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KANSAS FARMER

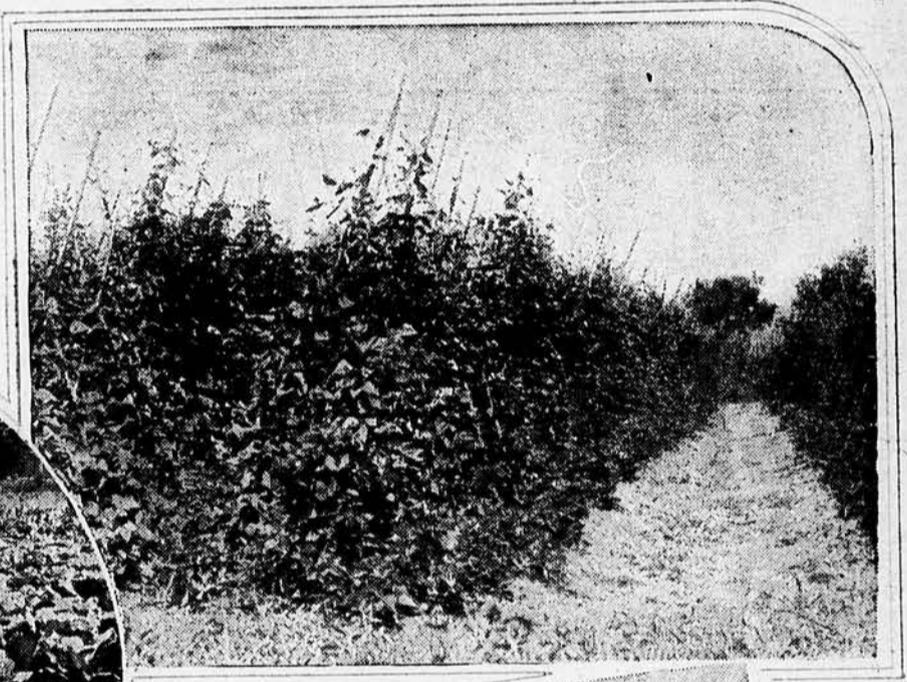
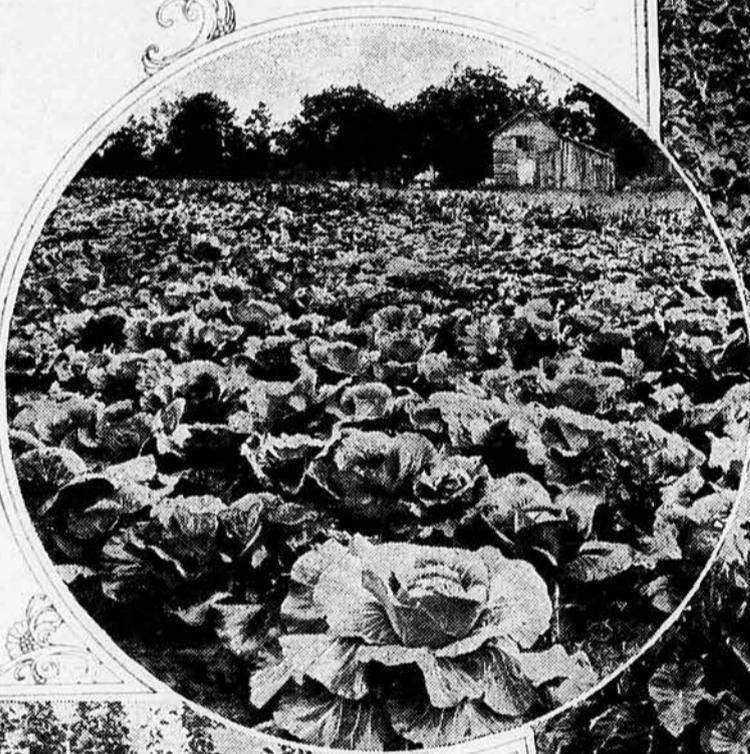
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 65

April 23, 1927

Number 17

Where Brains, Sunshine and Plant Food Met.



More Acreage Per Man Reduces Cost Per Bushel



Above is a "Caterpillar" Thirty turning the corner with a 5 row lister, without raising it out of the ground. A Thirty and a 5 row lister will list 75 acres in 10 hours, with from 35 to 40 gallons of gasoline, and no extra oil. A quart of water for the radiator will do.



Above is a "Caterpillar" Thirty "riding" lister ridges—it just fits, and stays on easily. Row crops may be cultivated to the second cultivation with a 5 row "sled" at the rate of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles per hour.

The Price

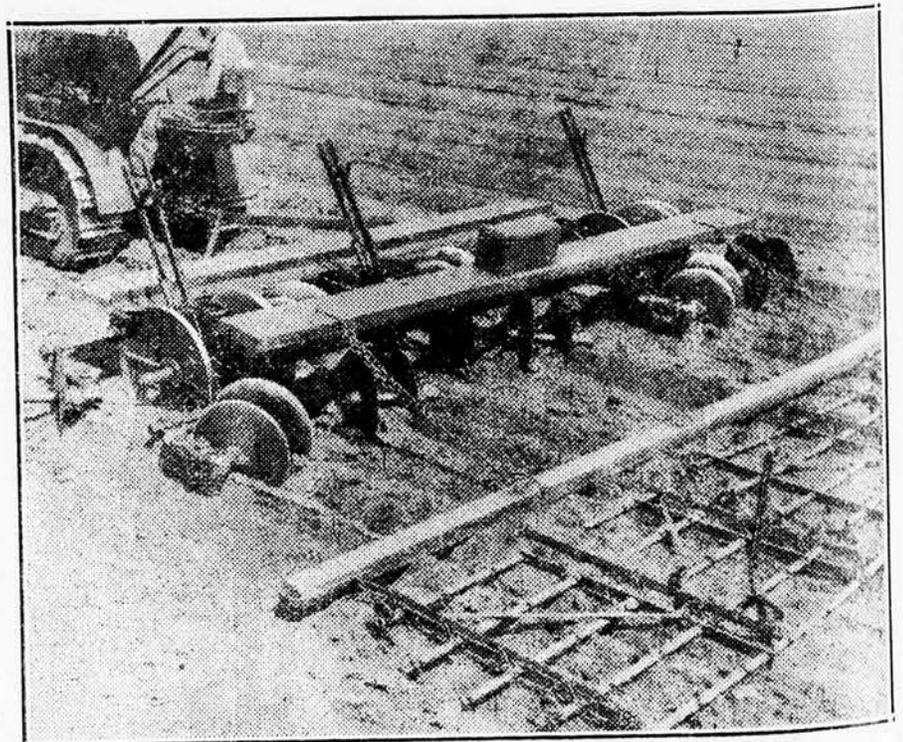
The cost of a "Caterpillar" is the lowest per day of any tractor of equal draw bar power. It is good for **over a thousand working days**, and the repair cost per day will not average one half what many other tractors cost in repairs. High grade material, protected from the dirt, is the reason.

All Cash Prices, F. O. B. Factory

Two Ton	\$1,850.00	Terms may be had extended
Thirty	\$3,000.00	over 3 crop periods at slightly
Sixty	\$5,000.00	increased prices.

Our net profit on a Two Ton averages approximately \$60.00. Our net profit on a Thirty averages approximately \$90.00. Our net profit on a Sixty averages approximately \$150.00. These facts are why you get the big value you do when you buy a "Caterpillar." The government of the United States pays the same price for a thousand "Caterpillar" tractors at a time that you do for one. The H. W. Cardwell Company is a direct factory dealer, which means only one handling between you and the manufacturer. You get more tractor per dollar in a "Caterpillar."

A "Caterpillar" Thirty is the ideal farm tractor for the man who raises 600 to 1200 acres of wheat—it is a tractor that is made of better than spring steel wearing parts, and is dependable—will run 24 hours per day—combine in daylight—list as much land at night as it combines in the day time. It delivers a maximum of 33 horse power on the draw bar, and will pull any make of Combine anywhere, with plenty of power to spare. The power of the engine guides the tractor by the pressure of one finger. When the day's work is done the man who drives it is not "all in." There is also a comfortable seat in the shade. If there is mud, or soft sand, just ride on through, and when the corner is reached, there is no "big swing" to make in order to turn a "Caterpillar"—it turns square as easily as it turns gradually.



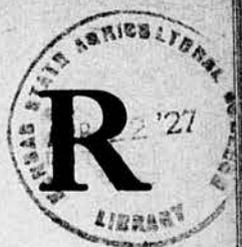
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How Ingenuity Is Helping Clyde W. Miller Farm

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

HE HAS a man-size job, operating 700 acres of Washington county land, which is well-stocked. But Clyde W. Miller isn't too busy to devise some efficient method for handling whatever task presents itself. He makes every job count for something. He finds time to cut the corners here and there, and above all he isn't too rushed to apply good business methods to his work.

It took genuine ingenuity to handle one proposition, not so long ago. He found himself with a lot of Brome grass seed that had almost lost its identity by associating with straw and dirt and other undesirables. It was worth very little in that condition, but Miller turned it into \$2,000 cash at a cost of \$35 and considerable time and labor on his part. He built a seed recleaner, using wheels and other parts from old machinery, doing the job in his farm work shop.

The recleaner has about four times the sieve area of the ordinary fanning mill. Seed is fed down to the sieves from a hopper, and the amount of flow can be regulated. The sieves make away with the dirt and heavier waste, an air draft picks out the light stuff, another arrangement takes out the straw and the Brome seed is hustled out to itself. The machine wasn't a make-shift affair, as Miller fixed all bearings with grease cups. It worked two and one-half days on the first run without a sign of getting discouraged.

Brome grass comes so early, lasts so late and does such a good job of preventing soil washing,

uses a lot of silage, being in the cattle business quite extensively. The governor on the motor was made by Miller, and it works perfectly. Silage buckets rigged up on swinging cranes make the job of feeding from the pit silos a very easy matter. Feed bunkers and hay racks were built to save feed. "There is no excuse for being wasteful," Miller assured. "You can see that these deep, low silage bunkers eliminate waste, and the extra boards around the hay rack keep the cattle from tramping a lot of good hay."

To provide adequate housing for infant porkers when they first arrive, Miller has constructed a number of panels, and has numbered them so they can be assembled rapidly into farrowing pens. With a good many gilts farrowing Miller needs plenty of pens, and the panels fit snugly in the stock barns. But when not in use they can be taken down and stacked out of the way. Extra hooks on the barn doors allow just enough room for pigs to get outside—a creep, if you please—but prevent the mothers from running the place, or other livestock from taking liberties with the Poland China quarters. Longer hooks make it possible for calves to get out while their mothers are kept up. And you will find a lot more efficient corner-cutting ideas worked out on the Miller farms.

Keeps Records on Everything

And business methods? If something should happen to Miller his years of work with Polled Shorthorns wouldn't necessarily end in nothingness. Another person stepping into his shoes could positively identify every Shorthorn, every Poland China and even the individuals in the poultry flock. Miller has protected himself, his years of effort and his customers, like an industrial organization would do, by keeping accurate sets of records. Any person who ever has purchased an animal from Miller may rest assured that he got the blood lines represented. Complete records prove it.

Miller has specialized in Polled Shorthorns for 15 years. What he wants is a pure Scotch pedigree along with the Polled head, and he thinks he now has a bull that will accomplish this. He depends on silage and alfalfa for his cows and yearlings in winter. The bulls and young calves get a little grain. In the summer Brome grass, bluegrass and alfalfa pasture make up the ration. Every cow in the herd is tattooed, and their numbers are recorded in the books. Miller uses pictures to good advantage in selling his animals, and he is going to depend on them even more in the future. "I've found that if a buyer can see a picture of an animal it helps make the sale," he said.

Since 1897, Mr. Miller has been producing purebred Poland Chinas, but he and his father raised hogs before that time. For several years, starting about 1900, they fed and marketed five carloads a year. These all were produced right on the farm. Thru last winter, Mr. Miller had something like 350 head, and bred right at 95 for spring farrowing. He uses gilts almost entirely for breeding stock, as he thinks this is the most economical way. It fits in with his idea of rapid turnover, and he believes that applies to the farm business the same as it does in the store in town. "An old sow will produce a lustier, stronger show pig," he said, "but there is no advantage in that when growing pigs for the market on a commercial basis. If I wanted show pigs I would use tried sows."

Gets a Rapid Turnover

"The way it is, I get a rapid turnover of all my stock and don't have to take dockage on old sows. I never have a hog on the place that isn't being made into good, marketable stuff. An old sow stands still, so far as gain is concerned. My average litter is six or seven pigs saved. Gilts don't have as large litters, of course, as sows," Miller agreed, "but still it is more profitable for me to use gilts."

Mr. Miller has worked out a loose-leaf record-keeping system for his hogs. He runs off the forms or pages, which he worked out himself, on a stencil machine. On these forms he keeps a record of breeding dates and the identification of each sow so he can tell when each animal will farrow. The location of a ring in a sow's ear indicates which boar was used. Miller used three this last year.

IN THE article on this page you will find some ideas that a very busy Washington county farmer had time to work out and use to good advantage. His production and marketing methods, advertising, waste elimination, feeding helps and housing ideas may fit in on your farm. Perhaps it would pay you to rig up a farm work shop. Because this farmer had one, and an idea, he was able to build a machine that turned out a real profit for him.

Mr. Miller is doing a big job of farming, but he doesn't overlook the little things. He feels that it is important to cut the corners wherever it is possible. Most big men in big business have the same idea. He believes that time spent in working out short cuts is a good investment.

And he has put his farming operations in condition so that his years of effort, and his customers, are protected. He uses business methods. If something should happen to him, someone else could step into his shoes and carry on the work with no guessing about what had been done, or what should be done.

Why not read Miller's ideas, and the many others that appear every week in the Kansas Farmer? No doubt a lot of them will take some of the aches out of your farm work and give you better profits and a little more time here and there.

Gilts are divided into groups each spring according to their farrowing dates. This is to prevent robbing and runts. "It's a hard enough job to get them all started off well, without running the chance of the huskier pigs doing the others out of their feed," Miller said. He doesn't use guard rails in the pens because he said he has found that nine out of 10 pigs crushed are killed in the middle of the nest anyway.

Hogging down corn has been satisfactory in Miller's experience. He doesn't attempt to hog down the bulk of his crop. Never more than about 75 acres. Most of it goes into the silos. But one 100 acres is fenced hog-tight, and animals Miller expects to market soon are turned in the corn that is left there. "My impression is that hogging down corn is very profitable," he said. "It is more economical than husking and feeding, as you get away from the labor bill, and there isn't any waste. The cobs and manure remain on the land, and that is a help. I keep the animals on the land as much as possible to eliminate manure hauling. I figure the fence around those acres has eliminated some extra hands." Isn't that cutting a corner?

The more work Miller does, the more he seems to be able to handle. But he never is too busy to be neighborly. His 'phone will ring of an evening and some one will want to know what stations are coming in best on the radio, or where he gets such and such a station. Miller is a radio fan. He enjoys the wide variety of quality entertainment it is possible to get at the turn of a dial. Some evenings he is able to enjoy a very special treat. Out of the air the radio brings a voice that is very familiar; it is his brother singing. The market reports are valuable to Miller, also, and he uses them. He goes in for distance, too. One evening his radio tickled his "tuning vanity" by bringing in a station in Mexico City, Mexico. Or the telephone conversation may be about books. Miller knows books, and turns out some mighty fine work of his own with the pen at times. He is the kind of a man who makes you feel as if you are doing him a favor by asking a question. His ability concentrated on agriculture, and the stamina of men like him, have added dignity and stability to the industry.



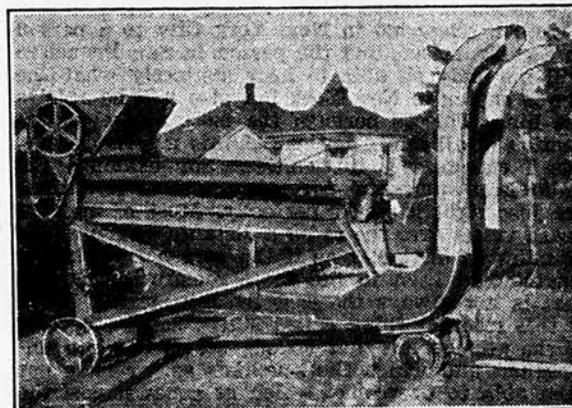
Clyde W. Miller, Washington County, Who Specializes in Polled Shorthorns, Poland Chinas, Alfalfa, Brome Grass and Neighborliness

according to Mr. Miller, that it has a real place in economic farming in his section. "There is a nice return from Brome, aside from its soil saving value," he said. "I have just recently finished selling 18,000 pounds of seed, at 10 to 12 cents a pound, to 200 customers. I have been growing it since 1921. Last spring I had 90 acres."

And having recleaned seed to sell, Miller worked out a rather unusual way of advertising it. He used printer's ink, of course, but another idea brought him a good many inquiries. He got 12 boards and stenciled, on each one, some fact about Brome grass. These he placed in his field about 100 feet apart. Both sides of the boards were stenciled so the message could be read by folks going either east or west along the highway. They would notice the first sign, and the next and next—best variety, chokes out weeds, prevents soil washing, will not bloat cattle—and because it was rather different, a person would keep on until each good point about Brome grass had been read. These signs brought a good many orders.

Miller planned and constructed a very efficient system of concrete watering troughs. Each one has a separate compartment for hogs and cattle, and neither fountain is in danger of contamination from the other. All troughs are kept constantly supplied with water from a 500-barrel reservoir. Floats control the different water levels.

A motor out of an old car has supplied power for seven years for Miller's silage cutter. And he



This Brome Seed Recleaner Has Earned \$2,000 for Miller. He Built It in His Farm Work Shop, Using Parts From Old Machinery, at a Cost of Only \$35

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THERE are times when I almost lose faith in popular government. Majorities are often wrong, and yet popular government necessarily means, in theory at least, the rule of the majority. I do not know of a single improvement in government that started with a majority. Real reforms always start with minorities, and very small minorities at that. It often seems to me that a great majority of individuals let somebody else do their thinking for them, and that their opinions are the results of prejudice rather than of reasonable deliberation.

The other day "Big Bill Thompson" was elected mayor of Chicago. He was not an experiment. He had been mayor before, and nobody ought to have any misapprehension about the course he will pursue now that he is elected again. I presume that 99 per cent of the criminal element of Chicago voted for Thompson, but the majority of voters in Chicago do not belong to the criminal element. There is a great deal of crime in Chicago, but probably considerably less than 5 per cent of the voting population is engaged in it. That being the case, a vast number of decent, law-abiding people must have voted for Thompson, otherwise he could not have been elected. But why did they vote for him? That is the question I cannot answer.

I read the reports of his campaign speeches. They seemed to me to be mere appeals to passion and prejudice, and not very skillful ones at that. There was very little sense in most of these speeches if they were reported correctly. For example, he went all over the city attacking the King of England. He said that the King of England must keep his nose out of Chicago's business. The nose of the head of the British Empire became one of his leading issues. Now I suppose no man in the world would be more surprised than King George to know that he is in any way concerned in the business of Chicago. And yet that fool appeal seems to have aroused great enthusiasm in "Big Bill's" meetings. Some of his other reported statements were about as nonsensical, and yet a majority of the voters of Chicago, who actually voted, said by their votes that they wanted that kind of a man at the head of the government of the great city of Chicago, with a population almost twice that of Kansas.

Nature's Laws Are Fair?

IN MY TIME I have heard a good deal about the beneficent law of Nature. Now according to any human standards the law of Nature is far from being beneficent or equitable in its operation. In Southeastern Kansas recently, in fact in a large part of Southern Kansas, floods ruined crops, washed out bridges, destroyed immense amounts of property and caused some loss of life, while in other parts of the state the people were suffering from dry weather. Every man who has been either raised on a farm or who is familiar with the farming business knows that it is a continuous gamble. The farmer can never tell when he plants whether the season will be favorable or the reverse. He never knows whether his grain will be burned up or drowned out. He never knows whether his crops will be destroyed by untimely frosts or ruined by hail or blasted by hot winds. Sometimes Nature seems to be kindly and beneficent, but it is just as likely not to be. If there is a universal law that controls the operations of Nature it certainly operates in a most peculiar, contradictory and altogether unreasonable manner. Our world is affected by tremendous, conflicting forces which we do not understand, and the origin of which we do not know.

Then Whiskers Appear!

IT IS a great age we are living in. By means of a recent invention it will soon be possible to talk into a telephone in New York City to a person in San Francisco, and the person in San Francisco will not only be able to hear distinctly what the one is saying in New York but also will be able to see him. This is perhaps the most marvelous invention of all the inventions of this marvelous age, but I can foresee difficulties. For example, the radio is a wonderful invention, and if conditions are just right it works perfectly. Most of us have heard voices over the radio a distance of thousands of miles as distinctly as if the person speaking or singing had been in the same room with us, but that is not always the case by any means. There is this infernal thing called static, some condition of the atmosphere that nobody seems to quite understand and which the scientists so far have not been able to overcome, which at times makes the radio a vexation of the soul. I presume that this static has caused more earnest and picturesque profanity since the radio came into use than almost any other thing. Then radio broadcasting stations of different power have caused so much

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

trouble that Congress felt it necessary to pass a law for the regulation of the radio. Just about the time you have settled down to listen to some really delightful music sent out by a comparatively weak broadcasting station a more powerful station will cut in with some exasperating jazz or maybe a spiel by a leather-lunged guy who is telling of the benefits of some patent medicine or hair restorer.

Now suppose something like this static nuisance takes a hand in this new invention; or suppose the wires get crossed and the photographs get mixed up like the sounds coming over the radio. For example, suppose a love sick youth is separated from his "girl friend" by several hundred miles. She decides to call him up. At first the result is perfectly delightful. He distinctly sees her dear face; her sweet mouth, her freshly marcelled hair, her perfectly lovely nose, the delicious dimples in her chin, the delicate blush on the cheeks, which she has put on fresh just before calling him up. He begins to talk to her in terms of endearment—then something happens. The wires get crossed or some kind of static interferes. The eyes of the girl be-



"No Fishin' Here"

come crossed. A hairy mole or two appears on the chin; the nose becomes red and covered with pimples; whiskers begin to appear, along with false teeth instead of the perfect ones nature gave his loved one. He drops the receiver and faints.

But Liars Will Figure

WITH a system of figuring which would have made an old-time Populist dizzy, The New York Times estimates the value of property and man power in the United States at the astounding sum of 1 trillion 400 billion dollars. In view of the fact that according to the most optimistic figures I had noticed heretofore our total national wealth only amounts to less than 400 billion dollars, it is interesting to follow the figures of this New York editor.

He starts out with the statement that 5 per cent is considered a good rate of interest on a sound investment, and the financial records will bear him out in that. In fact, a Government bond bearing 5 per cent interest would sell at a handsome premium right now. Even the 4 1/4 Liberty bonds are quoted at a premium of from 1 to 3 per cent. He says that according to the taxes paid into the United States Treasury the income of the people of the nation last year was approximately 25 billion dollars. That amount would pay the interest at 5 per cent on 500 billion dollars. But this income was paid by less than 2,400,000 people out of a total population of nearly 115 million. Every head of a family was exempt from income tax to the extent of \$3,500, and if he has minor children dependent on him he gets a further exemption of \$400 for each one of them. He is permitted to deduct whatever he pays in the way of local taxes; what he pays out for charity and what he pays for interest on debts.

Then if part of his income comes from interest on tax-exempt bonds he deducts that in making his returns. The fact is, very few persons whose income does not exceed \$4,000 a year pay any income tax, and persons with incomes of \$4,000 or less make up fully 95 per cent of the population. The Times editor estimates that the total annual income of the people of the United States is somewhere between 75 and 90 billion dollars. If the lower sum is taken as the nearly correct estimate and that is capitalized at 5 per cent we have a grand total of 1 trillion 500 billion dollars.

Between 35 and 40 per cent of the approximately 25 billion dollars income reported to the United States Treasury comes from wages and salaries. From 60 to 65 per cent comes from investments in such property as lands, livestock, railroads and manufacturing plants. It is estimated, according to the Times, that the cash value of a child 15 years old in the United States is \$25,000, that being the difference between the wealth the child may be expected to produce in the course of his life expectancy and the wealth he will consume. While these figures are interesting and dazzling, they simply show after all how easy it is to gather preposterous conclusions from statistics.

If the income estimates of the Times editor were even approximately correct, the average income per capita in the United States would be between \$5,000 and \$6,000 per annum, and the income of the average family would be from \$20,000 to \$25,000 per annum, while the average wealth per capita would be approximately \$100,000, and the average wealth a family would be from \$400,000 to \$500,000. Now while there are of course a larger number of multi-millionaires in the United States than in any other country, the average income of all who pay income taxes to the Government is only a trifle over \$10,000 per annum, and that represents the average family income of the richest people in the United States.

I do not know who the statistician was who figured it out that a child 15 years old in the United States is worth \$25,000—that is, that this child will produce in the course of his or her life expectancy \$25,000 more wealth than he or she will consume. The \$25,000 kid is the exception, not the rule, and to offset the ones who do turn out to be worth that amount and more, think of the millions who are a liability and not an asset.

Here also is another statistician, Warner S. Hayes of Philadelphia, secretary of the Clock Manufacturers' Association of America, who says that the average income of the American working person is 1 1/2 cents a minute. That would mean that his income is 90 cents an hour. I do not know Mr. Hays, but I think he is a liar. If he is talking about skilled workmen only, his figures may be nearly correct, but considering the vast multitude of unskilled workmen and working women—he says person, not working man—who often receive only 10 or 15 cents an hour he is mistaken.

Here are, however, some interesting figures from Mr. Hays, which I think are correct. President Coolidge gets 50 cents a minute for his services, but he isn't in the same class with Gloria Swanson, who pulls down \$7.40 a minute. Douglas Fairbanks and Charley Chaplin are said to receive \$6.67 a minute, while Will Hays, director of the movie industry, gets a dollar a minute. Railroad presidents and heads of big insurance companies have to worry along on incomes of from 50 to 60 cents a minute, and some of the leading bankers get as much. I wonder if they are really worth it.

'Twas a Smart Dog!

SPEAKIN' uv intelligent animals," remarked Bill Wilkins to his friend Truthful James, "some dogs hev intelligence that is superior to most humans. I used to own a dog; he wasn't no blooded dog with a pedigree, but wuz a mixture of all kinds of dog, part bird dog, part hound, part Newfoundland, part water spaniel and some just plain dog, but he combined all the intelligence of all his ancestors. Fur one thing, he was a first class watch dog. One time a burglar broke into my house. We wuz all fast asleep and didn't hear him at all—didn't know that anybody hed broke in till the next mornin'. When we woke up we found that burglar in the sittin' room, bound and gagged and the dog sittin' watchin' him.

"When we took the gag out uv his mouth the burglar told us how the dog hed done the trick. When he wuz rummagin' thru the drawers, not thinkin' uv the dog, which hedn't made no noise, that animal grabbed a clothes line in his teeth and suddenly made a dash around the legs uv that burglar, wrappin' that clothes line tight around his ankles; then he made a flyin' leap and wrapped the line around the burglar's arms. There he hed him trussed up like a steer ready to be branded.

Then the dog tied the rope in a hard knot; he wuz the only dog I ever saw who knew how to tie a knot in a rope.

"Hevin' tied the burglar fast, he grabbed him by the throat and choked him till his mouth flew open, and while the burglar wuz gaspin' fur air, the dog grabbed a towel that happened to be in the drawer and stuffed it into that feller's mouth. Then he set down to watch him till we got up. I called the police and turned the burglar over to them. They sent him up fur 10 years, but just as he wuz startin' on his way to prison he turned to me and said, 'Mister, if I kin manage to break jail, I will give you a thousand dollars fur that dog.' 'That dog wuz just as good a hunter as he wuz a watch dog. At one time I wuz huntin' with him, when all uv a sudden I saw him come to a point; then he commenced to slowly turn around and move his nose up and down. He wuz makin' a count. I watched him till he hed wagged his nose 24 times; that meant that the flock uv quail wuz somewhat scattered and that there wuz 24 birds all told. When they flew I got six birds with one barrel and eight with the other, and counted 10 birds that got away. His count wuz exact to the bird. He wuz fond of fresh fish, that dog wuz, and preferred bass.

"One day I left my line and rod outside uv the house. He went and got hold uv the pole, and I saw him foolin' with the hook and slip something onto it. He hed caught a live grasshopper and used it fur bait. Then I saw him go to the creek where the bass were plenty, and holdin' the pole in his mouth he dropped the line and hook with the live grasshopper on it into the water. In less than a minute he yanked out a 2-pound bass; pulled it off the hook with his teeth and commenced to eat. "He hed religious inclinations and used to go with me sometimes to church. He would slip in quiet and sit in the entryway listenin' to the services. One Sunday there wuz a new preacher who didn't hey no terminal facilities. He just talked on and on, not sayin' anything worth listenin' to, but just wastin' the time. The dog stood fur it fur about an hour, and concluded that it wuz time to call a halt. I might say that dog hed a fine tenor voice, and learned a lot uv church tunes. He could do what I never saw ary other dog do; he could carry a tune right along. Well, when this here preacher started in on his sixthly that dog sudden like opened his mouth and commenced to howl the dexology; that busted up the meetin'. Yes, James, that dog hed more sense than many humans."

Romance Here at Home

WITH the coming of spring, the new gold rush in Nevada, the discovery of pirate gold in Panama, and the treasure hunting expedition to Cocos Island, a man well may be pardoned for feeling a revival of the ancient urge to go out and see whether the hills beyond the horizon are as fair as they seem.

We wonder, now and then, if the printing of all these stories on subjects such as these mentioned isn't going to work havoc among the embattled family men of this country.

Undoubtedly, they promote wanderlust. There is no question that many a staid and respectable father will feel once more a dim, cloudy desire for romance and adventure. For deep inside of us, we are all gay blades; many a farmer or bank cashier would have made an excellent mate on a pirate ship.

Those who are troubled by a desire for romance

which can't be fulfilled, may comfort themselves, however. For romance, as a rule, doesn't come to those who seek it. It discloses itself rather as an unsolicited gift. Often, if we only look about us, it lies close to our daily work, unsuspected but radiant.

Romance, indeed, really lies inside us. If a man hasn't romance in his own heart he will never know what it is, even if he spends his life in the heart of the South Seas. It is the seeing eye and the understanding heart that make romance; the external trappings are non-essential.

Look about you. Your own farm may be insignificant enough; yet its roads lead to the ends of the earth. Your home may be small, but in it are all the romance and wonder of the world. The sun shines as brightly for you as it did for Drake and Magellan; the midnight sky is as vast and as amply dotted with stars over Kansas as over the Spice Islands.

All of us are adventurers in reality. We struggle thru life, often enough against long odds; and we make discoveries about ourselves, and about



life, that are as noteworthy as the finding of the Northwest Passage. Sooner or later, we reach a pinnacle of thought, untrodden hitherto, from which we can see plainly that we are immortal souls, with immortal possibilities and endless futures. We glimpse the far mountain peaks of undiscovered continents, and feel the wind that blows from beyond the last horizon; and we know that all the power and the glory of the earth will some day be our own.

Such is the adventure all of us may have. Such is every man's romance.

Tax is 50 Cents Now

Just what is included in the term intangible property? Does the law apply equally to banks and individuals? L. D.

Under the act of 1925, amended by the law of 1927, money and credits are called intangibles, and are taxed as intangible property. Money under this statute is held to mean and include gold and silver coin, United States treasury notes and bank notes. Credits means and includes notes, mortgages, foreign stocks, bonds, annuities, royalties, contracts,

copyrights, claims secured by deeds and every liquidated claim and demand for money or other valuable thing except notes or obligations secured by mortgages on real estate, which mortgages have been recorded in this state and a registration fee or tax paid thereon, and shares of stock on which taxes are otherwise payable under the laws of this state: Provided, shares of stock in building and loan associations, other than permanent shares of stock, shall be deemed credits, and shall be classified as money on deposit, for the full amount of the cash withdrawal value of the same, at the time of the levy of the tax herein provided for. Under the law of 1925 the intangible tax was fixed at 25 cents a hundred, but under the law as amended the tax is 50 cents.

Would be Indiscreet

A and B are husband and wife. They have been married more than three years. A decides he is tired of B, takes her to her folks and leaves her there and proceeds to act like a single man, even going to another state for a while. B sues for support. A making provision for separate maintenance after being sued. Then A sued B for divorce, B in turn filing a counter suit, she having many more grounds for divorce than A. Are divorce cases always decided by the judge, and does he always give one or the other a divorce in a case like this, A having no ground for divorce? Are divorce cases sometimes thrown out of court where there is not sufficient evidence on either side to prove the other guilty? If B accepts the company of men before the case is tried could this be used as evidence against her at the trial? If either party is unable to appear when the case is tried who should be notified, and for what reasons would the trial be put off? N. T. H.

Divorce cases are not always decided by the judge. There may be questions of fact in a divorce case which would be tried by a jury, altho that is quite rare. I would say that in at least 90 per cent of the divorce cases they are tried by the judge. The judge is allowed large discretion in the matter of granting divorce. He may refuse to grant a divorce, or he might ignore the petition of the plaintiff and grant the divorce to the defendant. This answers your next question. The court might simply dismiss the case if he thinks there is no ground for granting the divorce.

If B, the wife, should accept the company of men before the case is tried, that fact might be taken into consideration by the court. There would not necessarily be anything wrong in her doing this, but it probably would be rather indiscreet for her to do so before the divorce case is settled.

In case either party to the suit is unable to appear, the attorney of that party may make a showing to the court that it is impossible for his client to be present, and the court may determine whether the showing is sufficient to grant a continuance of the case.

Not Outlawed?

Can a collection agency from another state collect a debt made in 1916 in this state and for which there was no note given? Could it collect if there had been a note given? W. K.

If this debt was made between one citizen of Kansas and another citizen of Kansas in 1916 and no payments have been made on it the debt has outlawed. If the debt was made to a person in another state I am inclined to the opinion that the statute of limitations probably has not run.

The only difference between a running account and a note so far as the statute of limitations is concerned is that the running account would outlaw in three years, and the note would outlaw in five years from the date of its maturity.

West Must Get Behind the Farmer

From Senator Capper's Address to Wichita Business Men, April 11, 1927

A NEW farm relief bill embodying all the essentials of the McNary-Haugen measure, which President Coolidge vetoed, will be introduced at the next session of Congress. It will aim to provide machinery by which the farmers may, by their own efforts and at their own expense, stabilize the market for their own crops at price levels which will maintain American living standards on the farm.

Agriculture asks for no preferred economic position. All our farmers want is a chance to meet world competition under the same Governmental protection given other important American industries and other vital national interests. Under these laws the country has prospered amid the greatest upset of world conditions known to history, all except agriculture, which has not yet been admitted to full membership in our protective system.

During the last three years the farm industry's condition has been under discussion at Washington and many relief measures were carefully examined by the Senate and House committees on Agriculture. After a careful study, followed by debate, these committees and Congress decided the McNary-Haugen bill was the best legislative remedy. Vice President Dawes and other economists declared it sound and workable. It was supported by every Senator west of Ohio except two.

I am not here to criticize President Coolidge; I simply feel he made a mistake in vetoing the McNary-Haugen bill. All great steps in our progress began as experiments. This legislation was worthy of trial. It was an honest, sincere attempt to as-

sist the American farmer to orderly marketing and orderly economic production of crops; to help him keep his crop surplus from wrecking his home market on which he depends. The Government was not required to buy or sell anything, but simply to assist him in organizing the necessary co-operative machinery for handling the surplus.

The agricultural forces are not going to give up the fight until this result is achieved. So far they have carried the burden alone. From now on the contest should be easier, with the help that is coming in an increasingly evident way from those industrial and business interests which have the clearer view of this country's future.

The West needs a better organization of its political and economic power. We need the formation of a Middle Western Chamber of Commerce, consisting of both farmers and sympathetic business men of Western states, to make a more aggressive fight for Western interests; to look out for and to speak up for the West's economic rights. It should include all interests. Such an organization would be of tremendous advantage to us in fighting our battles at Washington where the Eastern viewpoint too customarily prevails.

I believe the grain and livestock farmers of the Southwest are entitled to a reduction in freight rates. I wish to commend the recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the St. Louis & O'Fallon railroad case. Altho the road itself is only 9 miles long, this will become a historical decision in one of the most important cases that has ever come before the commission. It affords a new

basis for the determination of transportation costs.

What the decision means in plain English is that in the future when the commission uses the valuation of the roads for rate-making purposes, the worth of the property in 1914, as shown on their books, will be taken into consideration. To this valuation, the decision says, may be added the actual cost of railroad improvements which have been made since.

In other words, the value of railroad property for rate-making purposes is held to be the reasonable and necessary investment made in the property, rather than the cost of its reproduction at a particular time.

All of this sounds like common sense to me. It is fair to the roads and fair to the people. Apparently the decision has been received very favorably by the folks who have been paying increased freight rates in the Middle West since 1920.

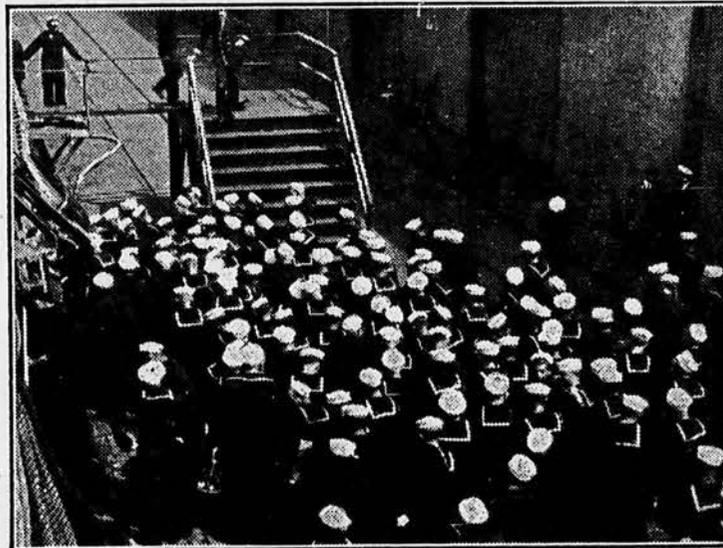
Most of the railroads are doing exceedingly well. I cannot for the life of me see how the further increases in rates asked for can be justified. It may be necessary for Congress to enact some additional legislation next winter in agreement with the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the St. Louis & O'Fallon case. If so, I shall favor it.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



To Be Prepared for All Emergencies is an Axiom of Society Debs, Santa Monica, Calif., so Horseshoeing is Part of Their Riding Academy Course. Miss Thais Home is Demonstrating



China's Troubles Are Far From Settled, and the U. S. Intends to Safeguard the Lives and Property of Americans in the Foreign Concessions. Therein Lies the Reason for the Embarkation of the Gobs from the Naval Base, San Diego, Calif., on the S. S. Henderson for Active Duty in the Orient



The Trousered Skirt Promises to Become the Rage in the U. S., as It Now is in London. It Scored a Triumph at the Recent Drapery, Textile and Women's Wear Exhibition



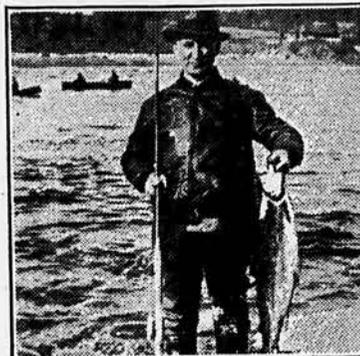
Beautiful Dancing Nymphs, Dressed in the Classic Garb of Ancient Greece, Did Honor to the Coming of Spring in Mt. Rainier National Park, Washington, by Rendering a Dance. They May be Seen Here in One of the Artistic Poses



A Novel Human Card Game in Which Society Queens at an Exclusive Santa Monica, Calif., Club Take the Roles of Kings, Queens, Jacks and Tens, Was Introduced Recently and is Quite the Rage. Photo Shows the Players Directing Their Human "Hands." The Ace of Hearts Has Just Captured the Ten



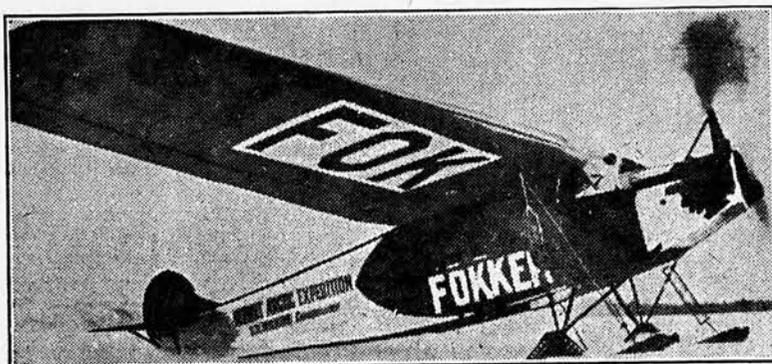
A Pneumatic Rifle, Equal to the Powder Rifle in Force, Has Been Invented by A. V. Dickey, Seattle, for Use in Remote Parts of the World Where Ammunition is Scarce. Several Thousand Pounds of Pressure May be Developed



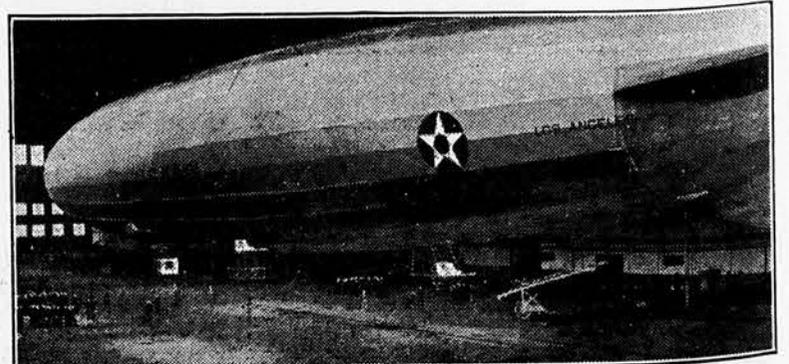
The First Catch of Penobscot River Salmon, Bangor, Me., Weighing 12 3/4 Pounds, Was Better Than the Average. It Was Caught by Walter Crossman and Was Sent to President Coolidge



Mrs. Irma D. Eggleston of C. F. Childs & Company, New York, Who Since Her Appointment a Decade Ago Has Traded in 30 Billions in Liberty Bonds. This is Believed to be a Wall Street Record for a Woman Trader



Captain George H. Wilkins, Arctic Explorer, Who With His Pilot, Eielson, Were Believed Lost, Sent Word That the Plane Was Marooned 100 Miles Northeast of Point Barrow by Engine Trouble, and That They Were Battling a Blizzard. Photo Shows the Rebuilt "Alaska" Prior to This Most Recent Trip



Most of the Personnel Accustomed to Handling the Giant Dirigible "Los Angeles," Have Been Ordered to China. Photo Shows a New Crew Being Drilled by Lieut. Commander H. V. Wiley, in Preparation for the Record Altitude Flight to be Attempted Soon

Wide Rows Boost Kafir Yields

FIVE years out of six, H. R. Friesen, Finney county, has made more from his wide-space kafir than from planting every row. And that isn't the only advantage. Wheat following every-other-row kafir does much better than on narrow-space land, and it is much easier to drill the wide-space ground to wheat.

"I list a little wider than most men," Mr. Friesen said. "My rows are fully 80 inches apart. There was only one year in the six I have been here that wide-space kafir failed to yield more than the narrow. I always narrow-space some, with rows ranging from 36 to 40 inches apart. But my wide-space kafir makes from 3 to 8 bushels an acre more. I like to have plants in the wide rows about 8 inches apart."

"Where I have followed wheat after wide-row kafir it always has made more than on the narrow-space land. I think one reason is that there aren't so many kafir roots to sap the moisture. I find it easier to drill the wheat on wide-space land. Some folks say wide-space kafir doesn't shade the ground so well, but considering you must plant thinner in narrow rows, I think it does. In wide-spacing there is economy in labor, as it is necessary to cultivate only half of the ground. I use a double-row curler. It doesn't matter if weeds do grow in the uncultivated rows. If the weather gets wet enough so the weeds come on too rapidly and too rank, I always go in and 'get' them."

To Off-Set Crop Failures

Friesen owns 160 acres and rents an additional eighty. Seventy acres are in pasture and the rest in broken land. He can handle his work with five good horses. His aim now is to have five purebred cows and 500 layers to off-set crop failures. He is looking out for a living first. "Better have some cows and chickens and not try to farm the whole country to wheat," he cautioned. His Rhode Island Whites figure as a small item at present, but he is gradually increasing his flock, and in the future poultry will be one of his most important projects.

"We have three chances to make a crop out here," Friesen explained. "When wheat fails—it has the habit out here—we can put in kafir or milo. If those crops fail we fall back on feterita. We can put it in as late as July. I got 39 bushels of feterita to the acre one year."

Friesen literally plowed his poultry house out of the field. It is 16 by 16 feet, inside dimensions, rests on a cement foundation, is open front and probably will be made into a straw loft type soon. Friesen cornered County Agent G. M. Reed recently about the straw idea, and made some notes on one of the poultry house supports, so something is bound to happen. But about plowing the hen house out of his field. It's so. The walls are 9 inches thick and made of sod. But not of "loose-leaf" construction. Wind, hail, rain and snow stay outside. And the walls don't get muddy or weather badly. To exhibit their strength Friesen drove a spike into the side wall. "Pull it out," he dared. But it couldn't be done.

Molded in Wooden Forms

"Out here is where I plowed up the walls," he said, "and here is the mixing bowl," indicating a circular trench that had been dug nearby. "I put the sod in the trench and mixed it over and over until I could handle the mass with a pitchfork. But I didn't mix it like you would concrete. I never would have gotten the job finished that way. I filled the trench with sod and water, hitched a team to the wagon and drove around and around, running two wheels inside of the trench. They did the mixing. When the mixture had reached the proper consistency I molded it in these wooden

forms, just like you would do with cement. And when the bricks had dried I laid them like you would ordinary brick. The total cost of the poultry house was \$60."

Myers First in Grain Judging

A JUNIOR in the division of agriculture, H. E. Myers, was the high man in the recent grain judging contest at the Kansas State Agricultural College, with a score of 832. I. M. Atkins, Man-



hattan, was second; Lyle Mayfield, Alton, third; and George Casper, Alida fourth. In the junior division the placings went, in order, to H. H. Brown, Edmond; W. C. Pierce, Darlow; H. A. Miles, Mutual, Okla.; O. G. Lear, Stafford; and J. W. Roussin, Brewster. Elmer Kliesen of Dodge City was first in the freshman division.

A Roundup of Cattlemen

AN EXCELLENT program has been arranged for the annual Roundup April 30 of the livestock men from Western Kansas at the Hays Experiment Station, according to L. C. Aicher, the superintendent. The cattle on feed are making fine progress. An attendance considerably above a year ago is expected.

At Kansas City, May 5

MEMBERS and officials of the wheat pools of the world will assemble in Kansas City, Mo., May 5 for a three-day conference on wheat marketing problems. Delegates from far-away Russia, India, Argentine and Australia will be present, as well as delegates from the nine state pools of the United States and the pools of Canada.

W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture and a member of the Kansas wheat pool; J. G. Gardiner, premier of Saskatchewan; John Bracken, premier of Manitoba; J. E. Brownlee, premier of Alberta, and A. J. McPhail, president of the selling agency at Winnipeg, thru which all pooled wheat in the Dominion is sold, will address the conference. Presidents, general managers and secretaries of the various pools also will discuss commodity co-operative marketing and take a part in the round table conferences which will follow.

Plans are being made to relay several talks at

5:30 p. m., May 5, thru Station KFKX, Hastings, Neb. Speeches given the evening of May 6 will be broadcast from WDAF, at 6 o'clock, while addresses the evening of May 7 will be broadcast over the same station at 8 o'clock.

"Altho international co-operation among pool organizations is a recent development, we have gone into the thing far enough to realize that it has vast possibilities and vast significance," says Ernest B. Downie, general manager of the Kansas wheat pool and a member of the executive committee of the international conference. "Wheat is a world commodity, the marketing of which calls for world action on the part of farmers. We expect a great attendance at the coming conference and feel sure that much good will result. It undoubtedly will be the greatest meeting of its kind yet held in this country, assembling, as it will, leaders in agricultural thought from the more important wheat-producing countries of the world."

Ate Silage 9 Years Old

WINT KYLE, a farmer in Jewell county, filled a pit silo in 1918, and fed a part of it the following winter. Then the pit caved in, and covered the silage with dirt. A few weeks ago he remembered the incident, and as feed was scarce he took the dirt off, and found that the silage was still in good condition. So he fed it to his cattle.

Does this establish a record for Kansas? The Kansas Farmer will be glad to learn of the experiences of anyone who has had experience in the feeding of silage several years old.

June 11 is Agronomy Day

THE third annual agronomy field day will be held June 11 at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. The attendance in 1925 was 500, in 1926 1,500, and more than 2,000 farmers are expected this year. Programs may be obtained from R. I. Throckmorton, head of the agronomy department.

Team Weighed 4,370 Pounds

GEORGE LUCAS of Great Bend sold a team of horses to C. N. White of Stockton a few days ago which weighed 4,370 pounds. These animals were a part of three carloads purchased by Mr. White for shipment to Galesburg, Ill.

Now an Egg Week

THE week of May 1 to 7 will be observed over the United States as National Egg Week. J. H. McAdams of Manhattan, extension poultryman for the Kansas State Agricultural College, is chairman of the Kansas committee in charge of the publicity.

Kimball is Commencement Speaker

DEXTER S. KIMBALL, dean of the school of engineering of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., will be the Commencement speaker in June at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Paid \$2,000 for Eggs

PRODUCE dealers in St. John purchased \$2,000 worth of eggs in one day recently from farmers of that community.

Quite a Nest Egg

FOUR carloads of eggs, containing 48,000 dozen, worth about \$10,000, were shipped in one day from Pratt recently.

62 Cherokee Farmers Used Lime

By E. B. Wells

Associate Professor of Soils
Kansas State Agricultural College

MORE than 600 tons of agricultural limestone were shipped into Cherokee county in March. It went to 62 farmers, which makes a record that would be difficult to equal in any section of Kansas, even in a season when the weather is more favorable for such work. Ed Floquest of Scammon, hauled lime 7 miles with a four-horse team over muddy roads in order to get some land in condition for Sweet clover.

Even the southeastern Kansas has just experienced very unfavorable weather for doing field work, the liming program has apparently gone on with little interruption. Frank Taylor of Columbus told me a few days ago that since September 15 and up to April 1 there had been only three weeks that the fields were dry enough so he could get on them with a team without injury to the soil. However, despite this condition, Mr. Taylor used 120 tons of limestone during that period. The practice he is following is to lime his farm land as rapidly as possible and seed it down to Sweet clover. He is of the opinion that his deepest and best drained soils can be made to produce alfalfa after they have been in Sweet clover for from two to four years.

Mr. Taylor and his son farm about 500 acres. They have one of the best heads of Holstein cattle in Cherokee county, and are thoroughly convinced that the only way to make dairying pay is to lime

the soil and produce their own alfalfa and clover. They have more than 70 acres of old Sweet clover now, and have seeded 60 acres more this spring. They expect to plow under about 40 acres this year for green manure, and in my judgment there is no better way to improve the heavy shale soils in that section.

During May, 1925, H. L. Gibson, county agent in Cherokee county, invited the county commissioners to accompany us on our regular soils and crops tour of the county. The main object of this tour was to get as many farmers as possible from the county and surrounding counties to see what is being accomplished by the intelligent use of lime. In the evening, just as we were leaving the last scheduled stop, one of the commissioners came up to me and said, "Wells, this has been a mighty profitable day for me. I am certain there are possibilities in store for southeastern Kansas, if we will only go home and put into practice what we have seen here today. I would not have believed that alfalfa and Sweet clover could be made to grow on these gray shale soils if I had not seen

it with my own eyes." The next day while the commissioners were in session they called Mr. Gibson up to their office and asked him to place an order for a carload of limestone for the county farm. When the car came in, two of the commissioners who were farmers had a few tons trucked out to their own farms. Today these men have alfalfa and Sweet clover growing where they were never able to grow it before, which will help to increase the crop yields later.

During March one 40-ton car of limestone shipped into Columbus was all sold to town people, in quantities varying from 1/2 to 2 tons each. They are using it on lawns and gardens. Small piles of limestone are about as numerous along the streets of Columbus as mail boxes and telephone poles.

The county commissioners believe that if there is anything to that old saying of making two blades of grass grow where one grew before, lime will turn the trick.

Eighty per cent of all the farm land in the eastern fourth of the state is in need of some lime. This simply means that if the agriculture of this section is to build for permanence, it must be constructed on a foundation of limestone. Better have your soil tested right away. Your county agent or your agricultural college will do it for you. If your soil is sour spread some lime.

"Don't put it off, put it on."



Protective Service



Interest in Protective Service Helps Uncover Valuable Evidence in Chicken Theft Case

LEO BENEDA'S efforts to get his neighbors and other farm friends near Cuba interested in the Protective Service have brought to light some valuable evidence which is said to have caused Frank Klima to confess to stealing chickens from Beneda more than a year ago.

When a thief came along in April, 1926, and helped himself to Beneda's state accredited Buff Orpington flock, Beneda swore he would catch the culprit if it took him a lifetime. He picked up a few clues and began running them down. It was slow work, but Beneda is the kind of fellow who believes in sticking to the job until it is completed. He worked on the case for almost a year, gathering and piecing together every bit of evidence he could get.

Last February Beneda read about the starting of the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze Protective Service. "That's a fine thing," he told his wife. "Just what we need here in Republic county to stop thieves from stealing from farm folks. If we had had one of these signs up last April we probably wouldn't have lost those fine Buff Orpington hens." He went over to see his brother-in-law, Joe Huncovsky, who was getting ready to move on to a farm he had just rented near Agenda. "That sounds like a fine thing," said Huncovsky after Beneda had explained the Protective Service. "I believe if every farmer joined the Protective Service and all worked together to help catch and convict thieves, we could soon stop this stealing business."

Mr. Huncovsky moved on to the new farm near Agenda last March. While cleaning out the chicken coops he found a state accredited flock band. He examined the number on the band and saw that it corresponded to a number he had seen on Beneda's flock record. The following Sunday, April 3, Huncovsky went over to see Beneda and took the band with him. An examination of the band, and Beneda's flock record book, showed the numbered band belonged to one of the Buff Orpingtons that had been stolen from him in April, 1926. "Now I think we are going to know for sure just who stole my chickens," said Beneda. "Frank Klima lived on that farm at the time my birds were stolen. I have a lot more evidence, but I want to show this band to Klima and see if he will tell me what he knows about my birds."

Gets Confession From Klima

On Monday morning Beneda went to Cuba and told Fred Prymek, another member of the Protective Service, about finding the band. Prymek runs the Roslyn Farm Hatcheries and is a state flock inspector. He knew Beneda's flock well for he had banded them when they were state accredited, and had inspected them several times since. "This band and the other evidence you have makes it appear as if Klima might be able to tell you something about your chickens," said Prymek. "Let's go over and see him." Beneda and Prymek drove over to see Klima, who had moved from the farm near Agenda to a farm near Cuba.

Beneda asked Klima if he could tell him anything about the theft of the Buff Orpingtons. Klima denied that he knew anything about the case. Then Beneda showed him the band and told him where it had been found. It is said that when Klima saw the band he made a complete confession of guilt and told Beneda and Prymek he had taken the chickens Sunday evening, April 18, 1926. Beneda drove to Belleville in the afternoon, and told County Attorney William A. Perry about finding the band, and gave him other evidence against Klima. Then he swore out a warrant for Klima's arrest. Deputy Sheriff Yost served the warrant on Klima that evening and brought him to the Belleville jail.

When taken before County Attorney

Perry and questioned, Klima again confessed to stealing Beneda's chickens. In his confession he is said to have told that he went to the Beneda place, about 2 miles west of Cuba, Sunday, April 18, 1926, about 8 o'clock in the evening. He found no one at home, so he took six Buff Orpington hens and drove back to his farm near Agenda. It is said Klima claimed he intended to sell the chickens the next day, but didn't have the nerve. Then he thought of returning them, but was afraid he might get caught. He is said to have admitted that he penned up the fowls and that five of the six died, but no statement was made as to what became of the other one.

Bound Over to District Court

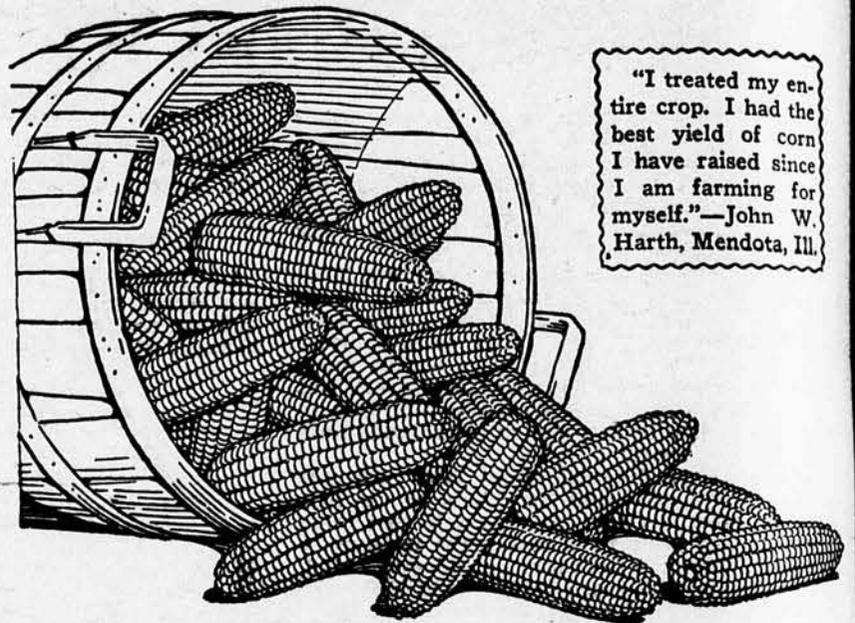
On Wednesday Klima was given a preliminary hearing at Belleville, and after the hearing he was bound over to the May term of the Republic county district court and released on \$500 bond. It is said that County Attorney Perry has much additional evidence in this case which was not given out at the hearing. This is the evidence Beneda has been gathering since the theft of his chickens, and it is said that all the evidence shows another man was with Klima and helped him in the theft. Klima has employed an attorney, and it is said should he repudiate his confession and stand trial this additional evidence will be used against him, and an effort will be made by County Attorney Perry to get a heavy sentence. Klima is 24 years old and unmarried.

Recently members of the Protective Service in Republic county have started an Anti-Thief Association that is co-operating with the Protective Service in running down and convicting thieves. Charles W. Horak, Munden, is secretary of the Anti-Thief Association. This association also will offer rewards.

County Attorney William A. Perry, Sheriff J. H. Hostetler and his deputy Charles Yost have started a war on thieves in Republic county since they took office January 1, and they are getting results. They are co-operating in every way with the Protective Service, and doing everything in their power to stop thefts of farm property in that county. They have broken up a ring of hog thieves who are said to have been working in Republic and Washington counties for more than three years. Two arrests have been made in this case, one man is in jail and another out on heavy bond. It is said that this gang stole hogs in Kansas and sold them in Nebraska. It is believed there are other members of the gang still at large, and more arrests are expected soon.

Hundreds of farm folks in Republic county are joining the Protective Service and co-operating to stop thefts of farm property in that part of Kansas. "Practically everyone who comes to my hatchery for chickens is interested in the Protective Service," said Fred Prymek. "We have had so much stealing from farms in this part of Kansas that people were getting desperate. Many people had said they were almost afraid to keep chickens and hogs. Every day more farms in this county are being posted with Protective Service signs, and we feel this protection is going to be a big help in stopping stealing. With our new Anti-Thief Association and the Protective Service working together we are going to make it hard for thieves. They either will have to quit stealing or go to jail. I believe a farmer is running a big chance when he fails to post his farm. The Protective Service is worth a hundred times what it costs, and I am sure I would not want to be without the sign on my property for many times the price."

O.C. Thompson



"I treated my entire crop. I had the best yield of corn I have raised since I am farming for myself."—John W. Harth, Mendota, Ill.

More Bushels of Corn from the Same Acreage

New Seed Treatment Makes Possible Increases of 5 to 15 Bushels per Acre

Permits Earlier Planting in Spite of Adverse Weather

You can now secure 5 to 15 bushels more corn from every acre you plant. A new corn seed treatment has made these amazing results the common experience of hundreds of practical corn growers and farmers throughout the corn belt.

This treatment prevents seedling blight, root rot and other diseases that literally steal the results of your hard work in hot fields. It protects the seed from disease both on the seed and in the soil.

It thus insures germination and sturdy growth never before possible from poor seed and benefits good seed by protecting it from the attacks of soil infesting organisms which take a heavy toll from even the best untreated seed.

Keeps Seed from ROTTING in the Ground

Bayer seed treatment will keep your seed from rotting in the ground—even if the soil is cold and wet after planting time. It thus permits earlier planting and protects you against replanting losses in spite of

weather conditions. It helps the corn off to a good start, promotes quick maturity, an increased yield and greater profits.

One pound of either treats six bushels of seed corn

Bayer Dust 1 lb. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$8.00. Uspulun: 1 lb. \$2.75; 5 lbs. \$13.00

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In a University test a Gehl cut 19.26 tons per hour with only 13.26 horse power or .688 H.P. per ton cut—elevating 35 feet and running only 465 R. P. M.—the lowest power of any cutter in the test. It will do as well on your own farm.

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434 S. Water St., West Bend, Wis.

Saves One Man's Time All Gears Running in Oil

Do Your Trees Bear?

BY LEE HANKS

St. Luke, in writing the parables of Christ, tells of a certain owner of a vineyard who was very much dissatisfied with one of his fig trees. For three years this owner had looked in vain for a crop from this tree, and at last, being discouraged, he advised his caretaker to dig up the tree and cast it into the fire. The caretaker begged that the tree might be spared another year, saying that he would dig around it and dung it, and then if it failed to produce it would be destroyed. St. Luke was a physician, but he showed discernment about fruit growing, too. Modern fruit growers can get a good lesson from this parable, for both the digging and the fertilizing are very important steps in growing a tree and causing it to bear fruit. A growing tree requires a great amount of plant food. If we study the root system of an apple or peach tree we will be made to wonder how such a small plot of ground can furnish nourishment sufficient for such a system.

Let's Fertilize and Cultivate

Our county agent was telling me of a call he had from an orchardist who wanted him to tell the reason why his trees were not growing. After looking over the orchard and noting the appearance of the trees, the adviser told the man that there was nothing wrong except a lack of plant food in the soil. This condition may be easily remedied, if your trees are growing tall and spindly, with pale green leaves, they are needing fertilizer.

Experience has shown me that the best fertilizer I can use on young trees is poultry manure. One chemist has stated that this material is worth \$70 a ton. I do not know whether it is that valuable or not, but it will come as near being worth it in the young orchard as any place that could be found. I have been using poultry manure around my young apple trees ever since I started my orchard. All the trouble is that we never have enough to go around. I always put about three scoopsful of manure to the tree, scattering it in a circle from the trunk to the outer edge of the foliage, as the root system extends about in the same proportion as the branches.

Every other year is often enough to apply this fertilizer. I can pick out every tree in my orchard that has been treated. The leaves are much larger and are of a very dark green color. Examination will show that the year's growth on these trees is several inches longer than on those that have not been fertilized.

Barnyard manure also is good for fruit trees, altho it is not nearly so valuable as that from the poultry houses. If you use manure from the barns put it on much thicker, but do not pile it around the trunk.

Of late years commercial fertilizers have been developed that are the "real stuff." The ones which are widely used are nitrate of soda and ammonium sulfate, with the latter the most popular. These fertilizers not only make the trees grow, but they also make them produce more and larger fruit. A common objection to the nitrate is that it hardens the soil around the trees, causing trouble in digging or cultivating. Ammonium sulfate hasn't this disagreeable feature, and as it is just as effective, or more so, it is being used more every year.

Feed Your Trees

This material is comparatively cheap, and it takes only from 2 to 4 pounds for an apple tree, according to the size. It should be sown broadcast around the tree, keeping inside the circle of the top. One of the commercial orchards near my home was treated with ammonium sulfate last spring, and the results were remarkable. The apples grew almost out of proportion, and the foliage was very highly colored. Trees thus treated have a longer growing season than the untreated ones, for they bear early in the spring, and the leaves stay on the trees several days later in the fall. An application of this fertilizer will not last more than two seasons, and probably will not be so effective the second year.

Personally I do not believe that young trees should be forced to bear too heavily. We should work more for wood growth in the first six or eight years. This is why I prefer manure or

rotted straw for young trees in place of the manufactured fertilizers.

If you have some old fruit trees that are disappointing you, be like the caretaker of the vineyard. Give them one more chance. Use the pruning shears, and the grubbing hoe, then give them a stimulant by providing some good fertilizer. I'll guarantee that you will see a great change in your trees. When a tree has stood for 20 years or so, it has exhausted all the fruit producing food it can reach, and should be fed carefully on the material it requires.

Farm Changes Take Time

BY W. M. JARDINE

Agriculture has in the last few years faced problems of unparalleled difficulty. It has encountered the necessity of adjusting itself to new conditions. Deflation following the war is one dif-

ficulty. Another difficulty is found in the changing food habits of the American people. In 1907 the average meat consumption per capita was 159 pounds. In 1925 it was 143 pounds. This difference, spread over the population of the nation, is the equivalent of 2,990,000 beef carcasses.

In 1910 we consumed 302 pounds of wheat per capita. In 1925 the figure was only 255 pounds. This reduction means for the United States as a whole approximately 88 million bushels. This is nearly as much as the total annual wheat production of an important wheat state, such as North Dakota.

Changes of such magnitude require careful adjustment of agricultural production. This is not an easy matter, inasmuch as the farm business of the United States is divided into 6½ million units. Farmers cannot make adjustments in the comparatively simple

way in which they can be made by industries concentrated into a few units.

Yet farmers are making these adjustments in a manner that speaks exceedingly well for the intelligence of our agricultural population.

Will Demonstrate Combines

The week of April 24 has been designated as Gleaner Demonstration Week by the manufacturers of the Gleaner Combine Harvester and the dealers handling the machine in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. During this week the Gleaner dealers, practically all of whom are agents for the Fordson tractor, will have a Gleaner on display, and farmers of Kansas are cordially invited to inspect the Gleaner and learn more about it.

Farm implement sales in Kansas have been above average this spring.



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- "STRANDED IN PARIS"
- "THE POTTERS"
- "KID BOOTS"
- "YOU'D BE SURPRISED"
- "BLONDE OR BRUNETTE?"
- "THE SHOW-OFF"
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Blame Weather in Rate Case

Northwest Roads Make Startling Claims for Winter Winds, Snow and Ice

BY O. C. THOMPSON

YOU probably always have thought of railroads as belonging to America's hardy pioneer industries. If you have fostered any such ideas you will have to change them if there is anything to the testimony given by railroad witnesses at the class freight rate hearing at Kansas City. Such old-time railroad men of the Northwest as F. J. Gavin, Duluth, general superintendent of the Great Northern; A. J. Strahan, St. Paul, general superintendent of the Northern Pacific; Charles F. Bartleheim, St. Paul, auditor of freight receipts for the Northern Pacific; E. Newhouse, Minneapolis, auditor of revenue for the Soo Line, and W. C. Ranous, Minneapolis, superintendent of transportation for the Soo Line, all told some of the saddest weather tales ever uttered in an effort to impress the Interstate Commerce Commission that the roads of the Western Trunk Line territory should have increases in the class freight rates of from 25 to 150 per cent.

These expert witnesses, men who have been railroading in the Northwest for years, left the impression that roads in that section are very, very tender things. In fact so tender that when it freezes, snows, or blows they just have to quit trying to do business. It was heartrending to hear of railroad engines that have to wheeze across windswept prairies of Minnesota and the Dakotas in terrific snow storms, dragging behind them a string of half frozen box cars. It was enough to make one want to go out and take up a collection to buy earmuffs and goloshes for the poor old engines, and good warm overcoats and mittens for the box cars.

One witness was asked by the attorneys for the roads to tell what he knew about wind conditions along the Soo Lines. He tried to impress the commission by stating that at times the wind blows so hard from the east that trains of empty cars can scarcely operate in that direction. He explained that under such conditions it takes much more fuel to run the trains. The railroad faction seemed impressed with the answer. But the witness had a hard time trying to explain to attorneys for the opposition why it is that the wind doesn't help trains going west just as much as it hindered trains going east.

Wind Takes Car Roof

Another witness told of a poor old freight car that was setting peacefully on a side-track on the Soo Line one day when a terrific wind, it must have been a most terrible wind, came along and blew the roof right off the car. Imagine that! Just think of how that car must have felt out there, probably alone, with its roof blown off. The witness didn't have the car there to show just how it "looked"—perhaps the car was ashamed to appear before 300 or 400 people in such a naked condition. Is it possible the roads in the Western Trunk Line territory believe they should have increases in the class freight rates because this one Soo Line car lost its roof? If so, then why shouldn't the prices of farm products be raised every time some farmer loses a barn roof in a high wind?

More windy evidence brought out by the railroads was that cars are sometimes blown off the sidetracks on to the main lines in the Northwest. One witness, when asked by the opposition for specific cases, had a rather hard time recalling any, but finally remembered one. He said he had heard of a case some years ago where a car was blown from the siding and went 60 miles down the main tracks before it could stop. That apparently was too much for the opposing attorneys. None seemed to have the nerve to ask the witness how the car got safely past the derail and over the switch frog on to the main track with all its wheels on the rails, nor how this lone, wandering, wind-driven car got by signal towers and section crews in its 60-mile flight.

In addition to the terrific winds it also gets mighty cold in the Northwest,

especially along the railroad lines, according to railroad witnesses. F. J. Gavin testified it gets so cold along the Great Northern that the oil and grease in the running gears of the cars freeze, which makes it almost impossible to pull a loaded train. He said when these terrible cold spells attack that part of the country it is as hard to pull a train of 40 empty cars as it is to pull a train of 40 loaded cars in warm weather. The witness was not asked to testify about steam freezing in the boilers of the engines. Perhaps the roads are saving such evidence for a grand, cold-weather climax.

W. C. Ranous was not to be caught napping by the opposition attorneys. He brought a package of very impressive photographs to prove that what he had to say about cold weather in the Northwest should not be doubted. Mr. Ranous told of ice jams in the rivers and great snowdrifts that stop trains. He said that in that section of the country the rivers flow north. In the spring when the warm days come

the ice melts at the head waters first and causes ice jams that take out tracks and bridges. Geographers apparently believe that rivers in that section of the country flow east and south. At least most maps show them flowing in those directions. One photograph that was passed around showed a very large ice jam at a dam. Just what the dam had to do with a railroad was not stated on the photograph. Other pictures were shown of ice-covered trees, telephone and telegraph poles and wires. Upon examination of the pictures that were dated, it was discovered the photographs were taken several years ago. Witnesses admitted that 1925 and 1926 were mild winters in the Northwest.

These are samples of evidence that is being submitted by the railroads in this case in an effort to show their operating costs are such that they cannot make money if they are not granted increases in class rates. The roads of the Northwest seem to have forgotten that roads are able to operate in other sections of the country under just as great and often greater weather hazards and make a reasonable profit.

Something Should Be Done

According to these expert weather witnesses for the railroads, the winters must be terribly hard in the Northwest. If you have been impressed by any of the glowing advertisements put

out by railroads in that section telling of their delightful, healthful climate and mild winters, perhaps you had better consult some of the railroad weather witnesses at the rate hearing before pulling up and going to the Northwest. It would be a most unpleasant sensation to wake up some morning and find that a whole freight train had been dumped right on top of your house by one of those east winds. Or, just think of getting ready for breakfast some winter morning only to find that the frying fat had frozen so hard during the night you couldn't thaw it out for your morning wheat cakes. Can you imagine having your house and all your farm buildings covered deep under one of those great snowdrifts that attack the Northwest? It might be mid-summer before you could dig out. Of course, none of these conditions may affect the farms of the Northwest. It may be that they exist only along the railroad right-of-ways. If that is the case something should be done about it.

The railroads have gone along for years and said nothing about these weather conditions. They should have told about them long ago. Perhaps someone could have found a remedy before this. Now conditions seem to have come to such a state, according to road officials, that the only possible remedy is an increase in the class freight rates for all the roads in the Western Trunk Line territory. That may be a remedy, but we wonder if

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the railroads of the Northwest ever have thought of moving their roads to Kansas, where it seldom gets colder than 25 below zero; where the rivers wash away half the state in the spring and are bone dry in summer; where the snowdrifts cover everything but the gables of houses and farm buildings; where cyclones take everything but the grass roots and where the railroads are able to run de luxe passenger trains at heavy losses and pay extra dividends. This is a suggestion that the roads of the Northwest might do well to consider if they wish to get into a country where the weather will not bother them.

Club Partners Do Well

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

There is a partnership in Morris county that is doing a good poultry business. Mrs. R. E. Hailey and her daughter, Faye, are owners of the purebred Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and English White Leghorns that

hit of optimism which the report shows. The debt itself actually increased. On the 1,193,047 farms in 1920 it amounted to \$4,003,767,192, and as the farms were worth \$13,775,500,192 it was 29.1 per cent. But in 1925 the 1,128,207 farms were mortgaged for \$4,517,258,689, and were worth but \$10,790,244,351, which gave a percentage of 41.9.

The number of farms declined in that time from 6,448,343 to 6,371,640. And the number of farmers showed a decline of from 31,614,269 to 28,981,093. There were but 24,474,812 white farmers left on the farms of the United States January 1, 1925, and the loss since then has been large. The net loss of the farms in population was 479,000 in 1925—altho that figure includes several thousand folks other than whites—and probably somewhat larger than 1926. It would appear that the number of white farmers is now well below 24 million, out of a total population for the United States of perhaps 117 million.

Women marry earlier than they used to, a statistician says. Figures with reference to frequency will be the next step.

But Why 24 Grades?

BY GILBERT GUSLER

Much has been done in recent years to increase the quality of eggs coming to market, but withal there is a wide variation in quality, the most obvious testimonial being the large number of grades now offered.

Eggs are produced under a wide variety of conditions, and market receipts still resemble the famous "57 varieties." On the New York market, 24 grades of eggs other than cold storage are quoted regularly, and the spread in price between the best and poorest exceeds 50 cents a dozen at some seasons.

Heretofore, standardization in eggs has all taken place after the eggs have left the farm. Now it is being carried back to the farm in the form of keeping flocks of a single breed on the individual farm and occasionally in entire communities, where the advantages of selling a uniform product have been found in increased profits. Earlier hatching in order to have pullets of laying age during the fall and winter months of high prices is an excellent way to increase the egg money.

The average egg production a bird for the country as a whole is far below the range of possibilities. According to the Census figures of 1925, average production was only 5.2 dozen for each chicken on hand, without correction for males. This was an improvement of 8 per cent over five years previous, but still leaves much to be desired.

Highest production a bird is found in the New England states, where the average is 6.8 dozens, and in the Pacific Coast states, where it reaches 7.3 dozens. The Southern states with an average production a bird of less than 4 dozen eggs makes the most unfavorable showing. With breeding for egg production and more attention to feeding, the average output could be increased 100 per cent without increasing feed costs and overhead to any great extent. This is one possibility for profits from poultry.

If the Marines can protect American property in Nicaragua, why not try them in Chicago?

There doesn't seem to be much trouble meeting expenses—one meets them everywhere.



Twelve Pigs Are in This Litter, Which is Owned by Merle Crispin

are making this business profitable. One reason they make good is that their Reds have the run of a large blue-grass yard, which insures high fertility of the eggs.

Faye won second prize in the small pen department of the Capper Poultry Club last year. She and her mother are enrolled for 1927. Mrs. Hailey won third prize with her farm flock. Recently she wrote, "I have about 300 little chicks and Faye has five hens sitting. She has sold a good many eggs this spring and some baby chicks, so her profits are creeping up."

They have gotten out mating lists of their pens and flocks, and the names of both owners are printed on them. This gives credit to Faye for the work she is doing, even if she is not a grown-up. There is a real value to having both names given, for it encourages the junior member.

There are a good many mothers and daughters enrolled in the partnership contest. In this contest all the poultry in the farm flock is counted and entered in competition for prizes. Records are kept of the income from the farm flock, of expenses and profits. Folks who keep tab like this put their poultry raising on a business basis. They are no in doubt as to whether their work is returning a profit. And they know just how large these profits are.

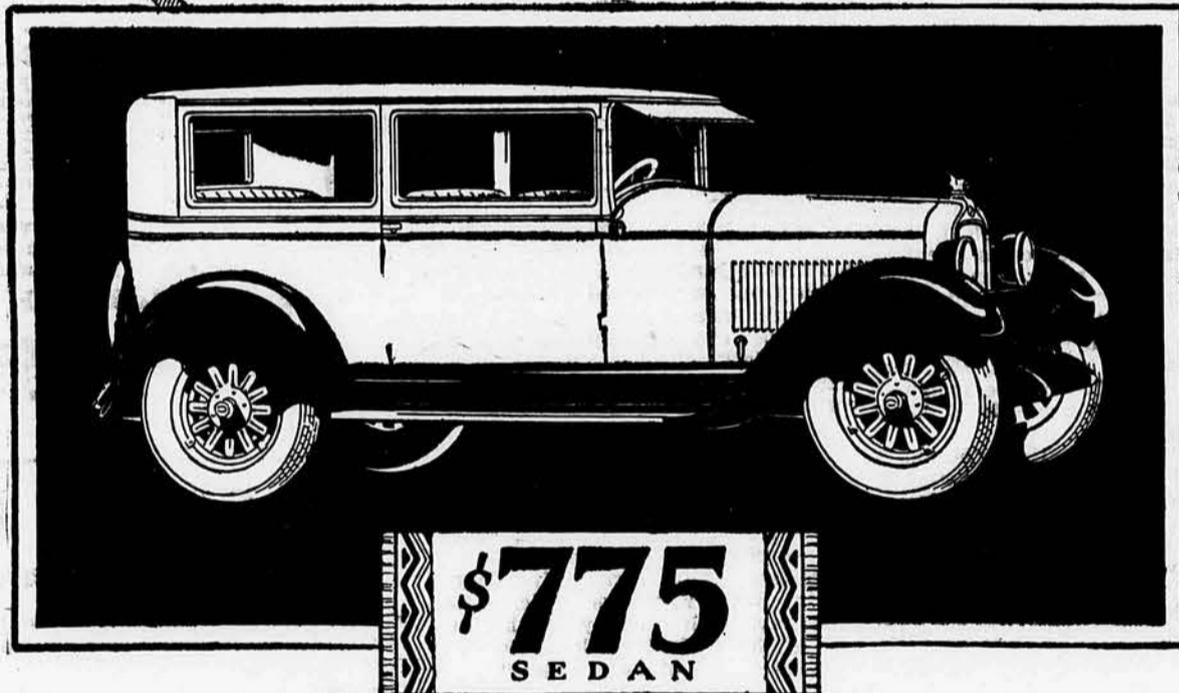
Merle Crispin is enrolled in the Capper Pig Club of Jewell county. He says that, "My 12 pigs all are doing fine. I am sending you a picture of them. They were about a week old when the picture was taken. You cannot count 12 but they are there. Some of the pigs were behind the others and did not get in the picture." Merle has been a booster of the pig club for several years. He raises Chester Whites. When time for the fairs comes, he exhibits the selected stock of his herd, and carries home the best of the prizes. Showing his hogs also brings a demand for them, and he finds buyers.

Clair Cantwell is a Duroc breeder and is enrolled in the Marshall County Capper Pig Club. Nine pigs were farrowed in his contest litter, and seven have been saved. It will be possible for Clair to make a ton litter with these seven before the close of the year. It will take careful management but he can do it. He asked us to send him an entry blank for the farm herd. He will assist his father in keeping records of the farm hogs.

Mortgaged Farms Declined

According to the figures just released by the Department of Commerce, the number of mortgaged farms in the United States declined from 1,193,047 January 1, 1920, to 1,128,207 January 1, 1925. That is the main

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Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

Hal Inspects the Watch Tower

MOONLIGHT flooded hill and valley as the Browns of Clark county spun over the few remaining miles and approached the Lone Oak farm. Except for Little Joe, who slept peacefully, undisturbed by any possibilities of adventure, and Small Mary, occupied with watching for bunions which fled before the headlights, each occupant of the car was busy with his or her thoughts.

Would the new home hold happiness? Or would living there mean danger and distress? Past taut fences and prosperous appearing farm houses they rolled until finally sagging posts of a once strong gate beckoned them toward a lane. High on a hill stood a rambling pile, frowning down upon the valley. Before it a giant tree stretched ghostly arms out in protection. "The Lone Oak," cried Beth and Hal, "Turn into the lane, father. We have reached the journey's end."

Dark and mysterious, the old house seemed to slumber in the mellow light. No sound except the cry of night birds and the subdued voices of the newcomers broke the stillness. Out from the car sprang Hal, a sturdy youth approaching manhood, to be followed by Sister Beth, Hal's junior by a year. "Give me the flashlight, dad," said Hal. "We have no key but perhaps there's a door unlocked or a window unbarred. I'm going to be first in the new home."

"Slowly," cautioned Father Brown, "slowly, son. We have plenty of time for exploring; years, I hope, before we leave this farm. Coming, Mother? You can leave Mary and Little Joe here while we look over our new home."

"Never!" cried Mother Brown as she held close her little son. "Hold fast to my hand, Mary. Little Joe is sleeping, father. You must carry him. There may be nothing to fear here, but whatever comes we will face it together, and together we will look over our new home. Go on with the light, Hal, but stay within call. It may be imagination, but to me the very air is filled with mystery."

"Ho, ho!" laughed Hal. "Mother's got her head full of these silly stories. Nothing to be afraid of. Come on Beth, I'll race you to the front porch." Off raced the adventurers, father and mother Brown with the smaller ones bringing up the rear. Suddenly there was a shriek from Beth, a yell from Hal and Father Brown was running toward the house.

"What is it? What happened?" cried Father Brown as Little Joe awakened. "Some wild animal," answered Beth and her voice trembled, "popped right out from under my feet and ran off in the weeds there. Listen, you can hear it gnashing its teeth." From the

weeds came rustling and a sound of grinding jaws.

"We need a gun," said Hal, "and I'm goin' to have one before another night. Beth, you take Little Joe. Get a club, dad, and let's find out what sort of a varmint it is."

Side by side, Hal and his father, stout sticks held tightly, went forward into the tangled weeds. The flashlight revealed two gleaming eyes. Suddenly there was a startled "Whoosh" and a gaunt old sow broke from cover to run tearing thru the brush. "We have met the enemy and he is ourn!" shouted Hal. "Some 'wild animal,' Sis. If we'd had a gun we might have had bacon for breakfast."

"I notice you didn't run in by yourself very fast," answered Beth. "But if that is a sample of the 'ghosts' and 'pirates' we haven't much to be afraid of. Well, let's try the door." But the doors were fast locked, and barred windows repelled every attempt to enter. New owners must await the day before they could explore. They turned to the great tree, and sure enough nestling in its branches, the high in the top, was some sort of building. A ladder, nailed to the tree invited exploration. "I'm going up," said Hal. Slowly, the flashlight before him, Hal ascended.

Built into the tree was a miniature house big enough to hold a man. As he drew himself up even with the opening Hal heard the rustling movement of something inside, eyes gleamed out at him. The flashlight dropped to the ground below. Should he go on?

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Rapid Transit

"Great Caesar's ghost!" shouted the editor of the tabloid newspaper. "I can't make head or tail out of this dispatch from our special correspondent in South America."

"Neither could I," said his assistant. "Jimmie," called the editor to the office boy, "ask the South American correspondent to step in here a minute."

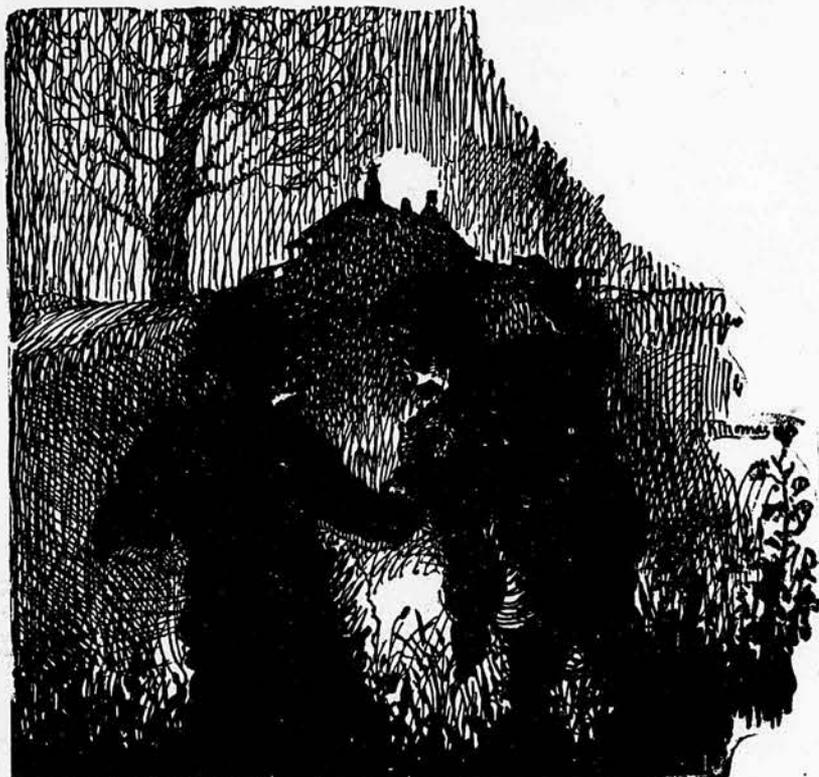
A Traffic Jam

Motor Cop (to professor of mathematics)—"So you saw the accident, sir. What was the number of the car that knocked this man down?"

Professor—"I'm afraid I've forgotten it. But I remember noticing that if it were multiplied by 50 the cube root of the product would be equal to the sum of the digits reversed."

When Mercy Seasons Justice

Irvin Wilkes was fined \$200 and given \$30 in jail by Judge Mears after his conviction on a charge of selling liquor.—Oregon Journal (Portland).



"We Will Need a Gun," Said Hal, "and I'm Going to Have One Before Another Night Has Come. Dad, Get a Club"

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Another "Measles Year?"

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Dr. C. H. Kinnaman, epidemiologist for the State Board of Health, reports that we had 1,195 new cases of measles last week and 1,105 the week before. Evidently Kansas is having a "measles year." Measles is a disease that comes every year, but at intervals of three to five years there is a time when a new crop is ripe for it (a crop of children not hitherto exposed) and it seems to run riot in the land.

By the time this gets into print the epidemic may be over, but it is because there is much to consider in the way of after care that I am touching the subject. While the attack is on there is not much to do excepting to keep the child warm in bed and depend on a good doctor for medicinal care. But scarcely will the eruption have faded before the patient is eager to be up and out, ready to tear around and make up for the time lost in bed.

If you are a wise parent you will bear in mind that measles is a real menace, and needs time for building up. You will forbid any close work with the eyes for several weeks, especially if the child has shown a tendency to serious inflammation while ill. You will insist on 12 hours in bed for a considerable period instead of the ordinary 9 or 10. You need not house the child up after the rash has disappeared and the temperature has remained at normal day and night for a few days, but you will see that the day indulged in is quiet and involves no strain on the heart. I write this because I have in mind a girl who was allowed to enter a basketball tournament within one week after recovery from measles, to the permanent damage of her heart action.

Even tho your child has gone thru measles in a fine, normal fashion, I recommend that you have a careful examination of urine within 30 days after the attack—just to make sure that all is right. If there was kidney involvement during the illness have such an examination made every week for the succeeding three months.

One of the most important things to watch after measles is the condition of the ears. If there is earache, running ear or deafness see that the best medical attention is given persistently until the trouble is clear. Measles brings more deafness than any other disease—even more than scarlet fever, because there are 10 cases of measles for every one of scarlet fever.

Build Up the Body

I should like to ask if one's lung would sink from any cause except tuberculosis. Can it be cured? If so, how? Can one lung be affected and the other sound? I have a pain under my right shoulder blade and it hurts worse when I throw my shoulders back and when I hold my head down without bending my shoulders. It seems to draw. I have a baby 19 months old. Can tuberculosis be inherited? A. Q.

Yes. There are several things that might account for it. An abscess of the lung of non-tuberculous origin would explain the deformed appearance as well as tuberculosis, but it more likely is the latter. Tuberculosis is not inherited but is quite contagious. Your baby should be carefully protected from contagion. Tuberculosis is curable by rest in bed in the open air, good nourishing food and freedom from worry and care. Medicines cut very little figure in the treatment.

Better See a Specialist

Please advise in case of an injury to the face where the nose was torn away and it refuses to heal. Can you refer me to facial surgeons who could graft in flesh and skin—someone near home? D. T. R.

Such operations can now be performed very successfully by doctors who specialize in cosmetic or plastic surgery. Your own doctor can best tell you which surgeon in your own neighborhood is most competent.

Does Too Much Work?

I have a son who will be 17 years old next month. He has the nervous disease called chorea, in chronic form. He makes queer motions with his mouth and makes sounds with it like he was kissing someone. Doctors say this is due to nervousness. I would like very much to know if chorea can be cured; if so what can be given for it. He does hard work on the farm, and feels tired all the time. He weighs 150 pounds. D. L. S.

Yes, chorea can be cured, but medicine of any kind plays only a small part in the cure. When a case has become chronic it is always a slow process to secure improvement, but perseverance in sane living and good habits will

bring it. Your boy should not work to the point of exhaustion. Very likely he does too much. Being out of doors and doing light work is good for him, but he should not get all tired out. He should sleep in the fresh air and as long a time as he requires. He should eat well, and milk and fresh vegetables should be a part of his diet. He should not attempt anything that is a mental tax but take everything easy. The treatment of chorea requires infinite patience.

The First Silo

BY A. L. HAECKER

Who built the first silo in the United States? Fred L. Hatch of Spring Grove, McHenry county, Ill., constructed one in August, 1873. This, so far as I know, was the first silo built in this country. Hatch was a student in the University of Illinois from 1870 to '73; and while attending this institution Professor Bliss translated French and German pamphlets treating the subject of making and feeding silage from green forage.

Mr. Hatch's silo was built of wood, 10 by 16 and 24 feet high. It was constructed inside of the barn and had a pit 8 feet deep that was laid up with stone and mortar. The boarding was of good flooring, which naturally kept the silo tight. Mr. Hatch explains that the silo was filled the first year with corn well in the dent. It was cut up

into 2-inch pieces, run in and thoroly packed. Mr. Hatch goes on to relate that he fed with success this silage to a large herd and was greatly pleased over the results.

Levi P. Gilbert of Ft. Atkinson, Wis., built a silo during the summer of 1877. Mr. Gilbert's silo was really a trench silo, for he dug it in the ground, making it 6 feet wide, 6 feet deep and 30 feet long. This probably was the first silo in Wisconsin, and the first trench silo in the United States.

I believe we owe much to the early silo builders. They not only were students of their subject, but they also were brave enough to go ahead and try. They felt the need of something better than the old process. They recognized that a plant had its greatest amount of nutriment when it was mature and before freezing and drying. They felt the need of a canning process for their livestock feed as well as for themselves. They had little encouragement, but much criticism. All of these early builders worked against odds. I recall how my father was laughed at when in 1886 he put up his first silo. Farmers came for miles to see it, not because it was the first silo in the community, but because it was the workings of a crank or a freak. "It was a terrible waste of good corn," and would soon destroy the livestock that consumed it. The machines for cutting the corn and filling the silo were crude and unhandy.

It took much labor to fill a silo in

those days, but despite this fact, every silo that had half a chance proved from the first that it was an economic process of preserving feed for cattle.

Our Best Three Offers

One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2; or one three-year subscription, \$2.—Advertisement.

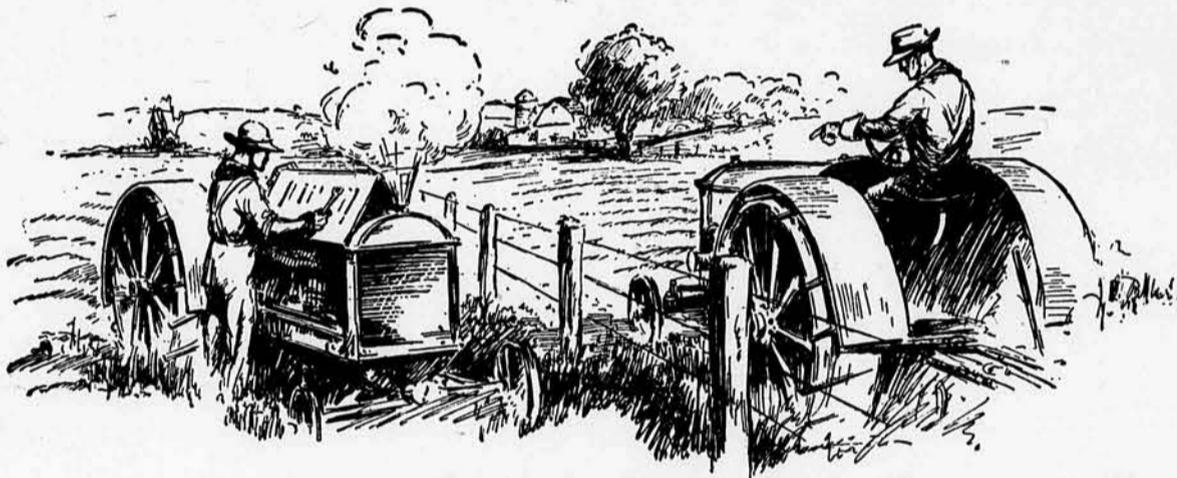
5 Million Hunters

More than 5,150,000 hunting licenses were taken out during the season of 1925-26 by sportsmen thruout the United States, including Alaska, and the returns to state treasuries amounted to more than \$6,800,000.

Help With the Haying

Farmers Bulletin 1,526-F, Effective Haying Equipment and Practices, issued a few days ago, may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Then again, it may be those California growers don't want the avocado called alligator pear for fear some people may get the impression it is a Florida product.



On Which Side of the Fence Are You?

On the left side, thinking you can save money by buying cheap oil and regretting your purchase when your tractor is held up; or on the other--the right side--believing sensibly that in buying tractor oil you cannot get better quality than you pay for? No oil is cheap or good that doesn't keep a tractor running cool and help prevent breakdowns due to overheating, warped valves, burned out bearings, or scored cylinders.

Ask Your Dealer For
En-ar-co
MOTOR OIL
It Costs Less Per Mile

With En-ar-co, you know you are safe; nearly fifty years of refining quality oils assures your satisfaction. En-ar-co stands up under the intense heat and terrific pressures in your tractor motor, keeping it cool and smooth-running. Get on the right side of the fence; buy En-ar-co by the drum at the sign of the Boy and Slate. Use it constantly in your automobile, tractor or truck, and you'll know why—It costs less per mile.

THE NATIONAL REFINING COMPANY
Producers, Refiners and Marketers of "Quality" En-ar-co Products for Nearly Half a Century. Branches and Service Stations in 120 Principal Cities of the United States.

Send for the EN-AR-CO Auto Game FREE!
The National Refining Co., 704 D-6 National Bldg., Cleveland, O.
I enclose 4c in stamps to cover postage and packing. Send En-ar-co Auto Game FREE.
My Name is _____ St. or R. F. D. No. _____
Post Office _____ County _____ State _____
My Dealer's Name is _____ Address _____



Buy at the Sign of the Boy and Slate

En-ar-co Gear Compound Keeps All Tractors Cool

En-ar-co Motor Oil Light—Medium—Heavy Extra Heavy

Steel Drums 80c Per Gal.
Half-Drums 85c Per Gal.
10 Gal. Cans 95c Per Gal.
5 Gal. Cans \$1.00 Per Gal.
1 Gal. Cans \$1.15 Per Gal.

Prices subject to change

Special En-ar-co Motor Oil for Ford Cars Medium—Light

Rhubarb Sharpens Appetites

JUST when we are becoming thoroly sick of facing our same old winter fare, day in and day out—rhubarb presents its luscious stalk. Delicate of flavor, valuable in mineral content, easy of preparation, available in quantity—these are only a few of the points which encourage the home maker to prepare so good a food in an attractive variety of ways.

Rhubarb Sauce

Wash the stalks and cut them into pieces in a sauce pan. It is best to leave on the thin skin in order to preserve the mineral matter. To the wet rhubarb add $\frac{1}{2}$ as much sugar but no water. Stir occasionally until the water has started to cook out of the rhubarb, making a sirup with the sugar. Cover and cook until rhubarb is tender, which will require only a few minutes.

Rhubarb Conserve

To 1 quart rhubarb sauce, add 1 cup diced pineapple and 1 cup strawberries. Cook slowly until mixture is thick. Pour into sterilized jars and seal immediately.

Baked Rhubarb

Many of our summer fruits are delicious baked, and so prepared, furnish the children with a suitable substitute for rich pies.

Fill a casserole or baking dish with alternate layers of diced rhubarb and sugar. Sprinkle cinnamon and bits of butter over the top. Bake slowly until tender and of a deep red color.

Canned Rhubarb

The high per cent of acid present in rhubarb makes possible canning it without cooking. The clean rhubarb is cut into 1 inch pieces and packed

April Morning

The wind of spring ran o'er the hills,
The wind of spring, the wind of spring,
No messenger more joy may bring,
Than wind of spring.

He waked the sleeping daffodils,
The violets blue, the violets blue,
He whispered with the grasses, too,
And violets blue.

A blossom in the cedar tree,
The red-bird sang, the red-bird sang,
He chirped and called, his sweet notes rang,
The red-bird sang.

—Alice Willis.

into jars. Jar is held under the cold water faucet and water forced thru it to leave no air space. The jar of rhubarb and cold water is then sealed and stored.

Most persons consider rhubarb canned with sugar more palatable. This may be done according to the "open kettle" method or in the following manner: Pack the rhubarb pieces tightly into a jar. Fill

By Floris Culver Thompson

jar to overflowing with a hot heavy sirup made from three times as much sugar as water, cooked to the thread stage. Adjust rubber and lid but do not seal. Sterilize jar and contents for 15 minutes on a rack in a covered kettle of boiling water, allowing the water to come within 2 inches of the top of the can. Seal, test, and store.

"Pie Plant" Pie

Line a pie tin with plain pastry. Prick with a fork and slip into a hot oven to set the crust. Or sprinkle over the crust 1 tablespoon flour sifted with 2 tablespoons sugar to prevent soginess. Fill to the level of the tin, no higher, with rhubarb. Add half as much sugar as rhubarb, dot with butter and season with grated orange or lemon rind. Place a well-perforated top on the pie and seal the edges by patting with a moist cloth. Bake in a slow oven.

Rhubarb pie may be varied by addition of raisins, coconut, cherries or prunes. Or may be made with a meringue.

Rhubarb Sherbet

This is delicious as a dessert and also as an accompaniment to the meat course on festive occasions. The pink sherbet may aid in carrying out a color scheme.

Strain 1 pint of red rhubarb sauce. Thin with 1 cup water and juice of 2 lemons. Pour into freezer and turn, until about half frozen. Then add beaten whites of 2 eggs and finish freezing.

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

Cheese-Carrot Salad

HAVING a quantity of good Thousand Island dressing one day but seemingly no material for salad I suddenly remembered having heard that carrots were good in salads and after a few minutes thinking and mixing, the following tasty, healthful salad which the family enjoyed very much was the result.

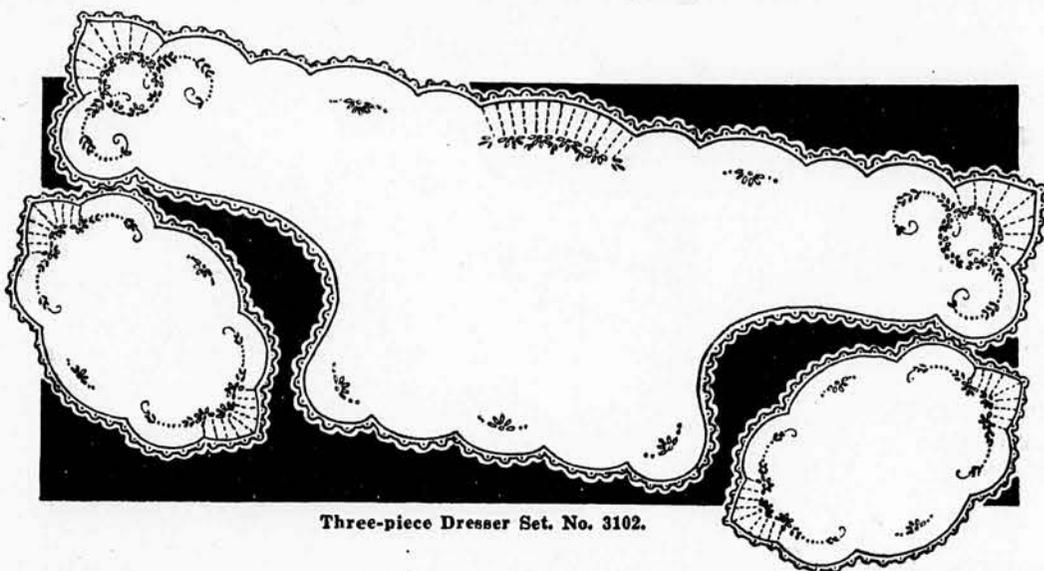
1 cup cottage cheese $\frac{1}{2}$ cup diced celery
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup grated carrots Chopped onion

Mix with Thousand Island dressing. I call it cheese-carrot salad. Anna Frost.
Douglas County.

Flannel Scraps for Holders

IUSE small pieces of flannel left after making baby's clothes, to make pot holders for my kitchen. The pieces cut from under the sleeves of the small gowns can be turned so that they almost fit. After stitching these holders across several times on the machine I trim them with

linen finished Indian head with edges hemstitched for crocheting an edge which is very simple and effective. The lazy daisies are to be done in yellow, shading into orange. Leaves are golden brown, the French knot tendrils blue and black with black lines in running stitch leading from the design to the edge. Price of the set with floss for embroidery is \$1.15. Send your orders to Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Be sure to give order number.



Three-piece Dresser Set, No. 3102.

pieces left from baby's dresses. I always buy checks and plain colors that do not fade so my holders are pretty until they are worn out. Johnson County. Mrs. Harvey Wise.

Save Time and Trimming

AFTER I finish a garment I place all scraps of the material in an envelope, pin the flap fast with a sample of the material contained in the envelope and put it away carefully. When I want a bit of trimming for a new dress or a patch for the old one I have only to go thru my packet of envelopes without opening each. This has saved me much time in searching for a certain piece of material. Anna Frost.
Douglas County.

Home Equipment You'll Like

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

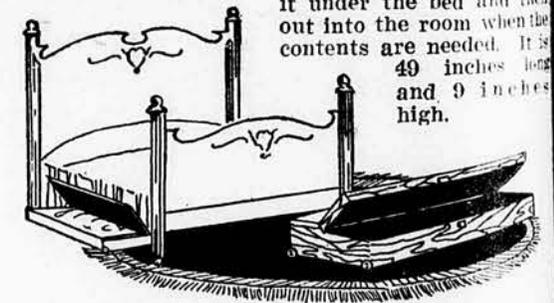
WANDERING thru the shops may be a bit exhausting, but it certainly is inspirational. One goes home with dreams of happy additions to be made to the home. There are so many convenient and useful devices to be seen nowadays.

Recently I saw an apple corer and slicer that fascinated me. A single downward push of this little appliance removes the core and divides the fruit into eight slices just right for eating, or cooking. Wouldn't the little silver-plated steel contrivance with its hardwood base be fine to set on the table near the basket or bowl of rosy-checked apples?



Many men who hate to carve chicken or turkey would not rebel at the task if they owned poultry scissors. With them, it is no trick to cut off the wings and legs and to break the bones at the right place. Then, too, it is quite fashionable to use these shears.

When I gazed upon a charming under-bed cedar chest a few days ago, I first thought of June brides-to-be. Then my thoughts drifted to the crowded quarters in which many of us live these days. This chest, which is made of cedar, has wheels, so it is easy to move it into the bed and then out into the room when the contents are needed. It is 49 inches long and 9 inches high.



What's Doing on Our Farm

BY DORA L. THOMPSON

FOR several years we had a fine patch of sweet corn joining the chicken houses. The last two or three years we have planted in vain. As soon as the corn came thru the ground, the old hens clipped it off cleaner than any cutworm could work. Now, we are fencing the orchard with combination stock and poultry fence. We think that one crop of sweet corn will be worth the price of the fencing, part of its value being in having the corn handy to the house. When we plant it in the fields, often we cannot get the corn when we want it.

The Farm Flower

If it were possible to take a vote to determine what is the best flower for the farm garden, I wonder if the zinnia would not be the choice. For the effect secured even in the driest season with the least work, I know no flower that beats zinnias. Weeds and neglect cannot prevail against them. After the drouth of last summer had ripened the seeds and apparently put the finishing touches to our bed of zinnias, the fall rains came and on came an entirely new crop of blooms.

The boys have decided to put their garden plots into strawberries. Each one will set out some of the Mastodon variety with some others for filling up the space in starting. A berry patch ought to provide a good opportunity for the school boy or girl to earn some of his spending money.

A Good Household Glue

In repairing broken furniture or wood there is no glue equal to a hot glue made by dissolving the regular flakes in warm water and heating the mixture in a double boiler or glue pot. This is the opinion of one whose business is the mending of piano parts and other musical instruments. The tubes and jars of cold glue do not compare in adhesive qualities, he says. The flakes are inexpensive and perhaps a regular glue pot would be a handy piece of equipment to have around.

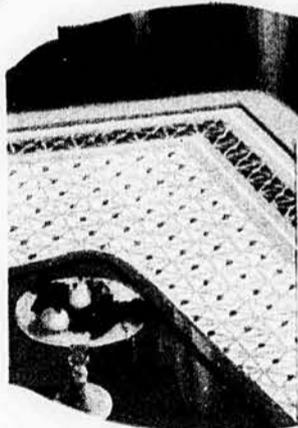
Genuine Cork Linoleum Rugs in NEW-DIFFERENT-PRETTIER Patterns



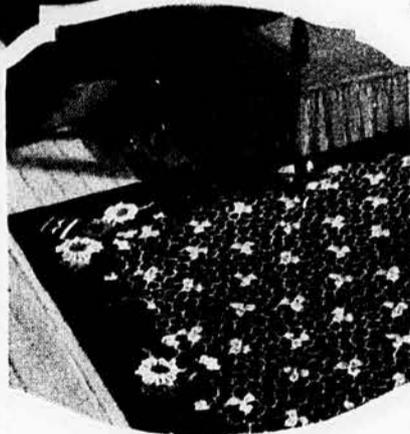
TRULY, few people thought that smooth-surface rugs could ever be made so pretty. Genuine Armstrong's Jaspé Linoleum with the new overlaid border. Nothing like it has ever before been offered in smooth-surface rugs. Gray, green, blue, brown, taupe or rose Jaspé with several colorings of border design to choose from! Such rugs add the brightness and charm of color to an otherwise dull and cheerless room.

Indeed, they suggest endless ways of brightening up the house, from kitchen to bedroom. One of these delightfully different and original patterns on the floor of each room will give an air of cleanliness and freshness to the house which will not soon disappear. The newness of an Armstrong Rug lasts a long, long time because each mopping restores its original brightness.

There is no way you can fully realize the attractiveness of these new patterns except to see them yourself in the stores. Be sure to ask for the new Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs by name. You will find they are made of the same long-wearing



In the main illustration:
Jaspé Rug, Pattern No. 725.
Above: Inlaid Rug, Pattern No. 2021. Right: Pattern No. 808.



*"This is the new decorated Jaspé Rug.
Isn't it just the prettiest rug you have ever seen?"*

genuine cork linoleum with the burlap back . . . flexible, quiet, resilient, soft to the tread. Surprisingly low in cost, too—less than they ever have been! Yet they will constantly give you greater satisfaction and far longer wear than rugs made of less desirable material and

in less original designs. Look for the Circle A trade-mark, too. You will find it printed on the burlap back of every genuine Armstrong Rug.

An Armstrong's Linoleum Rug on the floor means relief from scrubbing and drudgery. Its bright, smooth surface is so easy to clean—just a quick mopping with a damp cloth. You will always "bless the day" you bought an Armstrong Rug for the floor.

"RUGS OF PRACTICAL BEAUTY"

If you can't get out to the stores to see these new Armstrong patterns, this booklet will help you make your selection. Printed in full colors, illustrating all the new patterns. Send for it. It is free of cost. Address Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1014 Jackson Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs

they wear and  wear and wear

Look for the  trade-mark on the burlap back.

Don't be fooled on House Paint!

"Cheap" paint isn't cheap at all!

WHEN you buy paint to dress up and protect your house, don't let a "low price" blind your good sense. Thousands of home owners are bewailing a "cheap" paint job this very minute and are paying a heavy penalty in hard cash and regrets.

"Cheap" paint is made of cheap or skimpy materials. How else could it be sold at a low price in our highly competitive markets?

Cheap or skimpy materials make a poor, weak grade of paint. That's only sense. It may *look* like paint and *smell* like paint *in the can*. But on the brush and on your house—the poor quality shrieks so all can hear it.

If you are tempted to use a "low price" house paint—one that is claimed, even guaranteed and warranted, to be "just as good as SWP,"—*GO SLOW!!* Remember that *low price* and *low quality* go hand in hand. You can't make a silk purse from a sow's ear.

Compare the "cheap" formula with SWP!

Make the formula test! Insist upon seeing the formula of the "cheap" paint, either on the label or in the literature of the company.

Compare the materials used in making the "cheap" paint with the ingredients of fine old SWP House

Paint—as shown in the formula which is plainly printed on every SWP can. Take Outside Gloss White for example.

Note the big percentage of *White Lead Carbonate* and *White Lead Sulphate* used in SWP Outside Gloss White. White lead should be the basic ingredient of all white paint and light tints. It is to these paints exactly what flour is to bread.

See how much less of this basic ingredient is used in the average "cheap" white paint.

Zinc oxide, another costly pigment, is the next essential ingredient. A liberal percentage of zinc oxide combined with a large amount of

THE ACCEPTED STANDARD THE WORLD OVER . . .

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS HOUSE PAINT



white lead makes for a *balanced formula*—such as the formula of SWP Outside Gloss White House Paint. It assures a finish of superior wearing quality.

More than 90 per cent of the pigment content of SWP Outside Gloss White House Paint is made up of these two important ingredients—white lead and zinc oxide.

In the majority of "cheap" white paints you will find only 50 per cent and in some instances even less.

It is the liberal quantity of this expensive basic material in every can of SWP Outside Gloss White that gives it such remarkable covering capacity.

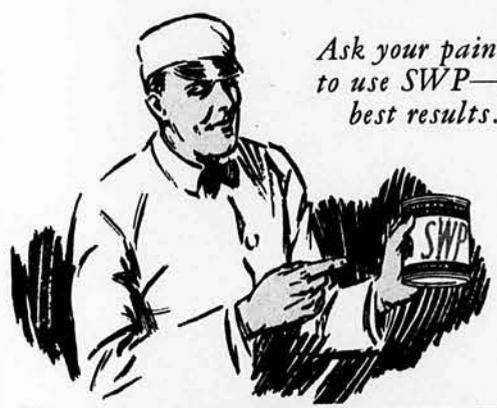
In the darker colors like browns and greens, the "balanced formula" of SWP House Paint is even more important. Naturally, these dark colors can contain little, if any, opaque white pigment such as white lead or zinc oxide.

Sherwin-Williams have the pick of the world's colors. Sherwin-Williams Dry Color Works produce practically everything except the natural earth and mineral colors. That is why SWP colors are so rich, so permanent and so true to character.

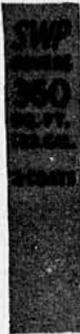
Greater durability of the paint film on your house is assured by SWP due to the use of a specially treated pure linseed oil—made in Sherwin-Williams' linseed oil plant.

**360 square feet per gallon
or only 250—which?**

Some people think that SWP House Paint is an expensive paint because it costs more per gallon. That is not so.



*Ask your painter
to use SWP—for
best results.*



CHEAP
PAINT
COVERS
ONLY
250
SQ. FT.
PER GAL.
2 COATS

As a matter of fact, SWP is the least expensive house paint on the wall—on the market. And here is why:

A gallon of SWP will properly beautify and protect three hundred and sixty square feet of your house—two coats.

Will a "cheap," low price, inferior quality of house paint do that? No!

The best you can get from a gallon of the average "cheap" paint is two hundred and fifty square feet!—two coats.

Right there, in that *forty-four per cent greater coverage*—in the fewer gallons of SWP needed—the difference in price per gallon is nullified.

On the wall—in actual gallons needed to paint your house—Sherwin-Williams House Paint costs no more and often *less* than the cheap, low price kind.

And remember this: It costs no more to put on a good house paint than to put on a "cheap" paint. Which would you rather have?

Once your house has been painted with SWP House Paint *your saving has only begun*. A beautiful SWP job outlasts the average "cheap" paint by several years. This is widely known.

You get more years of protective service

It dries to a firm, elastic, glossy surface. It weathers slowly. There's no cracking or chipping or peeling—if properly applied.

Long after a "cheap" paint job has taken on the appearance of a pair of faded overalls, you can wash the dust off an SWP job with plain soap and water, and the colors will come up like new.

You save repainting expense

And when repainting is needed it can be done easily, quickly and with much less paint, *because the SWP surface is in perfect condition.*

Compare that with a "cheap" paint job that fades out and wears out quickly—that cracks and chips and peels—that has to be repainted often—and that costs more to repaint because it has to be burnt off, or scraped off, at every repainting.

* * *

SWP House Paint is sold by leading paint merchants everywhere. And each of these dealers is "Paint Headquarters" in his district. One of them is located near you.

See "Paint Headquarters" and save money

Before you let "cheap" paint blind you to real economy—see your local SWP dealer. He will estimate your requirements in SWP.

Compare the SWP estimate with what a "cheap" paint will cost. Then remember the greater durability of SWP—the exquisite colors that do not fade. Then specify the paint you think will serve you best.

If you do not recall "Paint Headquarters" in your locality, write us for the dealer's name. If you want expert help on a color scheme, our literature, color cards, or the famous Sherwin-Williams Household Painting Guide—just write. There is no obligation.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
COMPANY
Largest Paint and Varnish Makers in the World
CLEVELAND, OHIO



SWP GUARANTY of Satisfaction

SWP House Paint, when thoroughly stirred and applied according to directions, is hereby guaranteed to cover more surface, to look better, to last longer and cost less per job and per year than any house paint on the market.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY
Largest Paint and Varnish Makers in the World
CLEVELAND, OHIO

COSTS LESS PER SQ. FOOT. . . LESS PER JOB . . . LESS PER YEAR



I usually
pick a
winner

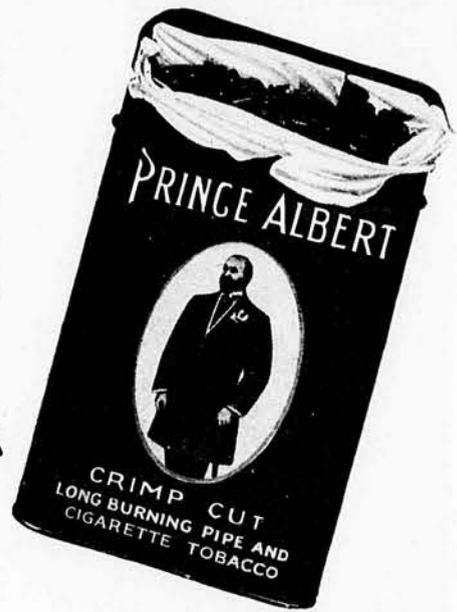
SOME fellows are like that. Maybe it's long practice. Maybe it's instinct. It doesn't matter. I know I picked a winner when I wrote "Prince Albert" in my personal smoke-column. I have never had occasion to cross it out. It's there in indelible ink—to stay!

I knew I was on the right track the minute I got that first whiff of P. A. in the tidy red tin. It was fragrant and refreshing as mountain air. The first fire-up confirmed my belief that here was the one tobacco for me. It was cool and consoling. It tasted great!

Prince Albert is so mild that you can go to it, load upon load, morning to midnight. Yet it has the full tobacco body that lets you know you're smoking. It is so considerate of your tongue and throat. It's just a winner any way you look at it. It will win you too.

That's my guess, anyhow. I suggest that you get squared away immediately on this important matter. Your pipe can be either a cheer or a chore, depending on the tobacco you pack it with. There's no other tobacco anywhere like good old Prince Albert for *real* pipe-joy.

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!

Timber-Wolf

By Jackson Gregory

(Copyright)

ALWAYS when he left her he returned before the end of the time she had promised to wait for him. And always he sent, as herald of his approach, his golden voice forward to her. At times in an echoing shout. More than once in an outburst of singing which thrilled her strangely. What a voice the man had! And once, when he had elected to bathe in the starlight, he sent down to her that cry which she had heard the first time from the door of Babe Deveril's cabin in Big Pine... the wild, fierce call of the timber-wolf which, despite her naming herself "fool," sent a shiver into her blood... Once this happened: He had left her in the forenoon, accepting her word that she would not stir until high noon. Usually she came well in advance; this time she watched the climbing sun and the creeping shade and suddenly her heart began its wild beating; it was almost noon and he was not here; no sound of his coming. When he shouted to her and then came rushing into camp, he found that she had been working frenziedly with a stick and a stone, driving the sliver of wood like a stake into the ground... She started up, her face crimson.

"Well?" he said, his hands on his hips, staring down at her. "What's that?" She blurted out the explanation and then was angry with herself for telling him. She had meant to stay until the tip end of the giant pine's shadow fell where it marked midday; she had meant there to drive in her stake; for him it would be a marker, an assurance from her that she had kept her word with him, that she had waited as she had promised to wait... that then, scorning him, she had snatched at her rights and had fled!

His first impulse was toward laughter. And then, strangely quiet, he stood looking at her and she saw a gathering mist in his eyes!

"Girl!" he muttered. "Oh, girl!... I love you!"

"I hate you..." How many times had she cried out in those words! And how much of that did she mean? In her heart, in her soul... in the most hidden recesses of her most hidden being?

Like a Flower

Thus she had hours to herself. And, therefore, had Bruce Standing hours to himself. For he wanted them. He wanted to be away from her, where he could not see her, could not hear that low music of her voice, could not catch that soft lure of her eyes, could not be tempted to have it happen that his rude hand brushed her hand... Her hand, tho she had been all these days and nights outdoors, roughing it, seemed to him a maddening realm of crumpled rose-leaves... pink-and-white rose-leaves. He left her, secure in her pledge that she would wait for him, and threw himself down on his back and stared up thru slowly shifting branches and mused on her. He thought now like a flower she was, the queen of flowers... and he could have wept that she was so big and ungentle. He thought of Babe Deveril, and cursed him for being so slender and debonair; graceful and light of mood; gentle-voiced, with the knack of pretty words to pretty ladies. And Babe Deveril had befriended her; stood champion to her against him! He ground his teeth. He leaped up and paced back and forth, forgetful of all such insignificant nothings as trifling wounds of the flesh. He recalled how, man to man, he had broken Babe Deveril, and he laughed out loud... Yet it remained that Babe Deveril had stood her friend and protector when he had pursued them both, linking them but the closer, with his wrath. She and Deveril had traveled together, side by side and hand in hand, miles and other miles of the open solitudes; they had been drawn close together, driven closer together. He, Bruce Standing, Timber-Wolf, and Fool, had done that! And what spark had been struck out of the flint of the adversity which he had hurled at them? ... Had they loved... had they kissed... was she now

longing with a sick heart for the return of Babe Deveril?

"Oh, Lord!" he cried out, his great iron fingers crooking as his arms were thrown out. "Deliver him into these hands!"

Lynette had no mirror. Standing began to grow a lusty young beard, as blond as his hair, shot thru with red gleams. She knew the need of fresh clothing. When he was away she did her washing as best she could, pounding garments against the rocks in the creek; she dried them and hid them and donned them without his knowing... tho of course he knew as she knew that he did his own rude washings. There was a spring at the side of the canyon, one of the many sources which fed the stream; a shadowed, tranquil place. Of this she made her pier-glass! She stooped and looked down into its glassy smooth surface. It gave back her own image; it reflected the dark green of the pines, the lighter green of the willows. Even the subdued colors of her worn suit. She washed her hair and groomed it; no comb, no brush, but agile fingers. Most of all, when secure thru his promise in return for her own, did she enjoy her plunge in the pool he had made for her. The slender whiteness of her slipped hastily down under the translucent cover of the cool, flowing water; she was as swift in her movements as any slim-bodied trout that darted about her, scurrying into its retreat; the water shot a thrill thru her; she emerged, dripping, charged with all the electric currents of well-being.

"If this were only a holiday... instead of imprisonment!"

She, too, thought of Babe Deveril, as was inevitable. And in many ways, one, always recurrent, was: "Could she have been as sure of Babe Deveril as she was of Bruce Standing? As secure in her utter conviction of safety?" And here was a question to which she found no ready answer. Babe Deveril, leaping full-breastedly into the stream which had swept her off her feet, had been a friend to her from the beginning; from the beginning Bruce Standing had been a menace.

... Best of all she loved the waterfall. It was her shower-bath. But,

more than that, it was her friend and confidante, and, beyond aught else, a living, glimmering, varicolored thing of gossamer beauty. It talked with her, it was at once handmaiden and musician and troubadour; it plashed and sang and poured its cadences into quiet harmonies which sank into her soul. It had leaped and sparkled and poured itself onward unstintedly, unafraid, for a thousand years; for a thousand years would it keep up its merry dancings, uncaring if only the tall pines watched or if men and maids brought hither their loves and hates and hopes and fears. Unstable it was always, always falling; secure was it in its diaphanous veillings of its own merry immortality. She loved it for its abandon, for its recklessness, for its translucent myriad beauties. It lived; it sang and sparkled; it filled the moment with musical murmurings and recked not of all those vague threats and shadows of a vague future... She sat here, quiet under the spell of its dashing and splashing and eerie flutings... musing, her soul drawn forth into all those vague and troublous musings which beset the heart of youth.

Youth Was His

Youth? Young, too, was Bruce Standing! He hearkened to the cascading waters; he listened to the harp-tongued whisperings of the pines... He had done everything wrong; he told himself that a thousand, thousand times. Yet he told himself savagely that thru-out the insanities, the veritable madnesses of constricted human life there flowed always, onward and sweepingly upward, the great, triumphal, eternal forces of destiny. And, in the end... in the end... it all made for good. For eternal and triumphant good.

... After all, but the old, old story of man and maid, converging to the one gleaming, focal point tho across distances oceans-wide removed.

He had his point of view; Lynette Brooke had her point of view. Yet it remains that from two widely separated peaks two eager hearts may see the same sun rise.

"Tell me," he said once. "What manner of man is this Babe Deveril? I know him as a man may know a man; you know him otherwise. Tell me; what have you found him to be?"

Never would she have been Lynette, had she not been ever quick of instinct... instinct leaping, never looking, yet so certain to strike true! She read the thought under a thought; there came a living, joyous gloating; she cried warmly, all the while watching him:

"A true friend and a gentleman! A

man unafraid... one like a loyal knight of the olden time! Like one of King Arthur's knights..."

"Like one," he growled, deep down in his throat, angrily, "who saw another Lynette across the four fords? That's not true, girl; else he would not have forsaken you so long! Nor would he have given up so easily when, in your view, I beat him down and sent him up over the ridge!"

"He'll come back!"

"You think so?"

"I know!"

Chance remarks of hers... this one above all others... ranked. She seemed so confident that Babe Deveril would come again, that he would carry in his breast the memory of sweet hours with her, that he would never rest until he, with her pleading eyes tender upon his, could rescue her from the bondage which Bruce Standing had set upon her! So it came about that nightly, and all night long, Bruce Standing dreamed of Babe Deveril and of battling with him and of beating him finally into such definite defeat as had not resulted from that other fierce struggle before her widening eyes.

Another day went by and another, with Bruce Standing obsessed, knowing himself for a man who yearned with all his soul for one thing and one thing only, a mere slip of a gray-eyed girl who made madness in his pulses. He had his moods of fierceness; on their heels came those other moods of tenderness. More than once he came toward her, striding thru the woods, his mind made up to set her free, asking only her happiness. And then he saw her; and in his heated fancies he saw Babe Deveril; and he named Deveril a man of slight manhood and swore by his own manhood that never would he show so lax and flabby a hand as to let this priceless girl drop into the graceful, careless hand of any Babe Deveril who ever lived.

"He'd never know how to love her as I do!" That ancient cry of all true lovers!

But all the while there bit into him doubts, fears, those manifold darts flung from love's ego, jealousy. He stood ready to give this girl full-handedly everything; from her he craved with that direst of all cravings, everything... And when he could no longer hold back the tumult within him and demanded: "What of this Babe Deveril?" putting a sneer into his voice, always she cried out warmly: "a true friend and a gentleman!"

Then Came Billy Winch

All unexpected by both of them, the less by him than her, Billy Winch, Timber-Wolf's one-legged retainer, rode full tilt into camp. They were lunching; they sat under a tree in the noon-day shadow like two at picnic. He had been saying: "We're running short of rations." Then it was that Billy Winch, anxiously spurring a big roan saddle-horse, rode down upon them and, seeing them, began waving his hat high over his head in sweeping, joyous circles and shouting:

"So you're still alive! That's something!"

"You fool! Who told you to come here!"

Standing leaped to his feet; he was hot with anger.

"I knew where to find you, Timber!" cried Billy Winch gleefully. "Unless, a fair bet, the devil had claimed you and taken you down under, I knew I'd find you here!... How's the sick wing? Been usin' my salve? Night and morning, keepin' it clean and..."

Billy Winch, headlong, stopping his horse with a sudden pluck of the reins when the gaunt roan had come near setting his four flickering hoofs in their midday fire, chose to ignore the fact that the Timber-Wolf was not alone.

But Standing, springing up, strode out to meet him, his mien anything but friendly.

"Damn you, Billy Winch," he muttered between his teeth, too low for the wondering Lynette to hear. She, too, had sprung up and stood leaning against the valiant pine-tree, wondering swiftly how this latest happening, the coming of Billy Winch into the wild-wood, was to affect her.

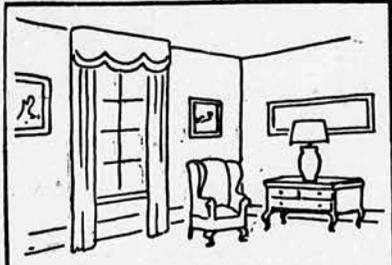
Billy Winch, as gay-hearted a rascal as ever stumped on one leg or rode a wild, half-broken horse in carelessly lopsided fashion, laughed gleefully.

(Continued on Page 22)



For the Little Folks in Puzzletown

Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



The Bower Bird's Interior Decorations

It is said that when man began to decorate the interior of his dwelling he began to become civilized. We must then admit that the Bower birds of Australia have emerged entirely from barbarism, for the architecture of their "bower" is designed and used entirely for decorative purposes. In fact this curious structure is really a theater, in which the male birds show themselves off in the eccentric posing and dancing which is a part of their courtship of the ladies.

The appearance of the bower varies with the species, but is nearly always a stage or arena flanked by piles of twigs. These heaps are often brightened up by the insertion of flowers and buds, which the birds replace when faded, while they furnish the enclosure with a great variety of bric-a-brac—bright-colored beetles, bright feathers, red seeds. A boy's lost marble or a bit of shiny metal is seized upon eagerly and given as prominent a place as a human collector gives to a cherished vase or bronze statue.

It is said that these birds will even enter houses to steal thimbles or other small bright or colored objects for use

in their interior decorations. This will remind some readers of the habits of our common crow, who is, in fact, a distant relative of the Bower birds. Tho he has no bower, he is perhaps instinctively desirous of building one like theirs, and meanwhile collects trinkets to decorate it.

We Hear From Verdon

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I live 2½ miles from school. I go to Dry Creek School. There are 13 pupils in our school. I have three sisters and one brother. For pets I have a dog named Grey, a horse and a cat. I wish some of the boys my age would write to me.

Verdon Andrews.

Las Animas, Colo.

My Dog's Name is Jack

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I have a dog named Jack. He certainly is playful. I have a pet cat. His name is Tom. My birthday is January 20. I live on a 160-acre farm 1 mile from school. I have no sisters or brothers. I wish some of the boys and girls my age would write to me.

Green, Kan. Carmaletta Appleton.

There once was an elfin named Jack,
Who climbed on a turtle's stiff back.
The turtle was slow;
So, to urge him to go,
He gave Mr. Turtle a whack!



Goes to Lapland School

For pets we have a dog named Trixie, two kittens and a little calf. I am 12 years old and in the seventh

RAB	ΔTE	PRAI	PHER.
RAT	SQUIR		
VER	RAC		
CHIP	PDS		
Δ	BADG		
GO	SOM		
ER	MONK		
COY	COON	RIE	BIT
REL	BEA	MUSK	PDS

Little Miss Dot has taken the names of a number of little animals and broken them up into syllables. Who can put them back together again? There are 11 animals. When you have found what the animals are send the answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

grade. I go to Lapland school. My teacher's name is Mr. Jones. I have three sisters and one brother younger than myself. My sister 8 years old goes to school, too. She is in the third grade.

Eureka, Kan.

Diamond Puzzle

1. —
2. — — —
3. — — — —
4. — — — —
5. —

1. A consonant; 2. An aeriform fluid; 3. A piece of furniture; 4. Secretly artful; 5. Stands for East.

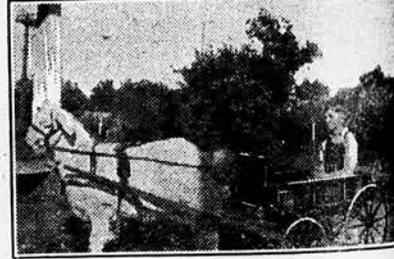
From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers. Address Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Will You Write to Me?

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. There are 12 in my school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Kelly. I

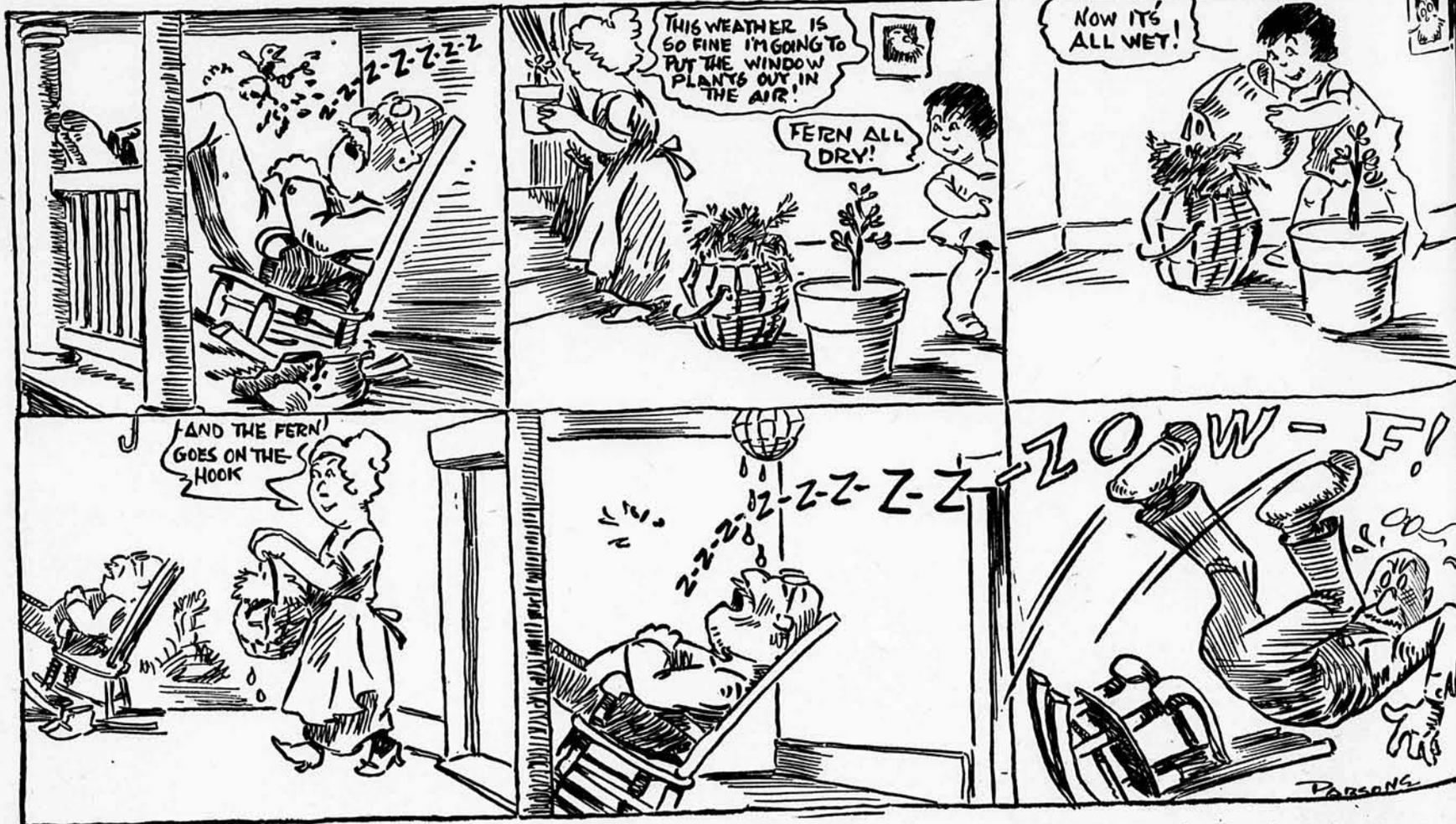
like her for a teacher. I have two brothers. Their names are Raymond and Russell. I have two cats and one dog for pets. I wish some of the girls would write to me. Marjorie Hill, Carlyle, Kan.

Eugene and His Pet Goat



For pets I have a pony named May a dog named Shep and a goat I call Billy which I drive to a little wagon. This is a picture of myself driving my goat. I am 8 years old and enjoy reading the boys' and girls' letters. My sister, 13 years old, and I go 1½ miles to school. Our teacher's name is Miss Gladfelder.

Furley, Kan.



The Hoovers—Ho-Hum! There's No Rest For a Farmer—With Dotty Around

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2900—Fashionable lines interpreted to meet the needs of the Junior. Sizes 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.
2866—Tidy, convenient apron. Sizes medium and large.
2845—Street dress especially becoming to the stout figure. Sizes 18 years, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
2899—One of the season's most popular models for the sport costume. Sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2881—Draped lines are kind to any figure. This model shows the season's favorite lines. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
2856—The bloused effect is this season's innovation. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
Any of these patterns may be ordered from Pattern department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents. In ordering be sure to mention sizes and numbers.

Tots Need Tasty Clothing

BY FLORENCE MILLER JOHNSON

OF ALL the courses that the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural College has to offer the Farm Bureau club women, probably the most popular is the clothing subject. And when "Clothes for Children" is the topic for study, a large class is sure to be present—not because farm women have juvenile wardrobes to supply but because the knowledge gained in these classes is applicable to many other phases of home making.

Convincing evidence of this was the today session for local leaders held in Wyandotte county recently, under the direction of Irene Taylor, clothing specialist. Eleven communities sent a representative. These women are now prepared to bring to their fellow club members, up-to-date information on what constitutes the best in children's clothing, how to combine the essentials of becomingness and comfort and how to accomplish the most in the least time, constructing small apparel.

"A child may be shy and awkward from the effect of ugly, inappropriate garments," emphasized Miss Taylor. "It behooves the wise mother to apply good taste to her children's clothing selections, for their future happiness and success may depend on it."

The first principle of good taste is simplicity. An overly decorated dress as bad as one that is poorly made. Fading colors and designs should be rejected, in substantial, fast-colored materials. The colorful prints which are sold now are recommended especially for play dresses and suits because they do not show soil readily.

For the young child, small figures are best, while the larger designs are adapted to the older youngster. Chambrays and plain gingham are also suitable for children's clothing because they launder well. For this same reason, wool and silk that isn't washable should not be used.

Small toggery should be easy to put on and easy to fasten. It also should be loose, comfortable and light in weight so as to allow for good circulation of air.

These points are only the high lights of what is included in the children's clothing unit of the home sewing pro-

ject. Every woman in the class makes a dress under the direction of the specialist and the home demonstration agent, who in Wyandotte county is Glyde Anderson. The women also make charts to illustrate appropriate garments, using figures cut from fashion magazines.

If your community has never been visited by a clothing specialist, you've missed something. The Home Demonstration Leader, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., will be glad to tell you how your club, as well as the Wyandotte county and other rural clubs, may receive this phase of college training.

Women's Service Corner

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

To Remove Paint

Is there any way to remove old paint from woodwork so that it can be varnished a lighter color?—Mrs. J. C. E.

Yes there are several ways to remove old paint from woodwork. One can purchase the commercially prepared paint removers from any paint store or you can make a very good paint remover by making a medium thick starch solution then adding concentrated lye until the mixture becomes gummy. Apply this to the woodwork with a paint brush and let remain on until the paint is loosened, which probably will be an hour or so. Scrape off the starch and paint, wash off the woodwork with clean water, then with vinegar water to stop the action of the lye.

You must be very careful not to get any of the solution on your hands as it is too strong to be allowed to touch the bare skin. When the woodwork is dry if it is not smooth it should be gone over with sandpaper to smooth the surface.



For your property's sake use plenty of paint. For your pocketbook's sake make it long-wearing lead paint, made of Dutch Boy white-lead

WHAT paint shall I use for my farm buildings? How should it be used on wood, concrete, stone, plaster, stucco? What colors are best inside my house and out? Our booklets—"Handbook on Painting" and "Decorating the Home"—will help you answer these questions. Write to our nearest branch for the booklets. With them you get a decorator's data form to use if you desire the help of our Department of Decoration on any special painting problem.



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Timber-Wolf

(Continued from Page 19)

"Ho, Timber!" he cried. "If I was a whole man, 'stead of half a one, I'd just jump down and naturally beat you to death! Bein' what I am, all carved to thunder, you're too much all gone to proud flesh to jerk me out of the saddle to stomp on me! So I got the age on you! And I asks you, Johnny Wolf, man-eater, how's tricks?"

Standing in upstarting wrath had the roan horse by the bit, shoving it back with one savage hand so that it fell back on its haunches. "Just because I've stood a lot off you..."

"Slow does it, Timber!" cried Winch. "This is business. I've got a man back there, just out of sight, ready to go clean crazy unless he can have a word with you. To put a name to him... well, then, Mexicali Joe!"

Now Standing, deep down within him, knew why Billy Winch had come. Never did more faithful heart beat in human breast than that heart thumping away beneath Billy Winch's faded blue shirt. Winch, having always a shrewd guess where to find his chief, when Standing took it upon himself to disappear from headquarters, had caught at the first excuse to come in person and make sure with his own keen eyes that all went well with a man whom many hated and whom he, above all men, loved.

"Hang Mexicali Joe to the first stout limb you come to!"

Lynette, of impulses ungovernable, could have broken into laughter. For the amazing thing was that what Bruce Standing, impatient almost to fury, said he meant. He had suffered enough inconvenience at Mexicali Joe's hands; he wanted nothing of the man nor of his dross of gold.

"Who Plugged You?"

Winch did laugh aloud. And then, keen-eyed to see the play of his employer's expression, he grew sober and said earnestly:

"On the level, Mr. Standing, how's the hurt comin' along? Been usin' the salve I told you to?"

Lynette, tho he had ignored her presence or because of this very attitude of his, could not hold back from exclaiming:

"He has two wounds now! Another shot in the back! And he gives them less attention than a sane man would give a cut finger!"

"The old fool! No more sense than a rabbit! Shot again? Twice in the back? Plugged a second time? The old fool!"

Like a flash in his quick movements he was down from the saddle; he left his horse with dragging reins to wait for him; over the uneven ground he came forward rapidly, queerly, hopping like an oddly oversized bird. He caught at Standing's shoulder, crying out:

"Let me see them hurts! I tell you, I got to see them hurts! Shot twice from behind? You bloody baby. Let me look at 'em. Blood poison most likely settin' in!"

"I could kill you...you interfering fool..."

But just then Billy Winch's one foot caught at a root and he came near falling, and Standing, instead of carrying out a threat, sprang toward him and steadied him; and Lynette saw a sincere, rough affection in the way the big arms closed about Winch's body. Friends, these two.

"Who plugged you, Timber? And for the love of Mike, how come you to let it happen...twice? But tell me; who plugged you the second time?"

"Taggart," said Standing; "at least that's my bet. And," he added hastily, "it was Taggart that shot me the first time, thru the window at Gal-lup's!"

Billy Winch looked sharp incredulity; his eyes flickered away to Lynette as he gave sign of seeing her for the first time.

"But, man! I thought..."

"You thought wrong! She did not shoot me. You've got my word for that, Bill. She did not shoot me!"

Winch looked perplexed.

"Sure, Timber?" he demanded.

"Dead sure?"

"Yes," said Standing. "Taggart didn't believe I had already changed my papers, ruling his name out. If he could have dropped me and made it seem clear that she had done it... See it, Bill?"

"Well," said Winch slowly, "I guess you know or you wouldn't say so. And Jim Taggart was a real man once. But I've seen signs of late; he's milled inside, clean thru. As comes of running with such as Young Gal-lup."

Suddenly he whipped off his battered hat and turned a pair of bright and smiling, and at last warmly admiring eyes upon Lynette.

"I beg your pardon, Miss," he said genially.

"Now," said Standing. "About this Mexicali Joe. You go back and tell him for me..."

Winch interrupted quickly, saying: "No use, Timber. You got to see him. I tell you he's clean crazy to see you; he'll stick on your trail until he finds you. He wants only ten minutes; five would do it."

Lynette was mildly surprised to see Standing so easily persuaded; but she had no way of knowing the relationship of this man and his chief henchman nor how Billy Winch never took it upon himself to suggest unless he knew what he was about.

"All right," said Standing, tho he frowned as he spoke. "Go get your man."

"On the Run"

Winch jerked his head about and shouted; his long, halloing call pierced clear thru the woodland silences.

"Hi, Joe! This way, on the run! Pronto, hombre!"

Joe came almost immediately, mounted on a scrawny mulish-looking horse, breaking an impatient way thru the brush. His dark face still carried a frightened, furtive expression which had not been absent from it for a matter of days; not since a handful of raw gold had been spilled from his torn pocket.

"Senor!" he cried ringingly from a distance. "Senor Caballero! I tell you, they keel me! I got no chances! For sure, they keel me, robbers!"

Standing answered roughly: "And what do I care? Serve you right for the fool you are!"

"Now, he's here," said Winch. "Look here, Timber: you can take your time talking to him. Let me look you over. I want to see that second bullet hole."

"Winch, you idiot," Standing growled at him; "I got it close to a week ago. I've tended to it myself; it's all right. I don't look like a dying man, do I?"

"Senor!" Joe was crying, down on the ground now, tremendously excited. "Are you usin' my salve?" demanded Winch. "Plenty of it, night and morning?"

"I have been using it..."

"And you're out of it now!" With a triumphant flourish Winch dipped into a pocket and extracted a small package. "Here you are, Timber! And this is extra special! I got all the ingredients this time; tried it out day before yesterday on that new pinto pony you bought from Ferguson; got cut in the wire fence down by the pasture. Say, it works like magic..."

Standing groaned. "Winch, some fine day I'll carve you all up with a hand-axe, just to give you a chance to use your own filthy mess..."

"I wouldn't have been shy a leg, would I, if that fool doctor had had a pint of this?"

"Senor!" Joe was crying. "You got to listen; you got to hear what I goin' tell you! My gold, my gold that I find, me, myself, all alone..."

"What do I care for you or your gold!" cried Standing. "I don't need it, do I? I don't ask you anything about it, do I? I don't want to know anything about it! Go wallow in your gold and leave me alone!"

But Joe explained, growing vehement to the point of wildness; as Winch had put it, "he was clean crazy"



—the hardware your new house needs

ARE you building a new home on your farm this summer? If you are, pay particular attention to the door hinges and locks and the cupboard and window hardware. A good building deserves good hardware, and the difference in cost between poor and good is so little that it is poor economy to buy anything but the best. There is no greater nuisance than a door that doesn't swing free or sags, or locks that won't catch. And you can so easily avoid it by getting well made hardware.

Ask This Man

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Man has been very particular in picking out this class of goods, and from long years of experience, he understands the differences that you would probably not be able to distinguish by merely looking at them. The best way to do is to go to him and let him help you select the things that he knows will give you long, trouble-free service. It will save you a lot of money in the long run and it is always as easy to put on a good lock as a poor one.

Go talk to the "Farm Service" Hardware Man nearest you about builders' hardware and have the difference in such things explained to you. You will be under no obligation.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men

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the thing." How could Joe walk in it, much as he would like to, always there were men like ugly on his trail? What chance had poor devil that he styled himself, such men as Jim Taggart and Gallup and Cliff Shipton and Deveril and Barney McCuin.... named a score. At the name of Deveril Standing's eyes flashed to a meeting with Lynette's; hers, too, came a quick light. Joe caught Standing's interest. "What about these men?" he asked. "What about Deveril?" "The worst of them all!" Joe. He went on, bursting with the things he had to tell. That when, for a second time, like himself, the grand Senor Cabal had burst into the cabin and set free, he had run! How he had But then he had thought of his alone against so many hard, less men; he had come to a sud- stop, saying to himself: "Joe, mi you must not desert him!" And of a sudden, had that young devil burst from the bushes upon and Joe had fled again and eril had sought after him. There no shaking off this man; twice then in the forest Joe had barely ped him.... Lynette had come was listening breathlessly. "Tell you where my gold is!" cried "You take what you like, I don't You give me what you like... how you for one fair man. That we save it. Any other way, they me; they burn me with fire; they k my teeth and my fingers; they me tell! And they get it all. Tag- and Gallup and Deveril and..." e broke off, half whimpering, curs- them with all the eloquence of the n tongue. earily Standing hesitated. Then, zing them all, but with his own d clear, he said bluntly: "Clear out! It's your game. I don't t to know anything about it." 's down in Light Ladies' Gulch!" named Joe. "Not two mile from Pine! I lied to them... a big pine, a crooked roots sticking out... a about... Last year I make mistake; hink down under the Red Cliffs. this time I find... four miles the er side..." Why, you shriveled-souled..." then suddenly Standing caught him- up short; there came a new look his eyes; he shouted, catching Joe the shoulder: "Light Ladies' Canon! Just across m Big Pine? Only a mile or two!" as God hears me, Senor!" Standing broke into sudden laughter. elapped Joe upon the shoulder so the little man staggered and paled er the jovial blow. With bells on! With bells, Mex- By high Heaven... Here, you, ch! On the run, back to head- rters. Take Joe with you; mount rd over him night and day with a e. No man to have a word with e. And wait for me. And, all the e, Bill Winch, keep your mouth t!" Winch, with one arm out as a brace ust a pine, stiffened. I guess I know how to take orders, Standing," he said, and his tone ded angry. "You don't need..." Him also Standing smote on the ilder. Why, God bless you, Bill Winch, re the only man on earth I'd trust! ese last words weren't necessary. You're right and I apologize for m! But now, go! Go, I tell you; do anything you say; I'll use your son on me three times a day.... eat it, if you say so! Only hit the h spots and keep Mexicali under er until I come! No matter when how long; there's your job... old end!" Billy Winch, galvanized, went hop- g to his horse; he flipped after his n fashion up into the saddle; he ened the rifle in its holster strapped reiently; he called to Joe: "Quick does it, Mexico! We're on way!" Bruce Standing watched them ride ay among the trees and stood laugh- ! He had succeeded in puzzling men; most of all had he set Lyn- wondering....

there, by the waterfall, after we've drunk, I want to talk with you." He had turned to her, that flash still in his eyes, before Billy Winch and Mexicali Joe had ridden a dozen yards out of camp. She looked at him in silence, wondering what lay in his thoughts; what had been the sudden, compelling, and triumphant motive to actuate him when with his great shout of laughter he had dismissed the two men. He had Joe's secret now; she shared it herself: the gold was far from here and very near Big Pine; in Light Ladies' Canon! The strange part of it was that Taggart's first surmise, when he and his companions had trapped Mexicali Joe at the dug-out, was that it was in Light Ladies' Canon that he had made his strike! ...How many men and at least one girl had traveled how many wilder-ness miles from Big Pine, when the gold lay so snugly close to the start- ing-point! How Joe had tricked his captors, leading them so far afield! "If I should escape from you now," Lynette could not help crying, "what is there to prevent me from staking the first claim? And bringing my friends... to stake claims!" "If you should happen to escape me!" he laughed back at her. Then he stepped to the tree where his rifle stood and called to Thor as he did always when he left the dog in camp: "Watch, Thor! Watch, sir." It was not always that he carried

his rifle. He explained, while he looked to her to come with him. "We'll talk things over; but in any case it's clear that we're getting short of food. Maybe, while we talk, we can bring down something in the way of provisions with a lucky shot." Willing enough was she today for talk; at least to listen to whatever he might say. She followed, stopping only to stoop and pat old Thor's head; al- ready she counted the faithful brute a friend. Thor tried to lick her hand; for already Thor, like Thor's master, had bestowed an abiding love to the first true girl who had ever intimately entered the life of either. Thor wanted to follow; he whined and looked anxious, ears pricked forward, tail wagging. "Down, Thor," commanded Stand- ing, if only because already he had is- sued his command. "You watch camp for us; watch, Thor." Thor dropped down at the entrance of Lynette's grotto; for one instant his great head lay between his forepaws; then he jerked it up again so he might watch them as they went thru the thickets to the creek. Standing carried a cup with him. When they came to the waterfall leap- ing down a twenty-foot rocky spillway, glassily clear, making a pigmy thun- der in the narrow-walled ravine, he rinsed and filled his cup and gave it to Lynette. She drank. Thereafter, and with no further rinsing, he drank.

She sat upon a big rock, leaning back against a leaning tree trunk; he sat down close enough to her to allow of words carrying above the thunder of the falling waters and filled his after- lunch pipe. "I know as much as you do of the place to find the gold!" she told him again. "And I, tho a girl, have as much interest in a fortune to be made as any man can have. That's fair warning to you, Bruce Standing!" He laughed carelessly. Then he said: "It's neither your gold nor mine. By right of discovery, it belongs to a little shrimp named Mexicali Joe Alguna- Cosa. Our hands are off, so far as our own pockets are concerned." "But... You took quick interest when you learned where it was! You have some plan... you commanded your friend Billy Winch to keep Joe well guarded!" (TO BE CONTINUED)

Altho women are now wearing only about one-fifth of the clothes they wore 10 years ago, hooks in closets are just as scarce for husbands. Maybe what's wrong with this gen- eration is that too many parents' slip- pers are being worn out on the danc- ing floors. Broadcasting didn't remain in its in- fant stage half as long as infants re- main in their broadcasting stage.

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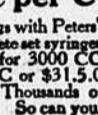
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Farm Crops and Markets

Combines Will Flood the Wheat Market Next Summer—More Farm Storage Needed

WHEAT is making a tremendous growth over most of Kansas, and there is every probability of a crop much larger than that of last year. The condition of the crop over the entire winter wheat belt is 84.1 per cent, as compared to 79.8 per cent for the 10-year average. And combines in large numbers are being sold. The net result is going to be a rapid movement of wheat to market next summer that will swamp the elevators and railroads and drive prices down to unattractive levels. The only way to beat this game is to provide farm storage—AT ONCE. Unless there is a quick addition made to the farm storage facilities in Kansas the producers in this state are going to drop a big pile of great American dollars on that inevitable and drastic wheat market slump which is coming—and which the grain trade has been talking about for a month.

Wet weather has delayed farm work over much of the state; in Southeast Kansas the recent floods did considerable damage. Pastures are doing very well. The fruit outlook is above average.

A study of the purchasing power of agricultural products carried out by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture for a period of the last 90 years brings out some facts with a bearing on the immediate future of agricultural prices relative to the prices of other articles which the farmer consumes.

From this study it appears that a given unit of farm products just before the World War of 1914 purchased three times as much of other commodities generally as just before the War of 1812. In other words, agricultural purchasing power a unit of product advanced in 100 years from about 33 to 100.

This improvement was not constant, but proceeded with ups and downs thru eight general cycles in this time. It was generally true for the whole period that while agricultural purchasing power might decline in a given 10 years, more or less, yet at the close of each period it was at a higher peak than at the beginning. In 1837, for example, taking the purchasing power of agricultural products as 100, it declined to 73 in 1844, but had advanced to 107 by 1847. And taking the purchasing power at 1847 as 100 it had advanced by 1859 to 126, no intervening marked depression in that period occurring. So taking 1902 purchasing power as 100 it advanced in 1918-19 to 123.

Between 1837 and 1927 the bureau finds eight such periodic cycles, ranging from 9 to 18 years and averaging 11 years. In six of the eight periods there were recessions in purchasing power during the period, but in every case the period ended with purchasing power higher than at the beginning.

Improvement by 1930?

"Should this history repeat itself and the present price disparity terminate somewhat before or about 1930," says the bureau, "that recovery might be followed by another recession such as followed 1868 (after the Civil War), unless in the meantime such artificial controls of agricultural prices and productions are resorted to as have not been operative in the past."

The main trend upward for a century of agricultural purchasing power has been due to two causes co-operating; a constant relative decline in farming as an American industry, and a constant tendency of prices downward in manufacturing. In 1820, for example, 86 per cent of the population were engaged in agriculture, while in 1920 about 76 per cent were engaged in other lines than agriculture. Moreover, improvements in invention, machinery, processes and organization have been greater in other industries than in agriculture, and the normal tendency of prices is downward, while agricultural prices are up and down mainly according to whether crops the world over are large or small.

The highest peak of agricultural purchasing power was reached in 1918-19, since which time a great recession occurred, up to 1925, when a turn came. However, while agricultural purchasing power advanced from 1921 to 1925 from 69 to 89, compared with pre-war figures, it declined in 1926 to 80 at the end of the year, and has declined still further since.

No prediction is made by the bureau as to whether the favorable pre-war relation of agricultural and other prices will come back or not. If the history of the 90 years covered by this study continues, then within a few years agricultural purchasing power will be more favorable than in 1914, when it was greater than at any former time.

Fine Outlook For Grass

According to J. C. Mohler a very fine outlook for grass, lower lease prices on the average, and a slow demand with prospect of many vacant pastures characterize the opening of the grazing season in the Kansas Blue Stem Region. Up to April 1 it is estimated that only 67 per cent of the available pastures had been leased. Last year on the same date 79 per cent had been contracted for, and in 1925 81 per cent had been taken by April 1. Unless the situation in Texas changes rapidly, it appears that many of the Flint Hills pastures in Kansas will lie idle this season. Pasture conditions being good in West Texas, producers are loath to sell except at prohibitive prices.

Most of the present outlook for grass as very close to normal. They rate it at 96 per cent now compared with 95 per cent last April; 93 per cent in 1925; 92 per cent in 1924, and 96 per cent in 1923. Both surface and subsoil moisture are ample. Water

holes and streams are full. Very few pastures have been overgrazed for several years. Lease prices this season have averaged about 50 cents a head lower than last year. Aged steers and cows have been contracted at from \$8 to \$10 a head, with the average at about \$8.10 for the season. The higher rates are for the more desirable pastures as regards location, stock water and quality of grazing. Some contracts at \$10 call for care and responsibility on the part of the lessor. Young cattle have been contracted at from \$4 to \$8.50 for the 1927 season, with the average at about \$6 a head. Guarantees run from 3 to 5 acres for aged steers and cows, with the average about 4.3 acres. Young stuff carries a guarantee of from 2 to 4 acres, with the average for the district about 3.2 acres a head.

Many of the cattle grazed in the Flint Hills arrive in odd lots during the winter months, but the heavy spring movement occurs in April and May. Records for recent years show that the five months' influx from January to May inclusive has been approximately as follows: 1926, 248,000; 1925, 260,000; 1924, 229,000; 1923, 219,000; 1922, 270,000 head. Present indications are that this year's movement will be fully 20 per cent less than last year. The importance of this grazing section to the Missouri River markets is indicated by the July to December railroad movement of cattle from the 15 Kansas counties comprising this district in recent years. This six months' movement in 1926 amounted to 345,000 head; in 1925, 353,000; in 1924, 339,000; in 1923, 371,000; and in 1922, 336,000.

April Broiler Price High

A study of egg and poultry prices for six years past marks April and November as very critical months for the producer as well as the purchaser of poultry or its by-products, according to Morris Evans of the department of agricultural economics, Kansas State Agricultural college. The study covering the years from 1921 to 1926, inclusive, takes into account all the receipts of eggs, broilers and poultry in the United States, and also the cold storage holdings of eggs and dressed poultry.

The April price of broilers, according to this chart study, has always been higher than that of any other month of the year, except in 1926. In that year March showed just a little higher price than April. The broiler price drops very abruptly and quickly for three to five months after April, making it more important to market in April or soon after. Few fluctuations in price are then noticed until about January, when the price begins again to increase to the April peak. The cold storage holdings of dressed poultry are highest in February, or just about two months previous to the broiler high point. This supply shows a slow accumulation from the receipts of poultry which are highest in December, five years out of six. The three months of November, December and January show a marked tendency on the part of poultry producers to throw their flocks on the market during these months and assist the cold storage man in filling his coolers at a lower price. The 163 million pounds of dressed poultry marketed in these three months is equal to about half of all the dressed poultry marketed in the whole year. The price of heavy hens and light hens for this particular period shows a decided decrease, and the average is much lower than for the previous nine months. April here marks itself again by having the lowest receipts of all 12 months, five years out of the six. It is not so low as December is high, tho, which shows that some producers do take advantage of this knowledge and have disposed of their cull flocks in the spring.

A study of the price of eggs brings out April and November to the egg producer as months not to be overlooked. In all six years November has been 6 cents higher than the next highest month and 10 cents higher than October, the month just before. The April average price for six years is lower than any other month, and the price remains very low until August, when it begins to increase. These heavy receipts are purchased by the cold storage men, as Mr. Evans has pointed out by another chart. Here the stock of cold storage eggs is lowest in March consistently all six years. They fill their coolers in the spring and summer months, starting with the cheap eggs the producers throw on the market in March, and have their coolers practically full by August 1, when the producers have decreased the marketing of eggs and the price has then started upward. August holdings for all six years are highest of any month. Eggs from storage go on the market, and by March 1 the coolers are practically empty.

Barber—Wheat is making a fine growth, and farm work is at a standstill, on account of the wet weather. Pastures also are doing well, and stock soon will be turned on them. Roads are soft.—J. W. Bibb.

Cloud—This section has had an abundance of rain recently, and the fields are too wet to work. Grass and the grain crops are making an excellent start. Corn planting will be later than usual. Fruit trees are in bloom, and there is a fine outlook for a crop. Livestock is doing well. Eggs, 15c; butterfat, 46c; corn, 75c.—W. H. Plumly.

Crawford—Farm work has been delayed greatly by wet weather. Wheat and oats are making a splendid growth. Apple and cherry trees are in full bloom. Folks living in the Glard community have organized a strawberry growers' association; the berries are making a fine growth. Eggs, 18c; butterfat, 44c.—W. Blair.

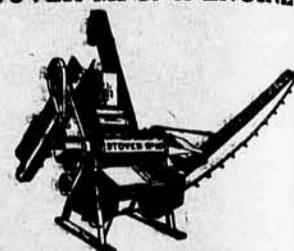
Douglas—Good progress is being made with spring work despite the recent heavy rains. Gardens and fruit are doing well. Roads are in fine condition—there seems to be unusually heavy travel over the routes which are surfaced.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Finney—Wheat is making a good growth since the recent rains fell. A recent hail storm did some damage to fruit buds. Some alfalfa has been sown this spring; farmers are now preparing the land for sugar beets. Oats and barley are up, and they have a good stand.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Elk—Wet weather has delayed the preparation and planting of all farm crops.

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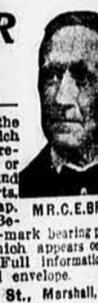


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There has been little or no flood damage. This has been the wettest April for several years. Indications point to an early spring. Oats and wheat are making vigorous growth; this is especially true with wheat, which is too rank in some cases.—W. Lockhart.

Greenwood—Heavy rains recently have delayed farm work. Oats, alfalfa and prairie grass are making an excellent growth. Most of the cattle are on the pastures. Corn, 75c; kafir, 55c; eggs, 19c; butter, 40c.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—The weather is wet, and it has delayed farm work considerably. Wheat, oats and alfalfa are making a fine growth. Livestock is doing well and bringing satisfactory prices. Wheat, \$1.17; oats, 40c; corn, 80c; butterfat, 40c; eggs, 17c; potatoes, 2c; new potatoes, 4c a lb.—H. W. Prouty.

Jewell—We have had considerable wet weather recently, which has held back farm work somewhat. Wheat has made an excellent growth, and has provided considerable pasture, which was a big help, as feed has been scarce, due to the dry weather of 1926. The outlook for crops is excellent. The pig crop was below normal, in account of the feed shortage, which caused farmers to sell down the breeding stock closely.—Vernon Collie.

Known—Wheat is making a fine growth, and there is an excellent prospect for another good crop. Oats and alfalfa have made a good start. We have received about 6 inches of rain in the last two weeks.—Art McAnarney.

Labette—Wheat and oats are making a fine growth. The oats acreage, however, has been reduced about half on most farms. Everything sells well at public sales; even the prices for hoes are advancing some. Wheat, \$1.12; corn, 60c; oats, 45c; cream, 4c; eggs, 19c.—J. N. McLane.

Logan—High winds did some damage to the wheat recently. More rain is needed to give the pastures and the spring crops a good start. Some farmers are listing for corn. Eggs, 18c; cream, 45c; seed corn, \$1.50 to \$3 a bu.; barley, 85c.—G. A. Richardson.

Marshall—We had a fine rain recently, and the spring crops are making an excellent growth. A large acreage of potatoes has been planted here this year—some farmers are growing as much as 10 acres. Eggs are the cheapest they have been in 10 years; this is, of course, a plain case of overproduction, as the flocks are large and conditions have been favorable for poultry. Eggs are scarce. Wheat, \$1.15; corn, 60c; oats, 45c; potatoes, \$2.50; eggs, 18c.—J. D. Hozer.

Ness—The weather has been favorable for the growth of spring crops. The soil contains considerable moisture. Some wheat is showing up fairly well on fields which the owners had expected to plant to other crops. Farmers planted a large acreage of oats and barley. Corn planting has started.—James McMill.

Osage—The weather has been so wet that farmers have been unable to do anything except work at repair jobs. Pastures and meadows are green, but the soil has been so full of moisture that the farmers have kept their livestock off the pastures. This has been a good season for the folks who planted nursery stock; every tree I planted grew. Pear, plum and cherry trees are in bloom, but the peach trees have made no sign; I think that perhaps the buds were killed in this locality.—H. L. Ferris.

Phillips—Conditions are fine for growing crops, as we have had plenty of rain. The wheat fields are green, and there is a fairly good outlook for a crop, altho some of it was injured a few weeks ago by soil blowing. Pastures also are becoming green, and it is likely that we will have early grass.—B. Hicks.

Reno—The weather has been rather wet for field work. Wheat is making a good growth; many farmers are taking the livestock off the wheat for pastures elsewhere. Eggs, 18c; hens, 19c; butterfat, 43c.—T. C. Paris.

Riley—Farm work has been at a standstill on account of the wet weather. Wheat and oats are making a fine growth. Feed is scarce, but grass is doing well, and will soon make "good pasture." About the usual number of pigs were farrowed; the supply of young chicks is above average. Corn, 75c; wheat, \$1.20; eggs, 18c.—P. O. Hawkenson.

Rooks—We have been having some very wet weather recently. Eastern Rooks has some good wheat, but the fields farther west are not so promising. Quite a large acreage of oats and barley was sown. Corn planting has started. Pastures are not doing very well. Bran, \$1.40; shorts, \$1.55; eggs, 21c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Wheat, oats and barley are doing well. Pastures are greening up and will soon support livestock. The soil is in excellent condition, as the frequent rains have supplied plenty of moisture. Wheat, \$1.17; eggs, 18c; butterfat, 43c.—William Croberger.

Russell—We have had heavy rains recently, which have caused some damage from soil washing. Wheat and pastures are making an excellent growth. Some losses from milk fever have been reported among the milk cows pastured on the wheat. Fruit trees are in bloom, and there is a fine prospect for a good crop. Eggs, 17c; butterfat, 44c; wheat, \$1.16.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

Sedwick—The weather has been warm, but there is too much moisture for spring work. There is an unusually large crop of fruit worms this spring. Fruit trees are in bloom, and we have a fine prospect for a good crop. Oats are up, with a good stand, and wheat is making a rapid growth. Most of the folks here have had poor success in hatching chicks this spring. Pastures are coming along fine. Corn planting has been delayed by the wet weather. Seed corn is scarce. Livestock is in good condition; there is an excellent demand for milk cows. Wheat, \$1.16; oats, 50c; eggs, 18c; hens, 19c; corn, 75c; cream, 44c.—W. J. Roof.

Trego—We have been having good growing weather, and the spring grain crops, along with the pastures, are doing well. The subsoil is rather dry. A good many public sales have been held recently—almost everything brings good prices. Roads are in fine condition. Livestock is thin, and there is not much feed left.—Charles N. Duncan.

Smith—We have had some heavy rains here recently, and conditions are very favorable for crops. Wheat is making an immense growth, and oats also is coming along well. The pig crop is light; there are not many hogs in the county; farmers sold their stock down closely last year on account of the shortage of feed, which was

caused by the dry weather. Livestock is in good condition. The old hens and cows are certainly doing their part to make money for the folks this spring! Cream, 44c; eggs, 20c; corn, 75c; oats, 51c.—Harry Saunders.

When Starting Baby Chicks

BY E. L. DAKAN

No other farm animal is raised in such large numbers as poultry. The custom now common of selling off most of the old hens means that the poultryman must every year start a large brood of baby chicks.

Experience shows that at least three chicks must be started to secure one good pullet. One of these three, at least, will be a male, and one more will die or be a cull, leaving just one pullet out of three to be housed in the fall for egg production. There is no known way to decrease the number of males. If we reduce the loss from disease and culls, we have done all that is possible to save our pullet crop.

It is an old, old story, this brooding business, but always there are new listeners, for the poultry business is full of beginners—men and women who for the first time are trying their hand at this most fascinating and hazardous task of poultry raising. What are the real fundamental requirements that must be met in order to raise baby chicks? Well, I would name three:

1. Temperature control.
2. Disease control.
3. Feed control.

Temperature control means that we must keep the chicks warm, yet we

must not over-heat them. It means that we must have a temperature of 95 degrees on the floor under the brooder, and a wide area of the floor must be above 80 or the chicks cannot be comfortable. Temperature control means a good big brooder stove, one that holds a lot of coal. It means care and skill in operating the stove. It is impossible in windy, cold weather to have the temperature under control in a house that has holes and cracks in its walls. I want here and now to come out and announce that I am for better built brooder houses. I am for double-walled brooder houses. A double wall can be made of insulating material or of plain boards. If boards are used, then I would fill and tamp the space between the studs with shavings, sawdust, or even straw. The insulating materials mentioned are light, and in a portable house they are preferable to lumber. One thing you will learn when you line a house with either Celotex or Insulite is that plaster must be put on or the chicks will eat the lining out of your house.

Disease control is solved by having good, healthy chicks to start with, and then by using good methods of brooding. If we do not keep our house just right in temperature, disease will creep in. If we don't feed clean feed, disease will get a start. The essential thing, however, is cleanliness. Chicks eat the droppings from other chicks, and disease, especially white diarrhea, is spread in this way.

Disease control means that the

house must be dry, especially around the drinking fountains. Wet litter around the water or milk fountains furnishes ideal conditions for growth of disease germs. The litter should be free from dust or mold. Alfalfa or clover is good litter. Straw is satisfactory if clean.

I don't put much faith in medicine as a means of disease control.

Feed control means that we must know what to feed and then stick to one right method. There are a number of commercial feeds on the market, and the beginner can rely on them as a solution to his feeding problem.

I am sold on the all-mash method of feeding baby chicks. There is no mystery to this all-mash method of chick feeding. This method is so reliable that I am sure the old idea of feeding scratch feed several times a day is a thing of the past.

There are many all-mash formulas now recommended. Here is a good one:

- 70 pounds yellow cornmeal.
- 20 pounds middlings and bran.
- 5 pounds meat scraps.
- 4 pounds bone meal.
- 1 pound salt.

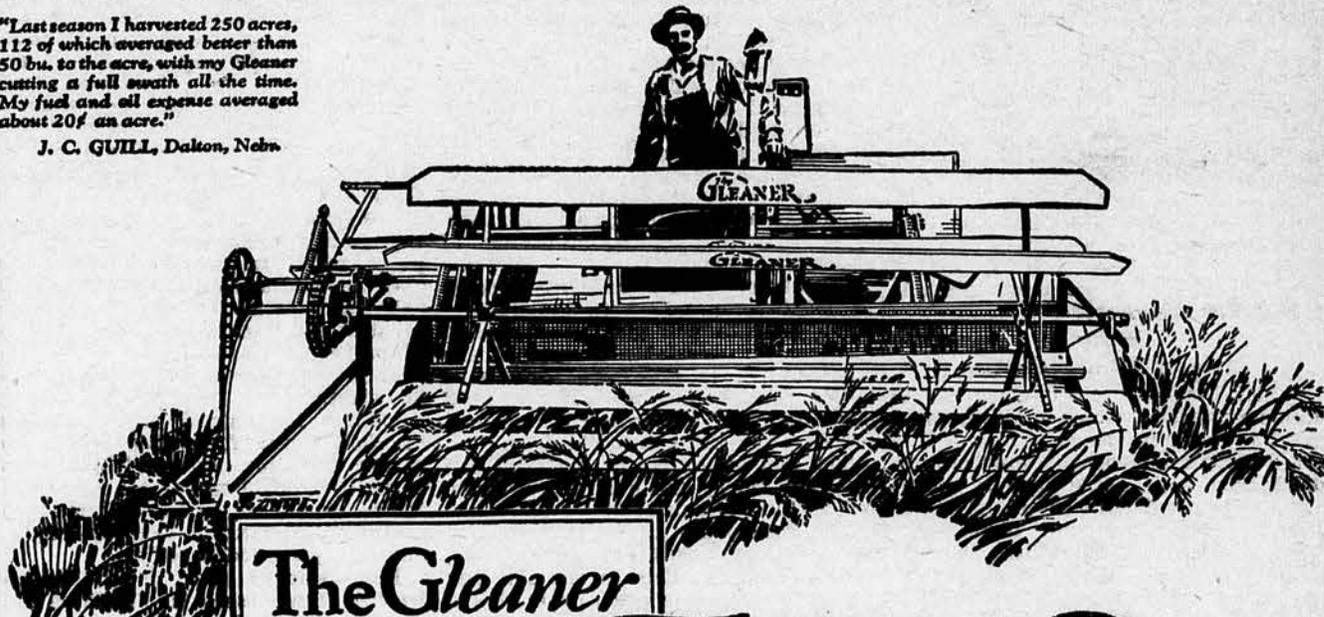
In addition chicks should be given all the milk they can drink.

This mixture is kept before the chicks at all times after they are 60 hours old. For early chicks 1 quart of cod-liver oil should be added to 100 pounds of mash. This cod-liver oil is not necessary after chicks get big enough to be outdoors.

The sale of combines will be the greatest this year in Kansas history.

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White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in Preventing White Diarrhea.

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



"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I decided to try Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50 cent packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I used a box of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."



Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by microscopic organisms which multiply with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it.

Never Lost a Single Chick



Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I tried two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or \$1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Walker Remedy Co., Dpt. 49, Waterloo, Ia.

Feeds For Laying Hens

BY LOYAL F. PAYNE

It is necessary to feed hens liberally throught the year for good egg production. A dry mash should be kept before them in open hoppers at all times, and grain should be scattered in a deep litter twice daily at the rate of about 5 pounds in the morning and 7 pounds in the evening to 100 hens. However, one should feed according to the hens' appetites rather than by measure. Where grain is fed in the head or on the ear, allowance should be made for the husk or cob.

A standard ration for laying hens is as follows:

DRY MASH			Pounds
Corn	ground	.....	100
Oats	to	.....	100
Wheat	gether	.....	100
Tankage	(high grade)	.....	75
Total			375
SCRATCH GRAIN			Pounds
Cracked corn	.....	200	200
Wheat	.....	200	200
Total			400

In Western Kansas kafir or milo may be used as a substitute for corn in the grain mixture and barley for oats in the mash. When wheat is high in price it can be omitted from the mash, in which case equal parts of corn and oats can be ground together, and 20 pounds of high-grade tankage added to 80 pounds of this mixture. Oats or barley will grind much easier if mixed with another grain, as corn, kafir or wheat. One hundred pounds of bran and 100 pounds of shorts would make a good substitute for oats and wheat, respectively, in the above mash when the latter are too hard to obtain or are high in price. The relative price of grains will always influence the proportion used. For example, when corn is cheap and wheat is expensive, the above scratch is made of three-fourths corn and one-fourth wheat. The exact combination of grains used is not nearly so important as the proportion of protein and grains.

Twenty per cent of digester tankage or meat scrap added to almost any mash mixture will give good results, together with scratch grain which hens will not eat in the same ratio it is mixed, that is, they will not pick up 3 parts corn and 1 of wheat. They will eat first the grain they like best.

The amount of mash consumed can be regulated by the quantity of grain fed. If the chickens eat too much mash, either feed more grain or keep the mash hopper closed part of the day. When feeding pullets in the fall and winter 2 parts of scratch grain should be fed to 1 part of mash consumed. This is changed to equal parts of grain and mash in the spring and 2 parts of mash to 1 of grain during the summer. A larger quantity of grain is essential in the fall to promote growth and supply heat and energy, while in the summer the fowls are fully matured and less feed is required for body heat and more for egg production.

Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

The prayer of Jesus was so real that it changed his very appearance. It transformed him. He appeared different. He was steeped in splendor. Divinity shone thru him. The leather box we call the body could not shut in the glory. It came thru, and made him radiant. Others have had experiences of similar nature, but none so complete. St. Francis of Assisi thought so intensely on the crucifixion that the marks, or stigmata, appeared in his hands, feet and side. When Moses came down from the mountain with the tables of stone in his hand, his face shone so that he must needs cover it with a veil. When Daniel Webster finished his oration at Bunker Hill, it is said that for several hours his face had an indescribably grand expression, so that those were awed who came into his presence. When Patrick Henry delivered his immortal speech at Richmond, "Give me liberty or give me death," people were almost transported at the effect. Colonel Carrington was listening at a window on the east side of the church, and cried out, "Let me die and be buried on this spot," a wish that was afterward complied with. These men were all, to a degree, transfixed by the powerful emotions that swept over them. But none so completely as Christ was, on the mountain. His is the undying instance of what re-

ligion will do to one when it has complete control of all his impulses, his whole self, body, soul and spirit.

But even tho we are not transformed in an instant by the intensity of our emotions, as some have been in rare instances, our character is always shining thru. We cannot conceal it, tho we may try never so hard. Said Emerson, "What you are speaks so loud that I cannot hear what you say." Said Samuel Johnson, "You could not stand with Burke under an archway while a shower was passing without discovering that he was an extraordinary man." The students of Prof. Johannes Muller of Berlin worked by his side in the laboratory, and caught an unbounded enthusiasm from him for science. A man with a dark countenance and sinister purpose once called on a man to persuade him to enter a nefarious scheme. Said the little boy of the latter, "Papa, make that bad man go away." It seems as if when we are not transformed by character we are deformed by it. Sometimes one can almost hear his inner self saying, to him, "What are you, any way?" The New Testament teaches that one day we shall have to look at ourselves just as we are. If we have hidden behind lies, that refuge will be swept away. Who am I? What are you? Do I believe in anything hard enough to be transformed by it? Or do my deepest beliefs deform me?

Prayer transformed Jesus. In his excellent book, "Why Men Pray," Bishop Slattery says, "Whether prayer changes events or not, of one thing we are sure: it has made beautiful souls out of those who lift their hands in supplication. What would St. Paul have been had he not prayed? And who can imagine a St. Francis without prayer? The modern saints, too, have been what they were because they prayed—men of action like "Chinese Gordon," men of thought and emotion like Tennyson and Browning, men of science like Asa Gray and Louis Pasteur. Their faces shone because they talked with God: the quality of their lives was changed by prayer." Mr. Boreham, the prolific New Zealand author, tells how he once asked a minister, for whom he had the greatest admiration, about the efficacy of prayer. "Can a man be quite sure that in the hour of perplexity he will be rightly led? Can he feel secure against a false step?" Says Boreham, "I shall never forget his reply. He sprang from his desk chair and came earnestly toward me. 'I am certain of it,' he exclaimed, 'if he will but give God time! Remember that, as long as you live, give God time!'"

How near at hand is the unseen world? How close to us are those who have gone before? Certainly the unseen world was near to Jesus. He had not been on the mount long until two men appeared from the unseen and talked with him. Moreover, as Luke shows, they knew what was to take place later, and conversed with him about his death. Contrast how naturally Moses and Elijah spoke of that death, and how perplexed and confused the disciples were, "questioning among themselves what the rising from the dead should mean." Are those we have loved and lost (for a time) so near that they know all about our affairs, and perhaps are able to help us? A man said to me not long ago that he felt his mother near him for the 10 years she had been dead. To God, of course, the seen and the unseen worlds are equally visible. "God is not the God of the dead but of the living."

The years pass, and Peter writes, looking back to that day of days, "when we were with him in the holy mount." On the day of the transfiguration Peter was not the most promising member of that band, I imagine. He had talked too much, as usual, and made inane remarks. But you never can tell what qualities are in a man. You never can tell. The stupidest boy and the slowest girl often hide qualities that will make them leaders later. That is not an excuse for laziness in the children, but for patience in the elders. Believe in folks. Trust folks. Christ never gave anybody up.

Lesson for April 24—Peter at the Transfiguration. Mark 9:2 to 10, Peter 1:16 to 18. Golden Text—Mark 9:7.

The Treasury Department's search for an industrial alcohol adulterant that will nauseate but not kill may yet end in the adoption of bootlegger Scotch.

The price outlook for Kansas dairy-men this year is decidedly bright.

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1.60	5.12	32	3.20
1.70	5.44	33	3.30
1.80	5.76	34	3.40
1.90	6.08	35	3.50
2.00	6.40	36	3.60
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APPLES, HOME DRIED OR EVAPORATED. Fine flavored. Why pay more? Get my low cut prices, samples and agents easy plan, free. Jim Smith, Farmington, Ark.

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MOTORCYCLE BARGAINS, USED, REBUILT, guaranteed. Shipped on approval. Catalog free. Floyd Clymer, 821 Broadway, Denver, Colo.

KODAK FINISHING
TRIAL ROLL, SIX GLOSSITONE PRINTS, 25c. fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

RUG WEAVING
BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1513 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE
22 MINNEAPOLIS ENGINE, 36x62 Separator. Joe Yost, Hesston, Kan.

27x42 AULTMAN TAYLOR SEPARATOR, A-1 shape. E. G. Carpenter, Horton, Kan.
A NO. 1 28 HORSE MINNEAPOLIS STEAM and separator. H. E. Glantz, Bison, Kan.
FOR SALE; 30-60 RUMELY OIL-PULL tractor in fine shape. R. L. Pottee, Pen-aloza, Kan.

LATEST MODEL, ALMOST NEW 15-25 Rumely, \$1,150.00. R. O. McBurney, Kingman, Kan.
15-30 INTERNATIONAL, USED 23 DAYS, A-1 condition, \$1,000.00. D. B. Heacock, Atlica, Kan.

ONE EACH: TRACTOR PLOW, FORDSON, Tractor Drill, Combine. John Manners, Lucas, Kan.
25-50 AVERY TRACTOR; 32x56 NICHOLS & Shepard separator. Wm. Tipton, McPherson, Kan.

RUMELY 16-30 TRACTOR FOR SALE; used two seasons, priced to sell. J. S. Dalby, Collyer, Kan.
20-40 AND 16-30 OIL PULL TRACTOR; also Fordsons and Samsons. Humble Bros., Sawyer, Kan.

9 USED STEAM ENGINES, FOR SALE OR trade, \$900.00. What have you? H. B. Hewitt, Stafford, Kan.

FOR SALE: ONE NEW STYLE AVERY Road Maintainer; \$1,000.00 cash. Salina Tractor & Thresher Co., Salina, Kan.
30-60 AULTMAN-TAYLOR TRACTOR, 32-inch Case Separator, No junk; bargain for cash. Dent Bros., Harper, Kan.

FOR SALE: ONE 20-40 RUMELY TRACTOR, one 32x52 Rumely separator, cheap. A. B. Conner, 213 N. E. 7th St., Abilene, Kan.

FORDSONS WITH NEW ELEVEN GALLONS added radiator capacity and Cleair attachment give wonderful service. Write Campbell's Supply Co., Independence, Mo.

SECOND HAND TRACTORS, 10 TON Holts, \$500.00 and up. 5 ton Holts, \$500.00 and up. Wheel tractors, all kinds, at bargain prices. H. W. Cardwell Company, Catapillar Tractor Dealer, 300 S. Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

Notice Threshermen
30-60 Aultman-Taylor, A-1 condition, been shedded, 5 years old; 30x60 Minneapolis separator. Price for both, \$1,000. Advance-Rumely steam, 22 HP, \$100. H. W. Cardwell Company, Wichita, Kan.

Auto and Tractor Parts
Standard parts direct to user at lowest prices. Experienced parts specialist. Quick service, all makes. Mail order or write for prices. Fry Brokerage Co., 235 S. Wichita St., Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE: ONE 30-60 OIL PULL RUMELY tractor like new; one 30-60 used four seasons, in excellent shape. Would accept small tractor or good steam engine as part payment. One 28 inch Case steel separator. One Avery header thresher used but little, always shedded; a bargain for some one. One Avery 24x36 separator. One 9-18 Case tractor, splendid shape, would trade for truck. Box 457, Miltonvale, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE
FOR SALE OR WILL TRADE. NEW Avery 2 row motor cultivator for, good used combine or tractor. Clem Kreuter, Salina, Kan.

MACHINERY—WANTED
WANTED: 24 or 28 INCH STEEL SEPARATOR. A. Yost, Moundridge, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK
RECLEANED SUDAN SEED, 5c POUND. J. A. Linke, Geneseo, Kan.

CERTIFIED SEED CORN, GERMINATION 98. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
PURE DOUBLE DWARF YELLOW MILO seed. Huckstadt Bros., Garden City, Kan.
PRIDE OF SALINE, CERTIFIED, GERMINATION 99. Harry Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

CABBAGE, TOMATO PLANTS, POSTPAID, 50c-100; \$2.00-500. Howard Jackson, North Topeka, Kan.

CHOICE REID'S YELLOW DENT SEED corn. Samples free. Stanley Smith, Hiawatha, Kan.

SWEET POTATO SEED AND PLANTS 20 varieties. Write for prices. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

CHOICE RECLEANED, GRADED HEGARI seed, \$1.00 bushel. Leslie McDonald, Mullinville, Kan.

COMMERCIAL WHITE SEED CORN AND White Sweet Clover seed. C. C. Cunningham, Eldorado, Kan.

CHOICE NURSERY STOCK, SURE TO please. Send for price list. Topeka Star Nursery, Topeka, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, AROMA, DUN-lap, 100-\$1; Everbearing, 100-\$2. Weaver Gardens, Wichita, Kan.

SUDAN: FINE FOR SUMMER PASTURE, \$2.60 bushel. Yellow popcorn 5c lb. Wm. Tipton, McPherson, Kan.

WHIPPOORWILL COW PEAS, PURITY 98%, germination 90%; \$3.50 bushel. Clyde Frazier, Coffeyville, Kan.

CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE SEED corn, \$3.00, graded, guaranteed to please. Lester Duncan, Lyndon, Kan.

CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE SEED corn; tipped, shelled and graded, \$3.00. Bruce S. Wilson, Keats, Kan.

CERTIFIED, RECLEANED BLACK HULL White Kafir, \$1.50 per bushel. J. B. Horne & Son, Williamsburg, Kan.

SEED CORN, PURE IOWA GOLDMINE, \$2.50 bushel. Prices on lots. Samples free. Feigley Seed Farm, Enterprise, Kan.

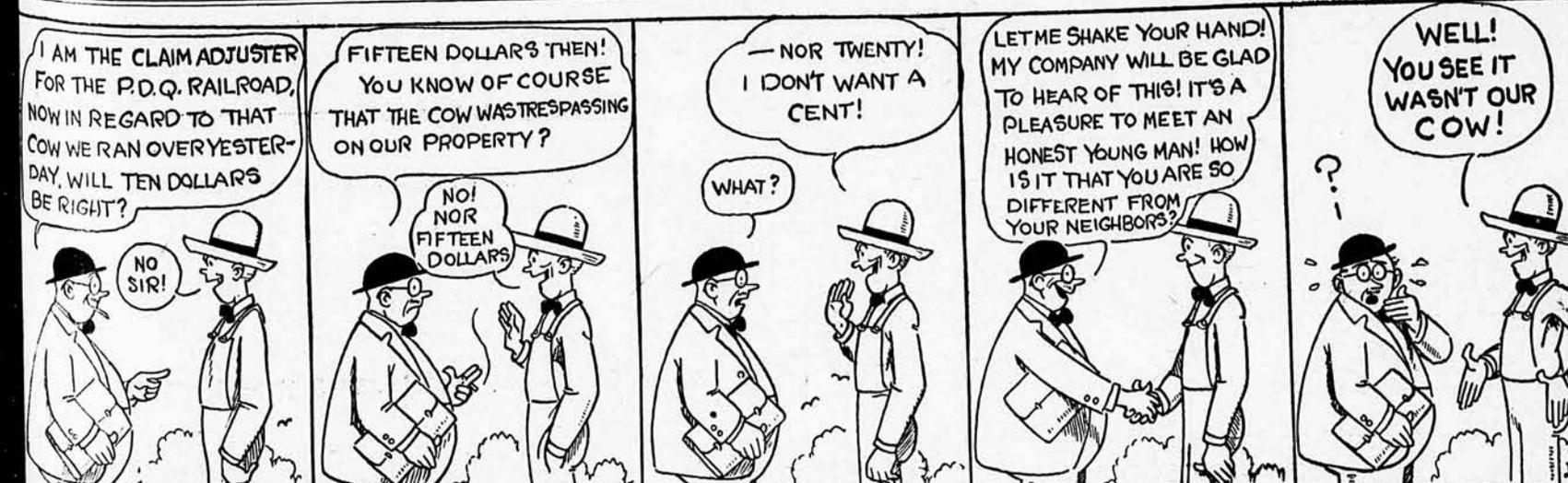
GLORIOUS DAHLIAS, BEAUTIFUL ASSorted colors, strong tubers; 10-\$1. prepaid. Weaver Gardens, Wichita, Kan.

PINK KAFIR-PURE, RECLEANED, K. S. A. C. tested smut free seed, \$1.75 bushel. McAllister and Stephens, Russell, Kan.

SWEET POTATO, CABBAGE AND TOMATO plants. Leading varieties. Write for wholesale prices. Brown Bros., Halstead, Kan.

NANCY HALL, PORTO RICAN, RED Bermuda, Southern Queen slips: 100-40c; 500-\$1.40; 1000-\$2.50; 10000-\$20.00 postpaid. Pumpkin Yams, Bunch Porto Rican: 100-50c; 500-\$2.00; 1000-\$3.50 postpaid. Kunhul-wee Plant Ranch, Wagoner, Okla.

CANE SEED 2 CENTS, RED TOP (SUm-mac) 2c. Shrock Orange, 2 1/2c. Darse Orange, 2 1/2c. Coleman's Orange, Red Orange, and Texas Seeded Ribbon 3 1/2c. Pink Kafir and Black Hull White Kafir 2 1/2c. Sudan 7c. German Millet 6c. Fancy White Sweet Clover 10c per pound. Copper carbonate smut treated 1/2c more. Heavy jute bags 20c, seamless bags 35c, samples on request. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.



The Activities of Al Acres—Al Says That It Must Have Come From the Other Side of the Track

BABY CHICKS
BIG 2c REDUCTION
Sabatha Blue Ribbon, Guaranteed

WICHITA CHICKS
HUSKY, PURE BRED CHICKS OF
usual quality, that will live, grow and

ROSS' CHICKS
Guaranteed—Proven Quality. Make this
most successful poultry year with

Greatly Reduced Prices
on Peters Certified Chicks for June
delivery. Bigger and better hatcheries make

BRAHMAS
LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, \$6.00 HUNDRED,
postpaid. Effie Smith, Farlington, Kan.

BANTAMS
BANTAMS, GOLDEN SEABRIGHTS, 17
eggs by express, \$1.25. Paul Peffley, El-

CORNISH—EGGS
DARK CORNISH EGGS, \$5.00 PER 100. H.
L. Heath, Bucklin, Kan.

DUCK AND GESE—EGGS
WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$1.00-12
postpaid. R. H. Volkman, Woodbine, Kan.

WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS \$1.25-12 POST-
paid. Mrs. Harry Benner, Sabatha, Kan.

BLUE RIBBON WHITE PEKIN DUCK
EGGS, \$1.50-12. Mrs. O. Richards, Beverly,

WHITE CHINESE GOOSE EGGS, 35c
each. Mrs. Edith Wright, Route 3, St.

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS
\$1.00 each, postpaid. Garel Grunder,

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK
EGGS, \$1.50-12, postpaid. Belleville Hatch-

GUINEA EGGS
WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS, EGGS \$1.50
per setting of 17; \$8.00 per hundred. Mrs.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS
MARCY STRAIN, REDUCED; 110-\$7.75
prepaid. Mrs. Albert Waterman, Peabody,

MARCY'S MAMMOTH GIANTS, NOTHING
better. Eggs, Chicks, Buckeye hatched.

LEGHORNS—BUFF
SINGLE COMB BLUE RIBBON BUFF LEG-
horns, Eggs \$4.00 hundred. Chicks \$12

HIGH EGG STRAIN BUFF LEGHORNS.
Eggs \$5.00-110; Chicks 12 1/2c, postpaid. 8

"HAINES HUSTLER" STRAIN BUFF LEG-
horns are better. Proven at the leading

BUFF LEGHORNS—EGGS
S. C. BUFF LEGHORN HATCHING EGGS,
\$3.75 hundred. Mrs. Earl Ramage, Little

PURE STRAIN S. C. BUFF LEGHORN
eggs, postpaid, 120-\$5.00; 250-\$10.00. Mrs.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS, WINNERS AND
layers. Hatching eggs, \$3.50 hundred.

PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN
eggs \$4.50-105, prepaid. Selected heavy

GOLDEN BUFF; SINGLE COMB LEG-
horns; real layers. Carefully culled. Eggs

LEGHORNS—BROWN
PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN
Leghorn eggs, 4c each. Chas. Dorr, Osage

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEG-
horns. Everlay strain closely culled. Eggs

KANSAS ACCREDITED SINGLE COMB
Dark Brown Leghorns. Chicks 15c; Eggs

LEGHORNS—WHITE
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
and eggs. Agnes Caspersen, Cushing, Neb.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, \$8.00-100, UP
to \$14.00 for pure Tancred's. Kansas

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. IF YOU WANT
the best there is in Leghorns, read our

LARGE BARRON LEGHORNS, 272-314 EGG
strain, direct from importer. May chicks:

MAMMOTH ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEG-
horns; 5 and 6 pound hens. Extra large

WYCKOFF STRAIN, DIRECT, EXTRA
fine mating. Eggs \$6.00; Chicks \$15.00

HEAVY WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, BEST
quality, prolific layers, guaranteed alive,

FOR SALE: WORLD'S BEST SINGLE
comb White Leghorn chicks. D. W.

FERRIS 265-300 EGG STRAIN WHITE
Leghorns. Farm flock of high producing

STATE CERTIFIED B+ TANCREDS S. C.
White Leghorns. Diarrhea tested. Pedig-

WHITE DIARRHEA TESTED ENGLISH
White Leghorns, 312 egg official record

ENGLISH AND TANCREDS S. C. W. LEG-
horn chicks. You have tried the rest now

LEGHORNS—WHITE
DON'T WORK! LET OUR HENS SCRATCH
for you. White Leghorns, English Barron,

THE CAPITOL CITY EGG FARM. IM-
porters and breeders of Tom Barron Eng-

S. C. W. LEGHORNS
Barron-Tancred strains. Tested three years
for bacillary white diarrhoea.

LEGHORNS—EGGS
SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEG-
horns 100 eggs \$4.50 postpaid. A. Remus,

BARRON STRAIN SINGLE COMB ENG-
lish White Leghorn eggs \$4.25-100. State

CERTIFIED GRADE "B+" ENGLISH BAR-
ron S. C. White Leghorns, mated to sires

TANCREDS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.
Jewel Strain. Related to Lady Jewel, of-

LANGSHANS
PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN CHICKS
\$12.50-100; Eggs \$4.50-100, postpaid. Chas.

TRAPPED STRAIN WHITE LANGSHANS,
265-egg trapped heads pen. Chicks re-

LANGSHAN—EGGS
PURE WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, \$4.50
prepaid. Claud Trotter, Brewster, Kan.

PURE BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS: 15-
\$1.25; 50-\$3.00; 100-\$5.00. C. Wilfred Moon,

EXTRA FINE PURE BRED WHITE
Langshan eggs \$4.50-100, FOB. Mrs.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS,
accredited flock, \$4.75 per hundred del-

MINORCAS—WHITE
WHITE MINORCA CHICKS, EGGS. GLEN
Kridger, Newton, Kan.

WHITE MINORCA CHICKS, \$16 HUN-
dred; eggs \$6. Jenkins Poultry Farm,

STATE ACCREDITED MAMMOTH SINGLE
Comb White Minorcas. Eggs, Chicks, Ray

BOOK YOUR ORDER FOR GAMBLE'S
Mammoth Single Comb White Minorcas.

WHITE MINORCA CHICKS, BEST QUAL-
ity, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, pre-

MINORCAS—EGGS
BUFF MINORCA EGGS, \$5.00 HUNDRED.
Fred T. Stohs, Bremen, Kan.

WHITE MINORCA EGGS, 4 CENTS EACH.
Joe Greiving, Nashville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA EGGS,
\$5.00. Will Mellecker, Spearville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA FREE
range flock, 90% fertile. Eggs \$6.00 hun-

MAMMOTH S. C. WHITE MINORCA EGGS.
Blue Ribbon winners in six shows 1926.

MINORCAS—BUFF
BUFF MINORCAS, WINNERS AT HUTCH-
inson State Fair and other leading poul-

ORPINGTON—EGGS
WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, \$5.00 PER
hundred. W. A. Tousee, Levant, Kan.

COOK'S NATIONAL PRIZE WINNERS;
Pure bred S. C. Buff Orpingtons. All

BUFF ROCKS
BUFF ROCK CHICKS, BEST QUALITY,
prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid

BUFF ROCKS—EGGS
100 BUFF ROCK EGGS \$6.00; 50-\$3.50,
prepaid. Maggie Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING.
range flock, \$5.00 per 100. Prepaid. Peter

BUFF ROCKS, TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR.
Eggs \$6.00 hundred; \$3.25 fifty. Mrs.

BARRED ROCKS
BARRED ROCK CHICKS, BEST QUALITY,
prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid

HATCH WINTER LAYERS, OUR BARRED
Plymouth Rock Pullets headed by Hol-

BARRED ROCK—EGGS
PARKS BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$4.00 HUN-
dred. Stella Lamoree, Burden, Kan.

PARKS PEDIGREED BARRED ROCKS:
Eggs 100-\$4.75. Farm range. M. J.

EGGS FROM MY BLUE RIBBON WIN-
ners, \$5.00 per 15. Utility eggs \$6.00 per

BARRED ROCKS, HEAVY LAYING BRAD-
ley strain. Eggs: 100-\$6.50; 50-\$3.50; 15-

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. THOMPSON
direct. Culler for quality and production.

BRADLEY STRAIN BARRED ROCKS.
Large vigorous, heavy layers. Eggs, 100-

PURE "RINGLET" HEAVY WINTER LAY-
ing Barred Rocks. Bred sixteen years

THOMPSON STRAIN, RANGE \$4.00-100.
Pens, headed big beautiful Ringlets direct,

"CLASSY" BARRED ROCKS, KANSAS
City winners. Eggs, 15-\$3.00; 30-\$5.00; 60-

BARRED ROCKS, THOMPSON RINGLETs.
Certified Class A flock, mated with cock-

THOMPSON RINGLETs DIRECT. EX-
hibition quality, high production. Eggs

WHITE ROCKS
100 ACCREDITED CLASS "A" FISHEL
strain White Rock Hens, cocks, baby

WHITE ROCK CHICKS, BEST QUALITY,
prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid

WHITE ROCK—EGGS
WHITE ROCK EGGS; CHOICE GRADED,
\$6.00-100. John Cook, Abilene, Kan.,

PURE WHITE ROCK EGGS, EXTRA
choice, \$5-100. Mrs. Ed Zelfer, Atchison,

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK HATCHING
eggs from exhibition production bred flock.

WHITE ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY FOR 17
years. Select eggs, \$5.00 per 100 prepaid.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM STOCK BRED
for size and production. Farm range.

APPLEBAUGH'S WHITE ROCK EGGS, 26
years exclusive, selective breeding, 4 years

WHITE ROCKS—EGGS
WHITE ROCK EGGS, FISHEL STRAIN
direct. Accredited, blood-tested. High pro-

RHODE ISLAND REDS
RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKS, BEST
quality, prolific layers, guaranteed alive,

RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS
RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, \$5.00 PER 100.
H. F. Enz, Fredonia, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED S. C. DARK REDS;
Baker strain, high producers. Eggs \$5-100.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, LARGE, DARK
red, selected stock. Postpaid \$5.50-100;

ROSE COMB REDS, PURE BRED, HEAVY
layers, rich coloring. Eggs \$5.50 postpaid.

STOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson
Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



futurity show at Lebanon this fall. It is assured of a \$10.00 prize. Spectators are offered for pig club members.

the turkey crop in Texas sold for \$100,000 and commercial clubs over \$100,000. In particular are urging that a bonus be paid to the turkey in-creased to \$2.00.

J. L. Young Holstein sale at Had-son, Wis., on April 12, 20 cows, two heifers and 10 calves sold for an average of \$135.00. J. H. Herington, was sale manager. T. McCulloch, auctioneer.

The date of The Laptad Stock Farm sale, in this sale, which is an annual sale, Mr. Laptad sells both Durocs and Chinas and everything is registered. The sales are always held at the stock farm about two miles north of Lebanon.

McCartney, who was fieldman for the Nebraska Farmer Journal when that paper was a Capper paper, before the paper was bought it, is now employed by the Journal, as a fieldman and as in-charge of the Ord school of linotype.

the state sale at Grand Island, Neb., on April 23, 202 Shorthorns and Polled Duros averaged \$133.25. The Polled bulls averaged about \$160.00 and the females, about \$125.00. The sale was a success to the consignors and on the demand for females was flatter-

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEINS Are Hardy

For 2000 years Holsteins have been bred for hardiness. They thrive in all climates and sections without extra care and produce profitably under varied conditions.

Write for literature Extension Service.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

White Way Hampshires On Approval

Choice fall boars and gilts, sired by champion boars. Special prices on trios for quick sale.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfurt, Kan.

DUROC HOGS

Laptad Stock Farm

29th Semi-Annual Hog Sale Durocs and Polands

boars and gilts of each breed—chol- eric immune ready for service. Send for Seed Catalog.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28
LAWRENCE, KAN.
ED G. LAPTAD, Owner & Mgr.

DUROC BOARS

Set of twelve winning herd boars; also fall boars and gilts Major, Revelation and Golden Rain- bow for prices and descriptions.

M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Duroc Boars on Approval

Immune, Guaranteed breeders. Write for prices. STANTS BROS., Abilene, Kan.

Stants' Dependable Durocs

Fall boars and gilts. Revelation and Inspiration breeding. Immune. Write for prices.

C. SCOTT, JENNINGS, KANSAS

FARMER BOARS

Set of twelve sired by Super Special by W. H. Huston about 175 lbs. Price each, regis- tered \$30.00. Crates \$2.50 extra.

W. R. HUSTON, Concordia, Kansas

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50.

Change of copy as desired.

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

ing and indicates that the cattle business is on the upgrade.

With this issue Stants Bros., Abilene, are starting their advertisement offering fall boars for sale. The Stants Bros. breed Durocs and sell them direct to their customers on mail order and have built up a big business and enjoy an enviable reputation for square dealing and furnishing a high quality of Durocs.

There are 25 herds or a total of 318 cows in the Franklin county cow testing association. According to the tester, Donald Thompson, the cost of producing 100 pounds of milk from the grades is ninety-two cents per 100 pounds while it is eighty cents for milk produced by purebreds. The average for purebreds and grades mixed is ninety-six cents per 100 pounds.

C. R. Rowe, Scranton, has a new boar sired by Mah Jong and C. R. says he is a sure enough good one and that we may expect to see him at the fairs this fall. Mr. Rowe in sending in his last payment for his card in the Poland China section that ended with the last February reports a fine sale on bred gilts and that he has a fine lot of spring pigs that are doing nicely.

Kansas has around 12,000,000 acres of wheat that, with the exception of a few counties in the extreme southwestern and northwestern corners of the state, is cer- tainly fine. Fully ninety per cent of the total acreage with the exception of the few counties mentioned has had plenty of mois- ture and is in fully as good condition or better in some places than last year.

Recently while in Dodge City I met and had a fine visit with Willard Zink, formerly of Turon but now living near Dodge City. He has 700 acres in wheat this year that is fine and a nice crop of red pigs as usual. He is going to show them at the Ford county fair this fall and is getting along fine and wanted to be remembered to every Duroc breeder in Kansas.

In the Allen Masfield Hereford dispersal sale at Ottawa last Wednesday, April 13, the entire offering of over 100 head averaged about \$86.00. The bulls averaged \$90.00 or a little better and there were over 20 head of them. The very bad condition of the roads interfered with the sale considerably and prices received were not enough for the cattle.

M. F. Marks of Valley Falls, Kan., owner of one of the good herds of Red Scotch Milk and Beef Type Shorthorns in Kansas, re- ports his herd doing well. His herd now numbers 150 head. The herd bulls in use in the herd at this time are Bridgebank Red Bull 1129635 and Cruickshank Secret 1382593. The dams in the herd are a choice lot of individuals of the best blood lines of the breed.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



E. W. Mock of Coffeyville, Kansas, owner of one of the best herds of Jersey cattle in Kansas, has announced a public sale of Jer-seys to be held on May 4. He will catalog 45 head of very high class registered Jer-seys.

A. H. Knoepfel, Jersey breeder and suc- cessful showman of Colony says the impor- tance of using a good sire should be em- phasized more. Mr. Knoepfel's present herd bull is a double grandson of Flora's Queen's Raleigh and his dam is the highest tested Gold and Silver Medal daughter of the above sire. In the Knoepfel herd can also be found the blood of Chief Raleigh's Sultan now heading the Kansas Agricultural herd at Manhattan.

Brown Bros., Halstead, report a big de- mand for registered Morgan horses. They have sold all of their surplus stallions over two years old. They are getting an ex- ceptionally fine lot of colts this spring. The brothers own a fine herd of breeding mares and keep two stallions for the government. One of these, Linsley, sired a filly that was first in class at the Wichita show last fall. The filly that stood second to her later sold for \$1,150.00. The Remount Association will hold its annual picnic at Halstead as usual next fall.

Public Sales of Livestock

Jersey Cattle
May 2—Leonard Smith, Platte City, Mo.
May 4—E. W. Mock, Coffeyville, Kan.
May 18—Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan.
May 19—Knabb Bros., Leavenworth, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle
April 30—Otto Streiff, Ensign, Kan. Sale at Dodge City, Kan.
May 4—E. S. Dale & Sons and Ben H. Bird, Protection, Kan.

Poland China Hogs
April 28—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Duroc Hogs
April 28—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Percheron Horses
May 5—Chas. T. Dyerly, Pratt, Kan.

GOOD RESULTS FROM SHORT-HORN ADVERTISEMENT

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.
Enclosed you will find check for amount of my Shorthorn advertis- ing in Kansas Farmer.
Local demand cleaned our bulls up early having sold out all of servic- eable age before January 1. Since that time our advertisement in Kansas Farmer has brought many letters of inquiry. The bull trade has been the best in years both in price and demand. Will probably want to run an advertise- ment again this fall. Yours truly,
E. H. Abraham & Son, Emporia, Kan., March 6, 1927.

5th Annual Joint Shorthorn Sale

on the Dale Farm, three miles from town
Wednesday, May 4

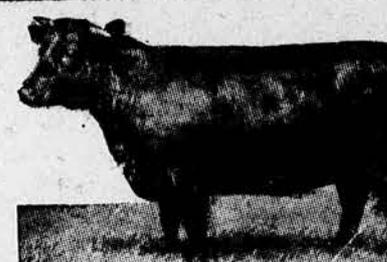
45 Lots
18 great young bulls, ranging in age from 8 to 16 months. Low, down, blocky fellows. Most of them have straight Scotch pedigrees.
12 excellent breeding cows with calves at foot. They are of the heavy milk and beef type so profitable on the farms of the Middle West.
11 selected yearling heifers. The offering is sired by and bred to our herd bulls EMBLEM JR. 2nd and GOLDEN CROWN 2nd.
Sixteen of the bulls and over half of the females are pure Scotch breeding, and come from the leading families. This is our best offering so far. If you want Shorthorns for milk and beef get catalog of this sale. Write either of us.
E. S. Dale & Sons, Protection, Ks. Ben S. Bird, Protection, Ks.
Auctioneers: Boyd Newcom, Col. Towner



Streiff's Shorthorn Production Sale

Fair Grounds Sale Pavilion
DODGE CITY, KAN.
Saturday, April 30

50 head comprising 12 bulls in age from 12 to 18 months. 7 mature cows with calves at foot. 7 heifers bred to WHITE ENGLISHMAN 2nd, remainder open heifers and calves. The young bulls and heifers were all sired by and the cows bred back to our herd bull RED MANDOLIN, son of the great Regier bull, MAXWALTON MANDOLIN. The offering represents the natural accumulation of our herd and many extra heavy milking strains such as YOUNG MARYS, ROSEMARYS, etc., are included. Selling in nice, useful form, but not fitted. Write for catalog.



OTTO STREIFF, ENSIGN, KANSAS
Auctioneer, Boyd Newcom

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Marks Lodge Shorthorns

No better herd of Milk and Beef Type Shorthorns in Kansas.
Herd bulls in use Cruickshank Secret No. 1382598, Bridgebank Redball 1129635, Dam's Sires: Scotchman 331565, Modern Scotchman 331798, Choice Lancaster 364763, Double Diamond 398190, Butterfly Lad 448517, Clipper Dale 63046, Lord Alexander 638422 (Imp.), Rosewood Stamp 708518, Silk Goods 298813.
Some Choice Dams: Dimples 773656, Diamond Belle 198235, Golden Dale 109054, Red Rube 5th 1073885, Butterfly Belle Dale 109050, Alberta 872356.
One hundred and fifty head in herd. Ten head of young bulls from ten to sixteen months old. A corresponding number of yearling heifers available. fee breeders and foundation herds. Cows with calves at side, bred and unbred heifers that are for sale before going to pasture.
I desire to start herds of five or ten animals with or without a bull. Cash no object if paper is good. They will be priced worth the money.
M. F. MARKS, Valley Falls, Kansas

ShorthornHerdBullVictor

for sale, also some choice young bulls by this sire. Write for prices.
W. F. BLEAM & SONS,
Bloomington, Kansas

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorn Bull
Belle's Alba, roan 2 yrs. old, sure breeder, excellent beef type, good milking strain. Priced right.
H. E. Weller, Montezuma, Kan.

HORSES AND JACKS

Jacks and Stallion
Five extra good jacks from three to six years old. Reasonable prices. Also my Reg. Percheron herd horse.
JOHN HUND, PANICO, KANSAS

Prize Winner Percherons at a Bargain

One black 2 yr. old stallion, ready for service \$250.
Two extra good stud colts, black, grays, wt. 1150 lbs. \$150 each. One matched pair fillies 2 years old \$500.
One matched pair, broad mares, black, in foal \$500.
All sired by a son of the World's Champion Carnot. Also a 2 year old jack ready for service, thick blocky kind, \$150.
RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM, Seneca, Kan.
C. H. Wempe, Prop.

PERCHERON STALLIONS

and mares for sale. Largest herd in America to select from.
T. B. BOWMAN & SONS,
Boone, Nebr.

Registered Morgan Horses

Largest herd in the Middle West. Young stallions and fillies for sale, sired by the government stud Linsley.
BROWN BROS., HALSTEAD, KANSAS

JERSEY CATTLE

Leonard Smith's Annual Jersey Sale

at Farm Near
Platte City, Mo.
MONDAY, MAY 2
60 Head—25 Cows in milk, 16 bred and open heifers, 8 young bulls and 2 herd bulls.
Xenia's Sultan of Lehigh 206661 the sire of Xenia's Sultan and Fauvic Aristocrat 230827, Sire of Fauvic Prince.
We sold the Kansas State Record Cow, Stockwell's Dream.
Write to Mr. R. T. Lee, Iowa City, Ia., for catalog.
Leonard Smith, Owner, Platte City, Mo.
Auctioneers—Ed Herifff, J. J. Wills

E. W. Mock's Jerseys Never Disappoint

Auction Sale of Forty-five Head of High Class Registered Jerseys
Coffeyville, Kan., Wednesday, May 4
Owned by E. W. Mock
This exceptional offering will include three beautiful heifers and two outstanding sons of the Grand Champ bull, Maiden Fern's Prince, owned and shown by La Cina Farm, Hickman Mills, Mo. Two excellent daughters, (one fresh) and 2 bulls by the great young sire, Dairylike Sultan. Two outstanding daughters of Sybil's Gamboge Crown 2d that son of Sybil's Gam- boge Crown that is transmitting all the Sybil quality. One fresh daughter by Golden Maid's Double F. S. 5583 H. C. good enough for any herd in America. One bull calf by the coming sire, Allegator, that is a dandy. (Keep your eyes on Allegator). One show heifer by Tiddleywinks Oxford, and half sister to the greatest show cow of the age, Tiddleywink's Gold. (Enough said). Several daughters by that great proven sire, Tulsa Chief 163248 and several by Raleigh's Noble Premier 240035, and many others of note.
The females in this offering are in calf to such bulls as Fern's Plymouth Sultan, 255232, prize win- ning son of Fern's Plymouth Noble, Lunar Light's Sultan 249840, son of Xenia's Sultan, etc. The Mock Jerseys are known wherever good Jerseys are known. By constructive breeding, careful selection of sire and square dealing, the Oak View Farm Jerseys have become known all over the central west. If you want Jerseys of the right kind, the kind that will put you on the "Jersey Map", attend this sale. Don't fail to write for a catalogue. Address
R. T. LEE, Sales Mgr., Iowa City, Iowa

Heifer and Bull Calves

choice ones, sired by Fontaines Red Chief and Queen's Velvet Raleigh, whose dam is the highest tested Gold and Silver Medal daughter of Flora's Queen's Raleigh. A. H. KNOEPEL, COLONY, KAN.

Rebuilding barns. Offer 6 weeks old CHOICE FINANCIAL KING BULL

Fine records on both sides. Best of breeding. Calf rugged and typy.
L. R. FANSLER, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Myers Spotted Polands
boars of various ages, and bloodlines. Prices that get the hogs. Come and visit or write.
WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KANSAS

AGRICULTURAL

A "Wet Spring" Has Arrived

And as a Result Farm Work is Making Mighty Slow Progress

BY HENRY HATCHE

FOR a number of years we have heard many folks prophesy like this: "One of these times we'll have an old fashioned wet spring." It has arrived! Since the frost disappeared from the ground, three days at a time is the best we have been able "to do" in the fields, and the interval when we have been kept from work has been nearly double every time, so we have not averaged much more than a third of the time working in the fields. Last night's rain puts off plowing nearly another week.

'Tis a "Standard School"

The wet day brought out nearly a full attendance at our rural school meeting, which went off harmoniously, as is usual in Sunny Side district. Our school building has a "Standard School" plate on the door, and the last report of the examiner showed we were lacking in a few things to meet the necessary requirements, but as these seemed nothing except what should come anyway in the regular course of repairs, the patrons voted to go ahead and prepare for a good school, but if this did not satisfy those who judge the state requirements of a standard school then they would have to come and take our plate. It is not likely they will, for anything within reason is all that is required.

A Real Community Center

Local conditions often have a telling effect on the sentiment of a public gathering. With weather that has kept us from making much of a showing as yet with our spring's work, and another bank in the county closing its doors, making some of the patrons wonder if they really were worth as much as they thought they were, our district voters agreed to link up with the Sunday School and League organization and local Grange in the purchase of a piano. Sunny Side has been a community center for years, and the folks who gather at the schoolhouse will find this instrument worth all it will cost. It is a fine spirit for folks not to act "blue," even when they feel that way.

Made Some More Ditches

So many heavy rains have done further damage by washing ditches in the fields. A small start soon develops into quite a ditch when 2 to 3 inches of water falls in only about that many hours. The flat field may lack drainage, which is a drawback at times, but the best of its soil gets away very slowly by washing, and any manure spread on it likewise "stays put," which is not always the case with the hillside field. We have both slopes and flats on this farm, and for long life and retaining fertility that may be added to it from time to time, our choice is the field that sets more nearly on the level, altho the slopes may win when it comes to free drainage.

Manure Has Accumulated

The wet weather that has delayed plowing has likewise made it impossible to haul manure on the fields. Altho covering 16 acres with manure just before the freeze-up last fall, we still have such an accumulation of manure in the feedlots and about the barn that we are almost ashamed of it. However, when we go to the neighbors and find the same condition exists with them, we know we are not alone in this "delayed duty." We have 12 acres of last year's seeding of alfalfa that has not yet been top-dressed, so between cuttings this summer we may be able to work off some of the surplus, if there is no time for hauling on fields yet to be plowed.

Pigs Like the Alfalfa!

Grass, alfalfa and oats have been making wonderful progress, apparently still pleased with the semi-weekly soakings that have come to all alike. The sows and their pigs have already fallen into their daily routine of feed-

ing on the alfalfa for 2 hours or so in the early morning and again for about the same time in the evening. One can almost see the pigs grow as they fill to capacity on the tender green of the alfalfa, supplemented with shorts and milk slop, with some corn on the side. Give a pig a chance and he will make a hog of himself.

But the Disk Will Help

Were it not for the modern disk harrow, which has a good capacity for penetration, all plowing that has been done might as well be done over, the rains have packed it so solidly, but a sharp disk will still cut into the seedbed if used at just the right time. A well-angled disk, with center pressure springs, will penetrate without much weight from above, whereas it used to be necessary to weigh down the old disks such as were made 20 years ago. When buying our tandem disk for tractor use we paid extra to get weight boxes, thinking it might be necessary at times to have them, but not once in more than six years of use have we carried extra weight to secure penetration, and seldom do we find it necessary to run at the sharpest angle to cut deep.

Efficient Machinery Now

Farmers who do some growling at the price asked for present-day machinery should not lose sight of the fact that they are getting a much better machine in every case than it was possible to buy only a very few years ago, a machine that, with the same care, will last much longer and do better work while it does last. It is a fact that the price of much machinery does seem high, particularly when we look back a few years to what we may have paid for some crude affair that would do the work but not with the ease and satisfaction of the machine of today. Jot down the price of even the cheapest closed car now on the market, then on the opposite column enumerate farm machines and their prices until the cost is the same in either case. You may be surprised at what an array of good farm machines you will have, any of which will long outwear the car and will go out and make for the owner who will use them a sum of money greater by far than would all the cars possible to park in his barnyard. A car is all right in its place, but it is now possible to find it in places where it ought not to be.

Hard Luck

Tramp (trying to arouse sympathy): "I was in the San Francisco earthquake."

Hardboiled Business Man: "Well—what of that?"

"I was shot up in the World War."

"So was I."

"I was run over by an automobile."

"That so?"

"And I've had to live with my mother-in-law ever since I was married."

"Great heavens! I should say you have met with misfortune! What can I do for you?"

The Acid Test

"Mr. Garvin," a man asked his tailor, "how is it you have not called on me for my account?"

"Oh, I never ask a gentleman for money."

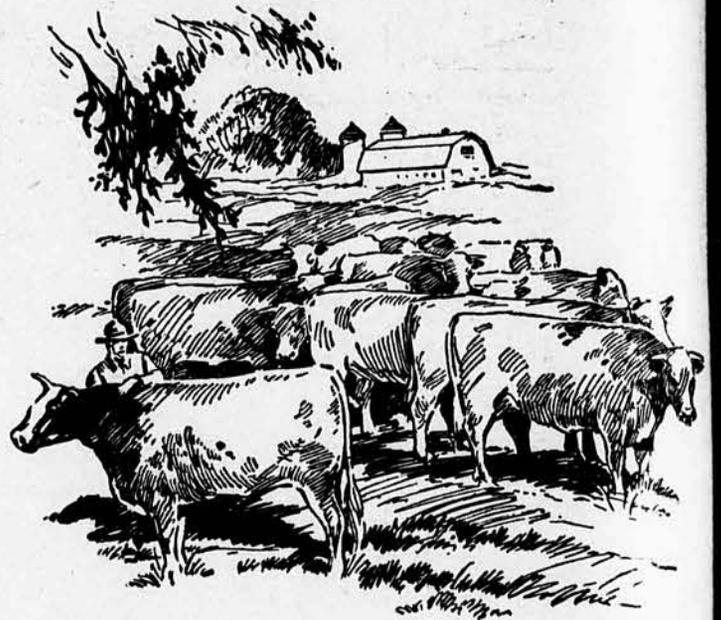
"Indeed! How, then, do you get on if he doesn't pay?"

"Why," replied the tailor, hesitating, "after a certain time I conclude he is not a gentleman and then I ask him."

Track Work

"What is it?" asked the doctor who had been hurriedly summoned at midnight.

"Nothing this time, doc," answered Newlywed, looking at his watch. "My wife just wanted to find out how soon you could get here in case the baby was suddenly taken ill."



Topping the Market— and worth it

A CARLOAD of pure bred, well-finished Shorthorns were sold at a price considerably above the market when shipped by a farmer last Fall. They topped the market—and they were worth it.

The same holds true about Folger's Coffee. It tops the market because of its uniform high quality. And it is this high quality that makes it economical. Folger's Coffee is vacuum packed in these convenient sizes—1, 2 and 2½ pounds.

We could tell you that Folger's Coffee is the supreme of the world's coffees. How each grain of coffee in Folger's is the highest grade, highest type and highest priced coffee that the world produces in its respective countries of growth.

Instead, we ask you to compare Folger's Coffee with the brand you are now using by making the famous Folger Coffee Test.

The Folger Coffee Test: Drink Folger's Coffee tomorrow morning; the next morning drink the coffee you have been using; the third morning drink Folger's again. You will decidedly favor one brand or the other. The Best Coffee Wins. That's fair, isn't it?

The first thought in the morning

FOLGER'S
Coffee
Established 1850

See that the name Folger's is on the can. Make it your buying guide for coffee. It is the mark of distinction.



VACUUM PACKED

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