treated before that. Joe Bloomer treated some kafir seed with copper carbonate and said he didn't have one smutted head in a thousand. A neighbor used some of Bloomer's seed treated for smut and along with it he planted some seed that was untreated.

The untreated seed showed up 10 per cent smut while the treated seed made as good as Bloomer's. Last year Leonard Patman and his neighbor treated kafir with formaldehyde and got about 5 per cent smut. This year they are trying the copper carbonate method.

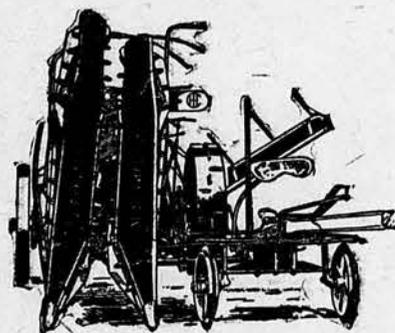


### "More Water for Wealth"

There is a movement afoot, sponsored by Charles Payne, Wichita, for establishment of government power stations up and down the Arkansas Valley to distribute electric power for pumping water for crops. Several years ago W. A. Ayres, Eighth District congressman, introduced a bill in congress providing for construction of such power plants, but along came the World War and the bill was forgo. Ayres has indicated a willingness to reintroduce the bill.

It is believed that surplus natural gas, fuel oil and coal could be utilized at the power plants, and stations could send out electric current to the surrounding country at a cost which could scarcely be duplicated. Crops, due to pump irrigation would benefit greatly, it is believed. "More Water for Wealth," would be the motto.

"Say, Bill, my father's got to be operated on and he's worried to death. What does the doctor do after he's removed the appendix?" "Sews your old man."



### McCORMICK and DEERING Corn Binders

Five to seven acres a day with a one-man outfit, and the one man does the work of a half-dozen men with corn knives. McCormick and Deering Corn Binders are light, strong, and substantial. Roller bearings insure light draft. Both types do clean work, have ample adjustments for tall and short stand, pick up the down and leaning stalks, and make neat, easily handled bundles. McCormick and Deering Corn Binders are equipped with a smooth-working bundle carrier and they can be fitted with wagon elevator, tongue truck, etc. These two binders have been standard for years. The McCormick binds the bundles vertically and the Deering binds them horizontally.

**Destroy the Corn Borer!** Low-cutting device can be had on special order with McCormick and Deering Corn Binders for new machines or for attaching to old binders. Low cutting destroys the hibernating place of the borer. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer about this.

# Let These Machines Handle Your Corn Crop

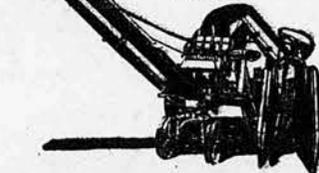
AS long ago as 35 years ago the McCormick and Deering inventors and engineers were toiling to produce a binder to ease the farmer's labors in cutting corn. The first practical McCormick corn binder made its victorious way down the rows in 1891, and set a new mark in the history of corn in America.

That progress has been continuous to date. International Harvester has pioneered to give the farmer easy mastery over the corn crop, in all harvest operations, and has thereby helped to build the crop to the gigantic proportions of today.

Today—for the crop now in the fields—the McCormick-Deering dealer in your community offers you the highly perfected machines displayed on this page. Whatever your method or your exact need, the McCormick-Deering Line of Corn Harvesting Equipment will give you the best machine and service satisfaction for now and the future. Write us for information and see your dealer in due season.

### McCormick-Deering Corn Pickers

This machine outpicks six men. Write for catalog.



### McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutters



WHERE silo filling is done with McCormick-Deering skill and experience, a good, fast, and economical job is assured you. McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutters are designed on the simplest principles. They cut the corn to the desired lengths, do big-capacity work with maximum safety, and stand the gaff year after year. They have been doing it for years, by the thousands. Steel frame construction, with boiler-plate steel flywheels. The knives are on the flywheel and the cutting and elevating is done in one operation, saving power. Built in five sizes; capacities 3 to 25 tons per hour; power 6 to 25 h. p.

See the McCormick-Deering Dealer

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY  
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# McCORMICK - DEERING Corn Machines

Binders • Ensilage Cutters • Pickers • Shellers • Huskers and Shredders

# For the Little Folks in Puzzletown



**O**-is for Owl,  
Who "hoots" in the night,  
And isn't a specially  
Beautiful sight;  
He's no ear for any wail,  
And don't try to sing—  
Since he stays awake nights  
That's a very good thing.

## Bill and Yellow are Pets

I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade. I have two sisters. Their names are Pauline and Doris. I have one horse named Bill. I go 1/2 mile to school. I have one cat. Its name is Yellow.  
Warren Duling.  
Eskridge, Kan.

## You Are Invited

Remember, boys and girls, that July 14 is Senator Capper's birthday and that you are all invited to his party



at Garfield Park, Topeka. Merry-go-round rides, ice cream, lemonade, roller skating—everything will be ready for you. Everybody come.

## Takes Piano Lessons

I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to school at Conway. We have two rooms in our school. Each room has four grades. There are 16 pupils in our room. We ride horseback 1 1/2 miles to school. I have three brothers and one sister. Their names are Leland, Clarence Jr., Harold, and Bernadine. For pets I have a dog and four cats. We have a radio and we

hear many good programs. I am taking piano lessons. I enjoy reading the children's page. Thelma Lee Miller. McPherson, Kan.  
and Bobbie. I go 1/2 mile to school. I wish some of you boys and girls my age would write to me. Orel Cordell. Alton, Kan.

## Little Miss Muffett

Little Miss Muffett  
With bonnet awry  
Sat on a tuffet  
And gazed at the sky.

There came a big spider  
As black as jet  
And sat down beside her—  
The child's running yet.

## There Are Three of Us

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. The name of our school is Mt. Ayr. There are 19 in our school. Miss Freeze is my teacher. A younger brother and sister are going to school, too. Their names are Virgil and Ethyl.  
Mina Williams.  
Alton, Kan.

## My Dog's Name is Tut

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I have two sisters and a half sister. Their names are Arliss, Phyllis and Doris. For pets I have four cats and a dog named Tut. The kittens' names are Teddie, Snowball, Whitefoot

## Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson

Blossoms are, as everyone knows, the "restaurants" and "groceries" of bees—and food is not furnished free either, any more than it is in human shops. The bee "pays" by becoming a messenger; she carries away a little of the vital pollen dust, adhering to her hairy coat. Upon the sticky pistil of the next flower visited some of this yellow dust is rubbed off, thus aiding in the cross-fertilization of the second plant.

It is plain that the bee secures her supplies of nectar in return for performing this messenger service. To make sure that it is properly done, the plant stores the nectar far up beyond the pollen-laden stamens. The "customer" must pass them and secure her pollen-dust for delivery at the next flower before securing her refreshments. But competition for the bee-

trade is so keen that the various "stores" must resort to brilliantly-colored advertising signs. The little bright-hued arrows in the fox-glove bell say, in bee-flower language, "Refreshments this way—in the rear." So



The Flower's Advertising Signs

botanists call the colored lines leading deep into the flower's heart "nectar guides." They are Mother Nature's original invention of the signs you see along the automobile roads—"Excellent Dinner, One Mile."

## Try These on the Family

Where did Noah strike the first nail in the Ark? On its head.

What bird is in season all the year? The weather-cock.

When is a house like a bird? When it has wings.

How do canary birds pay for themselves? By giving their notes.

Why are blacksmiths undesirable citizens? Because they forge and steel (steal) daily.

What did the blind man say to the policeman when he told him he would arrest him if he did not move on? I'd just like to see you.

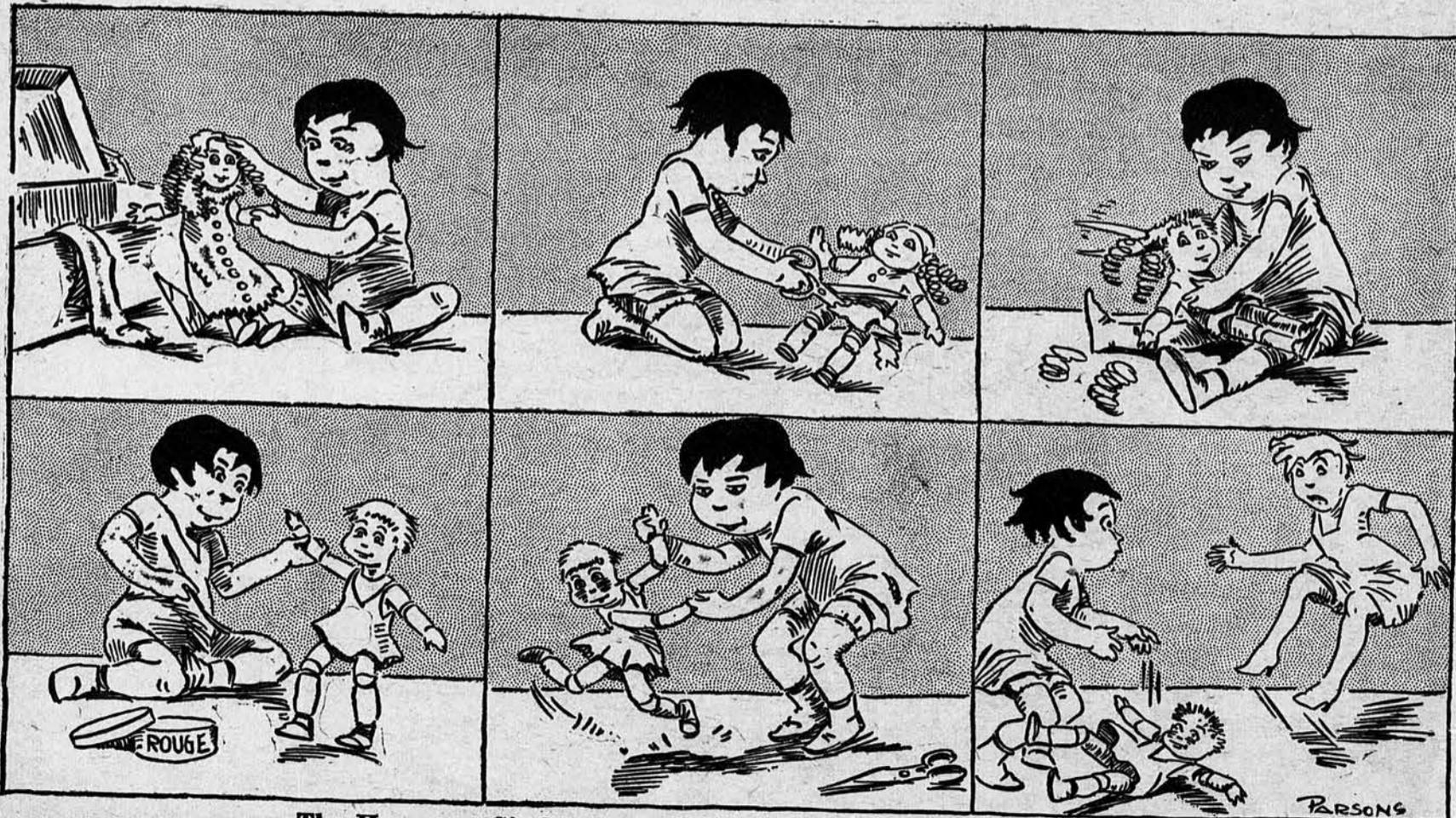
When is a boat like a heap of snow? When it is a-drift.

Why is a match-box without matches superior to all other boxes? It is matchless.

When are boys like bears? When barefooted.



"If you think you are so smart, tell me what is 1/2 of 11?" said Sunbonnet Sue. "Now if you draw a line from A to B and cut this picture in two in the middle, you will find that you are not correct." If you can solve this puzzle, send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—Sis Hoover Had an Ancient Doll—It's Modern Now!

PARSONS



Another reason why over  
60,000 Dealers carry  
Hood Rubber Products,

## The Service in Hoods is more easily demonstrated..

The perfection of the Hood Flat Tread sets a new standard in the essentials of automobile tires—longer wear, greater safety, and luxurious comfort. That's why owners put them on car after car.

Any Hood Dealer will demon-

strate and explain to you Hood superiority in design and construction. It will pay you to make the acquaintance of a Hood Tire Dealer.

Made by Hood Rubber Company, Watertown, Mass.  
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*Look for the Hood Arrow*

# HOOD

RUBBER FOOTWEAR



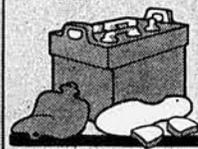
CANVAS SHOES



SOLID TIRES



RUBBER SPECIALTIES



PNEUMATIC TIRES



QUALITY ♦ ALWAYS ♦ MAINTAINED

They say  
I'm  
"fussy"



WELL, let that go. I'm ready to admit that so far as pipe tobacco is concerned, I've got ideas. And if insisting on a tobacco that won't bite the tongue or parch the throat is "being fussy," you can write "guilty" alongside my name, and I won't even appeal the charge.

I can't speak for anybody else, but personally I smoke *for pleasure!* So I smoke Prince Albert. I'll say I do. Right after breakfast, on up until I switch off the light for the night. Pipe-load after pipe-load. Day after day. Prince Albert treats my tongue as gently as a mother handles a brand-new baby.

They tell me it's the Prince Albert process that cuts out bite and parch. Fair enough. I'll testify before the well-known world that P. A. is the coolest, sweetest, most genuinely friendly smoke a fellow can get on this planet. You suspect *that* the minute you throw back the hinged lid on the tidy red tin and get a whiff of real tobacco.

Now, I'm telling you to be fussy about your smoking. Many a pipe-smoker has fooled himself when he should have been soothing himself with P. A. I say it pays to be fussy about anything that means so much to a man. What do *you* think?

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

**PRINCE ALBERT**

—no other tobacco is like it!



# The Maid of the Mountain

By Jackson Gregory  
(Copyrighted)

She crept to the cabin's rear; always she sped tiptoe thru open spaces and crouched, hiding, where the dark was deepest. The kitchen door was wide open; thru the kitchen Bab looked into the main room where Monte and Sin-Badger were. They had a big fire of blazing pine cones in the fireplace, and the dancing light illuminated the cabin with fitful brilliance. In this radiance the kitchen table danced and quivered. On it Monte had left most of his supper. Bab saw a platter of beans, a pan of biscuits, butter and jam.

She slipped in thru the kitchen door. Here was her chance, just such a chance as she had hoped for in coming all this way from her cavern where she had eaten her last little bit of bread and cheese a dozen hours before. The two men were talking so earnestly, were eying each other so steadily, that she felt safe from detection provided she made no sound to attract their attention. She picked up a biscuit and began eating. "My, I'm hungry!" was Bab's confession to Bab. Yet, all unexpectedly, there had come into her experience a greater hunger than that for mere food. She could hear Monte's voice; it fascinated her. Hiding in a corner, she tried to peek at him; to see his face again and perhaps look, all hidden, into his eyes and thrill anew to that sudden flash of his smile.

As she looked from that big lumbering, waddling giant of a man whom she had at first taken for Monte to Monte himself, Bab whispered to Bab: "Gee, I'm glad! I love Monte best the way he is. He's nice and good. And he's terribly pretty!"

"I tell you, Mr. Baron . . ."

## A Brave Man?

That was the Captain, Bill Badger, rushing into words and breaking off. He shuffled his big boots back and forth and Bab realized, wondering, that the big man who had been so masterful with his crew, appeared actually afraid of Monte Baron!

Monte turned square upon him, and Bab looked straight into his keen dark eyes, steady upon Badger, and thrilled anew. It seemed to her that Monte must be the strongest, bravest, most wonderful man in the world to make Bill Badger afraid. For she remembered how strong and bold Sin-Badger had been this noon when he had ordered his crew about and had caught two men by the throats, knocking their heads together. Suddenly, she wondered if it was going to turn out that Badger was "bad." She had liked him when she had first seen him; she wanted him to be good. Sweeping terms like good and bad marked the limits of her comprehension of ethics. A man was good who did what pleased her; bad, who harmed or strove to harm her. Now she was extending the terms beyond her own directly personal scope, making application of them as they tended to affect Monte Baron. Anyone who quarreled with her new god was bound to be bad. . . .

Monte, eying Badger, gave him no assistance. The shuffling of boots continued. Bab saw Badger's hat twirling nervously in his hands; his face looked uncertain and unhappy. All the while she was nibbling at her biscuit, and her eyes were speeding here and there, grasping detail, interested in all that surrounded Monte. She saw the angle of his big rock fireplace; beyond it a long rude table made from convenient materials. A few books were on it, and Bab was inclined to resent their presence because they suggested Anthony Farley: with all her heart she wanted Monte to be a "real man" like Dad-dick. But she understood gropingly that a man might possibly be a man and have certain bad habits.

On the table with the books, a very untidy assortment, were several pipes flanked by tobacco tins, a couple of candles stuck in their own drippings to the thick wooden slabs, a few scattered sheets of paper, a pocketknife with a broken blade and a couple of pencils. In a corner leaned a fishing rod, which made Bab's eyes sparkle; she had never seen one like it, and from first sight coveted it. By the rod

stood Monte's rifle. Then there was a chair, homemade like the table and certainly from the same hand.

This front room ran the entire length of the building. The remainder of the cabin was divided into two rooms, both of which harbored pale flickering light from the brighter light in the fireplace. Of these smaller chambers one was Monte Baron's sleeping room. There was his bed, a thing of peeled, glistening timbers, covered thick with pine branches by way of mattress; over this Monte's army blankets. A suit of clothes hung on a peg in the wall; a tall pair of boots stood in a corner.

The tiny room completing the cabin's equipment was the kitchen where Bab was. A cupboard, made of boxes, against the wall, with mosquito netting over them; a black coffee-pot on the table; a score of tin cans, a side of bacon, knife and fork and spoon.

"Monte's smart," judged Bab, in high approval of everything she had glimpsed. "He lives off here with a fine place and everything in the world. Gee, he must be rich. There's another gun, too; a shotgun. . . . All kinds of things to eat, three rooms to live in, all by himself; two hats and two pairs of boots! Gee!"

## Bill Was Skipper

Bill Badger was making a fresh beginning, repeating the words: "I tell you, Mr. Baron." Not a man easily cast down, he was not one to lie prone once he had tripped. He gathered confidence; his voice rumbled and became a mellow bellow.

"It's like this: Every crew has got to have a skipper. That's me. Times, men have to have their grog served 'em; times, what they need is whangin' with a belaying pin or knocked cold with a marin spike, so to speak. Now, you listen to me: I don't mean to say I know every crook and turn, angle, triangle and quadrangle of this game you are playing; but what I do know is that it's worth any man's while, since it's worth your while. It's bound to be, thru the very nature of things, something stupendous, colossal and magnificent! Else would you, Mr. Montgomery Baron, esquire, be bucking such gents as Martin Willoughby and Philip Conroy? I ask you! And . . ."

"Haven't I told you a dozen times," came Monte's emphatic voice, "that I've got no game to play at all? That all I want is a little piece of land that's all mine, tucked away in the wilderness where I can do as I please,

loaf or fish or smoke my pipe or read a book and let the world go hang."

Bill Badger nodded sagely, and indulged in a slow, knowing smile, a smile of approval. A liar de luxe himself, he gave Monte credit for being an even more splendid liar than himself. Badger felt that while he was but a consistent pluggier at falsification, Monte was the true inimitable artist.

But, seeing that his crafty smile brought no smile in answer, Badger dismissed it from his good-natured face and became very grave.

"Let me put it this way then, Mr. Baron. I've hired the crew on my own responsibility. You've paid me two hundred dollars for my time, and I haven't asked for more, have I?"

He looked Monte straight in the eye, candidly and with a sort of childish frankness. "What I haven't told you is that every man-jack of 'em owes me money I've advanced 'em in my flush days, and there'll be no rush about your digging up any more money if you judge best to have it look, seem and appear as if you wasn't made of gold."

More emphatic than ever Monte cried out:

"Sin-Badger, whether you've got a heart of gold or the brain of a serpent, I'm confounded if I know! But this is final: I won't stand for any such nonsense."

Badger wagged his head.

"There's winds and tides tugging us this way and that," he said warmly. "Just what's in the wind and just where the tides are driving, we won't talk about right now. But this I'll say: it would take seven tug boats to pull me off, Mr. Baron. I'm with you to the finish; and, don't fret, I'll come in handy before the voyage is over and done with, so to speak. And, at the end, I'll leave it to you; you can pitch me a few thousands, when you clean up to the tune of a million, and I'm the last man in the world to say what you do ain't right."

"But I tell you . . ." Monte made the ancient gesture of turning his pockets wrong side out. So far as money was concerned they were as empty as a last year's bird's nest. "If I had the million, old seafaring man, you can be sure you'd have your share. But I haven't it and I'm not likely to have it during the next hundred years."

"If I got any claim on your generosity," said Badger, "how about this: you've got a fine place here, a likely quarter-section, located to the

queen's taste. Happens it in two eighties stretching along both sides Pleasant River with Silver Lake in the middle of the upper eighty. Now I've told you the crew all over the money, and that's why I'm trying to get what I can out of their hides. Well, I'm getting it. For my share, until our ship does come in loaded to the deck with her cargo, suppose you let me take my pay this way: down to the lowest end of the lowest eighty acres let me carve off a little square in the corner, say a couple of acres; let me build my cabin there, and there I'll stay clean out of sight and out of hearing. And you'll never need see me unless you want me; unless you come down looking for me or fire off a signal for me to steer up this way."

## A Country Home?

With that Badger turned toward the door, the kitchen door. Bab, hungry as she was, had never gotten beyond the first inadequate biscuit. Now she remembered with a start the errand that had brought her here; she must fill both hands and be off in a flash. But Monte, calling Badger back, gave her a moment's respite.

Bab looked about her hurriedly; she wanted food for tonight and for tomorrow. She should have been busy rummaging all this while that she had stood with her eyes glued to Monte's face. She might want to come here again seeking something to eat and it would stand her in stead to know the lay of the land. She began stuffing Monte's biscuits into her pockets; meanwhile her eyes made their belated survey. Thus she marked for the first time the trapdoor in the kitchen floor, clearly spelling a cellar below. She regretted that she was not to be allowed time to slip down there and explore. There was sure to be Monte's main supply of provisions.

"Next time, Bab, we'll peek down there. That'll be when the woods won't be all full of men. . . ."

But already Bab, provoked by hunger and that burning curiosity which is an attribute of all wild things, had ventured into danger, being overbold. A sudden sharp warning shout broke upon her startled ears; the loud and urgent voice of the bulldog-faced man who had been with Conroy this afternoon. Just outside, at the cabin's rear. Bab whirled. With the shout came the sound of men running, their noisy boots coming closer.

"Head 'em off in front, Conroy! I'll see nobody gets out at the back."

Monte Baron and the Captain had heard as clearly as had Bab; Badger broke off in the midst of a sentence and for five seconds it was still in the cabin save for the tiny sounds made by pitchy pine cones burning. Then Bab heard a ringing shout from Conroy, a hateful sound; then Conroy himself running up the front steps, already on the porch. . . .

Bab looked wildly about her. In another instant the two men would be upon her, coming upon her from two sides at once. She took one step toward the window; its wire screen was heavy and securely nailed in place; it would take minutes, perhaps five minutes, to break a way there into the open. And she would have scarcely another five seconds. She was tempted to run into the room where Monte and Badger were; but that would be only to face Philip Conroy. There remained but the back door. . . . and Masters was there. . . .

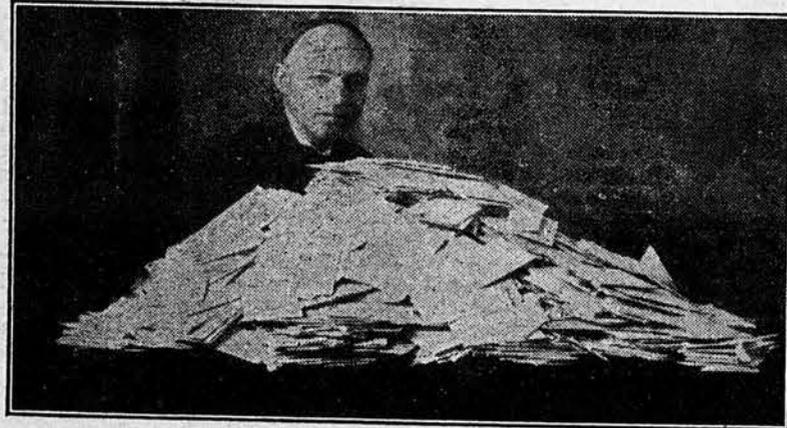
## Into a Trap

At Bab's feet was the trapdoor. She snatched it open, made no attempt to find the ladder, but leaped down into pitch dark, drawing the trap closed after her. . . . If Masters and Conroy did not know of this trapdoor it was barely possible that they would fall to find her. But she was heart-sick with fear. Fool that she was, always to be blundering into mantraps.

Voices came to her, slightly muffled by the thick floorboards, yet with every word distinct as she listened eagerly. Monte Baron's voice first of all, surprised and angry.

"What do you mean by this sort of fool play? Have you gone clean crazy, Conroy?"

(Continued on Page 18)



## Will You Write to Hendriks?

HERE is the picture of J. A. Hendriks, Anderson county farm agent, Garnett, to whom some of you have been writing. He is sitting behind a pile of letters received by him in seven weeks as a result of a story by Mrs. Chloa A. Cross in the April 10 number of Kansas Farmer. She suggested that if you cared to raise chicks the way she described you could have the method for the asking by addressing Mr. Hendriks. You evidently were interested. There are 2,401 letters in the pile. Now Mr. Hendriks wants you to do something for him. He is interested in knowing what the Hendriks Method has done for you. Therefore, won't you write him and tell how many chicks you hatched or bought and fed by his method, how many died the first 15 days, whether your losses were fewer than formerly, what percentage loss you had before you followed the Hendriks Method, whether your chicks grew faster under his method and how their weight compared with those grown under old methods in former years? Be sure to say how you like the Hendriks Method. And he wants everybody to write, those who asked for the method this spring and last fall and those who followed the directions given in Kansas Farmer last October 24.

# “It Seems too Good to be True”

By Julia Gontrum Hill

**A**NY woman would be willing to go “back to the farm” if she could live in a home as complete and up-to-date as that of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Watts, Cowley county. The Watts home is a real rural home, about 7 miles from the nearest town, but their house is equipped with everything from radio connections in every bedroom to electric cook stove and kellyator in the kitchen.

Mrs. Watts admits that from a housekeeper's point of view her home seems too good to be true. “Every time I turn on the kitchen faucets and swing them back out of my way, or start my electric stove to bake pies or pull out my electrically made ice from the kellyator or sit down to listen to radio concerts while I iron with an electric iron I feel like pinching myself to see if I am really living like this way off in the country. “I have three little girls to care for, and do all

my own work in this six room house, but with all these modern conveniences I can accomplish more than twice the work I used to do and can manage the children's sewing and help take care of the chickens. I have time for pleasure too, visiting in the city and entertaining my friends here.

When planning their house Mr. and Mrs. Watts made every effort to take advantage of the newest methods in home building. The front portico leads into a spacious reception hall with winding stairway. The hall boasts of the cloak closet so much strowed. To the right is the long living room opening into the large sun parlor, where the children have their toys and books. To the left is the dining room, cozy and cheerful, leading off into the small but roomy kitchen. A little alcove in one corner of the kitchen, which is more like a small sun parlor, forms the breakfast room. This is furnished simply, with drop leaf table and chairs.

“There is nothing that gives me so much satisfaction and saves me so much time as that little breakfast alcove,” explains Mrs. Watts. “Another thing is this doorway that leads into the kitchen steps or to the basement steps. This is particularly practical for rural homes since products from the fields can be carried straight into the cellar without being tracked thru the house; and no space is wasted with extra cellar steps and doorway.

The basement is divided into furnace room, fruit room, washing room and a room for the incubator. A small gasoline stove is used to heat the water tank so that hot water is available both summer and winter.

The entire house is finished with hardwood floors and the woodwork is of natural oak. The



The House Which the Watts are Proud to Call Home



View of the Watts Kitchen and Sunny Breakfast Room

walls, which Mr. Watts painted himself are of the new “mottled” design with pretty stenciled borders.

A broad lawn leads to the main road. Shrubs and trees are being added and a circle driveway will be made to finish the grounds immediately around the house. The rest is a “real” farm.

## Timely Treatise on Types and Color

By Edith Van Dusen

**W**HEN we begin to think seriously about color we realize that it is almost the first thing about a costume that catches the eye, and that we immediately dislike the dress or hat or even the person if the color offends us. Many people have not a finely developed feeling for color but they may safely be told some secrets for wearing becoming colors.

In the first place in considering yourself as a design, do not let the mass or largest area of color be too bright for your size. It might help to remember the gay little butterfly whose color is a joy to the beholder. And yet no one would care to see an elephant so brilliantly colored. Take this hint to heart, if you are large, and use pastel or grayed colors that do not add to your size.

The reddish shades on the color wheel, such as red-purple, mahogany, maroon, orange, red-tan and pink lend a warm glow to a sallow or pale skin

*Talk Health! The dreary never-changing tale  
Of mortal maladies is worn and stale  
You cannot charm or interest or please  
By harping on that minor chord—disease.  
“Whatever the weather may be,” says he,  
“Whatever the weather may be,  
It's the songs you sing and the smiles you wear  
That's a-making the sun shine everywhere.”  
—Riley*

and are usually becoming colors for this type of person. One should be careful to avoid those colors with warmth if one has a ruddy or heavy color. The cold colors—blue, blue-brown, blue-green, blue, purple, and so forth are more suitable for the highly colored or florid person and will tone down and enhance the natural color.

The average woman who usually has a tanned or yellow skin tint must be careful not to use mustard, orange, yellow or greenish blue for they would create a very unpleasant color scheme. If she has honey color eyes and light brown hair, perhaps a little faded but with occasional gold lights, especially after a lemon rinse, then she will be distinctive in the amber, pinky-tan or red brown.

The self tone color scheme must be used carefully by the faded little dark eyed woman whose brown hair is now sprinkled with gray, and whose skin is no longer flushed with pink. Instead of dressing in brown as she longs to do, let her choose henna in a soft shade or dark red-purple, for these colors lend color to the skin and contrast favorably with faded hair. For the same reason, blue-eyed people with faded skin and hair often look better in rose or purple than in blue. Gray, tan, taupe and black are colors suited to youth. By all means if you are old and faded

avoid black and wear dark purple, plum, rose or navy, instead. Very often a colored hat facing can be depended upon to add color or take it away from the face, altho since it has become the style for hats to be worn low over the eyes, the facings do not show. The “off-the-face” hat which cannot be worn by the woman with glasses or the woman with wrinkles, should be most carefully chosen for color, since it does not cast any shadows on the face or hair.

Cream is easier to wear than white, and a lace or organza collar is universally flattering. It softens both color and line. One of the most important secrets to remember in choosing a color is to select one that will not be an “extinguishing” one. That is, one more brilliant than yourself. It should complete or assist your color scheme.

The texture of the cloth has much to do also with its becomingness. The soft lusterless materials look better on large people and the shiny, crisp fabrics are for thin and angular women.

After a critical analysis of your own color, take a good color chart and list the colors and textures for a try-out. When you have made your decision, do not let the whims of fashion lure you away from it, for there are always variations of a color that are in the mode. Fashion designers are giving us new weaves and designs each season that keep one from losing interest in a favorite color.

## Short Cuts Around the House

By Our Readers

**A**LL 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.

### My Greatest Step Saver

**MY GARDEN** is quite a few steps away from the house. I hunted up an old pocket knife which I keep sticking in a post at the garden gate so that when I am in the garden and happen to see some flowers or vegetables I want I do not have to run to the house to get a knife. This also is handy for cleaning the hoe when I am thru with it.

Douglas County.

Mrs. A. E. Ulrich.

### How I Cleaned My Drapes

**I DISCOVERED** a method for cleaning drapes this spring that I believe someone else might like to know about. First I stretched the drapes on a table, then I went over them with a wall-paper cleaner, following the directions for cleaning paper. Afterward, I made certain that all the cleaner was brushed off. Now the drapes are almost as bright as new, and are not faded as they would have been if I had washed them. A can of cleaner costs 25 cents, and will clean several drapes so it is not expensive. I bought the cleaner at our drug store.

Sedgwick Co., Colorado.

Mrs. L. A. Bohn.

## Of Interest on Our Farm Just Now

By Mrs. Dora L. Thompson

**T**HE refrigerator makes possible the serving of warm breads as well as cold dishes. Bread dough placed under the ice may be kept for some time and taken out, molded into buns and baked when desired. When baking, one may mold biscuits and set in the cold until the following day. The following recipe for ice box buns was given in a radio talk:

1 cup white sugar  
1 cup brown sugar  
1½ cups butter  
4 eggs  
2 teaspoons soda  
1 teaspoon baking powder

1 teaspoon vanilla  
1 teaspoon cinnamon  
Pinch salt  
4 cups flour  
1 cup nut meats, chopped fine

Mix as for cookie dough, place in greased pan, pat down flat and set in the ice box over night. In the morning turn out onto a floured board, slice as bacon is sliced and bake.

## Vary the Program

As an innovation in the regular program, the Williamstown Ladies' Aid met in the evening. The husbands of the members were invited to attend and learn what “there was that was so attractive about that Aid.” The regular program of songs, Bible reading and business session was given with some other songs and readings. Luncheon was served by two of the members. In the summer, some variety in planning meetings helps to keep the society really alive.

## Caponizing Pays

Most of the February hatched cockerels have been sold as broilers. Those brought 36 cents in the local market. Since the price is now considerably less, we have been caponizing the young fries. Even if one did not care to keep these capons until the high market of next spring she could sell them as springs when uncaponized, when they would be called young stags. Most of the time this spring the price for capons was 40 cents and for roosters 15 to 18 cents a pound.

## Good Fly Paper Holder

**E**VERY homemaker knows just what a nuisance sheets of sticky fly paper are, particularly when there are children in the home. We found a solution to this problem by making a holder for it and hanging it near the ceiling where it is out of reach of everyone as well as being near the favorite resting place of the flies.

First, we carefully removed the ends from a large oatmeal carton, thus securing two shallow cups. Then we punched two small holes in the center of each and drew a strong cord thru them. The fly paper was rolled on the outside of the cord into a cylinder with the sticky side out, and fastened at several places with ordinary pins. The cups were then put into place, the cords securely tied to form a loop, and the holder was ready to hang to the ceiling.

Ellen Saverley Peters.

# You'll Like This Dish

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

FOR SUNDAY evening supper a molded salmon salad with good bread and butter has possibilities. Since the salad may be made ready on Saturday and stored in a cool place until needed, it is helpful in making the Sabbath a day of rest for the cook.

To make a satisfactory salad soak 1 tablespoon gelatin in cold water until soft and add to it 1 tablespoon sugar, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon mustard, teaspoon flour, the yolks of 2 eggs, tablespoon butter and ¼ cup water. Cook in a double boiler until the mixture thickens. Remove from fire and add 4 tablespoons vinegar and 1 large salmon. Turn into a mold and set in a cold place several hours. Serve with a sauce made by adding 4 finely chopped pickles to ¼ teaspoon salt, dash of pepper, 2 tablespoons vinegar and ¼ cup whipped cream. Have sauce chilled thoroly before serving.

setting up exercise which I should be pleased to send to you or to anyone else who would like to have it, upon receipt of a stamped, self-addressed envelope. This exercise is a great aid to keeping physically fit no matter for what purpose it is taken.

## Two Frocks For Sister

TWO cunning little frocks that the small daughter of the family will enjoy wearing and that mother will find pleasure in making for her, are pictured here. The one on the left, No. 5512, is made of sheer pink organdie with white organdie collar, pockets and cuffs. Very simple is the embroidery work, and with a little touch of black ribbon at the side, it makes an ideal dress for the little girl.

The dress on the right, No. 5513, is a two-tone combination of honeydew flock dot with orchid organdie trimming. The little flower pots on the dress are to be embroidered in shades of pink, blue, yellow and lavender French knots, and darning stitches in

### Women's Service Corner

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

### Exercise Will Help

Others come to you with their beauty problems, so I am bringing mine to the Service Corner. Whenever I am out in the cold for a little while, my nose turns a cherry red. I always coat it with cream before going out, but this doesn't seem to help. What do I do about it?—Cherry.

There are many other folks in the same position as yourself. Tight clothing might be responsible. Are you sure your garters are not too tight and that your string is binding you at the waistline? Spicy or highly seasoned food might be responsible, also. Avoid fats, pork and pastries, too. Exercise indoors as well as out will aid in stimulating the circulation. Run in place, or going thru the motions of running is an excellent exercise. We also have directions for a



black make up the basket and border. Both dresses come ready-made, finished except for the embroidery and lace. Designs are clearly stamped, and floss and an instruction sheet for finishing are included with every order. Price for each model is \$2.25. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Be sure to give size and number when ordering. Bloomers come with both dresses.

## Simplicity Plus Good Style



- 2467—Frock with Pleasing Godets. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches measure.
  - 2487—Simple Frock for Juniors. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
  - 2761—Women's One-Piece Apron. A cover-all that protects both the back and front of a garment is an appreciated addition to the wardrobe. One only.
  - 2762—Junior Frock with Flared Skirt. Sizes 6, 8 and 10 years.
  - 2762—Charming Bolero Frock. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches measure.
  - 2762—Frock on Princess Lines. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches measure.
- Any of 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.

COLT LIGHT IS SUNLIGHT



SAFEST AND BEST BY TEST

## Better lights, cooking and ironing... these are the benefits of Colt Light

THE Colt Hot Plate takes all the drudgery out of summer cooking. Simply turn on the gas — and you're ready to cook a whole meal! No wood fire to start, no hot kitchen stove to stand over, no discomforts from the heat. And you'll find the Colt Iron just as great a convenience for ironing.

A Colt Light Plant brings you instant, unflickering light wherever you want it. You have no unsafe oil lamps to carry from room to room. No matches to strike. No worry of cleaning and filling dirty lamps every day.

With Colt Light, you can do the finest needlework

without eye-strain. Your children will enjoy studying their lessons at night. And the Colt Barn Light makes it twice as easy for the men to do the chores.

The large capacity Colt Light Plant (holds 200 lbs. of Union Carbide) needs no attention on the average farm except refilling two or three times a year.

Let us tell you more about the benefits of Colt Light! Send a postal today for our free booklet, "Safest and Best by Test."

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No proposition offers a greater opportunity for the farm-trained man than selling the Colt Light Plant. Write our nearest office for full particulars.



## Wholesome Food from Surplus Vegetables

Practically all vegetables grown in this territory can be cheaply and easily preserved by the revived Fermentation or Salting method. Crops and barrels can be used, and unlike the canning process, large quantities can be preserved at a time and made into appetizing and wholesome food products. When needed for use, the vegetables are easily freshened. The United States Department of Agriculture says this method deserves wide use in the home.

### Barton's FREE BOOK: PRESERVING VEGETABLES—Gives You Complete Directions

This revived preserving method is so worthwhile and practical that we have prepared a small book, named Preserving Vegetables, which contains complete directions for Preserving and Freshening Vegetables. This book contains recipes and other items of interest, and is distributed FREE by Barton Salt dealers.

More food produced on the farm saves money in your table expense. Try this revived method, and cheaply and easily provide appetizing and wholesome food for next winter.

There is a Barton dealer near you. Ask him for your Free Copy of Preserving Vegetables. He will also be glad to tell you about Barton's Triple "B" All-Purpose Salt which is recommended for this purpose.

THE BARTON SALT COMPANY  
Hutchinson, Kansas  
"The Salt Cellar of America"



## TRIPLE "B" ALL-PURPOSE SALT

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

## The Maid of the Mountain

(Continued from Page 15)

"Never mind him, Conroy!" commanded Masters who behind his office badge meant to be the man of the hour. "It's me you'll talk to, Baron. I want that girl and I'm going to have her. If you want a row on your hands, making trouble for an officer doing his duty, you can have it quick enough. I mean business and, if I got to, I'd just as leave drop you in your tracks as not. Now look here: this afternoon you tricked us and we know it. You pretend you never even heard of this wild kid, and Conroy got it from her that she knew you fine, and that you wanted to marry her. I guess you saw her today, for that would be the natural thing, her having croaked a guy to come hotfooting to you. What's more, I'm guessing you fooled you and her, too; and you thought me and Conroy was on our way back to Crescent. And third guess is, that you've got her hid right now in this shack of yours!"

Again Bab had a wild spurt of hope; all of this was guessing! Then Masters did not know; he had not seen her but had chanced to arrive just after she had slipped in at the kitchen door. The one glorious, positive thing which she had so wildly hoped for, tho with faint heart, was that he had not seen her go down into Monte's cellar, and might go away yet without ever finding her. . . . The cellar was only ten feet square; in the profound dark she worked her way as far from the short ladder steps as the limited bounds would allow. If only there were room down here to hide if Masters should look down, seeking her! Her outstretched hands came in contact with a high pile of miscellaneous articles confined in grain sacks; she knew instinctively that here were various kinds of provisions brought in on horseback and intended to make a man here independent of the outside world for a long time. There were tins and cartons and small boxes; bacon and tobacco; odds and ends of clothing, perhaps, ammunition. She tried to wriggle behind this pile and draw some empty sacks over her. . . .

Monte Baron delayed never an instant in making his reply to Masters' blunt speech.

"Do you know, Mr. Ed Masters, I don't like the way you wear your face? What's more, I didn't invite you in and I don't invite your confidences. Now that you've shot your wad, suppose you take your little friend Conroy by the hand and be on your way. I am just having a very interesting chat with my friend Bill Badger."

Down in the cellar, taut and tense

and frightened, Bab whispered to Bab:

"Gee! I just love you, Monte!"

"You get fresh with me, Monte Baron," Masters threatened, "and I'll pull you along with her. Now cut out the funny stuff and tell me: where is this girl of yours?"

Monte answered him lightly, saying: "I don't know."

### Not a Labyrinth!

Conroy burst in with an excited:

"Don't believe him, Ed. He knows. She's here now."

"Is she?" Monte laughed. "Then, where? This palace of mine doesn't happen to be a labyrinth!"

"I'm watching both doors all the time," said Masters. "And I know there are always places for a little thing like her to hide; in a closet, if you've got one, under a bed or a table. But first, here's this: I hear Conroy call you a liar this afternoon and I saw you get sore at it. And, since you and me are likely to have some more dealing before you decide this country ain't the best in the world for your health, I'd like to know how much liar you are. So I ask you this one question: Is she in your shebang right now?"

Monte answered, shrugging, saying lightly:

"No."

Bab tingled from head to foot. Monte again was standing between her and disaster.

Masters laughed disbelievingly.

"And now, with or without your kind permission, we'll search the house."

"Shall I kill him?" whined the Captain, his great hands twisting and growing red, his face already a bursting purple hue. "I'd bust him like a ripe tomato!"

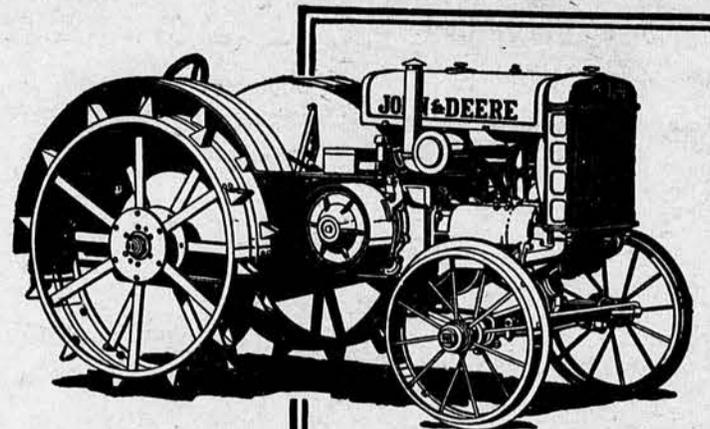
"Shut up, Sin-Badger. . . . God bless you! . . . Search, Deputy Sheriff Masters, and be damned to you!"

Masters flung himself about like a slaving, questing hound.

"With me, Conroy! At every step. If she isn't here, you're wrong all along the line. Come ahead."

First Masters fastened both doors, using the simple thumb bolts. Thus any one might reopen the doors from the inside, but that would require a moment or so, and there was no other way of locking them. Then, as further precaution, he dragged a bench across one door and a table across another. Then he ran thru every one of the three rooms, looking everywhere. The first sweeping investigation made, he began seeking more methodically. He looked behind open doors; he sought for closets; he stooped and looked under Monte Baron's bunk; he tossed the blankets aside as tho she, whom

(Continued on Page 22)



## Judge the John Deere in the Field

When you see the John Deere 15-27 Tractor in the field doing more work in less time with less fuel and oil than tractors that are hundreds of pounds heavier, and that look to be almost twice as large, you will appreciate that real advancement in tractor-building has been accomplished.

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It gives you light weight—only 4,000 pounds—less than the weight of three draft horses—which permits work in plowed fields and on land that tends to pack.

It gives you simplicity of operation, of construction, of ad-

justments—simplicity that makes it easy to keep in good running order; reduces repair costs and increases its life.

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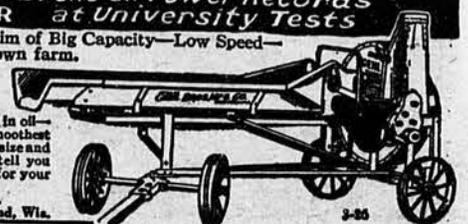
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An all steel machine—steel boiler plate flywheel—can't burst

—all gears enclosed and running in oil—absolutely self-feeding. The smoothest running cutter built. Give us the size and name of your engine and we will tell you about the right size Gehl Cutter for your requirements.

GEHL BROS. MFG. CO. 424 S. Water St. West Bend, Wis.



Another Back to the Farm Movement

### Baby Needs Vegetables

BY DOCTOR CHARLES H. LERRIGO

A generation ago the chances for a baby to live and flourish safely thru the "second summer" were little more than half what they are today. The difference is largely because we have learned more about what to feed a baby, and especially about clean milk. Nowadays mothers are particular about giving absolutely sterile bottles and nipples for every feeding. They will give no milk that is not fresh and sweet. They never warm over the unexpired portion of a previous feeding, a common practice of earlier days. There are few indeed who boast "I give my baby everything, just the same as the father of the family."

On the other hand it has been demonstrated that babies may be given more than milk with safety if judgment is used in their preparation. Even as early as 6 months a little well-cooked cereal of the soft variety may be given. "Well-cooked" means cooking in a double boiler for 3 hours. The amount is only a single teaspoonful, three times daily, to begin; altho it may gradually be increased to 3 tablespoonfuls by the time 8 months is reached.

More surprising to the older generation is the fact that green vegetables are not only allowed but recommended as food for babies 8 months old. The vitamins and minerals of these vegetables help toward a more sturdy growth of tissue and they also are of great help in helping to digest other foods. Those recommended are carrots, spinach, Swiss chard and cooked head lettuce. The vegetables must be cooked tender, seasoned with salt, and mashed to a pulp. The vegetable water is not thrown away but serves to mix up the soft pulp that is given to the baby. At first only a teaspoonful is given but as the little one shows his ability for digestion it is increased until 2 to 4 ounces are given daily. Baked potato in small quantities begun about the same time.

A tendency in this is to develop a framework, avoid rickets and give better teeth. Mothers remember that all changes of food must be made cautiously, especially in the winter. At any sign of trouble refer to the simple food that is best to agree.

### Use Boracic Acid Bath

Is there any remedy for sweating feet that have a bad odor? Mrs. E. W. M. must make sure that this is not a condition due to faulty elimination of the kidneys. If the trouble is strictly local it may be remedied by bathing

the feet every night in warm water to which has been added a tablespoonful of boracic acid powder for each pint. Once or twice a week a few drops of formaldehyde may be used instead of the powder. It is necessary to wear fresh, clean hose every day and to keep extra pairs of shoes so that it will be possible to have shoes thoroly aired after each time they are worn. Keep the nitrogenous foods to a minimum and be sure to drink plenty of fresh water.

### See a Skin Specialist

Why is it that my nose always is red? What can I do for it to make it like other noses?  
A. B.

Some folks always have red noses in cold weather but are all right at other times. There is nothing for them to do unless it may be to see that they maintain a vigorous circulation. In others the redness is constant and in these unfortunates it constitutes a real disease. It is not subject to any home treatment. Some cases have been treated successfully by eradicating a vein that was making mischief and some cures have been made by the use of X-ray treatments. It is a thing for treatment by a specialist in diseases of the skin.

### Two Things to Consider

I'm having a lot of trouble with boils; not one boil but crops of them. How can I clear them up so they won't come back?  
G. C.

When crops of boils come it is well to remember that two things are to be considered: Infection from external agents and lack of resistance to the infection. I knew a man who repeatedly had boils on scalp and neck until he threw away an old cap. It is well to search for the point of infection. Resistance is built up by rest, careful and nourishing diet and sometimes by vaccination with an autogenous vaccine. I think that in some cases medicines are decidedly helpful, but there is no one medicine. Each case must be handled on its own merits.

### Vaccine Might Help

I am a great sufferer from hay fever during the spring blossoming period. What would you recommend to allay the incessant sneezing that accompanies it?  
T. M.

Just as a palliative of the sneezing you will get some relief by filling the nostrils with borated vaselin. The vaccine treatment for hay fever is steadily gaining in efficiency. An expert who will test your case until he determines just what pollen or pollens are the cause of your attacks can give you a vaccine that will cure you.



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Imitations cannot bring you such wonder-flavor—such crisp, crunchy flakes. The genuine corn flakes have the signature of the originator,



on the package.



"We Are Lost!" the Captain Shouted

## Covers the Wheel Tracks

Spreads manure evenly entire width of spreader—no clogging of beater.

### Rock Island Tight Bottom Spreader

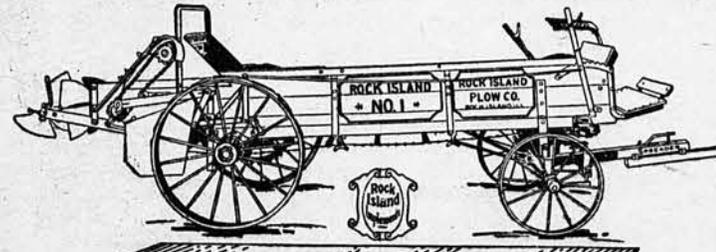
The spreader without gears—equipped with the original "Great Western" continuous ratchet feed—a success for over thirty years.

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# Hoof Marks Lead the Empire

## Livestock Trails of Old Were the Forerunners of Markets and Transportation

# SUPREME

The satisfactory performance of any car, truck, tractor or stationary engine is absolutely dependent on its spark plugs—that is why engineers who design the finest cars and engines, both in this country and Europe, have selected Champions as standard equipment and why two out of three operators of cars, tractors or stationary engines, the world over buy Champions regularly.

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CHAMPION X exclusively for Fords—packed in the Red Box

60¢ Each



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for cars other than Fords—packed in the Blue Box

75¢ Each

# CHAMPION

Dependable for Every Engine  
Toledo, Ohio

FOR more than 100 years the hoof marks of livestock marked the trail of progress, first in the East and then in the West and Southwest. The routes which domestic animals took to market have been the outlets of migration from the centers of population to the frontier. In the West cattle droving was the forerunner of settlement, great transportation systems and the development of a great agricultural empire.

Edward N. Wentworth, director of Armour's Livestock Bureau, reviewed the course of these old trails in one of his recent monthly bulletins to animal husbandmen. "Cattle droving," he stated, "has played a very important part in the development of American livestock marketing. It has made possible the taking of cattle from points of production to points of consumption during critical economic periods of our history. Of most significance are the following three periods: First, during the colonial and early national period to about 1820; second, the time of the Ohio droving from about 1820 to the Civil War; and third, the heyday of the Texas cattle trails from the Civil War to the middle nineties, over which has been cast much glamour in song and story.

"The valley of Virginia, the western highlands of the Carolinas and parts of Georgia were the original cattle ranges of the Eighteenth Century. Cattle were concentrated at "cowpens," which were rough, noisy, frontier settlements, often developing into towns like the later cow-towns of the Western ranges. Cattle from these regions were driven to Charleston, Norfolk, Baltimore and Philadelphia. In like manner, cattle from the country surrounding markets like New York and Boston were driven in along well-defined routes. For example, Boston was the largest live cattle market in New England, getting most of its cattle, after the War of Independence from New Hampshire and Vermont."

Then the livestock droving offered an outlet for the products of the new agricultural West, along the Ohio valley during the migration that followed the Revolution. Three of the trails followed became the approximate routes of three great railway systems, the New York Central, the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio. Cattle, sheep and hogs were marketed over these old trails.

### Adopted Overland Route

The last period and the one in which Kansans are most interested covered a period of 25 to 30 years from about 1865-66 to the early nineties. The Civil War had stopped the movement of cattle from Texas northward by water. A few men adopted the overland route to the Confederate armies across the Mississippi and others to the Federal armies thru Fort Smith, thru the Ozarks and north into Missouri. This movement, although not large in comparison with that which followed during the reconstruction period, really demonstrated the practicability of an overland road to market. The route to Sedalia and Boonville, Mo., was the one used in driving the 270,000 head concentrated in Northeastern Texas in 1866 to the Missouri river. Other trails developed as the trade increased and led from this, known as the Chisholm trail, into Kansas—Baxter Springs, Fort Zarah, near Great Bend; Wichita, Fort Riley, Fort Harker, near Ellsworth; Fort Hays, and Fort Wallace. From Great Bend the trail led to Fort Bent in Colorado.

Later the trails extended northward and westward. Abilene became a great concentration point for cattle with the completion of the Kansas Pacific, now the Union Pacific, railroad to that point from Kansas City. Joseph G. McCoy, from Illinois, established stockyards there and the trail which developed from Corpus Christi northward thru Texas and the territory which is now Oklahoma to Abilene, took his name.

The Old Shawnee trail led out of

Northeast Texas to meet the Fort Scott and Gulf railroad at Baxter Springs. The Santa Fe built to Newton which absorbed some of the business that formerly went to Abilene. Then Ellsworth, which had become the western terminus of the Kansas Pacific made further inroads upon the flow to Abilene. Settlement followed the railroads and threw a barrier across the trails and as a consequence they were shifted westward to afford not only free passage but better grazing enroute. Dodge City eventually became the big Kansas shipping point. Some cattle passed on thru the state, however, for concentration at Ogalalla, Neb., on the Platte river. Others drifted into Colorado, Wyoming and Montana for further grazing and development.

### Where the Trails Led

The Yellowstone trail extended from Matagorda Bay on the Texas Gulf Coast, northward across Kansas, thru Hays, Ogalalla, into Eastern Wyoming, north to Miles City, Mont., and west to Billings. The Goodnight trail, from the region of San Antonio and Fredericksburg, led across the Pan Handle into New Mexico and along the Rocky mountain foothills thru Trinidad, Denver, Cheyenne to the vicinity of Sheridan in Northern Wyoming. The Pecos trail led out of Southwestern Texas thru New Mexico to Fort Sumner where it joined the California trail thru Arizona to Los Angeles and Reno, Nevada. The Chissum trail continued north from Fort Sumner, west of the Goodnight trail to Southern Wyoming. From Tascosa in the Texas Pan Handle a branch of the Goodnight trail ran to Dodge City. From this point also led a branch of the Chissum. Here the Montana trail originated and led thru eastern Colorado thru Wyoming to East Central Montana. The Dakota and Cheyenne trails led on from Abilene.

Frank S. Hastings, former manager of the S. M. S. Ranch at Stamford, credited George W. Saunders of San Antonio, with the estimate that 350,000 cattle annually moved out of Texas, during the 28 years beginning with 1866, over these various trails. He estimates the total at 9,800,000 cattle and 1 million horses.

The trade in cattle between North and South resulted in settlements along the routes of trails. Furthermore, to quote Mr. Wentworth, "The cattle trails served an excellent purpose in the development of the country, for they brought the north and south of the Mississippi valley into close business relations immediately following the Civil War, a condition which was of great economic and political advantage to both. But the life that surrounded them could not endure. The ever-extending railroad and the homes of settlers pre-empted the grazing grounds and changed long since in permanent fashion our methods of livestock transportation and marketing. Like the Cavalier, the Puritan and the 'Forty-Niner,' the cowboy and his attendant life, have become but figures in history."

### Will See Kansas Fossils

Historic Kansas is to be represented at the Sesqui-centennial exposition at Philadelphia this summer, in the form of five notable fossil specimens from Southern Gove county. George F. Sternberg, widely known fossil hunter who recently has been making Oakley, Kan., his headquarters, has sold five of his best specimens to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C. The specimens include three large turtles, the largest of which is nearly 6 feet in diameter, one reptile 17 feet long, and one 12-foot fish containing in its stomach another 4-foot fish. They all are relics of the Cretaceous age, which scientists say ended some 3 million years ago.

It might help some if at 60 miles the speedometer would bring into view a miniature ball and chain.



You know this famous bottle—Keep it handy—Good for humans, too

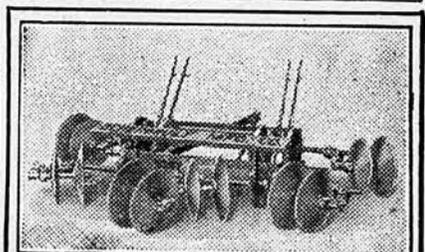
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Write today for particulars. Agents wanted.

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## 30x 3 1/2 \$2.95 STANDARD MAKES

Size	Tires	Tubes
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30x3 1/2	2.95	1.95
32x3 1/2	3.95	2.25
31x4	3.95	2.35
32x4	4.45	2.65
33x4	5.25	2.75
34x4	5.25	2.85
32x4 1/2	5.75	3.25
33x4 1/2	5.95	3.35
34x4 1/2	5.95	3.45
35x4 1/2	5.95	3.55
36x4 1/2	6.45	3.65
33x5	6.75	3.75
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Prices F. O. B. K. C. Mo.

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

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Write for prices  
Copper Engraving Co.  
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### The Widow's Wit

An Irish sheriff had to serve a writ on a clever young widow and, on coming to her residence, said very politely: "Madam, I have an attachment for you."  
"You have?" said she, blushing.  
"Then I may tell you that your affections are reciprocated."  
It was the sheriff's turn to blush, and he explained: "You don't understand me, madam. You must proceed to court."  
"Well, it's after leap year," she replied, "and I'd rather you did the courting yourself."  
"Madam," he said sternly, "this is no time for fooling. The justice is waiting."  
"The justice?" was the final answer.  
"Well, I suppose I must go, but it's all so sudden, and besides, I'd much prefer to have a priest do it."

### An Absent Minded Minister

A clergyman who was a widower had three grown-up daughters. Having occasion to go away for a few weeks, he wrote home from time to time. In one of his letters he informed them that he had married a widow with six children.  
This created a stir in his household. When the minister returned home, one of the daughters said, anxiously:  
"Where's the widow you married, father?"  
"Oh, I married her to another man; I ought to have told you that."

### A Big Drop

"Do you realize what wonders there are in a drop of water?"  
"Yes; my wife and I spent our honeymoon looking at one."  
"What! Gazing at a drop of water?"  
"Uh-huh! Niagara Falls."

### Why He Was There

"But," protested the new arrival, as St. Peter handed him a golden saxophone, "I can't play this instrument; I never practiced while on earth."  
"Of course you didn't," chuckled the old saint. "That's why you are here."

### Make Haste Slowly

Prof.: "What is the next element you are going to analyze for me?"  
Student: "I know it, sir, it's on the tip of my tongue."  
Prof.: "Well, don't swallow it; it's arsenic."

### Getting It Straight

"The collection this morning," observed the vicar, "will be taken on behalf of the arch fund, and not, as erroneously printed in the service papers, on behalf of the arch-fiend."

### A Fishin' Job

With graceful feet a maiden sweet,  
Was tripping the light fantastic,  
When she suddenly tore  
For the dressing room door—  
You never can trust elastic.

### On the Crime Wave?

**PRESIDENT TO TALK AT CONFERENCE OF STATE HIGHWAYMEN**  
—Headlines in a Michigan paper.

### Going the Pace

First Aimless Shopper (to second ditto)—"Well, dear, if you're not going to buy anything, we might just as well look at something more expensive."

### Choosing Her Own Heaven

WANTED—By expired South Carolina school teacher age 45, position as collector. Time-keeper or orange grove keeper.—Ad in a Florida paper.

### Interior Decoration

If that new substitute for chewing-gum blends with the dining-room furniture, it will make this old world a better place in which to live.

### Easy Terms

Algy's acquiring a moustache  
Neath his patrician beak;  
Getting it on the installment plan,  
A little down per week.

### Just So

A real estate man who was always coming home with tall stories of sales running into thousands and hundreds

of thousands of dollars, was accosted one evening by his son, aged 11, who announced:  
"Well dad, I've sold the dog."  
"You've sold the dog?"  
"Yup."  
"What for?"  
"For \$10,000."  
"Ten thousand dollars! What are you talking about? Where's the money?"  
"I didn't get money, Dad. I got two \$5,000 cats for it."

### A Small Charge

In a recent election a colored man happened to be elected justice of the peace in the backwoods of Georgia. His first case was one in which the defendant asked for trial by jury. When the testimony was all in and the argument had been concluded the justice seemed somewhat embarrassed. Finally one of the lawyers whispered to him that it was time to charge the jury.  
Looking at the jury with a grim, judicial air, the judge said:  
"Gentlemen ob de jury, sense dis is a very small case, I'll jes charge y'all fo' bits apiece."

### She Paid Dearly

**LOUISVILLE WOMAN WINS WRIGHT PRIZE**  
After making out three lists, Mrs. Frances F. Bell, 1432 West Jefferson Street, closed her eyes, ran a hatpin thru one of them and thus won the first prize of \$200 in gold in the Right Hand Puzzle of the Wright Players.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### Real Hospitality

"BANDITS"  
**STOP AT SPEED HOTEL**  
**SPEED, IND.**  
Meals 75c. Rooms \$1.25. Steam heat, shower baths. Free garage.  
A Welcome to All  
—Ad in the Louisville Courier-Journal.

### An Orthodox Beginning

She—"I hear you are a great artist."  
He—"I hope to be. I've only just started."  
She—"What are you doing?"  
He—"Well, I'm living in a studio and growing whiskers."

### A Free Ad

Doctor: "You have appendicitis. I must operate."  
She: "Oh, Doctor, will the scar show?"  
Doctor: "No—not unless you join the follies."

### Whereabouts Unknown

There was a young person named Ned,  
Who dined before going to bed  
On lobster and ham,  
And salad and jam,  
And when he awoke he was dead.

### Rushing the Season

Traveler—"I want to buy a toothbrush."  
Storekeeper—"Sorry, brother, but our line of summer novelties ain't in yet."

### Mutually Exclusive

"Well, Pat, do the twins make much noise nights?"  
"Noise! Shure, each wan cries so loud yez can't hear the other."

### Fair Bostonian Astray

BOSTON female, 148019; whoever is holding her had better notify 74 Eastman avenue, Kearns.—Ad in a Rochester paper.

### Unmolested Nothingness

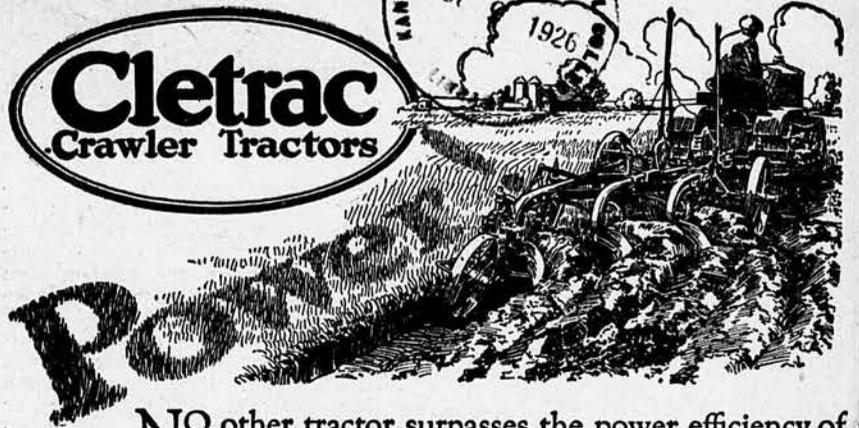
There was an empty bedroom not far from the safe but nothing in it was disturbed.—From a robbery report in the Newark Evening News.

### The Poor Fish

"Harry ate something that poisoned him."  
"Croquette?"  
"Not yet, but he's very ill."

### A Benefactor in Disguise?

Larkson—"I'm going up to the jail. I want to talk with the bandit who took my car."  
Parkson—"What's the use?"  
Larkson—"Maybe he'll tell me how he got 50 miles an hour out of her."



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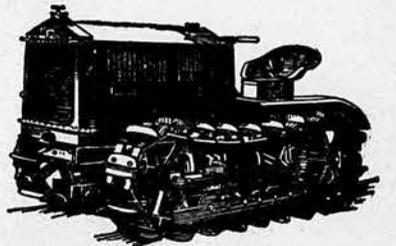
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## Clubs Eat Basket Dinners

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

When the train pulled into Ottawa, Kan., Thursday morning, June 24, Elmer Hodges and his father were there to meet the club manager. Other members of the Franklin County Capper Pig Club were to gather at the gate of Forest Park. Elmer's mother and sister had prepared a fine picnic dinner, and at noon it was taken from the basket. You know how good those basket dinners are. Leonard Gillespie and his mother, and Elmer's cousins attended the meeting, and they helped us have a good time. Leonard is a member of the club this year and is having good luck with his Spotted Poland.

"Elmer began to take interest in the hogs I was raising," Mr. Hodges told some of the visitors at the meeting. "He first became interested when he joined the Capper Pig Club in 1924. After he started his club work, he was greater help to me, and he cared for his pigs alone. Besides this Elmer has helped me build up our herd, and he still is on the job. His pigs earn all the money he spends, buy his clothes for school, and right now, he has more than \$400 in the bank. This club work is a wonderful thing for a farm boy."

Another club dinner was served at the P. W. Sears home in Neosho county. Willis Sears, who is county leader of the Neosho County Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs, walked 3½ miles to Galesburg to meet other club members, who are her clubmates. These other members had to be busy in harvest that day, so none of them came. However, the club manager reached the Sears home before dinner and Mrs. Sears and Willis prepared one of those good dinners—one like all country folks know about.

Willis has Rhode Island Red chicks this year, but she will enter a small pen in the contest for 1927. She will enroll in high school next fall. Willis promises to show her schoolmates some of the advantages of being enrolled in Capper clubs, and she will try to get clubmates.

### A Two-County Club

In Garnett, June 26, 18 of the Linn-Anderson club members, their home folks, and their friends ate a picnic dinner in Tourists' Park. They had a peppy program. I shall not name all the recitations, talks, songs, and club yells, but the reading by Madeline Cox, about a pickaninny crawling into the mud in his clean clothes, certainly made a hit. J. A. Hendriks, Anderson County Farm Bureau agent, spoke about lessening poultry ailments thru proper feeding and care. He stressed the importance of green feed in the ration and of sunlight. "There is no better green feed for chickens than wild lettuce, and it is inexpensive," he informed us. He pointed out many of the causes of weak chicks and losses of young stock. Clear and convincing explanations were given of all these causes. Also, brooder houses, straw lofts, strength of chicks hatched from pullets' eggs and other phases of poultry husbandry were discussed. Mr. Hendriks's talks always are a treat.

Duroc breeders at the meetings were wearing their Junior Membership buttons. These folks are junior members of the National Duroc Record Association, and have lower rates for recording their animals than folks who are not members.

### Buy Gilt This Summer

It just seems that a boy must have a dog or a pig to be a real boy. If a fellow can have a dog and a pig, too, he is pretty well fixed. A boy 10 years old is old enough to have a pig. He is sturdy enough to carry corn, hay and slop to his pig, and he is eager to make his pig pay. He realizes that proper care will make him come out at the end of the year with a profit, and that neglect will cause a loss. He will learn to be thrifty if he has a chance to care for his pig. Small gilts may be bought at this time for a small investment compared to what the same pig may be worth when it is grown next spring. Boys interested in club work should buy gilts this summer. A 10-year-old boy may not be eager to care for dad's pigs, but let him have the ownership of one of those pigs to change his attitude to-

ward the chore of feeding them. The reason that some of your young men and boys are excellent judges of livestock and understand economy of feeding is that they began in the work of caring for livestock as boys. Some of them began as pig club members.

## Edison is Club Booster

(Continued from Page 3)

In addition, of course, there are many special awards of trophy cups, gold medals, ribbons and a silver service for champion steer of the show.

In the dairy calf club contest, a new feature this year, club members may enter heifer calves, yearling heifers and 2-year-old cows. Competition is open to Holsteins, Ayrshires, Jerseys and Guernseys. Cash prizes of \$300, special medals and ribbons will be awarded by the Free Fair and the various breed associations. In the contest among home demonstration teams, livestock and crop judging teams, \$425 cash will be awarded to the winners. This money will help pay the fare of the winning team to the Interstate Fair at Sioux City, Ia., this year, and to the Royal 4-H conference at Kansas City. Liberal prizes are offered in all the various club departments.

When offering two gold medals to be awarded at this encampment, Thomas A. Edison wrote: "I am much interested in farming and in the 4-H club movement and feel much encouraged for the future of farming activities in our country because of the interest shown by farm youths in these clubs." Mr. Edison is providing a medal for the outstanding girl and one for the outstanding boy who exhibit club products at the Kansas Free Fair.

Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, so well-known in Kansas and other states, is offering a medal to the man and another to the woman who are determined the most proficient in 4-H club leadership. Perhaps one reason that Dr. Sheldon is so deeply interested in things agricultural is the fact that he was born on a farm and spent his youth on a North Dakota pioneer ranch. "I count it an honor to have a part in the service the club leaders are rendering to the future citizens of Kansas," he said. "Leadership is one of the greatest needs of our democracy."

## The Maid of the Mountain

(Continued from Page 18)

he sought, might be hidden under them. And then he came inevitably to the trapdoor in the kitchen.

"How about the cellar?" he demanded. "Is she down there?" "No," said Monte angrily. "But to satisfy your nasty little soul, you can look. And, thereafter, you get out of my house in two shakes or I'll throw you out!"

"That's it!" muttered the Captain. "That's it!"

Masters jerked back the trap. "It's too dark," he said to Conroy over his shoulder, "We got to have a candle now."

Bab could scarcely move hand or foot; she was frozen into her place with dread. She heard the sound of a match struck, and thereafter heavy steps, just overhead, and the whirling of hinges as the trapdoor was lifted. "Come ahead, Conroy; she's down here or nowhere."

Masters and Conroy were coming down the ladder-like steps, squeezing thru, one at the other's heels. Bab felt as tho her knees were buckling under her.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

### Milk Consumption Higher

Milk consumption in the United States last year reached the highest point in the nation's history, the quantity of milk, including cream, consumed in fluid form being 54,326 million pounds, an increase of 1,554 million pounds over 1924.

Per capita consumption of milk and cream for the country as a whole is estimated at 1.20 pints a day. Milk consumption increased in most of the larger cities, especially those having a well-organized system of supply or in which milk campaigns have been conducted recently.

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# Another Smile Ahead for Us

## Wheat Proved Better Than Anticipated and Corn is Making Good Growth Generally

**C**ORN and grain sorghums are doing well. Corn shows a fine, even stand and good growth generally, and the condition of tillth is the very best that could be expected. Probably there is another smile in store for Kansas. The wheat yield, being so much better than anticipated, gave us the first one. Now the corn is playing a leading role, and doing its best to fulfill our hopes for a good crop.

In sections where there have been good rains, the second alfalfa crop is very promising. But we need rain. Wild hay meadows are slightly improved, but are not up to normal. Pastures are good in sustaining power but need more rain to insure good grazing in late summer. Some early movement of cattle out of the Flint Hills can be expected soon.

The Arkansas Valley has been marketing a good crop of blackberries, and apples are making excellent growth. There the apples promise the best crop since 1919. The set of fruit in the Doniphan county district is moderate. Spraying has been very effective in a dry spring and fruit is free from worms.

Recent marketings of wheat indicate a fine protein content and test weights run from 58 to 64 pounds. In the North Central counties, much of the wheat was too short to bind, but early headed fields have been threshed in a few instances and show excellent quality.

**Allen**—Oats and wheat are cut and promise a good quality and fine yield. Corn and alfalfa are making rapid progress. New hay, both prairie and timothy, are being shipped to market.—Guy M. Tredway.

**Cloud**—With plenty of rain up to present date the weeds are making a fine growth and corn needs working. Farmers have been taking advantage of the dry, cool weather to cultivate. Harvest has begun. Small grain crops were damaged by hail and are light. Potatoes are coming out of the hail damage, but promise a light yield. Chickens and livestock doing fairly well.—W. H. Humby.

**Ell**—Threshing has been retarded by rain. Very few machines have started. Pastures are in the best of June condition and cattle are doing well. Corn is being sown by with clean fields in good tillth. More than the usual amount of county road work is being done this season.—D. W. Schhart.

**Finney**—The weather is hot with local showers. A hail storm hit the southeast part of the county, doing a lot of damage. Sugar beets are doing well. Row crops making good progress considering conditions. Harvest soon will come to a close. Wheat, \$1.08; corn, 87c; kafir, 55c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

**Harvey**—Shock threshing is going steadily forward and the wheat is yielding from 15 to 30 bushels an acre. New wheat, \$1.14; eggs, 23c; butter, 40c; potatoes, 70c a peck.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jefferson**—Corn is fine. Many fields were finished by July 4. Most of the oats are poor. Cattle are gaining. Stock pigs are scarce at 20 cents a pound. Oskaloosa will build a \$1,500 whole milk station. The lots being donated by the business men. Some fine grading is being done on the county roads. Cream, 31c; eggs, 24c.—W. H. Bauer.

**Jewell**—Corn is looking fine and growing rapidly in the portions of the county where the fine rains of two weeks ago fell. Other parts are suffering for moisture. Some potatoes will make a good crop. Many are listing the stubble ground into corn and sorghum for feed as pasture and alfalfa prospects still are poor with so dry a subsoil. Corn is being laid by. Some of the early corn that has had rain is waist high. More than 50 folks have entered the county corn contest. Chinch bugs are doing some damage, especially in the wheat localities. Local labor easily handling the harvest.—Vernon Collier.

**Lane**—Harvest has started but will not last long as wheat is light. Not much barley to cut. Spring crops still look well but need rain.—A. R. Bentley.

**Osage**—Rain badly needed. Oats and wheat all in shock. Early sown oats are good. Late planted corn must have rain soon on uplands to make a crop. Chinch bugs on corn only where it was near wheat or oats.—H. L. Ferris.

**Phillips**—The drouth still is with us. Wheat has failed in the southwestern part of the county. Some wheat in the central and northern parts. Barley and oats in southwestern part of the county, as well as potatoes, gardens and pastures, are gone. I have 400 acres of pasture and it is not keeping 40 head of stock. Corn and feed crops still have a chance and we will know about them in 15 days.—J. B. Hicks.

**Pratt and Kiowa**—Wheat harvest is well under way and the yield is about 10 per cent more than was expected. A few small fires in wheat fields have been reported. Harvesting weather has been fine. There are about enough men to supply the demand for labor. Corn and other spring crops look well but are a little small, due to cool weather. Wheat, \$1.04; broilers, 25c; hens, 20c; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 30c.—Art McAnaney.

**Rice**—Wheat harvest in full swing. Weather has been ideal for this season of the year. Wheat in general making more than was expected. Many fields are threshing from 20 to 30 bushels to the acre, while in one instance a small field made 43 bushels. Many combines in use and labor

problem well solved. Wheat testing unusually high, some reaching 65 pounds. Corn in good condition but needing rain. New wheat, \$1.09; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 38c; hens, 20c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

**Republic**—Harvest is practically finished but no yield reports have come in at this time. Corn adjacent to wheat fields is being damaged by chinch bugs. With this one exception it is doing well. A good rain is needed. Marketable hogs are pretty well sold off and the price still is high.—Alex E. Davis.

**Riley**—Harvesting soon will be finished. Wheat made a fair yield, but oats were poor. Corn is looking fine and is being laid by. The ground is dry and dusty so a good rain is needed over the county. Chinch bugs are bad in corn bordering wheat fields. Some creosote barriers have been made and are good as far as they go.—P. O. Hawkinson.

**Rush**—Wheat harvest is in full blast. Hands were scarce the opening days but the demand is being supplied now. Yields of wheat threshed by combines are averaging better than expected. The drouth is continuing unabated. Wheat, \$1.08; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 30c.—Wm. Crotinger.

**Sherman**—Have had a few rains lately and wheat has come out some better than expected, altho straw is going to be short. The rains have made the pastures considerably better and livestock is doing well. Harvest hands seem to be scarce and harvest is starting. A large portion of land is being broken out for fall wheat. Corn is a very good stand and doing very well. A good many buying combines.—Col. Harry Andrews.

**Sedgwick**—With 1½ inches of rain the last of the week threshing was delayed for a few days. Farmers are putting the finishing touches to the corn, which is looking extra good. Some farmers report an immense crop of chinch bugs in their corn. Wheat is making from 18 to 40 bushels an acre of extra high test grain. All row crops are in good condition. Second crop of alfalfa is light on upland. A lot of wheat going to market from the machine. Pastures improving and stock doing well.—W. J. Roff.

Farm prices as a group have tended to steady themselves the last few months. The level has been not far from 40 per cent above pre-war figures since March. Losses in one line have been balanced by gains in another. Lately the meat animals have tended upward and most other products down; for instance, a sharp rise in the price of fat hogs, contrasted with declining potato prices. It is about the usual kind of market in midsummer, slanting downward a little because the supply of some things has been increasing right along.

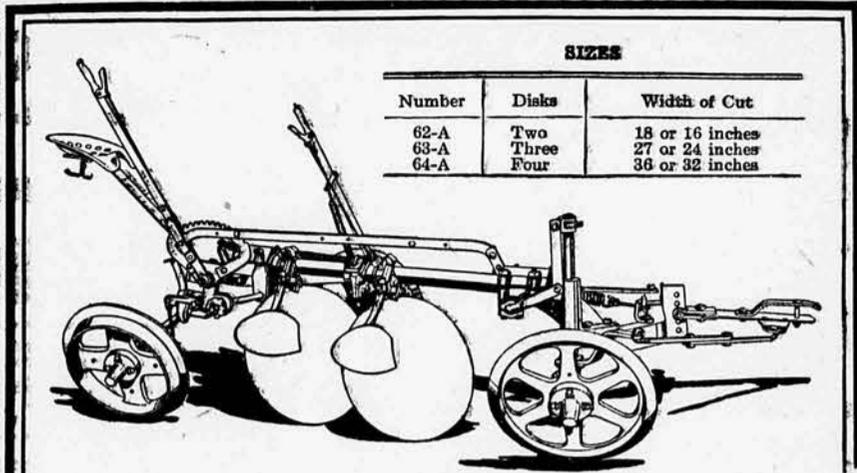
As compared with a year ago, the average price of farm products is 5 to 6 points lower, mainly on account of what happened to grain and cotton. Only a few things, such as hay and potatoes, have been selling higher this year. For the general farmer the position is not greatly different. Some goods the farmer buys are lower and some higher as compared with the summer of 1925.

Wheat markets in midsummer are seeing to the effect of crop news balanced by considerable buying for the foreign trade. The combined effect has been to depress the price of wheat together with most of the grains. With the good grains, especially corn and oats, buying orders have been comparatively scarce and crop news has been the main influence. The grain crops have been turning out fairly well. Yields in the early wheat region exceeded expectations and the conditions of the growing crops have responded to occasional rains and warmer weather. Prices of corn, oats and barley have tended to sag a little. Rye, like wheat, was favored with some export buying, and the weather in the principal rye districts was unfavorable, resulting in a slightly rising price tendency.

Dairy farmers seem to be confident, judging from the steady rise in price of milk cows this spring and summer. If butter paid to produce at 25 cents before the war, farmers reason it should pay better at 40 cents with corn, hay and feeds not much above old-time prices. The same important item of cheap feed should make comparatively good returns with chickens selling at 25 cents a pound, not 12 cents as formerly, and of course, about the same may be said of 12-cent hogs or lambs. It will be surprising if the chicken crop is not a large one. It is well-known that many pigs, lambs and dairy heifers are coming along. The increased chicken output is likely to be in evidence first as compared with the more slowly growing livestock. Perhaps the early bird will score as usual. Hog prospects continue good so long as the supply stays moderate.

Tropic crops as a class have made some improvement in condition during June. Rains helped considerably in the East but parts of the South and West were much too dry and certain crops were injured by wind storms. Potatoes were picking up along the Atlantic Coast but going backward a little in the Corn Belt. The low June condition of 87 per cent in Virginia shows the effect of early drouth and suggests a possibility of light supply for a while. Virginia is by far the leading potato state in July. Sweet potatoes show generally increased acreage and fair to good condition. Shipments begin about the middle of June, working gradually northward from Florida to Maryland, where they expect to begin marketing about the middle of August. Melons at latest reports were about holding their own in condition, which is rather better than usual. Prices so far have been higher than last season. Weekly shipments of fruits and vegetables the first of July were coming in about the same volume as last season. Most products have caught up so far as combined volume is concerned. The effect of lateness showed chiefly in light season's totals for such late and tender products as tomatoes, melons, cucumbers, peaches and cantaloupes.

Market receipts of eggs have been running heavier than last season and after the rise early in June the tendency has been slightly downward. There is no reason to suspect anything other than general steadiness of price because production tends to decrease from now on and of course, prices may be expected to make the usual advances later in the season.



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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 Advertisements. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

**AGENTS—SALEMEN—WANTED**  
**AGENTS WANTED TO SELL STOCK AND Poultry Remedies, Permanent Job.** Selling farmers direct. Large territory. Atkinson Laboratories, Desk A, St. Paul, Kan.  
**SALEMEN 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.

**LAND SALESMEN ATTENTION, WANTED**—4 live wire salesmen. Profitable connections and liberal commissions for willing worker. Experience beneficial but unnecessary. Wide acquaintance among farmers desired. George R. Hawkins, 1716 California St., Denver, Colo.

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

**MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE**  
**FOR SALE: AVERY SEPARATOR 28x46,** Lightning feeder. Dan White, Lewis, Kan.  
**CLETRAC TRACTORS, REBUILT, CHEAP** for cash. Oursler Hardware Co., Leavenworth, Kan.

**ADVANCE ENGINE, 22x36 CASE SEPARA-**tor, fully equipped, for city property; price \$1500. H. B. Hewitt, Stafford, Kan.

**15-27 CASE TRACTOR, LATE 1924,** plows; also Moline tractor binder, hitches, steering device. Al. M. Knopp, Chapman, Kan.

**20-35 TWIN CITY TRACTOR, RUN TWO** years, good, \$1500. Two 4 disk Oliver plows, good, \$50 each. R. P. Mercer, Cedar Point, Kan.

**FOR SALE: CASE STEAM ENGINE, FIF-**ty horse power, also Buffalo Pitts separator, 32 inch with new feeder. John Hammarlund, St. Marys, Kan.

**ONE ANN ARBOR 14x18 SELF FEED** hay press; one 20x32 Aultman Taylor separator; one 15-30 McCormick Deering tractor. Chas. R. H. Krause, Hope, Kan.

**ONE TON-TON HOLT TRACTOR, USED** one season; thoroughly overhauled and guaranteed in first class condition. Priced right for quick sale. H. H. Hansenkratt, 5202 Brookwood, Kansas City, Mo.

**NEW 8 IN. ENDLESS BELTS AT BAR-**gain prices. 30-60 Aultman-Taylor outfit, roller bearing 16 foot feeder; one 20 in. Fordson size separator; one 24 in., one 32 in., one 36 in. Case. One 28 in. Twin City. Will Hey, Baldwin, Kan.

**ON ACCOUNT OF COMBINE MACHINES** I am offering two 30-60 Aultman Taylor tractors and two large separators; also one 16-30 Oil Pull tractor, 24x42 separator. All of them in A-1 condition. Will sell for less than half their value. Call and see them. Shem Yoder, Yoder, Kan.

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

**DOGS**  
**FOX TERRIER PUPS; MALES \$6.00, FE-**males \$3.00. T. P. Fowler, Perry, Kan.  
**FOR SALE: 9 MONTHS GERMAN POLICE** dog. Write Ernest Graves, Healy, Kan.  
**REGISTERED GERMAN POLICE PUP-**ples \$25. Paul C. Fechner, Alta Vista, Kan.

**WANTED: GOOD BSKIMO SPITZ AND** Fox Terrier puppies. Reagan's Kennels, Riley, Kan.  
**PIT BULL PUPPIES, BRINDLE; MALES** \$8, females \$4. Sylvan Kennels, White City, Kan. Box 86.  
**PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE FEMALE** pup \$15, male and spayed female \$17.50; Sable and White \$8 and \$10. White Rose Kennels, Crete, Nebr.

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

**HONEY**  
**CHOICE EXTRACTED HONEY, 2-60 POUND** cans \$13.00. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.  
**THERBESTO 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 Glosstone 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.

**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 HUN-** dred. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes \$9.50. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.  
**CO-OPERATIVE CHICKS—HIGHEST QUAL-**ity. 7c up. Prepaid, live delivery. Write for prices. Co-operative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Mo.

**BABY CHICKS: JULY PRICES; ROCKS,** Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes and White Langshans 8 1/2c; Leghorns 7 1/2c. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

**CHICK COD, WHITE, BROWN, BUFF LEG-**horns; Anconas, 100-\$8.50, Reds, Barred, White Rocks; Black Minorcas, \$9.50. Mixed, \$8.00. Capper Hatchery, Elgin, Iowa.

**QUALITY CHICKS, AT REDUCED PRICES.** State accredited, hatched from high egg producing flocks, 15 breeds. Thousands of chicks weekly. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Our eleventh season. Satisfied customers everywhere. Write for free illustrated catalog and low prices. Lindstrom Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Box 100, Clinton, Mo.

**ACCREDITED CHICKS: LOW CUT PRICES** on 12 leading varieties. Backed by fourteen years reputation for quality and satisfaction. Catalog free. Booth Hatchery, Box 535, Clinton, Mo.  
**JULY, AUGUST CHICKS, LEG HORNS** \$7.50; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$8.50; Langshans, \$9.00; Brahmas, \$11.00; assorted \$8.50, postpaid. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

**BUSH'S SUMMER CHICKS. ALL LEG-**horns \$8.00; Anconas, Barred Rocks, Single Reds \$9.50; Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Minorcas, \$10.00; 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. Ludwig, Sunny Slope Poultry Farm, Troy, 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 1/2 paid. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.  
**EXTRA FINE PURE BRED WHITE LANG-**shan cockerels, 10 weeks old, 75c each. Mrs. C. Hartsell, Preston, Kan.

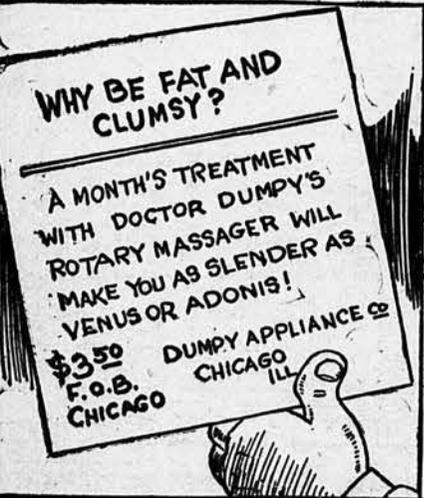
**LEGHORNS**  
**VIGOROUS BARRON LEGHORNS, MARCH** cockerels \$1.00; \$10.00 dozen. Mrs. Ed. Wilson, Grantville, Kan.  
**COCKERELS—MARCH HATCHED, LARGE** Barron Leghorns, 272-314 egg strain, \$1.50. Frost White Egg Farm, Weaubleau, Mo.

**PURE BRED S. C. BUFF LEGHORN** spring roosters, 1000 to select from; from a flock that lay and pay, 75c each. J. O. McDowell, Route 3, Osawatimie, Kan.  
**IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON, HIGHEST** pedigreed blood lines, S. C. W. Leghorns, trapped 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, 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.



Activities of Al Acres—Slim Could Have Bought One at Any Hardware Store for 50 Cents

TURKEYS

ARRAGANSETT TURKEY BOOK FREE. It tells all about the wonderful new Nar-gansett turkeys which are so easy to raise and lay their eggs at home with the chickens. It tells how to get started with these turkeys that do not wilt and droop and sleep and die, but grow and feather up and fatten from the day they hatch. Gives records of remarkable results with turkeys over the U. S. Interesting pamphlet of attractive "turkey talk" free to farmers. Address Burns W. Beall, R. F. D. 39, Cave City, Ky.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

**Mousy Hens and Chickens** won't lay or grow properly. Lice and mites kill thousands. We have discovered a sure method of getting rid of them. No dusting, spraying, no handling. Just drop one of our Sure Death Tablets in each gallon of drinking water or milk. All vermin disappear in a few days. Is also valuable tonic conditioner. Safe. Economical. Harmless. Does not affect eggs or flesh. Fine for chickens, turkeys and pigeons. Used on own flocks for years. Now offered you for satisfaction or money back. Gen- eral package containing 150 tablets, post- paid, cash or C. O. D. Valuable bulletin on poultry diseases and feeding prob- lems with order. Agents wanted. Brin- goli Poultry Farm, R. 11, Hamburg, N. Y.

LIVESTOCK

**HOGS** **INTON FARMERS! MOORE'S PIG** factor, simple construction; no hooks; cannot injure sow or pig. \$1.00 postage. Agents wanted, T. H. Moore, Mt. Kan. **STER WHITE WEANLING BOARS** Gilts \$17.50. Pedigrees furnished. Ackerman, Crete, Nebr.

**CATTLE** **THE BEST GUERNSEY OR HOL-** stein calves, write Edgewood Farms, Wausau, Wisconsin.

REAL ESTATE

**KANSAS** **SQUARE SECTION**—Level, 2 miles from Sharon Springs, Wallace County, Kansas. \$5,000 cash, balance on wheat plan. Bargain. Fred Hyames, Dighton, Kan. **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, harness, 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** **GO WEST, young man, go West.** Land prices low now; crops good; trades matched. Gust Westman, Flagler, Colo. **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.

**FLORIDA** **FARMING LANDS**—Premier trucking and fruit section of Florida. No inflated values. Investigate before you buy. Write for book- let. Chamber of Commerce, Starke, Fla. **MINNESOTA** **WANTED**—FARM wanted from owner. Must be cash bargain. J. Stiever, 33B, Wabasha, Minn.

**MISSOURI** **POULTRY LAND, \$5 down, \$5 monthly,** buys 40 acres Southern Mo. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22 A, Kirkwood, Mo. **LISTEN!** 80 acre farm, 30 cultivated, house, spring, fruit, price \$1350. Terms. Have other farms. List free. Ward, the land man, Ava, Missouri. **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., Minstry Jones, St. Joseph, Mo.

**NEW MEXICO** **THE ESTANCIA VALLEY** offers greatest opportunity to small investors. Large profits in four months raising Pinto Beans. Healthful. Good schools, churches, roads. Write for facts. Estancia Valley Farms Co., Mountainair, New Mexico.

**VIRGINIA** **BARGAIN**—Southern Virginia 215 acre farm, most desirably located right at vil- lage and county seat, on one of the best highways in state; large dwelling and other buildings, splendid soil; especially suited for dairy farm. Price \$9,000. Liberal terms. Box 47, Clarksville, Va.

**SALE OR EXCHANGE** **TRADES EVERYWHERE**—What have you? Big list free. Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Ka. **BARGAINS**—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—Sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Ka. **FARMS WANTED** from owners, with or with- out crops, immediate or fall delivery. De- scribe. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan. **BLACK PLAT LANE CO. FARMS** for sale or trade. Easy terms. Price \$20 to \$45 per acre. Write or come and see land, Chas. H. Mitchell, Dighton, 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** **SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY** for Cash, no matter where located, par- ticulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 615 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

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

paid extra to any ton litter that has been fed a ration of 50 per cent or more of grain sorghum during the fattening period. The recent experiments conducted by the Kansas State Agricultural college are very favor- able to kafir and sorghums fed with tank- age, sudan and alfalfa pasture.

During the summer months while many breeders are obliged to pump water and make water holes for their hogs the E. G. Hoover Duross are comfortable on the sand under the trees out at Hoover Orchards. Mr. Hoover has never lost a hog with heat and never uses any water for cooling pur- poses. The sand is always moist down a few inches below the surface and the hogs soon root down to the moisture. The fifty sows now being prepared for the August 20 sale are beginning to show up well.

J. C. Robison, Towanda proprietor of Whitewater Falls stock farm and one of the best known Shorthorn breeders in Kansas, says the general outlook for the breeders of Shorthorn cattle is the best it has been since 1920. Mr. Robison is a close observer and bases this conclusion on the demand he has had for breeding stock and the good sales that have been made in the territory of this and adjoining states. Mr. Robison says the war time boom will not be re- peated but the general demand for good Shorthorns at prices sufficient to yield a good profit is here now and will steadily get better. Mr. Robison has a herd of about 100 and is showing his faith by buying quite liberally at many of the best sales. Representatives from this herd will make the faire this year.

**LIVESTOCK NEWS** By J. W. Johnson Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan. 

In the Riley county cow testing associa- tion there are 13 herds of registered Jerseys. In the Miller Bros. Shorthorn sale at Brit. Ia., June 23, their offering of 43 Shorthorns averaged \$274 00.

M. K. Goodpasture and Clyde Coonse, Brown county breeders of Chester White hogs at Horton, are going to sell 40 bred sows that will farrow in September. The sale will be held at Horton, July 29.

Colorado Holstein breeders will hold their annual picnic at Woodman, near Colorado Springs, August 7, and yours truly is going to be present.

The Clay-Geary cow testing association is coming along in good shape and promises more profitable dairying for the dairymen in those counties.

A 20 mile strip between Kansas City and St. Louis having recently been paved means a complete cement highway from 10 miles west of Topeka to New York City.

13,500 cars of cantaloupes were produced in the Imperial Valley, California, so far this summer and over 7,000 cars have been moved east thru Kansas and all of them re- ceived at Topeka.

Robert Aitken, who fitted the Thos. Andrews Shorthorn show herd last year is in charge of the S. B. Amcoats herd at Clay Center this year. The Amcoats herd will be shown at Belleville, Lincoln, Topeka and Hutchinson and Oklahoma City and possibly other places.

Tomson Bros., Wakarusa and Dover and S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, have claimed sale dates for Oct. 19 and 20 respectively. Shorthorn breeders will be pleased with this arrangement again this year as it enables those from a distance to attend, with prac- tically one expense, two important sales.

Dr. C. A. Branch, Marlon, Secretary of the Kansas Holstein breeders association is strong for a number of state association picnics and wants anyone interested to write him suggestions and if you have a good grove to picnic in write him your invitation to the members of the association and he will do the rest.

The J. R. Benedict dispersal sale of Milk- ing Shorthorns at Littleton, Colo., June 5, resulted in good prices for everything. The 31 head averaged \$298.00. Seven bulls av- eraged \$264.00 and 24 females averaged \$309.00. It was a cash sale and Mr. C. H. Hinman, who managed the sale received over 300 inquiries for the catalog.

J. E. Fitch of the dairy department, Man- hattan, will judge Ayrshires at the Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Ia., Sept. 27-Oct. 3. John Hepler, Washington county farm agent has bought recently 71 calves in Wis- consin for calf clubs in that county. They are from five to nine months old and five Ayrshires, nine Jerseys, 10 Guernseys, and the rest are Holsteins.

The well known C. G. Cochran & Sons' big Hereford dispersal at Hays Oct. 18, 19 and 20 is pronounced by Col. Fred Reppert, who will have charge of the sale as the leading auctioneer, to be the largest sale of registered Herefords ever held. There will be 1,500 registered Herefords in this big three days' sale. It is the largest herd in the state and fourth largest herd in the world. Col. L. D. Prescott, western repre- sentative of the herd will be in active charge of this big sale.

We don't know who is going to claim the zone around the North Pole, but we know who will finally get it, and his name is John Bull.

Judging from police reports of the latest plot, those German Fascists must have been all dressed up with no place to go.

**SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS** **Boars and Spring Gilts** Big, very choice last Oct. and Nov. boars. Gilts same bred for Sept. and Oct. Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Cloud County, Kan.

**POLAND CHINA HOGS** **40 Reg. Poland Sows** Bred for fall farrow. The kind that win and make most pork with least feed. All immune. DEMING RANGH, H. O. Sheldon, Supt., Oswego, Ka.

Sores and Cuts

**on Live Stock** are guarded against infection and heal quickly with applications of **Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder**—a dry dressing in handy, sifter-top cans. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Use a full can. If not satisfied, your dealer will refund your money. **Garden Insects** Troubled with bugs, worms and other de- structive pests in the gardens? Get rid of them with Dr. LeGear's Garden Insecticide. Ask Your Dealer for Dr. LeGear's Remedies **DR. L. D. LeGEAR MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS**

**AUCTION** August 2nd to 28th, 1926 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo. **October 4th to 30th** K. P. Building, Washington, D. C. **Feb. 15th to March 15th** 845 S. Figueroa, Los Angeles, Calif. Tuition \$100; Home Study \$25. This ap- plies on \$100 when you attend in person. Address **American Auction College** Formerly Missouri Auction School 20 years largest in world. **Kansas City, Mo.** (Auctioneer Joker, 393 Jokes \$1)

**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.** 

**Polled Shorthorn Bulls** Five red, white and roan bulls from eight to eighteen months old. Size and quality with the best of blood. **THE MILLER STOCK FARMS, Mahaska, Ks.**

**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. **LEO. BEADLETON, Eudora, Kansas.**

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE** **COWLES HOLSTEINS** Baby bull for sale, also choice young cows and heifers. Some will freshen soon. **H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

**GUERNSEY CATTLE** **SEVERAL GUERNSEY BULLS** ready for service, best of breeding and mod- erate prices. Dr. J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kan.

**DUBOC HOGS** **HUMES' SPRING PIGS** Nice thrifty pigs, the best I ever raised. By King of Hatchfinders 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.**

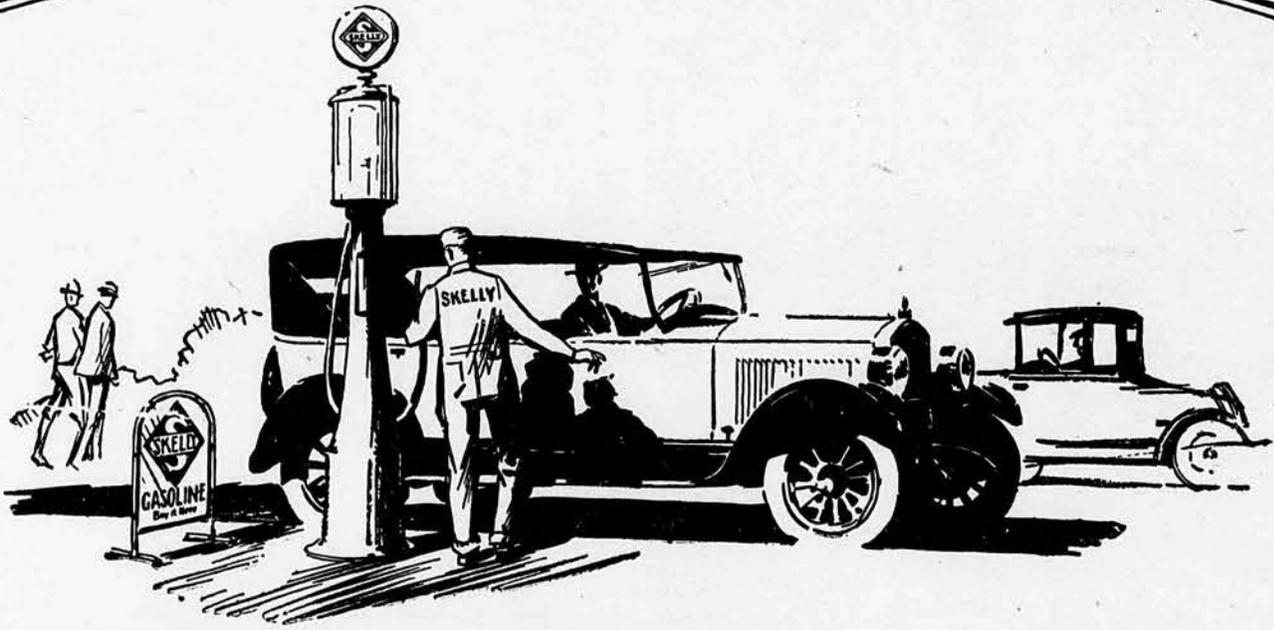
**BOARS! BOARS! BOARS!** Ten extra good, big, husky Sept. and Oct. boars, sired by Kan. Champion, sire Unique's Top Col. and Stills Major. These are the herd improving kind. Write now. **G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS.**

**DUBOC JERSEY GILTS** Bred to Waltemeyer's Giant and Major Stills. 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** **Berkshire Hogs** **HAPPY HOLLOW BERKSHIRES** Well grown winter pigs, either sex, twenty-five and thirty dollars each. Weanling pigs by Grand champion boar at Sedalia, Kansas City and Denver same price. **Beardwell & Feeney, Wakeeney, Kan.**

**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.** 

**Santa Fe Railroad Lands** Why rent worn out lands when you can buy the best wheat and grain lands in southwest Kansas on terms of one eighth cash, balance, long time, six per cent in- terest. Close to new railroad towns, schools, etc. Now is the time to buy a farm and gain your own independence. Write for full particulars and circular. **HOWELL-RHINEHART & CO.,** Selling Agents, Dodge City, Kan.



## He takes a shorter profit to serve you better

### KANSAS DEALERS

Abilene..... Bert McCullough  
 Albert..... Home Oil Co.  
 Alma..... Alma Oil Co.  
 Altamont..... Altamont Oil Co.  
 Anthony..... Farmers Oil & Sup. Co.  
 Antonio..... Cornal Dechart Store  
 Arma..... T. R. Palmer  
 Atchison..... Donovan & Conlan Oil Co.  
 Aulene..... Bert McCullough  
 Bavaria..... Bavaria Home Oil Co.  
 Bayard..... J. M. Barley  
 Belaire..... Belleair Oil Co.  
 Beloit..... Mitchell Co. Farmers U.  
 Belpre..... P. F. Lung  
 Belvue..... Ramsey Oil Co.  
 Bennington..... Home Oil Co.  
 Bern..... Motor Supply Co.  
 Blue Rapids..... Harrington & Cummings  
 Blue Rapids..... G. Van Valkenburg  
 Bogue..... C. L. Cover  
 Bonner Springs..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Bronson..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Buffalo Park..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Burdick..... Bert McCullough  
 Burns..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Bucklin..... Home Oil Co.  
 Caldwell..... Home Oil Co.  
 Canton..... Canton Co-Op. Oil Co.  
 Cassoday..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Catherine..... R. J. Schmidt & Son  
 Cedar Point..... E. J. Seaman  
 Chanute..... Brickler Oil Co.  
 Cherokee..... HiWay Garage  
 Chetona..... Oasis Oil Co.  
 Clay Center..... George Hanna  
 Clearwater..... Independent Oil Co.  
 Clyde..... Brunner Oil Co.  
 Coeyville..... Anderson & Anderson  
 Colby..... Glenns Garage  
 Coldwater..... Independent Oil Co.  
 Colony..... Barber McCarthy  
 Concordia..... Tolbert Oil Co.  
 Copeland..... Louis E. Lahmeyer  
 Corneio..... T. W. Seaman  
 Council Grove..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Crowburg..... Charles Dugan  
 Cuba..... Farmers Oil & Gas Co.  
 Damar..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Dorrace..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Douglass..... John Zoth  
 Dresden..... R. J. Cummines  
 Durham..... Durham Oil Co.  
 Effingham..... Community Oil Co.  
 El Dorado..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Elkhart..... Bradford Auto Co.  
 Elkhart..... C. M. S. Motor Co.  
 Ellinwood..... Dick Brothers  
 Ellsworth..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Elmdale..... Bert McCullough  
 Elsmore..... W. M. Williams  
 Emporia..... Rees Oil Co.  
 Ensign..... Farmers Grain & Sup. Co.  
 Eureka..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Fairview..... Bartley Oil Co.  
 Falun..... Falun Oil & Gas Co.  
 Florence..... Bert McCullough  
 Formoso..... Bonecutter Oil Co.  
 Fort Scott..... Home Oil Co.  
 Frankfort..... Bonnell Brothers  
 Frontenac..... Louis Hebenstreet  
 Galena..... Harry C. Gray  
 Galva..... Galva Oil Co.  
 Garden City..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Gaylor..... J. O. Conrad Oil Co.  
 Girard..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Gorham..... Consumers Gas Co.  
 Glasco..... McCullough Oil Co.  
 Grainfield..... Williams Martin  
 Grove City..... Andrew Anderson  
 Hays..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Healy..... Harper & Weber  
 Herington..... Herington Oil Co.  
 Holcomb..... Holcomb Garage  
 Home..... Home Gas & Oil Co.  
 Hill City..... R. L. Jackson Mtr. Co.  
 Hugoton..... Hugoton Auto Co.  
 Humboldt..... Trail Garage  
 Hutchinson..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Hyacinth..... Peter E. Vonfeldt  
 Iola..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Independence..... Gibson Oil Co.  
 Junction City..... Wetzig Oil Co.  
 Kanopolis..... R. E. Nichols  
 Keats..... Hulse Lbr. Co.  
 Keighley..... C. E. Bayes

**T**HE owner of the pump where you buy Skelly Gasoline is paying \$25 to \$50 more per tank carload than if he purchased ordinary U.S. Motor grade gasoline.

But when you fill up your tank at the pump you pay no more than if you purchased elsewhere.

To serve you better, your oil jobber or dealer willingly pays extra for the higher quality refined into Skelly Gasoline. Doing this, he sacrifices a part of his profit. He believes you will appreciate this extra quality, and come back for more Skelly Gasoline. Thus, you will be a steady customer. Steady business pays.

When you sell grain or livestock, you like to "top the market." In the gasoline business, the refinery price is quoted each week by Platt's Oilgram of Chicago. Week after week, Skelly tops the gasoline market. So great is the demand for this superior product that the huge Skelly gasoline plants, with 400,000 gallons daily capacity, is from 5 to 15 days oversold during most of the year.

To prove this quality for yourself, make the Skelly Triple Trial—a fair test of gasoline. After the third filling, see if you do not agree that Skelly is the Big Buy in Gasoline.

### The Skelly Triple Trial

- 1—Fill up the tank the first time with Skelly Gasoline. Quickly you will notice a difference, but do not judge fully yet. Remember you have dilution of Skelly with the gasoline you were using.
- 2—When the tank is low, fill up again. Still there is some dilution.
- 3—Fill up for the third consecutive time. You now have practically no dilution.

Skelly Gasoline is there with all its mighty power, all its flying speed, all its instant response. Now compare!

# SKELLY GASOLINE



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### KANSAS DEALERS

Kensington..... Kensington Fill. Sta.  
 Kincaid..... Woolery Oil Co.  
 Kingsdown..... Kingsdown Co-Op. Oil Co.  
 Kinsley..... Home Oil Co.  
 Kismet..... Kismet Equity Ex.  
 LaCygne..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 LaHarpe..... E. E. Culp  
 Lansing..... Biers Bros. Oil Co.  
 Larned..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Lawton..... W. H. Church  
 Leonardville..... Sikes Store Co.  
 Lenora..... Kern Oil Co.  
 Leoti..... Wm. R. Gorsuch  
 Liberal..... Home Oil Co.  
 Linn..... Pronske Oil Co.  
 Lyons..... Hays & Embree Oil Co.  
 Madison..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Mahaska..... Ideal Oil Co.  
 Manhattan..... Pratt Oil Co.  
 Marion..... Bert McCullough  
 Marvsville..... Fenwick Oil Co.  
 Mildred..... J. M. Barley  
 Mount Hope..... Farmers Co-Op. Oil Co.  
 Moundridge..... Farmers Oil Co.  
 Munier..... Leiker & Schumacker  
 Mulberry..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Murdock..... Murdock Oil Co.  
 Miltonvale..... Sharp Oil Co.  
 Nickerson..... Glen Warnock  
 Nortonville..... Hoffman & Kenyon Oil Co.  
 Oberlin..... Home Oil Co.  
 Olathe..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Olathe..... Acorn Oil Co.  
 Onolis..... T. N. Prichett  
 Osage City..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Osawatimie..... Home Oil Co.  
 Osborne..... Osborne Fill. Sta.  
 Oswego..... Dean Oil Co.  
 Overbrook..... Overbrook Gas & Oil Co.  
 Palco..... J. H. Lowe  
 Parks..... Goetz & Robbins Mtr. Co.  
 Parsons..... W. D. Combs Oil Co.  
 Partridge..... Partridge Equity Exch.  
 Pawnee Rock..... E. A. Gray  
 Peabody..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Piedmont..... Earnest Albert  
 Pierceville..... Pierceville Garage  
 Pittsburg..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Plainville..... Plainville Home Oil Co.  
 Protection..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Quincy..... P. Robinson  
 Quinter..... John Eller's Garage  
 Ringo..... A. Patarini  
 Rosalia..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Russell..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Salina..... Fuller Bros.  
 Salwards..... Greenup & Miller  
 Scammon..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Schoenchen..... Schoenchen Co-Op. Assn.  
 Sedan..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Selden..... Home Oil Co.  
 Seneca..... Buser Oil Co.  
 Severy..... Arch Shultz  
 Smith Center..... Pounds Oil Co.  
 Stark..... Johnson's Merc. Co.  
 Sublette..... Case & Kornmeyer  
 Toneka..... Capital City Oil Co.  
 Topeka..... Penpmer & Dana  
 Tribune..... A. E. Smith Oil Co.  
 Trousdale..... Trousdale Oil Co.  
 Ulysses..... Home Oil Co.  
 Utopia..... Utopia Merc. Co.  
 Vaughn..... P. E. Clark  
 Victoria..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Viola..... Viola Oil Co.  
 Virgil..... Sharp Motor Co.  
 Wakeeney..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Walker..... John I. Brown  
 Wamego..... Wamego Oil Co.  
 Washington..... Home Fill. Sta.  
 Weir..... W. R. Barber  
 Wellington..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Wetmore..... Pool Oil Co.  
 Whiting..... Whiting Motor Co.  
 Wichita..... E. B. Frank Oil Co.  
 Wichita..... McKay Oil Co.  
 Wichita..... Stockyards Pet. Co.  
 Wichita..... Wichita Home Oil Co.  
 Winfield..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Woodruff..... Seegrast & Rupke  
 Yates Center..... Skelly Oil Co.  
 Yostcemento..... C. Schwallier's Sons

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