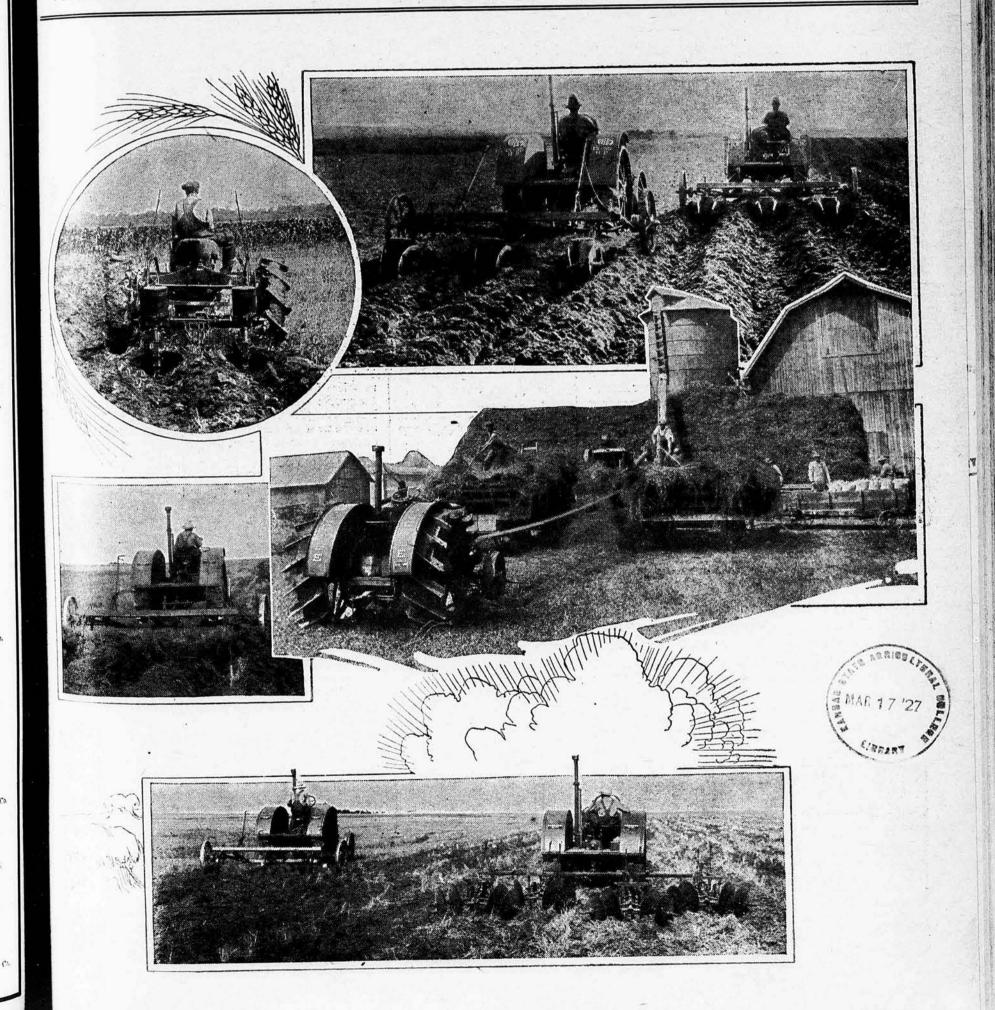
KANSAS FARMER MAIL & BREEZE

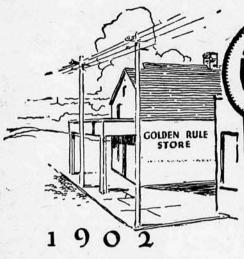
Volume 65

March 19, 1927

Number 12

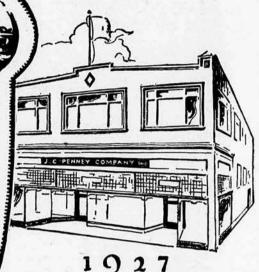






A small dry goods, shoe and clothing store was opened in a small town in the west, serving a few hundred homes.





The one small store has grown into a Nation-Wide Institution of 773 Department Stores serving millions of homes.

FROM ACORN-TO OAK

After 25 years of growth now a nation-wide shopping service

STORES
FROM COAST TO COAST

WE are celebrating with pride and thankfulness our Twenty-fifth or Silver Anniversary—with pride for the privilege of serving the American public—with thankfulness for the generous response that has come to our effort.

Since the Spring day in April, 1902, when Mr. Penney inaugurated, in a small and inconspicuous manner, a Retail Shopping Service which was destined to become one of Nation-wide Helpfulness, a quarter of a century has passed.

It has been a period of notable growth and expansion, of winning millions of friends, of serving them faithfully, of basing achievement upon the good will of mutual satisfaction.

During all these eventful years, we have been mindful of our responsibilities to the legion of patrons who have contributed and are today contributing, so continuously and so generously, in helping make our Service one not of profit alone but of the confidence that rests on good will.

Never for a moment have we knowingly wavered from the responsibility of this relationship. It has always been to us an inspiration to reach out for greater things, that we might be the better prepared to render a Service which should prove to be more and more beneficial to the increasing numbers who come to us.

Where Some of Our 773 Stores Are Located

KANSAS

Abilene
Arkansas City
Atchison
Chanute
Clay Center
Coffey ville
Columbus
Concordia
Eldorado
Emporia
Fort Scott
Great Bend
Herington
Hutchinson
Independence
Iola

Kansas City Lawrence Leavenworth Liberal McPherson Manhattan Newton Ottawa Parsons Pittsburg Pratt Salina Wellington Wichite

Wichita Winfield

COLORADO

Aguilar Alamosa Boulder Canon City Colorado Springs Delta Denver (3 stores) Durango Fort Morgan Glenwood Springs Grand Junction
Las Animas
Longmont
Loveland
Monta Vista
Montrose
Sterling
Trinidad
Walsenberg
Wray

MISSOURI

Boonville
Brookfield
Cape Girardeau
Carthage
Chillicothe
Clinton
Columbia
Hamilton
Hannibal
Independence
Jefferson City
Joplin

Kirksville Macon Marshall Maryville Mexico Moberly Nevada Poplar Bluff St. Joseph Sedalia Springfield Trenton Not only is that one little Golden Rule Store of 1902now itself grown to far larger proportions—still serving the people in and about Kemmerer, Wyoming, but there has sprung from its applied principles and policies, others to a present total of 773 Department Stores, scattered over 46 States.

All these are children of what we now affectionately term, The Mother Store; all happily operate in the Service of the public under the name of the J. C. Penney Company. The Founder of this Organization—Mr. James C. Penney—builded in his pioneering days more enduring and substantially than he knew.

His ideals and practices—square treatment alike to all always—and the extent to which he packed Value into every Dollar of purchase—these constitute the pattern according to which this enormous business has been shaped and which has caused it to grow until it has now become a Nation-wide Institution, serving more than 3,000,000 homes.

The dynamic selective and buying power of the Company created by its tremendous volume of cash sales, which, in 1926, amounted to \$115,682,737.86, gives a saving power to the public which means much to the thrift and to the economic life of the people of every community where it operates a Store.

At this milepost in our history, we pause only long enough to express our thanks to the great American people for their continued confidence and appreciation of our efforts in their behalf and to offer the assurance that in the future as in the past we shall strive to serve not only well but better and better with each succeeding business day.

OUR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION BEGINS APRIL FIRST!

WRITE TODAY FOR "THE STORE NEWS"

beautifully illustrated by rotogravure, showing you how to save large sums on Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishings, Shoes and kindred lines —standard quality goods! A postcard will bring it. JCPENNEY CO.

RETAIL SALESMEN WANTED experienced in our lines, to train for Co-partner Store Managers, providing for the continuous growth of our Company and especially the expansion planned for 1927. Write for particulars.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 65

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What if the Worst Should Happen?

HEY had to struggle, she and Ben, to keep ahead at first. But it was worth while. They would sit and plan of evenings, after late chores were done, how to cut the corlate chores were done, how to cut the corers a little closer, and some way they made it. that is, Ben found a way, so his adorable, adoring ife would say. Ben could do anything. And it asn't long until their planning brought results, or things became easier. One year they saw how hey could buy a much needed piece of equipment, and the following year another. This was for Ben's tork, of course, but he didn't forget that housework ometimes needs short-cuts, too. He built a dumbatter one season just before canning time, that build be let down thru the kitchen floor, so there rouldn't be so much running up and down the fouldn't be so much running up and down the blar stairs. And it came in handy for the milk nd butter, too. Between meals these, and other bods, were just hurried into the dumb waiter nd lowered down the cool shaft below the sur-ace of the cellar floor. Electric lights came next, and a water system. Ben was as happy over lese as he was over the tractor, which he said put ew spirit into his work.

The years brought other conveniences; and added leasures, too, including baby Patsy, and Ben junior, no was going to be big of frame, big of heart nd smiling, like his father. Then, just when life



S. Toulouse, Shawnee County, Affixing His Signature a Policy That Means Protection to His Family. "Right Here," L. D. Keener Pointed

comised the most, the train hit Ben's car, there t the cut where the crossing was so bad. A few ours later Ben's lips whispered a faint good night; s eyes closed in the last sleep. And a heart oke, the heart of her who had been his wife.

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She couldn't remember how the next days passed. eighbors took turns at the chores, and tried to omfort her, as neighbors do who understand. Then he days counted up into weeks. Three of them ad gone now. She tried to pick up the loose ends, ut always her eyes were following down the trail nd over the brow of the hill where Ben was

Just now Ben Junior had brought her a letter from the mail box out by the road. And what she bund in it brought a fresh deluge of tears, and used her to live over again those first cruel days. was a check from an insurance company. What d money mean now? She and Ben no longer could

an together. Was anything worth while?
A baby cry startled her out of agonized inaction. ittle Patsy was awake and needed her. Needed That was the answer! That was her job! aby Patsy and brother would need her more than yer now. And this money would help. Just like den, always thoughtful. She knew now that the that way. It would seem as if he were ever

ear to breathe encouragement in her big task.

"It is instances of that kind," the younger man aid, "that make us realize the importance of proliding for the family in case a train bumps into is. How can income a train bumps into its like host?"

Lee D. Keener, Clay county, contemplated the lestion. "I can answer that best with examples," le said. Keener is a farmer, handling 240 acres, You know he keeps fairly busy. As a sideline he ells insurance. For instance, he jumps in his car while the horses are feeding at noon and talks inphone beforehand. Evenings after chores are done, and him him he has called on the ind him on the same kind of mission. "I used to ve some insurance salesmen around when I was youngster," Keener said, "and I got interested in The idea settled in my mind that selling in-ance in any community, if you give the most pos-le for the most posble for the money, is a real service. And I think very man owes his community a service of some

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

kind. Of course, I get paid for selling insurance, but I'm not interested in that alone. If I can help a man protect his family—if I can help him dictate how destiny shall treat them—I believe I have

helped him.
"The trouble with most insurance salesmen is that they try to oversell a man. Then crooked salesmen who misrepresent life insurance do the buying public an injustice. Policies I sell range from \$1,000 to \$5,000. I talk to a neighbor on the basis of a \$1,000 policy. One interesting thing is that I haven't taken a note in payment of the premium for more than two years."

"What are the most popular policies?" the

younger man questioned.

"Endowment," Keener answered. "But it is possible to fix up a policy in so many different ways that we can meet the needs of any individual."

Keener is sold on his company, and that is one reason he is able to do so much business. The first year he was with his company he won the silver loving cup for selling more policies than any other first year man for the year with the company. He believes the first thing to do before buying insurance is to select the company you trust. It isn't safe to trust the fly-by-night salesmen. And, of course, it is a good plan to read all the papers involved in obtaining an insurance policy. For example, there may be some restriction on the medical examination

blanks that didn't appear on any other paper.
"But how about the examples?" the younger man insisted. "How is insurance serving folks in your community?" Then Keener explained how some of his fellow farmers are using this protection. But obviously it wouldn't be fair to mention names.

In one case a father took a \$10,000 policy, payable to his three children. Their mother was dead. In the event the father dies each child will get \$30 a month during the four years of college. At graduation each child will get the balance of his third of the policy, plus interest and dividends. That has a double value. It provides a means for a college education, and an incentive. In the event a child doesn't go to college, he gets his one-third of the money when he becomes 23 years old.

The father had the double-indemnity and disability clauses attached to his policy, so in case of accidental death the face value of the policy will be doubled; or if he is disabled he will get \$100 a month to help things along. "An educational policy can be fixed most any way it could be desired," Keener assured.

Another neighbor of Keener's took out what he called a mortgage policy. He was 37 years old and went into debt \$7,000 on a farm. He took a \$7,500 policy, figuring it will leave the farm clear for his wife and three children in the event of his death, and that they can make a living on those 520 acres. The extra \$500 in the policy is for a "clean-up" fund, he said. It would help pay doctor bills and funeral expenses. "If crops are good this year," he told Keener, "I'll add \$2,500 to that clean-up policy, because \$500 isn't enough." This farmer's wife took out a policy for \$1,000 and is paying the premiums each year with poultry money

Every time egg money comes into another neighbor's home, a certain amount of it is deposited in a special box against the time the premium on a \$1,500 insurance policy is due. This is a case where money isn't any too plentiful, and the family finds it easier to set aside a certain part of account. it easier to set aside a certain part of every egg check than to forget about the premium and have it fall all in one month.

The younger generation is taking advantage of insurance out in Keener's neighborhood. One girl



borrowed some money to help pay her expenses while in the Kansas State Agricultural College, and took a \$1,000 policy to protect the loan. And a boy bought a purebred pig when he was in high school. The increase therefrom has been paying the premium on a \$2,000 policy as well as part of his high

school and college expenses.

Looking into the future, one young man living near Keener's farm took a \$7,000 policy when he was 21 years old. He already has paid on it nine years, and it has a loan value that is increasing every year which he can draw on in case of crop failure. He figures he can buy a farm when he is a year or so older, and that he will have enough cash to pay down so that he will not have to give a mortgage on the place for more than \$7,000. He already has the policy for that amount to protect the farm in case he dies, and he has the advantage of a low premium rate, inasmuch as he took the policy when he was only 21 years old. And, as related, his policy has a loan value that is increasing every year which would pay taxes and the like, in the event he gets pinched for cash.

A case of that kind came to light just recently for Keener. He stopped in to see a former neighbor, now living in Shawnee county. "That policy surely saved my bacon," the old neighbor greeted Keener. It developed that this friend had suffered several crop failures, and on top of that his wife became



This Year," Toulouse Explained to Keener. It is Fig That Way in the Farm Budget

seriously ill, and didn't recover. All his surplu LIBBART cash was gone, but the policy he had taken 14 years before came to his rescue with a rather liberal loan, he and the three children had a chance to get on their feet again.

Two Clay county children will get \$20 apiece each month for 18 years and nine months, if the worst happens to their father. He took out a \$6,000 policy some time back, and the earnings and face value of that policy would come back to his heirs in the amounts stipulated. And by the time the payments run out the children would be able to care for themselves. If the father lives his policy will come back

to him for a retirement fund Sometimes insurance is looked on as unnecessary by one side of the house. Perhaps the wife doesn't want the subject mentioned—it savors so of death. Maybe the husband has his reason. "What would have happened, tho," asked Keener, "if the wife in this instance hadn't insisted on her husband taking a \$2,000 policy?" The farm was clear, he explained, and the husband didn't feel the need of insurance, but he took it because his wife insisted. Death claimed him not so long ago, but the family still can keep the farm and it is intact. The \$2,000 policy kept doctor bills and funeral expenses from eating into the farm.

"There is only one other case I remember just now," Keener said, "that might give other folks an idea of how they could use insurance. The man lives over in Dickinson county now. He is out of debt and owns a good farm. His policy is for \$5,000. He has made arrangements so it would come back to his wife at the rate of \$50 a month so she could hire a hand to work the farm. In this way, with the help of the children, the farm could be made to produce about as well as it does at present, and a good hand could be hired until the children were thru school, at which time the boy would be old enough to come back and assume the duties of the farm."

After all it is a real service Keener is giving his community, the younger man thought as he went his way. He was glad he owned some insurance. He found considerable satisfaction in being able to dictate how destiny shall use his wife and baby girl in case....well..... The younger man started whistling a favorite tune. He didn't like to think of that either.

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KANSAS FARMER

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THERE is a revival of interest in better methods of soil management in Kansas, especially in the eastern part of the state, where it is needed most. This is one of the most encouraging angles to the development of agriculture in this state, and it is coming at a time when the business has been going thru a period of unusual hardship. This is well shown by the large attendance at meetings where crop rotations or soil building in general are to be discussed. One of the outstanding examples was the attendance of 3,300 farm folks at the meeting at Yates Center, when the Missouri Pacific soils train stopped there-and all this in a county which has not been noted, to express the matter mildly, for its interest in soil

Kansas needs first of all the application of a few of the A. B. C. principles of good soil management. This includes a larger acreage of the leg-umes, such as alfalfa, Red and Sweet clover, cowpeas and soybeans. Then there should be more of an effort made to return the manure to the soilas it is now, much of this valuable asset is being wasted. There are many thousands of acres in Southeastern Kansas on which applications of ground limestone will pay well. More attention to green manure crops is needed. And finally there is a greater place in Kansas for commercial fertilizers,

especially on specialized crops.

War Prices and Incomes

AMERICA'S annual income has gone up by leaps since 1915, according to a chart by the Na-tional Bureau of Economic Research, or from a little over 30 to 90 billion dollars in 1926. A large part of this fabulous increase, however, is due to the alteration in the measure itself-that is, money. With money inflation eliminated the increased national income is from 32 to 53 billions, a great advance nevertheless. Income per capita shows no perceptible increase this century, until 1922. Up to that date the chart line runs practically on a level at from \$312 to \$334, with a rise in 1916-17 to \$361, but from \$334 in 1921 it has steadily advanced to \$455 in 1926, estimated in dollars of 1913 purchas-

Goods and services went up, estimated in dollars, during and following the war, or dollars declined in purchasing power, but the effect of the war is wearing off, and the present trend of the dollar is toward a greater purchasing power, or of goods is down. Former experience indicates that this tendency will go on with some minor interruptions, and that there will be a steady price decline so long as peace prevails. This is the natural ten-

dency, broken and reversed only by war. It is a further inducement to all classes whose incomes do not follow up automatically with rising prices to oppose every policy or action that is an inducement to war, as armaments increase and armament competition. Such people above all others in an economic sense are the victims of war and suffer its consequences in high-cost living for years afterward, as well as during the period of hostilities. Peace times are invariably times of falling living costs, and this is in the special interest of all classes of people who are relatively helpless to boost their own wages or incomes when they find living costs rising against them.

American Imperialism

CENATOR WILLIS of Ohio as chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs-the territories of the United States now all being insular except Alaska-probably represents the administration in selecting from the various alternative recommendations of the Ohio inor for the administration, Carmi Thompson, for the handling of the Philippines in introducing a bill to set up an independent department, a new cabinet position, "for the administration of the Philippine Islands and other overseas territory."

The Government is still expanding, therefore. It

started with but five departments, with cabinet heads—Secretary of State, of the Treasury and of War (which included navy), Attorney General and Postmaster General. Gradually it has enlarged, the last addition having been made when the Department of Commerce and Labor was split into two departments. There are now 10 federal departments with as many members of the cabinet or department heads as advisers of the President. If a Department of Territories is now added there will be 11. At present the Department of the Navy has jurisdiction over all the insular possessions excepting Porto Rico and the Philippines, which come

Passing Comment

-By T. A. McNeal

under the Department of War. By the Willis bill all will be consolidated under a civil department of the Government.

In his report Mr. Thompson said, among his recommendations: "The Philippines may have presented a military problem in the early days of American sovereignty, but internal problems of the islands are now primarily those of civil administration and economic development. I found no evidence of any anti-Americanism which would necessitate military control."

The words "economic development" in the Thompson report reveal the ultimate purpose, which is imperialistic, or commercial. With the extensive natural resources of the Philippines their economic development will precede political objectives, such as the granting of the independence of the islands to their inhabitants. While this has long been the nominal policy of the Government and has been re-

peatedly pledged in party platforms of both parties,

it is as far from realization as 20 years ago. The



paramount American interest in the Philippines has come to be not political, but tobacco, timber, mining, rubber and such tropical industries as are adapted to these islands.

The Thompson recommendations, remarks the Cleveland Plain Dealer, "will advertise to the world as well as to the Filipinos that all America's fine professions of disinterested service to an inferior people, all the promises of our political leaders from McKinley thru Wilson, have been junked in the name of expediency. Where we go colonizing, we stay. Promises be hanged!" The next step logically will be to omit the customary pledges in national party platforms.

What of Radio Regulation?

ESPITE the failure of the Senate in the closing filibuster of the session to confirm more than three of the five members of the Federal Radio Commission, and of the incidental failure of the appropriation, President Coolidge will give recess appointments to the other two commissioners, and the radio commission will go ahead, according to Washington dispatches, as-best it can. Fortunately it was not the bill creating the commission and defining its duties that was caught in the final jam.

While Secretary Hoover has not stated what can be expected by the radio industry, the position of the administration is stated to be that there is nothing for the commission to do but to get on the job. Broadcasting licenses must under the law be

surrendered within 60 days after the signing of the bill, after which reassignments will be made by the commission. It has been expected that this reorganization of broadcasting stations would require a good part of the present year, so that by the time it is completed the new Congress will be in regular session.

A commission without funds, however, presents a problem. "There is no doubt," says the Washing. ton correspondent of the New York Herald-Tribune "that officialdom is very seriously concerned ore the mix-up. The general radio situation has been growing worse for the last several months, and now that the new plan which was expected to bring about orderly transmission has failed thru lack of funds, leaders of the industry are appealing to the President and to Mr. Hoover to find a way out." Officials are reported to be deluged with commun-

ications asking what the outlook is.

While the mess made of the radio law was an incidental effect of the filibuster, it is the most damaging effect, and brings directly home to some 20 million people the point of Vice President Dawes's criticism of Senate rules of precedure. The Vice President in a dozen speech-making tours over the country could not have impressed the popular mind with the justice of his crusade against obsolete rules of Senatorial debate as forcibly as an actual example of the Senatorial filibuster that wrecked or threatens to wreck Government plans to bring order out of the chaos of broadcasting. What the President and Secretary Hoover can do with a crippled board, only three of whose members have been confirmed by the Senate and without funds to carry on remains to be seen. But it does not need general broadcasting of the situation to convince the country that one of the reforms needed at Wash ington is modernizing Senatorial rules of procedure.

Enforce the Law!

TAX assessors are starting on their annual rounds, but with such uncertain instruction from county tax assessors that one deputy assessor in an Eastern Kansas county was quoted the other day as inquiring what the difference is between the intangible and tangible schedule. More over, the assessors, unless under better discipline from county assessors than heretofore, will entirely fail of their duty to require persons giving in mintangible property to swear to their statement of to swear to the common plea in avoidance that their debits exceed the value of such property.

Such dallying with taxation is not tolerated by Uncle Sam. The tax dodger does not get away with any such statement as that debits offset credits. He puts the debits and other deductions down item by item and swears to his statement. Kansas expects to get along by leaving it to the taxpayer to pay of to avoid paying. Both county assessors and their deputies are afraid of taxpayers and so violate their duty under the law. When tax revision is taken up in earnest by our legislatures they will empower the State Public Service Commission to appoint county assessors and thereby get away from tax assessments that have become a byword. In its administration by county assessors to ration in Karadministration by county assessors taxation in Kansas is haphazard, slapdash, utterly indifferent to the requirements of law, and a horrible example of official lawlessness.

But how far legislatures are from performing their duties also is indicated by an occurrence re cently in the House. It struck the enacting claus out of a ridiculous tax amendment and a few day later the same amendment, coming over from the Senate, which had adopted it, was recommended for passage by the House committee on taxation. This amendment further emasculates what was once, st drafted by Samuel T. Howe, a good inheritant tax law in this state. It has been whittled down gradually until as it stands it gives to direct held a 75 per cent exemption in a 75 per cent exemption, the highest exemption any other state being 25 per cent. The Senate amend ment proposes to cut out direct heirs altogether, if this amendment is adopted in the House, Kanss will lose every year from non-residents alone money than a state of the money than a state of th money than will pay for the entire expenses of the Public Service Commission and two or three state offices to boot.

But Farmers Pay the Bill

To IS SHOWN in a bulletin of the Department of Commerce that Kansas lays a heavier proportionate burden of taxation as a heavier than any tionate burden of taxation on farmers than any other state. We raise twice as, large a proportion not of all tayon or large a proportion not of all taxes only but of all revenues by the general property tax than the average for the 48 states of total revenues, 59 per cent in Kansas come from the general property tax, but of total taxes 82 per cent are raised by the general property tax. The farmer is rightly on the warpath, and should the larmer is region for diversification of taxation in this state.

of all assessed property in the state last year farm land and improvements constituted 46.67 per cent, and all land and improvements, or real estate, constituted 65 per cent and paid 68 per cent of all

That the general property tax is unjust under the conditions existing today and should constitute but a minor fraction of all taxation, and in the average a minor fraction of all taxation, and in the average of 48 states does so, is generally recognized, yet Kansas legislatures get 82 per cent of all taxes, as before mentioned, from this source. How long should legislatures trifle with the largest and most important function of the state, which is taxation, and how long will Kansas elect legislators that trifle with this subject?

It is not the farmer who evades taxation. A singular fact shown by the returns last year is that of the 4.37 per cent of all property which was asof the 2.51 per cent of an property which was assessed as intangible, 2.51 was in cities and 1.86 from the country. Does anybody believe that any such proportion as between cities and country exists of such property as securities and credits? Such property belongs preponderantly by a large margin to residents of incorporated cities of the state, yet it

loes not so appear on the tax rolls. Taxation under existing conditions in Kansas is, and if the farmers in their farm organizations and at the primaries make it so, will be in politics the important question in the state. The laws are a generation behind the times, and their administration by county tax assessors and their deputies is worse. The victims are the owners of land. The legislature this year refused to listen to the Public Service Commission recommendation that debits should not be deducted in assessing property for the intangible tax, but the landowner whose land, is mortgaged cannot deduct his debit from the assess ment of his land. A tax system so completely worked against the principal interest of the state is totally indefensible, but there is some ground for hope that the farmers of Kansas have awakened to the situation and will bestir themselves to better it when nominations are to be made next year for both houses of the legislature.

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A Peace-Thinking World

THE Outlook's European editor, E. F. Baldwin, writes for that magazine a cheerful survey of European conditions generally: Poland has passed its crisis. Sweden has cast off a socialist ministry. Austria seems steadler. Belgium has stabilized her currency. France is coming back financially.

It is of Germany that Mr. Baldwin notes a decided alteration for the better. A year ago "men were not at all sure that Germany under the Dawes plan would show not only the capacity but especially the gratifying punctuality of her reparation payments during 1926." This has been accom-plished, and greater things. Germany had already signed the Locarno compacts, pledging herself never to modify her Western frontiers by force, and establishing the principle of arbitration. "But in the opinion of most Germans at that time, the Reichstag could not be induced to approve these agreements; certainly Germany would not fulfill their condition by entering the League of Nations; perhaps, indeed, the republic would not survive. Yet the year has belied all these. Twelve months ago the Locarno agreements were still in limbo. Now they have been ratified and form a real going con-tern, materially and spiritually the great event of

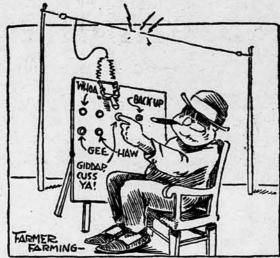
In the efforts to organize international relations on a peace instead of a military foundation, Eu-tope in 1926 made greater progress than America or the Far East, and the greatest progress made in any year since 1918.

The universal sentiment of all peoples in behalf

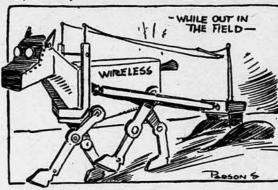
of peace establishments, such as the Locarno agreements foster, is beginning to show tangible results. China is a danger spot, but European Powers are not so hasty as they used to be, and the same thing is evident in this country, in connection with Mexi-can and Nicaraguan difficulties.

Such events bring out clearly a changed public feeling about war and peace. Jingoism has been silent, for once, in this country, where there are differences with Latin American republics to deal with. Last month the Senate illustrated the altered feeling when it adopted unanimously the Robinson resolution declaring for arbitration of Mexican differences, which would not have been possible 20 or 15 years ago. In 1913, in fact, there was a clamor from jingoes, and a more or less popular clamor, for the invasion of Mexico, and even the conquest

If American determination to avoid war is more insistent than it ever has been in the past, the same thing is true of Europe. Such evidences of the



"OLD DOBBIN" OF THE FUTURE, AS PREDICTED BY NEW YORK CITY "FARM EXPERT"



popular backing for extension of measures and policies in behalf of international understanding and peace are cheering and cannot fail to make a powerful impression on governments and responsible politicians everywhere.

A Cable Direct to Germany

SENTIMENTS of peace and friendship marked the celebration in Berlin recently of the reestablishment of direct cable communication between Germany and the United States for the first time since the war. For 10 years this com-munication has been interrupted, something that had not occurred before since Atlantic cables were laid 75 years ago. The occasion was recognized by an exchange of friendly messages between President Coolidge and President von Hindenburg, Mr. Cool-idge expressing the hope that the new cable "may promote good will, between the two countries."

German-American friendship may be said to have finally been cemented, following the war, by the reopening of direct cable communication. The American ambassador, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, for-mer president of Cornell University, in an address in Berlin, where the occasion was honored by a banquet, remarked that "America is the heir of Europe, and our German inheritance in particular is a large and valuable one. Thru the new cable mind and heart will answer one another across the seas." Dr. Schurman, however, expressed the hope that "the newspaper reporters of our two countries will combine with their news-getting faculty the broad sympathy which would enable them to understand and appreciate the viewpoints of our nations," making the new cable "not only an effective commercial instrumentality, but also a higher organ of mutual understanding and appreciation and of good will for the German and American peoples."

Normal relations and sentiments among nations are those of peace, and war is an interruption, yet the memory of war bears along with it the fear of war and suspicion of other nations, which mutually obstructs understanding. Cable and all other means of communication are imperfect means of effecting good will and understanding among nations, but they are the most helpful means.

Not Liable for Damages

B rents a farm from A and moves on to the place August 1. C, the previous renter, moves away August 1. What time of the year can B compel C to haul his fod-der so that B can pasture his wheat? If B's cattle get into C's pasture can C collect? R.

C would simply be entitled to a reasonable period for removing his fodder. I would say if the fodder is ready to cut on August 1 probably two or three weeks would be sufficient. C would not have a right to allow his fodder to remain there and interfere with B's right to put this land in wheat. If he did he would leave it there at his own risk, and B would not be lighle for the dameges which his B would not be liable for the damages which his cattle might do to this fodder.

The Court Will Decide

Could a divorced woman with three minor children draw on the estate of their father for their support? The father and mother of the children are both ablebodied citizens, and the father is paying alimony now. Could this estate be set aside for the children's support when it is undivided and the grandmother is living? Would a quit-claim deed given by the father to the grandmother hold by law if given before suit started?

W. R. S.

In a divorce proceeding the court trying the case has jurisdiction of the property and determines what must be paid by the husband as alimony and for the support of the children. Generally where the children are given to the mother an amount which is considered sufficient for their support is included in the alimony.

A quit-claim deed by the husband before divorce proceedings were started would be a legal deed, but it would not convey a good title. All the husband did in making a quit-claim deed was to quit claim whatever interest he had in the property.

Better Pay the Taxes 17 '27

J made a will previous to his death hemeathing to his daughter 80 acres during her life. At her death said land is to be given to J's grandchildren. The question is can this daughter allow the tax to accumulate on land until it will have to be sold by the county for taxes and then buy it in herself and get a tax deed in order to beat J's grandchildren out of the land after her death?

If J fails to pay the taxes the land would be sold for taxes, just as any other land, and in the course of time a tax deed could be issued. If it could be shown that J had deliberately taken this plan to beat the heirs my opinion is if she obtained a tax deed it could be set aside on the ground of fraud.

To forestall any such contingency it would be better for the heirs in case the land is sold for taxes to pay the taxes and take the tax deed themselves.

Market Gambling Still a Curse

AMBLING in grain and cotton should be completely abolished. Sooner or later I believe it will be. Years ago we put an end to the Louisiana Lottery and similar schemes for defrauding the public. But we still permit the gembler of the Chicago wheat pit, and permit the gambler of the Chicago wheat pit, and markets, to make a living at the expense of the grain and cotton growers; and sometimes at the cost of their impoverishment.

There is ample justification for the measure introduced recently in the Senate by Senator Caraway of Arkansas to prevent the sale of cotton and grain in future markets. I was glad to give this measure my hearty support. The bill does not prohibit the hibit the sale of grain and cotton for future delivery but the sale of grain and cotton for future delivery but the sale is made ery, but it does make it unlawful if the sale is made "without intending such cotton or grain shall actually be delivered or received."

There is no reason why growers of grain and cotton, and consumers of these necessities, should always be added to the consumers of these necessities, should always be added to the consumers of these necessities, should always be added to the consumers of these necessities, should be added to the consumers of these necessities, should be added to the consumers of these necessities, should be added to the consumers of these necessities, should be added to the consumers of these necessities, should be added to the consumers of the always be at the mercy of a swarm of greedy gamblers who buy and sell little slips of paper marked '1 million bushels of wheat," or "1,000 bales of cotton," These men gamble with what they do not

own, and reap where they have not sown. do they compel the workers to support them in idleness but also sometimes to place them in po-sitions of power and "trust."

Canada in the last few years has freed itself of grain exchanges. The agricultural interests of Germany abolished the German grain exchanges long before the World War, and until that war the German farmer was the most prosperous farmer in Europe.

Grain and cotton exchanges are not a necessity in the movement of these products from the grower to the processor and from that point to the consumer. They are about as necessary to trade and commerce as were the robber barons of the Middle Ages. In fact the grain gambler serves the same purpose-profit to himself alone-as did these robber barons, and like the robber baron makes the traffic extra hazardous and sometimes ruinous.

The grain and the cotton gamblers buy and sell slips of paper only, it is true-but the prices they pay and receive for these intrinsically worthless bits of paper fix the prices the grower receives and the consumer pays for the necessities of life. The gambler robs the grower and mulcts the consumer,

and then declares he makes it possible for the consumer to obtain these necessities from the producer.

The system is an uneconomic monstrosity, a curse to the country. In the hands of the gamblers, the grain and cotton exchanges are as necessary to a system of orderly marketing as the appendix is to the human body: they give our marketing system chronic appendicitis.

When a human being has appendicitis, the surgeon removes the appendix, just as Congress should eliminate gambling in grain and cotton futures.

The Capper-Tincher grain futures act was an attempt to regulate the market gambling evil. It was a step in the right direction and has removed some of the vicious practices in the grain markets, but it should be followed up. It now is time we went the whole journey, completely abolishing gambling in grain and cotton futures. I believe this will be done and in time to help the present generation.

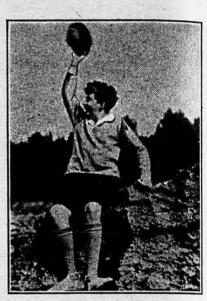
World Events in Pictures



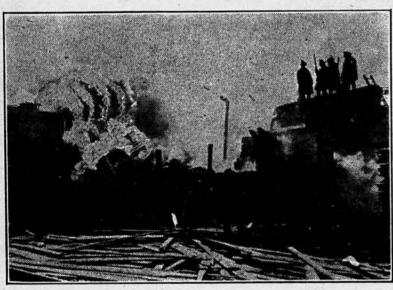
Viscountess Curzon, London, One of the Most Beautiful Women in English Society, Snapped While Taking a Stroll Thru Hyde Park with Her Pet Pekingese



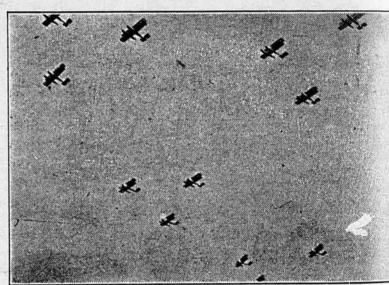
A Page from the Life of Jenny Lind, Famous Nightingale, When She Visited West Point to See Her Sweetheart, Major Rex Gurnee, Decorated by Order of President Fillmore. Eleanor Painter, of the "Nightingale" Company, Represented Jenny Lind, and Cadet Captain Joseph Cox, Grandson of Major Gurnee, Acted in His Grandfather's Role



Prince Carl, Who Would Have Been Emperior of Austria, Had the War Not Occurred, on the Estate in the Little Spanish Town Where He is Exiled



A Spectacular \$1,000,000 Fire Destroyed Two Pennsylvania Piers and Buildings, Jersey City, N. J., Along with 50 Freight Cars. Photo Shows Firemen Fighting the Flames to Keep Them from Spreading to Adjacent Property



Here is a Rather Remarkable Picture of a Group of Naval Torpedo Planes in Formation Flight off the Southern Coast of California.



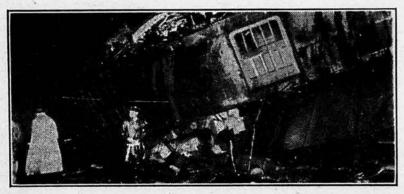
Now You Can Display Your Idol, as Picture Earrings Are the Latest Fad from Paris. Photo Shows Paulette Winston, Wearing the New Ear Decorations with Photos of Jimmy Maloney



Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, London, Who is Slated to Succeed Admiral Beatty, Who Will Retire Shortly as Lord Admiral of the British Navy



Pretty Eileen Cullens, New York City, Has Won the Friendship of the Pigeons in Central Park, and She May be Seen Feeding Them. Even Pigeons Have an Eye for Beauty



The Most Serious and Spectacular Train Wreck in Recent Western History Occurred at Pico Station, Just Outside of Los Angeles, When the Los Angeles Limited, 63-Hour Transcontinental Train, Plunged Thru a Bridge Weakened by Heavy Rains. Several Persons Were Killed and Many Were Injured



R. E. Sherwood, Left, Author and Playwright, and W. A. Brady, Theatrical Producer, Are Teamed Against J. S. Sumner and Rev. W. S. Chase in a Debate on Stage Censorship, to Take Place at Mecca Temple, New York City. The Former Team Has Taken the Stand Against Stage Censorship

Bets 25 Acres Against 160

I can make more money on 25 acres here under irrigation than on any average 160-acre farm in Kansas." W. A. Rogers tossed aside the wrench he had been using, surveyed the connections he had just made and climbed out of the neglection with the many isn't the deals and controlled. engine pit. The pit, by the way, isn't the dark and grimy dungeon you may have pictured. It is right out in the open, on the bank of the North Ninnescah River, which courses thru the frequently thirsty Reno county acreage Rogers owns. But an engine shed will cover the machinery soon, to prevent weather damage.

"I started to irrigate last year," Mr. Rogers said, "with 25 acres of alfalfa, and it paid so well that I'll increase the water area to 40 acres this that I'll increase the water area to to actes this next year. Where the water was applied, in six cuttings I got more than 8 tons of hay an acre. Made one crop in 23 days. Where the alfalfa was left to shift for itself I got less than a ton an acre. After that single cutting I didn't get a thing there.
The increased tonnage more than paid for the equipment and installation the first year. In all it

A tractor supplied the power during 1926, for the 4-inch centrifugal pump, but just recently Rogers has installed an International truck engine on the truck frame. And if he finds his pump isn't capable of throwing enough water-it does 700 gallons a minute—he will replace it with a larger one.
Mr. Rogers couldn't tell how much water he put on to the acre because he didn't keep a record.
What he did, tho, was to flood the alfalfa well. He irrigated in the spring, shortly before the first cutting; from then on just after each cutting. "And the more water I put on the more alfalfa I got,' he assured.

He didn't cut the entire field, or irrigate it all at the same time. Instead he would cut 5 acres, get the hay out of the way and then irrigate that patch. Then another 5 acres were cut and watered, and another. "This way I could handle the whole field in a week," he explained, "and didn't have to wait until I got all the hay up before I could irrigate." Following this system, he made a very efficient use of his pumping equipment, and none of the alfalfa land had to go without plenty of

water for a single day.

Rogers had a problem to solve when he tackled the irrigation project. Naturally the field sloped toward the Ninnescah River. How was he to get the water to the high end of his field, a quarter of a mile away, at the least possible expense? What a mine away, at the least possible expense: What he did was to build a dike. It starts 200 feet back from the river bank, where it is 7 feet high. It has a 15-foot base, tapering up to an 8-foot top, and is a quarter of a mile long. It was constructed with a wheel scraper. The main ditch along the top of the dike is 2 foot mide, having a compat better and dike is 3 feet wide, having a cement bottom and wooden sides. The slope carries the water to the far end of the field, and lateral ditches, running down and out from the main ditch, carry the water down to the field, where flood gates empty it so it will reach the alfalfa roots. The natural slope of the field distributes the water evenly between the various ditches.

In a little back-water inlet, Rogers dug á well 6 feet below the river, and it is from this the engine sumps the water. Two hundred feet of pipe, costing only 50 cents a foot, carries the water to the top of the dike, a total lift of 191/2 feet. "I like river water better than well water for irrigation," Rogers said, "because it is warmer, and has a sediment of good, fertile soil. When the river is up it

has more sediment."

Along with the alfalfa irrigation experiment, Rogers tried another. He planted tomatoes, cucumbers and onions near the dike so they could be watered easily. His results were so encouraging that he is going to plant more of these this year, and in addition will irrigate potatoes.

\$550 From the Poultry

PRONZE TURKEYS and Barred Plymouth Rock hens made a gross income of \$550 last year for Mrs. W. F. Workman, who lives 11 miles southwest of Emporia. Sixteen turkeys were sold before Thanksgiving for \$90.96. Only 32 cents a pound was received, and had 35 cents, which was paid many places, been obtained, the price for the 16 would have been more than \$100. Six turkeys were sold before Christmas, which brought an average of \$6 each.

More than \$100 worth of old and young chickens have sold on the market Season. This does not count several dollars' worth used for home consumption. From January to November, 1926, \$311.16 worth of eggs were sold, according to Mrs. Workman's records. About \$35 worth of eggs were set last spring. The largest intome for one month was in May, when \$50.94 worth of eggs were sold.

Last spring there were 238 Plymouth Rock hens in the flock; last fall 42 were culled out and sold. Enough pullets were kept to make a flock of 400. During March, April and part of May the 238 hens laid an average of 100 eggs a day.

number was 176, gathered March 27. The largest

Mrs. Workman has been raising Barred Plymouth Rocks for several years. The flock was not purebred, but is being built up by buying eggs from continuous and receives. from certified flocks and raising good roosters. All off type or undesirable birds are culled out. Ground

wheat and corn are fed. The flock has the run of the farm in the summer and the barn and sheds in the winter, where they get alfalfa and other supplementary feeds.

Diplomatic Sidestepping

THE French government, in rejecting the Coolidge plan for further disarmament bases its action on the fact that there is already a proposal for general disarmament before the League of Nations and that France does not want to do anything along this line which might embarrass the league. The French concern for the international body at Geneva is almost pathetic. It is not entirely convincing, however, because it is so recent. During the last few years France has not always been so concerned over the welfare of the league, and has taken many international steps which seemed to ignore that august body.

The truth of the matter is that the French government knows, as well as every other government knows, that the disarmament proposals made before the league have but little if any chance of bearing fruit. When the delegates met at Geneva they were not even able to agree on what should constitute armament, let alone adopt any plan which would tend to cut down military establishments. The meeting ended in disappointment, with the belief



Part of the Flume That Carries River Water to the Top of the Dike, a Total Lift of 191/2 Feet. The Dike Was Constructed With a Wheel Scraper



W. A. Rogers, Reno County, Was Found Installing a New Engine for His Irrigation Work During 1927. He is the Man at the Right. Note the River in the Background

of the delegates present that little if anything could be accomplished thru a general program in which there were so many conflicting national interests.

If anything further is ever done in the way of disarmament it will be by doing a little at a time, as the American plan proposes. The French reply, however, simply goes to prove that European diplomacy has lost none of its hypocrisy or its side-

stepping qualities.

However, even if nothing comes of the President's plan, it will have served one worthy purpose in showing to the world how much buncombe there in all the European talk about disarmament. Some of our own fond internationalists have been disposed to blame Uncle Sam for the world's failure to disarm. Now the blame is about to be placed in Europe, where it belongs.

And the Land Owner Pays

WE KANSANS like to swat the land and the VV landowner when it comes to levying taxes.

And this despite the advice of such economists as Eric J. Englund, formerly of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Harold T. Chase of the Topeka Daily Capital, W. C. Lansdon of the Kansas Union he have been urging for that Kansas taxes are more inequitably distributed than almost any other state.

Kansas leads all the states by a wide margin in the percentage of state taxes raised by general property taxes-and that means largely land and improvements, plus other tangible property—ac-cording to a report on the financial statistics of states, issued by the Department of Commerce.

According to this report, showing the comparisons for 1925, 59 per cent of the cost of state government in Kansas was collected from taxes on general prop-The average so collected for the 48 states erty. The average so collected for the 48 states was 24.1 per cent, and no other states raised as much as half of its cost of state government thru the general property tax. Incidentally, the same proportion of local taxes in Kansas was borne by the general property tax, largely by the land and improvements.

Surrounding states do better, from an equitable taxing viewpoint. In Missouri only 13 per cent of the cost of the state government was raised by the general property tax. Nebraska, the next highest in the Union, raised only 46.5 per cent of its cost of state government thru the general property tax. Colorado raised 36.8 per cent from general property taxes, and Oklahoma 14.5 per cent.

For statistical purposes, Kansas is carried in Government reports as one of the West North Central states, the other states in this group being Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska. This group of states as a whole collects 30.1 per cent of state revenues thru taxes on general property, where Kansas collects 59 per cent, or did in 1925. Changes in the tax laws of Kansas in the 1925 legislature have changed this condition to some extent, but not enough to change the relationship noticeably.

Here are the general property percentage figures for the states in the West North Central group for 1925, as reported by the Department of Commerce:

State		-		3				3	Pe	rc	en	tage
Minnesota.	4.0											
Iowa		 	 	 		1					35.	5
Missourl.												
North Dak	ota	Nã.						 		90	28.	3
South Dal	ota		 	 				 			25.	9
Nebraska.			 	 				 			16.	5-
Kunsas		 	 	 				 			53.	0

Classified by geographic divisions, the following percentages of general property taxes to total state revenues prevail:

Divisions Percents	age
The Entire Nation	
New England	
Middle Atlantic	
East North Central	
West North Central30.1	
South Atlantic	
East South Central31.9	
West South Central32.5	B
Mountain	
Pacific	

Of course, to a greater or less extent it is realized that the New England, Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic and Pacific states might be classified as industrial-especially the first three-while the restof the country, from the Alleghenies to and including the Rockies, are largely agricultural, with a few exceptions. The agricultural divisions naturally will collect a larger percentage of taxes from general property taxes. But there seems to be no logical or just reason why in Kansas the general property tax should be called on to raise three-fifths of the state revenues, while in the states in the same division, and in the other agricultural divisions, the general property tax carries less than one-third of the load, except in the Mountain states, where it carries a trifle more than one-third.

How do the other states manage to shift more of the burden from the land? Well, there seem to be various ways—special taxes, such as income, to-bacco, amusements, inheritance taxes (Kansas uses that to some extent) grants and donations, generally from the Federal Government; business and non-business licenses; fines, forfeits and escheats; highway privileges and rents; earnings of general departments; and earnings of public service enter-

Here is the percentage of state revenue collected Here is the percentage of state teresals by Kansas, Iowa and Missouri, in 1925, from these his

various sources:	Kansas	Iowa	Missouri
Kind of Tax P	ercentage	Percentage	Percentage
General Property Tax	59.0	35.5	3 48.90 7 7 h
Special Taxes Business and Non-Busi-	5.5	3.6	18.80 77
ness Taxes	8.4	36.4	38.5
Grants and Donations	2.0	7.1	13.1
Highway Privileges Earnings of Depart-	4.8	1.4	BRARY
ments	18.3	15.9	THERE
Enterprises	2.0	0.0	0.0

Missouri's income tax, which accounted for the large percentage of special taxes, raised more than 3½ million dollars. Missouri—as a state—got more than 4 million dollars from its motor fuel tax in 1925. Kansans, of course, paid many millions last year in motor fuel taxes, but it went to the counties, not to the state, altho it traveled thru the state treasury. Iowa received nearly 9% million dollars from automobile licenses in 1925; Kansas received \$244,872 from the same source, the bulk of it remaining in the counties for road work. Missouri received more than 7 million dollars from the same

W. C. Lansdon reiterated the other night that so long as the Kansas farmers fear different forms of taxation from what prevailed right after the Civil War, just so long will the land-and that means Kansas farms-continue to bear the brunt of the tax burden.

Country Needs More Doctors

THE shortage of doctors in rural towns thruout the country is a matter which is engaging the attention of the United States Bureau of Educa-"Owing to the rapid growth of our urban population, there has been a tendency on the part of the medical graduates to practice in the cities," says Dr. W. C. John, a specialist in education. "The result is that the rural towns and country districts are experiencing a shortage of physicians, particularly of the general practitioner type. Furthermore, the greatly increased cost of medical education has tended to debar students from the rural districts. There is a tendency on the part of the medical schools to be recruited from the young men of the city whose interests do not naturally, lean toward rural practice."

Kansas

Discovers how to Increase the size of Litters

Important Discovery Made by Prominent Nebraska Breeder

12 Sows Raise 124 Pigs

To a Nebraska hogman goes the honor of making a discovery that promises to revolutionize pig raising methods. He found a simple, sure way to increase the size of the litter and prevent runts. What a boon to hog men! How it will add to their profits! Notice what it has done for Trovillo & Trovillo, No. Platte, Neb. Last spring their 12 sows raised 124 pigs and produced 3 "ton-litters." Last fall 17 gilts and 5 tried sows farrowed 204 pigs and no runts. Recently they wrote,

"We attribute our success to 3RD DEGREE LIQUID HOG CONCENTRATE. We strongly recommend it to all hog raisers. We surely would not raise hogs without it. We use it from the time pigs are born. When you use 3RD DEGREE LIQUID CONCENTRATE you need not use any mineral, stock powders or other remedy of any kind. All you need in addition to 3RD DEGREE LIQUID HOG CONCENTRATE is good feed and lots of fresh water. We believe it is the most positive preventive for all hog diseases."

lieve it is the most positive preventive for all hog diseases."

Hundreds of hog raisers are experiencing the same remarkable results. They have found that 3RD DEGREE LIQUID HOG CONCENTRATE is the greatest money-maker they can use. That it gives the sow wonderful health and vitality. Keeps her in 100 per cent condition through the gestation period. She farrows more pigs and RAISES more. There are fewer runts. Suckling pigs have unusual vitality and grow rapidly.

The blood of the growing pigs is CHARGED with minerals that aid in developing larger bone and giving the framework for great extra growth of flesh. "Getting daily gains of 1½ lbs. a day," says L. W. Pate, Hampshire, Ill., and hundreds of others.

Keeps your pigs healthy and makes them more immune from disease. "Altho there is a lot of sickness all around here," says Ben Willenborg, Dyersville, Ia., "my hogs are fine and healthy, thanks to 3RD DEGREE LIQUID HOG CONCENTRATE."

Learn how pigs treated with 3RD DEGREE LIQUID HOG CONCENTRATE are more successfully vaccinated for cholera. Prevents the "break" that usually follows vaccination.

Destroys All Worms

Quickly rids pigs of worms. Kills ALL worms. (There are move than 20 different kinds, including the dangerous lung, gland and thornhead worm.) Ed Hardy, Deer Grove, Ills., says, "After I had given my hogs only 2 treatments of your 3RD DEGREE LIQUID HOG CONCENTRATE, I butchered 8 of them. Found only 1 worm and it was dead."

Free 40-Page Book

Send your name for big free book that has helped hundreds get larger litters, prevent runts, destroy worms, straighten upsick hogs. Gives cause, symptoms and treatment of all ordinary swine diseases. Write today. Just say, "Send me your free book." Address DROVERS VETERINARY UNION, 4001 So. 24th St., Dept. E7, Omaha, Neb. Copyright, 1927, by D. V. Union.



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Erected complete on your farm before we ask you for money. Ask for circular and price list.

CONCORDIA CONCRETE PRODUCTS COMPANY

W. A. Dehner, Mgr. Kansas

In the Wake of the News

A in Kansas Farmer have well inthat the state will again produce a land Oregonian, which that paper degood wheat crop. If so, this will per- clares to be the most comprehensive haps indicate that luck is with us, for three large yields together are unusual. And it will be especially fine for Northern Kansas, which has not done neary so well in the last two seasons as machines which were used in the harvest of 1926 were in Southern Kańsas.

For that matter, tho, wheat production is getting to be a more substantial industry in Kansas every year. Steadily there is a more extensive application of the safer methods of growing the crop, which were so well outlined by Albert Weaver, perhaps our greatest wheat farmer, on page 10 for the issue of March 5. Naturally the 50,000 tractors on Kansas farms also have been of vast help in getting better production methods, into every section.

Letting the Opportunity Sup

Mark Twain once told a story about Ambassador Joseph Choate that has gone down as one of America's choice bits of humor. Near the close of a great function in London, Choate regreat function in London, Choate retired to the lobby for a breath of fresh air and to escape from some of the speeches. While standing there he was accosted by a gentleman in gorgeous uniform with the command, "Call me a cab!" Choate made no response and the man repeated: "I say, call me a cab." Whereupon Choate said: "Well, if you insist you are a cab; but I will if you insist, you are a cab; but I will admit you are a hansom one."

admit you are a hansom one."

Which recalls the confession of Mr. saving.

Evarts concerning that remark of his to the astonished Britisher when told the astonished Britisher when the astonished Britisher w a dollar across the Potomac, to-wit, that the feat was easy because a dol-lar went farther in those days than it does now. Meeting a friend, who congratulated him on the sally of wit about the Washington dollar, Mr. Evarts smiled deprecatingly: "Oh, that was nothing. It didn't occur to me until I had gone to bed that I ought to have said that throwing a dollar across a river was nothing for a man who had just chucked a sovereign across the ocean.

What brilliant things come to all of us when it is too late to win applause!

Bars Are Lunch Counters Now

Approximately 2,000 miles of bar fixtures, used before prohibition in the serving of intoxicating liquors, are now being used thruout the United States in the serving of food, according to a survey just completed by the Anti-Saloon League of America.

Few of the old bars were destroyed, most of them having been converted into lunch counters. What became of the brass rails, however, is a mystery, and the supposition is that most of them were junked. The old familiar barroom pictures of undraped women

also have mysteriously disappeared.

For a time, many of the old bars were kept intact, their owners believing that prohibition would be short lived. "When it was discovered that prohibition was here to stay, and that the American people never again would tolerate the open saloon, the fixtures were diverted to other more legitimate channels," the survey report said. Officials of the league are being

urged by friends of the prohibition cause to establish a museum collection of old barroom fixtures at the naional headquarters. Before years these fixtures will be curios, they assert.

What About Installment Buying?

Installment buying, or "consumers' credit," is certainly getting a major place in the economic thought of the country. Probably this movement has not developed so much in Kansas as elsewhere; certainly this is true on Kansas farms, altho some farmers are making many purchases in this way.

Naturally there is much opposition

to installment buying; many folks are willing to trail along with an economist writing recently in The Yale Review who declares that it is an econo-

S THE week-by-week crop reports mic sin for which retribution will be "automatic and inevitable." But if we dicated, there is every indication turn to the survey made by the Portand authoritative ever taken on the subject, we find many dissenting views recorded, with the more favorable predominating. Questionnaires were sent out to bankers in all the important the southern half of the state. The cities of the country to be redistributed sale of combines doubtless will run to leaders in various industries and quite high this season in Northern trades. The answers to the questions Kansas, as the larger part of the 8,274 are compiled as follows by The Oregonian:

From the replies and from other evidence gathered by the Oregon paper the following points are brought out as "safe and sound supplementary conclusions":

Installment buying of necessities is sound conomic practice and far better than the

conomic practice and far better than the open-account system.

It is a matter of control and cannot be considered an evil in itself.

It permits the consumer to benefit by the use of the goods while paying for them.

It causes a family to adopt a budget and may be the inception of future systematic saving.

It is a permanent part of our credit structure and method of distribution.

It increases the activity of men to keep pace with their buying—which is at the basis of prosperity.

It has not undermined the economic structure of the country by undue inflation of credit.

By increasing quantity production, it decreases the cost of goods to the consumer, despite financing charges.

It has contributed more than any other major factor in the rebuilding of business and the general readjustment that has taken place since the war.

It has eliminated class feeling and has made it possible for individuals of moderate incomes to enjoy pleasures and recreations of an educational nature.

It is a menace when credit is extended injudiciously, but this same would hold against the open-account system.

It is a sound practice when the following economic principle is used as a guide: The down payment should be great enough to cover selling cost and depreciation up to the time the seller fails to get his first monthly payment and delinquency is definitely established. Time payments should extend no longer than the salable life of the merchandise.

From the replies as classified and

Portland, the following statement of majority opinion is drawn up:

majority opinion is drawn up:

Installment buying is the bæckbone of America's prosperity, by leveling out the production curve. It has almost banished unemployment, creating more jobs thru the increased production made necessary by the tremendous consumer demand.

It has reduced the average cost of necestities and luxuries thru quantity manufacture. It has increased wages, encouraged thrift and ambition, prevented spassmodic business depressions and made it possible for the wage-earner of America to find contentment in the possession of those thing which even the rich of other countries seldom can afford.

A minority are said to hold that the

A minority are said to hold that "in. stallment buying and selling is a menace, causing the workman to pledge his future and place a mortgage on his earning power which will tend to bring a reckoning day that will shake the credit structure, should hard times de-velop."

The Kansas Farmer has had, and

still has, serious misgivings in regard to the ultimate outcome of installment buying. But we recognize in the whole movement the possibilities of some great economic changes. We think that it is a movement which is still on that trial, and that very soon, perhaps before the end of the year, the country will have a real grasp of some of its more important principles, to a greater extent than now, as they relate to business as a whole.

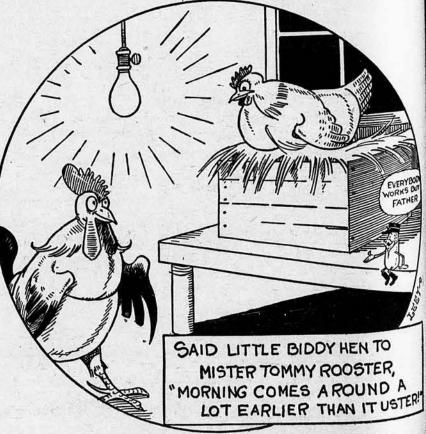
Riches For Universities

Refusal of 2 million dollars by Professor Steenbock, of the department of chemistry in the University of Wisconsin, for rights to the use in breakfast foods of his Vitamine D discovery, suggests how colleges and universities might, with some modification of the professional ethics of the scientist, place themselves beyond the need of appealing either to philanthropists or to state legislatures for funds to keep them up with the times.

"Had universities during centuries past," says New York Magazine, "made a practice of capitalizing directly upon the discoveries of their professors, they might have today an opulence which would make the medieval church seem

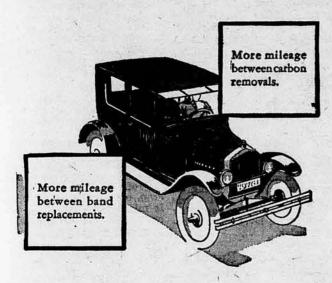
impoverished by comparison." There can be no disputing this moderate statement of the case. The inventor of the telegraph was a professor of New York University, and it was a professor of George Washington University who abolished valley form sity who abolished yellow fever. A professor, or two professors in their joint work in Toronto University recently discovered a remedy for diabetes. "When hiring professors," says New York Magazine, the institutions "might require these individuals to turn over to the college or university all discoveries made during their term of employment. They would find am-ple precedent for this in the practice of large corporations that require such a contract when they hire technical merchandise.

From the replies as classified and secure for certain schools a patent digested for The Oregonian by the monopoly in some important field of Lumberman's Trust Company Bank of applied science." It no doubt would.



Have You Turned on the Juice in the Henhouse?

Ford owners pleased! The improved Mobiloil "E" gives a double surprise



When the improved Mobiloil "E" was announced, some asked, "But in getting the new smoothness in starting and stopping, how can you retain the unusual freedom from carbon which we have always found in Mobiloil 'E'?"

Our reply was, "That has been our chief concern. That is why we waited years to change Mobiloil 'E.' Ingredients used in many Ford lubricants to provide easier starting have resulted in extra carbon and valve troubles. [It was only after years of experimenting that we got the two results: Real freedom from jerky starts and stops plus real freedom from carbon."

Today's Mobiloil "E" is cheaper than ever to use. Here is why—





Mobiloil "E" for Fords

By increasing the life of transmission bands you postpone the expense of replacement. That's saving number one. By cutting down carbon deposits you pay for fewer carbon removal jobs. That's saving number two. Nor is that all..

The improved Mobiloil "E" splashes freely in the Ford lubricating system. It reaches all engine, clutch and transmission parts where protection is vital. And today's Mobiloil "E", due to its clinging, resisting character shows remarkable economies. Less wear. Fewer repair bills. More power. A sweeter-running Ford engine.

And due to the great "wearing" qualities Mobiloil "E" you will use less oil.

Four quarts to prove it

Mobiloil "E" will cost you less to use than other oils despite the fact that Mobiloil "E" costs 5 cents more per quart. Four quarts, a Ford crankcase full of the genuine Mobiloil "E", will prove this to you.

After you have once tried the improved Mobiloil "E" you will want to keep a supply on the farm. A nearby Mobiloil dealer has Mobiloil "E" in various sized cans and drums. Each container offers real economy and convenience in handling oil.

The year around use Mobiloil "E" in your Ford car and Ford truck. In your Fordson tractor use Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Mobiloil "A" in winter. Ask the Mobiloil dealer what grade of Mobiloil to use in cars, trucks and tractors of other makes. All Mobiloil dealers have the complete Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations.

Auto Smash-Up Fractures Hip

We Paid \$240

Driving home from town . . . no thought of danger—then, C-R-A-S-H! . . head-on collision . . fractured hip. Just ask R. Wertz, Hastings, Minn., if accident insurance pays. His Woodmen Accident policy saved him \$240. The cost was only 21/c a day.

\$240. The cost was only 2%c a day.
YOUR injury may be much more
severe. Therefore, YOUR need of a
Woodmen Accident policy may be much
greater than his. The chances are you
will be injured sooner or later. 1
FARMER IN 8 IS SERIOUSLY INJURED EVERY YEAR. 500,000 a year
are hurt by autos, alone. Accidents
lurk everywhere. Fate may pick YOU
next. Be ready with
Woodmen Accident protection. Costs only
2%c a day. Pays up to
\$1,000. Why g am ble?
Play the sure thing.
Mail coupon TODAY!

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is made from the same kind of wire "that grandfather used to buy" 40 years ago. It has full gauge, crimped, springy line wires; one-piece, picket-like stays; self-draining, can't slip knot. Easy to erect, trim, strong.

Askyourdeal-Ask your dealerfor prices.
Red Strand
costs no more
than any good,
woven wire

(top wire)

fencing. witefor "Offi-cial Proof of Tests" and "What 17,000 Farm Folks Said" booklets; also Keystone Catalog, FREE. Always look Red Strand

KeystoneSteel & Wire Co. 2177 Indus-trial Street Peoria, III.

Mild Weather Was Forecast

And so Quite Naturally We Were Smothered in one thinks we are producing too much a Snow Storm!

BY HENRY HATCH

is that it has put the late moving mind. renter on an even start with those of us who, as Ben Franklin would say, "doth more settled be." It has been a good week for doing anything but field work. The long range forecast issued from Washington missed it as far as a forecast could, as the promise was for a mild week and we were all but smothered with a snowstorm that left its chill with us all week. We're just where we were a week agothinking of starting oats sowing on

Helped the Hogs, Anyway

The floods of last fall made a lot of bedding out of a stack of prairie hay ricked up close to the barn, where it could conveniently be carried in to the horses. Instead of feeding it to the horses, it went the other way and made the finest kind of bedding in the hog house. No doubt it has helped to save many a pig the last three weeks, as some of it was used every day. Without it those 40 youngsters might have stood a poorer show of living thru the uneven temperatures.

Shelter Pays With Hay

One year with another, we have made up our minds it pays to bale hay, rather than trust to keeping it in Even if every pound of it is to be fed to stock on the farm, it pays to put it in the bale and store under a good roof. Spoilage in stacks is often one-fourth to one-third. No longer does it pay to build great storage room for loose hay. Baling easily cuts the room needed in half, and the crop is handled quicker with the baler, be-sides. Farmers who are figuring on building great barns for the storage of loose hay would do well to give the baling idea careful consideration be-fore spending so much for hay space.

"Everybody" Bales Alfalfa Now

Years ago it was not thought advisable to bale alfalfa, but now, to use the common slang phrase, "everybody is doing it." If unfavorable curing weather does not permit baling the first crop out of the windrow, a good plan is to rush it up into temporary ricks and bale them out when the hay has cured. This beats letting it stand to sour and mould all summer in a stack that protects it poorly from the weather at best. The baler is just beginning to be appreciated as a hay

A Manure Spreader Helps

The fields have not been in the best of condition at any time this spring for the use of the manure spreader, consequently there has been little manure hauling done this calendar year. While we put in several days at it last fall, running two spreaders, we still have plenty we would like to get out before turning over the last field for planting. After years of using a spreader, doing it by hand seems slow and hard. We have pulled out a few loads on a flat hay rack and hand spread on land that would not permit a spreader to gain traction, and we can now say more emphatically than ever that we would hate to do without the manure spreader.

First Comes a Small Ditch

It is easy enough to neglect the small ditch in a field and have two or three floods widen it into a big one; it also is easy enough to stop it while it is yet small. A dead furrow may be the starting of one, or some other little depression may catch a little too much water during some heavy downpour, and the landowner is surprised to see a ditch some morning where there was none the night before. The big rain we had last full that did so many thousands of dollars damage along this Big Creek Valley has left us several of the small ditches to contend with this spring. They are not bad now, but —From the New York Soon will be if neglected. We recently "Consummated by Conspiracy, Corruption and Fraud"—United States Supreme Cost

THE best thing that can be said have filled several of them, with the of the weather of the last week "stitch in time saves nine" proverb in

Fresno Scraper is Handy

For the amount of money it costs, there is nothing on a farm of but little more than average size that pays better to own than a Fresno scraper. There is hardly a month in the year when we do not find a job for ours. Nothing in the world beats it for leveling ditches. One can take it, a walking plow and two horses and do \$25 worth of good in a day in any field that contains ditches, and you'll come in at night proud and satisfied with the day's work done. For scraping tothe manure in the feed yards it is the exact thing—you can play marbles on the clean, level surface behind it if you wish.

Planter Needed New Runners

Yesterday we had our implement dealer order something he said he never had ordered before, a set of new runners for an old planter. The plant-er we have is good in every way, but the runners have worn like the car wheels on some cars you occasionally ride on, decidedly flat. A new pair costs \$6.50. Corn planting is now near enough here so one should be thinking of what might be needed to make the old planter step right out.

But We Didn't Trade

Of course this dealer tried to interest us in a new planter, offering to take the old one in on a trade for the new, but the present price prospect for corn doesn't "nich in" just right with the difference we would have to Besides, if you have a machine that you feel satisfied is capable of going right on doing good work, why change? Certainly the new machines are improved. Our old planter hasn't the "self changing" markers and the device for winding up the check wire works so crudely that we usually do that by hand, but otherwise we can do good corn planting with it.

Should Reduce the Acreage?

Whenever our dinner "sets" well we often listen to the noontime "farm flashes" that come to us via radio. Here of late the folks responsible for these bits of farm advice have ven-

tured into telling us whether we should or should not plant liberally of this or that the coming seasom. In almost every case the plea is made to cut down acreage, an indication that some or are very likely to. A neighbor was over the other day, and we listened to some of this cut-down-your-acreage remedy for our present ills, and we both agreed this might leave us on very slippery footing, since if we pro-duced little we would have little to sell. Yet if we produced much and got little for it the result would again be little! This is somewhat the way it

Farmers Need More Insurance?

Since everything can be insured now. adays, even to ball games against the effect a rain might have on the gate receipts, our friend suggested that the farmer might find a cure-all for his present financial aches and pains by the insurance route. No doubt some enterprising company might do a rush. ing business for a time in insuring us a profit with our 1927 wheat or corn crop, or if, it cared to venture further it might agree to stand behind us in our beef and pork making projects. Possibly, tho, this might turn out as did the insurance against the arrival of twins bought by the father of an already numerous family. When Dr. Stork announced triplets the insurance company was able to produce a clause showing their liability ended with

Why the Difference?

When the American Marines went into Nicaragua we heard a great deal from some of our internationalists in the way of protest. They told us the United States was committing a great outrage, that we were interfering with the internal affairs of another coun-try. They quoted editorials from the British and European newspapers declaring that we were now unmasking before the eyes of the world our selfish and imperial demands. That there were American citizens with American property to protect in Central America counted for nothing against this newly founded sentiment for our Latin-American brothers.

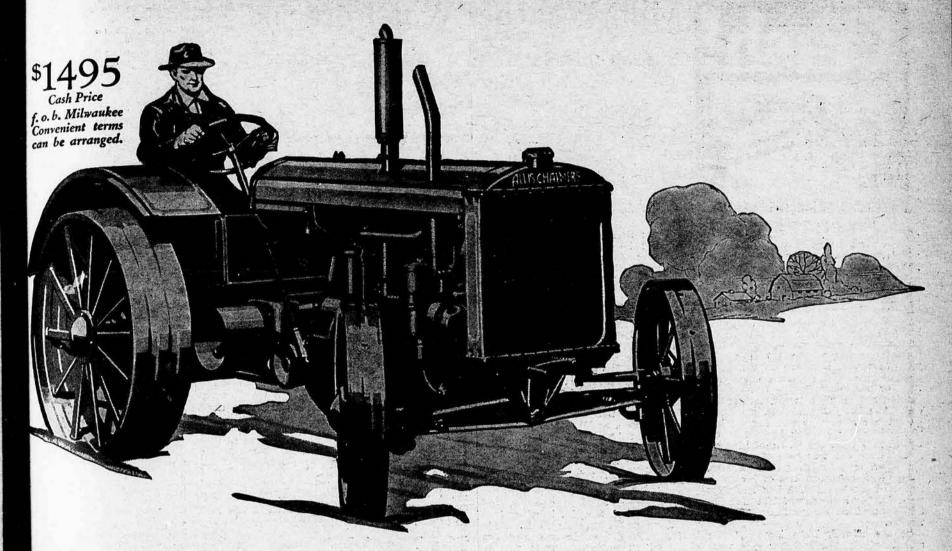
Then Great Britain sends an army to Shanghai. This army is going there to protect British lives and British prop erty in the Orient. These same internationalists who criticized us for sending marines to Nicaragua are strange silent when this action of Great

Britain gets into the headlines.

Now our interests in Nicaragua with its prospective canal site are just as vital to us as are the British interests in China to Britons. And Nicaragua is just as near the Panama canal as China is near to India.



-From the New York



These New Features double Tractor Life

Amazing important improvements

By using 4 simple devices to keep grit away from metal bearing surfaces, Allis-Chalmers has done a great thing for the tractor farmer. Clean oil lubricates and protects doesn't it? But when fine, sharp grit gets into it you have a dangerous grinding compound. It will wear away the hardest metal.

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A tractor must work in a cloud of dust.

Allis-Chalmers keeps out much of it by enclosing everything in dust proof metal cases. Air is cleaned and washed. Fuel is filtered. And the oil is constantly cleaned and recleaned 45 gallons an hour.

Engineers say these steps should double the useful life of a tractor and make big cuts in farming costs.

Double tractor life! A new opportunity for thousands of farmers! Twice the years of useful service. Half as much per year for better power and more of it. And at a new low price.

No need to be satisfied scraping along with inadequate power. No need to crowd a power plant too small for the job, thereby cutting its life still shorter.

Get all the reserve ruggedness, the extra work capacity of Allis-Chalmers 4-plow power, at a 3-plow price. Ample power to handle every job comfortably. Easy on operator, easy on tractor, easy on pocket book. Does it pay? Send the coupon for facts which enable you to judge for yourself.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING CO., Tractor Division

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. State

R. F. D

Timber-Wolf

By Jackson Gregory

(Copyright)

WHEN she joined him a few min- her two curly braids over her shoul-utes later, coming up the slope ders. utes later, coming up the slope ders. slowly, she looked tired, he De thought, and listless. She sat down and watched him finishing his labors; all of her spontaneous gaiety had fled; she was silent and did not smile and appeared preoccupied. She sighed two or three times, unconsciously, but her sighs did not escape him. Always he had held her sex to be an utterly baffling, tho none the less an equally fascinating one. Now he would have given more than a little for a clew to her thoughts . . . or dreamings . . . or vague preoccupation.

'My lady's bower!" he said lightly. "And what does my lady have to say

A truly bowery little shelter it was, on leaning poles in an inverted V, with leafy boughs making thick walls, thru which only slender sun-rays slipped in a golden dust; within a high-heaped pile of fragrant boughs, with a heap of smaller green twigs and resinous pinetips for her couch.

"You are so good to me, Babe Deveril," was her grave answer.

touched his eyes, tho he banished it al- ing: most before she was sure of it. Those "So, now I've got you! Got both of words of hers, tho they thanked him, you! Got you where I want you, by most of all reminded him of his good- the living God!" ness and gentleness with her, and thus went farther and assured him that she Drunk With Rage still counted on his goodness and gen-

'I am afraid, Babe Deveril," she added quickly, the still her eyes were shock of an explosion, was: "He is grave and her lips unsmilling, "that I alive!" And in Babe Deveril's mind am pretty well tired out . . . all sort the thought: "Bruce Standing at last! of let-down like, as an old miner I . . . And drunk with rage!"

once knew used to say! It's going to And Bruce Standing's one thought, be sundown in a few minutes; can't we

she would have cried out instead:

"What troubles me, Babe Deveril, is that I am half afraid of you. And, all of a sudden, of the wilderness. And of life and of all the mysteries of the ing his vengeance. unknown! I am as near screaming from sheer nervousness at this instant as I ever was in my life."

heartily:
"You just bet your sweet life we'll have a crackling, roaring fire. Tag-gart and his crowd are half a dozen miles away right now and still going; our fire down in that hollow will never cast a gleam over the big ridge yonder and the other ridges which lie in between him and us. Come ahead, my dear; here's for a real bonfire."

That "my dear" escaped him: but she did not appear to have noted it. She rose and followed him back to their dying fire. He began piling on they caught and branches: crackled and shot showering sparks aloft. He brought more fuel, laying it close by. Already the blaze had driven her back; she sat down by a pine, her knees in her hands, her head tipped forward so that her face was shadowed,



It Would Help Smooth Out the Bumps

Deveril lay near her, his hand palm-

ing his chin.
"Tell me, pretty maiden," he said lightly, "how far to the nearest barber shop?"

"And tell me," she returned, looking at her fingers, "if in that same shop they have a manicurist?'

Having glanced at her hands, she sighed, and then began working with her hair; there was one thing which must not be utterly neglected. She knew that if once it became snarled, she had small hope of saving it; no comb, no brush, no scissors to snip off a troublesome lock; only the inevitable result of such an utter snarl that she, too, in a week of this sort of thing, must needs seek a barber who understood bobbing a maid's hair. And with hair such as Lynette's, glorious, bronzy, with all the brighter glowing colors of the sunlight snared in it, any true girl should shudder at the barscissors.

All without warning a great booming voice crashed into their ears, shatter-And not altogether did her answer ing the silence, as Bruce Standing bore please him, for a quick hint of frown down upon them from the ridge, shout-

The one first thought, bursting into full form and expression in Lynette's brain, with the suddenness and the

as both understood somewhat as they

treat ourselves to the luxury of a leaped to their feet:
good blazing camp fire, and sit by it,
and get good and warm and rested?"
Had she spoken her true thought livered!" For it had been almost like a religion with him, his certainty that he would come up with them—the girl who had laughed and shot him; the man who had stolen her away, cheat-

Babe Deveril, on the alert in the first flash of comprehension, stooped, ever was in my life."

But Deveril, who could glean of her emotions only what she allowed to lie among her spoken words, cried heartly:

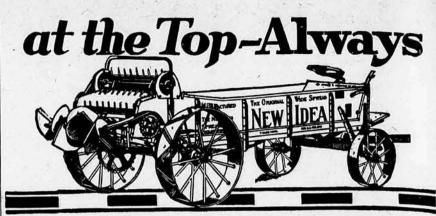
But Deveril, who could glean of her emotions only what she allowed to lie among her spoken words, cried heartly:

"When we have the property of the standard of the sun glinting upon Bruce Standing's rifle barrel. That club of his . . . where was it? Dropped somewhere; perhaps while he was building a leafy bower for a pretty lady; forgotten in a gush of other thoughts...he couldn't find it. He stood straight again; his hands, clinched and lifted, imitated clubs. The first weapons of

the first men.

Lynette heard them shouting at each other, two men who hated each other, two men seeing red as they looked thru the spectacles which always heady hatred wears. Men, both of them; masculinity asserting itself triumphantly, belligerently; manhood rampant and, on the spur of the moment, as warlike as two young bulls contending for a herd. . . . She heard them cursing each other; heard such plain-spoken Anglo-Saxon epithets hurled back and forth as at any other time would have set her ears burning. Just now the epithets meant less than nothing to her; they were but windy words, and a word was less, far less, than a stout club in a man's hand or a stone to hurl. She was of a mind to run while yet she could; but that was only the first natural reaction, lost and forgotten instantly. She stood without moving, watching them. An odd thing, she thought afterward, wondering, that that which at the moment made the strongest, longest-lasting impression on her was the picture which Timber-Wolf, himself, created as, with the low sun at his back, he came rushing down upon them. Just now the mountain slope had constituted but a quiet landscape in softening tones, like a paint-ing in pastels, with only the sun dropping down into the pine fringe to constitute a brighter focal point; and now, all of a sudden, it was as the the master artist, with impulsive inspiration, had slung with sweeping brush this new element into the picture--that of

(Continued on Page 15)



NY machine so important to agriculture as the spreader. is naturally the subject of many attempts at improvement. The first big improvement came when NEW IDEA originated the wide-spreading distributor twenty-eight years ago. And spreader history shows clearly that each succeeding forward step has always been exemplified first in

NEW IDEA Spreaders

For perfect distribution, light draft, easy handling, simplicity, durability and capacity, NEW IDEA is at the top-always. The Model 8 NEW IDEA, with its auto-bumper steel frame, rust and acid-resisting sheet metal parts, short turning, oscillating, autosteer front axle, light weight and many other features, sets a pace that is difficult to equal. See it at your dealers or write us.

The New Idea Spreader Co. Dept. 14 Coldwater, Ohio U. S. A.

Largest independent spreader factory in the world. Not in any trust or combination.

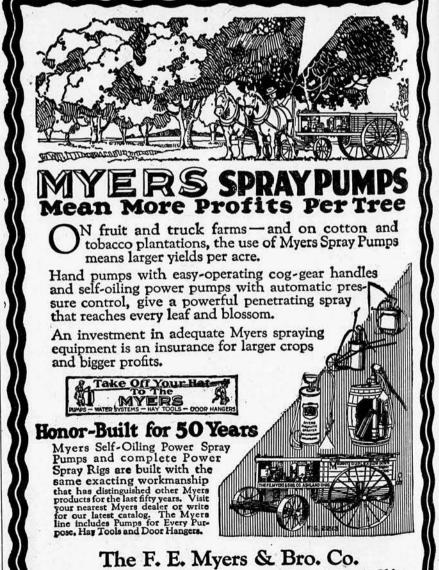
Over 4,000 agencies. Branches everywhere.



All New Idea products are noted for their originality and invention. You will find them fully covered by patents. Leadership is a New Idea habit.



Ashland, Ohio



More Manicurists, Sure!

As the economic life of a country delops, as human wants, productive thods and international trade relans change, its labor, intelligence and pital shift their occupations from old new fields of enterprise and service, is constant flux of the current and umulated working energies of a ople, usually imperceptible but somees rapid and sudden, is not only an fect of economic evolution but often cause of severe industrial and finanal stresses and strains that accom-

This reflection upon the mutability economic life is forced on anyone ho notes the striking changes that are taken place in the last half center in the companions that ry in the occupations to which the bor and intelligence of our people tree been applied. The story of a wolution in the social customs of our ple is compressed in the fact that 1870 there were only 289 plumbers s and steamfitters to serve each milon of our population, while by 1920 is number had grown to 1,956—an inase of 577 per cent. A revolution in thods of transportation is concealed the decrease of 50 per cent in the umber of blacksmiths since 1870. A simplete change in the housing of a ople lies behind the information that number of brick and stone masons proportion to our population has deined 40 per cent in this period, while he proportion of iron and steel workhas grown by 559 per cent, and of relitects by 230 per cent. The decline the United States as a shipping naon, as well as great changes in the ethods of water transportation, are flected in the fact that the proporon of sailors and deckhands to our opulation has decreased nearly 65 per ent in the last half century. Our legal and spiritual needs appear to require most the same proportion of lawyers nd clergymen as they did in 1870; ut that we have exchanged old physid tribulations for new ones is sug-ested by the fact that, while the opertion of physicians and surgeons the population has decreased by bout 15 per cent, the proportion of entists has grown by 162 per cent, and that of barbers, hairdressers and manicurists by 229 per cent. Finally, are astonishing increase of 1286 per nt in the proportion of clerical and ffice employes to the population of-ers a striking reflection on the enor-lous growth in the "paper machinof our economic life.

The proportion of the people "gainally employed" in agriculture declines leadily. It was 97 per cent in 1790; 32 per cent in 1910, 26.3 per cent in 20, and 24.5 per cent in 1925. The gures for 1910 and 1920 are from the nited States Census; those for 1925 re from a recent estimate made by National Industrial Conference

And These Sheep Pay

Sheep have a three-fold purpose and erve their purpose economically and ith little trouble to the owner on the Villiam Kitzenberger farm, 3 miles orth of Americus. The lambs are utchered for home consumption or lse sold on the market, thereby ful-lling two of the purposes. The ewes ep the weeds, brush and waste from e feed bunks cleaned up.

Hogs as well as wolves and human eings like lambs, Mr. Kitzenberger as found. If they once get the taste f a lamb, woe unto the sheep that ts in their road.

The strong taste which some people not like in sheep is lacking in the autton butchered on this farm. The ner has found that by proper butchring methods no odor will adhere to he meat. The secret of mutton with strong taste is the quick removal f the intestines from the carcass. Gas rms in the intestines of a sheep more uickly than in other animals.

No special care is given the ewes xcept at lambing time. Before lamb-ng time they are fed alfalfa hay and little grain. During the rest of the ear they run on pasture, and in the sinter follow the cattle. Mr. Kitzenerger keeps only 15 Shropshire ewes, ut would keep more if he had the asture for them. They are more proftable when a carload at a time may

Women's clothes were never funnier if brevity is the soul of wit.





Combined Harvester

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Dawes—97th Senator

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

One of the notable events of the winter in Washington was the politi-cal resurrection of Vice-President ton, and the chances are fair to mid-charles G. Dawes. They were count-dling that there may be a Dawes ing him out in Cleveland back in 1923. spring in the Corn Belt in 1928. When he accepted the nomination that June night it did seem that the political graveyard was yearning for him.

and came on to Washington in March, ragua. So, for that matter, do those in 1925. Nobody paid much attention to the United States, not to mention the him. The shine was off his Dawes- wise birds who roost along Kansas Ave-

It was assumed that, for all his reparations plan, his "Helen-Maria" out- that controversies over its ownership bursts and his record as the first almost transcend ordinary canons of Budget Director, he would walk the property law. usual path of Vice Presidents. But at moon on that March 4 he did, in a anic canal rights.

manner of speaking, twist the tails of
some of the Senate's Sacred Cows and publics tacitly rally together against the create an Awesome Situation by manhandling its sacrosanct rules.

of the People, battling 96 tyrannical Senators. As the months dragged along the fire went out of his crusade, and it seemed that the General was being tamed. The Senate went its time-honored, dawdling, delaying and sometimes filibustering way, but it seemed to be changing its mind about the Vice President.

He sat and he watched, and every-body forgot that he is one of the smoothest of the Midland's politicians. Nobody recalled that Charles G. Dawes learned the game under that Old Master, Mark Hanna of Ohio, and had learned it very well.

The change that came in the Senate came gradually. Somewhere a hand was busy with a little log-rolling here and a little maneuvering there. Hopeless measures became hopeful. Out of nowhere appeared the "Banker-Farmcloture. Likewise the McNary-Haugen Farm. Bill.

Somebody was bringing the battling blocs together. There was leadership somewhere. General Dawes has been awarded the glory, or the blame—according to the viewpoint.

The Senate had, in fact, found an unofficial leader. It began applying its own despised gag rule to its unwearying takers. There was no direct yielding to the General's attack on its own "unlimited-debate" tradition, but mentation." there was an indirect surrender.

The Vice President's influence has been felt upon the floor of the Senate as emphatically as if he sat there. Nor has it been confined to the Senate, for it has extended itself to the House over on the other side of the Hill. He was able to challenge the White House on the farm-relief issue and win-in Congress.

General Dawes has become the 97th Senator. He is the Senator-at-large as well as the Senate's presiding officer. Out in the Corn Belt he is crowding ex-Governor Lowden for the hero halo. He has blasted his way out of the whited sepulcher of the Vice Presi-dency and dug himself out of the political grave that swallows so many Vice Presidents.

The man from Chicago, with the underslung pipe, the freak collar and

LEGISLATION &

the blistering vocabulary, has again become a force with which political field marshals, strategists, map-mak-ers and tacticians must reckon. This

It's a Mess, Anyway

Senator Borah had rejected it, Mr. The folks in Latin America and Eu-Lowden, with an eye on 1928, spurned rope continue to comment at great it with scorn. The General took it. He length on the disputes between the lambasted La Folletteism that summer United States and Mexico and Nicaplan halo, and, anyway, nobody ever nue in Topeka. Anyhow the situation had paid much attention to Vice Presidents.

nue in Topeka. Anyhow the situation invites an essay on national psychoanalysis. Mexico's oil is affected with international interest to such an extent

The same might be said of inter-oce-

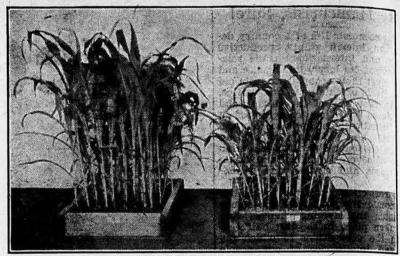
United States, partly because our power, wealth, and position as a creditor country are resented, and partly because Yet he was never able to dramatize try are resented, and partly because this fight as that of a Lone Champion other industrial nations are interested in playing up antagonisms that will embarrass our trade in Latin America. We are facing a situation that calls for a greater display of tact and broad vision on the part of our Government than any other in the history of our relations with our Southern neighbors. Mexico discovers with something of a shock that the latest census reports an absolute decrease in her population. This is due largely to the migration of more than 1 million laborers to the United States.

El Universal laments that a new country with vast unoccupied terri-tories and wonderful natural opportunities should exhibit this symptom of decadence-and thus accounts for it: "What we lack are sensible and moderate laws, solid guarantees for labor, se-curity for investments, and social equi-We have in excess radical librium. er" coalition. The Pepper-McFadden laws, fanatical theories, and class prej-Banking Bill passed under a threat of udices, social demoralization following political disillusionment, insecurity of property, uncertain employment, defective educational facilities, and, worst of all, falsehood promulgated as Gospel truth and errors disguised as guides to salvation. Such unanswerable facts as a declining population, rural distress, diminished production, compulsory importation of food, clothing, medicine, and the other indispensable necessities of life only invite more radical legislation, restrictions, and regle-

Our Government's complaint that Bolshevist labor organizations in Mexico are helping the Liberals in Nicaragua has given an additional fillip to working-class disapproval of our policy abroad. To be sure, the religious issue in Mexico has paralyzed protest by the American Federation of Labor, which has hitherto walked hand in hand with Calles's Labor Government. But the British Labor Party, altho it professes little sympathy for Moscow, is deterred by no such considerations from cham-pioning what it considers the cause of organized labor in Mexico and Central

In 1924 a Nicaraguan Federation of Labor was founded. It was not allied with either of the existing political parties, but at the last presidential election in that country both candidates promised to recognize that body and "to free the country from American domination." Like so many candidates' pledges, however, these were forgotten after Solorzano became president and Sacasa vice president. Instead, the federation was attacked as a Bolshevist organization. Consequently, we are told, organized labor, such as it is in Central America—and it has been strong enough to run its own candidate for president Nicaragua's next-door neighbor. Costa Rica-is absolutely nonpartisan in the present contest. La Prensa of Buenos Aires, which probably reaches a larger number of readers than any other Latin American daily, expresses the hope editorially that Washington will assert its right to intervene in the domestic affairs of other countries desembozadamente-let us say "unblushingly"—on the ground that it will thus unconsciously and unintentionally promote the progress of international law

It's lucky for Mussolini there's no Senator from Idaho in his country.



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gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case.

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DALLAS MINNEAPOLIS

Timber-Wolf

(Continued from Page 12)

a great blond giant of a man, young and vigorous, and at this critical hour consumed with hatred and anger and triumphant glee. He was always one to punish his own enemies, was Bruce Standing.

On he came, almost at a run, so eager was he. Came so close before he stopped that Lynette saw the flash of his blue eyes—eyes which, when she had seem them first in Big Pine had been laughing and innocent—which now were the eyes of a blue-eyed devil. He were the eyes of a blue-eyed devil. He evitable about Bruce Standing. . . . was laughing; it was a devil's laugh, she thought. For he jeered at her and lissome tiger. . . . He fought with all her companion. His mockery made her of the might that lay within him, musblood tingle; his eyes said evil things of her. Her cheeks went hot-red under that one flashing look.

But he was not just now concerned with her! He meant to ignore her until he had given his mind to other matters! He was still shouting in that wonderful, golden voice of his; to every name in a calendar not of saints he laid his tongue as he read Babe Deveril's title clear for him. And, name to name, Babe Deveril checked off with him, hurling back anathema and epithet as good as came his way.

... Lynette understood that both men had forgotten her. To them, passion-gripped as they were, it was as tho she did not exist and had never existed. And yet it was largely because of her that they were gathering them-selves to fly at each other! Man inconsistent and therefore man. Otherwise something either higher or lower; either of a devil-order or a god-order. But as it is . . . better as it is . . . something of god and devil and alto-

gether-man. And children of a sort, in their hearts. For, before a blow was struck, they called names! So fast did the words fly, so hot and furious were they, that she had the curious sense that their battle would end as it began, in insults and mutterings. But when Timber-Wolf had shouted: "Sneak and cur and coward . . . a man to rifle another man's pockets, after that other had played square and been generous with you. . . ." And when Deveril, his hands still lifted, while in his heart he could have wept for a club lost, shouted back: "Cur and coward yourself... with a rifle against a man who has nothing..." then she saw that the last word had been spoken and that blows were inevitable. She drew back swiftly, as any onlooker must give room to two big wildwood

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"Coward? Bruce Standing a coward? Why, damn your dirty soul . .

Bruce Standing caught his rifle by the end of the barrel; at first Lynette, and Deveril also, thought that he meant to use it as a club. But instead he flourished it about his head but the once, and hurled it so far from him that it went, flashing in the sunlight, above a pine top and fell far away somewhere down the slope. Never in all his life had Bruce Standing had any man even think of naming him coward. As well name sunlight darkness. For all men who knew Bruce Standing, and all men who for the first and only time looked him square in the eyes, knew of him that he was fearless.

Thus with a gesture . . . he abandoned wordy out - pourings of wrath and hurled himself into flesh-and-blood combat. He did not turn to right or left for the dwindling camp-fire; he came straight thru it, his two long outstretched, seeking Deveril. And Babe Deveril, the moment he saw how the rifle sped thru the air and understood his kinsman's challenge, leaped forward eagerly to the meeting with him. Their four boots began scattering firebrands....

Then Came the End

Lynette, with all her fast-beating Lynette, with all her last-bearing heart, wanted to come to Babe Deveril's aid. The one thing which mattered was that, at her hour of need, he had stood up for her; her soul was tumultuously crying out for the opportumultuously crying out for the opportunity to demonstrate beyond lip-service the meaning of gratitude. She caught up a stone, and thruout the fight held it gripped so hard that before the end her fingers were bleeding. But never an opportunity did she have to hurl it as long as those two

Once it entered her thought that she

must have dreamed of Bruce Standing, shot and bleeding and senseless on the floor at the Gallup House. For now, so few hours after, he gave no slight-est hint of being a man recently badly wounded. There was more of common sense in a man's dying of such a wound as his than in his striking such great, hammer-hard blows with both arms. He created within her from that moment an odd sensation which grew with her later; the man was not of the common mould. Something beyond and above mere flesh and blood and the routine of human qualifications inspired him. There was something in-

cle and mind and controlling spirit. When he struck a blow he put into it, with a little coughing grunt, every last ounce of hostility which was at his command; with every blow he longed to kill. And, as tho the two were bloodbrothers, Bruce Standing fought as did Babe Deveril. Straight, hard, merciless blow to answer blow as straight and hard and merciless. . . .

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stoop and set his hands and arms and back to the labor and pluck the thing up and hurl it above their bewildered heads. He smote as the he carried a war-club in each hand; he received a crashing blow full in the face, and, tho the blood came, he did not feel it; he struck back, and his great iron fist beat thru Deveril's guarding arms. No man, or at least no man whom Bruce Standing in his wild life had ever met, could have stood up against that blow. Babe Deveril, with the life almost jarred out of his body, went down. And Bruce Standing, growling like an angry bear, caught him up and lifted him high in air and flung him far away from him, as lightly as tho he flung but a fifty-pound weight. And where Babe Deveril fell he lay still. . . . Lynette ran to him and knelt and put her hands at his shoulders, thinking him dead.

A short fight it had been, but already had the swift end come. So hard had that blow been, so tremendous had been the crash against rock and earth when the flung body struck, there appeared to be but a pale flame and hard and merciless. . . . of life, flickering wanly, in Deveril's

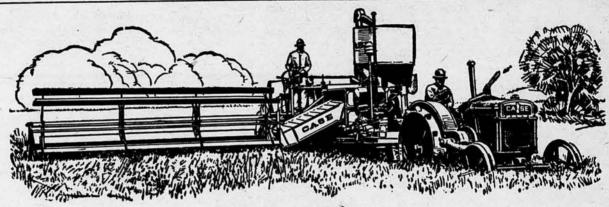
Timber-Wolf was a man to laugh at
his own mine muckers when they could
not thrust a boulder aside, and to mumbling; muttering while his great

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chest heaved: "Little rat that he is! man to take advantage when he found me down; a man to cheat me of the she-cat that shot me. I could crush him into the dirt with my boot heel . .

"You great big brute! . . ."
It was then that she sprang to her

feet and, almost inarticulate with her own warring emotions, grief and fear and anger and hatred, flung the jagged stone full into his face. He was unprepared; the stone struck him full upon the forehead; he staggered backward, stumbling, almost_falling; his hands flew to his face. He was near-stunned; blinded. Deveril was on his Into the Pines

"Come!" she screamed wildly. "Quick!

"Treacherous devil-cat!" There was

Bruce Standing, wiping the blood from his eyes, his two arms out before him, came back to the attack. him, came back to the attack. Deveril, on his knees, surged to his feet; Standing struck and Deveril went down like a poorly balanced timber falling. Lynette was groping for another stone. Suddenly she felt upon her wrist a grip like a circlet of cutting steel. She was whisked about; Timber-Wolf held her, drawn close, staring face into face. His other hand was lifted slowly; suddenly she felt it caught in her loose

"God Aids the Righteous"

And then, inexplicable to her now and ever after, there was in her ear the sound of Bruce Standing's laughter. The hand at her hair fell away. It went up to his eyes, wiping them clear. And then she saw in the eyes what she had read in the voice . . . laughter. "Well, Deveril, what now?"

Again Deveril was on his feet. He swayed; his face was dead-white; it was easy to see how fiercely he bent every energy at his command to re-main upright. There was a queer look in the eyes he turned upon Timber-

Wolf.
"I never saw a man . . . like you."
He spoke with effort; he was like a man far gone in some devastating lung trouble; his voice was windy and

vibrant and weak.
"Baby Devil!" jeered Standing. "Oh, Baby Devil! And, when it comes to dealing with a real man. . . Why, then, less devil than baby! Ho! . . . "

"I am going to kill you. . . ."
"God aids the righteous!" Standing told him sternly. "You go. To hell with you and your kind."

God aids the righteous! This from the lips of Bruce Standing, Timber-Wolf! . . . Lynette, her nerves like wires smitten in an electric storm, could have burst into wild laughter. She wrenched at her wrist; Standing's big hand neither tightened nor relaxed, giving her the feeling of despair which a thick steel chain would have given had she been locked and deserted in a dungeon.

Deveril was looking over his shoulder. In his glance . . . the sun was near setting among the pines, and they saw his face as his head jerked about . . any one might read his thought: down there, somewhere among the bushes, lay a rifle!

Standing laughed at him. And Standing, dragging Lynette along with him as easily as he might have drawn a child of six, went down the slope first.

"You're sneak enough for that, Baby evil!" he taunted. "For that or any Devil!" he taunted. other coward act. And so is this woman of yours. So I spike the artillery. If the earth were only populated by men!... Now I've got this word for your crafty ear: listen well." Instantly his voice became as hard as flint and complete account of the complete acc and carried assurance that very he was going to say would be a word meant with all his heart and soul. And all the while he gripped Lynette by the wrist and seemed unconscious of that fact or that she struggled to be free. "I've given you a fair fight, you who don't fight fair. And I've knocked the daylights out of you. And now 1'm sick of you. You can go. You can sneak off thru the timber and be out of sight inside of two minutes. Yet I'll give you five. And at the end of that time, if you're in sight, I am going to shoot you dead!"

Deveril glared at him, his glance laid upon Standing's as one rapier may

clash across another.
"Do your dirty killing and be damned to you!" said Deveril briefly.

prise; he began to cast about him for against the weight of the life of a a fresh and clearer comprehension of man whom he began to respect, was fresh and clearer comprehension of man whom he began to respect, was man whom he despised. He strove all anxiety to have his kinsman gone. ith all of his power of clear vision Deveril's last word, with his last with all of his power of clear vision to see to the bottom of Deveril's most look, was for Lynette.

"A man who doesn't know when he's

hidden thought.
"Now," said Standing slowly, "I am almost sorry for what I said. It strikes into me, Kid, that you are not afraid!"

Deveril, breathless, panting, holding himself erect only thru a great call upon his will, made no spoken answer, but again laid the blade of his glance shiningly across that of Timber-Wolf.

"You die just the same," said Stand-g coldly. "It's only because I gave ing coldly. "It's only because I gave my word; that you can take in man-to-man style from me, Kid; for once

to Lynette's face . . . Lynette chained to Bruce Standing in that crushing

am going," he said. And both knew he said it in fearlessness but also in understanding of the power which lay in a rifle bullet and the weakness of the barricade offered to it by a human skull. And both understood, further, that it was to Lynette that he spoke. "I am coming back!"

"For God's sake!" she screamed.
"Go! Hurry!"

"Go! Hurry!" "Hurry," "Hurry," bruce Standing, with his hurry. . . .

Timber-Wolf looked at him in sur- own word of honor in the balance

beat is a fool. . . . but you can be sure of this: I'll be back!"

He went, walking crookedly at first among the knee-high bushes; then growing straighter as he passed into the demesne of the tall, straight pines. Not swiftly, since there was no possibility of any swift play of muscles left within him; but steadily.

"A man!" grunted Timber-Wolf.

Whether in admiration or disgust, Lynette could not guess from his tone.

He had his watch in the palm of his hand; her gaze was riveted on it. It seemed so tiny a thing in that great valley of his hand; a bauble. Yet its even more insignificant minute-hand was assuming the office of arbiter of human life; she knew that the moment the fifth minute was ticked off Bruce Standing, true to his sworn word, would relinquish her wrist just long enough to whip his rifle to his shoulder and fire . . . in case the uncertain form of Babe Deveril, going up over the ridge, were still in sight. And she knew within her soul that just so sure as gun butt struck shoulder and finger found trigger, so sure would Babe Deveril toss his arms up and fall dead. . . "Hurry, Kid . . . you damn' fool . . . hurry ."



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and glaring at his watch and tering and glaring at his watch and clinching her wrist; all the while forgetting that he held her. And, this also she knew, regretting that he had the job set before him of shooting down another man.

Lynette, her whole body a-tingle, every sense keyed up to its highest stressing, knew as soon as did Bruce stressing, knew as soon as did Bruce Standing when he was going to drop her wrist and jerk his gun up. The five minutes were passing; still, tho at a distance far up on the ridge, seen only by glimpses now and then under the setting sun, Babe Deveril was driving on, a man half bereft of his sober senses, his brein reeling from savage blows and on fire with rage and mortiblows and on the with rage and mortification; they saw him among the pines; they lost him; they saw him again. Never once had he turned to look back. Yet it did not seem that he

his throat, lifted his rifle. But Lynette, before the act, knew! She flung herself with sudden fury upon his up-lifted arm; she caught it, and with the weight of her body dragged it down. He sought to fling her off; she wrapped both of her arms about his right arm; she jerked at it so that he could have no slightest hope of a steady aim. .

He turned and looked down into her eyes; deep . . . deep. For what seemed to her a long, long time he stood looking down into her eyes.

Then, with sudden anger, he thrust her aside. Without looking to see if she had fallen or stumbled and run, he raised his rifle again.

But just in time Babe Deveril was gone, over the ridge. . . .

Not Afraid

"And now that you're half scared to death, you'd like to make a man believe you are not afraid of the devil

She flashed a burning look at him; chokingly she cried:

"At least, thank God, I am not afraid of you, Bruce Standing! . . . Big brute and bully and . . . Yes! . . . Coward!"

And yet, as never before in her life, her heart was beating wildly, leaping against her side like an imprisoned thing struggling to break thru the walls which shut it in. His fingers were still locked about her wrist; his grip tightened: he drew her closer in order to look the more clearly into her eyes. Then his slow, mocking laughter smote across her nerves like a rude hand brushing across harp-strings, making clashing discords.

"You begin well!" he jeered at her. "We are going to see how you end."
"Let me go!" She jerked back; she twisted and dragged at her wrist, trying wildly to break free. His mockery stung her into desperation. With her one free hand she struck him across the face.

She struck hard, with all her might, with trebled strength, thru her fury. And, maddening her, he gave no sign that she had hurt him. Still jeering at her, all that he did was drop his rifle, so that with his other hand he could take captive the hand which had struck him. And then it was so easy a thing for him to take both her wrists into the grip of his one, right hand; held thus, no matter how she fought, hers was the sensation of utter powerlessness which is a child's when an elder person, teasing, catches its two hands in one and lets it cry and kick.

his. "What do you intend to do with me, now you've got me? There doesn't appear to be any one near to keep you from woman-beating!"

"What am I going to do with you? know, I'd tell you! When I do know, I'll show you. . . . If I could then you by the hair and drag you then house. thru hell after me. . . I pay all of my debts, girl! I have followed you; I have found you; I have taken you, brying you loose from your running mate. . . You thought it fun to laugh at me once, did you? Before I have done with you your would give your done with you, you would give your soul for the power and the will to laugh..."

"It is because I laughed at you?"

she asked wonderingly.

"For what else?" he said sternly. "And not because of a pistol shot?" "Less for that than for the other. I allow it any man's privilege to shoot at me if he doesn't like me; but no

All the while Timber-Wolf was mut- man's nor woman's privilege to laugh." shot you? . . . Did you see?"

it against you; for that would have meant that you struck in the open, any man's or woman's right! But to shoot a man in the back. . . . Here; help me!"

She was perplexed to know what he meant. He dragged her after him, a dozen paces from the fire; still holding her two hands caught in his one, he sat down upon a big stone. Sud-denly it struck her that all this time, since he had dropped his rifle, his left arm had been hanging limply at his

"When I let go of you," he said, very stern, "if you try to run for it I'll catch you and drag you back. And I'm in no mood for gentleness!" At that he let her go. He put his right hand to his shirt collar and hegen we hand to his shirt collar and began unbuttoning it.

"My wound has broken open," he said, with a grunt of disgust. "That Baby Devil of yours didn't care where he hit a man! . . . Here; there's a bandage that has slipped. And I'm losing blood again. See what you can do."
"Why should I?" she demanded cool-

ly. "What is it to me whether you bleed to death?"

Fury filled his eyes and he shouted at her: "You drilled the cowardly hole; and you doctor it!"

"And if I won't?"

an's nor woman's privilege to laugh."

"How do you know it was I who way or another, girl, I'll make you. ot you? . . . Did you see?"

"Had I seen, I should not have held now hurry!"

"Had I seen, I should not have held now hurry!"

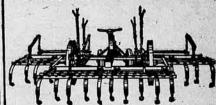
She cast a quick glance over her shoulder; she was on the verge of breaking into wild, headlong flight. . . . But certain knowledge restrained her; she knew he would overtake her, that he would drag her back and . . . that he was in no mood for gentleness. Therefore, while her whole soul rebelled, she came closer, as he commended.

Triumphant Manhood

. She had never dreamed that any man born could have a chest like that; nor such shoulders, massive and yet beautiful as the pure-lined expression of power; nor such skin, soft and smooth and white as a girl's, the outward sign of another beauty, that of clean health. Clean, hard, triumphant physical manhood....'It struck her at the time, so that she marveled at herself and wondered dully if she were taking leave of her sober senses, that there was truer, finer beauty in the body of such a man than in any girl's; that here was a true artist's triumph. . . Physically he was splendid, superb. In his own image did God make man.

With his right hand he was working with the bandage where it was taped about the bulge of his left breast; on the white cloth were fresh gouts of blood. Impatiently he tore at his

Forkner Cultivators



with Shovels-Weeder Teeth, Sweeps-Alfalfa Points.

For Preparing Seed Beds, Cultivating Growing Crops, Destroying Bindweed, Cultivating Alfalfa.

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LIGHT DRAFT HARROW CO. Iowa Marshalltown,



acres short

But I learned how to save money on binder twine

BY A THRIFTY FARMER

I bought Plymouth Twine for years. Always was satisfied-never thought of switching. Then a friend told me I could save money on twine that was "just as good". I sure learned a lot of unpleasant things about twine

You see, the season before with just as big a crop, I harvested 81 acres with 25 balls of Plymouth. So I figured 25 balls of the cheaper twine would be plenty. But that "just as good" twine bound only 73 acres. I was 8 acres short-had to go into town and get three extra balls. You can bet they were Plymouth!

Plymouth really cheaper

Then I saw it clearly—Plymouth always ran its full guaranteed length per pound. The other twine was always short-many balls were several hundred feet short. I was really losing money on the "so called" cheap twine.

Plymouth saves grief

Not only that-the cheaper twine would break every little while. That meant loose bundles-time spent in re-threading-and grain lost. Plymouth Twine has never given me the slightest grief. I've come back to Plymouth for keeps, and no more "just as good" stories will ever tempt me to try other twines.

> *Plymouth Twine is spun 500, 550, 600 and 650 feet to the pound. Look for guaranteed length on tag.



Plymouth—more economical:

the six-point binder twine

- 1. It's longer—full length to the pound as guaranteed on the tag;
- 2. It's stronger—less breaking, less wasted time, less wasted grain;
- 3. It's evener—no thick or thin spots -no "grief";
- 4. It's better wound—no tangling; 5. It's insect repelling—you can tell by its smell;
- 6. It's mistake-proof-printed balland instruction slip in every bale.

ASK YOUR DEALER ABOUT "GOLD MEDAL" PLYMOUTH TWINE 30% Longer Than Standard

You can easily test Plymouth's length per pound against any other twine. The experiment pictured at the left has been made frequently.

Take a ball of Plymouth and any twine of the same weight and tagged as being the same length per pound and unwind them down the road. Then measure the length. Plymouth Twine wins out—7% to 16% longer than cheaper twines.

PLYMOUTH LONGEST

PLYMOUTH

Plymouth Binder Twine is made by the makers of Plymouth Rope.

the six-point binder twine

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY

North Plymouth, Mass. Welland, Canada

were red stains.
"Wait a minute," he commanded. "In my pocket I've got some sort of the ridge; shadows here in the little salve; some idiotic mess that Billy hollow had gathered swiftly; dark was Winch cooked up; the Lord knows on the way. He rose and went to the what it is or what he made it of; fire, for an instant turning his back iodine and soap and flaxseed and cob- on her as he piled on the dead-wood webs, most likely! But it will chink which Deveril had gathered. But one webs, most likely! But it will chink which Deveril had gathered. But one webs, most likely! But it will chink which Deveril had gathered. But one his shoulder he called to her coolly:

"I've warned you not to try to run for it!"

She felt as the she were dreaming all this! That wild, uncontrollable laughter of hers, which swept over her at times of taut nerves and absurd situations, threatened to master her. She fought it down. She touched his her, far better for her, if his wound were poisoned and he died! . . . Yet, as she touched his back, it was with wondrously gentle fingers. There was a wound there; the ugly wound made by a bullet, half healed, broken open anew under heavy blows. A little shiver, a strange, new sort of shiver, ran thru her; here she was down to elementals, she, who with just cause and leaping instinct hated this man, ministering to him. . .

"Smear the stuff on, I tell you. Over the wound. Enough of it to shut out any infernal infection. . . What in the devil's name is holding you? Waiting for the sun to go down and come up again?"

She bit her lips; he looked suddenly into her face, and could have no clue to her thought or emotion; he could not guess whether she bit her lip to keep from laughing or crying! She spread over the gaping wound a thin film of Billy Winch's pungent salve. As she touched the wound she looked for a muscular contraction, for the flinching from pain. He did not move; there was not so much as the involuntary quiver of a muscle. She wondered if the man felt as other human beings did.

That idiot Winch packed me off with my pockets loaded like a drug-store shelf! That's all for this time; we'll make a new dressing and bathe the wound in the morning. Now . . . Here! Let me look at you!"

A Warning

He crimsoned her face with that her.

"It is a cruel lie. Olymphe Labelle She was way of his. She whipped back from fiance. He sat looking at her a long time, while with slow fingers he buttoned his collar; his face showed not

shirt collar; on the bandage, where it so much as a flicker of expression; his passed about his left shoulder-blade, eyes were keen, but gave no clue to his thought.

The sun was already down beyond

And from his tone she knew he had easily guessed her thought; for the impulse to attempt flight had been strong on her the moment he turned. She remained where she stood; if only it were pitch-dark, if only he went on back. She, Lynette, administering to a few paces farther away from her, if Timber-Wolf...it would be better for only the fringe of trees offering refuge were a few paces nearer. . . . She was quick to see the folly of making a premature dash; the wisdom in allowing him to think that she could be looked to for obedience! Thus, later when her chance came and his watchfulness nodded, she'd be up and away like a shot. . .

> The fire caught the fresh fuel and crackled and blazed, sparks showering about her where she stood. Standing, his face looking ruddy in the glow, turned toward her, saying curtly:

Ш

S

BEARING

COPPER~

"Come here. I want a good look at you . . . in the full light."

"Brute and bully!" she cried, struggling with herself for an outward semblance of calm. "You hold the high card. But the game isn't played out between you and me yet, Bruce Standing." While speaking she came closer ing." While speaking she came closer, so that she, too, stood in the red fire glow. She held her head up; she returned his unswerving gaze unswerv-

"You've got the vocabulary of a gambler's daughter," he said. "That's what you are, eh? A gambler's girl and, in your own penny-ante way, a gambler yourself!"

"I am the daughter of Dick Brooke!"
she told him proudly. "Dick Brooke
was a man and a miner and after that,
if you like, a gambler."
"Dick Brooke? Dick Brooke's

daughter? Why then . . . the daughter also of a dancing-girl!"

Her face went white with anger. "Oh . . . I hate you! Oh, I hate you!

you are contemptible!" "Aha! So that hurts!" he jeered at

him and her eyes brightened with de- was not a dancing-girl. . . . She was fiance. He sat looking at her a long an artist! And a woman among ten thousand .

The firelight cast its warm glow

COPPER~BEARING

CERTAINLY!

It lasts longer

THE copper-bearing steel from which COLORADO FENCE is made gives you extra years of fence life, because it adds great strength and resists the elements. This additional life averages about 17% and COLO-RADO FENCE is heavily galvanized as additional pro tection. Yet it costs you no more.

From the diagrams to the left, you may

see how much longer COLORADO FENCE lasts than ordinary galvanized fence made from common steel wire. When you buy inferior types, you throw away the extra years of life and say good-bye to long service and economy.

Keep this important idea in mind—Copper-bearing Steel! Insist on it as you would on good blood in your live stock. It's the same principle.

COLORADO FENCE Copper-bearing steel. That's easy to remember, easy to buy, easy to pay for. And it LASTS.



The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company "A WESTERN INDUSTRY" SPOKANE
PORTLAND
TOS ANGELES DENVER SAN FRANCISCO OKLAHOMA CITY

Must Have a License to Fish Now

EVERY male resident of Kansas more than 18 years old must have a license to fish this summer. The law requiring fishing licenses went into effect last week. The state printing plant is printing the licenses, and they will be placed on sale by the several county clerks just as soon as they are off the press. The fee for a Kansan is \$1 and for a nonresident \$3.

"Folks who cannot wait until the licenses are printed will have to fudge until licenses are available," said Warden Burt Doze a few days ago. "I want to impress on the fishermen of Kansas that this license is not required because it is worth a dollar to fish, but the license is a way by which every fisherman in the state can contribute to the lake building campaign the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission is undertaking. Hundreds and hundreds of fishermen would be willing indeed to pay as much as \$100 for a membership in a fishing lake besides paying annual club dues."

The new fishing license will be printed on waterproof paper, and a fisherman must have the license with him when angling. Licenses purchased this spring will expire June 30. After June 30 a license for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, must be procured.

Estimates of the total revenue from fishing licenses vary. Members of the Forestry Fish and Game Commission have authorized the printing of 25,000, but it is believed that this number will be taken up within a few weeks, as thousands of fishermen are anxious for the opportunity to subscribe to the lake building campaign.

"The commission is almost ready to let the contract for a 140-acre lake Ottawa county." reports the warden. "We now have on hand, or did on "We now have on hand, or did on March 7, a balance of \$215,679.78. About \$35,000 of this will be needed to complete and equip the lake in Neosho county, which is now being constructed. We expect to build at least three lakes this summer, and if the fishing license fund comes in as we hope, we will be able to build one or two more."

Nearly every week sites for lakes of about 100 acres in area are proposed to the commission. Another tour of the state to inspect sites will be made as soon as Governor Paulen, who is chairman of the commission, can get away from Topeka.

Under the new law, which places fish, game, forestry and recreational projects under a commission, Kansas will take the lead in conservation, declares the warden.

"With such men as George A. Clark of Topeka, Giles R. Atherton of El Dorado and Lee Larrabee of Liberal on the commission, Kansans may rest assured that the program of more water, more fishing, more migratory waterfowl and more recreation will be carried on successfully for the next two years," the warden declared.



For 18 Years the Leader

It easily holds first place in this west-rigs are guided by foot action. It is the It has a shorter hitch. Lighter draft—
easier and quicker action. All working parts are pivoted—no sliding parts. Positive control pivot axle. Wheels and shovel why we sell more every year. Ask about it

CHASE PLOW COMPANY, 810 West P St., Lincoln, Nebr.

Do Your Shopping In Kansas Farmer

The latest and best in merchandise and all farm and home equipment are announced every week.

wer her face. She lifted her chin de-jantly. Her hair fell in loose, rippling her: trands of bronze and over her shoulds. She was very beautiful thus; no oman on whom Bruce Standing had yer looked was half so beautiful. And aughty, like a princess...like a high-bred lady made captive, yet scorning to show sign of fear...

"You are Lynette Brooke," he mut-

"you are the girl who laughed me, shaming me; you are the girl ho shot me in the back! Those are e things to remember. A treacherous go sneaking around with a revolver

mandled sword is the man Bruce Standing! And yet his wit, like a Spanish dagger, is good match for a girl's!"

"Any woman, dealing with men like dagger, is good match for a girl's!"

"The fair judge of men, if not of symmen. And when it's a case of a man... why just show me a man sho carries a pocket-gun and I'll show to a chean ragamuse." ou a cheap ragamuffin, a tin horn, or m overgrown kid . . . or a dirty cow-rd. A man's weapon is a rifle earried n the open; give me a good pair of goots and I'll stamp the white livers ut of a whole crowd of your little nammen. . . As for women, gun-totng women . ." He broke off with a
neary shrug. "Now, girl, I'm hungry.
The smell of your coffee has been in ny nostrils a long time. See what you an give me to eat."

"So I'm to wait on you . . . to be our servant . . .

"To be my slave!" he shouted at "Proud, are you? So much the etter. I swore to make you pay, and ou begin paying now. Yes, as my ou begin paying now. Yes, as my lave as long as I like!"
"And you call yourself a man!"
"I call myself the best man that

yer came into this wilderness coun-ry," he told her impudently. "If you ry," he told her impudently. "If you re in doubt, bring on any other man f your choice and ask him, with your retty smiles, if he cares to stand up gainst me! Yes, a man who goes gainst me! ugh-shod over everything and anyhing and anybody who stands in his ray. . . .

o Boaster

"Boaster!" she named him scorn-

He laughed loudly at that. "I am no boaster and in your heart ou know it! . . . There's another amn-fool convention for you, that usiness of great modesty! A man the is sure of himself doesn't have to alk easy and talk easy, but can tell ther men what he is, and then, by lory, show 'em!"

Still she was scornful of him ... ho she could not keep out of her hought that picture which he had lade when, axe in hand, he had laid n armed jailer in the dust, and singleanded had made a jail delivery which undreds of other men wanted to take and held back from . . . thru ack of that unrestricted confidence thich was Bruce Standing's.

He was staring at her.

"You, too . . . for a woman . . . are courage" he muttered. And then, with a sudden arm flung out: "I'm ungry, I tell you."

"I'd rather die . . ."

"It's easy to die . . . for any one the is not a coward. And I just told ou that you had courage." He came uddenly close to her. "But there are ther things that are not so easy! That if I put my two arms about you! If I hold you tight . . and set my lips to yours . . and . ."

"You beast . ."

"But my dinner?" he jeered at her. She went hot and cold; she cast a luck glance toward the forest land there the night was thickening; she ast another glance at his rifle where t lay, a few feet from the fire. Then, er lower lip caught between her teeth, he went to the tin can in which she and Babe Deveril had made coffee.

"A funny thing," said Bruce Standing, watching her; "you skipped out, ot-foot, from Big Pine, thinking you ad killed were the friend ad killed me! And your little friend, neaning Baby Devil, skipped along, hinking he had done Jim Taggart in! and, after all, nobody much hurt!
... Glad to hear that Taggart did

of die?"

"I knew it already," she said, just of cheat him of any satisfaction in

"Mexicali Joe skipped this way, too," e went on swiftly, so swiftly that he deceded in tricking her into saying:
"I knew that, too!"

"Now there remains little for you to among the tins. Il me. You knew Taggart was still (TO BE tell me. on his feet and you knew Joe was traveling this way, and you've come up from the general direction of Joe's dugout! Which tells me one thing:
where you and Baby Devil got the
coffee and this tinned stuff. Now let's
anniversary March 10. Mr. Stanfield of
anniversary March 10. Mr. Stanfield of hear details!"

"Oh . . . I hate you!"

things to remember. A treather than the still laughter-choked, he at of a woman; a gun woman! One And then, still laughter-choked, he at of a woman around with a revolver cried: "Like a good old-time two-

Then he laughed at her, informing She brought him his coffee and thereafter food which he called for from

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Married for 67 Years

is a veteran of the Civil War. Five the Stanfield's seven children are "You've told me that before. And living. Mrs. Stanfield, who is 85 years old. does her own housework. Her husold, does her own housework. Her husband is 87.

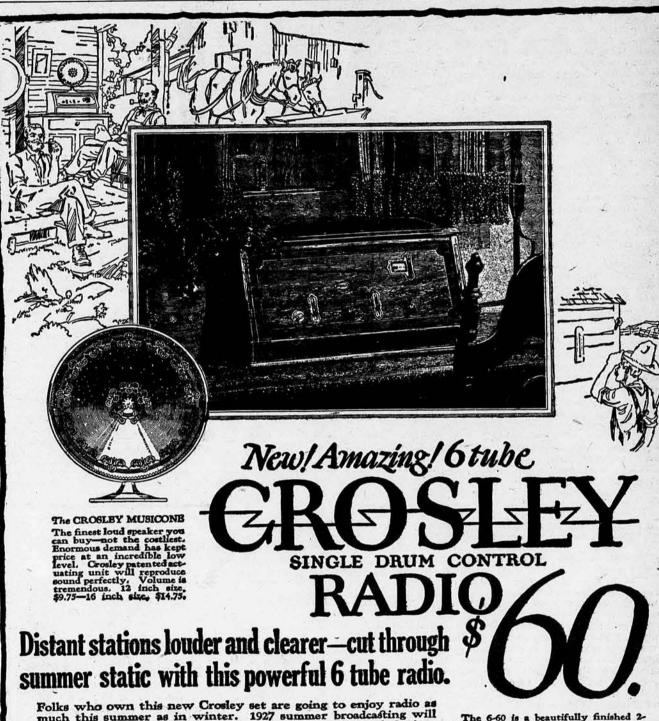
An Exodus of Horses

She made no reply, tho her blood tingled, and tho her hand, with a will of horses have been shipped from of its own, must be held back from Larned to Eastern markets since Janstriking him across the face again, uary 1.

The only Concrete Stave with a the joint, and a glazed stave. Pre-erected by our experienced men, workmanship fully guaranteed.

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ch Flab by the Dozens. Also Weasels, Mink, Muskri many other fur-bearing animals, with my New Foldin vanized STEEL WIRE TRAPS. They eatch the a fly-trap catches files. Made in all sizes. Big mon-cers for trappers and fishermen. Write for Description c List, Free Trap Offer, and my Free Formula faing best bait known for attracting fish and animals



Folks who own this new Crosley set are going to enjoy radio as much this summer as in winter. 1927 summer broadcasting will be more extensive than ever. With this 6 tube marvel stations formerly in the far-away class become neighbors.

Crosley radio is the farm radio because farmers as a whole spend their money very carefully. They are business men. They have learned to look for value. Actual count shows more Crosley radios owned on farms than any other make.

This new set of Crosley is a wonder. Match it against any set of 6 or 7 tubes. The volume of its reproduction will keep radio a delight all summer.

Crosley radios are high in quality.
Finely finished cabinets, bea inely finished cabinets, beautifully decorative in two tones and gold metal trimmings. Up to the minute single drum control. Easiest set on the market to tune.

Crosley radios are low in price,
because Crosley mass production methods permit spreading
expenses over many units instead of few. Second cost is reasonable too, because battery consumption is unusually low.

See them at your Crosley dealers. Write Dept. 205 tive literature if your dealer cannot supply you

THE CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION

POWEL CROSLEY. Ir. President.



CINCINNATI

Crosley sets are licensed under Armstrong U. S. Patent No. 1,113,149, or under patent applications of Radio Frequency Laboratories, Inc., and other patents issued and pending.

6-60 is a beautifully finished 2 toned mahogany cabinet. All stations found with and written down on single drum. Acuminators find stations missed on ordinary single dial control sets. Crescendon brings distant stations in like locals.



The 6-85. Same radio mechanism as in table model 6-60. Same startling results. Same complete radio satisfaction. Genuine Crosley Musicone built in this pleasing console. Beauty of tone and fidelity of reproduction unmatchable. A rare value and a set that will give you pleasure for years to come. Price, without tubes and batteries......\$85

Spring Begins Housewife's New Year

OT January, but spring housecleaning marks the beginning of the homemaker's new year. Nor need this recurring task create the complete domestic upheaval modern humorists depict. Instead, we merely adjust our schedule to include house cleaning operations just as we find time for family sewing, gardening, canning, picnicking, Christmas giving, and other

seasonal occupations.

Furthermore, even if we could, we wouldn't turn the family out of doors in order to keep the coast clear for the scrubbing brush. As a matter of fact, at house cleaning time, we can prepare three meals a day as cheerfully as before, possibly even more zestfully; we can do the laundry work as usual; and make the beds each day. Only we must plan meals which are quick of preparation, and for which the supplies can be purchased ahead of time. But for that matter, the entire housecleaning will move along more smoothly and more rapidly if we let our brains function ahead of our hands

To this end, and bearing in mind that, after all, housekeepers do have practically the same tasks to perform, let's have the facts in black and white. All frills eliminated, our weekly schedule during housecleaning season might well stand something

like this:

Monday—Washing Tuesday—Ironing and mending Wednesday—Housecleaning Thursday—Housecleaning Friday—Housecleaning Saturday—Baking and shopping

By using the above schedule all the important household duties are performed and three consecutive days of each week are set aside for the cleaning. Saturday's shopping, probably planned in the calm of the previous evening, should include not only the bulk of the food for the following week but also any additional supplies and equipment, such as shelf paper, cord, labels, soap, brushes, furniture polish, and so on, needed for the house-cleaning to be done during the three days. It is to be hoped that we have had foresight enough to save some of our good canned fruit and vegetables for this period. If not, we are justified in purchasing canned rather than fresh vegetables for our "hurry-up" dinners.

We might divide housecleaning into two parts: the handling of the inner affairs of the household, such as dishes, linens, clothing, books and numerous other details; and the actual cleaning of the rooms and larger furnishings. The former must be performed by the homemaker herself while the latter may be turned over to outside help, altho most of us do our own work nowadays.

Sunlight and air, soap and water are our best cleaning aids. Why not have a clothes basket in an open sunny window in which to leave the contents of closet and cupboard shelves while we clean the storage surface? Of course, the care of woolen garments is a chapter in itself, for they must be hung outside in the sun, brushed thoroly, and carefully inspected before being returned to inside quarters.

Smaller equipment such as brushes, bottle of disinfectant spray, soap, scouring powder, polish, string, scissors, papers, cleaning cloths, may be placed in a grape or picnic basket and the handle slipped over one arm. Broom in the other hand, we are ready to deal death to dirt!

Suppose we use the following routine for our attack upon the "inner" cleaning:

1. Clean storage place, be it attic, basement, spare

room, closet, trunk or cedar chest.

Sort, care for or discard clothing and household linen. Where space is limited, it is a good idea to dispose of any article, save heirlooms, that is not to be of use within the coming year. This rule applies particularly to adults' and children's clothing, broken toys and other cluttering odds and ends.
3. Clean closets, linen shelves, dresser drawers.
4. Replace clothing, linen, and other needed ar-

5. Clean cabinets or book cases in similar fashion, rubbing down polished surfaces.

Clean pantry, cupboards, and refrigerator, dis-carding all unnecessary equipment.

7. Replace clean dishes and equipment in a con-

venient arrangement.

What's Doing on Our Farm

BY DORA L. THOMPSON

FOR some time the teachers and patrons of our Country school have wanted to see the plate bearing "Standard School" up over the door. We have met one requirement after another until we now think the inspector will see fit to grant the desired piece of bronze. The adjustable shades, library books, cupboards or cases for dinner pails, globe, maps and oil floors, good walls and the like are such as we ought to have provided without being urged. The swing, teeters, merry-go-round, volley ball and baseball outfit were there because

the children and parents wanted them.
"Is there any money gained by standardizing a school?" some ask. "Does it lessen the taxes?"
Those that make such inquiries probably would object to the teacher who was satisfied with a third grade certificate so long as she could "get by" with it. Schools, like teachers, ought to inspire "Top. Notchers." We believe children and school patrons

By Floris Culver Thompson

will take more pride in a Standard School. Observation shows that pupils take better care of school property and have a better school spirit when they and the teacher work together to maintain a standard rank.

A Dessert for Club Day

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

WHEN you entertain your club, a fine dessert contributes much in making the refreshments a success. Why not try Chocolate Squares? They are as tasty as French pastry. Their preparation is not especially difficult.

Any good cake batter may be used. Devil's Food is a favorite. Bake this in a sheet which will be about 1 inch thick when cooked. Cut the sheet

WHAT shall I have for breakfast, or din-ner, or support" That is the eternal question with most housewives. And yet there are myriads of things right at hand if you could only think of some new way to fix them or knew how to use them with other foods. I have a little leaflet of menus arranged not only with suggestions for variety but to help you in managing balanced meals, which I will be very glad to send you on receipt of your request and a 2-cent stamp to cover mailing expenses. Address your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

into five very thin layers if possible. Four layers may be used. Do not attempt to cut the cake until it is thoroly cold. Put these layers together with Mocha Frosting. Use the same frosting on the sides and before it dries, sprinkle with dry cake crumbs. Make a glaze by boiling ½ cup sugar with ¼ cup water until the sirup discolors slightly on the sides of the pan. Remove from the fire and stir until the mixture has an even color. Pour over the cake. Cut the cake in pieces 3 by 2 inches. For a fancy effect, whole nut meats may be placed on top of the cake before the glaze is added

Mocha Frosting

Wash the salt out of ½ cup butter and work until it is creamy. Gradually add 1½ cups sifted powdered sugar. During the creaming add drop by drop 11/2 tablespoons strong coffee infusion. The addition of 2 tablespoons cocoa improves the frost-ing for people who like the chocolate taste. Sometimes I omit the cocoa and add finely chopped nuts and a little pink coloring to the Mocha Frosting. Occasionally I omit the coffee and use cream instead. With the cream, ½ teaspoon vanilla is required for flavoring. These frostings are fine on any cake.

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.

Easier Upstairs Work

BY KEEPING on the second floor a carpet sweeper, a small basket containing dusters, cleaning brushes, bathroom cleaners, polish and anything likely to be needed, much running up and down stairs will be saved. This double equipment is an investment and not an expense.

El Paso Co., Colorado. Dorothy M. Achord.

Put Bluing in Suds

I DON'T like to see bluing in the clothes after I they are washed, so I put a good supply of blu-ing in the suds that I boil the clothes in. This makes them very white and does not leave a blue tint.

On a cold day when I hang the clothes out I wring the cloth, which I use to clean the line, out of salt water and it will not freeze. Evelyn Peter. Rice County.

Marshmallow Marguerites

WHEN you want something a bit different for a luncheon dessert or for serving guests who drop in for the evening, try this confection. Melt butter in a frying pan, and then put in several marshmallows, keeping them well apart from each other. They will spread slightly and brown very

quickly, and must be watched constantly. Turn with a spatula and brown for a few seconds on the other side. Then lift each marshmallow onto a crisp salted cracker, and serve hot. The crackers should not be buttered,

For a second lot, add more butter, as the marsh. mallows will burn very quickly if the pan becomes at all dry.

Mrs. J. D. Long.

Riley County.

Another Use for Paper Sacks

PUT a paper bag over the head of the food grind. er when grinding dry bread, to keep the crumbs m scattering. Blanche Strange. from scattering. Jefferson County.

Garden Notes

IN PLANNING the garden this year give some of the newer less raised vegetables a tryout. We have tried several and made friends with them. While there have been a few we did not care for, we at least got acquainted with them.

Last year we raised a row of Swiss chard. We liked it quite well for greens and we had some neighbors who were quite fond of it, so it was nice to have something to divide. But it paid for the trouble of raising, all summer, as food for the pigs and keeps coming the entire season.

We raise Chinese cabbage. It and spinach are the quickest growing greens. Last fall I planted quite a lot of the Chinese cabbage in our fall gar-den and it was perfectly delicious until Christmas. saved many seed and have had many calls for

them from neighbors.

Then a row of salsify and a row of carrots must be planted for the fall garden when the season comes for them. Many vegetables are relished more if raised for fall and winter use, as there are so many raised in spring and early summer we do not appreciate all these thing so well then.

Brussels sprouts and collards are two more fine winter vegetables. We also try to have a few late tomatoes, sowing seed from the first to the tenth of June. Tomatoes are so much better from these late fresh vines and they come just right for late canners, and keep well. Then do not make the mistake to plant only the early frost proof cabbage. Last year we had fresh cabbage up to Christmas from May-sown seed, of good late varieties.

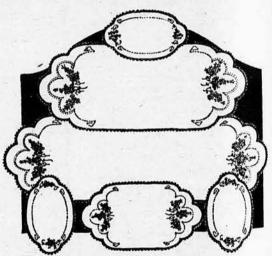
Mrs. S. Stanfield.

Wo

New Attire For Dining Room

THERE is an unusual daintiness to the design of this dining room set that will give an air of coziness to that most formal of all rooms, the dining room. In this set, No. 8237 is a cover for every part of your dining service.

The set of six pieces comes stamped on creamy oyster linen which looks and washes like real linen. The scroll work is to be done with black



and yellow strands of floss in running stitch fringed with blue French knots. The flowers are to be done in pink, blue and lavender French knots with yellow centers and touches of green here and thereath and thereath and the state of the state o there to suggest leaves and stems. The edges may be finished with a narrow lace edge.

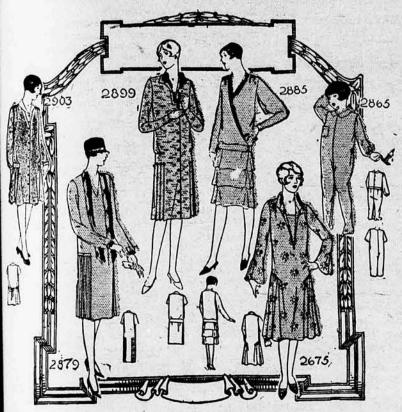
includes table runner, three piece buffet set, serving table scarf and tray cloth. The price of the set with floss for working it is \$2. You may order it from Fancywork Editor, Kausas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Those Troublesome Straps

BY HALLIE A. SWAIN

EXTRA attention is generally needed in washing of brassieres and costume slips, all of which be come so soiled and are so hard to get clean. Linguisties straps are especially hard to rub either by hand alone or on the wash board. I find an effective way of washing them is to use a small obrush, similar to a vegetable brush, to scrub them. This saves wear and tear on the clothes as well as on the fingers and quickly removes all soil.

You'll Like These



2898—Unique Sport Dress. Sizes 16, 18
years.
2865—Sleepers, With or Without Feet.
2878—Tallored Lines. Sizes 16, 18
years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust
measure.
2879—Tallored Lines. Sizes 16, 18
years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust
measure.
2879—Tallored Lines. Sizes 16 years, 36,
2879—Tallored Lines. Sizes 16 yea

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Women's Service Corner

or Service Corner is conducted for the cose of helping our readers solve their liling problems. The editor is glad to her your questions concerning housewing, home making, entertaining, cooksewing, beauty, and so on. Send a addressed, stamped envelope to the men's Service Corner, Kansas Farmer a personal reply will be given.

he Perfume for Your Type

Do you have a list of perfumes that are table for the different personalities and per? If you do have would you please at it?—Ruth N.

fes, we have a list of perfumes remmended for the different types and will be very glad to send it to you or one who will send me a stamped, f-addressed envelope. Send your letto Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, insas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Becoming Neck Lines

My neck is rather long and thin. What aped dress neck should I wear in order make it appear shorter?—Jessie M. You should wear a small round aped neck, preferably with a soft or ther high collar. Avoid wearing the shaped neck lines as they will only id length to your neck. The square ck line will not be as becoming as

Talking Records Again

BY CHERYL MARQUARDT

o the big lumber wagon and drove half mile or so thru zero weather to pleted. sten to the new phonograph that a eighbor had just purchased. I can member that phonograph, too, with s big horn and cylinder records—but lost of all the talking records of Cricle Josh." Few folks listen these ays to this old type of "talking mamixture thickens, stirring constantly. Sometimes I prepare the biscuits of the control o hine," but we've not outgrown a cakness for the comic talking recst operatic seclections.

ecord, are "Sam and Henry Rollin' le Bones" and "Sam and Henry luying Insurance." In the first they are not to the same and the same are same and the same are same and the same are sa art home. They pass a crap game and Sam cannot resist. He wins, loses, he police arrive and both the guilty am and innocent Henry get "pinched." he second number has to do with the

An insurance agent is the reason this time. If you want a good laugh, Sam and Henry have one for you.

Any questions about these numbers will be cheerfully answered, as will any other music inquiries. Address your letters to Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., and enclose a stamped addressed envelope for reply.

Try Orange Biscuits

NELL B. NICHOLS

ORANGE biscuits are quite a treat.
They may be fashioned without the expenditure of much time and energy. Here is the recipe to follow:

Biscuits

cups flour teaspoons baking powder teaspoons sugar cup shortening

% to 1 cup milk— enough to make soft dough Grated rind of 1 orange 1 teaspoon salt

Mix flour, baking powder, orange rind, sugar and salt and work in the shortening with the tips of the fingers. Add milk to make as soft a dough as can be handled. Turn half the dough on a floured board and sprinkle lightly with flour. Roll dough 1/3-inch thick into a strip about 8 inches wide. Spread on this the Orange Filling, being careful not to get it too near the edges or too thick. Roll like a jelly roll, rolling firmly. Cut off slices 1 inch thick and place in well greened. inch thick and place in well greased muffin tins. Bake in a hot oven about 12 minutes. Since the filling oozes out HE first time I heard a phonoto some extent, these biscuits burn graph was when I was a little girl, more easily than ordinary ones. Watch out in the country. I can recarefully during baking so the oven mber how my father loaded us all will not become too hot. Remove from tins as soon as the baking is com-

Orange Filling

4 tablespoons orange juice and grated 1½ tablespoons butter ½ cup sugar 2 tablespoons flour

dough a few hours before the biscuits and they have their place in our are baked. After they are placed in pllections quite as truly as the grand- the muffin tins, they are covered and st opening quite as truly as the grand- the muffin tins, they are covered and Two new numbers of this type, on one danger of freezing. The orange filling be Bones. "Sam and Henry Rollin' may be made a day in advance. If this is done, I heat it over boiling water are gotten their pay envelopes and I bake the biscuits a day before they lart home. They pass a crap game are used. They are re-heated by bend Sam cannot resist. He wins, loses, ing placed in paper bags and set in a be bolter. just before spreading it. Occasionally warm oven for a few minutes. The second number has to do with the top. The biscuits are especially nice t week when Sam tries in vain to for a company supper or for party out enough for a gift for Liza. refreshments if served piping hot. bags must be twisted tightly at the



Good equipment makes a good farm better, Good Coffee makes a good meal better

EVERY modern farmer knows that his farm, no matter how good, is made better because of the good, up-to-date equipment he

The same holds true with coffee. No matter how good the meal it is made better by a hot, steaming cup of good coffee.

Because farm people do want good coffee, they have shown a marked preference for Folger's Coffee. They have learned that it costs no more to use Folger's because its uniform high quality makes it economical. It 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. How the vacuum pack keeps all its marvelous, unmatched flavor for you.

Instead, we ask you to compare Folger's with the coffee 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



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





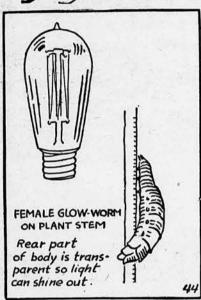
PACKED

1927, J A. Folger & Co.

For the Little Folks in Puzzletown

AM 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I go 2½ miles to school. My teacher's name is Miss Underhill. I have two sisters-Opal 14 and Fern 9 years. For pets I have two cats, three dogs and a pony. Her name is Slam Bang. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. Lucerne, Kan. Virgil Wanamaker.

by Gaylord Johnson



The Glow Worm's Lamp

Long before man made his first crude, smoking lamp from a clam-shell full of melted tallow, with a wick of twisted sheep-wool, Nature had per-fected a lamp that is even now far more efficient than the tungsten electric bulb of which we are so proud.

The rays given out by the common glow worm or fire-fly, are remarkable because they are produced without being accompanied by any heat. The glow-worm's "cold" light is thus the ideal towards which man strives, but has yet failed to reach, for in every method of artificial illumination much

light is actually produced by the combustion of minute drops of fat, which when freed in the presence of "burn" air, and another substance which is also carried in the body fluid of the

When this burning action takes place under the thin transparent skin of the glow-worm's abdomen, the light shines out, and is bright enough to read bythat is, if you have a bottle containing a couple of dozen glow-worms for a

Billy, who was staying at his grand-father's farm, ran into the house one

day breathless and excited.
"There's a mouse in the milk pail!"

he panted. "Well, Billy," replied his grand-father, "and did you take it out?"
"No, grandfather," said Billy proud-ly, "but I threw the cat in!"

Age Contest

What age is required at sea? Ton-

A necessary attribute of a soldier? Courage.

What age do people get stuck on? Mucilage. What age is neither more nor less?

Average. At what age will vessels ride safely?

Anchorage.

What age does the infant in arms pass thru? Crib-age.

What age is most important to travelers? Mileage.

Sausage.

age.
What age belongs to travelers? Bag- age.

What age do milliners delight in? lumage.

What age is used in turkey stuffing?

S-age.
What age do a number of people enjoy in common? Village.

Teddy and Topsy Are Pets

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. For pets I have a pony, a calf, a dog, some cats and some chickens. Our pony's name is Topsy and our dog's name is Teddy. The name of our school is Freeport. Our teacher's name is Miss Mast. I like her very much. I have one brother. His name is Noel. He is in the fourth grade. I wish some of the boys and girls my age would write to me. Marjory Omlor.

Larned, Kan.

Ariel Has Four Bantams

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I have one brother but no sisters. My brother's name is Carl. He is in the seventh grade. We both go to the Dover grade school but have different teachers. I live in a small

What then is the method by which Nature thus surpasses man's utmost efforts at lamp-making?

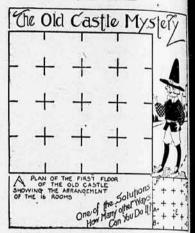
What is the age of communication?

What is the age of communication?

What is the age of communication?

Otherwise the country better the country be est little black dog that we calk what age is most important to trave est into back was run over by What age is served for breakfast? truck. My Daddy carries the mail What age is served for breakiast; go with him sometimes when he weather is nice. I would like to he from some of the boys and girls use. Ariel Bauer,

Dover, Kan.



floor was arranged just like this pie ture. There was one servant we boasted that he could go thru the rooms in six straight moves. How do he do it? If you are unable to sol the mystery, take a pencil and dur from dot A to dot B and so on to This is one way. Can you find another

Tommy: "Please, mister, give me so other box of those pills which I st for my mother yesterday."

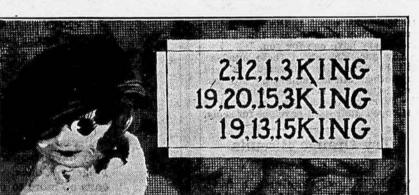
Druggist: "I sure will, but did you

mother say she liked them?"

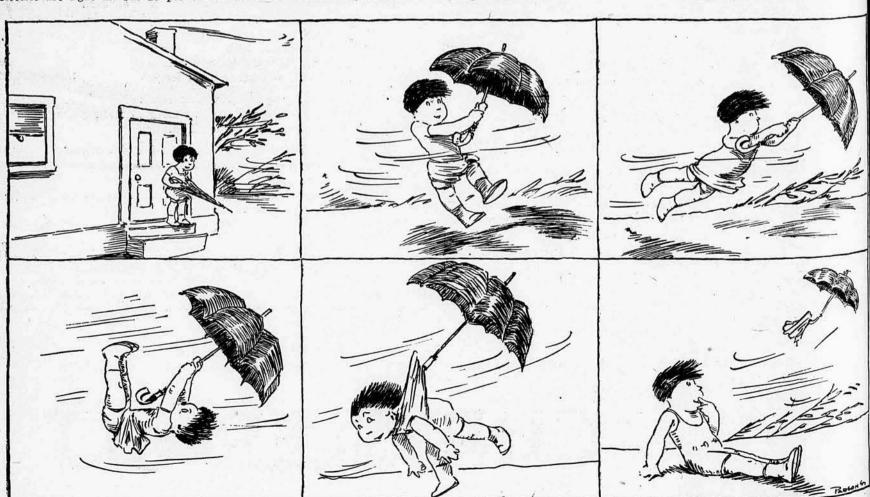
Tommy: "No, sir; but they just fi
my airgun."

My Cat's Name is Felix

I am 14 years old and in the nlst grade. We live on a 160-acre farm 55 miles from the nearest town. I have two sisters and three brothers but am the only one at home at present a dog named Brownie and a cat name Felix. Felix is half Angora. I am feet 2 inches tall and have browners and hair. I would like to hear from some of the young readers my age. Anna M. Thorp. Miltonvale, Kan.



What kings are these? The numbers in front of each one of the kings stand more fuel-energy is wasted in produc-ing heat than in creating light. A figure them out you can tell what king they stand for. You'll be surprised gas jet wastes all but 3 per cent; an electric arc light all but 10 per cent. answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



The Hoovers-Dotty Meets a March Wind

Why Weigh Children?

BY DR. CHAPLES H. LERRIGO

I think it absurd to intimate that child's health is poor just because does not weigh up to some arbitrary ndard. Our family is naturally tall slender!"

The lady was quite indignant, but had no great warrant for the heat. occasional youngster who is sound health in spite of being "skinny." the rules make allowance for that. shild is not considered abnormal unhis weight deviates 7 per cent from standard, and it is only when there a variation of 10 per cent that the a variation of 10 per cent that the at numbers of these children who a "just naturally fat," or "just naturally fat," or "just naturally fat," or "just naturally fat," and have lestened to my stories of how "it runs in the dollars.

Other my And because I have seen e cases and have followed them up, m more and more in favor of exting children to conform to the ndard of the weight tables.

Take the indignant lady whose families maturally tall and slender." estioning reveals that two uncles re died of tuberculosis, and that the her was seriously ill with "pleur-the half-billion mark." but is now much better. A little

But Ford's wealth slenderness is undoubtedly true, the tax case showed that on they are not so very tall, after arate occasions he was offer in plain words, we discover that lion dollars for his holdings. erculosis, and the indignation of the ther is an outery against any sug-tion that will disturb the placid be that this boy is all right. But cid hopes that are not built on a foundation would better be disbed while yet there is time to give boy protection.

find this same defense "it runs in family" from the relatives of the rweight children, too. Granting that does run in the family, I contend t nine times in 10 there is no oc-ion for it to do so. The mother and her are hearty exters because they e the induigence. The child is fed the family table, and, of course, acquiring the family characteristics. he will enjoy life better and be a ghter student and better citizen if is taught to control the appetite eat moderately. Standards of alth as indicated by a child's con-mity to normal weight are now a ture of all up-to-date schools. Your ld's report card should indicate if is doing well in this respect.

A Razor Blade Helps!

an you give me some information on to treat ingrown toenails? A. R. the first thing is to make sure that stockings and shoes are big enough ido not crowd the toes in. With an safety razor blade scrape the sure of the nail until it is thin as tehment, clip the end of the nail alght across, insert a little cotton the corners, and the ingrowing porwil soon loosen up and relieve the

But See a Doctor

an exophthalmic goiter the same as the disease? What would you recombated as the best treatment for one of se exophthalmic goiters? Mrs. E. W. les. Both names apply to the same ease. There are many varieties of atment because cases differ widely. is not a disease that will yield to me remedies, and your doctor has make his choice of treatment from wide field.

Keeps Out the Cold!

s there any damage to health in a per-who is quite bald wearing a toupee? McM.

ot at all. Some baldheaded persons wear wigs to guard against ing cold. I think one would have be careful to wear the toupee regu-

Keep the Body Normal

y limbs have blood rings and streaks blood under the outer skin. This is re not except in winter. It does not show thru silk hose. This is just in to f the leg below the knee. It has no then in the wing up more every year for about en years.

This is a work like

this is a condition very much like icose veins. The chief thing of imtance is to see that it gets no worse n must maintain a good heart ac-n. Don't wear garters or any tight thing to heart acthing. If overweight reduce to nor-

mal. Be sure that your shoes are easy fitting. It may be necessary for you to wear elastic bandages, but a far better way is to keep a normal circula-tion, normal weight, and firm, sound tissue.

On Being a Billionaire

Testimony in the famous Ford tax suit, by which the Government seeks to recover 30 million dollars income taxes overlooked in a former computation, goes to show that Henry Ford is a billionaire. Probably double that if we consider that he was offered a billion dollars for his business four

Ford seems to be about the first man in history who has made it pos-sible to point one's finger in a single direction and say there is a billion

Other men at times have been referred to as billionaires — John D. Rockefeller, for instance — but these others have had their money scattered in so many different enterprises that their wealth could not be accurately estimated, not even by themselves. Perhaps Rockefeller, the richest, could not properly estimate his wealth above

but is now much better. A little ber placed at a billion. The testimony in slenderness is undoubtedly true, the tax case showed that on three separate occasions he was offered 1 bil-

This happened four years ago, and now Henry Ford's wealth is estimated by some men at 2 billion dollars. Our minds don't grasp these figures very well. A billion is a thousand million, and a million is a thousand thousand. So if you possess a thousand dollars, and can estimate how long it took you to accumulate that amount-then just do that a million times over, and you will be a billionaire.

The Ford business was started in 1903. If Ford had been "employed" and worked for wages, he would have had to receive about \$10,000 an hour, every day, day and night, weekdays, Sundays and helidays to hulld up 2 Sundays and holidays, to build up 2 billion dollars up to the present time. Or if we put him upon an 8-hour day and a six-day working week he would have to be paid \$35,000 an hour, or \$280,000 a day.

Made More Trucks, Anyway

Automobile production in the United States for January, 1927, amounted to 234,130 vehicles, a decline of 23 per cent from January, 1926. The decline in passenger cars alone amounted to 28 per cent. But the production of trucks was 37.157, which was an in-crease of 25 per cent.

A geographer predicts Chicago will have 15 million people by the year 2000. Not unless they change their ways, professor.



CHICAGO WATCH AND DIAMOND CO. 4737 Broadway, Chicago, III.

PUBLIC preference chooses the inimitable Chrysler "60

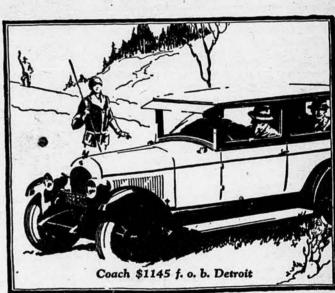
NE of the most convincing proofs of Chrysler "60" superiority is trying to match its features in any other six of its type and price.

> 7-Bearing crankshaft; Impulse neutralizer; Oil-filter; 4-Wheel hydraulic brakes; Full pressure lubrication; Manifold heat control; Levelizers front and rear-

These, with many other features that cannot be imitated, have been embodied in the Chrysler "60" ever since its introduction.

These typical features of the Chrysler "60" were harmonized into the car's original engineering design—and are thus uniquely Chrysler—insuring that flashing speed of 60 miles and more per hour, enviable acceleration of 5 to 25 miles in 74 seconds, with the almost magical handling and operating ease that are typical of every Chrysler, and endure throughout its long life.

It is for this fundamental reason that the Chrysler "60" has been accorded a public preference that has contributed substantially



to Chrysler's dramatic rise from 27th to 4th place.

Chrysler "60" prices—Touring Car, \$1075; Club Coupe, \$1125; Coach, \$1145; Roadster (with Rumble Seat), \$1175; Coupe (with Rumble Seat), \$1245; Sedan, \$1245.

F. O. B. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax.

All Chrysler cars are protected against theft under the Fedco System. Chrysler dealers are in position to extend the convenience of time payments. [Ask about Chrysler's attractive plan.

CHRYSLER SALES CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICHIGAN CHRYSLER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED, WINDSOR, ONT.

CHRYSLER 60°

MODEL NUMBERS MEAN MILES

All the YEAR FARMING in the

Planting, gathering and marketing crops of various kinds every month in the year—that's what farmers in the South are doing. Many of these busy, prosperous, happy farmers have come from less-favored sections (and still they come) into the genial Southland. Here they can raise all kinds of crops-two or three crops a year on the same ground—all the time improving their land and making its market price greater.

Good farm lands at moderate prices; reliable farm labor at fair wages; family living at low cost
—all here in the Southland for the farmer.

Write and say what kind of farming you want to do, and we'll tell you where and show you how to do it —and make more mon-



ey farming than ever in your life before. Ad-dress G. A. Park, Gen. Imm. &Ind. Agt., L.&N. R. R., Dept. KF12, Louisville, Ky.

Butter Must Look Good—

"Dandelion Butter Color" gives Winter Butter that Golden June Shade



Just add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream before churning and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for years by all large creameries. Doesn't



The	Pickering	Governor	Co., Portland,	Conn.
Cond	me a EDEE	at wa	ur namphlet 14F	CONTRACTOR OF STREET

Name						 		 	
Addre	ss		•••			 	••••	 ••••	
Name	and	Size	of	Tra	ctor.	 		 	

How to Judge an Investment

Why Not Ask the Silver-Tongued Stock Salesmen to Answer These 69 Questions?

BY O. C. THOMPSON

Files in the fall, the rural districts are over-run by fake promoters of "a million and one" different kinds of get-rich-quick schemes. Among the most persistent of this breed of swindlers are the stock salesmen. They pretend to be the big-hearted friends of farm folks, and will go to almost any ends to sell their worthless propositions. They are the world's most convincing talkers—and as a rule its biggest liars. These fellows usually have some proposition which they claim will give the purchaser an almost unheard-of return on his money, all the way from 10 to 20 per cent a year, to untold riches within three or four years. They will promise to guarantee this and guarantee that. Such guarantees are not worth the cheep of a baby chick.

They usually dress well, put up a good appearance and are often able to get some unsuspecting prominent citizen to endorse their proposition. Many times this is done by giving the one who does the endorsing a few shares of the worthless stock for the use of his influence. Then, too, some men who endorse these stock selling schemes often do so not because of any dishonest motives, but because they have fallen victim to the salesman's smooth-tongued selling talk and have invested their money in the proposition without a thror investigation.

Investigate Before Investing

Don't get the idea that because some prominent person in your community

Good—
Be Appetizing

Color" gives Winter at Golden Shade

Color" gives Winter add

Color" gives Winter at Golden Shade

Color" gives Winter add

Color" gives Winter add

Color" gives Winter at Golden Shade

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Color" gives Winter add

Color gives Winter add

Colo Making a complete investigation of an enterprise to learn if it is worthy of consideration for an investment is not always an easy matter even for one experienced in making investments. Here is a list of 69 questions that may be used as a basis for an investigation of any enterprise you are asked to invest in:

1. Is the basis of the enterprise sound?
2. Is the business or undertaking profitable

elsewhere?
3. What competition or opposition will be met?

36. From what resources are these to be met?
37. Who handles the moneys and under what safeguards?

Before You Decide

When you have satisfactory anthe above questions, or as swers to many of them as apply to the particular enterprise you are investigating, you will have a basis on which to make your decision to invest or not to invest. The next time you are asked to invest in an enterprise have the salesman or promoters furnish you written answers to these questions signed before a no-

Inws. Used for years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk, Absolutely tasteless, Large botties cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for FREE SAMPLE BOYTLE. Wells & Richardson Co., Inc., Burlington, Vermont.

"Now We Have the Correct Speed Changes for Threshing"

"Now We Have the Correct Speed Changes for Threshing"

—Says Mr. Gribi

Mr. Albert F. Gribi, Kewadin, Michigan, Institled a Plekering Governor on his 15-20 McCormick Deering tractor. Now he is able to run it at whatever speed he requires for threshing purposes. Here's what he says:

"In reard to the Governor I purchased McCormick Deering tractor. Now he is able to run it at whatever speed he requires for threshing purposes. Here's what he says:

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"In reard to the Governor I purchased McCormick Deering tractor. Now he is able to run it at whatever speed he requires for threshing purposes. Here's what he says:

"In reard to the Governor I purchased with the tractor."

"In the work of the register of the says:

"In reard to the Governor I purchased with the tractor."

"In the work of the register of the says:

"In reard to the Governor I purchased to register threshing purposes. Here's what he says:

"In reard to the Governor I purchased to register threshing purposes. Here's what he says:

"In the original event with Mr. Governor with the tractor."

"In the work of the register of the say have been or a far the says:

"In the work of the register of the say have been or are now controlled?"

"In the original event with Mr. Governor with Mr.

30. What difficulties if any have been encountered?
31. What is demand for the product or operation of the enterprise?
32. What is present status of the enterprise?
33. Are proper books kept?
34. What are the present assets and their actual value?
35. What debts, claims, fees, rents, royalties or other payments or obligations are now due or are to be met and carried?
36. From what resources are these to be and other crooks away—and save your valuable time and your hard earned money. If you have not already done to you have not already done one, join the Protective service today.

Your membership certificate, identification card and sign will be sent at once upon receipt of 10 cents in coin or stamps to help pay for postage and handling. You will find the Protective handling. You will find the Protective Service sign the biggest value you ever received for 10 cents.

Weekly Suggestion

to make your farm more PROFITABLE and more LIVABLE!

The object of these "Farm Service" Hardware Store week. ly announcements is to tell you how the hardware store can benefit you, to tell about the numerous handy, time-saving devices that will lighten your labors, the countless mechanical conveniences to help you keep warm or cool, to give light, air, water as you want it and in the best way. The local Hardware Man is your local neighbor, he lives and prospers just as you do. He suffers from bad seasons along with you and enjoys the benefits of a good season in just the same way. He makes a big investment in slow-moving merchandise, such as emergency repair parts that are rarely needed, and in staple goods that carry almost no profit, and he stays open every day to supply your needs. Therefore you should trade with him as much as possible. Buy your kitchen equipment, your harness, stoves, paints, your heating and plumbing supplies, your roofing, fencing, and other things at a "Farm Service" Hard-ware Store. The more you buy from him, the better service you will get, because of the larger assortment ht can afford to carry.

Each week in this paper your "Farm Service" Hardware Man is going to make suggestions of seasonable goods on which there may often be special prices, as well as suggestions for new ways to do everyday jobs. Read these messages each week and take advantage of the genuine service of a "Farm Service" Hardware Store



Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

u wilt not leave us in the dust; u madest man, he knows not why, thinks he was not made to die; theu hast made him, thou art just. srael Zangwill asks, "In truth, exfor the Mussulman soldier whose ven is a harem and whose eternity erpetual polygamy, does anybody ly believe in resurrection? Is there in sooth, a certain insolence in this hand for immortality?" Contrast h this the words of E. E. Kelley, then when his 5-year-old grandson his life by an automobile accident: u were such a little tyke, Sonny to fare forth all alone on the at Adventure. But you had no bt whatever that the far country beautiful place—a place of many psions, and pleasant shade by cooling rivers on whose banks little angels can play while no one fears will come to grief; a place of us music and triumphant song; of fruits and fragrant flowers. You no doubt of all these things, Sonny, no doubt whatever. In an instant, ny Boy, you were invested with mal youth. We who stay behind y grow old, and the years may come in them. But to us you will also be the little 5 year-old her fulled be the little 5-year-old boy filled h joy in the new-born day."

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Let not your heart be troubled." Last Supper was over. The traitor gone forth to execute his black gns. Something dark and tragic at hand. The hearts of all the men e troubled, except one. In the first e, says Jesus, have a strong, sturdy ef in God. That alone will drive y thoughts of gloom, fear and hope-mess. Believe in God. Trust in God, Father, who never forgets his chil-This is more than intellectual It means that we trust God licitly. When Alexander the Great ill, he took medicine which his sician had prepared. Someone had spered that he beware, perhaps the licine was poisoned. "Friend," said xander, before he drank the potion, iend, I trust you." Let one's whole gg go out in trust and confidence the love and care of God. This can place, root out, the worst of fears. and we are to believe also in Christ. nay have sounded strange to those that night, to hear their Friend himself in the same sentence with But he knew that in time they ld come to believe that he spoke God. To believe in Jesus was to eve in God, and to believe in God le belief in Jesus easy. They had seen yet what was going to take ce. They little dreamed that their nd was about to open a new way the next world, and was to make elf victor over death, so that they ald, from that time on, read a new uning into the prophet's words, "O th, I will be thy plagues; O grave, ill be thy destruction."

may sound a little morbid, or at strained, to hear Paul saying that would like to die, and get out of "earthly house," so as to get into eavenly house, not made with hands. we must remember two things. was not a strong man, physically, the idea of rest was in no way disteful to him. He was always on the because he felt that was his mish, but the thought of rest and quiet the presence of the Master whose the had heard that day on the y to Damascus was so beguiling and ly that he was more than willing experience death in order to arrive this happy state. And then, too, nember that the unseen world was y real to him, as it was to many of early Christian workers. They were peril of their lives much of the time. compensate for this was the hight that Jesus was near, that He ald receive them into His upper gdom at any moment, and strife pain would cease forevermore.

t was a difference in the things emsized. Today we emphasize health, we have a right to. The life of h has been increased by six years ce 1900, and that is an amazing adhee. We are learning how to prevent ease, so that diphtheria may in a years be utterly wiped off the p, and smallpox and scarlet fever less virulent than they once were.

than the spiritual, the seen more than the unseen. This is both gain and loss. It would do us no harm if, with our progress in medicine of the body, we also advanced in the medicine of the soul. And, of course, the one does not exclude the other. The thought of the other world, the idea of immortality, is as needful now as it ever was. Think of what took place after the war. People all over the world were shocked and bleeding over the loss of shocked and bleeding over the loss of loved ones, and an intense interest sprang up in what follows death. It was just a spontaneous outburst of feeling. Immortality was not dead, after all, and people were consumed with a desire to study the meaning of death, and the survival of the human spirit. You cannot kill off the spiritual, no matter how fast physical science may advance. In fact, the one ought to help the other, and, as time goes on, doubtless will. The best answer to all such questionings is the statement of our Best Friend, "In my Father's house are many mansions."

Lesson for March 20 — The Christian's Hope, John 14:1 to 3:11; Cor. 5:1 to 10 and I John 3:2 to 3.

He Built a Herd

From five 2-year old registered Hereford heifers bought in 1919 to a herd of 90 cows, heifers and bulls in 1927. This year the entire herd will be of 90 cows, heifers and bulls in 1927. tested for tuberculosis. Many individuals have been tested and none have omehow one warms to the Chris- This in short is the record of one of uals have a way of belief, rather than the best herds of Herefords in Lyon reacted.

We are emphasizing the physical more county, owned by Ralph R. Sanders, than the spiritual, the seen more than who lives 4 miles from Miller. Good foundation stock was bought from the Hazlett farms of Eldorado. The first herd bull was a son of the interna-tional grand champion of 1916, owned by Robert Hazlett. Later Mr. Sanders bought a young bull sired by Domino, one of the best-known blood lines of

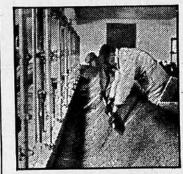
> Fifty of the 90 head are cows and bred heifers. Twelve bulls, 10 to 16 months old, have been sold this winter or are still for sale. Six were sent to the Central Roundup sale in the American Royal building at Kansas City. These bulls were valued at an average price of \$150. Few cows are sold for breeding purposes, but six were sold in one lot last winter for \$110 each, the owner to pick the ones to be sold.

Low type is bred for consistently. Any males or females showing a tendency to ranginess are sold for beef. Little feed is bought, most of it being raised on the farm, which is known as the Springdale Stock Farm. The young bulls are fed kafir silage, 11/2 pounds a day of cottonseed meal, cob meal and tame hay. The heifers have been fed meal and silage during the winter. This spring hay has been added to the

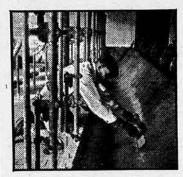
A.J.TOWER CO.







Striking off the concrete, using the metal templets as guides for the straightedge.

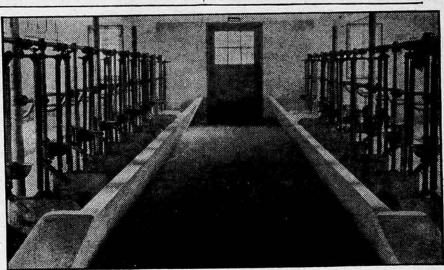


The final finishing-coat is a very thin layer of one part cement and three parts fine sand.



A steel trowel is used to give a smooth finish, which is sanitary because it is easily cleaned.

Three of a series of eleven illustrations showing the building of dairy-barn floors.



Structographs for the farm

Actions speak louder than words —So do these action pictures

OOKING through the new Lehigh Farm Book of Structographs is almost like watching actual farm construction. Pictures to a large extent take the place of words-pictures that almost anyone can understand and follow.

Enough non-technical description is given to make each operation doubly clear: Practical, easilyfollowed directions for mixing and making concrete are also included.

In this book are 280 illustrations and working plans covering 18 different concrete jobs. The illustrations for 9 of these improvements are grouped in separate series

-each series a progressive picturestory of the building of some one job from start to finish.

A copy of this book of Stri stographs will be sent you without cost—use the accompanying coupon. Below you may find the very improvements you have wanted to make. Whatever you plan to build, helpful advice may be had from your local Lehigh dealer. See him. His advice is free.



Lehigh Portland Cement Company Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.; Mason City, Ia.; Omaha, Nebr.; Allentown, Pa. Other offices in principal cities throughout the United

STRUCTOGRAPHS on the following subjects are included in this new book - each a complete picturestory of how to build correctly and economically:

Foundation and walls; dairy barn floors; hog houses; storage cellars; concrete walks and steps and cellar entrances; fence posts; manure pits; septic tanks; water troughs.

These additional subjects are pictured and described: Concrete block garage; feeding floors for hogs; barn yards; wells and cisterns; milk houses; barn approaches; tobacco

20 MILLS FROM COAST TO COAST Whatever you build—"LEHIGH" means dependability

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ehigh Portland Cement Company ox 19-C, Allentown, Pa.

Please send me without cost or obligaon, a copy of The Lebigh Farm Book of tructographs.

How Rate Increases Hit You ers, scales, shovels, sprayers wheelbarrows, windmills, hames and stanchions. In classes B, C, D, and E are 712 articles, such as mineral mixtures for livestock, feeds, vegetables, fish meal, livestock, fish meal, livestock, feeds, fish meal, livestock, f

Everything Used on the Farm and in the Home kalsomine, tankage and fertilizers. Will Cost You More When Rates Go Up

BY O. C. THOMPSON

TANSAS is becoming thoroly aroused to the importance of united action on the part of the many organizations in the state that are representative of various groups which will be vitally affected by the proposed in-creases in the class freight rates of the Western Trunk Line railroads.

Kansas is easily justified in becoming aroused. If these proposed rates are granted, it is said Kansas people will pay an additional 7 million dol-lars a year in freight bills for years to come. What would the people of Kansas do if the legislature increased taxes 7 million dollars a year? No doubt they would rise up in arms and chase their lawmakers out of the state.

These proposed increases in the class freight rates of the Western Trunk Line railroads are nothing more than an indirect tax on every family in Kansas. They will hit every farm family hard. They will mean that practically everything used on the farm and in the farm home will cost more. From the nails, staples and wire that go to build your fences to your fertilizer, plows, planting, harvesting and threshing machinery, tools, paint, roofing, lumber and cement, all these and thousands of other necessary articles you must use in running your farm come under these proposed increases and therefore will cost you more. And they are not all—your furniture, rugs, carpets, linoleum, kitchen cabinets, sewing machines, washing machines, and ev-ery other bit of necessary household equipment comes under these increases. Your clothing will cost more because of increased freight. Even your food will cost more, for these increases hit everything from the salt in your daily bread to the lemon that goes into your Sunday pie. Like taxes and death, there is no escape from these proposed freight increases if they are once put into effect. The manufacturer, jobber, wholesaler and merchant will have to pay more freight on the goods, materials and merchandise they ship into the state. That will mean they will have to add the extra freight charges to the prices you pay when you buy— and your increased cost of running your farm and your household will be in direct proportion to the increases in prices brought about by the pro-posed increases in the class freight

Ten Freight Classes

Now let us see just how these proposed class freight rate increases are going to affect Kansas folks. For the purpose of making rates, all freight is divided into 10 classes—First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth classes, and Classes A, B, C, D, and E. The highest rate is First class, and the rates decrease on down to class E. If there is enough of the shipment to make one or more carloads it will be sent as a carload shipment and charged for at a rate falling in some one of the 10 classes from First class to class E inclusive, depending on the kind of freight and the way it is packed or loaded for shipment. If there is not enough of the shipment to make one or more carloads it will be sent as a lessthan-carload shipment, and will be put into a car with other goods going to the same destination or a nearby point on the same railroad. Less-than-carload shipments are charged for at either First, Second, Third or Fourth le a rule freight that shipped by the manufacturer to the jobber or wholesaler is sent in carload lots, and is charged for at one of the 10 class rates. The jobber or whole-saler in turn ships the goods or material out to dealers or merchants in his trade territory in less-than-carload lots, and the freight on such shipments is charged for at either the First, Second, Third or Fourth class rates.

There are 5,585 articles shipped over Western Trunk Line roads, in carload lots, and classified in one of the 10 classes from First class to class E Under First class in the inclusive. carload group there are only 52 articles, the most important of which are automobiles, incandescent lamps, radio tubes and powder.

Shipped as Second class in carload lots are 286 articles, including heating furnaces, wagons, aluminum ware, brooms, pianos, traveling bags and trunks, metal tubes and washing machines, radio sets and talking machines, clocks, boots and shoes and harness.

There are 835 articles shipped at Third class rates in carload lots. Among these are grain cleaning machinery, belting for machinery, house-hold goods, stoves, grain spouts and and will in turn have to charge you sheet iron pipes, incubators and brood-ers, fresh berries and fresh grapes, Your local dealer or merchant seldom butter, cheese, eggs, dressed poultry, glassware, flavoring extracts and toilet preparations.

The 1,139 articles shipped at Fourth class rates in carload lots include churns, clothes wringers, sewing machines, dried fruits, honcy, garden seeds, varnish, wall paper, window screens, wrenches and nursery stock.

The 1,592 articles shipped at Fifth class rates in carload lots include coffee, baking powder and many other most if the present request of the Wespackage groceries, bolts and nuts, tern Trunk Line railroads is granted. chains, iron or steel fence posts, wire and wire fencing, iron or steel tanks, iron or steel roofing, nails, paints, enameled plumbing ware and window

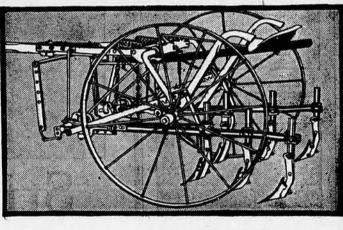
There are 969 articles shipped in

All the above articles and others of the 5,585 listed in the 10 classes from First to E, inclusive, are shipped from the big manufacturing or distributing centers of the country to jobbers or wholesalers at Kansas City. Topeka, Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina, Coffeyville, or other jobbing points in Kansas in carload lots. The jobber or wholesaler must pay the freight on these shipments, and when he resells the goods or materials to your local dealer, the jobber must add the freight charges to the price. If these freight charges are increased your local dealer buys enough goods or material at one time to make a full carload, so when he buys from the jobber or wholesaler he must buy in less-than-carload lots. The freight on these less-than-carload lot shipments is charged as either First, Second, Third or Fourth class, and it also must be added to the price you pay. First, Second, Third and Fourth classes are the four highest class rates. and the rates that will be increased the

Freight Added to Price

There are 11,035 articles shipped over Western Trunk Line railroads in less-than-carload lots, and classified under First, Second, Third and Fourth classes. The articles shipped at First carload lots at Class A rates, such as classes. The articles shipped at First agricultural implements, water heat-class rates, in less-than-carfoad lots,







The Universal Shift An AVERY PLUS Feature

If there is an easier, better way to do it, Avery designers, inventors and craftsmen try to find it. That they are usually successful is proved by the Avery Plus Features found in practically every Avery implement. For example:

In the Avery Leverless Cultivator, our designers and inventors have created a universal joint in the seat bar. Due to this feature, both the up-anddown and sideway movements of the gangs can be controlled by a simple easy seat movement. Furthermore, this makes it possible to shift the entire front and move the gangs sideways in parallel position. The whole job is done with the universal shiftan Avery Plus Feature—and a great improvement over the gangs with individual pivots. Naturally it makes for easier, better, faster and cheaper cultivating.



Any Avery implement costs what good quality is worth. These Avery Plus Features-created by Avery designers, inventors and craftsmen-are extra dividends which your money earns when you invest in the name Avery. They save both time and money. That is why an Avery Plus Implement is the cheapest implement any man can own. See your local dealer and write us for any information.

> B. F. AVERY & SONS (Established 1825)
> LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
> Inches in All Principal Trade Cent



LEVERLESS CULTIVATOR ght, bulky agricultural implements, iskets, furniture, rugs, carpets, matsses, kitchen cabinets, brooms and rushes, aluminum ware, cameras, ra-io receiving sets, radio tubes, loud peakers, talking machines and radio ts combined, talking machine records, nameled bath tubs, automobiles, autoobile horns and speedometers, elec-ic storage batteries, belting for maic storage batteries, belling for ma-ninery, shoes, brooders and incuba-rs, milk cans and tin fruit cans, othing iron and steel pipe and culerts, dry goods, farm wagons, fresh eat, dressed poultry, canned fruits, illies and preserves, lemons, oranges nd grape-fruit, hats and caps, hosiery nd knitted goods, nursery stock, anos, toilet preparations, rubber bods and sundries, automobile tires nd tubes, harness and saddles, sewing achines, sheet iron and steel, and midreds of other articles.

All of the 4,909 articles shipped in ss-than-carload lots at the First class te will come under not only the inthese articles, from 11/4 to 4 times e increases in the First class rates

ill have to be paid.

Shipped at Second class rates, ss-than-carload lots, are 2,649 impornt articles such as pitchforks, hoes, or thes and rakes, axes, hatchets, hamers and similar tools, candy and conctionery, spices, nuts, carpets, mats, gs and linoleums, eggs, glassware, ardware such as locks and many simar articles, leather, knocked-down mainery, refrigerators, wooden window

sh, and wall paper.
Shipped at Third class rates, in less-an-carload lots, are 2,080 articles ich as the heavy agricultural impleents, asbestos roofing, metal lath, allboard and window glass, burlap gs, baking powder, dry cell batteries, linaware and pottery, furnaces, insec-cides and fungicides, sirups, lard, dry ions, fresh cabbage, egg case fillers, oven wire fencing and poultry netg, hand pumps, windmill pumps,

pe and grass seeds.

Shipped at Fourth class rates, in ss-than-carload lots, are 1,397 heavy ticles such as buttermilk feed, tanke, copper sulphate, iron for ceiling siding, lumber, wire and wire rope, beans, coffee, corn, cornmeal, flour, eal foods, grain of all kinds and ain feeds, cured meats, molasses, ce, soap, sugar, canned vegetables ad many other package goods and oceries

fou see in the lists above many ings you use every day. Those are ly a few of the thousands of things on which the railroads are asking at you pay more freight. And in ost cases you will have to pay an in-eased freight charge on the shipment om the manufacturer to the jobber wholesaler, and another increase on e freight from the jobber to your cal merchant. There will be no esping these increases in freight rates they are granted. The increase will ply to everything that is shipped in the everything that is shipped out undergraphing that is shipped in the control of the control o everything that is shipped out unr the 10 class rates. And you and I d the other 2 million citizens of Kanwill have to foot the bill to the tune bout 7 million dollars a year. That million dollars will be sweet music railroad stock and bondholders, but will be a terribly sour tune to Kan-s folks who will have to pay it.

Yields Are Higher Now

Dairying and Sweet clover, coupled th a judicious use of a manure reader, are slowly bringing the fer-ity of Gilbert Stanbrough's farm ek to normal, while the cows bring a substantial living along with the ickens and a few other sidelines. ter trying wheat for one year on a rm 2 miles southeast of Emporia, d getting a yield of only 5 bushels acre, the owner decided dairying d Sweet clover would save the ferity and general welfare of the farm. For two years a herd of cows has en kept, and 14 purebred Holsteins, ur of which are registered, four heigh s, and one registered male have been quired. The herd bull is from the which placed second at both state irs in 1925. One cow now 10 years d but still the heaviest producer in herd was bought in Wisconsin when heifer for \$260 by a Kansas man. le is giving 6 to 7 gallons of milk a y, and will be fresh in April. Twelve cows are being milked, six which will be fresh in March or

gallons of milk a day is sold to a commercial dairy. The checks this winter have amounted to \$55 to \$60 a week. Last spring when most of the cows were fresh the check amounted to \$70 a week. The average test of the milk cows are tuberculosis tested.

The cows are fed cottonseed meal and ground snap corn morning and evening at milking time, 25 pounds of silage in the morning, alfalfa at noon, and shock corn in the evening. There are only two cows in the herd which will produce less than 5 gallons of milk a day when in full milk flow. Most of the feed is raised on the farm. The corn crop of 1926 averaged 35 bushels an acre as a result of a year or two of manuring. A 100-ton sile is also on the farm and is filled every fall.

Milking is started at 5 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

plal 4,900 and include such things as April and are soon to go dry. Forty Mr. Stanbrough. There are no milk bottles, separator parts, and other apparatus to be washed:

Wheat produced 25 bushels an acre last summer on land which four years before produced only 5. That is what two years of Sweet clover and good from the herd is 4.2 per cent butterfat, manure will do, says the owner. Last which is high for a Holstein herd. The year 95 loads of manure were hauled to fields on the farm. Sweet clover is now growing on som of the land, it restoring the nitrogen content and at the same time supplying good pasture for the cows. Gratifying results have been obtained in four years, and Mr. Stanbrough expects eight or 10 years of this soil building program to bring the land to a high state of fertility.

> It is interesting to note that the Moro princess who has been raising so much disturbance as a member of a bandit gang got her educational training in Illinois.

"Edison believes supreme intelli-The Stanbrough family is then free in gence pervades universe." Excepting the evenings, which is a decided ad- a few hundred million people, this vantage of selling milk wholesale, says may be true of the rest of the universe.

Now is the best time to repair your old rator or milker—or—if you are considence new machine—to take advantage of the liberal trade-in proposition ever offered

Special prices and special proposition for those who order new.

SHARPLES SEPARATOR COMPANY Dept. "D", West Chester, Pa. Repairs for all Sharples Separators and Milkers

Sins fPrice

PRICE cutting sins against quality. Price cutting sacrifices serviceability - because low prices are often made by "skimping," by adulteration and substitution.

The United States Pure Food Law made the sins of price a crime. But this law protects you only on the things you eat.

In many other lines, the "manipulation" of merchan-dise to make price "baits" is not illegal-

For example, cutlery may be stamped and not hand forged. Aluminum ware may be made of light weight metal. Enamel ware may have two coats instead of the standard three. A price a few cents lower is always a tempting price.

In clothing, a cheaper lining saves 25 cents per coat; a cheaper sleeve lining alone saves 15 cents; composition buttons save 5 cents; cheaper pocket material 5 cents; a belt not interlined saves 5 cents.

A "skimped" pattern saves AR 17'27 material. A leather lined coat can be made two inches shorter, with wide cloth facings—saving 50 cents per coat.

These are the sins of price.

. For Fifty-five years, Montgomery Ward & Co. has sold only reliable, standard goods. Quality first - then low price -but we never sacrifice quality to make a seemingly low

A Price too low-makes the Cost too great.



An example of Ward Quality

This shoe has a second sole as good as the outer sole. Similar appearing shoes are sold at 25 cents less—by making the second sole of leather costing 20 cents instead of 45 cents. Such shoes are worn out when the first sole wears through. The saving in cash is 25 cents—the loss in serviceability at least \$2.00.

Use Your Ward Catalogue for Greater Savings

Kansas City Fort Worth St. Paul Baltimore Portland, Ore. Oakland, Calif. Chicago

A Fine Outlook For Pastures

And Livestock Men Over Kansas Are Becoming More Optimistic on Coming Price Levels

plowing and other spring work generally.

J. W. Zahnley of Manhattan, the director of the State Seed Laboratory, suggests that it is advisable to test all seed for germination before planting this spring. This is especially true of corn and the sorghums, judging from results of tests made at the State Seed Laboratory. Nearly 900 samples of seed of the above crops tested from January 1 to February 20 gave an average germination test of only 84.7 per cent. Good seed corn should germinate above 95 per cent. Of 313 samples of seed corn tested this spring only 151, or less than 49 per cent tested above 95. In other words, it appears that less than half of the seed corn in Kansas this spring can be rated as good seed. Twenty-five per cent of all samples of corn germinated below 90, and 8 per cent below 75. The average of the entire 313 samples of seed corn tested was only 90.9 per cent.

Kafir gave lower tests than corn, and cane seed still lower than the kafir, Of 198 samples of kafir tested, only 21 samples, or 11 per cent tested above 95, and one sample in every five tested below 76. The average for all kafir was 82.8 per cent. Of 135 samples of cane tested, the average germination was 80.7 per cent.

With low average germination there are always many samples so low as to be unfit for planting. A germination test is the only reliable way to detect such samples. It is much better and cheaper to test than to replant.

General Business Improves

The general level of business over the United States is higher than had been expected by most folks. Industrial activity has been slightly larger since the turn of the year than at the close of 1926. Season-ai liquidation of Reserve Bank credit has been in unusually large volume, wing chiefly to the inflow of gold from abroad, and conditions in the money market have been easy. Wholesale prices have continued to decline.

and conditions in the money market have been easy. Wholesale prices have continued to decline.

Output of factories was larger in January than in December, but smaller than in January, 1926 or 1925. Mineral productions, tho somewhat below the December level, continued in unusually large volume, reflecting the maintenance of production of bituminous coal, crude petroleum and copper. Manufacture of iron and steel, which was sharply curtailed in December, increased in January and February. Automobile output was increased considerably from the unusually low level of production reached last December, but the number of passenger cars produced since the beginning

REPORTS from the Flint Hills indicate that there is a splendid outlook for early pastures. Cattlemen are very active in making purchases of Texas cattle and in leasing land for the summer grazing season. And something like this same brighter outlook prevails elsewhere. Most of the corn fed cattle have been moving to market recently at a profit. Even the lamb market has improved. And spring pigs are arriving in increasing numbers. No livestock diseases are reported in the epidemic stage from anywhere in the state.

In the meatime the outlook for a wheat crop is decidedly above that of a year ago. Good progress has been made with the oats seeding; most of the crop is sown in Southern Kansas. Folks have been quite active with plowing and other spring work generally.

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Hog Situation For 1927

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The general level of wholesale prices declined fractionally in January, according to the index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, considerable advances in prices of livestock being somewhat more than offset in the total by decreases in nearly all other commodity groups included in the index. Prices of non-agricultural products, as a group, declined to the lowest level since early in 1922. In February there were decreases in the price of iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, bituminous coal, grains and hides, while prices of cattle, sheep, cotton and gasoline increased.

According to J. A. Hodges and Harold Howe, of the department of agricultural college, who have been looking into the matter, the hog producers of Kansas must make two decisions during the current year. The first and most important question confronting them is whether to increase, decrease, or hold production operations at about the same level during 1927. That the farmer should use caution in adjusting his operations in either direction is clearly evident to anyone familiar with trends in hog prices. Records of past prices show that two or three years of high hog prices have always been followed by a period of low prices. This situation is easily explained. In a prosperous period, such as the hog industry is now undergoing, it is extremely easy for people to believe that high prices are here to stay and fall to recognize that short supplies are responsible for the condition.

Due to the inherent optimism in human beings, it seems that the repeated cautioning at this time against overproduction is not overdone. Just what constitutes overproduction at any given time is a more difficult problem to solve. It is complicated, furthermore, by difficulty in ascertaining how many hogs are being raised in the country. If one knew exactly what all the other hog producers were going to do, the solution would be much less diffi-



-From the Detroit New

Ton Litters of Pigs

A NEW era in pork production is at hand. Ton weights attained in 180 days show the great importance of keeping hogs free from worms and parasites that retard growth and wipe out profits.

A pig that has his intestines full of parasites cannot make profitable gains in weight. The Ton Litter Clubs find it a case of

Hogs free from parasites with rapid develop. ment versus hogs with parasites and retarded growth

Get rid of the worms first of all and your hog is ready to do his best for you. Then feed him well and you will be astonished how fast and how cheaply, he will make weight,

Areca Nut and Santonin given in capsules will destroy intestinal worms, but they are expensive medicines, difficult to administer and so strong that they temporarily check growth and development. Not only so, but reinfestation makes repetition of the drastic treatment necessary at short intervals,

The cheaper, better and easier way is to use Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic to drive out and keep out the worms. In its improved form it gives hogs a correctly balanced supply of minerals and tonics that make for perfect assimilation and elimination,

Mr. J. W. Fitzgerald, of Mondovi, Buffalo County, Wise consin, owned a litter of ten pigs. He began to develop them while they were rursing the mother. To the mother's ration was added a handful of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic daily. At weaning time he added to the pigs' ration of skimmed milk and ground oats a handful of the Dr. Hess Stock Tonic three times a day.

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the number actually tarrowed will not expended from such estimates as consequence, on the hog is market on the hog industry, and play surveys of June 1 and the spring of 1924 intentions to breed the spring of 1924 intentions to the spring of 1924 intentions to the spring of 1924 intentions to breed the spring of 1924 intentions to gacusions from such estimates as en made.
Soverment pig surveys of June 1
Soverment together with the figure the numbers of hogs on farms on 1, are among the most reliable 1, are among the most reliable at we have on the hog industry. Believe piges, show an increase of less than ent for 1926. This small increase is 300,000 hogs is wiped out by the in deaths from cholera, the last After the abnormal losses due to lera epidemic are subtracted, it is that there were about 1. million is hogs arised in 1926 than in 1925. Bogs are being marketed now, and attended to the source of market until July and August. Between despread to the source of market until July and August. Between at September 1, then, the receipts at markets may be expected to be seen as those of last year. Insupply is concerned, one might exprises to remain at about the levels until that time, after making illowances for seasonal fluctuations, and for products is not alkely to be during 1927 as it was during the stypast. The all-commodity price uring the last five weeks on the has been 10 to 12 points under was one year ago. This index of se shows that people in other lines are not securing as much for their and consequently will not be as demanders for meat products as re one year ago. There is, how-mather angle to this same factor, prices can hold to the present level on-agricultural products experience clines, the hog man may gain in map nower without any price intended in the prospect of only a small in demand, the present short hog and the fact that beef prices are by to become lower should warrant ent favorable hog price level being eat market in volume, there is less e of present price levels being that the spring pig crop begins at market in volume, there is less e of present price levels being information tru its estimates on the fact that beef prices are all small show the foreing pig crops usually to three times as large as fall still to be determined by the hog information tru its estimates on the for intend to breed 13 imore sows than t

s still to be determined by the hose in formation thru its estimates on mher of sows bred or to bred for farrowing.

ding to United States figures, the shave bred or intend to breed 13 at more sows than they did in the of 1926. Those familiar with pig reports are inclined to believe that

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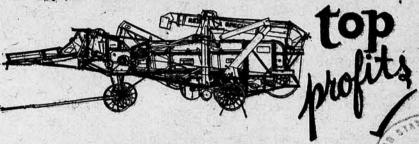
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Getting at the "Crime Problem"

MONG the multitude of associations concerned with settling the "crime problem," one that must commend itself as striking out in the right direction is the National Probation Association, for this association is at crime at its source. Of all the officers of the law dealing directly ith crime the probation officers are doing the most effective work, for y are preventing nobody knows how large a potential force for crimality, as well as dealing with criminality after crime has occurred,

la an address before the association the other day former Attorney meral Wickersham remarked that "due especially to the outbreak of rticular forms of violence, the community has lost its sense of proporn, and our legislators have gone back to the old theory which centuries experience have proved to be a fallacy—namely, that you can prevent ine by piling up penalties. All history shows that such methods never

ve been successful."

Once this fact is appreciated, progress in dealing with crime is possible. Wickersham recalled a visit to a prison some years ago. "Upon initing about one man who was incarcerated there," he says, "I was sursed to have the warden say, 'This man is not a criminal; he just hap-ned to be sent to jail.' There is the discrimination a practical man ande. This is the discrimination society has got to make." He compended the emphasis on such measures as those of the probation laws it a time when the community has gone mad over piling up penalties for important the community has gone mad over piling up penalties for important the community has gone mad over piling up penalties for important the community has gone mad over piling up penalties for important the community has gone mad over piling up penalties for important the community has gone mad over piling up penalties for important the community has gone mad over piling up penalties for important the community has gone mad over piling up penalties for important the community has gone mad over piling up penalties for important the community has gone mad over piling up penalties for important the community has gone mad over piling up penalties for important the community has gone mad over piling up penalties for important the community has gone mad over piling up penalties for important the community has gone mad over piling up penalties for important the community has gone mad over piling up penalties for important the community has gone mad over piling up penalties for important the community has gone mad over piling up penalties for important the community has gone mad over piling up penalties for important the community has gone mad over piling up penalties for important the community has gone mad over piling up penalties for important the community has gone mad over piling up penalties for important the community has gone mad over piling up penalties for important the community has gone mad over piling up penalties for important the community has gone mad over piling up penalties for important the community has gone mad over piling up penalties for important the community has gone mad over piling up penalties for important the community has gone mad over piling up penalties for important the community has gone mad over piling up penalties for important the community has gone mad over piling up penaltie minals, most of whom it cannot catch." In a telegram to this meeting frace Secretary Charles E. Hughes said, "I am deeply interested in the ork of probation because of the promise that it holds in arresting crime its source, and of the benefits that will accrue to society by a just and mane interest in delinquents."

Probation begins with juveniles, but does not end there. Judge Julian Mack of the federal circuit court, after an experience of dealing on the nch with thousands of probation cases, stated at this meeting that in her than juvenile cases "the time for determining whether a man should should not be placed on probation is after the trial," when the question comes of what should be done with him. The decision, said Judge not be a should be done with him. ck, "ought to be preceded by a full investigation of the man himself the fullest sense, from the standpoint of his own individual life, his en-

conment, and his temptations."

The public has heard much of this from criminologists, psychiatrists and psychologists, but when it begins to hear it from eminent lawyers and addes progress is evidently being made toward the essential point, which the treatment of crime as an individual matter. The old view that the dividual matter. dividual is guilty or innocent, and that is the end of it, must give way the newer view of a study of the individual in relation to circumstances, merely of the criminal act by itself, but to all the circumstances of individual's life. The old view is that if he is found guilty, off he is, or as the warden quoted by Mr. Wickersham put it, "happens to be end of society's interest. Secretary Hughes's "just and humane interest

Probation is not the complete solution of the crime problem, but its merit that it regards crime from a new point of view, that of the individual the has gone wrong. It considers rather the criminal than the crime. It als with the criminal rather than the crime. Probation is not the cure, ut a method by which the prevention and cure of crime becomes possible. "Opposition to probation," says Dr. Charles Platt, president of the National Probation Association, "rests largely on the fact that people now-days took to the company but these really days tend to think of crime only in terms of the gunmen—but these really orm an insignificant percentage of the whole. It is not for them that robation is intended." Yet it is intended for the control of circumtances and conditions that create gunmen. Such approval of the newer titude toward the criminal and the wrongdoer from such lawyers as ormer Secretary of State Hughes and former Attorney General Wickerham must have widespread influence on the problem of crime and nust have widespread influence on the problem of crime and ime prevention.

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prices usually are high during the late summer months, just as they are low dur-ing the fall months when spring pigs are being marketed.

Barber—We have had considerable moisture recently, in the form of rain and snow. Wheat is in excellent condition. Livestock has wintered well, and there is ample feed. Roads are in good condition. Not many renters have moved this spring. Corn, 85c; wheat, \$1.19; butterfat, 41c; eggs, 16c.—J. W. Bibb.

J. W. Bibb.

Butler—Most of the wheat fields are in good condition. The larger part of the oats crop has been sown. There is an excellent demand-for brood sows and shotes. Feed is plentiful. Wheat, \$1.22; corn, 74c; oats, 48c; cream, 42c; eggs, 18c.—Aaron Thomas.

Cheyenne—The recent snow added a half inch of moisture to the soil, and since then the weather has become much warmer. Wheat is growing very well; the crop is in bettef condition than was believed some time ago. Folks here look for an early spring. Grain, feed and livestock prices remain steady. Eggs, 17c; fat hens, 19c; butterfat, 49c.—A. E. Burgess.

A Glance at the Markets

Even the farm markets seem to quicken sometimes when the sap starts to flow and the days grow longer. The whole list of farm products looks better lately when compared with the worst of the winter de-

oats, 60c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cloud—We have been having mild, springlike weather; wheat and bluegrass are
starting to grow. Livestock is doing fairly well, but feed is becoming scarce. Hens
are laying more eggs than was the rule a
month ago, and cows are keeping up their
milk production. Considerable progress has
been made with the oats seeding.—W. H.
Plumly.

Rooks—We have been having fine weather, and some moisture. Oats seeding has started. Eggs, 26c; butterfat, 45c; bran, \$1.45; shorts, \$1.75; hens, 18c.—C. O. Thomas.

Sherman—We have had 8 inches of snow since February 1, and the soil is in fine condition. Wheat is making a good start. Farmers are sowing barley. Few sales are being held, but good prices are being paid at those which are put on. The testing of cattle for tuberculosis is in progress in the House Spokesman.

county. Cream, 46c; hens, 20c.—Harry Andrews.

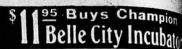
Washington — Farmers have been busy getting ready for spring work, and especially sawing, wod and hauling manure. There is a good prospect for a wheat crop. Farm sales are about over. There is a scarcity of hogs and milk cows, and also an excellent demand for feed. Wheat, \$1.25; corn. 65c; butterfat, 46c; eggs, 17c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Wilson—The recent rains and snows have

plentifical, whise's first come, 'ster casis stered and the market of the content of the soli and since the content of the soli and solid the soli and solid the solid solid solid the solid the solid the solid solid the solid the solid solid the solid the solid the solid the solid the solid the solid

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Possibly the third-term controversy could be disposed of on this thesis, i.e.: That the first 18 months of Mr. Coolidge's tenure were served by the White



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He Wants a Home

his little boy, Floyd Swisher, is tious to get a home in the countryere he can earn his board and go to col. Thru unfortunate family conons he has become a ward of the bate Court of Shawnee county. He layers old, weighs 74 pounds, is 4 t, 8 inches tall, and has blue eyes thrown hair. He is in the 6th

de in school.
The teachers of Garfield School in the teachers of Garfield School in peka, where he has been attending ool for the last six months, have en considerable interest in the boy, if they recommend him as a cheer-obedient worker. He is bright, if above the average child in being to record his observations and ex-



Floyd Swisher

riences. Apparently he takes a scial interest in animals, and in intry life in general. Anyone inested in taking Floyd into his home y write to H. R. Thompson, Prinal of the Garfield School, 14th and incy Streets, Topeka.

A Survey of Churches

Two contrasting views of the imporce of churches appear in an address Indianapolis by Will Hays, head of nationwide ministers' pension pro-im of the Presbyterian church, and urvey by Frederick L. Collins on ex-sive church organization, for the oman's Home Companion magazine. Mr. Collins reports 200,000 churches the United States representing 200 nominations and faiths, an average 1.000 to each. Many religious faiths ve few followers in this country and asequently few churches, while asequently few churches, ers have many more than 1,000. The urches stand for an investment, ac-ding to Mr. Collins, of 3 billion dols. As this is only three times the pitalization of the Ford motor commy, it can scarcely be called excesse. The census of the United States ports 42 million church members, or the than a third of the population. pre than a third of the population. Fertheless, Mr. Collins thinks them erorganized. Their annual budget is ren by him as 300 millions a year.
Public schools are independent of urches or of religion, yet there was time when religion dominated educan and had it in charge. The public hools have an investment in sites d buildings of a trifle less than 3 llon dollars, but on the other hand eir budget aggregates 2 billion dollars annually against 200 millions by is annually, against 300 millions by e churches. Moreover church expentures have not greatly increased in years, while 30 years ago school dgets were but one-tenth what they

The churches, says Mr. Collins, pay taxes to the community, but neither the schools, for that matter. Yet fere is point to his report that furches pay their ministers on the carge but \$800 a year, a powerful idence that they are overorganized. Thing under the title. "Shall We far Down the Churches," Mr. Collins attes his opinion that the loss of the serage Protestant church "would arcely be felt by the community und about." He says: "In brief," I gest the immediate reduction by at ast one-half of the existing places of orship, and the use of the savings us realized for vigorous expansion of ligious, work, Church reduction

Big and from the from the ship y. Satisfies series and the ship y. Satisfies and the ship y. The ship

religious prestige. It is a blow at dry rot. It is solemn recognition that the average church is not fit to meet modern conditions."

Possibly Will Hays would not disagree violently with Mr. Collins's opinion that the average church with its \$500 minister does not fit into modern conditions. He is engaged in raising a fund of 15 million dollars for old age pension of Presbyterian ministers in order to encourage young men to enter the ministry of that denomination. "It is not work that kills," Mr. Hays told a group of Indianapolis Presbyterians, "but worry, and it is worry over the problems of old age that causes young men to hesitate before adopting a profession that is rich in opportunity for service, but poor in financial returns. The minister receives hardly a living wage, and a saving wage is almost out of the question." He urged that "it is the duty of the church to adopt the same business principles that have been found practicable in the commercial world."

It is not Will Hays's opinion that there are too many churches, since there are communities in rural sections that suffer unquestionably from inadequate religious interest. Their churches suffer indeed from dry rot, but so does the religious life of the community. A problem of the churches, in fact, is to supply communities with efficient ministers, but, as Mr. Hays says, they cannot very well invite young men to enter the ministry when they fail to provide living conditions for them.

Chewing on the Right

That man is a one-sided animal is well known to the anatomists. Our prevalent right-handedness is reflected in an expansion of the left side of the brain, for the nerves to and from the rest of the body cross over each other on entering the skull, so that the left hemisphere of our thinking machine directs the right side of our muscular mechanism, and vice versa. Students of marksmanship have discovered that virtually everyone is really one-eyed. Either the right eye or the left one is used ordinarily in sighting guns and in similar tasks. The other eye, being unused, remains less skillful. Now comes Dr. W. C. Osman Hill, of the University of Birmingham, with the suggestion that humans are also right-jawed or left-jawed, being able to chew better on one half of our dental machinery than on the other half.

The discovery began with a pain in the right-hand hinge of Doctor Hill's jaw, a mechanism rejoicing in the somewhat terrifying title of the temporomandibular joint. It became difficult for Doctor Hill to open his mouth, and that forced him to think. Only the right-hand one of his jaw hinges was affected, from which he concluded, led thereto by other evidence also, that that one of his jaw hinges probably is larger and stronger than its brother on the other side. Either a habit of right-sided chewing has strengthened one side of Dr. Hill's face beyond the other side, or some inherited difference in the two sides has induced him to select unconsciously the right half of his dental machinery for all of the really troublesome jobs, like nut cracking or the dis-

posal of salt-water taffy.

The matter has, however, wider and more interesting implications than the one-sidedness of Doctor Hill's face. The causes of what we call skill in human beings are still largely mysterious. It was once believed that left-handedness was merely a perverse habit, to be "licked" out of a youngster as promptly and energetically as possible. The psychologists now assure us that this is a lamentable error. To controvert nature's intentions by transposing the use of the two hands may be possible, but it is likely to bring serious mental and bodily disorders in its train. If we knew more of the extent to which other functions of our muscular machinery are naturally one-sided or limited in other ways we might have further clews to the extremely practical matter of fitting individuals to the kinds of jobs which they can do best and most

The California blacksmith who inherited \$500,000 says he will keep right on shoeing horses. Evidently intends to lead a life of leisure.

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orship, and the use of the savings us realized for vigorous expansion of ewed in this light is not a blow at never find elsewhere.

To the student of affairs Mr. Heflin's speeches are always interesting, containing as they do so many facts you never find elsewhere.



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Litter in Poultry Houses

Some interesting work has been done at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station on the question of maintaining a supply of suitable litter in poultry houses, which has become quite a problem with many producers. Straw is most commonly used for scratching litter, and as a floor covering will no doubt continue to be the most widely used in Kansas; but in some localities straw is scarce.

The all-mash method of feeding offers interesting possibilities for new sources of material, as the chickens no longer scratch in, or eat from, the litter or floor covering. Since, with the feeding of scratch grain, chickens also eat some of the litter, and more or less of the filth which it contains, discretion must be exercised as to the hatching on the fifth da kind of scratch litter used. If the introduction of the males. chickens are not obliged to eat from the litter, other materials besides straw may serve as a floor covering. The ideal material is one that will not pack or cake, but will keep loose and act as an absorbent, and yet not become dusty. No matter what is used, it should be free from must or mould, otherwise serious loss may be expected. A bale of musty straw will quickly

pullets. Next to straw, perhaps shavings are the best. They are not so subject to must or mould as straw, but for a scratching litter straw is preferable. For a floor covering, in connection with all-mash feeding, shavings are quite satisfactory. Often, however, they are not available in sufficient quantity, or the cost in bales is more or less prohibitive. There is some prejudice against shavings for small hatching egg. The embryo develops to chicks, but they have been used quite a point where it dies before being extensively without any apparent ill effects.

check egg production and kill laying

In searching for practicable substi-American and European peat, but these were both found unsatisfactory on account of dampness and mustiness. Imported peat moss was then tried, but effectively turned daily. this also became very dusty and had to be covered with straw. The cost of this is excessive, entirely too high for

economical production. Next, agricultural slag was tried and proved quite satisfactory, and where this material can be obtained cheaply it would be well for poultrymen to give it a thoro trial where the complete mash and self-feeder system is used. It does not become dusty, even with continued use, and by raking off the droppings every two weeks one spreading will last from four to six months, or even longer. In winter it may be necessary to spread additional thin layers occasionally, as it is very important at this time to have a dry It is doubtful whether slag floor. should be used for chicks under 5 or 6 weeks old, because of their tendency to eat freely of material of this kind; also, it is doubtful whether it could be used to the same advantage with layers, where the scratch system of feeding is employed, altho this has not been tested.

Where slag is not obtainable, sand, or a mixture of sand and gravel, is often used, and this is satisfactory if kept dry. It has a tendency to draw dampness, and it may be necessary, where the ventilation is not the best, to remove it occasionally and replace with dry material. If spread out off the ground and under shelter it will gradually dry out.

Care of Hatching Eggs

Eggs are now being saved for hatching; in fact, most incubators are already in operation, and at this time it is well to consider the care that should be given the eggs to be hatched. Much depends on the care that has been given the breeding stock, as the fall and winter care have much to do with the hatchability and life of the egg and the vitality of the chicks hatched.

Past care of the breeding flock cannot now be changed. It should be remembered, however, that to produce an egg that will hatch into a strong, livable chick, the breeding stock must be fed well, and fed feeds that will not only produce eggs, but that also will produce eggs carrying the vitamines necessary for normal chick development. Exposure of the flock to direct sunlight not filtered thru glass,

enable the birds to lay eggs high in D vitamine content that should hatch strong, livable chicks.

In order that the eggs may be fertile, a sufficient number of male birds should be maintained in the flocks. In the Leghorns and lighter breeds, there should be five or six males to 100 females, and in the heavier breeds, such as the Rocks and Wyandottes, there should be seven or eight males to 100 females. An excess number of male birds is undesirable, as too many males only worry one another and are not necessary in the flock. Some eggs will be fertile the second day after the males are added to the pen, and usually by the fourth or fifth day after the introduction of the males the eggs will be quite fertile, and a safe rule to follow is to start saving eggs for hatching on the fifth day, after the

During cold weather, the eggs should be gathered sufficiently so that they will not be chilled, and when the temperature inside the laying house is be-low freezing, they should be gathered three or four times a day. The eggs should then be carefully sorted, and all eggs weighing less than 1% ounces should be discarded, as well as eggs that are of poor color, off in shape, or of poor shell texture. The eggs saved should be packed in cases, with an excelsior pad between each layer of eggs. The eggs should be kept in a room where the temperature is kept at approximately 55 degrees, or where the temperature ranges anywhere from 40 to 65 degrees, but never at a temperature in excess of 65 degrees, as at a temperature of 72 degrees incubation starts, cell division commences and the egg very soon becomes worthless as a placed in the incubator, or soon thereafter. The eggs should be turned daily before incubation, and when packed in the experts first tried both cases, this can be accomplished easily by turning the case first on one side and then on another, and by changing the position of the case the eggs are

Eggs should not be saved for more than 14 days if the maximum hatchability is expected, as after about 14 days the hatchability rapidly decreases, altho a few chicks will hatch from eggs that have been saved for five or six weeks.

Turkeys Like Squash Bugs

It has been six years since I started raising turkeys, and I am sure I do not know how I could stay on the farm without them. Turkeys need only a clean place on which to range and a gentle mother. I use Barred Rock and Rhode Island Red hens, good food, such as cottage cheese, oats or chick food, and plenty of fresh, clear water. This should be given warm the first two or three weeks. Of course, young turkeys must be kept warm and dry and free from lice and mites. For the hen mother and young turkeys, I use metal coops. These are proof against the predatory animals, and if cleaned often are proof against mites.

Last year I sold 23 turkeys for breeding purposes which brought \$202. The cost to raise these turkeys was very little, as they were kept in a wheat field where "hoppers" were plentiful and only fed a small portion of cottage cheese once a day. Turkeys, especially young ones, must be fed sparingly on farm grains, as they are very easily overfed.

I sell all my turkeys except a few culls as breeding stock, but if I ever sell any on the market, I will dry pick and ship to a firm in Chicago.

Turkeys require little time, else I could not raise them, as I am a busy farm woman with six small children. My health is not very good, but I'm expecting to improve it this summer while raising a fine flock of turkeys

We are very fond of squash, and until I discovered that turkeys eat squash bugs we could not raise them. This also is quite a help, as squash out here brings 11/2 cents a pound. Lydia Dikeman.

Fort Morgan, Colo.

The United States has established a neutral zone in Nicaragua. Why overlook Herrin?

Keep walking to keep well, the docexposure to ultra-violet light, or the tors advise. To be sure; and, occas-liberal feeding of cod liver oil will ionally, jump.



to HNISH. Each sack

also bears near the top

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this monogram-

Feed START to FINISH to your pullets until they begin to lay—then put them on RED SPEAR Egg Mash and you will have vigorous pullets, laying heavily and regularly all next winter when eggs are high. For START to FINISH is a complete and perfect ration for chicks in all stages of growth.

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STARTS-GROWS-MATURES



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VALVES · FITTINGS

plumbing fixtures, water system, or softeners. See him

BY J. G. HALPIN nly early hatched chicks, properly paged, will be mature enough to lay ing the fall and early winter sea-

of high egg prices. arly hatched chicks need a good der house and clean, fresh range, impossible to brood successfully part of the laying house. Altho house may be cleaned and disingled thoroly, the ground outside will be satisfactory as a chick range, mg stock is healthier and grows ter if ranged on clean ground. The entials of sanitary quarters, clean ge and separation from the old flock be obtained with a postable beautiful or sanitary quarters. be obtained with a portable house.
Therefore, spring the house should be med thoroly. All the dirt must be med out of the cracks and corners. good spray should then be applied, the interior may be whitewashed. s must be done early enough so the se will be thoroly dry before the eks are put into it.

he spring cleaning is very import, but its results will not last a ding dishes and drinking utensils uld be cleaned frequently.

When chicks are raised with hens, groups are always small. These considerable area, and get clean ge with green feed. When chicks raised with brooders, more chicks placed on a given area. As the mber brooded in one lot is increased, necessity for frequently moving colony house to give clean range pasture is increased. Clean range chicks means ground that has not n used for poultry during the last

the colony house usually is brought near the farm house in the orchard other place separate from the hen ge, where the chicks are started. is permits of more regular visits to with less time required. As the cks mature and range is required, house can be pulled farther into

ccess to an alfalfa or clover field ures an abundance of green feed clean range. It may be possible to place the building next to the mfield and near a grain field after resting. The chicks should be suped with shade and allowed to act gleaners. The time to move the se should be governed by the green d supply and condition of the soil.
soon as the soil near the house bemes coated with droppings, the oder house should be moved.

usually is not practicable to brood groups under one brooder or in ad houses. Some folks are successwith 1,000 to 1,200 chicks in one but the average person will not ceed with such a large lot even if conditions are ideal most of the ne. Usually two smaller lots will ret in better growth and a lower loss in one large group.

h house S feet by 12 feet, mounted skids to permit moving from one ld to another, will give satisfaction. e 12-foot depth allows the brooder to be placed at the rear of the iding, thus permitting the front tion to be cooler and conducive to tter brooding.

house 10 feet by 12 feet, or 12 t by 14 feet for larger lots, is often astructed. Buildings of this size are t so easily handled by a team in

In the early spring or during the nter the chicks have to be kept inle much more than during the late Fing. Consequently, for early broodse. After May 1 the chicks can be t of doors practically every day and less house room.

⁵ Duck Hens; 650 Eggs

I have raised ducks for several ars, but I had the best success last ason, I started with five Pekin duck as and two declarations. ns and two drakes. About the first February I began feeding a laying self-unity I began feeding a laying ash, 1 quart at a feed, twice a day, oistened with milk or water, and the asprinkle of sand over the top the mash. This with plenty of water drink and what the birds gathered the range was all they were fed. Tom the middle of February until the st of August the hens laid 650 eggs. st of August the hens laid 650 eggs. these, about 100 were set during

The early eggs were used for cooking, and a few were sold. The eggs were set under chicken hens and were nearly all fertile. It takes from 24 to 28 days to hatch ducklings.

hens, and begin to feed, at about 48 hours old, hard-boiled eggs, bread crumbs and oatmeal, with a sprinkle of sand. When a week old, I pen the hens and ducklings out on the grass and feed a mash of corn chop, bran, shorts, ground wheat, oats and beef scraps, with about 5 per cent of sand moistened with water or buttermilk about five times a day, just what they will clean up in about 10 minutes. Then with water and milk, if I have it, they will weigh 31/2 to 41/2 pounds at 10 weeks old.

I picked several pounds of feathers, and with the eggs considered that the old ducks made me a nice profit. Last fall when eggs were high the five old When hatched I give them to quiet ducks laid about 75 eggs. During the winter they do not get any extra care. They gather their feed after the stock and on the range. This season I am keeping seven ducks and two drakes. Mrs. J. H. Van Horn.

Need Statistics on Hogs

A printed publication containing most complete compilations of statistics on hogs, pork and pork products in the At 10 weeks, I sold 70 of the duck- ment of Agriculture as Statistical Bul- a wish-bone.

icks Need Clean Ground the middle of April to the middle of lings for \$65.40. We had several letin No. 18. The purpose of the bulle roasted ducks during holiday time tin is to present available statistical which we thought were most excellent. The early eggs were used for cook- which we thought were most excellent. tin is to present available statistical material for the year ended December 31, 1925, with comparable data for ear-lier years, for the use of farmers, agricultural students, and others interested in the marketing and distribution of the commodities listed.

The tables are arranged in sequence, beginning with production data, fol-lowed by movements to market, var-ious phases of marketing data, meat production information, domestic and international trade movements, storage holdings, and prices. Copies of the bul-letin may be obtained, so long as the supply lasts, from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The bone that Al Smith has to pick United States and abroad has just been issued by the United States Depart- with McAdoo may be assumed to be



TRY 30 DAYS on your own stumps. I want you to see for yourself what a wonderful, easy-operating, fast-working, strong, substantial machine it is. When it Special Offer! comes, hook it to your biggest, toughest stumps. See how quickly Limited Time Only - to inand easily one man alone handles troduce new models in each them. Prove All My Claims! 3 year guarantee bond locality - also easy terms with each Kirstin. one year to pay.



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It is wonderful the power your Kirstin develops. I use it for clearing steep hillsides of oak, pine and spruce stumps and standing trees. I would not be without it.—E. E. Frederick, Pocket Banch, Quincy, Cal.

My Kirstin is a wonder. It pulled green oak trees up to 24 inches in diameter with surprising ease, and at less cost than any other method.—Albert Kahle, Gascondale, Mo.

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MAR 17 '27

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Super-Glant strain, outdoor plants to
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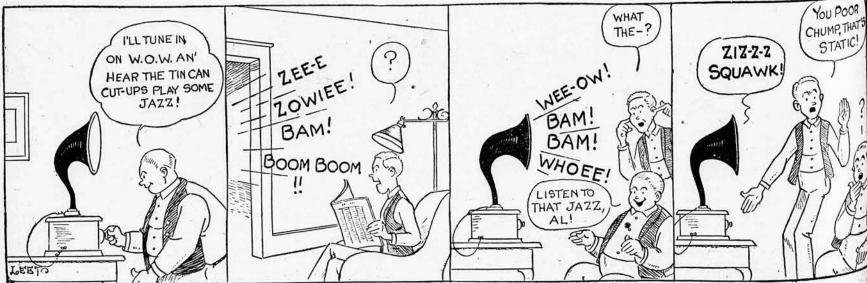
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LEGHORNS—EGGS

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stock, satisfaction guaranteed, \$6.00 pt
hundred; chicks 12c each, John F. Ranks
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nundred. Chicks 20c. Ernest Powell, Alden, Kan.

S. C. PURE BRED, ACCREDITED CHICKS every Monday, \$13.50 postpaid. Eggs \$5.50 postpaid. Other breeds. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

RICH DARK ROSE COMB REDS. PEN aggs 15-\$3, 30-\$5. Flock 15-\$1.50, 100-\$6.00. Baby Chicks 30c and 18c each. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKS, BEST quality, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Fifteen dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER: HARrison's Non-sitting, exhibition egg strain Reds, Stock, Eggs, Chicks, Breeders' free. Harrison Red Farm, College View, Nebr.

Nebr.

KANSAS STATE ACCREDITED "A"
Grade S. C. R. I. Reds. Bigger and better
than ever, eggs same price, \$7.50 per 100,
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TOMPKINS S. C. REDS, FROM CERTIfled, prize winning stock. Hoganized for
color, type, egg production. Select pen eggs
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PURE BRED ROSE AND SINGLE COMB
Rhode Island Reds. Pen eggs \$10 per hundred, infertiles replaced. Quality Baby Chicks
\$20 per hundred. Fifteen consecutive years
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Success at big shows. Marshall's, LaCygne, Kan.

R. C. AND S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED.

Chicks from Peters-Certified Flocks perfected in egg-laying and health. Sold on tested egg-production standards. Early maturing money-makers. These chicks are sent with a genuine guarantee to live covering the first two weeks—for your protection. Prices very reasonable. Get our free catalog which contains many reports from customers, also our poultry specialist's valuable book. "A Money-Making System of Poultry Breeding." Address Peters-Farm, Box 453, Newton, Iowa.

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LARGE ROSE COMB REDS, 100 EGGS, \$4.00. Cornella Peirsol, Beaver City, Neb. TOMPKIN'S DIRECT SINGLE, TYPE, color, production, \$3.00-15. Myra Gaines, Lathrop, Mo.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS, \$5.50 hundred, postpaid. T. B. England, Towanda, Kan.

Towanda, Kan.

220-290 EGG STRAIN SINGLE COMB
Reds, Eggs \$5.00 per 100. H. C. Dam,
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Phillipsburg, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, SELECTED stock, \$5.00 hundred. J. Wesley Holden, Independence, Kan.

Independence, Kan.

SINGLE C. RED EGGS FROM \$35 AND \$50
Pens, \$4 per 15. Half Price after May 10.

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RHODE ISLAND REDS, SINGLE COMB.
Eggs \$5.00 per hundred, Henry Gillet,
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S. C. R. I. REDS. BRED FOR EXHIBItion and production. Eggs \$7.00 per 100.
James Sisters, Olathe, Kan.

James Sisters, Olathe, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, PURE BRED, large bone, dark red, \$6.00-100; \$1.50-15 prepaid. H. F. Enz, Fredonia, Kan.

EGGS FROM NON-SITTING, HEAVY LAYing Rose Comb Reds. Send for mating list. Mrs. W. F. Long, Burrton, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS-EGGS

PURE BRED ROSE COMB REDS. HEAVY layers, good coloring. Eggs \$5.50 postpaid. Nelson Smith, Hutchinson, Kan., Route 5. PURE ROSE COMB RED EGGS FROM carefully selected range flock; 100-\$6; 50-\$3.50 postpaid. Mrs. Earl Bryan, Emporia,

SINGLE COMB REDS: EGGS: SPECIAL pens, 200-285 egg type, \$2.00-15; \$10-100; range, \$6.00-100. Mrs. Will Hopwood, Abilene, Kan.

DARK ROSE COMB RHQDE ISLAND Reds, 250 egg strain, \$6.00-100; \$3.50-50; \$1.25 setting, prepaid. J. H. Carney, Pea-body, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS. LARGE, dark, heavy layers. Pen No. 1, \$1.00-15; range \$4.50 hundred. Mrs. John Petty, New Albany. Kan.

LARGE, DARK, HIGH PRODUCING, PURE bred Single Comb Reds. Eggs \$5.00-100, prepaid. Chicks 15c. Mrs. Pete Fisher, Route 4. Girard, Kan.

prepaid. Chicks 15c. Mrs. Pete Fisher, Route
4. Girard, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS,
state accredited for last three years,
Grade "B," \$5.00 per hundred. E. E. Kleppinger, Jewell, Kan.

EGGS FROM HIGH QUALITY SINGLE
Comb Rhode Island Reds, trapnested range
stock, \$1.00 setting, \$5.00 hundred. Mrs. A.
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EGGS FROM ROSE COMB RED SELECTED
heavy layers, males from oldest certified
class A, 100-\$5.00 postpaid. Mrs. Alex
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direct, state accredited. Special matings
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Comb Rhode Island Reds. 15 eggs \$1.25;
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Line bred for high egg production, type
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John Little, Concordia, Kan.

PURE BRED, LARGE TYPE, S. C. DARK

Red, eggs from bacillary diarrhoea tested
pen stock \$6.00-100; pen \$2.00-15, prepadd.

Mrs. Gust Allen, Maplehill, Kan.

SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS, 231 TO 320
egg lines, reaches back 59 years, Hatching eggs at live and let live prices. 15 eggs
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Fine cocks, 100 eggs \$5.00, 50-\$3.00, postpaid, 90% fertile. Mrs. James Hoover, Marion, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, BIG BONED HEAVY layers, red to skin. Eggs \$5-100. Harrison pen eggs \$2.00-15. Postpaid, insured. Fertility guarantee included. Lida Marsh, Sun City, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS; TWENTY-ONE YEARS breeding Bean Carver strains. Used \$50 and \$75 males. Descriptive circular. 100, \$9; 50, \$5.00; 30, \$3.50; 15, \$2.00. Mrs. E. F. Lant, Dennis, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED CLASS A SINGLE Comb Reds. Flock Mating. 100, \$10.00; 15, \$2.00 postpaid. Trapnested pen matings: \$5.00 to \$7.50 per 15, \$15.00 per 50. Mrs. Superior Description of the strains of the strai

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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE cockerels \$3.00; Eggs \$6-100. Mrs. John Luehring, Washington, Kan.

Luehring, Washington, Kan.

WHITE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND
Baby Chicks. Electric hatched, every
week. Alvin Long, Lyons, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE
chicks, 15c prepaid. Prompt delivery.
Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES.
Cockerels \$2.00, Eggs \$6-100, Chicks \$16100. Roy Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITES: CHICKS 12c; EGGS
5c, prepaid. English call ducks, eggs
\$2.00 setting. Bertha Mentzer, LeRoy, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES-EGGS

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs, \$6.00 per hundred. Frank Wilds, Mullinville, Kan. ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES. Eggs \$5.00-100, prepaid. Mrs. Anna Mar-tin. Madison, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES, Excelsior strain; eggs \$6.00-100. Mrs. Clem Giger, Allen, Kan.

Clem Giger, Allen, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES.
Eggs \$5-100, prepaid. Excelsior strain.
Chas. Brown, Wilsey, Kan.

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Eggs, \$6-100, prepaid. Excelsior strain.
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eggs, \$6-100 prepaid. Pure, expert culled.
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Turkey eggs. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.
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hatching eggs, from certified stock,
limited number. 15 eggs \$1.00 postpaid.
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first prizes Hutchinson, 3 first, 3 second.
Salina; 3 first, 3 second. Solomon. Eggs
\$5.50 hundred. Charley L. Donmyer, Solomon, Kan.

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ROSE COMB SILVER LACED WYAN-dotte eggs, \$5.00-100; Baby Chicks 150 each. John F. Hess, Humboldt, Kan,

WYANDOTTES-WHITE

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE CHICKS, 14c, prepaid. Prompt delivery, Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS, BEST quality, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Fifteen dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abliene, Kan.

PURE BRED, ACCREDITED, BUCKEYE chicks every Monday, \$13.50 per 100, postpaid, 100% live delivery. Eggs \$6.00, postpaid. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES DIRECT FROM Martins-Keelers pedigreed prize winners record layers, 100 eggs \$6.00; cockerels \$2.50; chicks 15c.—H. O. Collins, Fontana, Kan.

\$2.50; chicks 15c.—H. O. Collins, Fontana, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES; SKAER'S REGAL Dorcas, stock from John Martin, bred for exhibition and production. Not excelled for beauty, vigor and egg production. They win, lay, pay. Eggs a specialty. Mrs. Will Skaer, Augusta, Kan., Route 2.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS FROM Peters-Certified Flocks perfected in egglaying and health. Sold ou tested egg- production standards. Early maturing money-makers. These chicks are sent with a genuine guarantee to live covering the first two weeks—for your protection. Prices very reasonable. Get our free catalog which contains manny reports from customers, also our poultry specialist's valuable book, "A Money-Making System of Poultry Breeding." Address Peters-Farm, Box 453, Newton, lowa.

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\$6.00-100. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS Mrs. Ellen Wolf, Newton, Kan

Mrs. Ellen Wolf, Newton, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTE, EGGS, CHICKS, CIRcular, C. C. Wyckoff, Luray, Kan.

FISHEL WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,
\$4.00 per 100. Gussie Weber, Burns, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE
eggs.\$5-100. Mrs. H. Taylor, Alma, Kan.

ROYER'S SILVER WYANDOTES; EGGS
\$2.00 setting. Wm. Royer, Coffeyville,
Kan.

WYANDOTTE EGGS. KEELER \$6-100. Joyce E. Olson, Leonard-

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1,50 per 15 postpaid. O. C. Sharits, Route M, Newton, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FISHEL strain, \$6 per 100; \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. Nettle Heyman, Burns, Kan.

strain, \$6 per 100; \$1.50 per setting. Mrs.
Nettle Heyman, Burns, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES; SETTINGS
1st pen \$3.00; 2nd \$2.00. High quality.
Floyd Kimrey, Clay Center, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. FROM
closely culled flock, \$6 hundred, Cockerels,
Sadie Springer, Manhattan, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$5.00, PREpaid; Chicks \$15.00, 100% live, prepaid.

Mrs. Geo, Downie, Lyndon, Kan.
PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES. UNDEfeated six years. Eggs \$6.00 hundred.
Baby Chix. Wm. Hebbard, Milan, Kan.

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MARTIN REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTE
eggs \$10.00-100. Chicks \$20.00-100 Postpaid. Mrs. Chas, Mills, Plainville, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE
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REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE
eggs, \$5.00-100. Prepaid. Satisfaction
guaranteed, Mrs. Ethel Donovan, Lewis,
Kan.

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MARTIN LAYING STRAIN WHITE WY-andottes mated to prize stock, \$5.00-100 prepaid. Mrs. John Montgomery, Holton, Kan.

Kan.
REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES.
Federal inspected. Accredited "A" farm
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Mrs. M. A. Smith, Smith Center, Kan.,
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BRONZE, WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$6.00. L. Williams, Box 105, Sublette, Kan. BIG, PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE Toms, \$10.00. Samson Ranch, Quinter,

Toms, \$10.00. Samson Ranca.

Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON BED TURKEY eggs, 40c each, postpaid. M. E. Noonan, Greenleaf, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS \$15-\$20.

Large vigorous bidrs Fowler Bros., Russell, Kan., Rt. 3.

SEVERAL VARIETIES-EGGS

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs, \$6.00-100. Single Comb White Leghorn eggs \$4.00-100. Chicks 12c. Mrs. Minhie Fridley. Wamego, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

PIGEONS, CAPONS, OTHER POULTRY, wanted. Coops loaned free. The Copes,

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

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FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES, write Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater,

YEARLING GUERNSEY BULL, FINE IN-dividual, out of high producing dam. H. W. Meyerhoff, Palmer, Kan.

FOUR HANDSOME HOLSTEIN HEIFER calves and registered bull. First check \$110. Alfakorn Farm, Evansville, Wisconsin.

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CONTAGIOUS ABORTION IN CATTLE Stopped—Six years successful record. Danger of contagion positively prevented. Folder explaining free. Write, Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Nebr.

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FISTULA HORSES CURED, \$5. PAY WHEN well. Chemist, Barnes, Kan. SALE OR TRADE, 11 JACKS, 15 JEN-nets, registered. M. E. Holt Estate, Union-town, Kan.

town, Kan.

FOR SALE REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion and Mammoth Jack. Alex Studer, Beloit, Kan.

FOR SALE: RED SQUIRREL SADDLE Stallion, coming 2 year old. Martin John, Russell, Kan.

TWO PERCHERON STALLIONS, COMING 3 years, Sired by Son of Carnot. Ross A. Coffman, Overbrook, Kan.

HO SES AND JACKS

BELGIAN STALLIONS FOR SALE, TWO years old, White Arabian Stud. J. A. Corzine, Route 3, Caldwell, Kan.

FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED PERcheron stallions. Correspondence solicited, W. L. Bailey, Rush Center, Kan.

BLACK PERCHERON STALLION 3 THIS spring, weighs 1,950, Grandson of \$40,000 Carnot. J. W. Jeffrey, Richland. Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JACK SEVEN years old, 16 hands high, extra heavy type. 480 acres Finney Co., level land for sale or exchange for Hutchinson property. Ralph Dixon, Rt. 5, Hutchinson, Kan.

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mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

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60 ACRES on highway. House, barn, fruit, well, timber. Price \$550, terms. H. W. Stone, successor to Wilks, Mountain Home, Arkansas.

Arkansas.

MONEY-MAKING 113 A., equipped with stock, implements, furniture; handy town, school, cannery; 50 A. level farm land; 7 A. berries; bal. timber pasture; 3-room house, ample out-bldgs; bargain at \$2,000, part cash; free details and list. Boston Mountain Development Co., Fayetteville, Arkansas.

COLOBADO

IMPROVED Colorado ranches \$2.75 per acre
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WANT \$4,100; \$2.500 cash, 200 acres frrigated; mtge \$1.500, 1926 crops over \$4,000.

Rented for %. S. Brown, Florence, Colo.

IMP. Irrigated Farms, part alfalfa, dependable water rights; ranches, non-irrigated
wheat lands, James L. Wade, Lamar, Colo.

able water rights; ranches, non-irrigated wheat lands, James L. Wade, Lamar, Colo. A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY for young farmers and others of moderate means to own a farm. Choice irrigated cultivated farms some with buildings in the fertile Arkansas Valley near the thriving town of Lamar, Colorado, at fair prices and on easy terms. Only ten per cent cash. Balance at 5½ per cent interest spread over 34½ years. Occupy your own farm while paying for it on terms easier than rent. These lands produce: sugar beets 12 tons, alfalfa 3½ tons, barley 50 bushels, oats 70 bushels, spring wheat 35 bushels, winter wheat 40 bushels, combined with dairying, poultry and livestock operations are profitable. Excellent markets, modern schools and churches, improved roads, and sure water rights. For descriptive folder write American Beet Sugar Company, 26 Land Building, Lamar, Colo.

KANSAS

LAND BARGAINS. Write for printed list Jess Kisner, Garden City, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—Imp. 117 A.; one mile to town and high school. R. A. Ward, Alden, Kan. FOR SALE—N. E. Kansas farms, ranches and city property. Melvin Ward, Holton Ks. WHAT Have You—Farms, mdse., hdw.or income? Big list free. Bersie Agy, El Dorado, Ks.

come? Big listfree. Bersie Agy, ElDorado, Ks. FOR SALE—By owner, 120 A, improved farm. If interested write H. P. Olsen, Route 6, Concordia, Kan.

MENNONITE Colony, good country, rich land, nice crops. Near towns, fine roads, Low prices. Easy terms. Ely, Garden City, Kan. 160 A, 100 tillable, good improvements. Near paved road, 6 ml. Lawrence & State University. Price \$90. Terms. Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kan.

Lawrence, Kan.

800 ACRES in sight good Kansas town; 320 growing wheat; no waste; plenty water; 2 sets buildings; forced sale to settle partnership; 325 per acre; attractive terms. Mansfield Co., 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

IMPROVED 40, 2½ miles Ottawa, Smooth land, Special price \$4600; \$500 will handle, Remainder 6% with partial payment. Do not wait to write, telephone. Come. Possession, Also farm to rent, Mansfield Brothers, Ottawa, Kan.

ONE GREAT BARGAIN

726 acre farm, 450 acres best of first bottom land. 300 acres broke. Finely watered running stream. Good 4-room house and barn. One mile from good R. R. town; in fine location. 100 acres wheat now on land. \$32.50 per acre. Full particulars write.

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516 Brown Bidg., Wichita, Kansas

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LEARN ALL ABOUT MINNESOTA, the great mixed farming and dairy state. Map and books free. State Immigration Dept. 641, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

MONTANA

1DEAL stock ranch for sale, 640 A. deeded land, 3500 A. good grazing lease. Light payment, balance easy terms. Further particulars write Box 84, Lodge Grass, Mont.

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TIMBER LAND at \$5 A., near town; more than pay for itself. 594 Mountain View, Mo.

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

buys 40 acres Southern Mo. Price \$200.
Send for list. Box 22 A. Kirkwood, Mo.
LISTEN: 80 acre fruit and poultry farm.
Price \$1,850, terms. Have other farms.
List free. Ward, Ava. Missouri.
POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultryland, some timber. near town, price \$200.
Other bargains. 425-O. Carthage, Mo.

RIVER FARM

117. imp; close to fishing stream; fruit,
spring water; school on place. Team, wagon
and cow, \$1,170. W. Arthur, Mn. View, Mo.
FOR QUICK SALE—Will sacrifice 56 acres
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Ry. between K. C. and Lawrence, Excellent
soil, all cultivated. I. H. Johnson, Del Monte
Apts., 200 W. Armour, Kansas City, Mo.
SOUTHEAST MISSOURI rich, alluvial land.
Large and small tracts. Improved farms
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Discount for cash. Cut-over land no cash
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6%. Free map, full information. Good renters wanted who can finance themselves. C.
Himmelberger-Harrison, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

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OWN A FARM HOME in the Rogue River Valley. Climate, soil, markets and class of people our assets, Farms and acreage rea-sonably priced. Good terms, Write for booklet. Reed and Guy, Gold Hill, Oregon.

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WISCONSIN DAIRYLAND—EASY TERMS—New Plan for 1927—
Come to "Happy Land" in the fertile valley of the Chippewa and Flambeau Rivers, where farmers succeed. Never a crop fallure or drouth. Fine climate, plenty pure cold water. Clover grows wild, Many lakes and rivers. Good fishing, hunting, trapping; developed district, good roads, schools, churches, creamery, etc. Good neighbors, over 500 farmers in valley. Average price \$25 per acre. Terms as low as \$10 per month. Diversified farming and dairying will make you independent. We help you get started. Talk to our successful farmers. You deal with owners direct. Taxes low. Plan now to start in spring. Some bargains in improved farms. Write today for maps and plan. No obligation.

EDWARD HINES FARM LAND CO. 1323 Otis Bldg.. Chicago, Illinois.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT: Poultry and dairy farm. close in; cash rent. Box 324, Garden City, Kansas.

FOR LEASE 3 to 5 years, Ranch Northwest Colorado; particulars upon application; references required. J. H. Markley, 7534 Madison, Kansas City, Missouri.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—Sale or exchg. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Es. INCOME \$10,500 from 18 room apartment (new). Want a farm or ranch in exchange, Write L. T. West, 931 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Ks. FOR SALE OR TRADE—1.300 A. of land, 700 creek bottom, 12 miles south of Muskogee. Oklahoma. Good productive land, good improvements. Cultra Co., Salina, Kan.

240 ACRES. 2 sets improvements.
loan. Also 3 new modern bungalow
dences. Montgomery county location.
wheat farm. Give full description in
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INCOME \$4590.00
Solid brick 8 apartment. Each apartment 6 rooms. Boulevard location, close to down-town business center. Trade for farm. Also have other properties. R. P. Vernon, 200 Grand Ave., Temple Bldg., K. C., Mo.

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By cash buyers. Will deal with owners
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SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY
for Cash. no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co.,
515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

A Gentlemanly Mare

With a race track on the site, it is expected that Sam Riddle, nationally known sportsman, is contemplating transferring his stables to Lancaster county, including his noted mare "Man o' War."—Pennsylvania paper.

Anti-Freeze Excesses

The association went on record as being in favor of a law providing for taking away the license from drivers of motor-vehicles found drunk for a period of one year. - South Dakota

Tall Money For a Kiss

In a small Southern town a justin of the peace who is very popular win the colored folk had just married the couple. The groom made inquiry as to the fee and the J. P. replied it would

be a dollar.

"A dollah? Pahson, yo' don' mean tell me yo' is gwine change me a dollah jes' fo' sayin' dem few words when all works all day fo' dat much?"

"Why, yes," said the J. P. "That kiss you just got was worth that much."

"Well, jes' he'p yo'se'f, pahson, jes' he'p yo'se'f!"

Not-Too-Wide-Open Spaces

"I want to get clear away from civilization for two weeks," announced the back-to-nature hound.

"I know the very place for you," suggested his friend. "It's a little cabin up in the mountains, 20 miles from a railway."

"I know that place. Won't do. There isn't a grocery store within walking distance."

Time Will Tell

The father of four boys, discovering

The father of four boys, discovering the eldest, aged 11, smoking a surreptitious cigarette, called them together for a lecture on the evils of nicotine.

"Now, Willie," he said in conclusion to his youngest, "are you going to use tobacco when you get to be a man?

"I don't know," replied the 6-year old soberly. "I'm trying hard to quit."

In the Van

The following is the true retort made by one of two second lieutenants in hospital in England in the summer of 1918. Said one to the other, "Were you

in the March retreat, then?"

"Was I in the March retreat?" came
the reply. "My dear sir, I very nearly
led it!"

An Infantile Banquet

"You're looking fine," announced the doctor to his patient. "Have you fol-

lowed my dieting instructions and eaten only what a 3-year-old child would?

"Yes, doctor," was the sad reply.

"For dinner I had a handful of mod, one of coal dust, a button hook and a box of safety matches."

Against All Precedents

"Did ye hear about Clancy the detective bein' suspended fer 30 days." asked the cop.

"Naw," replied his friend, "wot's he done now?"

"He was sent to Gotrocks' home to investigate a burglary an' he tuck off his hat while he was in the house."

That's Where

"No, you can't see Mr. Snapper," flatly declared Mrs. Snapper to the political canvasser at the door.
"B-but," stammered the man, "I

merely wanted to find out what party he belongs to."

"Well, then," snapped Mrs. Snapper as she prepared to slam the door, "just take a good look at me!"

Right on the Block

"Well, Farmer Jones, what did this chicken die of?" asked the smart summer boarder, chewing at a meaty leg.
"Throat trouble," laconically are swered his boost. swered his host.

A Method in Her Madness

"She's very modern." "How come?

"Fights with her sweetle, pulls of her engagement ring and puts it of another finger."

A .38 Caliber

Hotel Clerk-"Just in from Chicago, Mr. Smith—"No; that's a moth hole in my lapel." see, Mr. Smith."

Glories In It "Mamma, who's that poor man run ning around there that every one is "Hush, child, that's the cheer-leader." yelling at?"

All Broken Up WINDOW OF SAGINAW OIL PRODUCER KILLS SELF -Detroit Free Press. VESTOCK NEWS By J. W. Johnson

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H. Mott. Herington, is owner of one e largest herds of registered Holsteins ckinson county and has 75 head of regda cattle. He is selling whole milk in gton and his share of the Herington bill is over \$10,000 annually.

I. Cope. Norton, is one of the con-rs to the Holstein consignment sale at a April 20. Mr. Cope will be remem-as the consignor who sold in the animent sale at Manhattan last fall a of cows that made the breeders from astern half of the state sit up and notice.

L Young, Haddam, Washington county, and a sale of 20 Holstein cows, all with testing association records, April 12, will also be some heifers and calves in ale. The herd is a member of the inston county cow testing association one of the highest producing herds in ounty.

as Farmer Federies you.

In hide of the Sherman county Shortsteer that won the grand championship
of National Western at Denver in Janhas been purchased by the Sherman
y Shorthorn breeders association and
be made into a nice robe and presented
rs. Pauline Kuhrt who owned and exshe him at Denver. They bought the
from the Rock Island who bought him
1,250,00 when he was sold at auction
reek of the show They bought him for
dining car service. He weighed 840
list.

n. Comp. White City, owns the highest acing cow of any breed in the state. Is a Jersey and produced in 1926 789 is of butterfat. His son owns the secbest cow that produced 775 pounds in In 1926 the Comp herd of Jerseys six state records. When I was at the farm one day last week they showed string of cows that certainly are good because John Comp and his wife feel they have earned a rest they are sell-helr entire herd at auction April 20 and son is putting a few good ones in the B. C. Settles is preparing the sale catnow and it will be a complete dispersal a John Comp herd.

e John Comp herd.

e Collins Farm Co. dispersal sale of eins at Sabetha March 28 will prove of the best offerings ever dispersed in tate. The prices of the animals in this of course, will not compare wth prices ved for cattle in other sales several ago, but for quality and production genuine values it is doubtful if ever it had an equal in the state in a dispersal or possibly any other Holstein sale. The management of the herd has for been in the hands of A. G. Van Horn, known as an authority on Holsteins and an of sterling character. Mr. Collins his father who was one of the early as breeders of registered Holsteins are liy well known and of standing as ers of high class Holsteins. The sale is ek from next Monday.

VESTOCK NEWS By Jesse R. Johnson West 9th St., Wichite, Kan.



as, T. Dyerly, Percheron breeder of t, announces a dispersion sale to be held

neman & Sons of Dighton announce antheir fanch near Dighton April 5th. The
and Jacks are recognized as superior in
ding quality to any to be found on any
far farm west or east. Jacks bred on
test state and national shows. Most
he Jacks that go in this sale are deded from the International undefeated
d Champion, Kansas Chief. The Hine-

man sales are always events of great in-terest, big crowds attend and a regular jack show is staged. Dighton is in Lane County, about 150 miles mostly west from Hutch-

The Central State Milk Goat Breeders Association held their fifth annual convention at Wichita March 11. More than one hundred breeders attended and twenty new members were secured. Mrs. H. L. Salisbury of Wichita was re-elècted secretary-tremsurer. J. W. Francis, also of Wichita, was elected president. The next annual meeting will be held in Eldorado.

Grover Wickham of Arlington writes as follows: "I was certainly pleased with results. It was surprising the number of farmers living within driving distance who came to buy after seeing my advertisement in Kansas Farmer. Sales were fine, nothing left to sell at present." Mr. Wickham adds that he is keeping a select bunch of brood sows which he is moving to his new location a half mile south of the depot in Arlington. Says he expects to meet the boys at the fairs next fall.

Nouns, Haddall, old a sale of 20 Holstein cows, april 12, total association records, April 12, will also be some helfers and calves in sale. The herd is a member of the sale. The herd is a member of the ington county cow testing association noe of the highest producing herds in one of the highest producing herds in ounty.

C. Swihart, Lovewell, has announced it as the date of the annual Shortspring sale for the Jewell county spring sale for the

Public Sales of Livestock

Jersey Cattle
April 20—John Comp, White City, Kan.
May 2—Leonard Smith, Platte City, Mo.
Shorthora Cattle

April 14—Jewell County Breeders Associa-tion, Lovewell, Kan. May 4—E. S. Dele & Sons and Ben H. Bird, Protection, Kan.

Holstein Cattle March 28—Collins Farm Co., Sabetha, Kan. April 14—Consignment sale. Topeka, Kan. April 12—J. L. Young, Haddam, Kan April 2—George Herren, Manhattan, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

April 28—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence,
Kan.

Chester White Hogs
April 14—Ray Gould, Rexford, Kan.

Durce Hogs

March 22—L. R. Massengill, Caldwell, Kan.
April 28—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence,
Kan.

Jacks and Jennets

April 5—Hineman's Jack Farm, Dighton, Kan.

Percheron Horses

May 5—Chas. T. Dyerly, Pratt, Kan.

Vice President's Activity

L. E. Norman sale of Duroc bred sows is at the Norman farm last Tuesday and listance. Among those who I from a distance were J. C. Andermatatan. G. G. Vail, Manhattan. Paul Gary county farm agent, Junction R. Brown, Jos. DeLaye and Francis Emmett, A. H. Woellhof, Clay Center; and Clint James, Longford and Oak wirence Collins, Dwight; F. L. Cross, ista and others. Henry Stants of Bros., Abilene, was there and bought of good sows. The day was nice and a ground and the sale was snappy. The head of Durocs and the good boar head of the Sensate's presiding officer. At his first appearance, inauguration day 1925, Gen. Dawes stole the limelight from the President by his speech denouncing the rules of the Sensate's president Dawes and the sale was a good crowd of buyers. Jas. Vice President Dawes, following the country on the same subject. The Vice President's strictures were not

the country on the same subject. The Vice President's strictures were not taken business men's club held at its Tuesday night it was decided to done of the state association's 1927 and aug. 18 was decided upon as the hold one at Abilene. J. A. Engle, of the county association is augretic than the statement that there are 200 Holsteins in Dickinson county and them are purebred herds. Abilene of the Bells Springs creamery one of the largest in the state, one of the Bells Springs creamery one of the Bells Springs the McNary-Haugen bill were brought to a vote.

Senatorial criticism of the Vice President has turned to commendation of his efforts to iron out differences and avoid deadlocks that would have made the present session of Congress sterile in legislation. Filibusters are dangerous to all legislation and not to special bills only. They create bad feel-

HINEMAN'S Jack, Jennet, Percheron Sale In sale pavilion on farm, 4 miles so. of Dighton, 10 miles from Shields, on main line Mo. Pacific. 100 miles west Great Bend on A. T. & S. F. 10th Annual Sale, Tuesday, April 5 20 big Jacks in age from 2 to 8 years.

12 good breeding Jennets.

5 reg. Percheron stallions coming 2 to 6 years old.

The Jacks include many prize winners at Hutchinson state fair, Most of them carry the blood of the WOELD'S GRAND CHAMPION.

KANSAS CHIEF never defeated and winner at Kansas state fair and Western stock show many times. A great offering of jacks selling in the best of breeding condition. Write for catalog.

Aucts.: John D. Snyder, Boyd Newcom.

HINEMAN'S JACK FARM, Dighton (Lane County), Kan.

HORSES AND JACKS

TERMS ON **STALLIONS**

ED NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

4-Year-Old Jack 🔼 hands, 69 inch heart, 8½ cannon bone, ivered in Kansas, registered and guaran-l. Price \$150.00. Seven other good jacks. F. A. WAINSCOTT, Ethel, Missouri

I Have For Sale one dark brown Reg. Percheron stallion, coming two years old, Jasper II. Recorded number is 189980. J. M. McCAMMON, Burr Oak, Kan., R. R. 1

PERCHERON STALLIONS
Reg. One black and one dark gray.
Coming three years old, Grandsons of
Casino. Priced right for quick sale.
W. H. MOYT, HERINGTON, KAN.



Duroc Gilt Sale

30 bred glits. March 22, 1927. Write for catalog. L. R. MASSENGILL, Caldwell, Kan.

Lant Bros. Duroc Jerseys Thirty-five years breeding, best blood lines. Four fall boars by Majestic Col. by Great Col. Each boar has an outstanding dam. Ten gilts same breeding. Write for description and prices.

LANT BROS., DENNIS, KANSAS

QUR BRED IN THE PURPLE BOARS will produce more tons of pork on same feed. Reg. Immuned. Shipped on approval. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

SPOTTED POLAND BRED GILTS

to Kansas Sunbeam, 1926 World's Champion. Priced right. Rebert Freemyer, Menie, Kan.



CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Gilts Bred for Mar., April. May. Large litters, prize winning blood. Price \$40, \$50 and \$60. Shipped C.O.D. Also a few sows to loan on shares. Alpha Wiemers, Diller, Nebr.



O.I.C. HOGS on time Write for Book Originators and most extensive breeders. THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 15, Salem, Ohio

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Quality Polled Shorthorns Grandsons of Imp. \$5000 and \$6000 bulls. Blood, quality, Beef, Milk and Butter. A nice pair of caives \$125, yearlings \$160. Three delivered within state, ½ price for first calf. Nearly 200 in herd. Reds, whites and roans. Bulls \$60 to \$200. J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.



INTURBON STOCK FARM Polled Shorthorns. Cows and heifers for sale. Fine individuals. red. Come and see them or write. J. G. THARP, Jefferson, Ks

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Change of copy as desired. LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT Topeka, Kansas Kansas Farmer,

ing and the filibusterers are paid back and Dawes prove that whether the ofin their own coin. Not only banking fice is a sinecure or not depends upon and farm relief legislation but radio the man who happens to hold it. Not regulation probably would have gone by the board but for Gen. Dawes's can buy men of the stamp of these two timely intervention.

See Vice Presidents of Presidents are Presidents are Presidents and Dawes prove that whether the office is a sinecure or not depends upon even the whole the man who happens to hold it. Not even the Vice Presidency, it appears, can buy men of the stamp of these two Americans. They impart their own vicing the providents are plant back and Dawes prove that whether the office is a sinecture or not depends upon even the vice is a sinecture or not depends upon even the vice Presidency, it appears, can buy men of the stamp of these two Such Vice Presidents as Roosevelt tality to any position they hold.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The Collins Farm Co. Dispersal Sale

65 Top Notch Holsteins at the farm five miles north of SABETHA. KANSAS, on U. S. Highway No. 75.

Monday, March 28

Be with us on sale day, and see, and benefit by some of the results of our fifteen years of constructive breeding.

A large part of this offering is either sired by or bred to Marathon Bess Burke 3d, a son of a four times Wisconsin state champion for 365 day production.

"Marathon" himself is transmitting real size, type and production. Eight oldest daughters recently tested as 2 and 3 year olds produced 21.9 lbs. up to 28 lbs. butter in 7 days. They averaged over 500 lbs. milk each.

More 365 day record backing than has ever been offered before at public auction in Kansas. Lunch on the grounds. Sale starts at 10 A. M. Write for catalog.

The Collins Farm Co., Sabetha, Kan.

The Collins Farm Co., Sabetha, Kan. Aucts.: Haeger, Newcom and Crandall.

Purebred Hols**t**ein C**a**ttle

PUBLIC SALE

Manhattan, Kan., April 2 Will offer fifty head of pure bred Holstein cows. For de-scription of offering and full information, write Geo. Herren, Manhattan, Ks.



Holstein Herd Sire

For sale—Our three year old Holstein herd sire. His sire, Sir Walker Segis Homestead, Dam, a 24 lb. three year old National Dalry Show Winner, with a good 305 day record. Write for particulars to RALPH N. JOHNSON, BURDICK, KANSAS

AVESHIRE CATTLE

Fairfield Ayrshires

Two bull calves, one serviceable yearling bull, top-notch quality, high production.

DAVID G. PAGE, TOPEKA, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE

Real Jersey Bull

One yr. old and ready for service, sired by Viola's You'll Do Butter King 192677. Every one of his daughters made better than 40 B. fat when 2 yrs. old. This bull call's full sister 2 yrs. old is making 49.5 lb. B. fat in 30 days now Cow Testing Ass'n record. Priced for quick sale. Act at once if you want him as he must go at once. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfert, Ks.

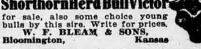
Reg. and Grade Jerseys High class breeding. SAM SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

SHORTHORN CATTLE

5 Shorthorn Bulls a son of Scotch Light. Scotch ad Scotch Tops. Write for prices J. E. RAY, HOOKER, OKLA.



ShorthornHerd Bull Victor



PROSPECT PARK SHORTHORNS pe and quality. Scotch and Scotch Topped breeding. H. Taylor & Son, Chapman, Kan., Dickinson Co.

GOOD RESULTS FROM KANSAS FARMER ADVERTISING

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Enclosed find check for Duroc advertising in Kansas Farmer. Sold all of my gilts and could have sold more. They pleased the buyers. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.

Cours Libro No Other Machine

T LAST something new has happened in the history of machine

For 15 years milking machine makers have been bringing out new models-telling of the grand improvements they have made-BUT when all was said and done, it proved to be mostly talk, which didn't mean a thing to the farmer.

Now-the Pine Tree Milking Machine Company has brought out something really new.

The wonderful SURGE Milker has changed all old ideas of what a milking machine ought to accomplish. You cannot judge this machine by anything you ever knew of milking machines in the past. Breeders who used to be afraid to put a machine on their record

making pure breds are using the SURGE. They tell us they in better condition by the most careful hand milking.

Dairymen producing for city milk trade who couldn't make m clean milk with old type machines are earning premiums for lowly teria count-and spend no more time washing the SURGE # they used to spend washing milk pails.

The SURGE is sweeping everything before it. It is the great thing that has happened in the dairy industry for many years,

Send the coupon below for details of our surprising offer that gi you a chance to prove out these things for yourself before obligate yourself to buy a thing.

Think of that! You men who have tried so hard to keep old "Long Tube" milkers clean—and couldn't get by with it. Only these four simple pieces of rubber to wash. No long tubes. No claws. No places for milk to lodge and breed bacteria. Milk travels only 4 inches from teat to pail.

Another thing! You take the machine all apart for washing in 20 seconds. No tools needed. And you put it all together ready for use in half a minute. If you have ever handled a milking machine, you know what this means. The one old objection to milking machines is wiped off the slate. Any man can make a grade of milk equal to Certified standards with the Surge.

it's done.

Coupon for FREE Demonstration OFFER ou've been reading here the most surprising to order milker. But you will make a surprising to the most surprising to the mo

You will know at once when you see it work. That surging action—back and forth, gets the milk as no milker ever got it before. Cows that would never give down their milk to a machine, milk out DRY with this wonder milker. It sucks from the front, just like a calf. It gets the strippings as no machine ever got them. For two years it has been milking a herd of freak cows that we got together to put this machine to the most difficult test that any milker ever had to meet.

Vhy Do We Call

t the "SURGE"?

222 E. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo. Please send me, without cost or obligation, your special offer on the Pine Tree Surge Milker.

What power will you use?
Gas Engine Electricity

You've been reading here the most surprising statements you have ever read about milking machine. But you will never believe them as we believe them until you see them as we believe them until you see them. wonder milker working in your own barn, on your own cows. That's why we are really offer your own cows. to offer you a chance to have a FREE demonstration without obligating yourself to anything. We want you to see the Surge Milker milk out a cow that you are ready bet can't be milked by machine. We want you to take the machine apart and we it, yourself. Just to see how quick and easy

Once you see these things for yourself, we don't have to spend any time trying to "Sell" you an outfit. You'll never let us take it out of your barn. But we're taking the chance of that-not you. Our FREE demonstration offer leaves you open to do exactly what you want to do. It is the most surprising offer ever made in milking machine history. Send today for full details.

You'll be surprised how little it will add Fill in the coupon and mail it right now. It do obligate you to do a thing but listen to the pow tion we have ready to make you. Mail the own

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