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KANSAS FARMER

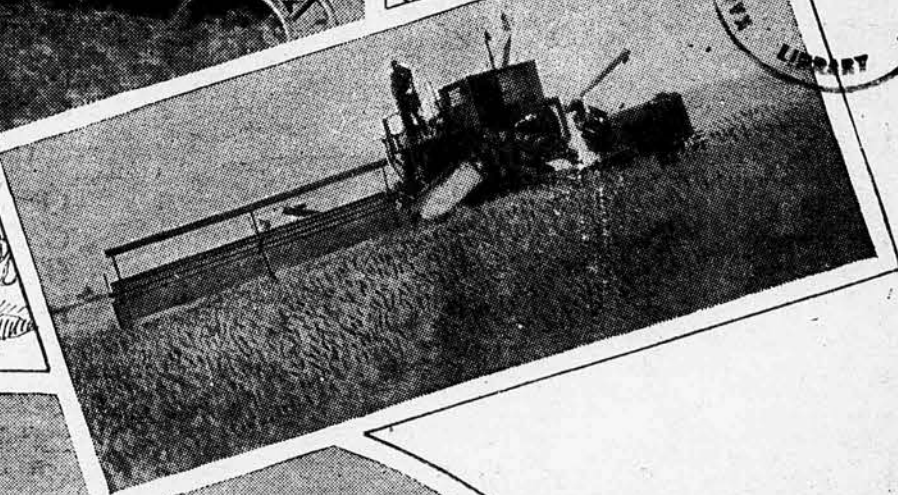
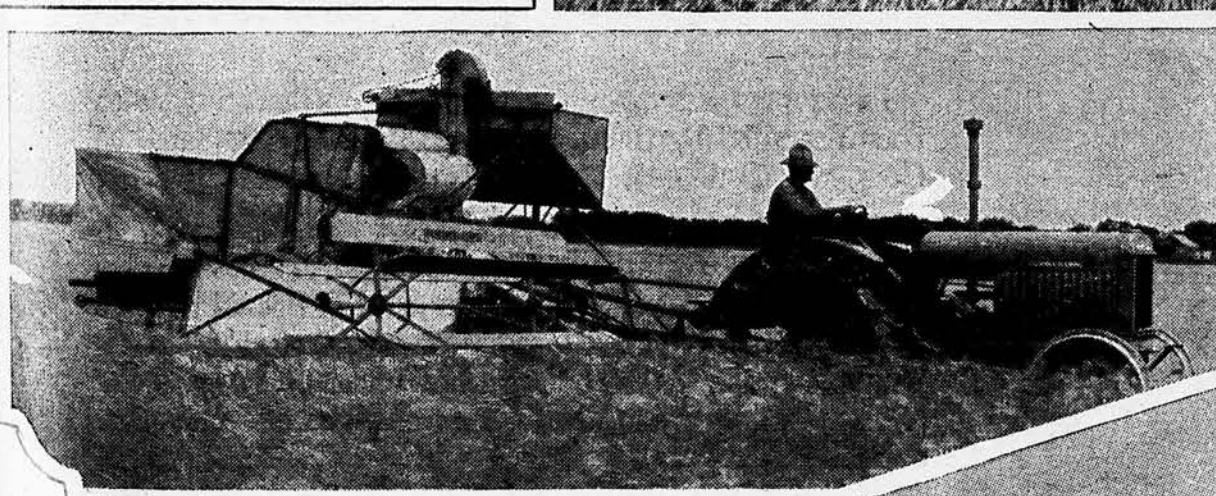
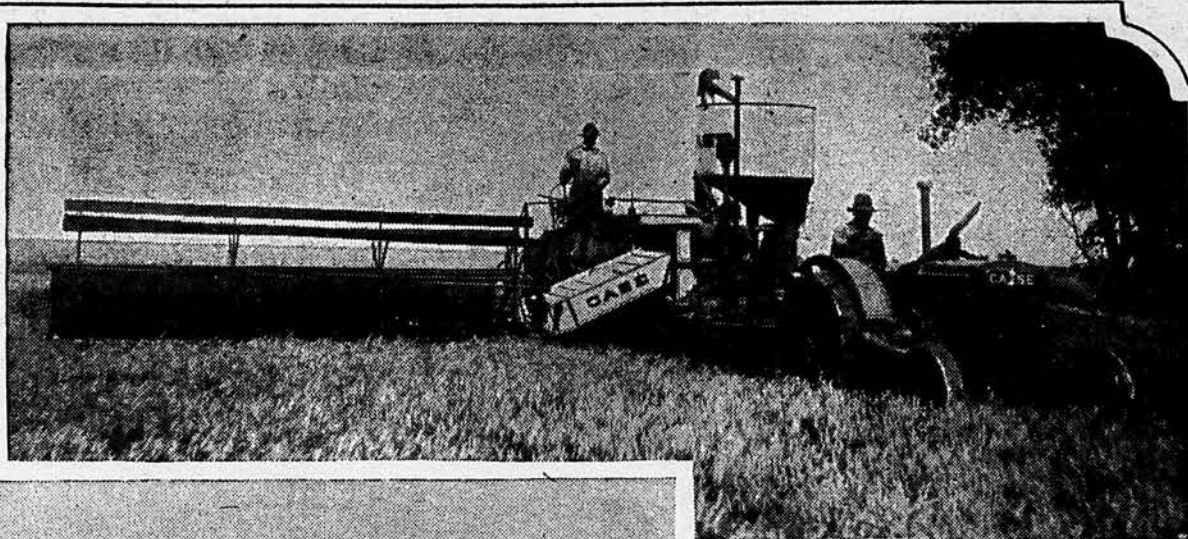
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 65

February 12, 1927

Number 7

*Kansas Farmers
Used 8,274
Combines in the
Harvest of 1926
...*



Science the Source of Progress

"Science is the soul and the prosperity of nations and the living source of all progress," said Pasteur.

Science has been the living source of the progress of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). This Company has always represented a partnership of practical industry and research.

Research laboratories where scientific investigations may be carried on with the greatest facility are an important part of the equipment of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

Of all the tremendous labor undertaken by the Standard Oil Company (Indiana), the most important to the motorist, but perhaps the least known to him, is the research work of the Company.

The labor of drilling a well or building a service station is apparent to the most casual observer, whereas the labor of developing processes for producing gasoline by cracking, for example, is inconceivable to the average man.

The development of commercially successful processes for producing gasoline by cracking is one of the achievements of the research laboratories of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana), the results of which are appreciated easily.

Over three billion additional gallons of gasoline are produced annually by this method. Without it, there would not be enough gasoline today—and prices would be prohibitive.

Every man, woman and child in the entire country has been benefited by this research work of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

Although the benefits of producing gasoline by cracking processes are far-reaching and widespread, the average motorist is ignorant of the work behind it. He knows nothing of the days and nights of patient study, the disheartening difficulties to be faced, the immense amount of effort, that are part of the history of this as of every other scientific discovery.

Like most precious things, information is found in small quantities and the finding involves a maximum amount of slow, painstaking work. Each product of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has a long history of such work behind it.

Scientific work goes on every day in the laboratories of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana), where men are correlating theory and practice, and out of actual experience developing new knowledge, founded on facts already known.

The work of these scientists is a small but most important part of a great whole. It is the "living source" of the progress of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana)—progress in applying all the knowledge of the hour to supplying the petroleum needs of the people of the Middle West—progress in serving them faithfully and well.



Standard Oil Company

(Indiana)

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

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 65

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Number 7

Cash For Catching Kansas Thieves

By O. C. Thompson
Manager, Protective Service

THIEVES stole 100 farms from Kansas farmers last year. Believe it or not—here are the figures. Based upon a state wide investigation started by Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, it is estimated that Kansas farm people lost last year between 1½ and 2 million dollars to thieves. That's an enormous sum to lose. One million, five hundred thousand dollars will buy 100 average size Kansas farms of 263 acres each at the average price of \$57 an acre. And every dollar of that enormous sum was squandered by a lot of sneaking crooks who are too lazy to work, but who make their living stealing from honest, toiling farm people.

In practically every section of the state thieves are raiding farms almost every night. If they didn't visit your place last night you are just lucky. They may have your poultry, fat hogs, grain, or other property marked right now, ready to grab it the first time your back is turned. Reports of thefts of Kansas farm property are coming in every day.

Conditions in Smith county are typical of those in almost every section of the state. When Smith county farm folks go to bed at night they never know whether their poultry, livestock or other movable property will be there, or in the clutches of some thief miles away, when they get up in the morning. It is said that thefts of livestock alone are costing Smith county farmers from \$25,000 to \$50,000 or more a year. One night recently Perry Worley of Pleasant township heard a noise in his hog lot. When he went to investigate he found one of his fine fat hogs outside the pen butchered. There was no trace of the would-be thieves. Florence Wurster of Beaver township lost 100 pullets worth easily \$100. A. W. Morford of the same neighborhood had 60 plump, fat broilers all ready for market. He cooped them up one night to take them to town the next day—but a handy thief got in that night and hauled the 60 broilers off to market himself. One farmer near Harlan lost a whole flock of turkeys. Another Smith county farm family was called away to attend a funeral. When they returned they found thieves had raided their place during their absence and got away with 300 mighty fine chickens.

Thieves really work at the business of stealing. Almost every day some new scheme adopted by the stealthy gentry comes to light. Here's a trick they are using in Smith county as well as in other parts of Kansas. Instead of looting the hen house of all the poultry, they will take a half dozen or so at one place, as many at another and so on down the pike until they have a load. This method of working makes it difficult for the farmer or his wife to know they have actually lost birds until some "landmark" in the flock disappears, or until they have been drained of their entire flock.

Farm folks around Altoona and Buffalo, in Wilson county, have suffered heavy losses of poultry and other farm property recently. James Clegg, W. W. Sherbenou and Fred Hyde of Altoona, and William Canty of Buffalo are among those who have had poultry stolen.

Most thieves are downright cowards. They steal from unprotected farms or helpless people every time they can. In Coffey county thieves have been working overtime, and most of their raids have been on places owned by widows and poor people. But Coffey county peace officers have been chasing a lot of the thieves out of gas. Within the last three months seven thieves pilfering farm property have fallen into the strong clutches of Coffey county officers. Since then there has been a decided falling off in farm thievery in that county. Recently three boys were caught stealing chickens in Coffey county. Two of them were sent to Hutchinson and one was publicly spanked. He probably is reminded of the error of his way every time he sits down.

Conditions reached the point in Sherman county last summer where the farm people rose up and organized an Anti-Chicken Thief Association. The association is getting some results, but despite the good work it is doing many thefts are still reported. Alfred Green, W. J. Dunns, Jacob Trachsel, Mel Harding, Jesse Toplif and Ted Dougherty have lost valuable flocks of poultry within recent months. One result of the work of the Sherman

county organization is that poultry dealers in that county now keep records of all poultry they buy. That system should be practiced by every poultry dealer in Kansas.

For more than two years thieves have been raiding the poultry flocks of Franklin county, and farmers in the northeast part of that county have lost heavily. More than 1,500 head of poultry were stolen in that section in three months. According to reports, things got so bad the farmers around Le Loup organized and hired a detective to help run

a year, is coming out of the pockets of Kansas farmers. Don't think your property is safe if you haven't had a visit from these stealthy night raiders. Or if they have already raided your place, don't think they will not be back. They probably will return at the first opportunity. Modern conditions make it easy for thieves to raid a farm—and get away with a whole flock of poultry, a truck load of fat hogs or other livestock, loads of grain, fruit, tools and even clothing and valuable personal property. These raids on farm property usually are made in trucks or passenger automobiles which enable the thieves to carry their loot to some town, often as far as 150 miles away, and dispose of it the next day. Thievery of farm property in Kansas has reached such a wholesale stage

that it has to be stopped. Farm folks earn every dollar they get. It takes hard work to produce a crop, or build up a flock of nice poultry, or raise a bunch of fat hogs or steers—and when all the hard work is done there is little enough profit in it without having some lazy, thieving scoundrel slip in and steal the whole lot. This thieving business can be stopped—and the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze is going to see that it is stopped.

The peace officers of Kansas are doing mighty good work, but they can't do it all by themselves. They need and should have the full, whole-hearted co-operation of every law abiding citizen of the state, and every agency in the state that stands for law and order. We are going to see that Kansas farm people and their peace officers get the kind of help they are in need of in their fight on bands of thieves and crooks who make their living by robbing farms. The Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze has enlisted in this fight to stay in it to the finish. There will be no let up until the job is well done. Chasing thieves out of one county into another doesn't solve the problem or get rid of the pilfering pests.

Right here and now we are serving notice on the thieves, who are stealing from Kansas farm people, that they can take their choice of any one of three things—(1) They can quit stealing, go to work and earn an honest living—(2) Or, get out of the state and stay out—(3) Or, do a term in jail or in the penitentiary.

To begin with we have organized the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze Protective Service. We are going to pay cash rewards for catching and convicting thieves. Already we have posted \$2,500 in rewards to be paid to persons responsible for the capture and conviction of thieves stealing from farms of members of the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze Protective Service, where the Protective Service sign is posted. Any subscriber to the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze can become a member of the Protective Service. Here are the conditions governing payments of rewards:

Thefts must be from farm property where the Protective Service sign is posted.

Applications for reward must be attested by county sheriff and made within two weeks after thief is captured.

Rewards will be paid when thief is convicted and sentenced.

In case thief is paroled without serving an actual prison or other penal institution sentence, no reward will be paid.

Only one reward will be paid in each case of theft, even tho more than one thief is captured and convicted for the same crime.

Rewards will be paid to the person, or persons, primarily responsible for the capture and conviction of the thief or thieves. In case two or more persons are equally responsible for the capture and conviction of a thief or thieves, the reward will be divided.

In case of a dispute as to person, or persons, entitled to reward, or a dispute as to division of reward among two or more persons, the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze Protective Service reserves the right to be the sole judge in deciding such disputes or differences of opinion.

Rewards of \$50 each will be paid in the first 50 cases where thieves are captured and convicted after the publication of this notice.

Now, who is going to be the first to capture and
(Continued on Page 29)



This Sign Will Protect You and Your Property

Post this Protective Service Sign near the entrance to your farm. It will be a warning notice to crooks of every stripe, that it will be unsafe for them to attempt to steal from you.

Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze has posted \$2,500 to be paid in cash rewards for catching and convicting thieves who steal from farms of members of the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze Protective Service, where this sign is posted.

This article tells how you can become a member of the Protective Service and protect yourself, your family, and your property against thieves and other crooks.

down the thieves. Only one thief was caught. He was convicted but has never served his sentence, as he is taking advantage of the law and appealing his case. Chicken stealing is still going on in Franklin county.

Out in Meade county thieving raiders on farm property have been making a specialty of wheat stealing—but when they are caught and brought before Judge Karl Miller they get what is coming to them. Recently Alex and William Miller and Grant Smith pleaded guilty before Judge Miller to the charge of stealing wheat. Judge Miller in honor of the occasion presented the three with terms of one to five years in the Hutchinson reformatory. But Meade county has not been so fortunate in catching other thieves. During the last year, more than \$1,400 worth of poultry has been stolen in the county—and farmers in that section have lost cattle, harness, implements and money to thieves who have raided Meade county farms.

Another wheat thief got a stiff jolt early last month when L. R. Gordon, a resident of Oklahoma, pleaded guilty in the Harper County Court to stealing 300 bushels of wheat from George Davis of near Corwin. Judge George L. Hay did his part to make Harper county wheat crops safe from thieves when he sentenced Gordon to the penitentiary on five different counts for a term of two to 10 years. About two months ago another Harper county thief was given 90 days in jail for stealing poultry from Dave Yoder and a Mr. Reher, west of Harper. But evidently there are plenty more chicken thieves in Harper county who need the jail treatment for what ails them. Within the last two or three months Harper county farm folks have lost heavily to thieves. Katherine Plan lost 120 high class White Leghorns, valued at \$180. Thieves took 35 head of well-bred Brahmas, worth not less than \$70 from T. M. Coryell. Joe Bear is out 50 head of first class poultry stock—but the thieves who have been pulling these jobs have not yet been caught. Around Argonia, just across the Harper county line in Sumner county, it is reported thieves have been making big hauls lately.

And so it goes from one end of the state to the other, north, south, east and west. No Kansas farm seems to be safe from thieves. Every dollar of their loot, amounting to more than 1½ million dollars

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Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906,
 at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of
 Congress of March 3, 1879.

ADVERTISING RATE

80c an agate line. Circulation 120,000

Advertising orders, changes in copy, or orders to
 discontinue advertisements must reach us not later
 than Saturday preceding date of publication when
 all advertising forms close.

KANSAS FARMER

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Dollar a Year

Please address all letters in reference to subscription matters direct to
 Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breese, Topeka, Kan.

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 We make this guaranty with the provisions that the
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 that in writing; the advertiser you states "I saw your
 advertisement in Kansas Farmer."

IN HARPER'S MAGAZINE Walter Lippman
 ridicules the statistics given by Prof. Irving
 Fisher, the Yale economist, to the effect that
 liquor drinking has declined some 95 per cent
 under national prohibition, but the New York pub-
 licist does not give any counter figures. He rests
 his case on the plea that nobody knows or pos-
 sibly can know what Professor Fisher claims to
 know.

There have been some impressive analyses, how-
 ever, of liquor production and consumption data
 which go to show a great decline. Professor Fisher
 comes back with the statement that he is unable to
 find an economist in the United States who will
 attack prohibition on economic grounds. Economists
 grant that it has had a remarkable influence in
 promoting American prosperity. This also is the
 opinion of most leading industrialists, including
 the Rockefellers, Henry Ford, Kresge, Judge Gary
 and a multitude of others.

National prohibition has so far gone thru about
 the cycle that we completed in Kansas before the
 Eighteenth Amendment was adopted. There was
 the period when Ingalls said that "the prohibition-
 ists had their law and the drinkers had their
 whisky," so that it was satisfactory all around.
 There was the period when enforcement was a
 matter of ridicule, and there was the period when
 resubmission was a party issue. In the end pro-
 hibition was accepted as the state policy; all par-
 ties agreed to it, because it was in the Constitution
 and could not be got out.

But one situation is absent that Kansas probi-
 tion had to meet. In this state for a quarter of a
 century business men were not for prohibition.
 Many of them were aggressively against it, and
 many others were quietly, but most business men
 believed that prohibition "hurt business." Business
 men in the United States, on the contrary, are con-
 vinced that prohibition enormously helps business.

It is in the Constitution to stay and sooner or
 later will be accepted by most well meaning persons
 who oppose it as "a necessary evil" as the Demo-
 cratic party finally accepted it in Kansas. But once
 it was generally accepted in Kansas it soon ceased
 to be looked upon as an evil at all. Professor Fisher's
 approval of national prohibition as economically a
 great success, states an important fact about it. This
 country doesn't often go back on anything that
 is a proved economic success.

Selling Kansas to Itself

ONE of the far-reaching projects with which
 the legislature has to do to some extent is the
 recently organized movement for the survey
 and development of the natural resources of Kansas;
 thru the Geological Survey, the Road Building Ma-
 terials Survey, the State Soil Survey, the Business
 Research Bureau, the Industrial Chemical Bureau,
 the School Survey, the Bureau of Child Research
 and other agencies already established in the uni-
 versity or the state agricultural college, sponsored
 by the state officially and also by the state Cham-
 ber of Commerce, which has given its cordial in-
 dorsment to this undertaking.

It may be described as a movement to take the
 task of development of natural resources away
 from the "boomer" and place it in scientific hands.
 At a conference last summer in Governor Paulen's
 office a start was made toward the co-operative
 organization of the interests of the state. The resolu-
 tions submitted to the governor's conference, by a
 committee composed of Emerson Carey, George H.
 Hodges and Charles M. Harger, were unanimously
 approved.

These resolutions, briefly, urged a systematic
 development of state resources and "a state policy
 of supporting the research work organizations of
 the educational institutions, especially those deal-
 ing with our mineral and agricultural resources as
 related to industrial development, and also those
 dealing with problems of business, education and
 advancement of health and physical welfare of the
 youth of the state." The resolutions favored a con-
 tinuance of the work of the Kansas Water Commis-
 sion and particularly state support of the various
 surveys and bureaus.

The plan is therefore, on a large scale, corre-
 sponding to the scope of the full resources of the
 state. It is nothing short of an epochal undertak-
 ing for Kansas.

Numerous instances were cited at the Governor's
 conference of the halting and irregular prosecution
 of research, due to discontinuous appropriations by
 the legislature. A continuous policy is recognized
 as primarily necessary. As an example, some years
 ago, under the auspices of the legislature the uni-

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

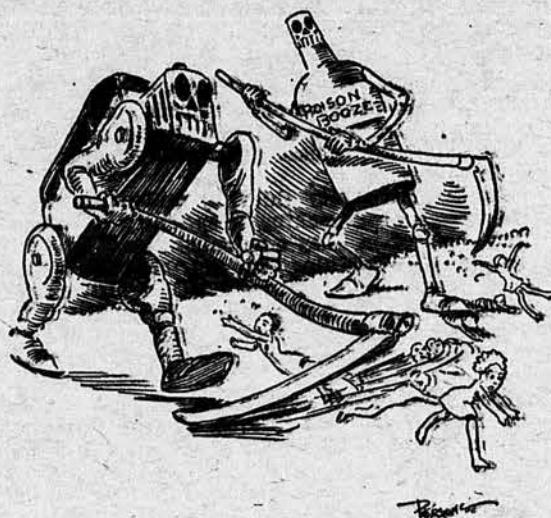
versity began a scientific study of various Kansas
 clays. Laboratory space was obtained, clay test-
 ing machinery procured and investigations begun of
 important economic clays of Southeastern Kansas
 and the central part of the state. Kansas is pecu-
 liarly rich in economic clay deposits, but before
 work was carried far it had to be laid aside, thru
 a failure of funds. The next legislature saw noth-
 ing in the undertaking.

"Work should be done," says the chairman of the
 state Bureau of Industrial Chemical Research, "on
 the salt waters encountered in drilling for oil and
 gas, in an attempt to secure a supply of potash
 and perhaps other valuable materials, such as bro-
 mine and iodine. It is a shame to let all these brines
 go to waste, when there is a possibility of their
 being valuable, and it would seem extremely likely
 that they might contain some of the above."

A Definite Policy is Needed

THESE are instances out of many of the cost-
 liness of discontinuous and indifferent backing
 of important research work for Kansas devel-
 opment. Volcanic ash, treatment of low grade zinc
 ores and tailings, determination of the characteris-
 tics of Kansas oil and gas, Kansas clays, gypsum,
 coal, and many other mineral problems are ripe for
 study.

With regard to the Geological Survey at the
 university and the Soil Survey at the agricultural
 college, President Farrell of the latter institution



remarked at the governor's conference that "the
 state never has established a definite policy re-
 garding either of these surveys. Succeeding legis-
 latures treat the surveys differently. One result is
 that we now lack much specific knowledge that we
 ought to have regarding our geological and soil re-
 sources. There are some states that are spending
 more money every year on their soil surveys than
 Kansas has spent altogether on her soil surveys.
 Several years ago the state made an appropriation
 for a few years to support soil survey work, and
 then for a period of years the appropriation
 ceased." Director Moore of the Geological Survey
 states that while Kansas ranks ninth in the United
 States in value of mineral output, the sum al-
 lotted for scientific investigations of Kansas min-
 eral wealth "is very much less than that in a neigh-
 boring state that ranks 33rd, and we are, incident-
 ally, far behind that neighboring state in detailed
 knowledge concerning the area within the respec-
 tive boundaries."

Surveys and knowledge, with a view to develop-
 ment economically and profitably, are evidently
 desirable of the physical resources of the state, but
 as Chancellor Lindley remarked in the governor's
 conference, "if Kansas can profit from surveys of
 her material resources, how much more can she

profit by surveys of her human crop," and of such
 resources as health, sanitation and education. The
 State Board of Health was represented, and is pro-
 foundly interested in this vital undertaking of
 the state.

Not much is asked of the legislature, and not
 much money. A part of this work will be self-
 sustaining. It is not initially a costly enterprise, in
 money. But a continuing policy is vital to its prog-
 ress and success, and a continuing legislative sup-
 port.

While this is a movement to sell Kansas to itself,
 it is also one to sell Kansas to the outside world.
 We have, as former Chairman Clyde Reed of the
 Public Service Commission stated in the governor's
 conference, more varied natural resources in East-
 ern Kansas than any other area of similar extent
 in the country. Yet Kansas population is stagnant,
 not increasing perceptibly in the last 25 years. For
 modern development scientific leadership is de-
 sirable, and Kansas is well equipped with scientific
 organizations in its two higher educational institu-
 tions, and otherwise.

The Senate's Big Navy Vote

BOTH Kansas Senators voted with President
 Coolidge in the minority of the Senate against
 immediate construction of new cruisers, but
 the Senate lined up so strongly on the Big Navy
 side that it probably would pass the appropriation
 over a veto, if the President refused his approval.
 The situation in the House is more doubtful. A
 firm stand by President Coolidge for his program
 of no naval increase until another attempt to re-
 strict competitive naval armament probably would
 be successful. The President, however, has been
 chary of vetoes in the differences he has had with
 Congress. His leadership has not been of the ag-
 gressive character that goes to the length of use
 of the veto power.

Public opinion is with President Coolidge in this
 matter, as it has been in most instances in which
 he has encountered strong Congressional opposi-
 tion. It cannot be said that the Senate in its sup-
 port of competitive naval armament represents any
 established national policy. Militarists and no-
 body else have adopted the ratio, in their minds,
 of British and American naval parity, with Japan
 somewhat behind. But the Harding Administra-
 tion under Secretary Hughes stood simply for par-
 ity in capital ships. In this respect it is not ques-
 tioned that the American navy is equal to the
 British. Yet there are differences between British
 and American situations that justify them a greater
 British than American navy. The British domi-
 nions are far more scattered, the distances from the
 home base are greater and to effect real equality
 in naval power England should have a consider-
 ably larger equipment than the United States. Not
 only in the much wider area that England must
 provide for, but in the matter of invasion this
 country is more favorably situated. England's
 potential enemies are close at hand, and as an
 island empire she is in obviously greater need of
 preponderant naval power than this country. Yet
 the militarist insistence on immediate increase of
 cruisers is directed toward England, not Japan or
 any other Power. England's consent during dis-
 cussion of the Versailles treaty to equality with
 the United States in capital ships was a renuncia-
 tion of the historic British policy, and proved the
 English government more liberal than our own in
 the matter of naval competition. The United States
 is not the outstanding champion by a good deal of
 reduced armament in the world, but this nation's
 influence is exerted, by such a vote as that of the
 Senate, the other way.

President Coolidge is not likely to have another
 opportunity equal to the veto of the cruiser ap-
 propriation to place the United States in the right
 attitude, as favoring reduced armament rather
 than encouraging armament rivalry. It is a test
 of his quality of leadership.

Banking Administration for Bankers

SENATOR GEDDES made a strong plea for di-
 rect responsibility in bank supervision, in his
 attack on the effort in the legislature to
 weaken responsibility, thru the appointment of a
 board of bankers intervening between the Governor
 and Bank Commissioner and the duties of super-
 vision. He placed his finger on the weak spot.
 Responsibility should not be confused or concealed.
 Senator Geddes's statement that a very large per-
 centage of bank failures in Kansas has been due

to feeble administration by Bank Commissioners, in permitting insolvent banks to ruin, is known by all bankers to be the fact. The trouble with banking has not been with the laws, but with the administration. To scatter responsibility will only make matters worse in this respect.

Banking laws have been adequate in Kansas, except in the excessively low capitalization permitted, which has induced the organization of a horde of three-ball banks, with little financial strength to weather hard times in their localities. But so far as supervision is concerned, the laws are ample. The senator from Butler knows something by reason of his residence of how disastrous bank failures come about thru weak administration of the law. One of the worst instances could be cited from his own county. "Of numerous bills before this body," Senator Geddes told the senate, "you have told me we must make banking safe for the banker. I tell you we must make banking safe for the depositor." This in fact hits the bull's eye of banking supervision.

By dividing responsibility up among members of the banking profession matters will go from bad to worse, for bankers think first of safety of bankers, while the state's first concern is what the senator from Butler says it is, the safety of depositors. It is depositors who furnish bankers with the means to do business at all. Their safety is in supervision by the state.

Banking laws have been the football of weak bankers because Bank Commissioners have been sympathetic first of all with the banker instead of the depositor and the creditors of bankers. They have eased bad banking along instead of drawing it up with a short rein, and have done so to help out the failing banker. It is proposed in the legislature to require stockholders of banks to put up a bond to protect depositors on the bankers' double liability. Why is such a law now offered? Evidently because the double-liability law has in numerous cases proved a farce. It is not properly administered. Bankers fail in banking because of inadequate supervision, and then get out from under the double liability under the law.

If the legislature will look at all banking bills from the point of view of the depositor, the laws will be better and what is as much to the point, better administered. Senator Geddes was certainly right in saying that it is not the laws but poor administration of the laws that have wrecked scores of Kansas banks, which could not stand up in an agricultural depression because of bad banking permitted and in some cases in effect encouraged by the state.

To the Wife and Children

A and B were husband and wife. A owned land before their marriage. They lived together 18 years, A working hard and B proving worse than worthless. Three children were born. Finally A and B obtained a divorce, and A settled with B legally by a cash settlement, B agreeing by signing papers to relinquish all property rights. A later married again. A's second wife works hard trying to help pay the debts which accumulated before her marriage to A. If A should die without will what property share would the second wife receive really? Does personal property automatically fall to the second wife, or would it all be considered as estate? If so, what constitutes personal property? A's insurance is all made payable to his estate. Two of his children are grown and one is small. He has the children with him and the second wife.

R. E. M.

If A dies without will his estate would be divided equally between the surviving wife and the children. The surviving wife would be entitled to hold possession of the homestead until the youngest child was of age. Personal property is disposed of in the same proportion as if it were real estate. The second wife would therefore get her half of all the personal property, which consists of everything except the land and the permanent buildings and other permanent improvements upon the land, such as for instance as the house and barns. All tools,

household furniture, money and livestock of every kind are considered as personal property.

A has a right to will his property as he pleases, subject of course to the wife's right to half of all of it under the Kansas statute. In other words, he might give her all his property and cut his children out entirely. The division I have spoken of is a division under the statute and without will.

Cattle Must Be Sold?

A had some cattle which were mortgaged to B. A had the cattle out on pasture. B sold the cattle without any notice or any receipt for the sale. A sold one of the cattle to C, and when C went after it he found that it was sold.

F.

I do not know exactly what the writer of this question wants. I suppose he wishes to know whether B had any right to take these cattle and sell them. Speaking generally, the holder of a



chattel mortgage has the right to take possession of the property whenever he deems himself insecure. If the owner of the property mortgaged makes the demand the property must be sold at public auction. The sale must be advertised by written or printed handbills posted up in at least four public places in the township or city in which the property is to be sold. If A made this demand, then B was required to sell these cattle at public sale, but if he did not make such demand it would be optional with the mortgagee whether he so advertised and sold them at public sale. Unless B, the mortgagee, gave his consent, A did not have the right to sell any of these mortgaged cattle, and the sale to C was not a valid sale unless it was made with the consent of B, the mortgagee.

18 Months to Redeem

What is the Kansas law in regard to the sheriff's sale of land where the land sells without appraisement to satisfy said order of sale to the highest and best bidder with cash in hand? Do the holders of second and third mortgages have any right to redeem the land after it was sold when they were not at the sale to present their claims to buy the land? What is left for the buyer to do after the sale before he gets his title from the court? How long would be required in case there was a minor as defendant?

P. A.

A junior creditor, that is, the holder of either a second or third mortgage, or the holder of a judgment subject to the prior lien of a mortgage or

mortgages, has 15 months in which to pay off the paramount lien by depositing with the clerk of the district court the amount necessary to remove said lien. It is not necessary that this junior creditor should be present at the sale.

The owner has 18 months in which to redeem. At the time of the sale of the land by the sheriff he issues a certificate of purchase to the purchaser. Then if a junior creditor, such as the holder of the second mortgage, redeems within the 15 months, he is entitled to receive an assignment of this certificate of purchase issued by the sheriff. If at the end of 18 months the owner of the land does not exercise his rights of redemption a deed is issued by the sheriff to the person who holds this certificate of purchase either directly or by assignment. And if the holder of this certificate of purchase be dead, the deed must be made to his heirs by the sheriff. The holder of this deed which is issued by the sheriff must place it on record within six months after the expiration of the full time of redemption. Up to that time the publicity of the proceedings is constructive notice of the rights of the purchaser, but no longer.

What the Law Says

FEB 10 '27

Is it lawful for members of a city council to vote themselves \$5 a night for sitting on the council?

T. H. D.

This inquiry comes from a city of the third class. The powers of cities of either first, second or third class are limited by legislative enactment. In other words, they have no powers except such as are granted to them by the legislature. There is nothing in the statutes concerning the government of cities of the third class under the old plan that would warrant the members of the city council in voting themselves a salary. But where a city of the third class is operating under the commission form of government there is authority for voting a compensation for the services of the mayor and commissioners. The commission government for cities of the third class consists of a mayor and two commissioners.

Section 1403 of Chapter 15 provides that the mayor and said commissioners shall each take an oath to fully perform the duties of their said offices, and the compensation, if any, for their services shall be regulated by ordinances: provided, that no ordinance determining the salary of said mayor and commissioners shall go into effect until approved by a referendum vote of the majority of the legal voters at any election in said city.

In other words, the legal voters of the city might approve an ordinance providing for a salary of \$5 for every meeting, or for any other salary that the ordinance might mention. But this applies only to cities of the third class where the commission form of government is in operation.

Probate Court Decides

What should the executor of an estate do to bring about the final settlement of the estate? It is more than two years since I qualified for the job of executor. Does the probate judge have to attend to having it settled, if you ask him to? Who pays the final settlement fees when there is no money in the estate? There is some property involved but no cash.

M. M. S.

The executor or administrator should file his final report with the probate court. On the approval of that court he may be discharged from his duties as executor. If there is no cash to pay the expenses of administration it is the duty of the court to sell such property as may be sold, either personal or real, to pay such expenses.

Not Exempted From the Tax

Does a disabled soldier of the World War have to pay poll tax in Kansas? If not, could he collect the poll tax he has paid in the last three years?

G. B.

He is not exempted from poll tax.

There Will Be No War With Mexico

PEACE, not war, is the desire and aim of the United States. Peace, not war, is the policy of this Government. Peace, not war, is the policy of President Coolidge, as shown in his message to Congress.

Peace, not war, is the policy of the legislative branch of the Government, and inspired the arbitration resolution unanimously adopted by the United States Senate.

Peace, not war, is the urgent desire of the people of the United States, as shown by the nation-wide response to the false alarm of "War with Mexico," recently sprung upon the country.

There will be no war with Mexico. Nor with Nicaragua. The sentiment of this country, opposing war and favoring arbitration as the means of settling any differences we may have with Mexico, was made plain by the arbitration resolution. It was adopted unanimously by the Senate. It has behind it the unanimous approval of the nation's public sentiment. This is a Christian nation in something more than name.

The Senate's arbitration resolution was of value in expressing in concrete form the sentiment of the United States. Above and beyond this it reassured a somewhat doubtful world that this country is not on the road to imperialism, but that it will go to any reasonable length to avoid that dangerous highway.

In my judgment, we were not on the road to war,

even without the arbitration resolution. No sane man would plunge this country into a war with Mexico, nor allow it to drift into such a position. And President Coolidge is eminently sane.

Officially and personally I am absolutely and forever opposed—as I know that the people of the United States are as firmly and unalterably opposed—to our Government being used by the oil interests or by other big business groups to exploit the people of a weaker nation for selfish and mercenary ends. Of course, American citizens are entitled to have their lives and legitimate property rights protected at home and abroad. They will get that protection.

There is nothing in the Mexican situation this country cannot submit to an impartial board of arbitration. And I am hoping there is nothing in the Mexican situation which the Mexican government does not feel it can submit to such a board of arbitration.

I am confident the arbitration resolution will have a healthy effect on public sentiment, both in Europe and in Latin America. We at home know that this country has no imperialistic aims. But we sometimes forget foreign peoples do not understand this. Therefore we must impress it upon them from time to time, both by words and actions.

As I have said, we are not going to have war with Mexico. I do not believe our Government is going to force, nor be forced into armed interven-

tion. I say this after carefully reading President Coolidge's strong and able statement to Congress of our position in Latin American affairs, and after hearing Secretary Kellogg's full and detailed statement to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, of which I am a member.

We have extremists among us, of course, who shiver and shake at the word Bolshevik. These confuse desire and performance, which are not the same thing at all. The Bolshevik is not going to get anywhere in this country, nor in Mexico, nor in Nicaragua. I take little stock in the assertion that the Bolsheviks of Russia and Mexico are conspiring against the United States.

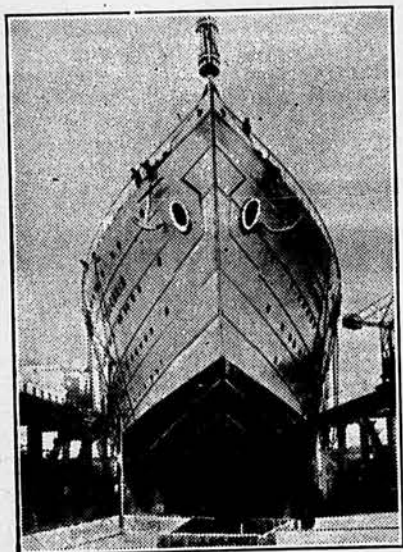
On the other hand, we must not forget there are those who would work upon the fears of the people, crying "war" when there is no war, nor prospect of war, in order to attract attention and, in some instances, to attempt to discredit the national administration for political advantage.

The good sense of the great mass of the American people, I am convinced, will not be deceived either by the cry of "Bolshevism" or by the false alarm of "war," but will continue to have confidence in the good judgment of the country.

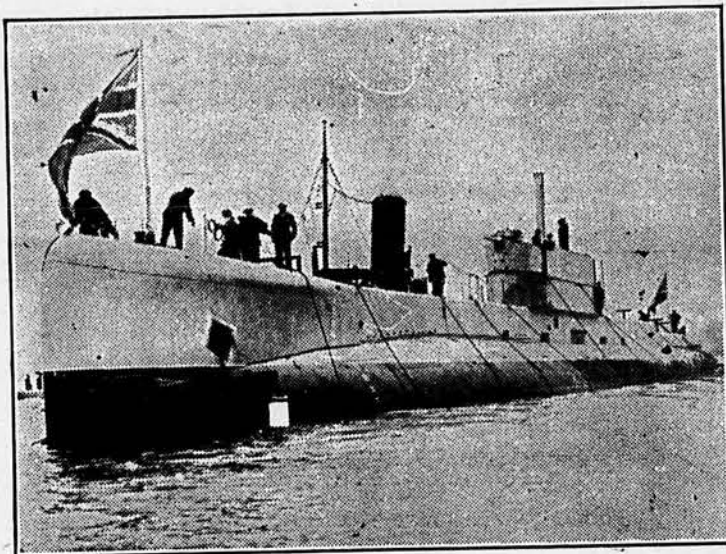
Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

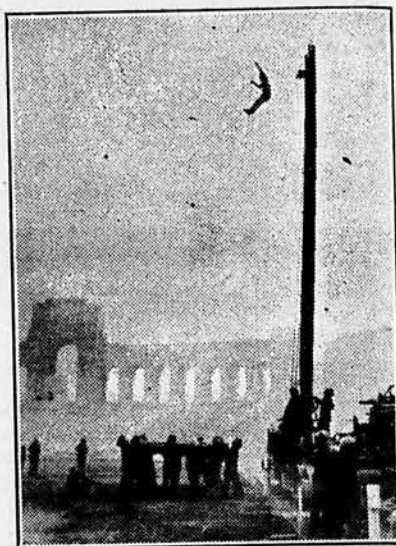
World Events in Pictures



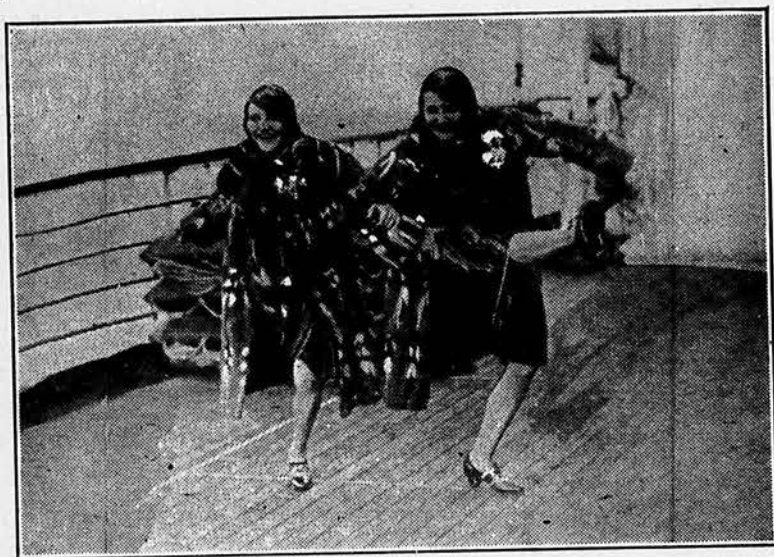
Mussolini's New Italian Marine Launches the Worlds' Largest Motor Vessel, the "M. V. Vulcania." The Ship Has a Displacement of 36,500 Tons



The Newest and Latest British Submarine, the "Oberon," the Only British U-Boat Which Has a Name Instead of a Number, Shown at the Completion of a Trial Trip



B. J. Frank, Los Angeles, Making a Daring Leap Into a 9-Foot Life Net, from the Top of a 65-Foot Ladder. This Was Part of the Fire-Police Athletic Meet



The Dodge Twins, Beth and Betty, Who Hail from Emporia, Kansas, Returning on the S. S. Majestic from a Dancing Tour Abroad. They Have Appeared in Berlin, Paris and Brussels



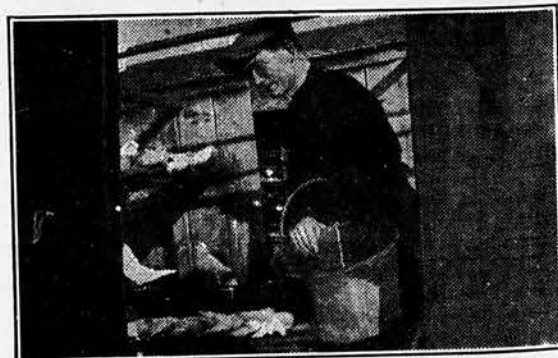
Encouraged by the Success of George Young, Catalina Channel Victor, Olga and Irene O'Byrne, Daughters of Young's Manager, Have Decided to Compete for United States Swimming Titles. Olga, 12, Left, is Juvenile Distance Swimmer of Canada, and Her Sister Holds Records for Short Distances. Photo Shows the Girls and Some Swimming Trophies They Have Won



At the National Poultry Show Being Held at Madison Square Garden, It Was Demonstrated That Fine Feathers Not Only Make a Fine Bird, But Also Beautiful Artificial Flowers. Photo Shows Ethel Allen, with Roses Made of Goose Feathers



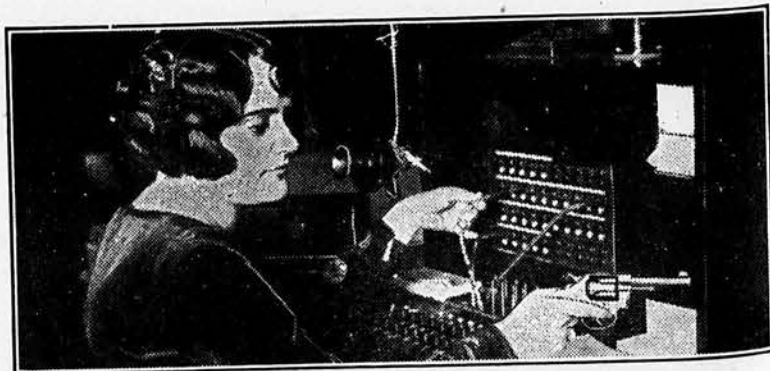
The Duke and Duchess of York on Board H. M. S. Renown as the Battle Cruiser Approached Las Palmas



C. R. King, Hayward, Calif., is to the Pigeon World What Luther Burbank Was to the Plant World. He Has the Largest Pigeoning Farm in the World, Containing 15,000 Pigeons, Which He Personally, with the Assistance of Two Helpers, Supervises



George Young, 17-Year-Old Canadian Victor of the Catalina Island Swim Marathon, Preparing for a Screen Test, with Louise Brooks, Paramount Player, Touching up His Nose with Face Powder.



For Two Years Girls Employed at the Kimbell Bank, Chicago, Have Practiced How to Shoot. Their Guns Vary from Tiny Revolvers to 12-Gauge Rifles. Reward of \$2,500 is Offered to Any Employee Who Kills a Bandit. Photo Shows Irene Thuesen Ready for Trouble

Olsen Sees a \$700,000 Leak

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

WE ARE losing several hundred thousand dollars annually in Brown county because we do not pay enough attention to seed corn selection," O. J. Olsen pointed out this income leak. And what he has to say about the corn crop in his section of the state carries some weight. Olsen is recognized as an authority on this important Kansas crop, and he is one of the most consistent winners in leading corn shows of the state. At the Hiawatha show he won sweepstakes, if you please. So Brown county folks heed what Olsen has to say.

And perhaps folks in other sections of Kansas will find wisdom in his ideas about seed corn. "Inefficient seed selection is costing us heavily," Olsen resumed. "We could just as well increase our income by say \$700,000, without extra trouble or any additional cost. In fact, the cost of production should be lowered."

"In Brown county the majority of us select starch seed. Half a hundred or more different varieties are planted instead of two or three outstanding ones. A lot of unadapted seed is imported from Iowa and other states. I would say that on 50 per cent of our corn acreage unadapted varieties are planted. That is bound to bring a loss, and it does. Only to a very little degree are we using the proper rotation and cultivation."

Mr. Olsen has been working to improve his seed corn for 20 years. He has been using Reid's Yellow Dent, putting it thru the various tests himself and checking up on his tests with the county agent and the agricultural college. He has had a good many ears tested from time to time and has used the best. It has developed so that in good years his corn will produce 72 bushels an acre—it did in 1925. Mr. Olsen has sold considerable seed, but his main object was to develop seed corn that would fill his own needs. He selects seed from good, upstanding stalks, paying attention to vitality of stalks, protein content, feeding value and other features he points to as improving the chances of getting a good market price.

Selects for Average Conditions

"I've made mistakes," Mr. Olsen admitted, "and one is responsible for my corn falling down in years like this last one. I had been selecting my seed from my very best fields; corn that was on alfalfa and clover ground. What I should have done is select the best seed from the poorer places. In a nut shell, the thing I should have done all along was to select the best seed I could find which seemed to thrive under the average Kansas conditions. That is the way to build up a strain of seed having considerable resistance. I'm following that method now."

"Things that will eliminate our loss are selecting the proper types and varieties of corn, selecting at the right time, ear selection in the field, testing the seed, proper cultural methods and proper rotation. We must consider this loss—and it truly is a loss because we might just as well have this extra income—and fight it. In 11 type tests we found an average difference of 5½ bushels in favor of the high protein type of seed. This shows the possibilities of improving our production. Pride of Saline so far takes the lead in varieties tested. A local strain of Reid's Yellow Dent, the kind I grow, tied with Pride of Saline in one test last year. Brown county should set her goal for a million more bushels of corn a year. This wouldn't be noticed on the world market, but it would mean a great deal to us. We are fully justified in making this increase if we do it without increasing our production costs, and I believe we can."

Mr. Olsen is a fertility fan. When he got his 320 acres some years back it had been farmed to death, but legumes have been at work, so in normal years, corn production is double what it was at first for him. Red clover and alfalfa have been the big "its" in rotation, and Mr. Olsen says he is going to keep after Sweet clover until he has it tamed to respond to his efforts. He hasn't had any trouble getting a stand of alfalfa or Red clover, but Sweet clover wouldn't stick. He sowed 50 acres of Sweet clover last spring and it came up to a good stand but soon died. "I think I'll have to hustle some lime," Olsen said. In general he tries to follow a rotation of Red clover two years, corn two years, oats one year, never more; wheat one or two years, and then clover. Or it might be alfalfa five or six years, corn four years, oats, wheat and then back to alfalfa. "Rotation and seed selection are the big things," Mr. Olsen cautioned.

Some Jolts to the Wets

McADOO'S recent attack on the wets and incidentally on Governor Al Smith is cheering to Republicans as promising a continuance of the factional bitterness that has disrupted the Democratic party, but the merits of Mr. McAdoo's argument have been cast into the background by the greater interest in its political effect. There is little chance of healing the wide breach in the Democratic party, within the short time remaining before another national election, caused by the opposition of irreconcilable McAdoo and Smith factions.

In his attack on the political ambitions of the

West, Mr. McAdoo reminded Democrats and Republicans alike of some things very near to fundamental. "Those who want strong drink," he says, "will not be satisfied with wine and beer." It would be a violent misapprehension to think otherwise. Mr. McAdoo reminds the country that "there is no more dangerous doctrine than that a law is not a law if you dislike something about it. Prohibition is simply being used by those who would restore the saloon and all of its evils, as an easy excuse for explaining a dangerous and menacing state of affairs, and for deluding the credulous into the belief that all we need to do to check crimes of violence and outrage is to legalize once more the sale of liquor."

In condemning prohibition nullification McAdoo has deeply offended many Southern Democrats who believe nullification of the Thirteenth Amendment the only safety of Southern states against negro domination. He probably can reach no nearer nomination in 1928 than in 1924. But he is as able to defeat the candidate of the wets now as three years ago.

Whatever the political effects of his outburst upon the Democratic party and the 1928 election, he has struck some body blows against the wets. Nothing truer has been said than Mr. McAdoo's statement that "regulated, unregulated or absolutely prohibited, the liquor traffic is the very heart and center of the spider's web of corruption, dis-



Quite a Help

honesty and declaration of public duties, which has for so long undermined the effectiveness of popular institutions thruout a large part of the nation." Reopening the saloon and reviving the liquor interests' domination of municipal politics will not cure criminality, nor help the old soak to become a sober citizen.

May Get Car Number Now

THE way of the transgressor will be rougher than ever if the trick badges worn by the Passaic, N. J., police become generally used over the country. These New Jersey guardians of law and public property carry tiny radio receiving sets, or they soon are to carry them, no larger than a bar of soap that is known for its "school girl complexion" qualities. Or with an eye for current events in Kansas, we might say the set is no larger than a package of cigarettes. The patrolman's badge serves as the aerial. Twinkling of a red light attached to the officer's sleeve indicates that headquarters is about to broadcast. Now when a bank is blown from its foundation with explosives, there is no reason why every officer on duty should not know about it in time at least to get the license number on the fleeing car.

The Educational Budget

FAIR play is expected of the legislature in dealing with the carefully compiled educational budget, which for the first time has been submitted as a unit for all the higher institutions, with at the same time fully itemized tabulations. There is a small increase in the totals for the next two years. This is as it should be. Larger appropriations are advisable, but the budget is a conservative document.

We have an entirely new plan for the supervision of the educational institutions, under the new regency law and with the new budget law. Politics is out of it. The regents are men of peculiar fitness for this job, Governor Paulen having ignored all other considerations in their selection. They are serving the state without remuneration and have been steadily on the job the last two years.

The regents' plan and the budget cannot be "monkeyed with," except to the great injury of the state and of these institutions. Kansas has some 14,000

students in the higher institutions, and the number is constantly growing. These students are entitled to the best the state can give them. Perhaps Kansas cannot afford to pay educational salaries such as are paid in other professions and business or such as some of the colleges and universities pay; certainly it is not paying such salaries. Neither can it afford to furnish a second or third rate type of higher education and still pay out some millions of dollars for this purpose. There is a middle ground, and the regents and budget director have spent a great deal of thought, time and labor in submitting just such a conservative budget to the legislature.

The heads of the institutions came to the regents with estimates of their needs. After numerous conferences the regents pared down estimates to what they regarded as necessities for the continuance of competent work. Director Turner is a stickler for economy, as he was when State Auditor, yet after going over the budget with the regents he approved it without alteration and has recommended it to the legislature.

Any "picayunish" treatment of the educational budget will be costly to the institutions. They are not asking too much. They are asking as little as they can get on with. Moreover, the budget is carefully co-ordinated with regard to different units. It is entitled to a sympathetic treatment.

With the budget law and the new regents law the institutions have for the first time been relieved from lobbying in the legislature. They are not on the ground. This is as it should be, but the new plan is still experimental. The legislature can ball it up if it undertakes to tear apart and remake it, or to rearrange the various items, throwing it out of gear as a co-ordinated plan. It is an essential feature of the new order that a good deal of the preliminary work heretofore falling wholly on the legislature has been done by the regents and budget director, by men who knew exactly what they were about. The preparation of this work has taken 18 months, and is entitled to respect from the legislature. While the legislature has full authority and power to veto the work of the regents and budget director or to amend or modify it in any way it sees fit, yet the legislature has its own responsibility to the institutions and the state to do as competent a piece of work as these other officials for the best service of these great and useful Kansas institutions.

Good Time to Be an American

POLITICAL conditions in Europe continue very much mixed. There is a cabinet crisis in Germany. There is growing hostility between France and Italy and Italy and some of the Balkan states. Poland is having its troubles with Lithuania and some of the larger states in Eastern Europe. Great Britain has its hands full with the Chinese problem. In nearly every country of Europe there is great unemployment. Great Britain and Germany are the most unfortunate of the larger countries in this respect, but unemployment in France is on the increase, and economic conditions in some of the smaller European countries are deplorable.

We have our little troubles with Nicaragua and Mexico, but when compared with the problems of the rest of the world these are seen to be of a minor nature, and there is little doubt that the firm policy of the administration will bring them to a successful conclusion.

On the other hand, our economic situation is the best the world has ever known, except in agriculture. Everybody in the United States who wants to work can have a job. Our wage earners have comfortable bank accounts. They are owning their own homes and buying automobiles and radio outfits in increasing numbers. They are enlightened and contented and are coming more and more to appreciate the blessings of constitutional government, much more than some of those who occupy what is apparently a more distinguished, but no more important, place in our national life.

It is always a good time to be an American but never has there been a better time to be an American than the present.

New Line is Open

THE Manter-Pritchett branch of the Santa Fe was opened for business recently. The line, 55 miles long, runs from Manter, Kan., to Pritchett, Colo., formerly Joycoy, and opens up a wealthy territory, which has had no railway connections in the past.

During the last year Baca county, Colorado, produced 800,000 bushels of wheat, which were trucked to Santa Fe connections 50 or 60 miles away. The new district, besides wheat, raises large quantities of broomcorn and sorghums.

The line will be under the direction of O. J. Ogg, superintendent of the western division at Dodge City.

He's After the Bindweed

LAWRENCE C. FEIGLEY, Dickinson county, is working on an implement to eliminate the bindweed. He has taken an old two-row corn planter and an old road grader blade, and worked them over so the blade runs about 4 inches under ground, cutting the weed and roots at the same time. The machine is declared successful, except that the weeds have a tendency to clog the blade, lifting it above the ground.

In the Wake of the News

WHILE the average level of the nation's business is on a more conservative basis than was the rule a year ago, there is nothing so far ahead for agriculture—except the grief the industry has carried since 1920. Apparently the quieter tone of city business merely indicates a tendency toward deflation, which was forecast by the Kansas Farmer on page 8 of the issue for January 1.

That inflation has existed in the cities for the last two years is admitted by practically every real student of economic trends. This has been especially evident in the building trades, and in the extraordinary growth of installment buying. Naturally the net result has been to maintain the average price levels of non-agricultural products at a slightly higher level than would otherwise be the case. Obviously this has been of no advantage to farmers.

Rural people are of course interested in buying supplies at as low a level as possible. It seems obvious that reductions in the prices of such commodities will be a feature of 1927. It seems hardly likely that there will be any particular reductions in the prices of the products they have to sell. If we would have a normal amount of luck with the weather, there is every probability that 1927 will go down in the agricultural history of Kansas as a better season than 1926, taking the state as a whole.

The Baumes Laws "Work?"

New York's crime wave, which six months ago had reached the highest point in history, now is ebbing toward a point below any of modern times, it is found by Howard McLellan in a survey of criminal activities made in the February issue of the Review of Reviews.

Crediting the drastic Baumes laws with 60 per cent of the decrease, the investigator declares that nothing less than a panic has sent hordes of metropolitan underworld denizens scurrying to the New Jersey cities, to Chicago and other centers to escape the new state statutes which make a "life sentence" actually a sentence for life.

The laws, which forbid that a felon with a previous conviction to his record be given bail, which provide life imprisonment for a fourth conviction of felony, which remove the power of reducing life sentences from the state parole board and include many other drastic measures, have established a record in reducing crime, he finds.

During a single quarter year, he points out from police and court figures, "cigar store robberies dropped 76 per cent below the figures for the corresponding period of 1925. Restaurant hold-ups fell off 70 per cent; jewelry store robberies decreased 80 per cent; bank messenger stick-ups were reduced 50 per cent and the payroll robberies dropped 20 per cent. Fur and silk robberies fell off 70 per cent. There was a 60 per cent decrease in the number of homicides growing out of robberies and attempted robberies.

"During the same period, police records disclosed, gambling and commercialized vice showed a 100 per cent decline. Automobile thefts, another form of organized gang operation, dropped 70 per cent."

Equally significant is the record of admittance at Sing Sing prison. In October, 1925, it received 141 prisoners, of whom 41 had stood trial, while the others pleaded guilty. In October, 1926, it received 110. Only 18 had elected to stand trial, and the others had pleaded guilty.

Democrats Face Trouble

Surveying the national political field, one can sense the coming storm in the next Democratic national convention. Already there are something like 16 or 17 booms or boomlets under way in various parts of the country, and there are likely to be more before the gavel falls on the assembled delegates in 1928.

A good many of the booms and boomlets are little more than "favorite son" gestures, but they help to complicate the general situation, and show a decided trend against explicitly instructed delegations. Favorite sons are to be brought forward and voted for until there can be something like a consensus of opinion.

The fire under the Democratic pot was given quite a stir recently by the appearance of William Gibbs McAdoo before the Ohio State Bar Association at Toledo. More firmly than ever the California Democratic leader, reversing the old adage of hitching your wagon to a star, hitched his star to the water wagon. McAdoo is determined that the wet forces of the East shall not run away with the Democratic banner. He believes the majority of the Democrats the country over are dry in their hearts and not in their throats, and he has determined to make his fight for the Presidential nomination on a platform so bone dry that even Volstead looks a little damp in comparison.

And McAdoo has kicked over the lamp of "home rule" for the states, he has knocked the old and supposedly Democratic doctrine of states rights into the proverbial cocked hat. He wants the federal arm so strengthened that it can exercise sufficient police power to bring recalcitrant wet states into line. Unquestionably McAdoo has two Eastern states in mind. One of them is New York, which had an enforcement law and then repealed it. The other is Maryland, which has never passed an enforcement law.

It so happens that both New York and Maryland have formidable candidates for the Democratic nomination. Governor Al Smith of New York frankly admitted he would "take" the nomination if it were tendered him, and Governor Albert Ritchie of Maryland, heard himself openly boomed for the Presidency at his recent third inauguration at Annapolis.

"What is to be the remedy?" asked McAdoo in his Toledo speech. "If a state refuses to do its duty and nullifies the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution and the law of the United States made in pursuance thereof?"

"The remedy is for the President to present the situation to Congress and to request the necessary measures to enable him to enforce the Constitution

and laws of the United States in such nullification states. These measures need not take the form of force. They may take the form of a sufficiently organized police power (authorized by the Eighteenth Amendment) in such states as to enable the Federal Government to enforce respect and obedience to the laws."

McAdoo has carefully avoided announcing himself as an aspirant for the Democratic nomination next year. Even some of his staunchest supporters, like Thomas B. Love of Texas, will not admit Mr. McAdoo's hat is in the ring. In any event, when and if he does make the announcement of his candidacy, he has placed himself in a position to command the entire army of bone dry delegates who will fight both a wet candidate and an attempt to write a bit of dampness into the national platform.

Down Goes the Debt

During the calendar year of 1926 the national debt was cut down by \$1,173,504,301. And that means, comments the New York Sun, "that the country is saved, this year and in future years, the yearly interest of 40 million dollars or more than the Government must pay on every billion it owes." In August of 1919 the national debt stood at the peak figure of \$25,478,592,113. Latest Treasury figures show a drop to \$18,847,655,090. In other words, we have paid off 6½ billions in seven and one-third years, have cut our annual interest charges ¼ billion dollars and—"if all goes well, the national debt may be whittled to 5 billions in 10 years; in 15 years it should vanish."

The Treasury surplus of more than 200 million dollars for the first half of the fiscal year 1926-1927 would indicate a surplus of almost 500 million dollars for the year. But Under Secretary of the Treasury Winston thinks the surplus will be about 383 million dollars when allowance is made for 123 million dollars for bonus expenditures. We read in a Washington dispatch to the New York Times:

"Income tax receipts received during the last six months of the fiscal

year 1927, will be assessed against incomes earned in the calendar year 1926, and it is generally agreed that these incomes have exceeded those earned in 1925, on which the taxes paid for the first six months of the fiscal year 1927 were calculated. This and the fact that the higher corporation income tax rate of 13½ per cent will be in force, it is believed by some experts, means that the income tax payments in the next six months will exceed 2 billion dollars, well above the total which officials are now willing to admit.

"On the basis of the figures already at hand, it appears that the public debt will be reduced at least another billion dollars over the fiscal year 1927, ending on June 30. Funds set aside for the sinking fund and other items applicable by law to debt reduction, such as the payments received from foreign nations on their war-time debts, will aggregate about 566 million dollars and as there is small chance that Congress will make a return to the taxpayers, these may be added tentatively to the surplus revenues of 383 million dollars predicted by President Coolidge and which it is generally admitted represents the minimum.

"This would show a debt reduction already practically assured of 949 million dollars."

Whatever the exact surplus may be, The Times is glad it is all going to be applied to the reduction of the public debt:

"This policy is at once a benefit to all the taxpayers, since it cuts down the interest charge which runs to such big figures in the Federal budget, and the prudent course to follow from the standpoint of public finance. No one can say how long we shall enjoy such overflowing revenues, and while we have them they could not be better employed than in extinguishing as much of the national debt as possible."

The Fallen Idols

It is a common human trait to idealize and idolize. This has been taken advantage of from a commercial standpoint thru the use of efficient press agent work. Thus certain individuals of unusual accomplishments along their respective lines have become the idols of the people. These idols exist most frequently in those lines of activities in which gate receipts or box office receipts are a great factor. Consequently, we have a large number of movie and baseball stars.

The last few months have been very prolific in the falling of some of these idols. The betting scandal in baseball seriously involved some of the best known players in the professional game, and just lately the world's most famous comedian and his domestic troubles have made real first-page stuff for the newspapers.

These idols lack perfection, as we ordinary individuals do, and have their share of troubles. They are what they are because of the fickleness of the human make-up. Because a man can bat a ball better than others, or because he can act ridiculously adds nothing to the well-being of the world.

Those who toil should not begrudge the "stars" their place, for contentment is more often found in the ordinary walks of life. Perhaps when the millennium comes those who do worthy things will gain greater recognition, and those who neither spin nor toil will receive less. But in the final analysis, public applause is an empty thing as compared to the inward contentment which comes from having done well the duties which life has brought.

Different

The minister called at the Jones home one Sunday afternoon, and little Willie answered the bell.

"Pa ain't home," he announced. "He went over to the golf club."

The minister's brow darkened, and Willie hastened to explain:

"Oh, he ain't gonna play any golf. Not on Sunday. He just went over for a few highballs and a little stud poker."

No Fortune

"Ah, Prunella, your face reminds me of the poetry of Bobbie Burns."

"Mean you that it touches the heart beloved?"

"Nay, my wee bonnie heather blossom, it's full of hard lines."



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They employ the separating principle of constant and vigorous agitation—used in “Holt” Combines for 40 years—the principle that has made the “Holt” famous as a grain-saver.

“Holt” Combined Harvesters are light weight, yet sturdy—stripped of all excess weight, scientifically trussed and braced. Practically all-steel construction. Bearings are of the anti-friction type. Lubrication by the quick, handy, grease-gun system.

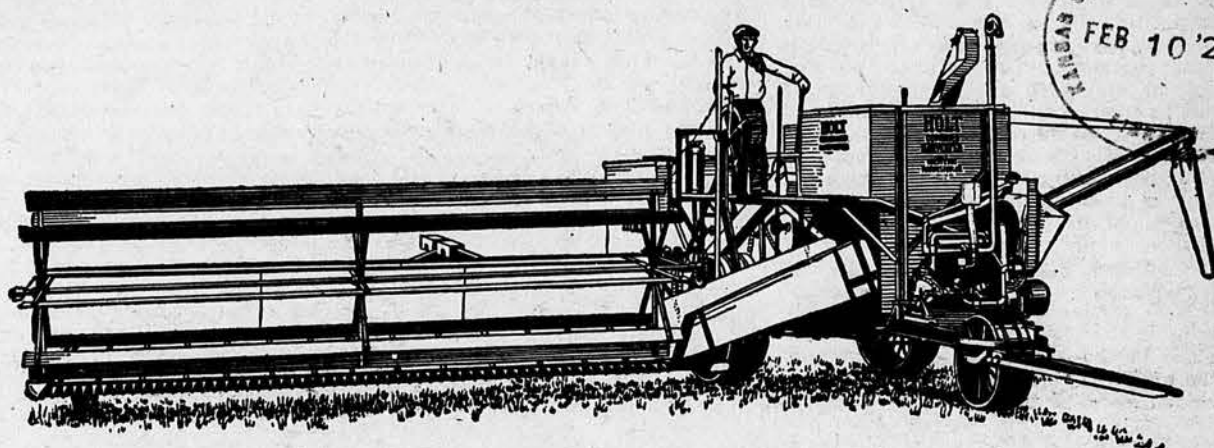
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Special attachments and adaptations to meet special grain-harvesting problems.

◆ ◆ ◆

Write to Western Harvester Co., Stockton, Calif. for catalogs or see the “Holt” dealer.



“HOLT” COMBINED HARVESTERS

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WESTERN HARVESTER CO.

(A Subsidiary of Caterpillar Tractor Co.)

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The “Holt” System of Thorough Agitation Means Grain-Saving

Three Men Harvest 45 Acres

But 100 Years Ago 32 Times More Hands Would Have Been Required

BY H. B. WALKER

IF IT HAD been necessary to harvest the 1926 Kansas wheat crop by the methods of 100 years ago, when the cradle and hand binding were in vogue, it would have required 775,000 harvest hands 20 days to cut, bind and shock our last year's wheat crop. If Kansas had been called on to do this titanic task by these ancient methods, it would have required all the male population of the state between the ages of 15 and 60 years, and then it would have been necessary to utilize in addition all the women of Kansas between the ages of 20 and 37 years to complete a full harvest crew.

A century ago one man could cradle 2 acres of wheat in a day, and it took two men to bind and shock what he had cut; or, in other words, it required three men to cut, bind and shock 2 acres of wheat a day. With the most modern farm machines; that is, a 20-foot combine pulled with a modern tractor and with a farm motor truck for hauling grain, an equal number of men in a Western Kansas wheat field can cut, thresh and deliver to market, a distance of 2 miles, 45 acres of wheat. This is 15 times the acreage cut, bound and shocked by the three men of a century ago. Moreover, the work of the present day harvest hand is less arduous and much more interesting.

It is difficult to realize the magnitude of the changes which have taken place in the harvesting of wheat and the effect of these changes on the pre-eminence of Kansas as a wheat state. The comparisons in harvest labor requirements which have already been pointed out do not apply directly to Kansas, because a century ago this state was still a wild, unbroken prairie. Kansans, from the first, have utilized labor-saving farm machines just as fast as these were available. The gang plow, wide-cut binder, and the header were quite readily and favorably received in Kansas. The steam engine of 30 years ago brought the big plows and standing threshers to this state. Later Kansas was the proving ground for the gas tractor and the large tillage and seeding tools which came with it. With the use of these machines as well as improved harvesting equipment the wheat acreage of the state rapidly extended, gaining approximately 70 per cent in area during the last eight years.

A Harvest Hand Control

The harvesting of this wheat until recently has been a tremendous problem, requiring the importation of large numbers of harvest hands to take care of the peak labor load during the harvest season. The Kansas farmer with six-horse teams, tractors, two and three-row listers and tandem hitches on grain drills is able to seed many more acres than he can harvest. In other words, the wheat farmer heretofore has been faced with a harvest hand control in his farming operations. At times this has been quite serious, and it often menaced the safety of an abundant crop. The labor shortage occasioned by the World War and the urge for the greater production of food stuffs during that period made the Kansas farmer particularly receptive to new devices and equipment which offered promise of overcoming the acute labor shortages. Thus, in 1913 the combine was tried out in Kansas wheat fields. About 14 of these machines were used that year. During the harvest seasons of 1919 and 1920 more than 1,500 of these machines were sold within the state. In 1922 Kansas had 2,796 combines; 1923, 3,116; 1924, 3,828; 1925, 5,441; and in 1926, 8,274.

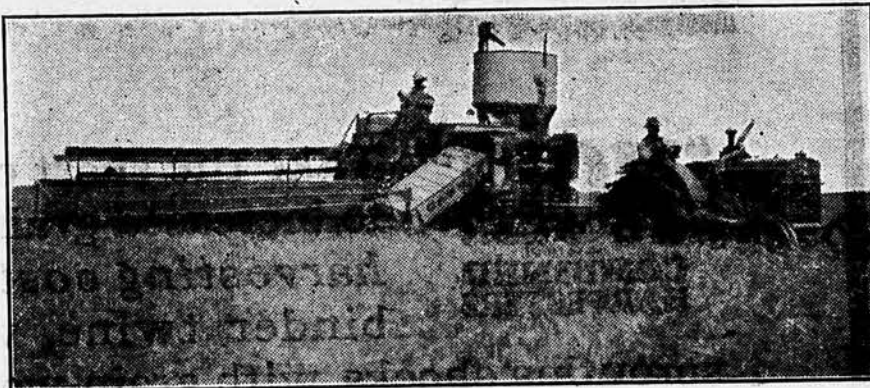
The increase in use of this type of harvesting machine has been phenomenal, and it likely will free the Kansas wheat farmer from the clutches of the old bugaboo transient harvest labor. According to the data compiled by the State Board of Agriculture, the use of 8,274 combines in 1926 reduced harvest hand needs 30 per cent less than the requirements of the harvest of 1924, which was very similar to the former in bushels of grain threshed.

In placing a value on this labor saving it must be remembered that Kansas used 3,828 combines in the 1924 harvest.

Average of 375 Acres

In 1926 combines cut 3,100,000 acres of wheat, yielding 50,540,000 bushels of grain. This is an average of a little less than 375 acres to a combine. These combines threshed a little more than a third of the 1926 wheat crop. Twenty-five thousand men working with these 8,274 machines could readily deliver the grain to the farm bins in less than 15 working days. With the accepted harvesting methods of 100 years ago it would have required 32 times as many workmen, or approximately 800,000 men working a similar length of time to do the same amount of work, and, furthermore, it wouldn't have been so well done or as easily accomplished. This is the miracle of the combine.

With such a record of accomplishment you may wish to know why the combine was so slow in coming. To many farmers it no doubt sounds like a new idea, yet the idea occurred to at least one individual nearly 100 years ago. At any rate the United States Patent Office shows a patent on a combined harvester and thresher as early as August 8, 1828. Other patents involving this principle were granted in 1836, 1841 and 1845. A stripper was



devised by an Australian in 1845. This type of harvester is now in use in that country to a limited extent. The sickle type of harvester-thresher was developed in California by D. C. Mattison at Stockton in 1867. This type of machine was popular, and was in quite general use 30 years later in the Pacific Coast regions. These earlier types were large, and cut swaths from 16 to 30 feet wide, weighed 10 to 15 tons, and 18 to 40 horses were required to pull them. The following incident illustrates the general character of these early types: in 1892 a salesman had obtained an order for a combine from a farmer on the Snake River in Washington. The harvester was shipped by steamboat, and when it arrived the farmer refused to accept it, saying he did not expect to get a whole lumber yard. The manufacturers were obliged to unload and operate it the first season. Thirty-six horses were required to pull the machine, altho the farmer had been told 20 would do the work. Even under these conditions the farmer paid for the machine and used it successfully for many years.

Started in 1912

The first internal-combustion motor-driven combine made its appearance in Washington about 1912. Earlier types of combines were ground driven, and thus the speed of the thresher depended on the rate of travel. This was a serious objection, as a constant speed is more nearly essential for the successful operation of a thresher than any other type of farm machinery. The first attempts with motor-driven cutter and thresher units, while successful in overcoming many of the difficulties of the ground driven machines, did not overcome the drawback load, since the large size of engines of that time made it necessary to use about as many horses to pull the machine as before. However, it was a real step toward progress. About the same time

the self-propelled combine came into existence. It was quite popular at first, and gained in this popularity until 1917. The large engine required and the expensive transmission parts made it a machine too costly for popular demand.

The rapid development of the internal combustion engine from 1910 to 1916 and its adaptation to tractors, trucks and other farm uses, together with the agricultural psychology developed by the World War, are the chief factors which were responsible for the successful introduction of the combine in Kansas. The development of a practical gas tractor and a lightweight internal combustion engine suitable for the independent operation of the combine mechanism brought the combine into a price class attractive to the extensive wheat grower. The great lack of labor of any kind during the war period gave this popular priced combine its opportunity in the field. Its success has been outstanding from the first. True, many folks said it would bankrupt the farmer, spoil the wheat, and cause other similar agricultural calamities; yet, despite this, combines have increased in number from a total of 14 in 1918 to 8,274 in 1926. Wheat is still our greatest cash grain crop, and its acreage is not dwindling. The question now is not the success or failure of the combine in Kansas, but the extent to which it can be utilized thruout the state.

A field survey was made of 78 combines in four western wheat counties in 1920 by representatives of the Kansas State Agricultural College. The results of this survey as compared with one made by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1926 are of particular interest in pointing out the progress of the combine and its effect on wheat production in this

state. Of course, many improvements have been made during the last six years on the machine. The earlier survey indicated a time of beginning the harvest with the combine as five to eight days later than with the binder, the most popular width of cut was 12 feet, the estimated length of harvest season was about 11½ days, a machine life of 8½ years, and an economical acreage of about 300 acres a season.

Reduces Household Labor

The outstanding advantages listed in the 1920 report were:

1. Reduces labor demands during harvest.
2. Leaves the straw on the ground.
3. Provides a better labor distribution.
4. Reduces household labor.
5. Enables early marketing of products.
6. Avoids loss of grain in shock or stack.

With these advantages the following disadvantages were indicated:

1. Delays time of beginning harvest.
2. High first cost.
3. Does not operate well in weedy grain.
4. Increases wet weather and hail hazards.
5. Bin heating of grain.

This survey, which from necessity, had to be based on a small number of machines, most of which were being used for the first time, could not be a true index of the combine success in this state. Results even at that time, however, were more than encouraging, but many subsequent developments in the machine itself, the broader experience of farm operators, and the breaking down of some of the earlier prejudices as to its adaptability, indicate the possibilities for a wider application of the combine principle to harvesting methods not only in this but many other states.

During the 1926 harvest season the United States Department of Agriculture conducted a survey of the use of the combine for harvesting wheat thruout the Western wheat belt and also in a number of the corn belt states. The results of this survey have not been compiled in a form which permits giving detailed conclusions,

1. Rainfall is not a limiting factor.
2. A small 10-foot combine may be economically used on 60 acres or more.
3. The grain binder is more economical for areas of less than 60 acres.
4. When 400 acres are harvested with a combine the cost is two-fifths of the grain binder-thresher cost.
5. The delay in harvest is 10 days later than with the grain binder.
6. The average use of the combine in the big wheat section is 20 days a season.
7. The average estimated life of machines is 8.3 years.
8. The average acreage cut a foot of width a season is 40 acres.
9. The total cost a bushel, which does not include hauling grain, is: 100 acres, 12 cents; 300 acres, 10 cents; 500 to 600 acres, 8 cents.
10. The field losses are less with the combine than with other methods of harvesting.

Four Combines in Pennsylvania

Many men have considered the combine particularly adapted to semi-arid districts. Records secured last year show that the combine may be used wherever the grain binder is used. Illinois used more than five times as many combines in 1926 as Kansas used in 1918, our first year, when 14 machines were tried out; Pennsylvania used four in 1926. Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin also used combines during the last season. The unusually wet harvest season of 1926 in Illinois brought the combine into prominence because the losses in shocked grain were enormous.

The growing demand for combines suitable for smaller acreages has developed the narrow cut power take-off drive combines. These cost from 40 per cent to 50 per cent less than the usual 16-foot to 20-foot types, and they are capable of competing with the binder for areas greater than 60 acres.

In 1920 Kansas was trying out the 9 and 12-foot combines, with the latter predominating. It appeared then that 300 acres a machine a season was a fair average, with a harvest period averaging from 11½ to 12 days. Records in 1926 indicate a harvest season of upwards to 20 days, with machine capacities of 40 acres a season for each foot of cut. Thus, experience with the combine in Kansas the last six years points toward its greater adaptability to Kansas conditions than first expected. A longer cutting season results in a higher duty from the machine and lower harvesting costs. As would be expected, the larger the acreage, the lower the unit cost of harvesting. With the harvesting cost reduced to two-fifths of the cost of the grain binder-thresher method, as is the case where 400 acres are harvested, the farm producer using the combine enjoys a cost of production differential which contributes to his profit. This alone makes the combine an important factor in Kansas wheat production.

A Season of 20 Days

Perhaps the most serious obstacle to the success of the combine has been the time of beginning harvest. The survey of 1920 gave the delay as five to eight days later than the binder method. The United States Department of Agriculture reports indicate the average delay in 1926 as 10 days. This clearly shows the Kansas farmer is learning to use the combine with greater intelligence. Early harvesting with combines caused bin heating of grain and developed a miller's prejudice against combine wheat. The fact that farmers are now delaying the time of beginning harvest 10 days later than with the binder as against five to eight days later in 1920 is evidence that the farmer is overcoming that time-of-harvesting nervousness so prevalent when the combine was introduced. Strange to say, the delay in starting harvest has not had the effect of shortening the actual harvest season. In 1920 the combine season was estimated at 12 days, while in 1926 this had extended to 20 days.

Wheat losses from shattering are not nearly so serious as many expected when the combine was introduced. Investigations made last year in Kansas, Indiana and Ohio indicate that the combine losses are approximately a third less than with the binder-thresher method. In Kansas this means a saving of about 2 per cent in the Kansas wheat crop, or about 3 million bushels if applied to our 1926 crop, or enough to seed a fourth of the 1927 wheat acreage.

(Continued on Page 33)



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Timber-Wolf

By Jackson Gregory

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GOLD had been discovered at Big Pine, in the West, by Joe Nunez, known as Mexicali Joe, and one evening a pocketful of quartz fell out of his coat while he was in the Gallup House. The Mexican was then placed in jail by Jim Taggart, a crooked sheriff, and a close friend of "Young Gallup," the owner of the Gallup House, until they could make him tell where the vein was located. News of the discovery got abroad, and it attracted many visitors to the settlement, including Babe Deveril and Lynette Brooke, a real daughter of the West. They were talking over the situation when Billy Winch arrived with a request to Deveril to meet Bruce Standing, known as the Timber-Wolf, at the Gallup House, which Deveril refused. He then told Lynette Brooke of his objections to Standing, and they were many!

Then Came the Rope

"And," suggested the girl, watchful of him as she ventured to probe at his emotions, "on top of all of this . . . your cousin?"

"No!" He shouted the word at her angrily. "No cousin, thank God. Not so closely related as that. A kinsman of a sort, yes; but if you go back far enough to dig out the roots of things, we are all kinsmen since Adam. I claim no relationship with Bruce Standing."

"I should like to meet this wicked kinsman of yours," she said, as though thoughtful and in earnest.

"And," she added, "warned against coming into Big Pine, he will still come openly?"

"At least," he grunted back at her, "there is one thing I have never denied him! he's no coward. No Gallup was ever conceived who can tell him where to head in and get away with it. Of course he will come and in the wide open and on the run."

She rose to go.

"I wish you all success in your dealings with your bold, bad kinsman. And I do thank you for your frank answer to my question. And now . . . good night."

"I'll walk with you . . . if you will let me?"

"Thank you, but . . ."

They heard the clippety-clop of horses' hoofs, running. Not one horse this time, but three, bearing their riders like so many indistinguishable dark blurs thru the night, sweeping on to the cabin. A man, one of the riders, was laughing, and Lynette Brooke knew that already here was Billy Winch returning. Babe Deveril, too, must have recognized the voice, for he jerked his head up and stiffened where he stood, oblivious of the fact that she had broken off with an objecting "but," conscious only of a hated man's impertinence.

Those three were expert riders, men who lived in the saddle. They and their horses seemed moulded centaurs for certainty and the grace of the habitual horseman. They came on at such a break-neck speed and so close that the girl whipped back, thinking they would run her and her companion down. Then, with that quick light pluck at the reins, they brought their horses down from a mad run to a trembling standstill.

"He said you was to meet him . . . about now!"

That was Billy Winch, lopsided and cock-sure in the saddle, the chosen messenger of his impudent, reckless chief.

A Great Day?

Winch flung out his arm. In the dark they could have made nothing of the gesture had it not been for the sudden sibilant hiss of the rope, swung by an iron wrist, cutting thru the air. The noose fell with absolute exactness; Winch was not ten steps away and the rope thrown so unerringly settled about Babe Deveril's shoulders and with a quick jerk grew so tight that it cut into the flesh. On the instant the two men with Winch left their saddles and struck earth, both on the run forward. And, while Lynette Brooke thought with horror to see sudden death dealt, they threw themselves on the man al-

ready fighting against the imprisonment of thirty feet of hemp.

She had never seen men battle as now these three battled while Billy Winch sitting back in his saddle with his rope drawn tight, watched and laughed and cried out in broken phrases expressing his satisfaction with the situation. Babe Deveril, roped as he was, gave her such proof of prowess as to make her admiration for the physical perfection of him leap high. She, too, cried out brokenly; she wanted to see him win against these unfair odds. But the men clung on and Billy Winch sat laughing and tautening his rope; blows and curses and throaty growls, the whole thing lasted not half a minute. Babe Deveril was down, mastered by three men.

"Well?" she heard him pant furiously. "What now? Murder or only robbery again?"

"Again? Robbery?" That was Winch's untroubled voice, always gay. "When was the other time, pardner?"

"He robbed me once of three thousand dollars. Now what?"

"Now," said Winch coolly, loosening his rope an inch or two but still on guard, "it's only what I said before: you are to meet him at the Gallup House, and I'm responsible for your coming. So we're taking you."

Deveril lay very still, two brawny men upon him. When he made no immediate reply Winch waited patiently and knew, as the girl knew, that a man must be given a moment in such circumstances to collect his wits. Deveril's panting gradually gave over to more quiet breathing; he lay flat on his back and saw the two heads bending over his own, and, beyond them, the stars. He started once to speak, but clamped his lips tight. Still, in high tolerant patience, Billy Winch waited upon him, while Lynette Brooke, trembling from head to foot with excitement, waited in burning impatience.

"You got me, boys."

She could scarcely recognize Deveril's voice; at first she thought that it was one of the other men speaking.

"That's sensible." That was Billy Winch. Again he loosened his rope.

"I guess," Deveril went on quietly, "that the three of you, jumping me like

that, regular Standing sneak-style, can lead me down to Gallup's. Or, if you care to let me up, I'll save you the trouble, and will go without your help."

"That's your promise?" queried Winch.

"Yes . . . damn you."

"That's fair. Let him go, boys."

The two men holding him down, got to their feet and went back to their horses as if, their bit of work done, they had lost all interest, as perhaps they had. Deveril got to his feet and cast the rope off. Winch drew it in, coiled it, and tied it at his saddle strings.

"Most any time now," he said casually. "He's on his way and due in a dozen minutes. All you got to do is listen for him!"

Deveril stood, both arms stiffening at his sides, his head lifted high, looking straight at Winch.

"Some fine day," he said with low-toned quiet anger, "I'll get you or I'll get him. And it will be a great day!"

"It sure will, Kid," laughed Winch. "Adios, and all best wishes."

The three riders, all seated by now, sped away, their horses kicking up the fine dust fragrant with fallen pine-needles. Deveril remained, rigid and angry, looking after them.

"You don't know," he said heavily, as the pounding hoof beats dwindled and the scurrying blurs of figures faded, "you don't know and can't guess

And when he remained where he was, stiff, hands clinched at his sides and face lifted to the stars, she thought that for an instant it was given her to glimpse for the first time in her life something of the realities working in a man's very soul. Almost she could see the hot tears in his angry eyes.

"The Law?"

She was very deeply moved. Clearly here was no concern of hers; these men all of them, including Deveril, were strangers to her, and their loves and hates had nothing to do with Lynette Brooke. But none-the-less that current of men's lives ran so strong and swift that she felt as though she were being actually and physically drawn into it. Nor, though her eyes did not once leave the rigid figure of Deveril, did her thoughts concern themselves exclusively with him. She felt a sudden strange and burning interest in that other man whom she had never seen but of whose wild nature she had heard. She resented the work of Bruce Standing, done for him by his emissaries; she felt that she, no less than Babe Deveril,

could hate a man like that. And yet already there had sprung up within her a strong desire to see him for herself.

"How can it be," she wondered, "that if he is the lawbreaker you call him, thief and worse, men allow him to go on his way?"

He looked at her curiously. Then he laughed his short angry laugh.

"He's a man for you to look into, girl with the daring eyes! A cruel, merciless devil if half the tales are true and, to top off his madness, a man who has not hate but an abiding contempt for all your gentle sex. But you wonder why men let him roam free? In the first place, haven't I told you that he rolls in wealth? That's one thing. Another is his cursed craft. You wonder why I say in one breath that he stole three thousand dollars from me and then merely growl that he remains outside jail?"

"I don't understand it, of course."

"Here you go, then: half a dozen years ago I held that Bruce Standing and I were friends. He sent me word to come up here into his wilderness; I was to bring whatever money I could raise and there was the chance to double it. I came. When I met him, twenty miles off over yonder in a cabin where he lived like a solitary old bear, we talked things out. With all of his big ventures he was on the edge of bankruptcy. He was grabbing money in both hands from any source and every source. He wanted my three thousand to throw in with the rest, the damned selfish hog that he was and is. I laughed at him and you could have heard him growl a mile. We slept that night in his cabin. In the middle of the night in the pitch black dark, I felt a man on top of me in my bunk, his hands at my throat. I got a tap over the head with something; when I woke up my money belt was gone and it was morning and there was Bruce Standing, singing and grinning and getting breakfast and asking me if I had had bad dreams."

"But . . ."

"The law? When he wouldn't either admit or deny? When he just laughed and said, 'Where in this country, my country, will you get a jury to convict me?' And where, by the same token, was any money left in my pockets to do legal battle with a man intrenched as he is in his old mountains?"

"And he goes on prospering?"

"I tell you he was hanging on the rim of nowhere, broke. And he used my three thousand and God knows what other stolen funds, and now again he is the one power across a hundred miles up here!"

There was one other thing she meant to ask. Billy Winch had said just now that Standing was on his way; that all they had to do was listen for him. She supposed that he had meant the clatter of a running horse's hoofs; and yet something in Winch's tone implied something else. No doubt Deveril understood; she was parting her lips to ask when, across the fields of the silent night, Bruce Standing himself answered her. A sudden thrill shot thru her blood.

Out of the Mountains

As she was to learn later, there were many wonderful things about Bruce Standing. Among them were his reckless impudence and his glorious voice. Now, before ever she saw the man, she heard him singing, somewhere far out, under the stars, alone with his wilderness, sending far ahead of him into Big Pine the word of his coming. A coming which was in defiance of the order which had gone forth and which, with his superb assurance, he was ignoring. It was a voice as sweet and clear and true, for the high notes and the low notes alike, as a silver trumpet. She stopped breathing to listen. She felt her heart leap and quicken; a tingling quivered along her nerves. Never had she heard singing like that, wild, free, a voice to haunt and linger echoing in the memory.

And then, all of a sudden, she was set shivering. For the voice had done with the song and, at the end, with a great unexpected upgathering of sound was poured forth into a long-drawn-out call that was like nothing on earth save the howling of a wolf. The night call throbbed and billowed across the disturbed silences and all of a sudden was gone and the night was again hushed and still.

"There you have one of the two good (Continued on Page 14)

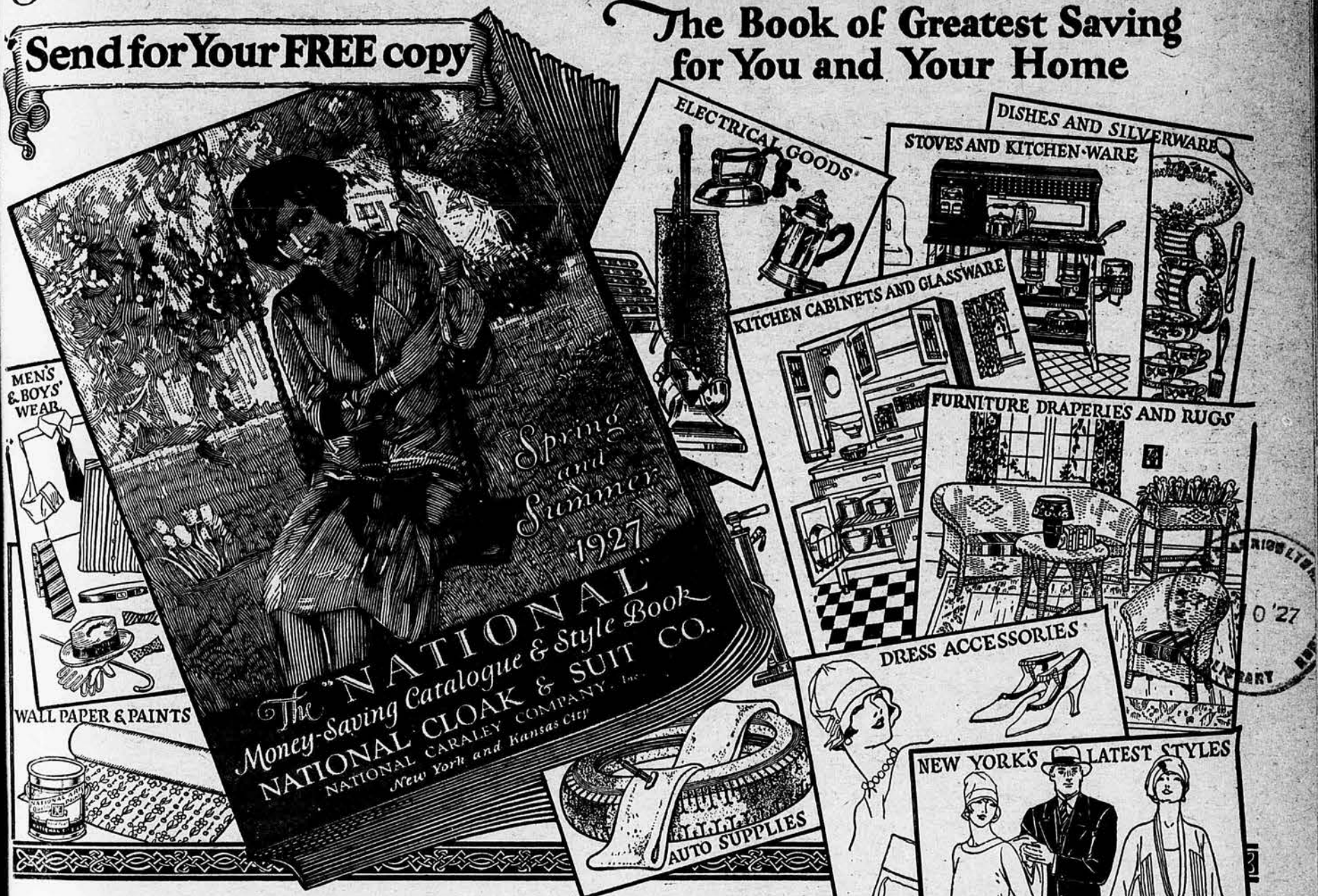


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Timber-Wolf

(Continued from Page 12)

reasons why men call him Timber-Wolf," said Deveril with a grunt.

She scarcely heard. Somewhere, deep down within her, that golden outpouring, that rush of fierceness at the end, echoed and lived on.

Bruce Standing—Timber-Wolf, as he exulted in being called—was a man of few friends and many enemies. In and about Big Pine men disliked him wholeheartedly; many hated him so they would have been glad to know that he was dead. And this was chiefly because he jeered at them and overrode them; because at every opportunity, going out of his way to make opportunity more often than not, he thrust them aside and trod his unobstructed path thru and over them, setting his heel upon many; because he spat on their laws and made his own. And he, in his turn, held them in high contempt simply because they stood aside for him. Those few who did not hate him were the handful of hard men whom, in the working out of his wide, overweening ambitions, he had drawn to him like so many feudal henchmen; they were, in their lesser degrees, of his stamp; they belonged in their hearts to an older day and a wider frontier; there were scores taking his pay whose blood ran hot and lawless.

So tonight he came riding down the winding trail from his mountains, singing. Thus he shot his spirit across the miles ahead of him, to invade Big Pine before his coming, to taunt before he brought his hard eyes to mock at them. He had received his word and his warning, and made his retort in the one way possible to him.

The road in front of the Gallup House, leading on to the pines and the aloof jail where Mexicali Joe glared out, was thronged. Half a dozen bonfires had been started, and in the ruddy light men stirred restlessly. Their talk was becoming purposeful; they gathered in knots about men who were showing impatient signs of initiative; they had murmured and were looking this way and that, over their shoulders, shifting their feet as they gave increasingly free expression to their determination. They were working themselves up to the pitch of defiance of the law, as represented by Sheriff Jim Taggart; as yet no man cared to be first and still they looked frequently at the deputy sheriff with the rifle across his arm, and meant to set Mexicali Joe free. A man broke away from one of these groups and ran back to the Gallup House, to carry warning to Taggart.

It was at this moment that Bruce Standing, Timber-Wolf, rode into town. He rode alone, on a powerful red-bay gelding, silent now, a great-bulked man sitting straight in the saddle. One saw

nothing of his face under the wide black hat.

He had no word of greeting for any man of them; after his characteristic coldly insolent way, he appeared to ignore them utterly. On the instant he, rather than Mexicali Joe, became the central object of interest. Most knew who he was and what he stood for, and wherein his visit among them was to be regarded as worthy of interest; those who did not know, marked the hush which greeted him, and in lowered voices demanded the explanation which, in voices equally low, was briefly given. They looked for him to draw rein at Gallup's and swing down and go in. But, knowing that you could never be sure of him, they watched to see.

He disappointed them. That, in itself, was like him. No doubt he got his bit of glee out of knowing that, where they had looked to him for one thing, he had given them another. He rode on by Gallup's without turning his head. Where a tree grew at the road-crossing he dismounted, tying his horse. They saw that his rifle was in its scabbard, slung to the saddle; he left it where it was, and went forward on foot. Bigger than ever he loomed among them, appearing to walk leisurely, yet taking the long, measured strides which carried him along swiftly. They let him go on his way, their eyes following him with growing interest, some of the more curious of the crowd stringing along in his wake. And all this time no man had given him the time of day, and he had not opened his lips.

Meanwhile they saw him turn his head this way and that, as tho he sought something. Before he had gone fifty paces he found what he wanted. A man was piling wood on his fire; the axe which he had used a moment ago lay on the ground, glinting in the fire-light. Bruce Standing stooped and caught it up and went on—straight toward the jail. A sudden shout from many voices burst out; men came running to see, now that they understood what he meant to do. And those about the jail, when they saw, drew back to right and left hurriedly, leaving only the deputy with the rifle across his arm to block the way.

A Hard Ax Handle

Now, the axe could mean only one thing in the world, and the deputy saw it, and saw who it was that carried it and called out a sharp, throaty warning. Standing came on, his stride quickened. He was not a dozen steps away, carrying his axe lightly in his right hand. The deputy jerked his rifle up, the butt to his shoulder, shouting:

"Stop, or . . ."

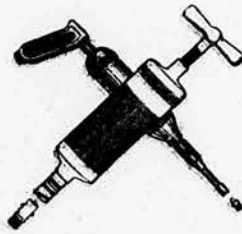
The man fired, but he was not quick enough. At that distance, had his finger touched the hair-trigger the tenth of a second sooner, he could not have failed to kill. But he was not the man,

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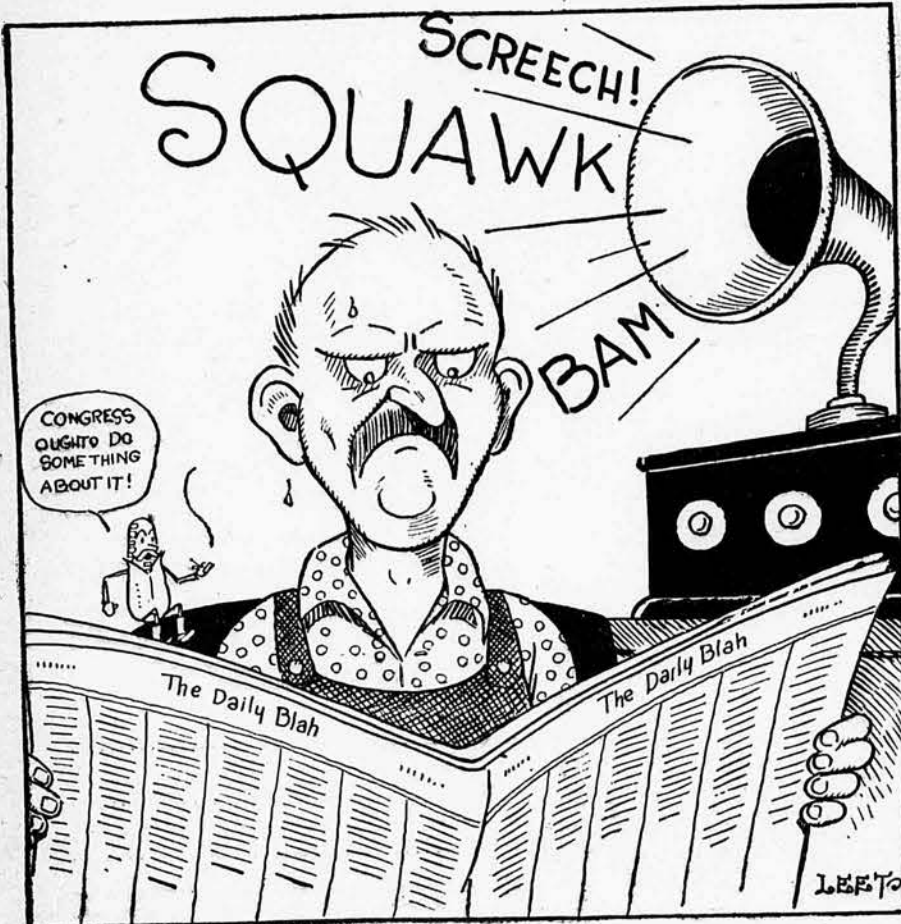
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Radio Fan's Expression as He Learns About a New Broadcasting Station

even tho armed, to dictate to Timber-Wolf. For Standing made instant answer to that command, "Stop!" and hurled his only weapon, a heavy wood-cutter's axe, straight into the deputy's face. The bullet went wild; the man who had fired it, thru the rarest chance left alive, went down in a heap, unconscious before he struck ground. For, tho the axe blade had very narrowly missed his face, the hard hickory handle had taken him full across the eyebrows and came near being the death of him. His rifle clattered against the rock wall of the jail.

Bruce Standing, who had paused but the briefest moment, came on and stepped over the fallen man, and caught up his axe again. He stooped long enough to make out that the deputy's head was not split open; then he swung up his axe, high above his head, and brought it crashing down against the thick oak padlocked door. The sound of the stroke echoed and the echoes were lost in the striking of the second blow. And, when for the third time the axe rose and fell, flashing in the light of the fires, the door fell.

"Out you come, Joe."

Standing's deep, full voice rumbled in a sort of rich, placid content. And out like a rabbit, darted Mexicali Joe, looking pinched and starved and frightened.

"It is you, Senor!" he gasped.

"The crowd will be after you," said Standing. "And I'm not going to worry about what happens to you after this."

He was turning away when Joe caught his sleeve, and stood on his tiptoes and began a rapid, excited whispering. Standing hesitated, then laughed and shook the man off.

"You are a good little sport, Mexico," he chuckled. "Now, on your way."

Joe, with never another look behind him, turned and ran, disappearing about the corner of the jail, sending back an account of himself in the sound of his racing footfalls among the pines.

Once again came a great shouting from the crowd in the road; they had seen, and now that they had their hearts' desire in having Mexicali Joe free, they saw themselves losing all hope of coming at his secret because they were losing him. Their brief interest in Bruce Standing was dead for the present; Joe ran like a scared cat, and they, like so many yelping dogs, set after him. And Timber-Wolf, watching, standing where he was with his big hands on his hips, roared with laughter.

Babe Deveril and the girl, Lynette Brooke, had seen much of all this. They were at the time on their way to the Gallup House, she to her room and he to his meeting with his lawless kinsman. Thus it happened that Deveril's first sight of Timber-Wolf in half a dozen years, and Lynette's first sight of him in all her life, was at a moment when he was engaged in an episode of the type which made him stand apart as the man he was.

"Taggart ought to kill him for that," granted Deveril. "And he probably will before the night is over."

The girl shivered as she had done just now when she saw a rifle raised and an axe flung. And yet within her, being woman, there was the exultation which would not down, and the thought: "He is magnificent . . . a brute, maybe, but surely magnificent!" And she knew that she would never be content until she had seen his face and looked into his eyes. Already, being woman, she was concerned with his eyes; whether they would be large or small, set wide apart or close together. She wanted him to be the lion, not the wild boar.

"Treats Are on Me"

The remainder of the night's happenings was to come, because of the simple arrangement of rooms at the Gallup House, within the experience of both Deveril and Lynette. They saw Bruce Standing go down the road and followed him. He did not once look back. When he came to his horse, he stopped only long enough to take down his rifle. Plainly now he meant to go direct to the Gallup House. All the while men were streaming by him, hurrying to join in the chase after the escaping Mexicali Joe. So, by the time he came to Gallup's door, there were not over a score of men remaining in the house.

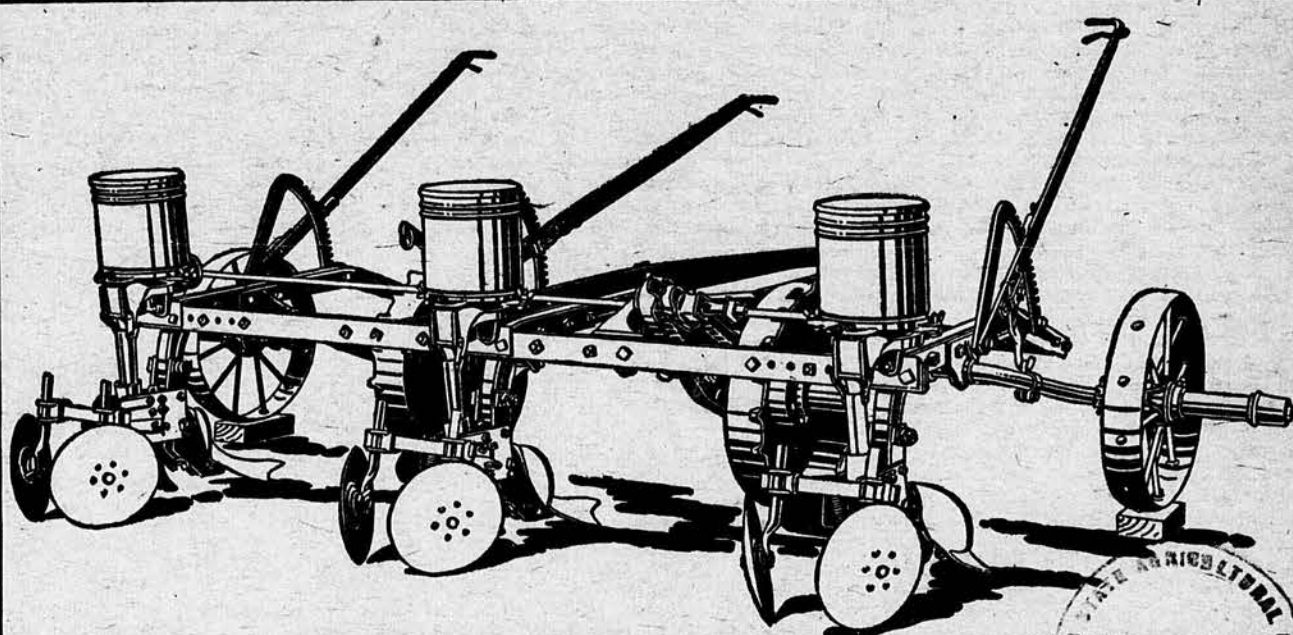
The Gallup House was a long, squat building of two low stories, its three main rooms on the ground floor facing the road. These were the dining-room;

a room given over to Gallup's office, and sufficient space for a dozen chairs and a big sheet-iron stove—a sort of living-room for Gallup's guests, when he had any; and, finally, a room which had in older times been the bar-room, and which, despite changing conditions, remained in practice a barroom.

At this hour both dining-room and sitting-room were deserted, and the score or so of men, Gallup and Taggart among them, were in the bar. Here were round tables, for it was a big room, for games of cards or dice. Deveril and the girl parted at the center door thru which she entered di-

rect into the general living-room. They saw Bruce Standing go to the last of the three doors and step in unhesitatingly, still carrying his rifle lightly. Deveril followed him, and saw the looks on the faces of Taggart and Gallup and some of their following.

(Continued on Page 17)



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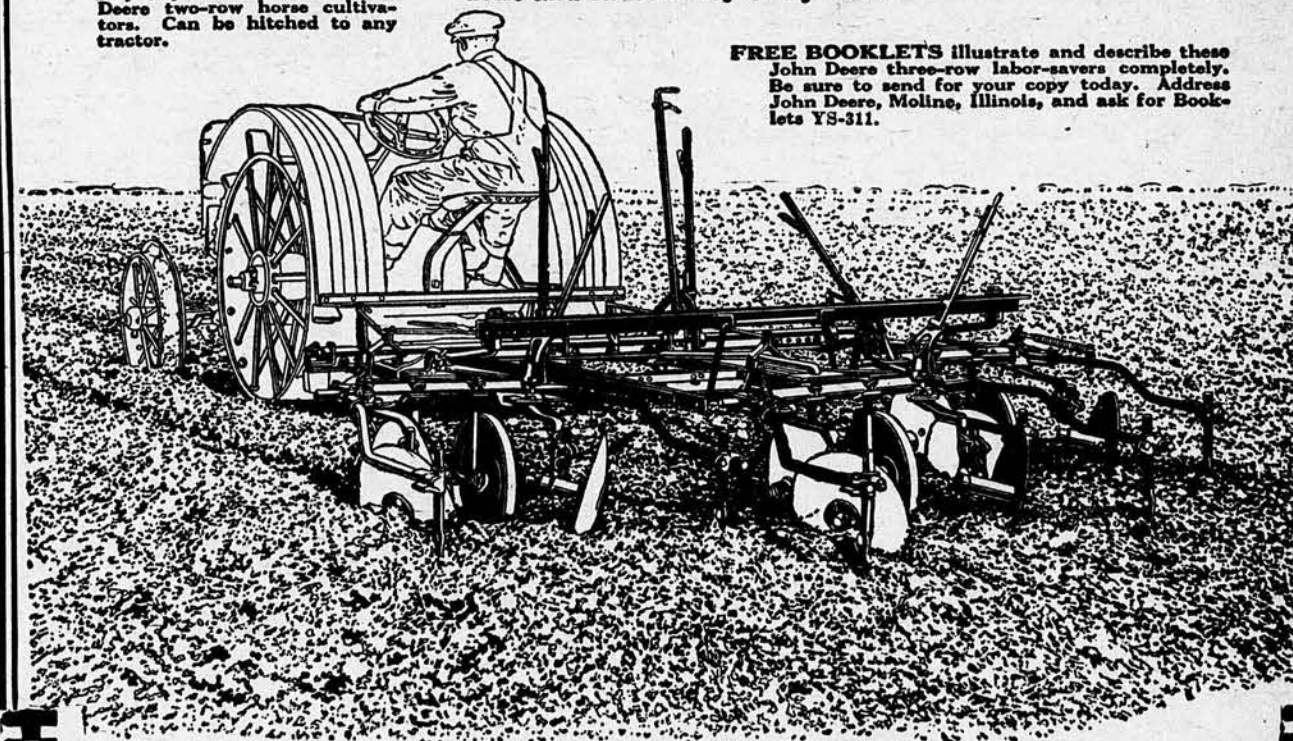
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THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Less "Town Junk" Sold Now

And Farmers Are Showing Real Enthusiasm in Their Bids on Shotes

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE "community sales" held in this county this winter are not right in town, as they have been in former years. Such a sale held in town became mainly a market for "town folks' junk," old furniture, old stoves and old rugs. This winter such sales are being held just outside of town—a mile or so—are virtually farm sales and are largely attended. Not only is all local stock brought in sold, but the folks in charge of the sales have been bringing in stock from other places, notably young cattle and pigs. Just now pigs need no salesmen; just show them to the crowd and take down their bids. Many folks think that pigs can scarcely make the buyer a loss with fat hogs selling locally at \$11.50 and corn to be had in plenty at 65 cents a bushel. That does look like a good combination, but the pigs sell for so much above market price that part of the good profit goes to the pig seller as a starter. The only objection to paying a good stiff price for thrifty shotes is the danger from cholera or disease, and that has never been very great here.

Stock's Doing Well, Anyway

We have had another dark, cloudy week. There has been but little moisture, one very light snow and a little rain. It does not get cold, just chilly, and it does not warm up. One day this week there was but 4 degrees' difference between the coldest of the night and the warmest of the daytime. There is nothing much to complain of in such weather except that we have scarcely seen the sun for two weeks, and that is hard on a Kansan. The old saying comes to my mind today "February, second day, half the feed and half the hay," meaning that on this date we should, to be safe, have on hand half the season's feed. We have it on this farm; in fact, we have fed the cattle out of shock and stack but four times up to this date. But with the straw piles nearly down and with the corn stalks about eaten it will soon come time to feed every day—and I think we have plenty of feed to do it. Stock have done well, so far, and the worst we have to fear now is the cold rains that sometimes fall after February 15.

Better Use More Care?

Nebraska friends write that there has been a heavy loss of stock pasturing in the stalk fields this winter, the loss being much greater with horses than with cattle. In a very large scope of country in South Nebraska little or no good rough feed was raised last year, the bulk of it being drouth stricken corn. Much of this was never cut; the stock was turned out on it to pasture. Such feed seemed especially deadly to horses, and one firm of hide buyers in a Southern Nebraska town reports having bought 2,100 horse hides from the farmers of the locality since last fall. I do not know whether there was a poison in this immature feed or whether the horses could not live entirely on such coarse feed. A little coarse feed does not harm a horse, as a usual thing, but the stomach of a horse does not seem so well adapted to handling coarse fodder and straw as that of a cow. I know that in 1894 when living in Northern Nebraska we had no hay of any kind and tried to carry the horses thru on immature corn fodder and wheat straw; we never had so many sick horses in 44 years of farming as we did that winter.

Truck Owners Are Busy

A lot of stock has been hauled by this farm during the last week in trucks. Part of it was fat stock going to market, but a good share consisted, I think, of stock bought at the numerous farm sales. At one sale held near Le Roy this week more than 700 pigs were sold, and they went to all parts of the county, this part getting its share. Truck owners attend these sales from all over the county, many not expecting to buy anything but to get a job of hauling stock for some other

man—and they seldom miss a job. Because of motor cars and trucks a large farm sale often has five times the attendance such a sale would have had in the horse age. One seldom sees small lots of fat stock being driven to market today; if they can be hauled by truck in two or even three loads they go by truck, and the stock owners say the lessened shrink in weight usually pays all hauling expenses. There is one thing I am sure about in this new method of hauling—it does save the horses. Between the cars and trucks the average horse has had his term of life lengthened by 4 or 5 years.

Paying is Not So Easy

One thing that is being noted by men interested in financial affairs is that the number of chattel mortgages is increasing at a rapid rate. Many banks which in former years were satisfied with a plain note now demand chattel security—and they cannot be blamed. But the one thing most responsible for this great increase in chattel mortgages is the motor car. I have before me the statement of chattel mortgages filed and released in Pierce county, Nebraska, during 1926. I give it because it is typical of all our western corn belt counties. There were filed chattel mortgages numbering 1,793 and amounting to \$2,248,561.38. There were released chattel mortgages numbering 1,056 and amounting to \$1,425,868.05. Just think of that! An ordinary small corn belt county with about 12,000 population filing chattel mortgages amounting to 2 1/4 million dollars! The real estate mortgages filed and released in the same county amounted to but little more than half the value of the chattels. The net increase of mortgages in that one county for 1926—counting town property—was more than 2 million dollars. And my experience has been, in years of digging money out of the soil, that it was a lot easier to contract this mortgage debt than it will be to pay it.

Oats Sowing Just Ahead?

It doesn't seem like it now, to glance out of the window, but there is a fair chance that in 20 days oats sowing will be in progress in this part of Kansas. For the last 10 years we have been able to get the oats all sown on this farm before March 15, and on two or three of those seasons have managed to get some sown during the last week in February. In the last 15 years there have been two years of very late sowing; on March 25, 1912, snow was 2 feet deep all over this county, and it was April 10 before the first oats were sown. We did not sow any; we thought it was too late and a waste of seed. Those of our neighbors who did risk it harvested as good a crop as I ever saw grow here, most of the acreage making from 55 to 65 bushels an acre. Then in 1915 the continuous rains kept the ground soaked until April 15. We thought that too late to sow oats, but remembering the experience of 1912, we went ahead and sowed anyhow—and didn't get our seed back! Since 1915 we have not had an oats failure here, so probably one is about due.

When Greek Meets Greek

A grinning crowd stood around the two unconscious men lying on the sidewalk. "What's the matter here?" demanded a policeman who had rushed up, attracted by the crowd. "Oh, nothing," replied one of the bystanders. "A real-estate man was trying to sell a lot to the motor-car salesman who was trying to sell him a car. They were pretty evenly matched, for they both fell from exhaustion at the same moment."

When Love Grows Cold

"I don't believe you love me any more," sobbed the sheba. "Why do you say that, dearie?" asked the sheik anxiously. "Well, for the last week you've left every night before father threatened to throw you out."



The producer of milk will now have available the same clean power, as the manufacturer of dairy products has long used.

Rural electrification —a matter of business cooperation

ALL FARMERS want to enjoy the comforts and convenience of electricity. How to get it is the question still to be answered by most of them. Yet rural electrification is merely a problem of business cooperation.

Electric service cannot be sold to isolated or occasional customers, as merchandise can. For electricity—like milk—cannot be stored to any practical degree; it must be consumed as produced.

Thus the cost of building transmission and distribution lines, and of keeping a supply of power ready for instant use, can only be met by having on every mile of line a sufficient number of

consumers whose needs for electricity are many and varied.

That is the principal condition which governs complete rural electrification.

Lines can be built where groups of farmers will use enough power to make the extension of service a practical business undertaking, just as maintaining a milk route requires customers, not widely scattered, who use a steady supply.

So, to get electricity for your farm, get together with your neighbors and make your light and power company a cooperative business proposition. Ask your power company for information and cooperation.

The Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Depts. of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, Amer. Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, Amer. Society of Agricultural Engineers, Individual Plant Manufacturers, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Home Economics Ass'n., National Ass'n. of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, and the National Electric Light Association.

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The growing of sorghums will often change a farm that is losing money to one that is profitable. "Sorghums—Sure Money Crops" is an instructive book written by T. A. Borman, formerly editor of Kansas Farmer. The way to grow sorghum crops at a profit is made clear. We will send this book postpaid upon receipt of 50c, or will give it with a year's subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze for \$1.25. Send all orders to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

Timber-Wolf

(Continued from Page 15)

"I stepped in to buy the drinks for the crowd," Timber-Wolf said quietly, all the while his eyes flashing back and forth. "Gents, the treats are on me."

Jim Taggart, his hands on his hips, was eyeing him like a hawk, and in Taggart's face was a dull, hot flush. Gallup, however, standing close at Taggart's side, was the first to speak. He cried out angrily:

"No man drinks with you in my house! Not as long as I live. And

Bruce Standing drew a wallet from his pocket.

"About twenty men here," he said, in the same slow, steady voice. "As it's a night of celebration, we'll make it a dollar a drink. That's twenty bucks, easy money, Young Gallup," he wound up with a sneer in his voice. For all men knew Gallup's cupidity, which clutched at small as well as large amounts.

But Gallup, shaken with rage, only shouted back at him:

"To hell with your twenty dollars! And with you, Bruce Standing!"

"So? Well, twenty dollars isn't much after all, is it? Gents, we drink tonight and damn the cost! Two bones for every glass of whisky; that's forty of the iron men, Gallup. Call Ricky with the bottles."

A couple of men laughed at that. Gallup, however, seeing himself baited, roared out:

"I tell you, no! And out you go. You are not wanted here."

"Low bid loses, high bid wins," said Standing. Now he opened his wallet and disclosed a tight pad of bills. "Three dollars for each and every glass of imitation hootch! God, what a pirate you are, Gallup! Now, trot it out."

"Sixty dollars, clean-cut velvet, Gal," said a man at his elbow, willing to drink with the devil so the drink came paid for.

Soul Was Tempted?

"And at last Young Gallup hesitates, his soul tempted by a row of dirty pennies," gibed Standing. "Look, men, and you'll see that pale-yellow soul of his snared clean out of his stingy hide. Look, Gallup! And if you can say no this time you have established a new record for yourself!"

Slowly, while they watched him, he counted off ten ten-dollar bank-notes, and, with a careless gesture, tossed them to a table.

"That's for one round of your rotten bootleg liquor," he said contemptuously. "Now, step out, Gallup, and show them the sort of money-grabbing porker you are. You know you haven't got the guts to save your own besmirched pride at the price of a hundred dollars."

Gallup would have sold out for far less, but Timber-Wolf was not the man to haggle over what he termed dirty pennies. He shrugged his heavy shoulders and caught up the money, counting it carefully, stuffing it into his pocket and growling:

"You're not wanted here, Standing; but any time you're fool enough to pay a hundred dollars for the privilege, I'll take the rules down for a round of drinks! Hey, Ricky!"

Standing only grunted at that, tho his eyes flashed.

"I come when I please and where I please, and you know it, Young Gallup! And if you think you are the man to throw me out, hop to it and don't let a little hundred dollars hold you back! Better than that; if you'll tie into me right now and chuck me out of doors, getting all your hangdogs that will take a chance with you to help you, you've got my word that I'll add a second hundred as your bonus! Or a thousand, by heaven! And right now you'll toe that scratch or back down and shut your mouth."

Gallup had never before in his life been faced down like that. And with so many men looking on! Yet in his heart, tho no man had ever called him a coward, he was afraid of Timber-Wolf; mortally afraid. There was the look of death itself in the eyes flashing into his own. He sought to laugh the thing off, saying, with what semblance of fine scorn he could master:

"Your word!"

"I am no liar," said Standing wrathfully. "And no man in all Arizona and New Mexico ever called me liar. Do you, Young Gallup?"

"Bruce!" called Sheriff Taggart sharply, for the first time speaking a word. "What's the sense of trying to start a row? Drop all this foolery and let me have a word with you."

"That's fair enough," agreed Standing. "I've no desire to break Gallup's neck so long as he leaves me alone. But make it snappy, as I have another engagement."

"I want to talk with you privately, Bruce," Taggart obviously was angry, and yet it was equally clear that when it came to dealing with the Timber-Wolf, Jim Taggart meant to hold himself well in hand.

"I won't stand for corner-whisperings," Standing told him sternly. "If it happens you've got anything for my set of ears, they're listening. But it's right now or never."

Taggart's black and ominous scowl deepened, and he shuffled his feet back and forth, and in the end stamped

them in his anger. But still he held the curb line upon himself.

"You always was a strong-headed man, Bruce, that would have things his way. So be it. And I guess, being a man myself that stands on his own two legs, I can say it all in one mouthful: you and me has always been friends. Are we that yet?"

A Young Giant

Now for the first time Lynette Brooke, looking in from the adjoining room thru a door just ajar, saw Timber-Wolf clearly, his face under his big hat unhidden as he turned a little in order to look straight at Taggart. He did not see her, and she looked her fill at him; he gave her a start of surprise, and after that start came a surge of admiration. He was a young, blond giant of a man, eyes very blue and laughing and innocent! And wide-spaced! A man no older than Babe Deveril, one

who bore himself like some old buccaneer or Norse Viking, before men who would have given much for the courage and the power to fly at his bared white throat and drag the life out of him; a man who overflowed with his superabundant vital energy, and who stamped his own character, thru sheer force of unbroken will, on others about him; a man who believed in himself and who was at once implacable and gay. Heartless he looked, and yet full of the dancing joy of life. She felt herself on the instant both strongly drawn to him and frightened; the mad vision presented itself to her of herself in his mighty arms. And the odd tremor which shook her body, as she whipped back with flaming face, was compounded of thrill and shiver. He confused her; at once she was amazed that he could be like this and convinced that the owner of that glorious voice which she had heard pulsing out across



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the fields of night could be no jot different. . . . While she drew back to a dim corner of the room, she managed not to lose sight of him.

His clear blue eyes kept on laughing; his was that silent laughter which arises from the soul, and which mocked and insulted and was like the cold mirth of Satan. And yet, in some vague way which she was all at loss to plumb, and which troubled her strangely, Lynette Brooke knew that this corsair of a man was laughing because there was cold anger in his heart and because, for some mysterious reason of his own, he was set on holding his anger hidden. It troubled her so that, within herself, she cried out passionately against knowing thru leaping instinct anything of what might be going on within the dark caverns of the Timber-Wolf's mind and heart. She wanted him and herself to be as far apart as north and south; she meant them to be. And all the while that compelling interest which he awoke within her tugged mightily, and she yielded to it in that, keeping out of his sight, she lost nothing of the play of expressions on his face.

As yet she knew nothing of that one thing which Bruce Standing, forthright exponent of untrammelled manhood, held to be his greatest weakness; the one and only thing of which he was bitterly ashamed. A trifle, it amounted to; and a trifle he would have accounted it in any other strong man. Yet within his hard breast it awoke the intensest feeling of shame. And it was a thing which invariably sprang forth on him and humiliated him whenever once he let his passions fly. A laughable thing, and yet one that put tears into his bright blue eyes. But, on guard against it, he strove to curb his anger.

Of all this and the thing itself she knew nothing. But she felt and she knew that the Timber-Wolf, laughing into Jim Taggart's gloomy face, was fighting down his own anger, as a man may fight wild beasts. She awaited, scarcely breathing, the answer he would make to that question from Taggart: "Are we still friends?"

"No!" shouted Standing, and laughed at him. "No, by God!"

That was man talk! Straight, simple words—words that left little enough to be said. But Taggart, tho his face grew hotter and his eyes seemed burning in their sockets, demanded further:

"You Broke the Law"

"And why not, Bruce Standing? You and me have been pardners. You know and I know and a thousand men know what sort of a bond and an understanding has always, for more than a dozen years, been between us. And now, if that is busted and wiped out, I ask you, as man to man: 'Why?'"

"And as man to man," cried Timber-Wolf, his eyes brightening. "I'll answer you, Jim Taggart. 'When I knew you

for a man who played his game he-man style and stood up and fought hard and took his chances, I was for you! And I went out and shaped things up for you and made you sheriff. And, when men got to know you and wanted no more of you as master of law here in the mountains, I lifted you over their heads and made you sheriff again and again. And now that you are done for and on your last legs, I would have done the same thing once more. But when you got panicky, thinking that this was your last term of office, and began to feather your dirty nest by running with the breed of this Young Gallup and his crowd, and when I found the sort of contemptible, hide-in-the-brush jobs you were pulling off, I got a bellyful of you and your new kind of ways. And you double-crossed me, thinking I wouldn't know! And on top of everything else, running neck and neck with Gallup, you threw Mexicali Joe into jail . . . knowing that Joe, puny blackbird as he is, had been a friend of mine. For that I've done two things, Jim Taggart, I've smashed your damned jail door off its hinges and I've thrown you over. And there, until I'm sick of talk about it, you've got your answer!"

Taggart, too, and with his own ulterior reasons, kept his head cool. He said ponderously:

"You broke the law, Bruce, when you let Joe go. For that I could run you in. But all Joe done was steal a pocketful of nuggets, and we got them back. And there's bigger things than that, anyway. You and me has been friends and so I'll go slow. But we got to have another talk. You've got me down wrong, old-timer."

Never had Lynette Brooke seen such utter contempt as that which now filled Bruce Standing's eyes. But he made no answer. At this moment the man Ricky came in with a gallon earthen jug and began to pour out the glasses set upon a table. Here was the Timber-Wolf's hundred-dollar treat. Standing himself waved it aside and:

"I drink no poison in this house," he said briefly. And as he spoke he saw for the first time Babe Deveril standing just inside the door, not two steps behind him.

"By the Lord, Babe, I'm glad to see you! Shake!" he shouted, thrusting out his big hand.

But now it was Deveril's turn to be cool and contemptuous.

"You and I, Bruce Standing," he said in that clear, insolent voice of his, "have gone a long way beyond the point of shaking hands."

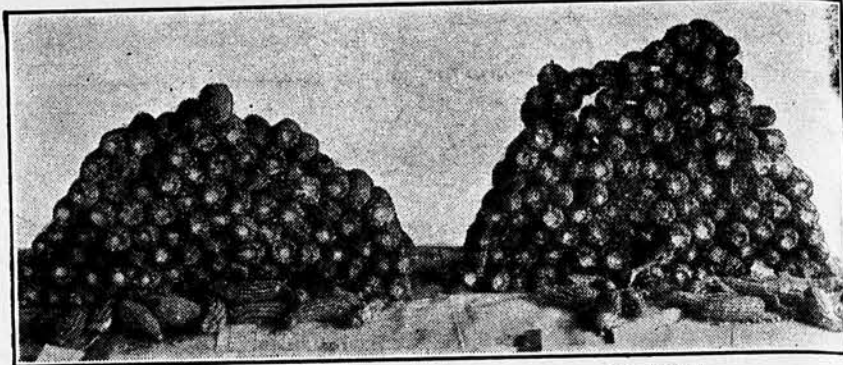
Standing frowned as he muttered:

"Don't be a young ass, Babe."

But Deveril only shook his head, retorting:

"I have come, according to promise, for a word with you. Suppose we make it snappy."

"The same little Baby Devil!" Standing jeered at him, making Deveril stiff.



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Hundreds of Practical Growers Increase Corn Yields from 5 to 15 bushels an Acre at cost of 5c an Acre

Last year, corn growers throughout the Corn Belt added 5 to 15 bushels per acre to their corn yield by treating their corn seed before planting with Bayer Dust or Uspulun, the new Bayer organic mercury compounds.

This new seed treatment protects the seed from disease both on the seed and in the soil. It thus insures germination and sturdy growth never before possible from poor seed and benefits the best seed by protecting it from injurious and costly attacks of soil-infesting organisms.

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Tests Conducted by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture show

that the Bayer Dust treatment of nearly disease-free Dent Corn gave an increase of 8.5 bushels per acre; of Diplodia infected seed, 15.8 bushels, and of Gibberella infected seed, 28.9 bushels. —Phytopathology, Jan., 1926.

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Bayer Dust or Uspulun will pay its small cost many times over because it:

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Compulsory Automobile Insurance

IF A LAW just passed by the Massachusetts legislature is followed by state legislatures generally, it probably will make some difference in the number of cheaper types of automobiles. Massachusetts, with considerable opposition, has ventured to enact a law requiring all owners of automobiles to insure them against damage to others.

This is perhaps the most expensive class of automobile insurance, but many states are confronted by the same conditions of heedless driving as Massachusetts. The majority, or a large number, of such drivers are found to be judgment proof in the courts. Damages cannot be obtained from them. Moreover, installment buyers of automobiles sometimes have about all they can do to make their payments, not to speak of carrying expensive damage insurance. It logically follows that they will not become owners of automobiles so readily if the obligation of insurance goes with ownership.

The Massachusetts statute is experimental, but it seemed to the members of the legislature the only feasible method of checking reckless driving and particularly the odious hit-and-run practice of some drivers. If it deters some people from buying cars, it will have the effect of making others less reckless on the road and in the streets. The Massachusetts experience will be watched by other states, and if it seems effective such a law is bound to become popular.

Careful and responsible drivers and owners of automobiles carry adequate insurance and will favor such legislation as for the general protection. Other measures to induce observance of rules of safety have not been effective, and automobile accidents have become one of the major causes of mortality, accounting for nearly 24,000 deaths in 1926. Not only careful owners and drivers will approve of the Massachusetts law, but pedestrians will favor it. Parents generally will sympathize with such an effort to protect life on the streets and highways. The forces behind it are therefore formidable, and strong enough in most states to compel such legislation, in case the increase of automobile accidents continues as it has done. Compulsory insurance is something of a novelty, but it is believed to be constitutional in this case, where the requirements of public safety are obvious to everybody.

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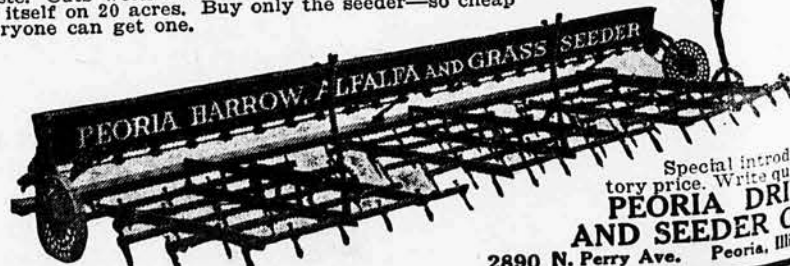
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en with that look of his eyes. "I'll give you a new dance tune before I'm thru with you. Come ahead!"—and with a suddenness which took Lynette Brooke by surprise he struck back the door leading to the room where she was and led the way in, Deveril at his heels.

Chimney Was Smoky

But, tho there were three or four coal-oil lamps burning in the room which he had just quitted, there was but one here where she was. And because its chimney was smoky and the flame burned crookedly and she was in a dim corner, he could make nothing of the look of her. Had she remained perfectly still he would scarcely have noted her presence. But now she was suddenly impatient to be gone, and went hurrying to a door which led into a hallway, the hallway in turn leading to her room at the back of the house.

"A woman," growled Timber-Wolf disgustedly, getting only a glimpse of a hastily departing figure. "It begins to look as tho a man couldn't pick him a spot in the wilderness that the female didn't crowd in."

Lynette heard, and knew with a flash of resentment that he did not care whether she had heard or not, and that with the last word he would be turning to Deveril and forgetting that he had seen her. She went slowly down the hall, three or four paces only. There she paused and lingered; it was no such pale incentive as curiosity which held her now, but a peculiar fascination. Two men like those two, by far the strongest-willed and most dynamic men she had ever known, with the business which lay between them, made her ignore and give no thought to the convention of shut ears against the talk of others. So she stood here in the dim hallway, poised for instant flight if need be to her own door, a couple of yards farther on.

"Now," said Deveril impatiently, "what is it?"

Timber-Wolf's mood softened and the old bright laughter welled up in his dancing blue eyes.

"I pass it to you, Kid," he chuckled. "You've grown a man since last we met. We'll not forget, either one of us . . . will we? . . . that night in my cabin?"

"I'll not forget," returned Deveril coolly. "And some day I'll square the count."

"You'll square the count?" The keen eyes twinkled like bits of deep-blue glass on a frosty morning. "I was under the impression that always you have held that I was the man to square things. Accusing me, as you did, of so wicked a deed!"

"It was a treacherous thing at best," muttered Deveril, his own eyes bleak with that bitter hatred which never slept. "I didn't know then that you were, among other things, a damned thief."

Timber-Wolf's sudden laughter boomed out joyously, and he smote his thigh so the sound was sharp and loud, like a gunshot.

"But you knew that always and always and once again always I take what I want! I asked you for the money, and I made you a fair proposition: I would guarantee that you doubled your dinky three thousand, and I'd see you had interest on top of it. And you hadn't the nerve to chip in."

"Wasn't the fool, you mean?"

"And so . . . I went and took it! And I took from other quarters the same way. What I wanted I took. And when they all said I was busted in two, like a rotten stick, I fooled 'em, and laughed at the whole crowd. And now I'm whole again—and I've got what I want. That's me, Baby Devil! A man who goes his way and blazes his trail wide. A man you can't stop!"

"A cursed, insufferable, conceited ass, rather than wolf," snapped Deveril.

"You're Envious"

And still, in the rarest of high good humor, Timber-Wolf laughed, and his rich, deep voice went rumbling thru the house.

"You're sore, Baby Devil. And you're envious."

"Not of you, Bruce Standing! You

"Let's chop out the Sunday-school stuff, Kid!" cried Standing impatiently. "I don't need your lectures. Maybe I'm not what your puling moralists call a good man, and maybe I'm not 'clean-hearted and pure' and all that drivel. But, by God, I'm a man who's

got his own code and who sticks to it, blow high, blow low! A code that, if more men followed it, would give us a world with more men in it and fewer mollycoddle pups!"

"It would appear," sneered Deveril, "that you remain well contented with yourself!"

"Like the rest of humanity—he, she and it!" said Timber-Wolf equably. "And so much for friendly chatter. Now a word whispered in your pretty ear, since the Lord knoweth how many busybodies are straining their own ears to listen-in on us."

Lynette, in the hallway, stiffened and felt her face grow hot. But, with a strange new-born stubbornness, she remained where she was.

Timber-Wolf came a step closer to Deveril, and, lowering his voice so Lynette lost the words, he muttered:

"I am under obligations to you, my dear kinsman, and since there is a tough crowd in town, any man of whom would whack you over the head for a handful of silver, I am keeping this between us." He took his wallet from his pocket the second time, and drew from it several bank-notes. These he proffered to Deveril, his eyes still bright with his cold mirth.

"Count it and stick it in your jeans," he said softly. "There's your three thousand. With it is another three thousand, the double of the bet which

I promised you. And with that is another two thousand, which is a gain of ten per cent for you for six years, all rough figuring. In all eight thousand in coin of the realm . . . and I'm much obliged," he ended mockingly, "for your generous loan!"

Babe Deveril, taken off his feet by the unexpectedness of this, stared at the bank-notes in the great hard palm, and from them to the grinning face. And slowly, from a conflicting tumult of emotions, in which, strangely enough, anger surged highest, Deveril's face went violently red.

"Damn you and your eternal posings!" Lynette caught those words, clear and high. But she missed the eloquence of the shrug into which Timber-Wolf's shoulders lifted.

"It's up to you, Kid," said Standing, and still he kept his voice low and quiet. The money lay in his outstretched palm. "The minute I make my offer I consider my obligation fulfilled. If you are too proud to take it . . . well, then, the devil take you for a fool, and I'll use the money elsewhere."

Deveril put out his hand, selecting from the several bills.

"My three thousand, I take," he said, "because it is mine. And the two thousand with it, judging that fair interest, considering the risks my money took. As for the rest—" he whipped

back, and his voice, because of the emotion near choking him, was little more than a harsh whisper—"you can keep it and go to hell with it! I want none of your cursed charity!"

Timber-Wolf's thick eyebrows lifted, and a new look dawned in his eyes.

"By thunder, Baby Devil, you've the makings of a man in you!" he exclaimed. "You and I could be friends!"

"Don't fool yourself. We won't be!" "I didn't say we would!" And Bruce Standing glared at him angrily. "I only said we could. There's a difference there, Kid. I could eat tripe, but I'm damned if I ever will!"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

A Long Time Yet

"How do you like my daughter's playing?" asked the proud Mrs. Simper. "You know she enrolled with a professor who guarantees to teach anyone the piano in 10 lessons."

"Indeed?" retorted Mrs. Catt. "And when is she going to take the first one?"

"I see you have a sign in your store. 'We Aim to Please,'" remarked the irritated customer.

"Certainly," replied the proprietor, "that is our motto."

"Well," retorted the I. C., "you ought to take a little time off for target practice."

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Firestone

AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER *Harvey Firestone*

What the Folks Are Saying

FFOUNDERS of Kansas builded well when the state came into existence as an official entity. Upon the foundation which they constructed the state has grown and prospered these last 65 years.

Kansas has been kind, for the most part, to Kansans.

But have we Kansans been as kind to Kansas?

That territory within which our fathers settled has yielded richly to the sons of those fathers. Cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, corn, oats, kafir—"the best wheat in the world." Salt for the world, sugar for the world, oil for the world, coal for the world. These and more come out of Kansas.

But Kansas, founded by those who were in the van of progress, has been allowed to fall back. Good as were the foundations of 65 years ago—they are not broad enough for today. The building is bulging over the base on all sides.

The "garden spot of the world" is in danger of becoming a walled garden—walled by the bogey of bad roads. There has been much of experiment in Kansas, and very little advancement. Thanks to ourselves, our section of the map is still misregarded in most of the world as a flat, unlovely plain, with nothing to distinguish it except bad weather.

Kansas has a chance to take a step forward—to show her pride in her heritage and herself by so modifying her constitution as to permit the building of a state good roads system, properly co-ordinated with that of the rest of the nation. She is now buying such a system, with no prospect of getting it, thru the gasoline tax.

The constitution of 65 years ago was built for conditions of 65 years ago. The "fathers" who framed it would be sorely disturbed could they see how it has held their sons back from the progressive ideal they set.

The present legislature can at best only make a start, which the people could ratify two years from now—but they must not fail to make that start. "Let us here re-dedicate ourselves."

Manhattan, Kan. R. I. Thackrey.

And Agriculture Benefits

The relationship of the State Board of Agriculture to other farm organizations is indicated by the fact that all belong to the same great family; their ultimate object is one and the same; all are engaged in the big and important field of agriculture, with energies directed in somewhat different channels, to be sure, but toward the same ends—the upbuilding of the farming industry and the betterment of rural life.

The State Board of Agriculture and each of the farm organizations has a distinctive program to carry out and certain duties to perform. No one of them could do it all and each has its particular niche and a special usefulness. All agencies in this great work should dovetail in their functions and together form the most effective machine for steadily carrying forward a comprehensive and constructive program for the permanent improvement of our agricultural conditions.

The State Board of Agriculture has maintained the most cordial attitude toward our farm organizations, with-

out exception, and it naturally has a most sympathetic interest in their purposes and their successes. The board's co-operation with them can always be counted on, and in turn the Board of Agriculture should have the united support of all the farm organizations.

In a broad way, the services of the board are for the benefit of the whole public, but in the main its duties pertain to the fostering and development of our agriculture, the chief industry of the state. In discharging these duties with fidelity it is rendering its best service to the state.

The law specifically prescribes what the State Board of Agriculture shall do, but in addition to the definite provisions of the statutes, there is a degree of latitude allowed for the exercise of judgment. It can properly approve of principles, and does so; it can endorse movements, but oftentimes it cannot go so far as some organization enthusiasts appear to demand in adopting a particular organization enterprise as its own. To do this would result in the board assuming responsibilities over which it had no control and for which it could not answer.

As the state's official agency on behalf of Kansas agriculture there are certain limitations to its activities in relation to farm organizations, but as a unit in the structure comprising a well balanced machine for forwarding the interests of Kansas agriculture, there is no limit to its ambition to do its part. A better understanding of the relationship of each unit to the others would doubtless result in the development of more efficient co-operation among all agricultural organizations. To assist toward this consummation it is believed that a brief summary of the work of the board, as specifically required by law, would be helpful:

1. Annual census of crops and livestock.
2. Gathering, compiling, publishing and disseminating official statistics.
3. Complete state population census once each decade.
4. Management of the state fair.
5. Supervision of the state entomological commission.
6. Preparation and publication of quarterly reports.
7. Compiling and printing of a biennial report.
8. Issuance of crop and livestock information, monthly and weekly.
9. Press bulletins on agricultural growth and development.
10. Holding a state's agricultural convention.
11. Irrigation development, under the irrigation commissioner.
12. Dairy work, under the state dairy commissioner.
13. Licensing of commission merchants handling farm produce.
14. Feedstuffs inspection.
15. Pure seed law.
16. Fertilizer inspection.
17. Livestock remedies inspection.
18. Stallion registration.

The farm organizations of Kansas can and do profit by the work of the State Board of Agriculture, but the full benefit of the services of the board can only be realized thru their cordial and close co-operation with the board. This is now and has always been invited by the board, and it hopes, as time goes on, that the union may become perfected, with a mutual regard for the duties and obligations of each.

Topeka, Kan. J. C. Mohler.

Let's Save the Pig Crop

Pig time is almost here. It will not be long until the frisky little porkers will be scampering around in the barnyard. We should prepare well in advance for their arrival, and avoid a greater part of the 50 per cent loss in pigs that occurs between farrowing and weaning time.

Probably the greatest loss in pigs, as well as in sows, is due to over-feeding and feeding too much corn and insufficient protein feeds. I remember that a good many years ago, when I was a small boy, we had 12 sows due to farrow in April. We were not then acquainted with the grave danger in feeding unlimited amounts of corn to brood sows, and because of the fact that corn was cheap—only 20 cents a bushel—the sows were fed corn alone for several weeks previous to farrowing. We were proud of them. They certainly were fat and smooth. The weather was fine for the arrival of the new crop of pigs. However, seven out of 12 sows died at farrowing despite the fact that we worked hard trying to save them. We had killed them with kindness, thru ignorance.

Since that time we have fed brood sows a ration which includes such pro-



"My husband worked too hard"

But his widow is carrying on her large Vermont farm with electricity and a few hired help.

"It's too bad," she says, "we didn't learn before to use electricity more and our backs less. We have two less men outside and one less help inside, than we could get along with if we didn't have electricity."

Electricity does the milking, water-pumping, washing, and a dozen other tasks, and the power bill is considered the cheapest item in the cost of running the farm.



The General Electric Company manufactures many electrical products which are used on the farm. The G-E Farm Book describing these products may be obtained from your local light and power company.

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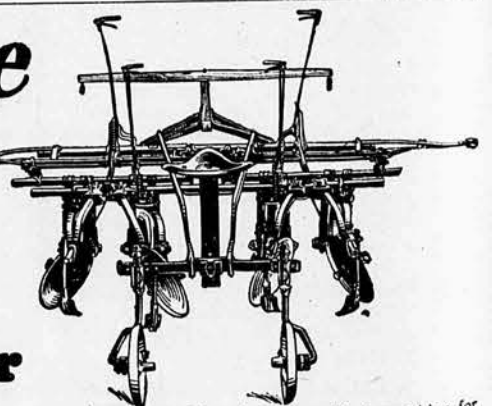
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What you don't need some other farmer does, and you may have just what the other fellow wants if he only knew where to get it. The cost is small and results big.

The Chase FLYER

Listed Corn Cultivator



1. Takes two rows side by side.
2. Operation in front of the driver.
3. No weight on the horses' necks.
4. Self aligned double bearings on each Gong Wheel.
5. Will follow a two-row lister or a single-row lister.
6. Levers convenient to the operator.
7. Very close hitch. The distance from the evenner to the disc is twenty-one inches.
8. Casters about readily in the field. Will turn in its own width.
9. A safe machine. The operator is back of the mechanism.

The Chase Flyer is an excellent machine for following hard ground as well as loose ground lists because it does not depend entirely on the ridge for a guide. The Gong Wheel Assemblies are drawn from the frame. They are not attached to the tongue as in the common type of lister cultivator.

We also manufacture the famous Chase 2-Row Lister, which will come nearer to insuring a corn crop than any other implement.

Also Chase 2-Row Cultivators and Chase Listed Corn Harrows.

Send for circulars, mentioning machine in which you are interested.

CHASE PLOW COMPANY, 610 West P St., Lincoln, Nebr.



tein feeds as oil meal, tankage, shorts, alfalfa pasture in its seasons and alfalfa hay in the winter, and have reduced losses in both pigs and sows to a minimum.

A farmer's profit in the hog business depends largely on the care and feed he gives his brood sows for a few weeks previous to and following farrowing, and the brood sow should have better care than is often given.

I know of one case where a farmer kept no records of when his sows were due to farrow. The first pigs came one cold, rainy night when the mercury was near the freezing point. The pigs were discovered the next morning, nine of them, all dead and half buried in the mud, and the sow nearly dead.

In talking with this man a few days later I chanced to ask about his pigs. He related his experience to me and added "the old sow didn't look as tho she would farrow so soon, and it makes me so mad I don't care whether the others save theirs or not." And he didn't, for several more farrowed that week under conditions similar to the first, and not a pig was saved.

Such methods are not only unprofitable but cruel, and the man who is such a poor husbandman that he shows no interest in his sows at farrowing time should not be allowed to call himself a farmer.

Insufficient exercise, due to too close confinement, improper shelter and feed and rough handling are some of the causes of losses in the pig crop.

A good ration for a sow with suckling pigs consists of 50 pounds of corn, 20 pounds of bran, 25 pounds of shorts, and 5 pounds of tankage. If good alfalfa is fed, either cured or growing, the bran may be omitted and 70 pounds of corn fed along with the other feeds. All the feed, except the alfalfa, unless it is ground, should be mixed thoroly. This can best be done on some tight floor, or in a wagon or truck bed. Eight or 9 pounds a day of this feed is sufficient for a sow with a litter of eight thrifty pigs. If the sow has access to alfalfa hay or good pasture, 7 or 8 pounds of the feed is sufficient. Ground alfalfa can replace bran in the ration, allowing about 20 pounds. For a maximum and continuous flow of milk it is best to feed three times a day.

After reaching the pelvic bones, the pig usually dies within 1/2 to 1 hour if not delivered. If it stays much longer the following pig will be dead, and if it remains for 4 or 5 hours all the following pigs will be lost. The chances for the life of the mother decrease according to the number of pigs retained and the length of time before they are delivered.

For assisting pigs into the world, some farmers use a common heavy smooth wire with one end bent in the form of a hook. There is danger of tearing the delicate tissues of a sow's womb with such an instrument, and we prefer a pig forceps with smooth jaws and blunt teeth. With a forceps it is possible to draw live pigs that would be killed or severely injured with a wire hook.

Twenty-four hours before and after farrowing the sow should be fed nothing but bran in the form of a warm slop. A day after farrowing the feed should be gradually changed so she will be on full feed of the regular ration in about one week. The bran has a beneficial cooling effect on the digestive system, and helps in keeping the bowels laxative. C. O. Levine, Waterville, Kan.

What a Surplus Means

A crop surplus has been a puzzling proposition always. Crop production control has been an idle dream. In manufactured goods there has been worked out a pretty fair system of production control. The bankers have seen to that by limiting money to the apparent needs of the market. But crop control is a difficult problem. The rule of averages could be invoked by producers if they were so disposed and a fair limitation reached. But no effort to that end has ever been made, and the outcome of a crop is never certain. Take cotton this year. There was a surplus of several million bales of cotton carried over from last year, and the crop this year has been estimated at 18 million bales. There is a huge surplus on hand. There usually is a big surplus of every crop, and that is largely what is the matter with farming as a business.

This situation indicates that modern methods of production are in excess of the world's needs. There is no way to go on producing a surplus and then make the world buy it. Any crop becomes a drug on the market when overproduced, and it is bound to sell at a loss to the producer. In a way it is a wonderful thing that a small percentage of the people can produce the staple products needed by all the people. It shows that nature is generous and man a mechanical wizard. Can it be true that the less a farmer labors and the less he produces, the better off he will be financially? Does the surplus so cheapen his product that he is unable to exchange it for enough to let him live and prosper?

What we actually consume in this life is what we use for food, clothing and shelter. When we acquire more than enough to take care of those necessities we lay it up as surplus earnings or squander it in luxurious living. But with all of our boasted wealth it is a peculiar fact that we live on the verge of starvation. If food production were to cease for a single year starvation would set in for the unfortunate of the human race. The reason for this is that our surplus earnings are largely in representative values, such as gold, oil, land, automobiles and sundry items that could not be used in sustaining human life. Just now the human race is surplus crazy. "Money

mad" some men call it. We are devoting the great energies of the human race to producing and acquiring more of this world's goods than we can eat, wear or use for shelter. We are striving for this surplus mainly for use as a luxury. In accumulating this surplus many folks are being denied the common necessities. It would seem that in a world of such generous production there might be ample opportunity for all at least to have and enjoy the necessities in full measure. But such is not the case.

We are still living under the rule of the survival of the fittest. The individual who cannot produce or cannot take from the channels of trade enough for his actual necessities is regarded as an incompetent. And this incompetent class is steadily increasing along with modern industrial evolution. Even the farmer himself is suffering mainly because he has become a victim of this money craze. He has become a wild speculator after surplus earnings instead of settling down to a safe, steady income that will render himself and his family independent and self-supporting.

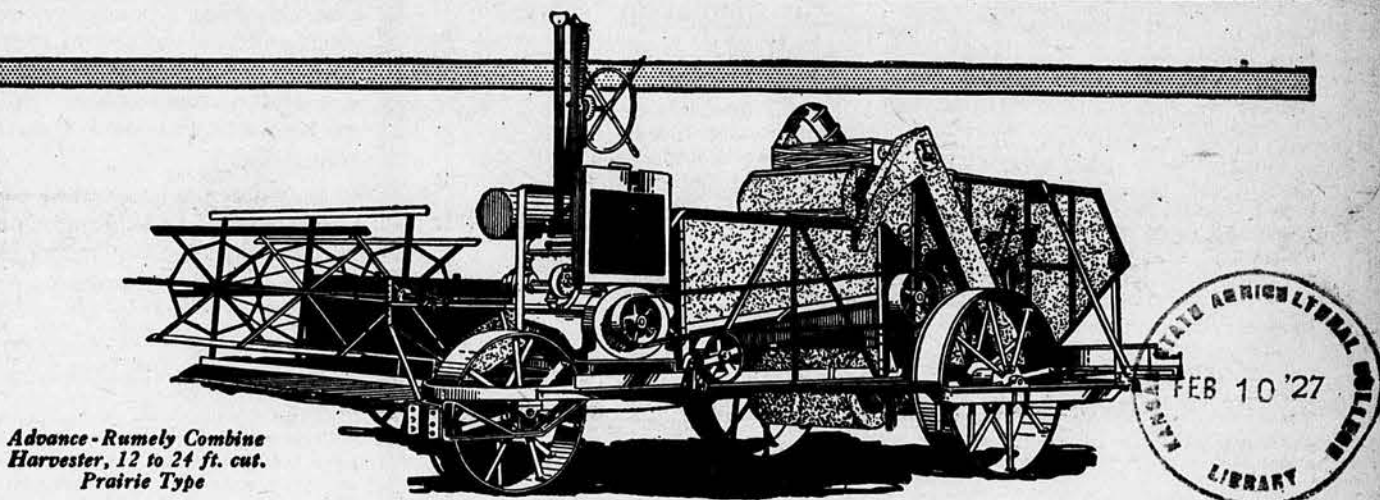
Most any farmer will admit that he could reduce his operations to a herd of milk cows, a flock of chickens, a few brood sows, and a good four-horse team and make a good living on a farm anywhere. "But," he says, "that would take all the romance and all the gamble out of farming and reduce

it to routine drudgery, just a step removed from slavery." Even at that it would be better for the family than the big farm gamble under present conditions. Eastern farmers long ago settled down to that kind of farming with surprising results.

In Western and Southern states the system of crop gambling still prevails. The enormous surplus crops coming from these sections are destroying the nation's agricultural economic stability. And the unfortunate part of the situation is that before any change can be brought about the farmer in many cases will be divested of his farm and home. Following this the accumulated fortunes will seek investment in land holdings. The borrowing capacity of the farmer has been heavily drained. When extensions and further loans are no longer advisable, these great fortunes will be invested in lands. The land debts of today cannot be paid except by extensive farm operations. A reduction to simple and safe methods is possible only to the farmer who is not now heavily mortgaged. In most cases big farming must go on or surrender all. When big crops come with an unavoidable surplus, ruinous low prices are inevitable. Thus the struggle has raged in the past, and there is no dawn of a better day. Is there a farm problem, or are we just kidding ourselves?

Charles H. Emmons.

Hill City, Kan.



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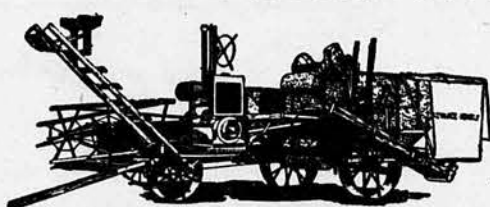
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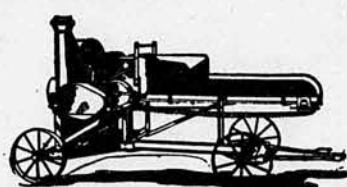
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Answers to Legal Questions

BY T. A. McNEAL

Can a son-in-law or daughter collect for board and wages for nursing where there has been no provision in the will for the same? Can a child collect such wages from an estate without a note?

THIS would depend somewhat on the circumstances. Unless there was some particular obligation on the part of this son-in-law and daughter to care for the deceased they would have a right to a reasonable bill against the estate for the board of the deceased and for the care bestowed on the deceased in the way of nursing. If this child you speak of was of age he or she as the case might be would be entitled to wages for labor performed for the deceased after attaining his or her majority.

Better End the Partnership?

A contracted with B to keep some cattle on the halves. Nothing was said about any certain number of years. This was about eight years ago. A wishes to sell and has sold all but one steer, and asks more for it than anyone will give. B doesn't wish to keep it any longer. Does B have a right to sell it? Would A be obliged to take half of what B gets for it? Or could A get half of what he wants?

W. A.
If A and B were equal partners in the ownership of these cattle, then they are equal owners of this steer. Neither would have the right to sell without the consent of the other. Probably they might go into court and get an order to dissolve the partnership and direct that whatever property they may own jointly be sold and the proceeds divided, but such a proceeding would cost more than this animal is worth, in all probability.

I would suggest that B make a proposition to A either to give or take, that is, sell his own interest or A to buy B's interest. I know of no way in which he could compel A to make an agreement of this kind, but I would suppose if he is at all a reasonable man he would accept such a proposition.

Mortgage is Still Good

A gave a note to B secured by a chattel mortgage. This note became due in September, 1923. C bought the note in May, 1926, and put it on record May 21, 1926, by a renewal which made it appear good. Did C commit a criminal offense? Would A have grounds for an action against C?

N. P.
If C merely filed this chattel mortgage for record he committed no crime. In fact, he had an entire right to do so. If the mortgage had not been recorded up to that time it was not good as against other creditors of A or subsequent purchasers of the chattel property. But if there were no subsequent purchasers and if no creditors had judgments against this property, the chattel mortgage is still good.

I do not know exactly what you mean by the words "by a renewal which made it appear good." Of course, if you mean that he made out a new chattel mortgage and signed A's name to the same without A's authority, he might be prosecuted.

Half to the Children

1. Do children at a mother's death inherit her share of the home and property owned at her death? 2. Do the children get half of the property bought and paid for after the parents' marriage at the mother's death, and the husband half, or does the husband get all? 3. A and B are husband and wife. B dies leaving seven children. Before A's second marriage he deeded 240 acres, which was bought and paid for after A and B's marriage, to all but one child. Can this child come in for his mother's share? 4. B and C are husband and wife. C dies, leaving a husband and two children. Before C's

death she was deeded some property which she was to inherit at her father's death. C died before her father. At the death of C's father will C's children inherit all of her estate or will B inherit half?

A. K.

1. Children at the mother's death if she made no will inherit one-half of whatever property is in her name. Her surviving husband inherits the other half.

2. As to whether the children would inherit any part of the property accumulated after the marriage of A and B would depend on where the title to that property rested. If it rested in the surviving husband the children would not inherit any of it until his death. If it was deeded jointly to A and B the children would inherit one-half of her half.

3. If this 240 acres was in A's name he had a right to deed it to whom he pleased after the death of his wife, and this particular child would have no recourse.

4. If C was deeded some property by her parents before their death, the condition of the deed being that this property was to come into her possession at their death, that deed would be held to be equivalent to a will of this property to her, and at the death of the parents that property would descend to her children, she being dead.

Six Months in Nebraska

If a woman living in Kansas gets a divorce here, how long would it be before she could lawfully marry again in Nebraska or any other state?

B. W. S.

Section 1 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the United States declares that full faith and credit shall be given in each of these states to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other state.

I am inclined to the opinion that under this provision of the constitution parties divorced in Kansas could not legally marry for six months in any other state. At any rate, if they do marry and come back to Kansas they would be subject to prosecution for bigamy if the marriage was consummated in less than six months from the date of the decree of divorce.

Bank Can Charge Interest

The bank has a mortgage on all of A's personal property. A has paid the interest on this mortgage when due, and the bank was to send a representative to visit A and take an inventory of A's property in order to re-mortgage it. A month has passed by but the representative of the bank has not shown up, and the bank still holds the old mortgage, and A's note. Can it still hold A's property, and could it make A pay interest since the time the mortgage has lapsed?

N. E. C.

If this mortgage has not been paid and is of record it still holds the property. It does not lapse until five years after the note becomes due, unless the holder of the mortgage—that is, the bank—fails to renew, in the office of the register of deeds, the notice of its chattel mortgage, at the end of two years. The only way in which the mortgage can be released is by paying the note, and the bank has the right to charge interest up to the time it is paid.

No Legal Objections

My husband and I have been married 20 years. We have a well-improved farm clear of debt. We have three children. Last summer my husband made his will, leaving everything to me and appointing our local banker as administrator. Could I not be appointed administrator and save this expense? What are the usual charges of an administrator? Would this office require ability so that it would be an advantage to have someone with experience?

S.

There are no legal objections to your being appointed administrator. An administrator does not need any special ability, but should have sufficient knowledge of business to manage the estate in a competent manner. The expenses vary.

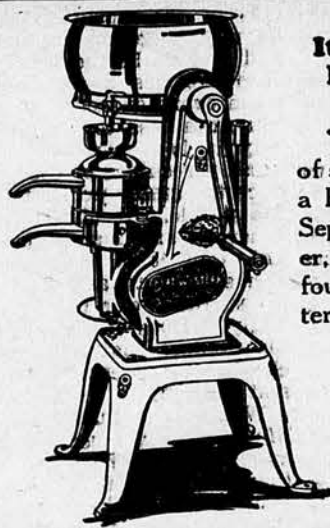
Some Notes Can't be Sold

What is the difference between a promissory note and an undiscountable note?

S.

A non-negotiable note is a promissory note. All notes are promissory, but some notes have a condition embodied in the note which says it cannot be negotiated—in other words, cannot be sold or discounted.

Mussolini has imposed a bachelor tax. Whether the move is designed to raise revenue, inflict vengeance or exalt justice is not stated, but we are inclined to favor it.



It Tested 4/100 of One Per Cent Butterfat in the Skim Milk

"I have just tested a sample of skimmed milk separated with a Rock Island 'Great Western' Separator and sold by your dealer, Carl Owen & Sons, here, and found 4/100 of one per cent butter fat in the skim milk."

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The combination of the Rock Island disc skimming device—bottom outlet for skim milk and the law of gravity—makes the cream just naturally go to the top and out of the cream outlet, while the skim milk goes downward and out of the bottom outlet.

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A Little Reading—

Will sometimes save a lot of money. Look on the Farmers' Market page for bargains in used machinery.



The Flatterer

Now We Will Vote, Maybe!

Supporters of the McNary-Haugen Bill Are Coming up to the Test With Confidence

BY CLIF STRATTON

BY THE time this is in print, the fate of the McNary-Haugen bill, and of farm legislation for this session of Congress, may be decided. At least the argument in the House is well under way, under an agreement for 12 hours of general debate, and then a vote. Congressman Haugen of Iowa, chairman of the committee on agriculture, was given 6 of the 12 hours; Congressman Aswell of Louisiana and Congressman Crisp of Georgia to divide the remainder. Each had a substitute measure which the committee had turned down for the Haugen plan.

Supporters of the McNary-Haugen equalization fee, whether it win or lose finally in this session of Congress, can congratulate themselves that it got farther than ever before. A year ago it divided honors, even, with two other measures. This year it gets approval of the committee by itself, all other plans being rejected. And the open opposition is not to farm relief, but to this particular bill—opponents, with their tongues in their cheeks, maintaining loudly that some other bill would get their support.

The Senate fight is still on, and off. Under the Senate rules of unlimited debate, the bill comes up for discussion every few days. It has been more or less promised action, and will get it. It may get it by the time this is printed, but not if the Senate leadership can help it. The Senate leadership wishes the house to act first.

One of the most interesting plans for helping agriculture sprung this session, and one that has received little attention, because it admittedly had no chance of real action or passage, came from one Congressman Meyer Jacobstein of New York.

Who is Jacobstein? Well, he very likely is a descendant of a well-known ancient historical character who taught the Egyptians how to handle surpluses in the seven fat years by taking the surplus off the market, and doling the said surpluses out in the seven lean years. His race has dealt with surpluses and governments before.

Meyer Jacobstein, however, is not a business man, as his name might indicate. He is an economist, a professor of economy in the University of North Dakota from 1909 to 1913; from 1913 to 1918 at University of Rochester; also served as mediator for the clothing industry, and from 1919 to 1922 was labor manager for Stein-Bloch Company. He is serving his second term as Congressman from 28th district of New York, which consists principally of the city of Rochester.

According to Jacobstein, the McNary-Haugen, Curtis-Aswell, Aswell, Curtis-Crisp and various other measures proposed in the last two sessions of Congress for farm relief are "emergency measures." Jacobstein says his is "a bill to create an American Institute of Agriculture and to provide for a permanent national policy for the well-balanced development of American agriculture, including production, marketing and the limiting of losses from surplus production."

"My plan sets up an American Institute of agriculture, which embraces, first, a farm congress, and second, an executive committee. The farm congress is composed of 150 representatives of agriculture and the 15 members of the executive committee. The 150 representatives come from the experiment stations, the agricultural colleges, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the farmers' organizations.

"The executive committee, which really shapes the policies of the congress, subject to the approval of Congress, consists of 15 members, one from the Department of Agriculture, one from the Federal Reserve Board, one from the Federal Farm Loan Board, one from the Department of Commerce, one from the Department of the Interior, one from the Interstate

Commerce Commission, one each from the following industries or commodity producers, cotton, wheat, corn, dairying, poultry, livestock and forestry, and two agricultural economists. The Congress would consist of 48 directors of experiment stations, 48 from agricultural colleges or the departments of agriculture of state universities, 48 from farm organizations and six from the Department of Agriculture."

The institute, as proposed by Mr. Jacobstein, would meet in Kansas City two weeks every year, to consider agricultural problems. It would formulate policies, and thru the executive committee would educate the farmers and the public thruout the rest of the year, operating thru the county agents.

"I would have this farm congress and the executive committee always on the job, operating thru 2,500 county agencies," Jacobstein continued. "We have 2,500 county agencies. We have 48 experiment stations which we are not using effectively enough. I would not wait for Congress to pass remedial legislation. I would have the farmers do it themselves thru this farm congress. When a surplus arose, they would take up the surplus and handle it most expeditiously, but this emergency control of the surplus is only incidental to the machinery I would set up.

"The use of financial credit and of the equalization fee would supplement the educational program.

"I realize that this Congress has not time to pass on such a long-time program, but ultimately it will come to that. No pride of authorship will influence my judgment at this session.

"The plight of agriculture is so serious that I am willing to experiment with the best type of emergency measure that we can get thru Congress."

On the strength of this statement, on the floor of the house, supporters of the McNary-Haugen bill are counting on Jacobstein's vote in this session, with the understanding that if he returns he will have another try at his long-time program thru the farm congress to meet yearly in Kansas City and formulate an agricultural policy for the United States.

Senator Stewart and Congressman Cole of Iowa have introduced bills in the two houses which they say will furnish a domestic market for 25 million bushels of corn annually. The measure would increase the tariff on blackstrap molasses—except on that imported for feeding purposes—from one-sixth of a cent to 20 cents a gallon.

"We put a low tariff on a by-product of foreign sugar mills," said Senator Stewart in explaining the bill, "in the interest of the users of stock foods.

"But it is being imported to make industrial alcohol. Put the tariff up to 20 cents, except for that used in making stock foods, and makers of industrial alcohol would use 25 million bushels of corn to make corn sugar, which can be used just as well as blackstrap in making industrial alcohol."

The measure is not considered one of those likely to pass during the present session.

If Congressman Tincher of Kansas can get a rule from the House committee on rules, the Capper-Tincher bill compelling boards of trade to admit co-operative grain associations to membership should pass. The Senate passed it last winter.

The Capper-Tincher packer stockyards control bill, sometimes called the "mistletoe" bill, intended to remove the packer owned stockyards from their present position from which they can depress the public hog market price almost at will, altho it has the unanimous approval of the farm organizations, apparently is buried for the present session in the House committee on agriculture. Its backer will start another fight for it next session if it does lose out this time.

Following the revelations of death thru poisoned liquor comes the news of two killed and one hurt by a water-spout. Apparently nothing is safe.



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CHALLENGE WINDMILLS

The Old, Old Theme in New Setting

By Nettie Rand Miller

A HOSTESS achieved a note of originality when she invited her friends to a Valentine North Pole and there was much speculation on the part of the invited guests as to the nature of a Valentine North Pole. It proved to be just a tall pole wound with white, in the center of the room. From the top of it fell white streamers of crepe paper. On one end of each streamer was fastened a valentine bearing a name. The other ends after fastening at the top of the pole, were fastened at various parts of the room with glass icicles and cotton snowballs containing fortunes written on slips of paper.

The idea was that at the finale of the evening each guest would find his name on a streamer, then all pull together so that the ribbons come loose from the pole. Then each guest starts to unwind his ribbon until it leads to his fortune ball and valentine.

The room was decorated to suggest an Arctic scene, by covering everything in the room with

GIVE fools their gold and knaves their power,

Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall.
Who sows a field or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree is more than all.
For he who blesses most is blest
And God and man shall own his worth
Who toils to leave as his bequest,
An added beauty to the earth.—Whittier

white. Here and there on the floor were laid irregular pieces of isinglass to simulate ice ponds, each guarded with a danger sign.

An obstacle race to the pole offered the first diversion. For this, stunts were provided, accomplishment of each being a milepost toward reaching the pole.

At the Klondike the men were asked to outline and cut arrows while the girls drew and cut hearts. Each heart with an arrow drawn thru it counted one point.

The Klondike too, revealed its riches in the shape of bright colored silk hearts. These were attached to the sleeve and worn for the evening.

At Labrador, a dish of water held cardboard hearts and each person fished for a heart with a toy hook and line. On each heart was written the word "yes" or "no" intended to be the answer to the question as to whether or not the fisherman would marry.

At Greenland, Heart Quoits engaged their attention. A stand used in ring toss, covered with white tissue paper frills held in place with bows of white ribbon, was used. The quoits were heart shaped outlines of stout wire wound with pink ribbon. Players stood at the end of the room opposite the stand and each received six quoits. The object was to throw them in such a way that the hearts would catch on the stand and hang there. Each heart caught, counted a point for the person throwing it.

At the Arctic Circle three circles were drawn around the pole. Each player was given a rubber ball which he endeavored to toss into one of the circles. In the outer circle was placed a placard bearing these words:

"Throw your rubber right in here
And you'll be married within a year."

The next one was:

"To be engaged this very week,
Number two is the one to seek."

The third and innermost one read:

"A sad and awful fate awaits the one who seeks me
For he or she will ever a spinster or bachelor be."

A rush for the North Pole was then announced and all of the girls lined up on one side of the room with the men on the opposite side, both having been provided with heart shaped masks, ostensibly to protect them in the coming rush. At the signal the men rushed to the girls, each seizing a partner and all danced with masks on, around the pole, making the whole dance more or less of a rush.

Then each man was given a heart shaped padlock of cardboard on which was written:

"Here's the padlock; find the key
And learn what fate's prepared for thee."

When all had found their keys the fun began, for beneath the cardboard covers were instructions for the remainder of the evening. On one page was the girl's name. When the signal was given each man in return took the girl whose name was on his key and followed instructions. Here are samples:

"Take ——— to the North Pole Spring
Which eternal youth will bring.
Tonight the fairy in his bower
Gives the drink of magic power."

"Take ——— to the icy cave
Where dwells the wizard wise and grave,
His telescope's far reaching eye,
Will read your fortune in the sky."

"Take ———, but not alone
And go to Cupid's mystic home:

Past and future he can see
In the magic of iced tea.

"Take ——— into the bower
Where the North maid with a flower
Opening wide Fate's golden door
Tells what Cupid has in store."

"Now for the last and best of all
Take ——— to the North Pole Ball
Let the crowd enter at the door
Clap your hands three times—no more,
Wait the answer strange."

The North Pole Spring was a large crock of fruit punch supposed to have the properties of love and perpetual youth.

The ice cave was arranged in a corner of the room curtained off with white crepe paper dotted with silver stars and fringed with glass icicles. Here unique valentine fortunes were told by the Wizard of Love. About him were charts, diagrams and a telescope by means of which he told amazing fortunes.

Cupid told fortunes which were greatly appreciated by the crowd, from a cup of tea.

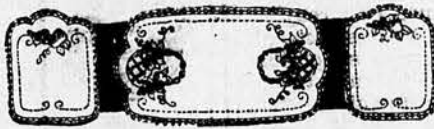
The ice maid dressed in white told fortunes in a white tent. On her arm she carried a basket of flowers imported to the North Pole for this purpose. Each visitor made his choice and was given a verse applicable to the flower drawn.

The mystic chamber proved to be the dining room where the guests according to the rules clapped their hands three times, then the waiters appeared and they took their places at the table.

The appointments of the table were of dazzling whiteness. A miniature North Pole stood in the center of the table and at each plate was a smaller pole in the shape of a candy stick, with a place card attached.

Fancywork Reflects Spring

SPRING fancywork is a riot of color, with gay tinting, and shading in solid embroidery that is reminiscent of other days. There are the quaint colonial figures, flowers and basket designs that have always been popular and are perennially beautiful. And still there is an air of newness to spring



fancywork which may be accounted for in the clever combination of tinting and solid work.

No. 3565—Buffet set on oyster linen shows a pleasing variation of the basket design. This set is tinted in delightful colors and the embroidery work consists in outlining the designs in darning stitch. Price of set with floss for embroidery is 95 cents.

This buffet set may be ordered from the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Food for February Festivities

BY HALLIE A. SAWIN

FEBRUARY, the month of red-letter days, offers splendid opportunity for entertaining one's friends in a number of ways. Thruout this whole month the god of Love holds sway but the crowning event of his visit is St. Valentine's Day. It is always a delight to give a party in honor of Dan Cupid for there is such a good chance to show one's cleverness with hearts, arrows and cupids in the decorations, entertainment and menu. In the heart-shaped timbales may be used for any creamed food you may wish to serve and the sandwiches, cookies, cakes and ice cream all may assume the heart shape.

Cupid's Cakes are delicious and appropriate, and this Apple Heart dessert is a colorful, dainty dish.

Cupid's Cakes

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup butter
2 cups sugar
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk
5 egg whites
3 cups pastry flour

$2\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon vanilla
Pink vegetable coloring

Cream the butter well, add the sugar and beat hard, then add the milk alternately with the flour and baking powder sifted together. Last fold in the whites of the eggs, stiffly beaten, and the vanilla. When well-mixed add the coloring, drop by drop, until the desired delicate pink tint has been obtained. Then drop into heart-shaped pans and bake very lightly in a moderate oven. Ice each cake all over with pink-tinted icing, and stick a gilt Cupid's dart in each.

Coues des Pommes

(Apple Hearts)

Choose apples of a variety which retains its shape in cooking, and pare. Cut balls from the pared apples with a vegetable cutter and cook in gently boiling sirup to which has been added 2 tablespoons red-hot for each cup of apple balls. Cook until tender and well-colored but retaining

their shape. Pile in stemmed glass dishes, sprinkle with finely chopped nuts, alternate with whipped cream, sweetened and flavored. Place whipped cream on top and garnish with one of the red apple balls.

In honoring "The Father of His Country" on his natal day there is a wealth of material on which to draw. The patriotic note may be made evident in shield-trimmed place cards and candle shades, in dolls dressed as colonial dames and the colonial colors, buff and blue, in streamers and other decorations. Small silk flags may be inserted in button molds or fastened to cardboard squares by means of sealing wax. Cakes or cookies may be cut in the shape of a shield and frosted in white with red (or blue if buff and blue color scheme is used) frosting outlining the design and stripes on the shield. Bread thinly cut in shield-shape and delicately toasted may hold a chicken salad. However, if you wish the cherry tree to sound the note of decoration, a Jerusalem Cherry plant may be used in the center of the table. There are many delicious cherry dishes one may use on the menu. Here are a few from which to choose:

Cherry Cake

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup butter
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar
3 eggs
5 tablespoons sour cream
2 cups flour

1 teaspoon soda, dissolved in cream
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon each cinnamon and cloves
1 cup cherries with juice

Mix as for any butter cake and bake in layers. Put together with the following filling:

Filling

2 cups powdered sugar
1 tablespoon cocoa
1 tablespoon malted milk

1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon or more hot water

Cherry Fluff

1 cup rich, sweetened cherry juice
1 cup cherry pulp
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cold water

$2\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons gelatin
1 cup water
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup lemon juice
2 egg whites

Soften gelatin in cold water for five minutes. Bring rest of water and cherry juice to the boiling point and dissolve the gelatin in it, adding the lemon juice. Set aside to cool and when slightly firm, beat with an egg beater until frothy; then beat in the stiffly beaten whites of eggs and fold in the cherry pulp. Turn into a mold to chill or pile in glass dishes and set in a cold place. Garnish with whole cherries.

Lincoln Salad

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup chopped celery
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup canned cherries

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup diced grapefruit pulp
Cheese straws

Pile cheese straws in log-cabin style, on a large plate, leaving a center space sufficient to hold the salad. Mix celery, cherries and grapefruit pulp with French dressing and decorate with a large spoon of mayonnaise. Serve two cheese straws with each portion of salad.

Mid-West to Hold School of Childhood at K. C.

WE HAVE learned much about the body and its care, proper feeding, exercise and hygiene and have come to realize that there is another phase to those boys and girls—a phase that has often led us to say, "I just don't understand John or Mary."

That there is an explanation to this side of our boys and girls occurred to scientists, several years ago and they have taken the liberty of studying our children in nursery school, grade school, high school and college and have made some wonderful discoveries as to why they do things as they do them and when they do them.

While their work is by no means done, they are now ready to report the things they have discovered so that we may use them in understanding our children and molding their personalities for more efficient manhood and womanhood. Since our children are under our complete control during the most formative years of their lives, if we do not rank with the most efficient of parents we are entering our children seriously handicapped, in the competition of adult life.

Because parents of the Middle West are demanding to know all that is to be known about this other side of their children, the Kansas City Children's Bureau and the Bureau of Child Research of the University of Kansas have arranged for a conference on Parental and Pre-parental Education, to be held at the Hotel President, in Kansas City, March 2, 3, 4 and 5. This conference is being held especially for you and every arrangement is being made for your comfort and convenience in attending.

This conference will be addressed by nationally known authorities on all phases of child training and psychology. The first day of the conference will be given to visits to nursery schools and well-known children's stations, discussion groups and a reception. The second day's program will be on Pre-Parental education. The third day, Parental education will be the theme for discussion and on the fourth day contributions of research to the science of child study will be presented and discussed.

This conference is of interest not only to parents but to the parents of children yet unborn, to teachers and all who come in contact with, and are responsible for the care and training of, future generations.

What Colors For Spring?

BY MRS. EDITH VAN DEUSEN

THE spring season's colors have accented a new note in dressing, that of the two or three color effects. Some of the new fabrics are woven reversibly with a contrasting color on the under side. Such emphasis is being laid on the several tones of one color that may be used together, that one silk manufacturer has launched 10 shades of medium blue and 13 shades of biscuit brown.

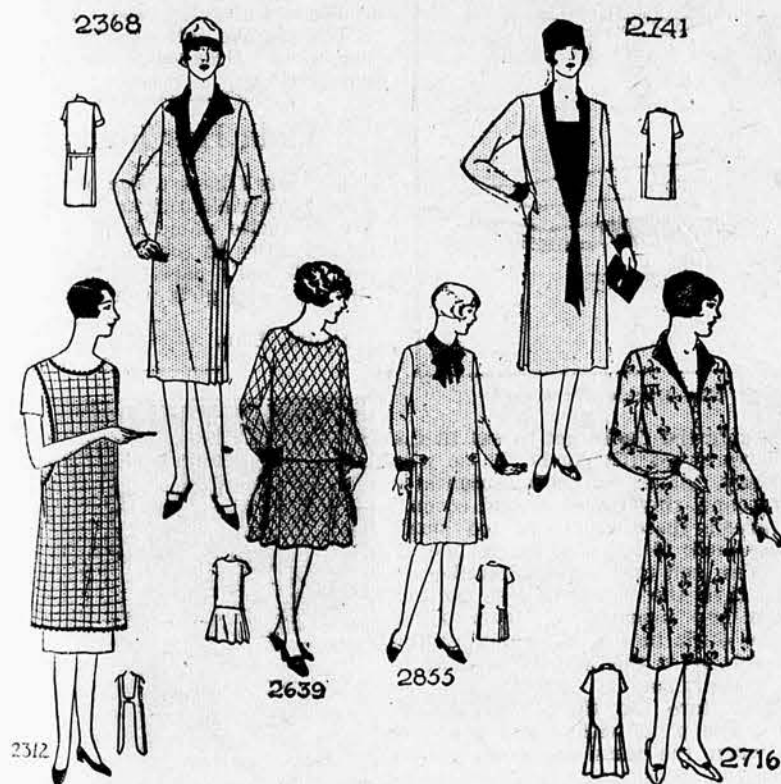
The colors that are leading in popularity are navy, gazelle, (a pinky tan shade,) gray, rose, and pale green.

For costumes that call for darker hose, shell gray, auburn not the reddish type, and sawdust are colors which have just been created. The parchment hose still lead in popularity, altho other modish shades are beige, medium gray, slightly pink, and nude.

Some fashion designers are using the blue for ensembles, and predicting the trend of fashion toward rose tones,

warm beige, and gooseberry green also. Variations of two or three shades of red bring striking results, as will light and dark blue used together or light and dark green.

Some of the new colors have interesting names, such as in the medium blues: Forget-me-not, Nation, Porcelain, Radio, Gentian, Gobel, Egyptian, Madonna, Jap, and Liberty. A new shade of red is called Jack Rose. It is a bright shade on the American beauty tone. Black used alone is losing its popularity, but in combination with white is used in many of the new dresses. Raspberry shades, rust and deep yellow are being featured by several designers. Summing up the trend in colors for spring, it can be said that they are cheerful and bright, and since the designs are small, emphasis is laid on using several harmonizing ones of the same design, or of plain materials together.



2368—Street Dress. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
2741—For the Matronly Figure. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
2312—Coverall Apron. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.
2639—Junior Frock. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
2716—For House Wear. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
2855—Plais for the Junior. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
These patterns may be ordered from Pat-

tern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Price 15 cents each. In ordering be sure to mention sizes and numbers of patterns desired. Our new Fashion Magazine is now ready and I am sure you will find it very helpful if you are planning to make spring clothing for your family. In it is featured every type of clothing that you and your family are likely to need, with a great many hints on sewing, and dressmaking lessons. Price of the magazine is 10 cents. It, too, may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Music is Heart Language

BY CHERYL MARQUARDT

MUSIC, they say, is the universal language. It reaches the depths of the human heart when words fail. Because it is a necessity rather than a luxury every child should have access to it. I blame a rural school for my inability to sing. Not that I should ever have thrilled audiences with my voice.

The old theory that a school room should be a place where only the three "R's" are taught is a lost theory. Certain kinds of medicine may be good for children at times, but they are distasteful just the same.

Children who are apt to dislike history, literature and geography will find these studies vastly more interesting if a little music, that has some bearing on their lesson, is given with it. The rural teacher who can convince the school board that a small phonograph and some records are really helpful, is not only a diplomat, but a fairy godmother, as well—for every child likes music.

History is a shining example of the possibility of using music to sugar coat a bad dose of juvenile information. For early colonial and later frontier days there are Indian songs such as "Grass Dance," "Her Blanket," and "Aooah" which will add the atmosphere for those studies. Along with them come the Puritan songs such as "Puritan Hymns." For the next period, "Paul Revere's Ride" brings in the air

of the Revolution and so on down to the war songs which our own soldiers sang in France and we sang for them at home.

I do not have space to give much help here. But I'd be glad to send a list of music for school children to any rural teacher who desires one. Or to anyone else for that matter. They are good for children at home, too.

If I can help with any music problems, please let me do so. Address Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope, please.

Women's Service Corner

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

Sparkling Teeth

Is there any way to keep the black stain off of the teeth so they will be white and sparkling?
John J. N.

If you will send a stamped self-addressed envelope to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., she will be glad to send you the directions for caring for the teeth and mouth, also a list of reliable tooth pastes.

1¢ per bar
and
easier than making a batch of candy!

Make pure, home-made hard soap this easy way—
NO BOILING



The favorite brand of the world's best soap makers

Your grocer has Lewis' Lye now or he can easily get it for you. To safeguard your own interests, be sure you get Lewis'. 15 separate tests before packing insure its wonderful strength and purity, and your certain success in making soap.

You know there's nothing like pure, home-made soap for washing clothes. They seem to always get cleaner and whiter and with so much less rubbing. And of course home-made soap is easy on your hands. That's because the soap you make yourself is free from injurious chemicals and fillers, and because all the beneficial natural glycerine is left in.

And then consider what you save. You can make wonderful hard soap with Lewis' Lye and it will only cost you about one cent per bar! That's real economy.

It's so easy with Lewis' Lye, too. Just send for the interesting and valuable recipe book, shown at the left. It will tell you exactly how to make fine hard-soap without boiling; how you can quickly make floating soap and soap chips. There are 35 prize soap recipes in this book.

In addition, our free book will open your eyes to the amazing number of ways by which Lewis' Lye will make your housework easier, how it will safeguard the health of your family and increase farm profits.

When you buy Lye, be sure it's Lewis' Lye. Then you'll be certain of perfect results every time. Lewis' Lye is always exactly the same strength. It is the only lye that is given 15 separate tests in the making. Seventy-five years of manufacturing experience are behind it. It is guaranteed pure and is packed in improved friction-top cans, which are more convenient and which keep the lye in perfect condition.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. CO.
Dept. 40, Philadelphia, Pa.

You can't be sure of success unless you get

LEWIS' LYE

---SEND THIS TODAY---

The Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.
Dept. 40, Philadelphia, Pa.
Please send me a Free copy of your book, "The Truth about a Lye" containing the secrets of soap making.

Name _____
Address _____
State _____

This Book Tells How

- to make hard soap without boiling.
- to make hard water soft.
- to keep outside toilets odorless, clean and sanitary.
- to use Lewis' Lye for clearing clogged or frozen drains, for removing paint.
- to use Lewis' Lye for keeping hogs and poultry in a healthy condition.
- to use Lewis' Lye for cleaning automobile radiators.

These valuable suggestions and many others are yours for the asking if you will just send in the coupon below. Fill it out now before you forget it.

Fun With Puzzles and Riddles



I've something here behind me—
That's going to be for you!
It isn't pink or purple,
Or yellow, green, or blue,
It isn't made of sugar,
Nuts, or spices, I'll confess.
It's a most important secret.
Now, see if you can guess!

Goes to Grayling School

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. My birthday was December 20. I like to go to school. There are 21 pupils in our school. The name of our school is Grayling. My teacher's name is Miss Miller. We go 2 miles to school. We drive the horse and buggy. I have two brothers but no sisters. Their names are George and Ernest. George is 12 years old and in the eighth grade and Ernest is 7 years old and in the second grade. We have three little calves and are milking six cows. I am going to

take music lessons this summer. I enjoy reading the children's page. I would like to have some of the girls my age write to me.

Burchell McMichael.

Hanston, Kan.

There Are Ten of Us

I am 8 years old and my next birthday will be April 10. I have four brothers and five sisters. I am in the third grade. My teacher's name is Mary Richard. There are 20 pupils in the third grade. I would like to have some of the boys and girls write to me.

Francis McCormick.

St. Marys, Kan.

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. A consonant; 2. To go astray; 3. Food made of grain; 4. A rodent; 5. Stands for five hundred.

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

Enjoys Young Folks' Page

I am 15 years old and in the second year of high school. There are 24 in our class. I have two brothers. Their

names are Dallis and Lee. They are both older than I am. For pets I have two geese and two red pigs and some chickens. I enjoy the boys' and girls' page.

Vava M. Spencer.

Derby, Kan.

Living Inventions

by Gaylord Johnson



The Duck's "Strainer"

What do the ducks get to eat in the turbid water of the pond? Those who know say, "Small worms, minute water crustaceans, tiny tadpoles, and so on." But aren't these creatures too small for the duck to see, and catch, one by one? Yes, and they are scattered quite thinly thru the water too, so Mother Nature has invented a clever filter for the duck to use in straining the pond water for the wee living morsels that it contains.

Let us lure the flock over to our side of the pond with a few peanuts, and, when the nuts are gone, watch one of the birds scoop up a few billful of the water. If you watch closely, you will see that each liquid mouthful is let out at once from the sides of the bill. Here then is the place to look for the strainer.

If you were to examine a duck's den City, Kan., and her pet gobbler.

bill, you would see, along each side of the upper jaw, a row of slender, horny rods like the teeth of a comb, and a row of corresponding grooves on the lower.

When the duck forces water out at the sides of the bill, the tiny creatures taken in are retained by this cleverly devised strainer.

To Keep You Guessing

What sense pleases you most in an unpleasant acquaintance? Absence.

What does everybody give and few take? Advice.

What modern amusement makes you feel like a bird? Riding in an airplane. What beautiful buildings may be built without expense? Air castles.

What is that which is The beginning of eternity, The end of time and space, The beginning of every end, The end of every race? The letter E.

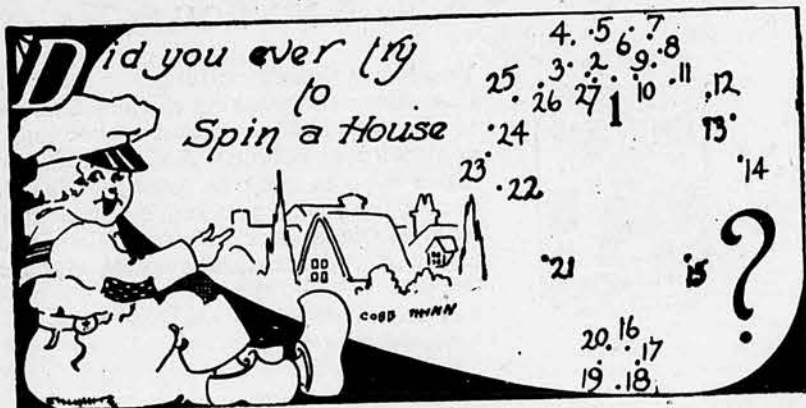
Why is the letter S like a sewing machine? Because it makes needles needless.

Vada Has Four Cats

For pets I have a dog and four cats. I am 8 years old and in the third grade. My teacher's name is Miss Kelly. I go 1 1/2 miles to school. I like to read the children's page. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Vada Fraser.

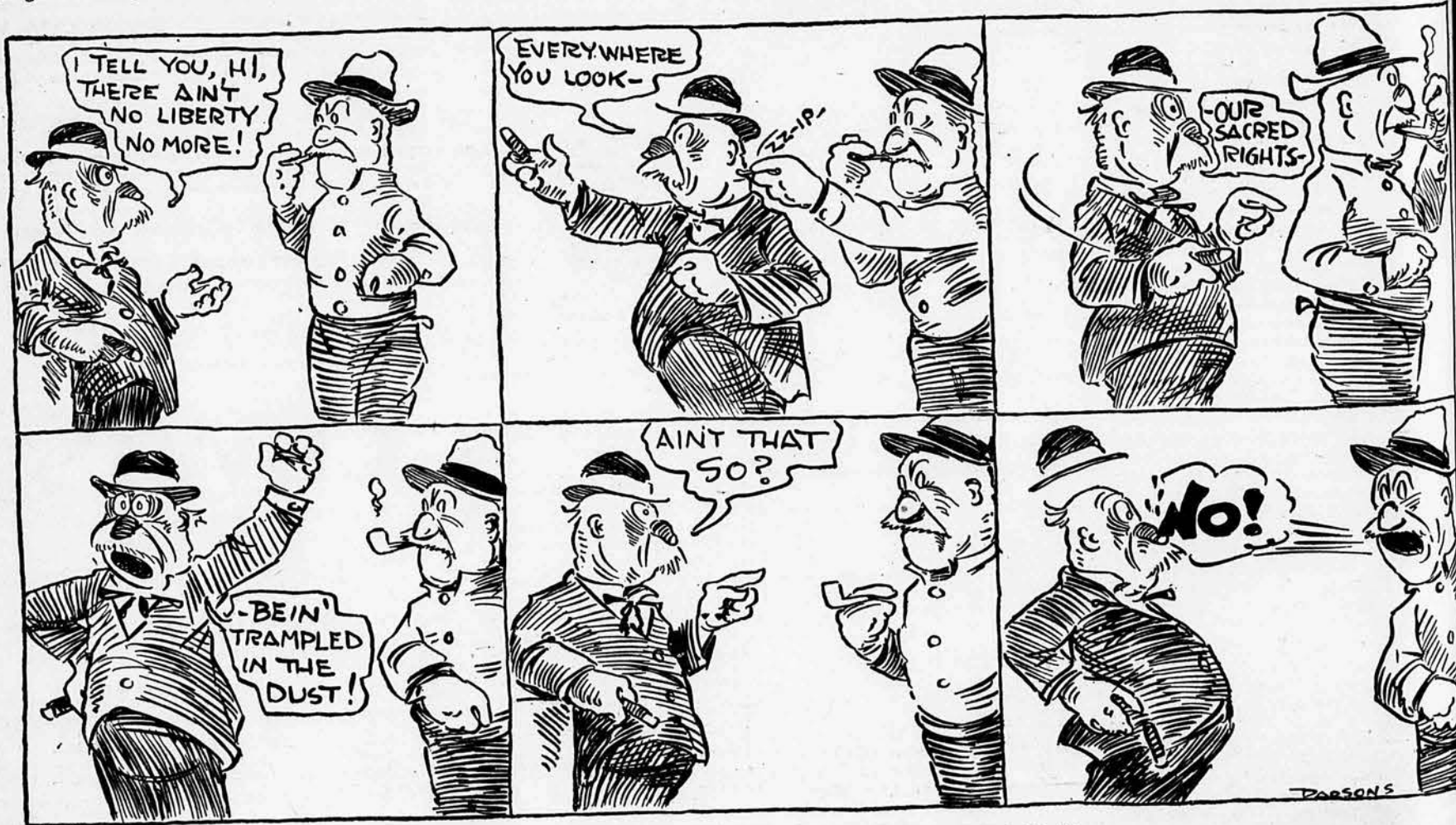
Rydal, Kan.



If you will begin with No. 1 and follow with your pencil to No. 27 you will find the answer to this puzzle. Send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



This is Bonnie Ruth Smith of Garfield, Kan., and her pet gobbler.



The Hoovers—A Debate on "Our Sacred Rights"

How About Your Teeth?

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

The average price of a good toothbrush is 35 cents. You can buy one as low as 10 cents, or, if you wish, you can get more than average quality, by paying 60 cents. No matter how fastidious you need pay no more. If you use the toothbrush thoroly you will wear it out in four months. Remember that you won't get the best good from your toothbrush unless you give it hard use. Its chief value, even above its cleansing power, is the massage that it gives your teeth and gums, the only thing in this day of civilization that is a substitute for the grinding exercise our ancestors gave their molars by gnawing roots and bark. If you wish to make your natural teeth give you good service thru a long life you must "treat 'em rough." The brush must be firm and well-bristled, and you must brush both teeth and gums vigorously for at least 5 minutes every morning. The gums may bleed a little at first, but soon will be hardened. You remember the old gag about four out of five persons having pyorrhea. You will be that fifth one who escapes if you use your toothbrush as suggested.

No person with teeth is so young or so old as to make the toothbrush unnecessary. It should be used after every meal for ordinary cleansing, and once a day there should come the 5 minutes' massage. A toothbrush of moderate size and one adaptable to the natural curves of the gums is best. Its bristles should be reasonably stiff, but should not irritate the gums. The brush, a willing hand and a good supply of water are the chief requisites, but the operation is improved and encouraged by the addition of a suitable dentifrice. Some folks like to use plain, white soap, and it is all right for those who like it. There must be a vigorous brushing of all surfaces of the teeth, not simply brushing across the teeth as a small boy runs a stick along the fence, but up and down, and in and out.

Do this regularly, and go to the dentist for examination every six months and you need never know the agonies of toothache, nor the discomforts and humiliation of a "false set."

An Examination is Needed

I am a woman 40 years old. Does the change in life ever work on a person at this age, and if so would it cause me to run a temperature in the afternoon part of the time of about 99.2 to 99.4, usually when I work hard and am tired? Am extremely nervous at times, but otherwise in very good health.

Mrs. E. W.

The climacteric or "change of life" may begin at 40 or earlier, but rarely so. There is no likelihood that it would produce an afternoon rise in temperature. This is one of the important symptoms of tuberculosis. I do not mean to intimate that you have that disease, but the symptoms should certainly lead you to have a very careful and thorough examination to find where your trouble lies.

A Massage Will Help

What is the best remedy for bleeding gums? My teeth are in good condition. Never had any pulled or filled.

W. E.

The best remedy for bleeding gums is a vigorous massage regularly every day until the gums become hardened. Use a toothbrush and a clean finger for a 5-minutes' massage. A toothpaste containing a little Ipecac is helpful in some cases, but the massage is more important.

And at Once, Too

Is it any good to vaccinate after one has already been exposed to smallpox? S. G.

Yes, if done at once. If vaccination is performed on the first day after exposure the vaccination will take and will prevent smallpox. If five or six days have passed the vaccination may not take and give protection. After the sixth day there is yet a day or two in which it may be effective in giving a milder case, but after eight days from exposure is too late.

They Keep "in Line"

How do the 1 million communists control the 140 million of Russia's people?

By using intensified American "boss" methods, plus iron-handed discipline, plus a thoroly organized secret service system, is the answer given to the question by Jerome Davis, writing in Century.

To understand the grip of this small party on the giant nation it is necessary to realize that the mass of the people are illiterate, have long been inert and are accustomed to dictatorship.

The communist is not simply a voter but a carefully picked worker comparable to the city or state party committeeman in America. There are no members in name only; every communist must be an active worker, willing to report publicly on his work at any time and watched by other members of the party all the time.

He must be willing to go anywhere and do anything at a moment's notice. He cannot keep more than 225 rubles a month for himself. Earnings above that go to the party.

There is no simple joining the party by declaring one's self a communist. The especially favored workers must have two letters of recommendation

from party members of a year's standing, and must remain a candidate pending investigation and observation for six months. Peasants must present three letters and must wait a year for admittance. Those from the higher social levels must have five letters and wait two years.

The communist machine has been building since 1872, and as far back as 1895 it was functioning effectively with Lenin as head of a national committee in St. Petersburg, building an organization internally democratic, yet leading upward thru sub-organizations to a highly centralized power.

A "cell," that is the smallest organization unit of communism, may function anywhere, in village, shop or factory. The cell dictates the volost or township elections. The volost sends delegates to the county congress, which in turn elects the provincial congress. Provincial and city bodies make up

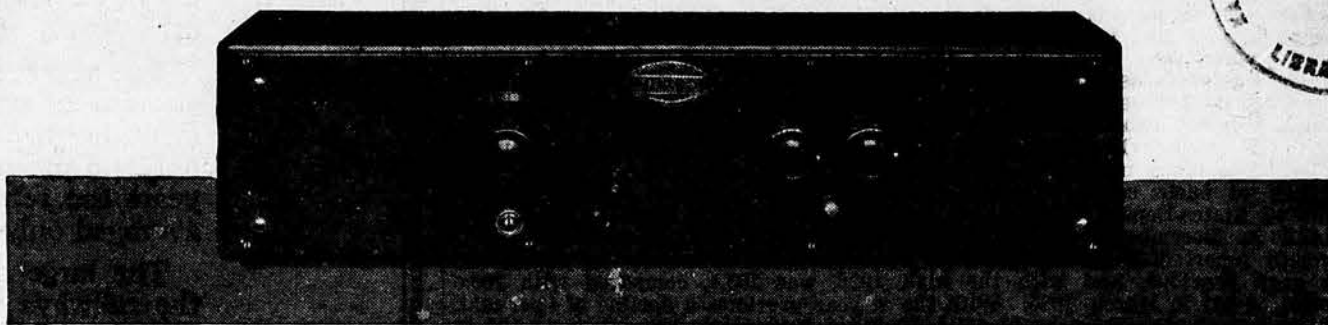
the party congress which selects the central committee and, finally, the central committee names the nine members of the political bureau, the highest governing body.

By applying the American political boss methods of patronage and influence the organization is able to keep in its members' hands not only the political positions but also every strategic post in commerce and industry, with a consequent control of every Russian who must work for his livelihood.

In pioneer times Grandma may have gone out at 5 a. m. in zero weather to pour a kettle of hot water on the pump, but she never drove to town in chiffon hose.

Before a candidate can throw his hat into the ring nowadays he has to pass it.

ATWATER KENT RADIO



The receiver illustrated is the extra-powerful Model 32, with ONE Dial; price, less tubes and batteries, but with battery cable attached, \$140. Other ONE Dial Models, \$70 and \$85. Radio Speakers, priced from \$16 to \$23.

It couldn't be better—if built to your order

We know exactly what you wanted because so many of you have told us.

You wanted *ease of operation*. You find it in the receiver which gets everything within range with the mere touch of the fingers of one hand on ONE Dial—the true ONE Dial with no secondary adjustments to confuse and delay.

You wanted *extra power* in order to get daytime market and weather news as well as evening programs. You find that no receiver reaches farther than the Atwater Kent ONE Dial Model 32.

You wanted *clear tone*. You find Atwater Kent tone as clear as a church bell on a frosty morning.

You wanted *reliability*. You find Atwater Kent Radio, factory-tested 159 times, famous everywhere as the Radio that works and keeps on working.

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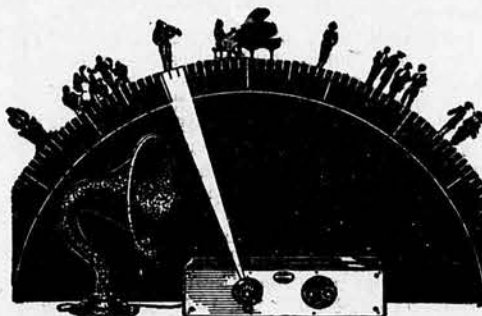
In short, you wanted all-round Radio which you could buy with absolute certainty you were getting your money's worth. You find it in Atwater Kent Radio.

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What Will Supplies Cost?

Can Farmers Make Their Purchases at Lower Price Levels During 1927?

BY GILBERT GUSLER

OF EVERY \$100 in cash reaching the farmer's pockets, about \$25 are paid out for supplies needed to carry on the farm operations. Approximately \$40 more are spent for food, groceries, clothing, furniture, and household equipment, coal and other forms of fuel, doctor bills, and additional family expenses. The outlay for the automobile and its upkeep is a joint farm and family expense.

Out of the \$35 remaining, the farmer must pay hired labor, taxes and interest. Whatever is left, if anything, is available to apply on the mortgage, to put on time deposit, to buy additional land, Liberty bonds or other investments, or for indulgence in such customary follies as oil and mining stocks.

The range of influences which will determine whether farmers will be obliged to pay more or less for their supplies than in the last year is world wide. One cannot hope to encompass all these factors. We can merely indicate the most obvious changes in the situation.

In general, it seems that a dollar is going to buy more in 1927 than in 1926. This will make up in a degree, at least, for the fact that some farmers will not have as many dollars to spend as last year.

On a Lower Plane

The general trend of wholesale prices in the last 18 months has been downward, so that 1927 is starting out on a lower plane than 1926. While there are exceptions, most business observers look for this lower level to continue thru the year, altho it does not follow that the decline will extend much further. The index number of wholesale prices of basic commodities of the United States Department of Labor was 147.2 in December, 1926, the latest month reported, compared with 156.2 a year previous, and with the high point of 161 in March, 1925. With the exception of three months in 1924, it was the lowest since early in 1922. All the important sub-groups were lower than a year before, with the exception of fuels, in which the advance was traceable largely to foreign demand for American coal as a result of the prolonged strike of British miners.

Bradstreet's index number of wholesale prices dropped from \$14.4054 on December 1, 1925, to \$12.6441 on August 1, 1926, but rallied to \$12.8195 on January 1, 1927.

Farmers buy some of the basic commodities used in the Department of Labor and Bradstreet's lists, but in most cases they buy the derived products. They are concerned with prices of farm machinery, fencing and automobiles, for example, rather than with prices of pig iron, steel and copper; with prices of automobile tires rather than of para rubber. In many of these industrial products, the labor and distribution costs represent such a large part of the price to the consumer that changes of as much as 5 to 10 per cent in the cost of raw material may have little or no effect on the retail price. Moreover, retail prices, records of which are difficult to obtain, always lag behind changes in wholesale prices. In view of such considerations,



it is hardly to be expected that retail prices have declined as much as wholesale prices.

Costs of farm machinery, including tractors, promise to be about the same as in 1926. Iron and steel prices are only 1 or 2 per cent lower than a year ago and industrial wage rates remain about the same. With the exception of a few minor adjustments, manufacturers' contract prices to dealers remain unchanged, so that lower prices are not in sight unless dealers reduce their margins.

A Weak Sisal Market

There are some hopes of slightly lower binder twine prices this year. At least, they are unlikely to be higher. The market for sisal fiber has been weak recently and twine manufacturers have been able to obtain it at lower costs than earlier in the season. The price of twine will depend on the average cost of sisal. The Yucatan sisal growers' organization may decide to advance prices again, but with the increased use of combines looming up on the horizon, it probably will be inclined to court the market by making concessions. Manila hemp is lower than last year and wholesale prices of Manila rope are about 10 per cent lower.

Prices of field fencing are practically the same as last year. The general situation is much like that in the farm implement field. The process of manufacture of fencing is shorter, however, so that, if a material decline in iron and steel occurs as a result of a business recession, it might be reflected in wire goods and in fabricated fencing before 1927 is over.

Prices for standard brands of fertilizer are about the same as a year ago. The index number of wholesale prices of fertilizer materials in December, 1926, was 105.4, compared with 100.6 a year previous, a decline of 4 per cent. Since 1913 prices are taken as 100 in these index numbers, it is evident that the farmer's dollar buys about as much fertilizer material as before the war. Under these conditions, lower fertilizer prices are hardly to be expected. So far as mixed goods are concerned, unit costs of manufacture probably will be a little higher, since the total volume is likely to be smaller than last year, owing to the depression in cotton prices.

Motor Car Market Slow

The index number of wholesale prices of building materials is 2 or 3 per cent lower than a year ago. Since some let down in the urban construction boom is anticipated, further easing in building costs during the year is probable. Declines in linseed oil, white lead and turpentine have been much more pronounced thus far than in lumber and builders' hardware, creating the possibility that many farm houses and barns will get treated to a long needed coat of paint.

The automobile industry has experienced a rather severe depression in the last two or three months. Extreme competition to dominate the market resulted in price cuts during 1926. If further changes are made, they are most likely to be downward, even tho a decline in total volume of sales means higher unit costs of production. Raw rubber is practically 50 per cent cheaper than a year ago. Tire prices have been reduced considerably, and probably will do well to maintain the current level.

Feeding and breeding cattle, milk cows, and horses and mules are likely to cost more than in the last year. While outlay for these items represents cost for one group of farmers, it is income for another group. Feeding lambs and breeding sheep are likely to cost less than in the last two or three years. Owing to the small crops of corn, oats and hay produced in 1926, feed costs are likely to run higher in most sections than in the last year, at least until the 1927 crops have been harvested.

Unfavorable weather in 1926, particularly in the harvest season, for

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Traffic was the largest ever handled, the increase over the previous high record being the greatest that has occurred in any year since 1917.

The movement of this enormous traffic presented many difficult problems, but was accomplished without the delays and "car shortages" that used to cause farmers and other shippers such trouble and losses.

This great improvement in transportation service has been made possible by the investment of *five billion dollars* of new capital in the railways since they were returned to private operation in 1920. This new capital has provided 15,000 larger and more powerful locomotives, and 830,000 larger and better freight cars. It has added tracks, enlarged terminals and made many other kinds of improvements.

The average return earned by all the western railways on the total investment in their properties in 1926 was only 4.6 per cent. During the last five years the return earned by them has averaged only 3.7 per cent.

The large investment of capital in the railways within recent years has been made with the hope and expectation that, in the long run, they would be allowed to earn, on the average, a fair return. It cannot be continued unless a fair return is earned.

If the present good service is to be maintained the facilities of the railways must continue to be enlarged and improved. Good and adequate freight service is of vital importance to farmers and all other producers and shippers.

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740 Transportation Building, Chicago, Illinois

When Kansas Was Young

By T. A. McNeal

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many crops prevented gathering a normal supply of high grade seeds. For that reason, prices for many seeds are likely to average higher than last year.

Food, clothing and house furnishings are slightly cheaper than a year ago. Wholesale prices of foods, as reported by the Department of Labor, are nearly 6 per cent lower, clothing materials are 10 per cent lower, and house furnishings are nearly 4 per cent cheaper. Prices paid by farmers probably parallel the changes in retail prices for these articles in principal cities, which also are reported by the department. Retail prices of staple articles of food dropped a little more than 2 per cent from December, 1925, to December, 1926, clothing, about 2 per cent, and house furnishing goods, 3 per cent. Fuel and light, on the other hand, went up 1 per cent.

Of the staple foods, most meats are higher at retail than a year ago. Beef is likely to average higher thruout 1927, while pork will do well to average as high as it did thru 1926. Owing to the cheapness of substitutes made from cottonseed oil, lard is lower than last year. Flour has started the year 9 per cent lower than in 1926, and is likely to continue on that basis until the 1927 wheat crop takes control of the situation. Retail prices of tea average about 1 per cent higher than a year ago, while coffee is a like degree lower. Sugar has gone up 9 per cent, as the restrictions on Cuban production and the decline in the European beet sugar crop in 1926 finally overcame the surfeited state of the market which existed a year ago. Cane sugar production in Louisiana was the smallest in 50 years, altho that is a small factor in the total situation. Many dried fruits, such as raisins, are higher than a year ago.

The decline in raw cotton has been reflected in a decline of 10 to 20 per cent on various kinds of staple cotton goods. Probably more of this will be passed on to the ultimate consumer in 1927 than has been the case thus far. Woolen goods are 5 to 10 per cent lower than a year ago, in sympathy with some decline in prices of raw wool. Probably this change is not pronounced enough to have much effect on the prices of suits, overcoats and dresses. Silk goods at wholesale have declined even more than cotton and wool goods. Raw silk has declined as a result of large imports, heavy stocks in Japan, lower prices for cotton goods, and also for rayon, the production of which has increased rapidly in recent years.

Coal prices have retained some of the rise brought about by the British strike, and the possibility of a coal strike among our own bituminous mine workers does not encourage expectations of much cheaper fuel in the immediate future.

A Cross That's Hardy

Necessity is often the father of discovery and invention. And it was the lack of a Chester White boar and the necessity for crossing purebred Chester White sows with a Duroc boar that caused A. W. Ericson, who lives 1 mile southeast of Emporia, to find that such a cross gives a hardy pig of a better bacon type than the purebred Chester Whites. The offspring have only a few of the marks of the Red hog, some of them being orange in color, or having a little red on their necks.

These pigs, unlike the chubby white mothers, are longer and seem to be hardier in the first cross. Mr. Ericson

does not intend to keep any crossbred breeding stock, as he has no intention of developing a new breed. The mixed hogs bring as much on the open market as any other hog. Eighteen late spring pigs on the Ericson farm weighed 175 pounds December 1.

One advantage of Chester White hogs, says Mr. Ericson, is that they are easy to keep in a lot and do not eat chickens as other breeds do. Alfalfa is used for pasture if available. If not the owner plants Sudan grass.

Cash for Catching Thieves

(Continued from Page 3)

help convict one or more of these thieves who have been raiding Kansas farms? You may be the lucky one—and if you are you will be paid one of the \$50 rewards as soon as the thief is sentenced. Readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze are aroused over this thieving situation and they are going to co-operate to the limit in stopping thefts of farm property in Kansas.

Letters are coming in every day from sheriffs and county attorneys all over the state assuring us of their co-operation in putting a stop to thievery of Kansas farm property. By working together we are going to make it hot for thieving rascals in Kansas. They will wish they never had heard of the state.

Every subscriber to the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze is eligible to membership in the Protective Service. You can become a member by posting, near the entrance to your farm, the Protective Service sign, which will be sent you with your certificate of membership in the Protective Service and your member's identification card, for 10 cents in stamps or coin to pay for postage and handling. The sign is made of 30 gauge steel, size 6 inches by 13½ inches—finished in durable colors—a white spread eagle on a background of blue with black letters. It is easily seen and read at a distance.

Already requests are flocking in from our subscribers for their Protective Service signs. Send yours today and get your farm protected against gangs of thieves and crooks. Do your part to help drive the thieves out of Kansas. Get your neighbors to post their farms with the Protective Service sign. Make your neighborhood unsafe for thieves, but safe for you, your family and your neighbors.

You will want to keep in touch with this fight to drive the crooks out of Kansas. Every week the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze will carry a special department telling about the work of the Protective Service. Plans have been worked out along lines that have been successful in checking thefts of farm property and jailing thieves and crooks in other states. Special articles will be published telling our readers how they can help in this fight to save their property and drive out the thieves. These articles will tell our readers how they can best protect their poultry, livestock, grain, and other crops and property against thefts—how to promptly report losses to the sheriff and county attorney—how to track and run down thieves—how they can collect cash rewards for catching and convicting thieves who steal from members of the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze Protective Service—how they can assist their sheriff and county attorney in collecting reliable evidence against thieves—how to organize and carry on a local Protective Association whose members will be on the alert for suspicious characters, and ready at all times to co-operate in tracking down thieves, or in gathering reliable evidence to help convict captured thieves.

Also you will get to read in the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze some real, live, exciting articles telling how Kansas farm people capture and help convict thieves who steal from members of the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze Protective Service. You will get to see what some of these thieves look like, too, for we are going to publish their pictures.

Now, all together for a clean-up on the thieving scoundrels! Let's make Kansas farms and farm homes safe for Kansas farm people and their property.

About the only thing a man needs to become political timber is the ability to plank down.



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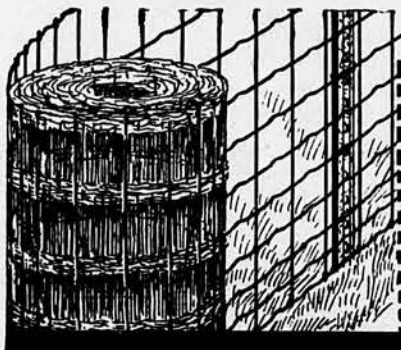


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They "Get Their Man," Too

Members of the Pennsylvania State Police Carry Justice to Rural Communities

BY C. L. WHITE

DURING the last 20 years the Pennsylvania state police force has earned a world-wide reputation for its relentless skill in running down hardened city criminals and for its cool-headed, iron-willed courage in handling angry mobs. That reputation frequently is allowed to overshadow the fact that this organization was formed primarily to give adequate police protection to the rural districts of Pennsylvania.

Prior to the establishment of the Department of State Police in 1905, the farms and unincorporated towns of Pennsylvania were without police protection, as they are even today in many other states. The citizens who needed protection most—the isolated farm families with their exposed and unguarded property—were virtually ignored by the Commonwealth. The state said, in effect, "We make laws against thieves and barn burners and molesters of women, but we don't try to enforce them."

True, there were two officers of the law, the county sheriff and the township constable. But neither had the least training in the detection of criminals or the prevention of crime. The sheriff might know how to catch votes, but that didn't help him catch highwaymen and murderers. The constable, often aged or crippled, was busy trying to earn a living. Why should he take time off from his daily work to search for lawbreakers when he was paid only for serving warrants and subpoenas?

While the best intentioned of sheriffs and constables were ineffective in rural districts, their plight in industrial and mining sections was even worse. It required unusual courage for an officer even to attempt to perform his duty in time of labor disputes. Any move on his part was almost certain to bring personal danger at once and reprisals later. Mobs had been known to chase a sheriff's posse of sworn deputies and to run a pompous constable out of town with a bucket of hot water and a mop.

When the sheriff's forces are put to flight and the constable is run out of town, who is left to enforce the law?

Janitor Was Busy, Anyway

That was the question in the mind of Samuel W. Pennypacker when he became governor of Pennsylvania more than 20 years ago. Mr. Pennypacker used to say that he took an oath of office binding him to enforce the laws of the state, but when he looked around to see what instruments he had to use in fulfilling this obligation he found only three, his private secretary, who was a small man, his woman stenographer and the negro janitor. So he created the State Police.

Governor Pennypacker placed the whole responsibility of forming the new organization on the shoulders of Capt. John C. Groome, then commander of the First City Troop of Philadelphia, a volunteer military body that has honored itself in every American war since its formation in 1774. He accepted the appointment as first superintendent of state police, only on the condition that he be entirely free from political interference.

After a careful study of other famous police forces in this country and abroad, Captain Groome planned an entirely new type of organization, selected his men according to the most rigid standards, and within a few months put four troops of Pennsylvania state police into the field. His original plan has stood the test of time in Pennsylvania, and has been adopted as a model in other states which since have organized a state police.

The first superintendent's ideas about political interference rule the force to this day. The few members who have tried "pull" and "influence" to further their ambitions knew that Paragraph IV of General Order Number 6 means what it says. It reads: "Any member of this force known to have used outside influence for the furtherance of his interests will be considered as acknowledging his incompetence, and will be dropped from the service."

Iron Discipline is Maintained

The plan of organization of the Pennsylvania state police is very simple. The governor appoints the superintendent of state police; the superintendent appoints the rest of the force, and such deputies, statisticians, experts and other assistants as he may deem necessary. The present superintendent is Maj. Lynn G. Adams. He succeeded Major Groome when the latter resigned.

The force as authorized by law consists of a deputy superintendent, an executive secretary, and five troops, each consisting of a captain, a lieutenant, a first sergeant, five sergeants, 10 corporals and 65 privates, and a school troop under a captain, two lieutenants, a sergeant and two corporals. A Bureau of Fire Protection and a Division of Criminal Identification and Information are maintained as a part of the work of the force.

The members of the force may make arrests without warrant for violations of the law which they witness. They may serve warrants issued by the proper local authorities, and are empowered to act as forest, fire, fish and game wardens. They have all the powers conferred by law on the police of cities of the first class or constables of the Commonwealth. The governor at any time may call on the state police to enforce the laws and regulations of any other department, board or commission of the state government. The force has almost unlimited power in dealing with the problem of fire prevention throughout the state.

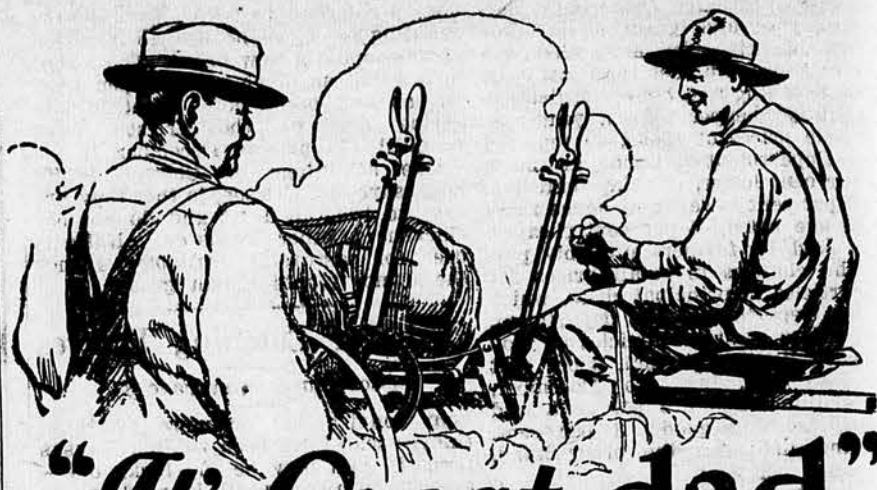
The effectiveness of the Pennsylvania state police may be attributed principally to three things. The first is the high calibre of the men chosen and the strictness of the discipline maintained. Nearly every trooper on the force has seen active service in the United States Army. Many are veterans of bitter guerilla campaigns in the Philippines. They know the meaning of iron discipline; they are not unfamiliar with the idea that duty always comes first, even when the performance of duty means certain death.

Before any man is taken on the force he must pass the strictest kind of physical and mental examination. He must be an expert horseman. If he survives the examinations he is sent to the school troop for intensive training.

"Are many newly enlisted men dropped while they are in training?" I asked a troop captain recently.

The Trooper "Knew"

"Lots of them," he answered with a slow smile that we didn't understand until we knew more about the school troop. The months he spends in training do more for the new man than merely harden his body and train his mind. Every fibre of his being is put to the severest test. If he has the slightest streak of "yellow" or falls in any way to measure up to the standard of the force, he is dropped. It is



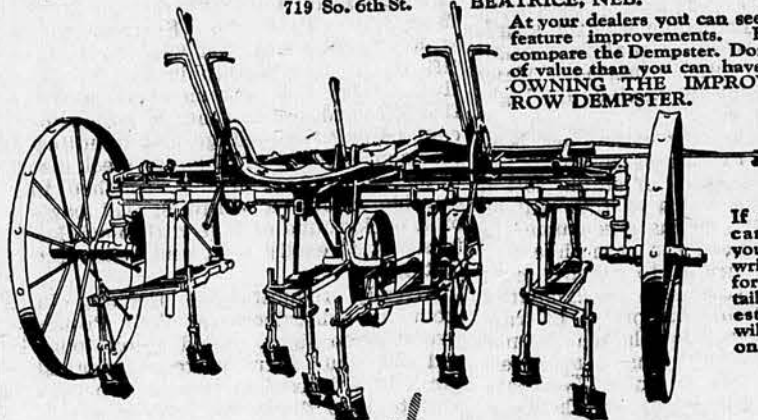
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What Are We Going to do About It?

as much the business of the school troop to keep the wrong men off the force as it is to train the right ones.

"Several times I have seen one state police officer quietly handle an unruly crowd that was beyond the control of a dozen pushing, sweating, swearing city policemen. I used to wonder how he did it," I remarked.

"That was simple," said the troop captain. "The state police trooper knew what he was going to do, and the crowd knew he was going to do it. That is all there was to it."

We would go a little further, however, and say that one state trooper had more power than a dozen city policemen because the crowd knew that he meant business and they knew that he was right. The city "cops" were wrong enough of the time to lose the crowd's respect.

That is the second reason for the effectiveness of the Pennsylvania state police—they are always right. They know the laws of the state; they know them so well that occasionally a trooper resigns to take up the practice of law. They are so thoroly schooled in court procedure and the rules of evidence that more than 80 per cent of their arrests commonly result in convictions—a remarkable record.

Finally, the force is effective because it is mobile. It is widely scattered, but it is never out of touch with headquarters, and it can travel swiftly. The five troop headquarters are located one near the center and one near each corner of the state. Troop A is at Greensburg, Westmoreland county; B at Wyoming, Luzerne county; C at Reading, Berks county; D at Butler, Butler county; and E at Harrisburg, Dauphin county. The school troop is at Hershey, Dauphin county.

Every troop captain is assigned certain counties. Dividing the most of his company into groups of from two to seven men, he establishes them in substations scattered thruout his territory.

The five district headquarters are in communication with the superintendent's office in Harrisburg day and night by radio and wireless telegraph. Every substation in turn is in constant touch with the district headquarters by telephone.

No matter where in the state an emergency arises, an officer is nearly always on the way within 5 minutes from the time the call is sent in. If the situation is grave the word goes out to the whole district, and patrols start closing in from every direction, the nearest arriving on the scene first, and the others as fast as motorcycles and automobiles can bring them.

Negro Wasn't Lynched

Late one afternoon recently a tip was received at Harrisburg headquarters that plans were being laid to lynch that evening three negro murderers lodged in the Media jail, near Philadelphia. The word was flashed to Captain Gearhart of Troop C at Reading, and despite the fact that many of his men were in court at the time, 15 of them were on the road to Media within 30 minutes. Before 10 o'clock 45 state police from the entire southeastern quarter of Pennsylvania were patrolling the vicinity of the jail.

We have it on the authority of Major Wilhelm, the deputy superintendent, that the Pennsylvania state police would be able, under ordinary traffic conditions, to concentrate practically half the entire force at any point in the state on 4 hours' notice.

We sat in Captain Gearhart's office in Troop C headquarters at Reading a few weeks ago, talking about the work of the state police in farming districts. Thru the window we could see several of the station's 22 horses, wily range-bred stock from Texas. Those off-duty horses were running and kicking, biting and pawing like a lot of playful puppies.

As we watched, four troopers rode away to spend the afternoon patrolling the country roads of Berks county. They were the only men from that station not busy on special work. The next day they, too, might be running down chicken thieves or doing detective work in plain clothes in another part of the state.

These officers are the only visible arm of the law in the back country districts. They may not pick up criminals or marauding tramps every day, but they keep their eyes open. Without appearing to take particular interest in anything they watch for sus-

picious characters, for clues to unsolved problems, for anything wrong and for anyone needing help. They may stop to put out a farm fire, or, in summer, to arrest plundering picnickers and to notify a farmer that the cows are in the corn.

Each black-garbed horseman on patrol duty has a certain route to cover. The public doesn't know when he will come along, but an officer at the barracks knows his route, and how he may be reached by telephone in case of emergency.

But Co-operation Helps

At first thought it may seem that the patrols would be more effective if they used motorcycles and covered more ground. We asked Major Wilhelm about that. He said: "We prefer horses for patrol work." The reason was that the man on horseback sees more and hears more than the driver of a motorcycle or automobile.

Captain Gearhart emphasized this need for closer contact between troopers and farmers. Suppose, he said, that John Jones loses some chickens. He reports the theft to the nearest state police substation. An officer is sent to investigate. Two weeks pass and no thieves are arrested. The officer has some evidence, but he doesn't have quite enough to convict the suspects. Meanwhile thieves loot the chicken house of Jones's neighbor. He says, "Well, Jones got no results when he reported to the state police, so there's no use of my reporting."

Now, in all likelihood, the same thieves raided both flocks. They probably left clues in the second theft that would have made an iron-bound case against them. But the trooper never hears of the second raid, so the thieves never are arrested.

Captain Gearhart let us read his men's reports on a number of recent investigations they had made in Berks county. Some of those matter-of-fact recitals of the trooper's activities were as interesting as any detective stories.

A barn burner was caught because the detective-police officer noticed some grease that had been scraped off on roadside brush from the axle of an automobile with a peculiar kind of tires which a mail carrier remembered delivering several months ago.

Some chicken thieves were trapped by the legbands of some of the birds they had stolen and sold.

A man who had been helping him—

(Continued on Page 33)

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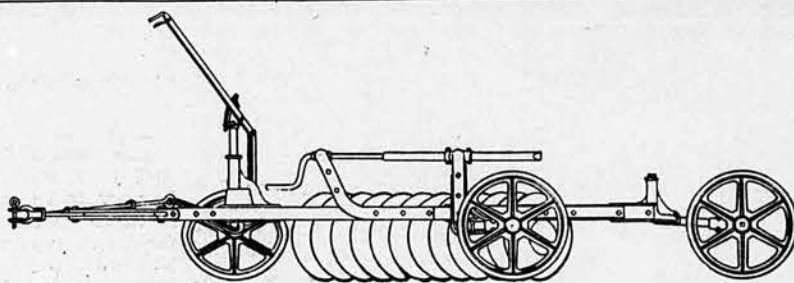


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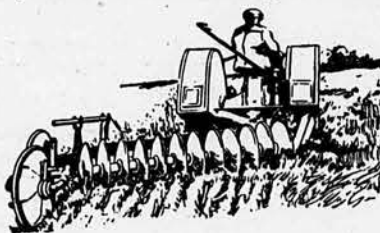
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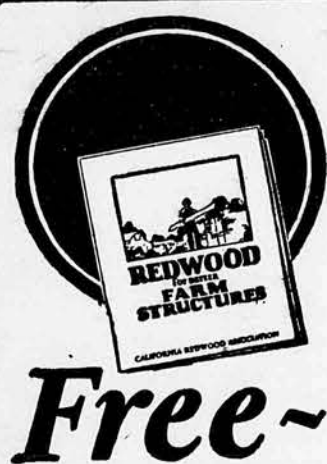
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Grinds grain, alfalfa, fodder, etc., separately or together, any fineness. No extra attachments. Trouble proof; the grinder without burrs or loose working parts. Make Your Own Mixed Feed. Grinds oats, etc., for pig slop. Four sizes; elevator or blower; 2T \$150. Timken bearings, 12 years' successful service. Write for folder and ground feed samples.

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Chicks Paid Cost of the Pigs

Farm Boys and Girls Can Begin Earning This Year By Doing Club Work

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

A PIG for this year's club work is what Edgar Woodson, Dickinson county, has to show for raising 20 baby chicks in the Capper Poultry Club last year. This pig is his own because he earned it with those baby chicks. Just what he will earn this year with the pig we do not know, but we believe he will manage to build his business, and have a good herd of hogs at the end of 1928. Vincent Moellman, Lyon county, started in the Capper Poultry Club work with 20 chicks last year. Now he will have a small pig for 1927. His chickens earned a clear profit of \$32.40. George Smith, Clay county, is another Capper club member who will buy a small pig with money he earned raising 20 baby chicks that were entered in the baby chick department of the Capper Poultry Club last year.

The members named are only a few of the club folks who earned enough money with baby chicks to buy pigs. There are many farm boys and girls who can do it. We want them to get their chicks this spring so they will begin earning this year. No doubt, some folks will begin today by getting things ready to raise chicks. Ask the Capper club manager to send you information about club work and instructions for getting your chicks.

Dreams Come True

Cash earned by raising chicks can be exchanged for a pig, which makes dreams come true for those who are eager to own pigs. Some other folks wish to own large flocks of purebred chickens. Here again 20 baby chicks may be used as a starting point.

One hundred chicks may be entered in the Capper Poultry Club, and folks who intend to use brooders will wish that many. It makes no difference so far as winning prizes is concerned whether a member enters 20 or 100 chicks, because the number of chicks entered is considered, and awards are made according to the proportionate number of chicks.

Have you considered how quickly baby chicks grow? Just a small basketful of chicks, which you can buy for a very small price, will be full grown chickens within a few months. Chicks hatched now will be fliers in the early summer. They can be full grown before school opens next fall.

A Pep Club Member

Brooks C. Vermillion, who is enrolled in the Capper Poultry Club, visited the Capper Building recently. He has eight pullets and a cockerel of the White Wyandotte breed to use in club work. He will be a member of the Shawnee County Pep Club, and is a fellow who can make things hum. One nice thing about club work is members get acquainted with other boys and girls who are interested in pigs and chickens. They are folks we are glad to know, and they have ideas and suggestions that help us. Club members in a community get together once a month for meetings, picnics and business. Certainly, raising chickens and pigs is a business, and at the meetings folks discuss methods of feeding, prevention of

diseases, and how to get better prices for their produce. That's the kind of a club for every farm boy and girl.

Mrs. J. M. Self, Thomas county, wrote us just a few days ago: "I am giving my son eight purebred Regal Dorcas White Wyandottes, for which he is to pay me \$25 next fall. I am eager to have him join the Capper Poultry Club."

When a father and his sons tackle the hog raising proposition together, some real good comes from their work. A letter from M. F. Wright, Barber county, tells about the results of their work with hogs. Here is a part of the letter: "We certainly thank the Capper Pig Club for our prizes. We believe the club is a fine thing to interest the boys and girls in caring for good stock and to teach them business principles. Since the close of the contest for 1926, Merle has sold his blue-ribbon boar, but he intends to keep his prize sow. Carroll sold his prize-winning boar and two of his contest sows. We have butchered four of the farm herd hogs, sold three for brood sows and have 45 more, including the boys' contest pigs, ready for market."

Membership is Unlimited

The Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs are for folks in every county of Kansas. Every county should have a Capper club member to make a record for that county. Already there are members in nearly all parts of the state. However, the membership is unlimited, and any number of boys and girls may enroll in every county. More members in a community will make the club work in that community more interesting. There is a large silver trophy cup offered for the community club that has best organization and has the best leadership. The names of all the club workers in the club that wins this cup are engraved on it.

Your county will have one more member if you get someone to clip the coupon that appears with this story, fill it out and send it to Philip Ackerman, Club Manager, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan. Rules and explanations will be sent when the coupon is received.

Egg Production Better

The average egg production of all the demonstration flocks of Kansas last year was 135.82 eggs from each hen. This is an increase of eight eggs in three years. The highest producing flock this year was that of Mrs. George Hebrank, of Morris county, whose White Rocks laid 231.96 eggs each. This is a small flock. Second was Mrs. Henry Sterling of Dickinson county, with Buff Orpingtons which laid 214.23 eggs each. All the rest of the 10 high were White Leghorns except a bunch of Anconas belonging to C. E. Deal of Dickinson county.

If Secretary Kellogg's scheme for settling the Tacna-Arica dispute shall be accepted, the disputed territory will be less Chili and the Peruvian bark will not be so bitter.

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of.....

.....county in the Capper

.....Club.

(Write Pig or Poultry Club.)

If chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work in the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and will make every effort to acquire information about care and feeding of my contest entry.

Signed Age

Approved Parent or Guardian

Postoffice R. F. D. Date

Age Limit: Boys 10 to 18; Girls, 10 to 18.

Address—Capper Pig and Poultry Club Managers

1⁵⁰/_a Month Runs this Milker

for 16 cows

The Portable Page

—simplest of all

milkers—now

offered direct

from factory on

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good only in

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we have as yet no salesman

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FREE Trial!

No Money Down—No C. O. D.

Machine returnable at our expense if not satisfactory.

Or, if satisfactory after free trial, \$5.00 down, balance

8 months to pay our rock-bottom price. \$1.50 a month,

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Thousands of Farmers NOW

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COLLARS \$2.70 up Full stock leather back and

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FREE We make 22 different styles of harness. Save \$15 to \$20

on a set. No stag leather used. Send name today

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A real engine, 1 to 16 H. P.

Portable or stationary.

More weight, more horse

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Our 1927 Gift to Galloway Special customers.

To show quality and service we will send you ABSOLUTELY FREE

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on Fence, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Metal

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4 sizes. 20 bu., \$25; 45 bu., \$42; 60

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Save work and feed. Raise better

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THE OLD RELIABLE

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE

Sold at all Drug Stores

Used the world over for generations

E. S. WELLS, Chemist

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

They "Get Their Man," Too

(Continued from Page 31)

self to a farmer's feed bin found a trooper waiting for him in the barn one night.

The nightly shrinkage in another farmer's corn crop stopped suddenly when one of the Troop C men arrested six thieves who had been carrying away the ears in sacks.

An entirely different kind of detective work was done by Major Wilhelm's men in Chester county in 1925. A series of mysterious barn fires had been terrorizing the county. It was just after harvest time and one barn after another went up in flames with all its contents. Farmers couldn't sleep nights for fear their barns would be the next visited. They organized watches and guards, but despite the constant vigil no pyromaniac was caught and barns continued to burn.

At the time Major Wilhelm was in charge of the Bureau of Fire Protection. His officers were on the job day and night in the afflicted area. But they were doing more than looking for firebugs. With the co-operation of the Pennsylvania State College they collected a vast amount of data proving definitely that most of the barn fires were the result of spontaneous combustion or self-ignition. They also found ways that such fires could be prevented. When their case was complete the farmers of Chester county were invited to hear the evidence.

If there was skepticism in the audience when that meeting opened there was none when it closed. The skeptics went home to "jab" dairy thermometers fastened to broomsticks deep into their haymows, and to call for help if the temperature was near the danger point. They resolved thereafter to store only properly cured alfalfa, and to spread it out in the mow, not letting it lie in compact masses as it dropped from the hayfork.

A bulletin summarizing the results of these investigations of mysterious fires and outlining preventive measures was published. Copies may be obtained while the supply lasts, from the Bureau of Fire Prevention, Pennsylvania State Police, Harrisburg, Pa. The bulletin is called "A Survey of Farm Fires."

Force of 280 Men

This special investigation of farm fires was, of course, only a small part of the fire prevention work of the state police. In one year recently 93 arrests were made for arson. In 1922 the per capita fire loss in the town of Bethlehem was \$17.31. The next year, after some state police detective work, the loss was \$3.10 per capita.

The estimated cost of maintaining the Pennsylvania state police for the two-year period ending May 31, 1927, was \$1,662,000. Of this amount about 8 per cent will be used for field police work. The remainder will be spent in administration, fire prevention and criminal identification. This amount does not maintain the full legal force of more than 500 officers and men. For several years the legislature has failed to appropriate sufficient funds for a full force. The present skeleton organization contains about 280 men. The state police would be a self-supporting organization if the fines that are imposed directly as a result of its work were available for its own use. Instead, however, these fines are paid to the county, state and national treasuries, and the force receives no compensation for the work it does for the national, county and city governments.

The history of the Pennsylvania state police abounds in thrilling tales of amazing personal heroism, of unmythical skill in solving crime mysteries, that cannot even be mentioned in this article. Fortunately, a few of these hundreds of true stories have been reserved in book form by Katherine Mayo. Her books about the force are "Justice to All," and "The Standard Bearer." They contain true stories about the veterans of the force, including those named in this article, that surpass any fiction we ever read.

These stories and the hundreds of others that might be written prove that the officers of the Pennsylvania state police never have forgotten the standard set up by the man who built the organization. Back in 1905 he said:

"It is possible for a man to be a gentleman as well as a policeman."

no force beyond the minimum necessary."

"When once you start after a man you must get him."

Three Men Harvest 45 Acres

(Continued from Page 10)

A stiff straw, non-shattering wheat that is the equal or better than our present varieties will contribute still further to combine success. A variety that will mature somewhat earlier than present varieties also will make it possible to lengthen the harvesting season, increase machine duties, and thus decrease harvesting costs. These are problems already receiving the attention of plant breeders at our experiment station.

Combines are better built, more efficient and more durable than six years ago. The estimated life of the 12-foot combine in 1920 was 8½ years, based on 300 acres cut a season. In other words, it was a little over 2,500 acres of grain. According to present information, the yearly life of the same sized machine is unchanged, but its acreage life has increased to 3,600 acres, or nearly 50 per cent.

These are not the only applications of the combine to Kansas harvesting methods. Proper adjustment of machines with intelligent operation makes it possible to cut and thresh maize and kafir in the field. It is successfully used for harvesting soybeans. Sixty-five combines were used for this purpose in Illinois in 1926, reducing the harvesting losses from 45 per cent

by other methods to 9 per cent with the combine. The use of the combine for Sweet clover seed harvesting is included in experiments conducted by the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Even with these outstanding successes no one should think the combine offers a short cut to success. The machine, if properly operated, will greatly reduce production costs. Kansas farmers, however, should not get the idea that these advantages are peculiar to this state, where the combine method has been developed on a large scale. Kansas only has the start in combine experience. The idea is spreading rapidly into other states, and is apparently meeting with no small measure of success. The experts of combines to Argentine and Australia show that these competitive wheat producing countries are just as wide awake to the possibilities of the combine as the American farmer.

The introduction of the combine should be viewed as another step in farm machinery development which places the agricultural industry in the large scale production class. Large scale production which has been so successful in our great manufacturing industries has been directed by the highest type of scientific and intelligent management, and so the combine, if used for the greatest ultimate success in agriculture, must be a machine used under the captainship of intelligent capable farmers.

Improved machines of this type will not eliminate competition in wheat production. Competition may become even keener. Undoubtedly millions of

acres of potential wheat lands will be opened up by the large scale production methods now possible. Extensive farming, however, does not imply a slipshod agriculture, but rather the best practices for economical production of the kind of crops grown. In the wheat belt of Kansas this means timely tillage, good seeds, rotation of crops, fallow and insect control, as well as modern cost reducing methods of harvesting. If so utilized, the combine will contribute no small part to the prosperity of Kansas agriculture.

Cream Check Helps

A cream check of \$10 to \$11 a week and skim milk for hogs, chickens and calves, is the income obtained from a small herd of Shorthorn cows on the farm of H. S. Keech, who lives 8½ miles north of Emporia. Six cows are being milked now, and are giving an average of 3 gallons of milk apiece a day. Several of these cows have been fresh since last spring.

Another cow will be fresh soon; and five heifers which were raised on the farm are being kept. Males and undesirable heifers are sold for beef.

Mr. Keech has had a herd of Shorthorns since he came to Emporia 11 years ago. He has both roans and red cows. Altho the cows are not purebred a registered male is always used. Ground cornmeal, alfalfa and cottonseed meal are included in the ration. Mr. Keech grinds his own feed.

Another of the world's gruelling tasks is dieting.

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The Edmonton District offers this unbeatable combination to those who come in NOW

In the Edmonton District farms are cheap because the country is new, and there is still a large area of good raw land scattered over the district but close to railways and markets.

This virgin land produces the greatest grain crops in the world. The soil contains three or four times the nitrogen found in the soil of many other grain-growing countries. The highest yields per acre on the American continent have been grown in the Edmonton District. Crop failures are practically unknown. Grain from the Edmonton District has won first prizes time after time at Chicago and other International Grain Shows.

The cost of growing grain is lower in the Edmonton District than in any other part of America. This was the finding of Hon. Henry Wallace, while U.S. Secretary of Agriculture. Freight rates on grain are lower than in the United States. Railways everywhere and elevators at each station provide a ready market for all grain at world prices.

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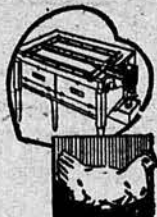
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Succeed with the SAFETY HATCH INCUBATOR

It always
KEEPS HEAT
EVEN
through
this scientific
heating system



There's money to be made in poultry raising, and the better your equipment, the more you make. The SAFETY HATCH is a money-maker, because it gets more chicks.

One big reason for the SAFETY HATCH'S successful hatches is that hot water from the boiler circulates to right and left through copper coils and is automatically drawn back through a middle tube into bottom of boiler before it cools. This keeps HOT water in constant even flow and insures equal distribution of heat to all eggs.

Also the Safety Hatch's Hinged Lid makes it easy to remove all inside parts, sweep with a broom and purify in the sun. Thick, double glass door permits inspection of eggs without chilling. Mail the coupon for catalog and "Evidence Folder." Act Now to insure your hatching success.



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6 sizes—50 to 480 chick capacities.
Live dealer wanted in every town.

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Buy Smith Hatched Chicks

THERE is a Smith equipped hatchery near you where better chicks are hatched, where you can get the kind of chicks that grow into paying flocks because they are

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BETTER CHICKS
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Feeding for Winter Eggs

BY W. F. TAYLOR

The system of feeding a farm flock should be uniform, and during the short days, where lights are not used, all possible daylight should be utilized. Again, during the short days, plenty of hopper space is important. The sooner the hens can breakfast after coming off the roost in the morning the better; and the need for the last hungry bird to be satisfied on going to roost at night is equally necessary. Something to drink, and plenty of it, is equally important. During the very cold weather it requires extra effort to provide warm drink, but it will pay. If either the water or the milk be too cold, the birds will not drink enough of it, and what they do drink will tend to chill them.

The average farm flock lays but few eggs during the winter, usually for two reasons: First, it contains a small percentage of pullets, and it is difficult during December and January to secure high production from old hens that have laid well during the year.

Second, the ration fed the average farm flock in winter will not produce eggs in paying quantities. This is true because it is not a balanced ration; in some cases corn is fed almost exclusively. Here and there is a farmer who feeds nothing but wheat. I have in mind one man who told me last spring that his hens had eaten nearly half a bushel of wheat a day. They get wheat to eat and water to drink, and March 1, they were not producing a dozen eggs a day.

There is a very general lack of animal protein in the ration fed the farm flock. This lack can be very easily supplied by feeding a dry mash containing the necessary proportion of meat scrap. There are several kinds of prepared poultry mash on the market. Many of the local dealers are mixing and selling very good poultry mash at reasonable prices. If farmers, generally, would buy this feed and use it, the production of these small flocks would be greatly increased. If one desires to mix the mash at home, the formula put out from our college should be consulted. Equal parts of bran, cornmeal, middlings and ground oats, with anywhere from 10 to 20 per cent of meat scrap, according to the amount of milk the hens are getting. This is the formula, and it is hard to improve on. Usually 1 per cent of salt is added, and from 1 to 2 per cent of ground limestone (calcium carbonate).

The writer has one bunch of Leghorns in which he is getting interested. In this flock are 170 pullets. They were hatched June 8. We bought this bunch, cockerels and all, when they were 7 weeks old. To begin with, there were 400 of them, but we fed the skunks pretty well on two occasions, and the number was reduced. The birds never ate a kernel of scratch feed after we got them until they were 4 months old. We fed a mash made practically as follows: Seven hundred pounds of yellow cornmeal, 300 pounds of good middlings, 60 pounds meat scrap, 10 pounds of salt, and 12 pounds of calcium carbonate. We had it mixed at the mill, which saved some time and labor.

As the hours of daylight shortened and the nights grew long, we gave the pullets a feed of corn just before they went on the roost. They began laying shortly before they were 5 months old.

There are several good methods of feeding hens. They will consume a variety of grains. In fact, all the grains commonly known on the farm except rye can be fed with profit. There are many ways in which a good poultry mash can be made, but the principle of the balanced ration must be kept ever in mind, and for growing chicks yellow corn is preferable to the white variety.

\$750 From Poultry

Leghorn hens as layers and Rhode Island Red hens as mothers make a practicable combination on the farm of Wesley Riley, 7 miles north of Emporia. Sixty Rhode Island Red hens are kept for setting, while the main flock is made up of 250 White Leghorns. A 220-egg incubator is set along with enough hens to take care of the chickens. Leghorn hens usually will not sit until their third year, and even then they are not reliable, according to Mrs. Riley.

For the last two years the Rileys have been building up a flock of White Leghorns. No red roosters are allowed on the place, so the strain is kept pure. Hatching eggs have been bought for the last two years, but next spring eggs from the home flock will be set. A few Rhode Island Red eggs are bought for hatching every year. Pullets are leg banded one year and not banded the next, so 2-year old hens may be identified. They are sold in the fall when 2½ years old.

The Rhode Island Red hens will outlay the Leghorn hens during the winter up until February, Mrs. Riley believes. From last February to November \$660 worth of eggs were sold. The total income for the year was about \$750. A straw loft poultry house was built last year. The walls are of tile, which remains dry the year around, and are warm in winter and cool in summer. Corn, kafir, wheat and green feed are fed. Kafir heads make a good scratch feed. Turnips have been found to be a good green feed.

Then the Eggs Hatch!

As I have been hatching chicks and raising them with brooders for 14 years, and feel proud of my success, perhaps my methods will help some other reader. I have three incubators, which I always set on the same date, so one brooder can take the chicks hatched from them. Every year when I am thru hatching, I clean the incubators and disinfect them with carbolic acid. I use 4 or 5 drops of the acid in a pan of warm water, and apply it with a good hand brush. I then air them to destroy germ life.

I set my incubators in the cave, as the temperature there is almost even, and the windy weather cannot make trouble by causing the lamp to smoke. I level my machines and fill them with warm water, trim the lamps, put paper on the trays, and then start them operating until they run at even temperatures of 104 degrees for 24 hours. Then I put in the eggs, being careful to select them from a flock of healthy hens, where enough male birds are kept, and use care not to get eggs that have been chilled or which are more than a week old, as they do not hatch strong chicks. These things account for half the hatch.

After the eggs are in the machine they are turned in 24 hours. To turn them I take a few out of the middle of the tray and roll the eggs gently at first. I keep the tray out only 10 minutes, then I replace them end for end, as sometimes there is not so much heat at one end as at the other, and turning the trays balances the heat applied to all the eggs. I make it a rule to fill the incubator lamps at about 9:30 a. m., or after I air and turn the eggs every morning, and in the afternoon at about 4:30 I turn and air them again.

If the machines are running properly they will gradually climb 1 degree in temperature every week. But I run mine at 103 degrees the first week, at 104 the second week, and do not let the temperature get too high after that. When the eggs are put in the machine they will lower the temperature for the first 6 hours, because they were cold. On the ninth day I candle the eggs by placing the trays on the edges of two chairs and hold a flashlight under the eggs in turn. You can tell at a glance which are the hatchable eggs. I remove the paper in the trays before I begin candling. The paper is to protect the eggs from drafts in cold weather, and need not be used in warm weather.

The eggs are turned until the end of the 18th day. On that day I clean the lamps, and place a pan of damp sand under the eggs to raise the moisture content in the air inside the machine. The sand is left in the machine for 24 hours. I carpet the floor of the incubator with clean burlap so the chicks can stand, and to protect the incubator floor. About every 6 hours I remove the shells.

I have had fine success with my chicks, and find that I get stronger chicks by turning the eggs more vigorously and airing them longer after the first week. I always clean my hands before turning the eggs, and do not trust this part of the work to anyone else. Therefore, I know just how the machines are running, and can care for them accordingly.

When the chicks are 36 hours old I remove them to a brooder, which al-

winter is the time to KILL LICE



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ady has been regulated, and has operated successfully for 12 hours. I use burlap sprinkled with fine alfalfa chaff under the hover of the brooder, with plenty of good fresh water at hand. That is all I give them for 48 hours after they are hatched. When I feed mixed feed, with charcoal and meat scrap. They do not get much of this at a time, but are fed for the first few days. When the chicks are about 10 days old, more range is provided, and a good scratch is given. Keep an even temperature under the brooder and you soon will have a fine bunch of fries. I think the early chicks do best. I feed chick feed for at least three weeks, and then gradually change to grower feeds. I like kafir and get good results with it after the chicks are large enough to eat it.

Mrs. Martha Payne.
Havensville, Kan.

Day-Old Chicks Pay

As a candle is to the electric light, so old Dobbin is to a motor car, so is the contrast between buying day-old chicks and raising them by setting hens. In keeping with the times, the growth of the hatchery industry should be evidence enough of the paying qualities of the day-old chick system. We now select the breed, flock, price and hatchery at will.

After one has raised a nice brooder of chicks all one age, size and color, and noted their uniform steady growth from shell to layers, few folks would like to go back to hen-hatching, with all its joys and sorrows, which are well known to all farm poultry raisers. Biddy sits, hatches and broods just when she feels like it. Incubators operate whenever we need them. Who likes to be "bossed" by an old hen?

Some farm women are difficult to convince that a hen-hatched chick is a very expensive beginning of a grown owl. First the mother hen is off the egg producing job for two to three months when eggs are high. And, second, the best sitters and mothers usually are our highest producing hens. Also, how can we value our time, with all the fuss and bother with chicks of uneven sizes, which require care all thru the springtime? We have too few chicks of one size to make a uniform bunch for market, so we sell in small bunches and take what we can get.

I prefer getting chicks in a pasteurized Pullman just when I want them. Soldier, Kan. Mrs. A. C. Peck.

Feathers, \$1 a Pound

Our flock last year consisted of 70 young Toulouse geese, three old geese and a gander. The three old timers laid 121 eggs last spring from February 20 to June. Geese obtain a large part of their living from the prairie. When fed grain they often leave for grass or alfalfa. During the winter when no green feed is available they eat dry fodder with a relish. They usually are fed a little corn or alfalfa in the evening. At this time of year they require more grain feed. They go in a bunch like sheep or cattle, and may easily be driven.

Next year a ravine will be fenced off and the geese will be allowed to range there. No house is required except in cold weather, as geese will choose the open air in preference to a building. At night they are driven into an enclosure for protection.

Goose eggs need more moisture for hatching than hen eggs. It is best to set them under hens, as the geese keep on laying for a longer time when allowed to sit. The last setting of eggs usually is hatched under a goose. When the eggs are pipped they are taken away from the hens and allowed to hatch on the reservoir of the dove. If they were left with the hens many goslings would be killed, as the young cannot lift their heads when first hatched, and the hens step on their necks. When 48 hours old they are fed 60 parts ground corn, 20 parts ground wheat and 20 parts ground kafir, all they will eat, as a gosling will not over-eat. Clean, fresh water is kept before them at all times. During the day the goslings are kept in a small pen, preferably in the yard where there is bluegrass. At night a box is used, and covered with a sack except for a small opening for venti-

lation. The size of the opening depends on the weather.

When the brooder house is in operation for chicks the box of goslings is kept there for the night. They may be kept on a screened porch or in the house if one has no brooder. This way they need no hen to mother them. Last year was the first season we tried raising them without a mother, and it proved quite successful. After the goslings are 2 weeks old they are allowed free range, and are scarcely no trouble at all.

The weather and the growth of the feathers determine when geese should be picked. Our flock was picked twice last year, the first time when about 3 months old, and again in six or eight weeks. Feathers develop more rapidly in wet weather. A pound of feathers usually can be obtained from eight geese, and they bring \$1 a pound. Last fall, 65 spring geese were dressed and sold to consumers. The demand was greater than we could supply. The average weight of the birds was from 7 to 9 pounds, and they brought 25 cents a pound. Five ganders were sold for breeding at \$2 each. The income from the flock was \$141.07, with 16 pounds of feathers to sell. Best results in goose raising are obtained when the gander is 3 or 4 years old and the geese that produce the hatching eggs are 2 or 3 years old. With eggs from year-old geese, a high death rate often is experienced.

Olpe, Kan. Mrs. F. J. Diddle.

I Believe in Minorcas

In our poultry raising work we have found the Minorcas well suited to farm conditions, as they lay large eggs, which are practically all graded as No. 1, and the birds are large, so that when they go on the market they will bring a good price.

We started with Black Minorcas, but we found that when the broilers went on the market they were docked on account of their color, so we began to look around for some other variety of Minorcas, and finally selected the Single Comb Buff, on account of their being larger than the White variety. Males weigh 9 pounds and the hens 7½ pounds. They are very desirable for table use, and we think they lay as well as the Blacks, both in the number and size of eggs.

After having decided to raise the Buff Minorcas we were willing to pay high prices for good stock; we have paid as high as \$1 an egg for foundation stock, and we think this was a good investment, for the flock has taken 49 ribbons and medals in the last year, and several special prizes.

We do not force the hens for egg production during the winter, as the eggs are used for hatching after January 1. We believe that heavy forcing weakens the constitution of the hens. However, there has never been a day since our first Minorca pullets began to lay when we have not had eggs. We mix our own mash by a formula put out by the Kansas Experiment Station; we do not think it is better than some of the commercial feeds put out by the manufacturers, but it is much cheaper. We give the hens plenty of opportunity to be on the range when the weather is favorable, to keep them in a vigorous condition.

Mrs. J. W. Epps.
Pleasanton, Kan.

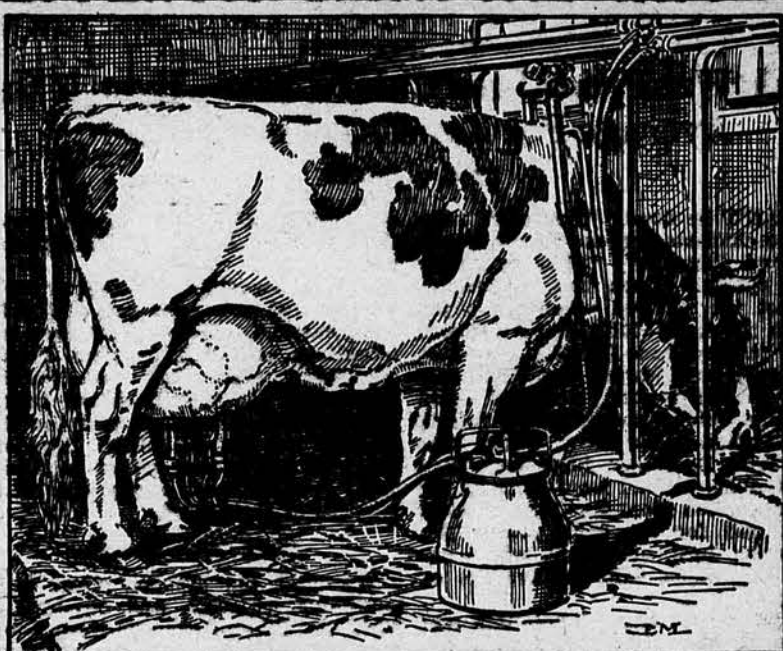
When Eggs Don't Hatch

BY L. F. PAYNE

Eggs fail to hatch because development is never started or because the chick dies during its development. Causes of death during early development may be attributed to either the male or female, probably more frequently to the female. In cases where the egg never starts the failure is due to the fact that the egg has never been fertilized and the lack of fertility is usually chargeable to the male. To insure good fertility in general purpose breeds, one male should be kept to every 10 to 15 females and in smaller breeds one male to every 15 to 20 females.

A writer says that the modern woman doesn't want a man who can satisfy her smallest wish. No, what she wants is one who can attend to the larger ones.

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We Got 178 Eggs to the Hen

This Was From June Chicks, Too—Even if the Average For Kansas is Less Than 70

BY C. O. LEVINE

IT CAN'T be done." "You can't raise June chickens because of hot weather and chiggers." "They won't lay before spring." Such was the encouragement we received when we began with a flock of 515 White Leghorn chicks hatched June 10, 1925. However, our county farm bureau agent had suggested that if properly fed and cared for, June chicks should begin laying in December. The farm agent was right. From December, 1925, down thru August, 1926, we had from 50 to 85 per cent production from our June hatched chicks, and for the year ending November 30, 1926, our flock, which averaged 214 hens, laid an average of 178 eggs a hen.

We have kept careful accounts and records of our first venture in the poultry business, and are prompted to pass our experience on to others with the hope that it may be of some help to other farmers who plan to raise a few more chickens next spring than usual.

Up to the first of May, 1915, we had no hen house or brooder house of any kind whatever on the place. After eight years of absence we were returning to our farm with the intention of raising cattle and hogs. Our interest was not in poultry. However, "A wise man changes his mind but a fool never." After talking it over with our county farm agent, who is a poultry enthusiast, and arguing it with some of our neighbors, we decided to be "wise," and began to build.

Muslin on the South

The first house we built is 48 feet long, and 18 feet from front to back. Studdings are 5 feet on the north side and 6 feet on the south side. The walls and roof are shiplap covered with heavy asphalt paper. We put in a cement floor and straw loft, the roof being of the gable type, with rafters longer on the north than on the south side. Glass and muslin windows cover nearly half the south side.

Having recently torn down an old dwelling house to make room for a modern farm bungalow, we had some used material ready on the ground for a hen house, so that the building cost considerably less than it would had we used all new materials. If all materials had been purchased and help hired, the cost would have been about \$400.

With the help of a large canvas stack cover we partitioned off one end of the hen-house for a brooder room, and thus saved the expense of a separate house the first year. Earlier in the season this could not have been done with satisfactory results, as it would have been difficult to keep the room warm.

When the chicks were old enough to do without the brooder stove, which they were in about five or six weeks, the stove was removed and the canvas curtain taken out, so the chicks had the run of the entire house. A difficulty was experienced in keeping the fire in the stove low enough in the day time and still have sufficient heat to start up again at night when the drafts were opened. However, only

once did the fire get so low in the day time that we had to rebuild it in the evening.

A neighbor did the hatching for us, and out of 832 eggs set, 515 chicks were hatched. About 30 of these were weaklings and died, or were disposed of shortly after they were hatched. There was considerable bowel trouble, but no white diarrhea, and the first 15 days we lost 80 chicks. No doubt the poor hatch and rather high mortality was at least partly due to the lateness of the season.

Then Came Trouble

We used the brooder stove to its maximum capacity, and on June 20, when the White Leghorns were 1 week old, we purchased from a nearby hatchery 313 day-old Buff Leghorn chicks. For the first week we kept the two flocks separate by running a 12-inch high, 1-inch mesh wire netting across the room and under the brooder stove. They being selected chicks, we had but few weaklings among the Buff Leghorns, and only some 25 died as chicks.

After the first three weeks all went well for a time, but when the chicks were 6 weeks old trouble began. From no apparent cause or illness, 25 chicks died in two days. A veterinarian diagnosed the trouble as nutritional, due to a lack of certain vitamins in the system, this causing the chicks to suddenly weaken and die. Cod liver oil was suggested. This was fed at the rate of an ounce for 10 pounds of feed. After one week the cod liver oil allowance was reduced to about half a pound to 100 pounds of feed. Not more than five chicks died after starting the treatment, and a number of weak birds recovered. Plenty of direct sunlight is a recognized preventive, and in some cases a cure for this trouble, generally known as limber-neck or leg-weakness. However, the Kansas July sun was so intense that only in the early morning and late afternoon for a short while before sundown would the chickens venture out into it from the cool shade of the hen-house or near-by trees. Placing their feed in the bright sunlight was not satisfactory, as but few could be tempted, and they would eat more than their share, while others would not come out for their feed. Green feed also is a preventive of the same trouble, but our chicks did not get a sufficient supply of it, due to there being but little grass of any kind within several rods of their quarters.

A Gradual Change

When the pullets were 5 months old they were put on a laying ration. The For the first 10 days we fed the chicks ground yellow corn, cracked kafir and cracked wheat in the proportions of 3-1-1. When 10 days old they were gradually put on a commercial chick feed, and had this feed before them in self-feeders all the time until they were 5 months old. The chicks grew rapidly on the commercial feed, and when 2½ months old 100 of the larger cockerels were sold. They averaged exactly 2½ pounds in weight. When 3 months old the other males were sold at an average weight of 3 pounds. The first lot brought only 12 cents a pound. The market was a little better when we sold the second bunch, which brought 18 cents a pound. change was made gradually. This ration was one recommended by the Kansas State Agricultural College, and is made up of two parts—the scratch and mash. The scratch consists of equal parts of corn and wheat, and the mash of equal parts of wheat bran, shorts, finely ground cornmeal, finely ground oats and meat scraps. Fine salt was added to the amount of 1 pound for every 100 pounds of the mash. Ten pounds of grain was allowed daily for every 100 hens. Two-thirds of the daily allowance of grain was fed in the evening, and the remainder in the morning. Only wheat was fed in the morning. When more grain was fed the hens would not consume sufficient mash, and had a tendency to put on



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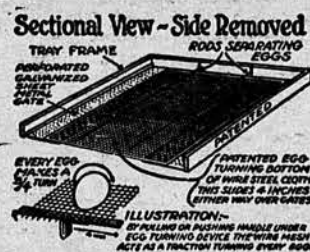
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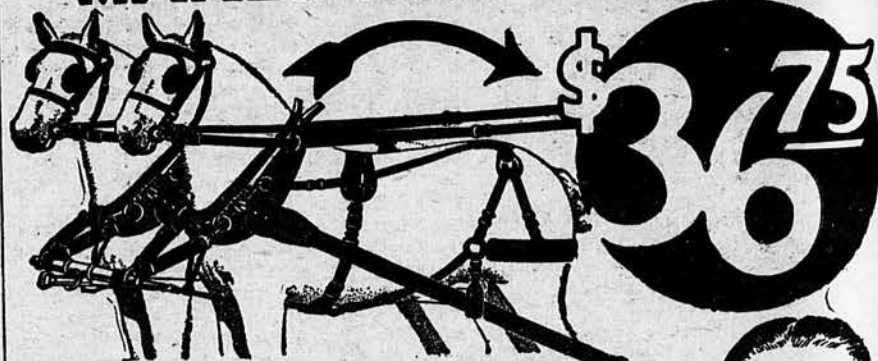
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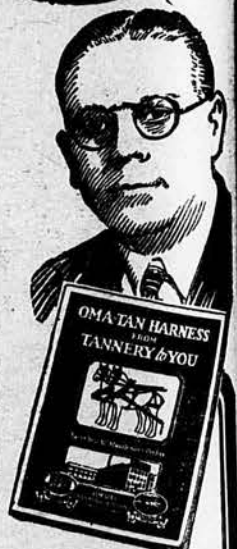
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too much fat. The mash was kept before them at all times.

All expenses for the 12 months, including interest on investment and the depreciation on buildings, but not including family labor, amounted to \$717.50. The market value of the eggs produced and birds eaten and sold was \$1,103.84. We also had on hand at the end of the year 155 selected and proved hens, worth at least \$1.50 apiece, to start our breeding flock for the next year.

The accompanying table shows how the hens produced from month to month:

Month	Average no. of hens	Total no. of eggs
December	240	2,760
January	235	4,018
February	232	3,658
March	228	4,778
April	225	4,885
May	223	4,675
June	220	3,896
July	220	3,683
August	216	2,364
September	185	1,753
October	160	1,216
November	155	830
Total eggs	38,026	

As nearly as we can figure it out, 214 is the average number of hens for the 12 months. The 214 hens laid a total of 38,026 eggs, or an average of 178 eggs a hen.

One hundred and seventy-eight eggs a hen for a flock of 214 is not such a bad record, when we consider that the average hen in Kansas and Nebraska lays less than 70 eggs a year.

We Followed the Rules

The fair success we had with the first flock was due, we believe, to the fact that we tried to follow, as closely as we could, the established rules of the game. There is an immense fund of valuable poultry knowledge free for the asking in the poultry departments of the various farm papers and in the state agricultural colleges. Thru the farm bureaus and the farm bureau agents this information is brought to the very door of the farmer, where the farmer is not too old or too wise to learn.

We now have in addition to our hens, some 600 selected pullets which we raised in 1926. We are mating the hens and the oldest pullets to cockerels from dams with yearly trap-nest records of 250 to 270 eggs a year. These cockerels were purchased from the Kansas State Agricultural College. Another laying house has been built. This new house is 20 feet deep by 80 feet long. A three-room brooder house also has been provided.

If the poultry editor of this journal thinks that those who read its pages are interested in a beginner's experience we shall later tell you something about our experience in 1926, when we raised 2,000 cockerels and pullets.

To Make Eggs Hatch

BY E. L. DAKAN

The time is at hand when eggs are going into the incubators. There was a time, some 10 or 15 years ago, when hatchability of eggs was a small problem among poultrymen. Most of the hatching was done late in the season. The eggs came from hens that had laid very few eggs, and in many cases hens were used as incubators. That condition has changed in recent years, and chicks are now being hatched as early as January. Hens are being crowded for high-priced winter eggs, and many millions of baby chicks are being hatched every year in mammoth commercial hatcheries.

The question is: How can we get hatchable eggs thruout the spring to supply this enormous demand? The answer to this question has not been always satisfactory, but there are a few facts now available which help solve the problem.

Every one knows that eggs must be fertile to hatch. Fertile eggs depend a good deal upon the male birds. The males should be young and vigorous. They should be protected from freezing temperature. A male with frosted comb and wattles is useless for several months. There should not be too many males in a flock. Fighting cocks do not make fertile eggs. One male should be kept for 15 or 20 hens of the light breeds, and one to 12 or 15 of the heavy breeds.

The hens are a little different problem from the males. The feeding and management of the hens seem to be the most important factors that affect hatchability. Of course, feeding and management for the males are also important, but I assume here that

they will be running with the hens and receive the same treatment.

Sunshine, green feed, minerals and codliver oil are the feeds that are hardest to supply, and are therefore likely to be deficient and as a result cause trouble in the flock. Many times we have little sunshine during the winter, and what sun we have is so far away and indifferent that it is essential that we have our hens outdoors in every bit of sunshine available. We used to think that letting hens or pullets run out during the winter, decreased egg production, and it may under certain conditions. I know, however, that such need not be the case. Yesterday I gathered, or rather my wife did, a 72 per cent production of eggs from a flock of pullets that have been out every day this winter, snow, rain, or shine. If only there would be more sunshine, I would feel better about it.

Green Feed Next to Sunshine

Codliver oil is the best substitute for sunshine, and like all substitutes, it isn't as good as the real thing.

Poultrymen who want hatching eggs should feed codliver oil daily. I feed it by adding about 1 teaspoonful to every 3 gallons of grain fed. It mixes on the grain easily.

Green feed is next. If the hens are outdoors, they can and do get much bluegrass if there is any near at hand. Alfalfa, clover or soybean hay probably are the surest supply of green feed, even tho they be dry. It is the leafy parts that hens like, and the leafy parts are best for vitamin content.

Minerals—salt, bone meal, and oyster shell—should be supplied at all times. Those of you who know me would think something wrong if I did not say a word about milk. Well! Yes! Milk, to be sure—sweet, sour, powdered, semi-solid, any kind of milk, just so it is available. It's expensive, sure! But I feed about 2 barrels about every six weeks and hope that it does not get any higher. It is by far the best single poultry feed we now know about.

And Real Care Pays

In handling chickens choose a good breed, and then keep only what you can care for properly. A few hens that are managed right will pay better than two or three times as many that are over-crowded. The same principle holds in raising little chicks. Too often folks try to crowd a large bunch into one coop or brooder house, with the idea that while you are feeding 100 you had just as well feed 200 or 300, but in so doing they are likely to have a flock of stunted birds.

I'm convinced that it pays to hatch chicks reasonably early, for in so doing you will set eggs from the early laying hens. More than this, dealers usually pay the best price for cockerels early in the season. I sell the early ones when they weigh 2 pounds, which usually is at 8 to 9 weeks old.

Last year I used the Hendriks method in feeding little chicks, except that I did not feed so much as he advised the first week. Often some chicks are slow in learning to eat, and the lively ones are likely to be overfed. I have never fed a mash to my hens, but expect to get a feeder and do so this season.

A year ago I had 158 hens; this year 155. For the last year they averaged 147 eggs apiece. I feed sour milk the year around, and also whole grain, usually corn and oats. Alfalfa leaves are given in winter, and alfalfa pasture is provided in the summer. Last year I set 480 eggs, hatched 375 good chicks, and raised 325. During the year I sold \$265.46 worth of chickens and \$335.58 worth of eggs, which gave a total income of \$601.04. I did not keep an account of the feed used, as on a farm the flock will pick up considerable grain that would otherwise go to waste, but I know that it would not have amounted to more than a half bushel of grain a day.

Mrs. John R. Angle.

Courtland, Kan.

The fact that you cannot serve God and Mammon doesn't seem to make it necessary for Mammon to advertise for help.

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to customers on orders for 100 chicks or more. Cut out ad and send it when writing for lowest prices on STEEL'S Chicks. The Quality Chicks from Quality Flocks.

Best breeds. 100 per cent delivery. Send ad for \$1 credit and free catalog.

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White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas \$4.50 \$12 \$24
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From high egg producing flocks. Sixteen leading breeds. 21 years experience in poultry. Prices very reasonable. 100% live delivery guaranteed, postpaid. Write for FREE catalog and prices.

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31 Pc. Decorated Dinner Set Given

This beautiful set worthy of place in finest homes. Will excite envy of your friends. Yours for a half hour's pleasant work. Given for selling only 12 Dr. Ordway's Famous Plasters (for Rheumatism, Colds, Pain) at 25c. per premium catalog. Write today. Dr. D. F. Ordway's Plaster Co., Dept. 816 D, Camden, Maine.

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Wheat is Doing Very Well

But Stockmen Believe That the Prices Asked for Texas Cattle Are 'Way Too High

WHEAT is going thru the winter in most parts of Kansas in very good condition. In portions of Western Kansas the soil is dry and wheat shows very little growth, but it apparently is alive. In Central Kansas wheat makes a very fine appearance. Pasturing is being done on a small scale in scattered localities. Slightly more attractive farm prices induced a considerable movement of wheat from farm to market recently, before the dirt roads softened and became impassable.

There is no complaint of feed shortage for livestock. Movement of fat cattle, hogs and sheep was about normal for the season. Flint Hills cattlemen are reported as active in locating a supply of cattle for the 1927 grazing season. Some pastures have been leased and some cattle purchased. A general feeling is expressed that Texas producers are holding out for too high a price. Farmers who lost money on last summer's operations are a little slow about buying unless the price is right.

Some reports of business declines are being made, but in general economic conditions in lines other than agriculture are on a satisfactory basis, for the present. Anyhow The Monthly Review of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City has this to say in the February issue:

"Reports to this bank from over the Tenth Federal Reserve District reflect a continuance of the exceptionally large production of commodities which featured the closing month of 1926. The volume of trade, which in December rose to the highest peak of last year, exhibited a recession in the early half of January such as usually occurs after the holidays. Market supplies of grain and livestock were larger than at this time last year. The daily value of checks cashed at reporting banks in leading cities, indicative of the general volume of business and banking, was 6.2 per cent larger during the first 11 business days of 1927 than for the like period in 1926.

"Despite severe winter weather, which forced some lines of manufacture to close down, or to operate on winter schedules, mineral production was at a very high level. Figures reported by the American Petroleum Institute indicated a continued week-by-week increase in the output of crude petroleum, the week of January 15 showing a daily average flow of 782,500 barrels for the producing fields of this district. This was the highest daily average reported for a seven-day period, and 25,984 barrels above the daily average for December, which was the peak month of crude oil production. The January 15 total represented 32.3 per cent of the United States output for that week, while Oklahoma's production of 594,650 barrels a day amounted to 24.8 per cent of the United States total. The year opened with production of soft coal at about 9 per cent larger than a year ago, while shipments of zinc ores increased 17.2 per cent and shipments of lead ores decreased 3.2 per cent. A downturn in prices carried zinc ore to an average of \$44 a ton and lead ore to \$95 a ton during the week ending January 15, as against \$56 and \$118.33 for the corresponding week in 1926.

"Marketings of meat animals to January 15, including shipments of hogs direct to packers, were larger for all classes than a year ago, while market receipts of wheat and corn were larger than at this time last year. The increased supplies resulted in heavy winter slaughtering operations at each of the meat packing centers. There was also a continued heavy production of flour at southwestern mills.

"Conditions throughout the district in the opening period of 1927 were regarded as favorable to agriculture, with excellent prospect for winter wheat on an increased acreage and a tendency to increase production of livestock during the year."

The 1927 Agricultural Outlook

A favorable year for livestock producers is in prospect for 1927, but with an average season a continuation of relatively low returns from most cash crops is probable unless acreages are reduced, according to the annual Agricultural Outlook report for 1927 issued recently by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

A summary of the report follows: Domestic demand for farm products of the 1927-28 season is not likely to be materially different from the present. Some improvement in the purchasing power of foreign countries for agricultural products of 1927 may be expected, but it is probable that a larger foreign production of breadstuffs, fruits and animal products will reduce the foreign demand for our exportable surpluses of these products.

A slightly larger supply of farm labor probably will be available in regions adjacent to industrial centers, and wages may be lower. No material changes in the price of farm machinery and building materials may be expected. Wholesale prices of fertilizer are lower than last year.

Cotton production must be curtailed drastically the coming season to restore the balance between consumption and supply at remunerative prices to growers. With average yields a reduction of about 30 per cent in acreage appears necessary to give growers the best gross returns for the 1927 crop. The chances for profitable production will be best if the acreage is small, costs held to a minimum, and efforts are made to improve the quality of the crop.

Hard spring and durum wheat growers can scarcely expect to receive returns for the 1927 crop similar to those which have prevailed for the 1926 crop, especially if production should be materially increased. Flaxseed prices for the 1927 crop are unlikely to be higher than at present. Where

flax is profitable at present some increase in acreage may be made.

Reports indicate a reduction in the rye area seeded throughout the world, but with average or better than average yields, the production in 1927 may make the total world supply equal to or greater than in the last year, so that rye prices are likely to show little change from the present.

The demand for the 1927 corn crop is expected to be little if any greater than for the 1926 crop. With probable increases of corn acreage in the South and with no probability of increased demand for corn in 1927, corn growers are faced with the prospect of lower prices unless the acreage is substantially reduced.

Oats and barley for feed are unlikely to be in greater demand during the coming year as compared with 1926. The market value will be determined largely by the supply of these and other feed grains.

Hay requirements are not likely to be increased because the number of hay consuming animals continues to decrease.

Unless livestock production is held at about the present level, allowing for an increase in population from year to year, present prices cannot be maintained.

Higher Prices for Beef?

With beef cattle marketings in 1927 probably materially less than in 1926, and the demand for beef maintained, prices of slaughter and feeder cattle are expected to average somewhat higher than in 1926. On the whole, cattle prices are expected to continue the upward price swing begun in 1922.

Hog producers have a favorable outlook this year. The market supply of hogs probably will be little if any larger than in 1926, and domestic demand is expected to continue strong. Hog prices are likely to be maintained near the 1926 level. Prices now prevailing can be continued thru 1928 only if farmers hold down hog production to the level of the last two years.

Sheep production is expected to continue to increase moderately, and lamb supplies this year may be slightly larger than in 1926. Strong consumptive demand for lamb is expected, but feeder demand may be less active than last year in some sections. The wool market appears firm, with no marked price changes in sight.

The dairy industry is on a stronger basis than a year ago. Dairymen are likely to have a moderately favorable spread between the price of feed and the price of dairy products.

Egg and poultry producers in most sections of the country may expect a fairly satisfactory year, although perhaps not so profitable as 1926. A moderate increase in egg production and no decrease in poultry marketings is expected.

Horses and mules are in sufficient supply to meet farmers' needs the coming season, but the number of young stock is only large enough to replace about half the number of work stock now on farms. Farmers cannot expect to replace their work stock three to 10 years from now at the low level of present day horse prices.

Potato growers should guard against the danger of overplanting and keep close watch on acreages being planted in competing states.

The sweet potato acreage should be increased only by growers who need the increased supply for their own use, who can dispose of the crop on their local markets or who can afford to produce a crop at relatively low prices.

Any increase in cabbage acreage over 1926 is likely to result in increased production with accompanying lower prices.

The onion acreage should be reduced sharply to prevent an excessive market supply. The outlook for the Bermuda type appears fairly good.

The trend of fruit production is upward, and an expansion of acreage would not be justified except under unusually favorable conditions. However, a crop of fruit as large as that of last year, which was due to the uniformly favorable weather, is not likely to occur very often.

Upward Trend in Apples?

The apple industry is approaching a more stabilized condition, and with an average crop, prices will undoubtedly be higher next season. Commercial plantings are hardly justified at present except where local production or market conditions are unusually favorable.

New commercial plantings of peaches should not be undertaken, since a large number of young trees have not yet come into bearing and production is rapidly increasing.

Grape production is expected to continue heavy, and new vineyards should not be set out except where conditions are extremely favorable.

Strawberry returns an acre, with average yields, in 1927 probably will be considerably less than the average for the last two years. The acreage has increased considerably and caution should be exercised by growers who contemplate increasing the acreage this year.

The cantaloupe acreage should be cut in the early shipping region, and the same acreage as last year or a slight reduction be effected in the mid-season and late shipping states.

The watermelon acreage should be reduced in 1927 to prevent a repetition of the generally unsatisfactory prices received last season as a result of extremely heavy production.

Red and Alsike clover seed production should be increased because of depleted stocks and a likelihood of high prices next fall. The area of alfalfa and Sweet clover for seed should not be increased, as present production is more than ample to take care of requirements.

Sugar prices seem to be trending toward higher levels, with world production below that of last year and increasing consumption. Growers in well established sugar beet districts where adequate yields can be expected probably will find it advantageous to increase acreage up to factory capacity if satisfactory contracts can be secured.

Barber—The last week has been very warm. Livestock is in good condition. Roads are fine. Many public sales are being held, and prices are satisfactory, except (Continued on Page 43)

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A \$25.00 cash prize will be given to the boy ordering one of these sets, who makes the best long distance record tuning in stations.

OUR OFFER This wonderful long distance crystal set will be sent postpaid if you will send in four 2-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 50 cents each, \$2.00 in subscriptions and 50c in cash—\$2.50 in all. Get your radio now—\$25.00 cash prize.

CAPPER'S FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.



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

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

AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED

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

OUR NEW HOUSEHOLD DEVICE WASHES and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Complete outfit costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Harper Brush Works, 170 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

WONDERFUL NEW BATTERY CHARGE ing Super-Electrolyte. When simply poured into discharged batteries they become charged without aid of the line. Gallon free. Ford batteries \$6.20. Mickman Co., St. Paul, Minn.

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

MIRRORS RESILVERED AT HOME. Costs less than 5 cents per square foot; you charge 75 cents. Immense profits plating auto-parts, reflectors, tableware, stoves, refinishing metalware, etc. Outfits furnished. Details free. Write Sprinkle, Plater, 925, Marion, Indiana.

RUG WEAVING

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

BUILDING MATERIAL

LUMBER AND SHINGLES DIRECT FROM mill. Save \$100 on your lumber bill. Write Kenway Lumber Company, Tacoma Wash.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

GOOD 22 CASE FOR 28 CASE. A. MER- rill, Abilene, Kan.

WANTED: USED TWO ROW LISTER. Robert Galbraith, White City, Kan.

WANTED: TRACTOR DISC HARROW, 32- 18 or 28-18. John Hopkins, Burns, Kan.

16-30 RUMELY TRACTOR, A-1 CONDI- tion. Clarence Koelling, Robinson, Kan.

BARGAINS: 4 AND 5 BOTTOM INDE- pendent beam power lift Avery plows. Robert Glentzer, Tribune, Kan.

CASE STEAM THRESHING MACHINE, 50 horse power engine, 32 inch separator, 39 foot extension feeder, 12 barrel water tank. price \$1,000.00. C. F. Stillwell, Meade, Kan.

FOR BARGAINS IN FEED GRINDERS nearly all sizes and makes new or used; also tractors, separators, plows, steamers, sawmills, boilers and road machinery phone 373. Will Hey, Baldwin, Kan.

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

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—TOWNSHIP Boards—Contractors, write for information and special price on Monarch Ten Ton and Monarch Five Ton Track-Type Tractors. We trade. Dealers wanted in Kansas and Missouri. Salina Tractor & Thresher Co., 145-147 South Fifth St., Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE: 30-60 LIGHT WEIGHT RUM- uly Oil Pull tractor, used two seasons. In very good condition. Price \$1700. Also an Avery 40-80 tractor older than the other but in good condition at \$500. Also some other farm machinery. Am quilting farming. Herman Regier, Ulysses, Kan.

FARMERS

Be prepared for haying time. Investigate the famous Jayhawk line of Hay tools. Write now for literature and prices. Wyatt Mfg. Co., Box 543, Salina, Kan.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED: 12 FOOT ADAMS OR AUSTIN road grader with or without back sloper. Must be good and late model. R. P. Mercer, Cedar Point, Kan.

EDUCATIONAL

MEN, GET FOREST RANGER JOB; \$125- \$200 mo. and home furnished; permanent; hunt, fish, trap. For details, write Norton, 346 McMann Bldg., Denver, Colo.

DOGS

8 WHITE COLLIE PUPS; MALES \$15. Duck Tootle, St. Joseph, Mo.

FOX TERRIERS FOR SALE OR TRADE. Wilbur King, Cullison, Kan.

FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, SHEPHERDS. Barnes Farm, Clay Center, Neb.

PURE BRED COACH PUPPIES FOR sale. R. R. Pickrell, Minneapolis, Kan.

POLICE PUPPIES FROM PRIZE WIN- ning stock. Rex Brumfield, Lewis, Kan.

WOLF HOUNDS, BROKE AND UNBROKE. Write E. H. Fletcher, Council Grove, Kan.

POLICE DOGS, REGISTERED, PROVEN farm dogs. Westerwald Kennels, Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE: COYOTE DOGS, PUPS 1/2 stag, 1/4 grayhound \$10 to \$20 per pair according to age. 1 pair 1/2 stag, 1/4 grayhound, 17 months old, very fast, \$20. 1 pair 1/2 stag, 6 years old, both killers, \$30.00. C. E. Enos, Savonburg, Kan.

HARNESS

INVESTIGATE BEFORE BUYING HAR- ness. Send for Wear-More catalog. Pay \$5.00 after thirty days free trial. Easy monthly payments. John C. Nichols, 1832 Erie Avenue, Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

TOBACCO

SEND US \$1.00 AND NAMES OF 5 TO- bacco users for a 5 pound trial package of our best tobacco. Farmers' Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

TOBACCO POSTPAID, GUARANTEED Best Mellow juicy long red leaf chewing 5 lbs. \$1.40, ten \$2.50. Best smoking, 20c lb. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

HOME SPUN TOBACCO GUARANTEED. Chewing, five pounds \$1.50; 10-\$2.50. Smoking, 10-\$1.50. Pipe free. Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

TOBACCO: KENTUCKY SWEETLEAF. Mellow with age. Fine flavor. Smoking 15 lbs. \$1.50. Chewing \$2.25. Pay when received. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CHEWING OR smoking 5 pounds \$1.25, ten \$2.00. Guaranteed. Pay when received. Pipe free for the names of ten tobacco users. Farmers Union, Paducah, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: SMOKING OR chewing 4 lbs. \$1.00; 12, \$2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents. Don't risk delay in protecting your ideas. Send sketch or model for instructions, or write for free book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. Communication strictly confidential. Prompt, careful, efficient service. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 150-E Security Bank Bldg., directly across street from Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

FOR THE TABLE

SWEET POTATOES, \$1.00 PER BUSHEL Howard Jackson, North Topeka, Kan.

SPLIT PINTO BEANS, 100 POUNDS \$3.25, freight paid in Kansas. Jackson Bean Co., Woodward, Okla.

APPLES, HOME DRIED, OR EVAPOR- ated, fine flavored. Samples, prices and agents easy plan, free. Jim Smith, Farmington, Ark.

NEW CROP TABLE RICE, FRESH AND sweet, 100 pounds beautiful clean white rice double sacked \$4.50. J. Ed. Cabaniss, Box 29, Katy, Texas.

HONEY

PURE EXTRACTED HONEY; SIXTY pounds, \$6.00, two cans \$11.50. Cash here. M. P. Weeks, Delta, Colo.

BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY; 120 pounds \$13.50; 60 pounds \$7.00; six 5 pound pails \$4.00. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

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

FERRETS

FERRETS, \$4.50 EACH. HANK PECK, 506 SE Fifth, Des Moines, Iowa.

PAINT

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

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

CAR LOAD GOOD RED KAFIR, FARM- ers Elevator, Abilene, Kan.

CERTIFIED SEED OATS AND CORN, Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

ENGLISH BLUEGRASS SEED, 22c PER pound. H. G. Mosher, Schell City, Mo.

CAR PINK KAFIR FROM CERTIFIED seed, 75c bushel. F. E. Fellers, Kismet, Ka.

JAPANESE HONEY DRIP CANE SEED, \$2.00 per bushel. A. F. Beyer, Harper, Kan.

SEED SWEET POTATOES, 20 VARIETIES. Write for price list. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER \$5.00; ALFALFA \$8.00 bushel. Samples free. J. H. Harmon, Pendennis, Kan.

WANTED: SWEET CLOVER SEED, SEND samples and prices. F. & N. Seed Co., Garden City, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE. WRITE FOR sample and prices. O. A. Runyon, Grinnell, Kan., Gove Co.

STAADT'S PRIDE OF SALINE CORN AND Kanota Oats. Certified. River Bend Seed Farm, Ottawa, Kan.

PURE GOLDMINE SEED CORN, GUAR- anteed, \$2.50 bushel. Samples free. L. C. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

SCARIFIED WHITE SWEET CLOVER \$8.00; alfalfa \$10.00 bushel. Samples free. H. E. Davis, Norwich, Kan.

KANOTA OATS 75c, PRIDE OF SALINE and Kansas Sunflower corn \$3.00. All certified. Bruce Wilson, Keats, Kan.

GLORIOUS DAHLIAS. BEAUTIFUL AS- sorted colors, strong tubers, 10-\$1. Prepaid anywhere. Weaver Gardens, Wichita, Kan.

APPLE AND PEACH LOW AS 10c. GRAPE- vines 5c. Best varieties. Postpaid, Catalog free. Benton County Nursery, Dept. 6, Rogers, Ark.

KANOTA SEED OATS. HAVE SMALL CAR can load either Santa Fe or Mo. Pac., 500 bushel loaded on car here. Wm. Frizell, Elk City, Kan.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS, GIANT PALMETTO. The best kind for planting in the middle-west. 50-\$1. Prepaid anywhere. Weaver Gardens, Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE: CHOICE RECLEANED AL- falfa seed, \$10.00 per bushel. Good alfalfa seed, \$9.00 per bushel. F. & N. Seed Co., Garden City, Kan.

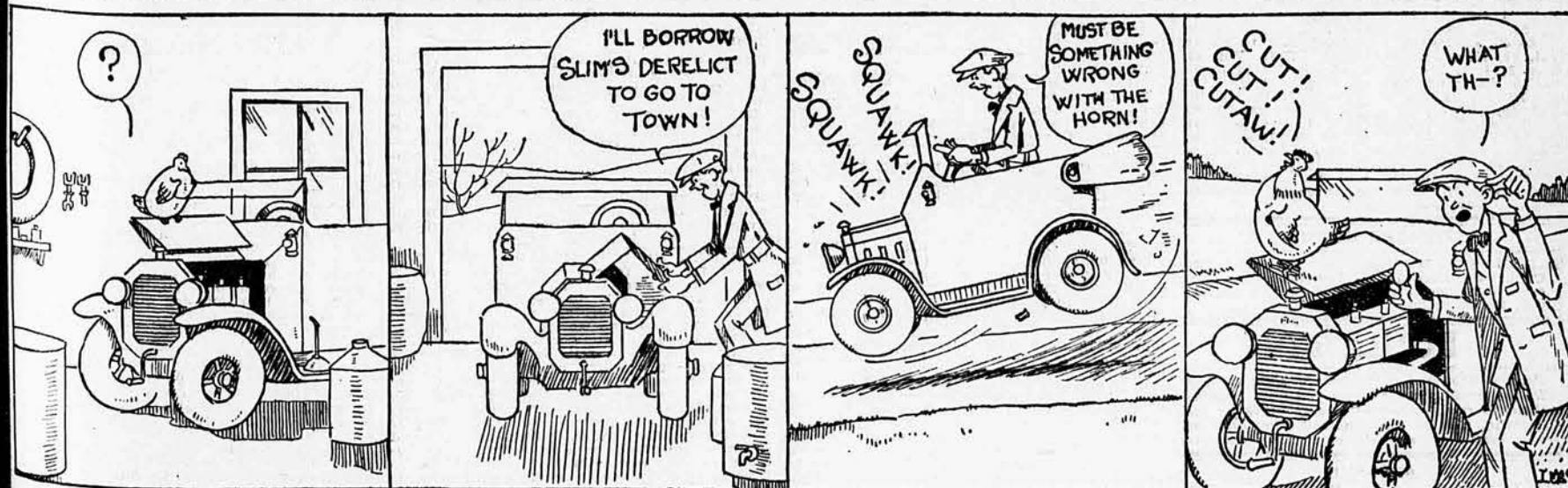
SPRUCE, ARBOR VITAE, CEDARS, PINES and Fir, any size. Full line of Nursery stock. Write for prices. Pawnee Rock Evergreen Nursery, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, KANSAS GROWN, PUR- ity 97%, \$6.60 per bushel. Sudan \$3.00. Cane \$1.65. Bags free. Samples on request. Salina Seed Company, Salina, Kan.

FREE OFFER—FIFTY BERMUDA ONION plants or Frostproof Cabbage plants for few minutes your time. Write for proposition. Bell Plant Co., Cotulla, Texas.

YELLOW BERMUDA AND CRYSTAL WAX Onion Plants now ready. 1,000-\$1.50; 6,000-\$7.50 prepaid. Own and operate largest onion farm in United States. J. Armengol, Laredo, Texas.

PURE, CERTIFIED DAWN KAFIR, EARLY Sunac cane. Feterita, Dwarf Yellow Milo, and Alfalfa seed for sale. For samples and quotations write Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.



The Activities of Al Acres—Slim's Flivver Has All the Conveniences of Home

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

ALFALFA SEED — KANSAS GROWN. Fancy \$10.20; Choice \$8.40. Sweet clover, scarified, \$8.40; Sudan, \$3.00; Cane, \$1.65 bushel. Samples on request. Lindsborg Seed Co., Lindsborg, Kan.

PLANT ONLY CERTIFIED SEED AND reap the harvest. Send for list of growers of certified Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Corn, Sorghum and Oats. Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE AND ONION plants: Millions ready, all varieties, cabbage, 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75. Bermuda Onion Plants, 500-75c; 1,000-\$1.25. Postpaid. Culver Plant Co., Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

FRUIT TREES, EVERGREENS, ROSES, Shrubs, Perennials. Write now for prices on High-Grade nursery stock, sold direct, at lowest prices. Healthy stock, state inspected. Greenwood County Nursery, Eureka, Kan.

ALFALFA, \$6.50. RED CLOVER, \$17. White Sweet Clover, \$6; Alsike Clover \$15; Timothy, \$3; all per bushel, sacks free. Tests about 96% pure. Samples free upon request. Standard Seed Company, 119 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

ALFALFA 96% PURITY, \$6.50 BU. SCAR- ified White Sweet Clover \$5.70; Sudan \$3.00; Kaffir \$1.25; Cane \$1.70; Corn \$2.50; Bags Free. Bargain prices Red Clover, Alsike, Timothy, etc. Ask for samples. \$20 gold-piece free on quantity orders. Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kan.

WHIPPOWILL PEAS, NEW CROP, \$2.75 per bushel, 10 bushel lots at \$2.60 per bushel. Improved Spanish Peanuts 10c per lb. Tennessee Red Peanuts, 12c per lb. Laredo Soy Beans 10c per lb. 1927 catalog mailed on request. Binding-Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa, Okla.

CHOICE SEED CORN, REID'S YELLOW Dent, heavy yielding type, carefully hand picked, nubbed and shelled. Good yield in 1926. Germination test 96, \$3.00 per bushel, less on 5 bushel or more. Sacks free. If not satisfied return and I will refund price and freight. Stanley Smith, Hiawatha, Kan.

ALFALFA—SWEET CLOVER, NEW CROP, home grown, non-irrigated, re-cleaned alfalfa seed \$8.40, \$10.20, and \$12.60. White Sweet Clover \$7.50, and \$8.40; unhulled \$6.00; scarified \$9.00 per bushel our track. Seamless bags 40c. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedarvale, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: EXCELSIOR, Imp. Klondike, Missionary, Dunlap, 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.25; 5,000, \$15.00; 10,000, \$27.50; express collect. We also have onion plants, cabbage plants, rhubarb roots, sweet potato plants, asparagus roots. Price list in colors free. J. A. Bauer, 47th year in business, Lock Box 38, Judsonia, Arkansas.

WHITE BERMUDA ONION PLANTS AND Frostproof Cabbage Plants. Guaranteed to please or money refunded. Open field grown. Onions: 500, \$1.00, 1,000, \$1.50; 5,000, \$6.50, postpaid. Express collect 90c per 1,000. Cabbage: 100, 50c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50, postpaid. Express collect \$1.00 per 1,000. Prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. H. C. Pittman, the Plant Man, Cotulla, Texas.

CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS, OPEN field grown. Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Flat Dutch. Postpaid: 100, 40c; 300, 90c; 500, \$1.10; 1,000, \$1.75; 5,000, \$7.50. Onions: Prizetaker, Yellow Bermuda, Crystal Wax. Postpaid: 500, 90c; 1,000, \$1.40; 6,000, \$6.50. Express not prepaid. Cabbage, 90c thousand; Onions, 75c thousand. Plants hand selected, well rooted, guaranteed to please or money refunded. Prompt shipment. Colonial Farms, Lake Charles, La.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION plants. Open field grown, strong, well rooted from treated seeds. Cabbage, fifty to bundle, labeled with variety name, damp moss to roots, Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Flat Dutch. Onions: Prizetaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Parcel Post Prepaid cabbage: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00; 5,000, \$8.00. Onions: 500, 90c; 1,000, \$1.40; 6,000, \$6.50. Express collect, 6,000 and over; Cabbage, \$1.00 thousand, onions, 75c thousand. Full count, prompt shipment. Safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark.

MISCELLANEOUS

TYPEWRITER, \$10. UP, EASY PAY- ments. Yotz Typewriter Co., Shawnee, Kan.

CATALPA POSTS: PRICED TO SELL, ship any time. Harry Oldfather, 412 West 2nd, Wichita, Kan.

ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE FROM manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

Learn to Fly!

In your spare time. Only \$50—5 hours instruction. New ships. Expert instructors. Write today for details. Alexander Aircraft Co., Room 411 Manufacturers-Eagle-Rock, Denver, Colo.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY needs the following: Kansas Farmer—Vols. 1 to 35, all issues. Vol. 36, Nos. 11, 13, 25, 28, 30 to 34, 38, 41, 43, 44, 47. Vols. 37 to 40, all issues. Vol. 41, Nos. 1 to 50, 52. Vol. 42, Nos. 1 to 35, 38, 40, 42, 43. Vol. 43, Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7, 9 to 21, 23, 25, 26, 28 to 30, 32, 35, 38 to 52. Vol. 44, Nos. 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 18, 23, 33 to 36, 41, 43, 45, 58. Vol. 45, Nos. 7, 14 to 17, 19, 23, 28, 36, 39, 41, 43, 45, 48. Vol. 46, Nos. 4, 5, 6 to 8, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 22, 26, 35 to 37, 39 to 52. Vol. 47, Nos. 1 to 3, 12, 23 to 26, 28 to 30, 33 to 35, 39, 45, 46; also Vol. 48, No. 1 to Vol. 64, No. 11 inclusive; and Vol. 64, No. 46. Address E. H. Anderson, Director, 476 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

STRAYED NOTICE

TAKEN UP BY H. A. HANKINSON, Cedarvale, Kansas, on December 24, 1926. 1 roan horse, no brands. M. L. Jones, County Clerk, Sedan, Kan.

POULTRY

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

ANCONAS

CHOICE COCKERELS FROM PENNED matings, \$2.00 each. Crabill & Son, Cawker City, Kan.

ANCONAS

COCKERELS DIRECT FROM SHEPPARDS breeding, \$2.00 each. Good hens \$1.15 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shem Yoder, Yoder, Kan.

ANCONAS—KANSAS ACCREDITED COCK- erels, \$2.00 each; Eggs \$6.00; Baby Chicks \$15.00 per hundred. Mrs. Julia Ditto, Rt. 7, Newton, Kan.

S. C. ANCONAS, STANDARD UTILITY, Chicks, \$12.50; Eggs, \$5.00. Shipped promptly, prepaid, 100% delivery. Special pen. Bakers Ancona Farm, Downs, Kan.

SHEPHERD'S FAMOUS ANCONAS, BABY Chicks, \$15.00 per 100; \$70.00 per 500; \$120.00 per 1,000. Free book by Cecil H. Shepherd with each order prepaid. Live arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Brad B. Minor, Pierce City, Mo.

BABY CHICKS

FOR QUALITY CHICKS WRITE THE Pratt Chick Hatchery, Pratt, Kansas.

KANSAS ACCREDITED CHICKS, CATA- logue free. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS; ALL POPULAR breeds. Live delivery guaranteed. Allen's Hatchery, Oakley, Kan.

YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS, GUARAN- teed, for less money from Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

CHAMPION, SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn chicks. Few other breeds. Queen Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

WANTED: BABY CHICKS, ANY QUAN- tity. Large used incubators sold on terms. P. O. Box 341, Denver, Colo.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS ONLY. Order now for February or March delivery. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

CHICKS, ATTRACTIVE TERMS. LEAD- ing breeds. Reduced prices. Rich Hill Hatchery, Dept. 611, Rich Hill, Mo.

MILLION STEINHOFF CHICKS, SIXTEEN breeds. Write for free catalogue and prices. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

YOUNG'S CHICKS—FLOCKS TESTED FOR White Diarrhea. Write for prices and save money. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

PRICES SLASHED, HIGH-BRED-TO-LAY Baby Chicks. Write for prices. Parsons Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Box 427, Parsons, Kan.

MOST ADS READ THE SAME. RESULTS count. Try our Accredited chicks and be convinced. Jaquiss Hatchery, Lindsborg, Kan.

CHICKEN VILLAGE, BENDENA, KANSAS. Book order before February 18 for 8 week old pullets, \$1.00 each. Accredited flocks. Popular varieties.

SHINN CHICKS ARE BETTER AND AS low as \$8.80 hundred. Leading breeds. Free catalog. Wayne N. Shinn, Box 128, Greentop, Mo.

BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, ORP- ingtons and Wyandottes, \$12.00 per 100. Leghorns \$11.00. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

CHICKEN VILLAGE, BENDENA, KANSAS. Baby Chicks and eggs from accredited flocks. Popular varieties. Write for circular and credit plan.

OZARKS CHICKS—BEST BREEDS: culled by state experts; healthy, the kinds that thrive. Catalog free. Wise Hatchery, Route 4, Springfield, Mo.

FINEST TANGRED, ENGLISH, BROWN or Buff Leghorns. Eggs or chicks by the 100 or 1,000. Lovette's Leghorn Farms and Hatchery, Mullinville, Kan.

STANDARD BRED CHICKS, BUFF, White, Brown Leghorns \$11. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$12. Assorted \$9. Postpaid. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

PURE BRED CHICKS, BUCKEYE hatched, from high producing range flocks. Also eggs. All popular breeds. Low prices. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS FROM SE- lected standard flocks. Twelve to fourteen dollars per hundred. Custom hatching a specialty. Argonia Hatchery, Argonia, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—LEADING VARIETIES. Farm range heavy laying strains. Quality guaranteed. Catalog free. Clay County Hatcheries, Liberty and Excelsior Springs, Mo.

CHICKS AS LOW AS \$9.00 PER 100. Write for free catalog. Tells how to win 100 chicks free. Poultry Journal free with each order. Miller-Matlick Hatchery, Box 865, Kirksville, Mo.

CHICKS, LARGE TYPE AMERICAN S. C. White Leghorns from yearling range stock as low as 20c each. Also Jersey Black Giants 30c. Wilson's Poultry Farm, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

QUALITY BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS, Wylie's Certified. We cull every flock that produces our eggs. 100% live delivery. Chicks \$13.00 prepaid. Wylie's Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS: 12 VARIETIES. Amazing low prices. Backed by Missouri's greatest trapnest breeding farm. 318 eggs official record. Catalog free. Booth Farms, Box 728, Clinton, Mo.

QUALITY CHICKS, 14 STANDARD BRED varieties. Best winter laying strains. State Accredited. Moderate prices. Free delivery. 128 page catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

PURE BRED CHICKS FROM FLOCKS bred true to type, culled for highest egg production, hatched under most perfect conditions for strong, healthy chicks. Lewis Hatchery, Garnett, Kan.

MINOR CHICKS MAKE MAJOR LAYERS. Five years of culling behind each chick. Free catalog. Minor Hatchery, Pierce City, Mo.

PIONEER CHICKS—CHOICE, ACCRED- ited heavy laying flocks. Fifteen varieties. Twenty years breeding experience. Better chicks sold right. Pioneer Poultry Farms, Box 106, Queen City, Mo.

BUY SUPERIOR CHICKS THIS YEAR. We deliver on agreed date or refund money. 13 accredited varieties. Heavy laying types, 8 years' reputation. Free catalogue. Superior Hatchery, Windsor, Mo., Box S-18.

EVERY POULTRY RAISER WHO WANTS a better paying, more profitable flock of poultry should write today for the Shaws Hatchery Baby Chick Literature. It tells a plain, honest story of how we have developed our pure bred breeding flocks to their high egg production. Leading varieties at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shaws Hatchery, Box 127B, Emporia, or Ottawa, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

YOUNGSTROM'S WHITE WYANDOTTES are bred to lay. Baby chicks of highest quality \$13.50 per hundred. 100% live delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Other breeds as ordered. Oscar Youngstrom, Fredonia, Kan.

SUNSHINE CHICKS. NOTHING BUT state certified and accredited. All parent stock carefully culled for production and standard requirements. First hatch January 31. The Hiawatha Hatchery Co., Hiawatha, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, HATCHED BY MAMMOTH Buckeye incubator, from our own flock of English Barron White Leghorns; the world's best layers. All other breeds hatched. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. White's Hatchery, Route 4, North Topeka, Kan.

LEES BETTER BABY CHICKS, FROM high producing, Accredited and inspected flocks. Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns and Best Reds to be had, either Single or Rose Comb. Buckeye hatched. Heavy breeds \$15.00, Leghorns \$12.50. Lees Hatchery, Coldwater, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMA, WHITE MINORCA, White Langshan, Silver Laced, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Buff, White and Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Whites and Reds, White Leghorns and Anconas, 100% live delivery, satisfaction guaranteed. Burlington Hatchery, Burlington, Kan.

KANSAS ACCREDITED HATCHERY. Real quality by chick and egg from Kansas Accredited flocks only. Single Comb Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, English White Leghorns. These flocks have the quality. Write us. A. L. Beeley, Coldwater, Kan.

GRACE'S ACCREDITED CHICKS ARE best. Scientifically hatched from healthy, pure bred, free range flocks from America's greatest laying strains. 100% live delivery prepaid. Prompt service. Catalog free. Grace's Accredited Hatchery, Box K, Chillicothe, Mo.

BLOOD TESTED CHICKS. STATE CER- tified. Single Comb White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds. Booking orders for eggs and chicks. Circular free. Estes Poultry Farm, Box 3, Logan, Mo.

STIRTS STRONG HEALTHY CHICKS from State Accredited stock. Anconas, Plymouth Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Leghorns. Buy Accredited chicks and be assured of the best for your money. Write for free catalog. Stirts Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

SPECIAL BARRON WHITE LEGHORN hens, related to world's greatest hen, Lady Victory, mated to cockerels from pedigreed hens with records 275 to 306. Limited number chicks, \$13.00-100; \$62.50-500. Accredited heavy breeds \$13.75-100. Prepaid. Guaranteed arrival. Cadwell Hatchery, Lawrence, Kan.

TUDOR'S PIONEER SUPERIOR QUALITY Chicks. Twelve leading pure bred varieties, carefully culled and bred for high egg production. Members International Baby Chick Association. Guarantee live delivery, good service. Write for prices. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, Osage City, Kan.

YOUNKIN'S CHICKS—FROM WHITE Diarrhea tested flocks. R. C. Reds 14c; S. C. White Leghorns 12c. We also hatch Barred and White Rocks, White and S. L. Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns and Buff Orpingtons. Buy chicks that will live. Catalog free. Younkkin's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

PORTER'S CHICKS WILL LAY. LEG- horns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Anconas, Minorcas, Langshans, Brahmas, Black Giants. Pure Bred. Range raised. Postpaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Porter Chick Co., Winfield, Kan.

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PARKS BARRED ROCKS; EGGS 100-\$5.00. Rena DeBusk, Macksville, Kan.

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EGGS FROM MATURE STATE ACCRED- ited flock. \$4.50 per hundred. Rhea Everett, Windom, Kan.

THOMPSON "RINGLETS" BARRED Rocks, eggs fifteen \$4.00, hundred \$6.00. O. Cunningham, Briggsdale, Colo.

EGGS FROM MY BLUE RIBBON WIN- ners, \$5.00 per 15. Utility eggs \$6.00 per 100. Circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Ks.

BARRED ROCKS, THOMPSON STRAIN. Certified Class A. Flock mated with cockerels from 225 to 289 egg hens. Eggs \$7.00-100; \$1.50-15; prepaid. Patience Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS

WHITE ROCK ROOSTERS, \$2.75. William Roetter, Linn, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY, GRADE A. Eggs \$6.00, 100. Mrs. Sam Lash, Abilene, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.50, \$5.00. Eggs, Chicks in April. Fowler Bros., Russell, Kan., Rt. 3.

WHITE ROCK CHICKS, \$14.00-100. PRE- paid. Guaranteed alive. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

EGGS, WHITE ROCKS, STATE ACCRED- ited, Grade B. Free Range. \$5.50 hundred. C. E. Nelson, Roxbury, Kan.

WHITE ROCK BABY CHICKS FROM Kansas Accredited A trapnested flock. \$18 per hundred. Homer Ramsour, Route 3, Junction City, Kan.

WHITE ROCK CHICKS, BEST QUALITY, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Fifteen dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$5.00 up. Eggs, \$8.00-100. Chicks, 20c prepaid. Guaranteed best stock, no pens. Chas. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

WILLIAMS' FAMOUS WHITE ROCKS. Cockerels from prize winners \$3 and \$5. each. Eggs \$10 per 100. Catalog free. Williams Farms, Cedar Bluffs, Neb. Route 2.

WHITE ROCKS, BRED EXCLUSIVELY twelve years, egg and exhibition qualities combined. Hatching eggs, \$2.00; fifteen; \$3.00 hundred; Chicks \$18.00 hundred. Guaranteed. Albert Heit, Parsons, Kan.

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RHODE ISLAND REDS

LARGE DARK ROSE COMB RED COCKS and cockerels, \$3.00. Ed Bohn, Alma, Kan.

HATCHING EGGS FROM R. C. RHODE IS- land Reds. Trapnested stock. Mrs. John Cornick, Anthony, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, TOMPKINS STRAIN direct, winners and layers. Cockerels \$3.00, \$4.00. Allen Lard, Bala, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKS, HEAVY layers, \$13.00-100. Prepaid. Guaranteed alive. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

EXHIBITION, HIGH PRODUCTION ROSE Comb Red eggs, Tompkins blood. Fifty-five postpaid. Bertha Miller, Nekoma, Kan.

PURE BRED LARGE TYPE DARK RED Single Comb Cockerels, from select pen stock, \$3.00, \$5.00. Mrs. Gust Allen, Maplehill, Kan.

OUR NEW HOME MIXED LAYING MASH saves us feed—gets more eggs. We tell you how. Standard Poultry Farm, Thurman, Iowa.

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PURE BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE IS- land Red roosters, from good laying strain, \$2.50 each. Ross Shepard, Chapman, Kan. Route 3.

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

SINGLE RED COCKERELS, FROM OWEN'S \$50 cock and Tompkins best pens. Uniform color, good type, large bone. \$3 to \$10. Eggs in season. Sol Banbury, Pratt, Kan.

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

KANSAS STATE ACCREDITED "A" Grade S. C. R. I. Reds. Bigger and better than ever, eggs same price, \$7.50 per 100, \$4.00 per fifty. F. O. B. Lyons, Charles Plank, Lyons, Kan.

TOMPKINS SINGLE COMB RED COCK- ers from certified blood tested stock. Culler for color, type, egg production, \$3.00, \$5.00 each. Eggs; pen \$6.00, range, \$4.00 per hundred. B. G. Burkman, Talmo, Kan.

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 success at big shows. Marshall's, LaCygne, Kan.

BANBURY'S ROSE COMB RED EGGS. From First State Show pen. Pure Harold Tompkins pen and Banbury's. Shape, size and color. Each \$10 per 15 eggs, \$15 per 30. Only a limited number. Prize winning cockerels \$10 to \$25. J. C. Banbury, Pratt, Kan.

BLUE RIBBON ROSE COMB REDS. State Certified. Class A six consecutive years. Exhibition and utility quality cockerels. Pens trapnested continuously, high egg production, exhibition, non-sitting qualities combined. Hatching eggs from utility, and choice pen matings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write Mrs. James Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

ROSE COMB REDS, BEAN STRAIN; SUP- erior in rich dark color, large size, deep breast, long straight backs, heavy winter layers. Eggs \$5.50-100, prepaid, fertility guarantee included. Mrs. Hazel DeGear, Lake City, Kan.

VACCINATED EXTRA LARGE LONG broad backs, low tails, dark even red, Rose Comb Rhode Islands. Especially bred for eggs, shape, color. Cockerels \$2.50, \$3.00, 5-\$10.50. Eggs postpaid 15-\$1.00, 100-\$6.50. Guaranteed. Walter Baird, Lake City, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED CLASS "A" SINGLE Comb Reds. Some exceptionally fine cockerels from high record hens, \$8.00 and \$10.00. Eggs: Range flock, \$10.00 per 100, \$2.00 per 15; prepaid. Also special trapnested matings. Mrs. Sophia Lindgren, Dwight, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND RED—EGGS

TRAPNESTED SINGLE COMB REDS. Eggs \$1.75, \$3.00 per 15. Baby chicks. Agnes Reagan, Pittsburg, Kan.

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

PURE BRED ROSE COMB REDS. HEAVY layers, good coloring. Eggs \$5.50 postpaid. Nelson Smith, Hutchinson, Kan. Route 5.

EGGS FROM HIGH QUALITY SINGLE Comb Rhode Island Reds, trapnested range stock, \$1.00 setting, \$5.00 hundred. Mrs. A. Goebel, Mahaska, Kan.

TOMPKINS S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. Linebred for high egg production, type and color. Guaranteed eggs \$6.00 hundred. Also Tanager strain S. C. White Leghorns, \$5.00 hundred. John Little, Concordia, Kan.

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RHODE ISLAND WHITE CHICKS, 100- \$18.00. Glen Krider, Newton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES. Cockerels \$3.00; Eggs \$6-100. Roy Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE chicks, \$15.00-100. Prepaid. Guaranteed alive. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

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ROSE COMB WHITES; EGGS \$5.00 PER hundred postpaid. R. A. Olson, Marysville, Kan.

DOUBLE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs, \$6.00 per hundred. Mrs. Geo. Piper, Mahaska, Kan.

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TURKEYS

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$15. Effie Bachar, Russell, Kan.

PURE BOURBON REDS; TOMS \$10, HENS \$6. Sadie Struthers, Rozel, Kan.

PURE NARRAGANSETT TOMS, EXTRA fine, \$10.00. Len Wheeler, Greenleaf, Kan.

MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE TOMS; \$12.50. R. H. Lindsey, R. 7, Wellington, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Toms \$12, hens \$8. Grace Scott, Anthony, Kan.

LARGE GOLDBANK BRONZE TOMS TEN dollars; hens seven. Gussie Weber, Burns, Kan.

GOLDBANK BRONZE TURKEYS; TOMS, \$12.00. Pullets \$8.00 each. Frank Ayers, Burns, Kan.

BOURBON RED TOMS, 2 YEAR \$12.00, one \$10.00. Vaccinated. Mrs. J. W. Gaston, Larned, Kan.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 26-29 LBS., from Colorado state first prize; young toms \$18-\$25. Earl Brubaker, Lamar, Colo.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, EX- tra good markings, weight 30 lbs., vaccinated, \$15. Homer Alkire, Belleville, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOLD BANK STRAIN Toms \$12.00 and \$15.00; pullets \$8.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. H. Marshall, Winfield, Kan.

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BUFF WYANDOTTE, EGGS, CHICKS, CIR- cular. C. C. Wyckoff, Luray, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00. Mrs. N. J. Antram, Galesburg, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Walter Preuss, Lorraine, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- ers, \$3.00. Mrs. H. C. Johnson, Garrison, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- ers, \$2.00, \$2.50. Mrs. H. A. Jelinek, Anthony, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, MAR- tin strain, \$2.25 and \$2.75. Geo. Hinnen, Holton, Kan. Route 5.

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

FLOCKS WHITE WYANDOTTE FARM. Clay Center, Kansas. Cocks and cockerels \$3.00 and \$5.00. Blood tested. 43 years with Wyandottes.

QUALITY WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- ers. Eggs for hatching. Flock tested free from Bacillary White Diarrhoea. Mrs. John Collister, Manhattan, Kan.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES DIRECT FROM Martin-Keelers pedigreed show stock record layers. 100 eggs \$6.00; cockerels \$2.50 to \$5.00. H. O. Collins, Fontana, Kan.

REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES. Federal inspected. Accredited "A" farm flock. None better. Eggs \$10.00 per 100. Mrs. M. A. Smith, Smith Center, Kan., Route 6.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM State Accredited flock, Class "A". Keeler strain direct, \$6-100. Certified pen, \$50.00 male, pedigreed females, Keeler direct, \$3.50-15. Pen, pedigreed male, \$8-15. Chas. Miller, White City, Kan.

MARTIN STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES, exhibition and utility combined. Baby Chicks \$15.00 per hundred; live arrival guaranteed. Million Smiles Poultry Farm, Pierce City, Mo.

WYANDOTTES—EGGS

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

PUE BRED ROSE COMB BUFF WYAN- dotte eggs, culled for laying, \$5-100. Mrs. Paul Schmanke, Alma, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs. From national and state winners. \$2.50 to \$6.00 settings. Jennie Hilbush, Lewis, Kan.

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FISTULA HORSES CURED \$5. PAY WHEN well. Chemist, Barnes, Kan.

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLIONS and mammoth jacks. Leo J. Wentz, Burlington, Kan.

PERCHERONS, STALLIONS, MARES, BY 2,200 lb. sire, blacks, grays. Best breeding. Priced right. J. T. Schwalm, Baldwin, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED MORGAN stallion, real sire and show horse; one fancy spotted stud colt. Pictures on request. Don Jones, Alta Vista, Kan.

FEW YOUNG PERCHERON STALLIONS coming 2 year old, weighing from 1,500 to 1,800; also a pair of weanling fillies. W. E. Dustin, Rt. 1, Topeka, Kan.

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O. I. C. BOAR PIGS FOUR MONTHS, ALSO S. C. Red Eggs. Peterson and Son, Osage City, Kan.

CHOICE REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS 4 mo. old, either sex, \$15.00. Derral Campbell, Plainville, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS

FOR SALE—REG. SHROPSHIRE EWES. 6 head six years old for \$100.00; 17 four and five years old for \$425.00; 14 three years old \$420.00. Bred for February and March lambs. J. W. Alexander, Burlington, Kansas.

CATTLE

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES, \$40. C. J. Drake, Ruthon, Minn.

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

GOOD 2 YR. OLD JERSEY BULL (PURE bred, not registered). J. E. Friesen, Sedgewick, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORN HERD BULL Roan Clay, for sale reasonable. James Freeborn, Miltonvale, Kan.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES—30 LB. SIRE— well marked, 6 weeks to year old. Westview Farm, Wetmore, Kan.

FOR SALE—GRANDSON OF MATADOR Segis Walker from A. R. O. cows. Winwood Dairy Farm, Burlington, Kan.

TWENTY REG. SHORTHORN COWS AND heifers Scotch and Scotch topped. Priced right. J. F. Lehman, Halstead, Kan.

Wheat is Doing Very Well

(Continued from Page 38)

cept for horses. Spring plowing will begin soon, as the frost is almost out of the ground. Egg production is increasing, and many incubators are being set.—J. W. Bibb.

Brown—The winter weather has been very favorable so far, especially for livestock. Wheat made but little growth last fall, and it has supplied no pasture. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 61c to 70c; oats, 45c; cream, 40c; eggs, 20c; hogs, \$11.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Cherokee—Farmers cannot get on the fields because of the extremely wet weather. Roads are in bad condition. Livestock is doing fairly well, considering the conditions. No winter plowing has been done. Corn, 57c; hay, \$15; wheat, \$1.20.—L. R. Smyres.

Cheyenne—We need a good rain or snow, as there has been some soil blowing in the wheat fields. Frost is mostly out of the ground, and there is considerable subsoil moisture. Feed is scarce. Corn 84c; barley, 76c; oats, 55c; alfalfa hay, \$16 to \$20; prairie hay, \$15.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clay—Farmers have put up their ice supply for next summer. The year's supply of fuel is not being cut. Egg production is below normal; the folks believe that this has been caused, in some degree at least, by the deficient supply of green feed last summer, brought about by dry weather. The Farmers' Union had a big meeting at Clay Center recently, attended by lecturers from outside the county, which was a real success.—P. R. Forslund.

Cowley—We had a long period of stormy weather, and the ground was covered with ice for quite a while; it is gone now, and mud has replaced it. Livestock is doing well, and there is plenty of feed.—E. A. Millard.

Elk—Stormy weather has delayed winter plowing somewhat. Livestock is wintering very well. Many farmers already have set incubators. Wheat is in good condition. Not many public sales are being held.—D. W. Lockhart.

Ellis—We have been having cold, dry weather; a good snow would be welcome. Some of the wheat fields have started to blow. Livestock has gone thru the winter so far in good condition. Hogs are not so plentiful as they were a year ago. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 80c; kafir, 75c; shorts, \$1.75; cream, 39c; eggs, 27c.—C. F. Erbort.

Gray—Wheat could use more moisture profitably, and the high winds are not doing it any good! Livestock is coming thru the winter in good condition. High prices are being paid at farm sales.—Forrest Luther.

Harvey—The weather is quite mild, and the snow banks are about all gone. East and west roads are rough and muddy. There is plenty of moisture for the wheat. Livestock is bringing good prices, all of which is very encouraging. Wheat, \$1.24; oats, 59c; corn, 73c; butterfat, 40c; eggs, 26c.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—Mild weather recently has melted the covering of ice over the fields, and the moisture has been of considerable help to crops. Livestock is in good condition, and the feed is holding out well. Roads are improving in condition.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lyon—Wheat is in good condition. Alfalfa sown last fall is doing fairly well. Roads are in better condition than they were two or three weeks ago. Farmers are busy feeding stock and cutting next summer's supply of fuel. Livestock is doing well, and there will be plenty of feed.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—We have been having some real winter weather recently, which has been hard on livestock. Hens have been on a strike. Roads are in good condition. Brood sows are scarce and very high in price. Many public sales are being held, at which high prices are paid. Corn, 63c; wheat, \$1.28; oats, 45c; cream, 43c.—J. D. Stosz.

Ness—The weather has been favorable recently, except for a few windy days; more moisture would be of help to the wheat. Livestock is doing well, although feed is not very plentiful. No public sales are being held. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 85c; oats, 50c; hens, 20c; cream, 39c.—James McMill.

Osage—We have had some very pleasant weather recently, but the soil has been too wet for plowing. Farmers are mostly doing repair jobs around the place. The rather small acreage of wheat in this county is in excellent condition. The open winter has caused rough feed to move at low prices; there is, however, a big demand for alfalfa. Hens which have received the right care are laying much the same as they do in the spring. Several public sales have been held here recently; cows have sold for as high as \$90, and shots bring as much as they will be worth on the market a considerable distance ahead. Implements also sell well. There are no farms for rent.—H. L. Ferris.

Osborne—Warmer weather recently has raised some soil blowing on the wheat fields. There is some moisture in the ground, but not a great deal; this county has had very little snow so far and no rain.—E. G. Deok.

Pawnee—Wheat needs more moisture, as the winter has been rather dry so far. Farmers here do not wish to have cigarettes sold in Kansas; they would favor putting more teeth in the present law.—E. H. Gore.

Phillips—The weather has been favorable, but more rain or snow would be of great help to the wheat. Farmers are hoping for a good crop this year, as they certainly need it! Eggs, 30c; butterfat, 40c; shorts, \$1.50.—J. B. Hicks.

Sedgwick—We are having fine weather now, but the east and west roads are in bad condition, caused by the drifting snow and the freezing and thawing. Very few farm sales are being held in this county. The high prices paid for eggs have caused more interest in poultry production, and farmers likely will increase the size of their flocks this spring; many incubators already have been started. There is plenty of moisture in the soil for the wheat, and for winter plowing. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 72c; oats, 45c; eggs, 30c; butterfat, 40c.—W. J. Roof.

Smith—Most of the ice houses on the farms here have been filled with good ice. A great many Russian thistles came up after the September rains started, and farmers have been busy burning them recently. Quite a large number of pigs have been shipped; they are selling at about 13 cents a pound. Corn, 80c; shorts, \$1.60; bran, \$1.40; cream, 39c; eggs, 28c.—Harry Saunders.

A Glance at the Markets

Markets show about as many advances as declines lately. The features early in February were the good export demand for wheat and for apples, steadiness of cotton at a level well above the low points, higher

prices for veal calves and veal, a recovery of butter prices to about the 50-cent level for best grades, and a slight average decline in potatoes, also in eggs.

Active export trade was back of the rising tendency of wheat, early in February, but large shipments from Argentina affected the price outlook. Domestic demand has been quiet. Rye is being exported at rising prices. Corn, oats and barley markets have shown little change since the first of the year. Export demand for feeding barley is light because of large supplies of low-grade wheat and rye in Europe. Wheat feeds and cottonseed prices have remained nearly unchanged since the January rise in cotton seed, but linseed and gluten have tended upward.

Hay markets continue quiet, with poor demand for low grades. The general level of No. 1 timothy in large cities west and east has been \$20 to \$25 a ton for some time. Apparently nothing but the short crop two years in succession has kept the market up despite the steady reduction in numbers of horses and some other kinds of livestock.

The recent top of \$12.85 a 100 pounds for heavy steers at Chicago was the highest point reached since 1925. Miscellaneous beef stock did not share fully in the advance, although the tone of the market was strong. Fat lambs were also on the upward trend, best fat stock reaching \$13.50 and feeding stock \$13.25. Hogs of best grade continue to sell well above \$12. The long range outlook for the year is considered favorable. Market supplies of hogs are expected to be only slightly greater than in 1926, with a price level maintained near that of last year. Cattle prices may average higher than in 1926 if demand continues good for beef. Probable marketings of beef cattle may be less than for the last year. Sheep production is expected to increase moderately this year. No great change in the price of wool is anticipated.

Probably the general tendency of the butter markets is downward, as the output tends to increase toward spring, but some advances occurred about February 1 as a result of light supplies in many city markets, and the price snapped back far enough to encourage buying a little foreign butter. Cheese markets have not changed since the decline early in the year. Production of cheese, as well as of butter, seems to be lighter than a year ago.

The tendency of egg prices has been downward for some time, with interruptions from weather conditions. The usual increase in production at this time of year seems to be the only cause of market weakness. Holdings in cold storage are decreasing rapidly, but not quite so fast as they were a year ago. There is nothing in the storage situation especially likely to cause trouble.

Dressed poultry sells at nearly unchanged prices. The unfavorable feature is the unusually large stock in cold storage. Of late years the tendency has been to store poultry more liberally, and apparently the general demand has been increasing. Receipts of live poultry are rather light, causing a correspondingly heavier trade in dressed stock in the last month.

The potato market has tended slightly downward since late in December. Recent declines amount to only a few cents. The cause of weakness seems to be partly the tendency of so many other products to decline recently, and partly the knowledge that the potato crop is a little larger than that of last season. Whatever the cause, the price of potatoes in some markets is scarcely more than half of that prevailing a year ago. Total shipments from the main crop states have not been larger than last season, but the rate of shipments recently has been increasing. A little new stock from the South has been arriving, with prices lower than those of last season. Most of the Southern potato areas seem to be planting a larger acreage.

Cabbage markets have declined about one-half from the high points of early winter. A range of \$12 to \$18 prevails at country shipping points, and about the same price has been paid for new cabbage in southern producing sections. Very heavy shipments from Texas have tended to weaken the cabbage situation. Onions continue to sell at about last season's prices, and shipments tend to decrease. Sweet potatoes still sell at from \$1 to \$1.50 a bushel hamper, with shipments light. Florida celery and California lettuce, also Texas spinach, have been tending to lower prices as the supply increases. The apple situation continues to improve. Export trade has been about 50 per cent greater than the heavy movement of last season, and demand is expected to continue good. Prices in domestic markets generally held their own, close to last year's level for some varieties and in some markets, especially in the Middle West.

The agricultural outlook as forecasted January 28 suggests that nearly all lines of farm production should be cut down rather than increased, particularly cotton, grains, and most fruits and vegetables. The livestock, dairy and poultry situation appears rather better than the rest. General business seems to be slowing down, but may pick up again before the year is done. Prospects for the export trade are considered good for cotton and fair for meats, grain and fruits.

Reveries of an Engineer

BY J. A. HAINING

The feel of the iron horse beneath my feet
As he skims like a bird the rails,
As he fans my cheek with the rushing breeze,
That has blown o'er the prairie trails;

The tremor and throb, 'neath my lofty seat
While he's eating his tons of coal,
Thrill anew my heart, and my lagging feet
Step in time to the engine's roll.

While I dream of rest for a railroad man,
Who has reached the appointed time
When he must retire, to fulfill the plan
For those younger who stand in line.

The creak of the brake shoe, and hiss of steam
And the billowing clouds of smoke,
Have often answered my boyhood dream
While to God I my thanks evoke.

For I know my record is true and clear,
Tho my work has been rough and plain,
My heart has been filled with a song of cheer,
That has helped me to haul my train.

My children have grown, and the years are past,
And my life's last twilight pales,
I'm nearing the terminal point at last,
At the end of the iron rails,

Where I'll stay at home till the end of time,
Just the dear wife's face to scan,
Hello, yon's the station, we're right on time,
Say, give her some more coal, Dan.

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BARGAINS in irrigated or dry farm lands in Colorado near Denver. Reasonably priced and on liberal terms. Trades considered. Write T. J. Shanahan, care Mr. Shaw, 7th Floor, Ideal Bldg., Denver, Colorado.

IDAHO

TAKE TWENTY YEARS TO PAY for irrigated land in Southern Idaho; low prices; fertile soil; no alkali; gravity water supply; splendid climate; long growing season ideal for general farming, poultry, hogs, sheep and dairying. Located on trans-continental railroad and National Highway. Ten to eighty acre tracts. Selling only to actual ranchers. No agents. Write for facts.

MOUNTAIN HOME IRRIGATION DISTRICT MOUNTAIN HOME, IDAHO

KANSAS

LAND BARGAINS. Write for printed list. Jess Kinsner, Garden City, Kan.

WHEAT LAND in the new wheat belt. Snaps. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, 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 Ag. El Dorado, Ks.

160 A., by owner, 100 A. tillable, 1 1/2 miles from town. Write. C. E. Knoepfel, Colony, Kansas.

FOR SALE—113 acres 25 miles west of Kansas City, on K. V. Elec. line. Owner H. Oelschlaeger, Linwood, Kansas

160 A., 100 tillable, good improvements. Near paved road, 6 mi. Lawrence & State University. Price \$90. Terms. Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE—Half section farm; good improvements 23 miles northwest of Topeka; a bargain, by owner. M. McCaskey, 3412 Virginia Ave., Kansas City, Missouri.

IMPROVED 80, 1 1/2 miles Princeton. Mostly creek bottom. Price \$9,000. \$2,000 down. Terms remainder 6%. Write for list special bargains. Mansfield Brothers, Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE—Well improved 170 acre stock and grain farm in Northeast Kansas. Three miles from good town. Write for prices and terms. Box 469, Atchison, Kan.

JACKSON COUNTY LAND

I have several very desirable improved farms in this county for sale. From 40 to 160 acres in size and priced to sell by March 1st. No trades. C. L. Myers, Holton, Kan.

WELL IMPROVED 5 A. near Centralia, Kansas. All new buildings, 5 room house, cellar, cistern, well, large hen house, garage, granary, two brooder houses and stoves, 350 young Leghorn hens, incubator room for 4,000 eggs. Price \$4,000. Other bargains. Write for list. Ryan's Real Estate Agency, Centralia, Kan.

Students Pay Their Way

That there are few extravagant students at the Kansas State Agricultural college was affirmed by President F. D. Farrell, recently in a letter to the parents of students enrolled.

"Actual expenditures at K. S. A. C. vary extremely," he wrote. "Some students spend less than \$400 a year each, while a few spend twice that amount. Necessary expenditures vary considerably, also. They are somewhat greater in the freshman and senior years than in the sophomore and junior years.

"During the present semester 45 per cent of the men students and 22 per cent of the women students are entirely self-supporting financially. They are paying their own way thru college with

KANSAS

800 ACRES in sight good Kansas town; 320 growing wheat; no waste; plenty water; 2 sets buildings; forced sale to settle partnership; \$35 per acre; attractive terms. Mansfield Co., 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

MISSOURI

TIMBER LAND at \$5 A., near town; more than pay for itself. 594 Mountain View, Mo.

LISTEN: 80 acre fruit and poultry farm. Price \$1,850, terms. Have other farms. List free. Ward, Ava, Missouri.

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

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

FARM BARGAINS—80 A. up to 200 A. fine grain, hay, grass. Near R. R. direct to K. C., Mo. Fair to modern impr. Cream stations. Cheese factory and condensary. Priced right. Terms to suit. Write W. C. Milligan, Statesbury, Missouri.

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI rich, alluvial land. Large and small tracts. Improved farms sacrifice prices, 10% cash, balance like rent. Discount for cash. Cut-over land no cash down, no interest four years, then 33 years 6%. Free map full information. Good renters wanted who can finance themselves. C. Himmelberger-Harrison, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

MINNESOTA

FARMING PAYS IN MINNESOTA Get free map and literature by writing State Immigration Department, 641, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minnesota.

OKLAHOMA

100 ACRE FARM, good land, near oil field. Wonderful chance for oil. Leaving country and must sell. S. L. Langley, Overbrook, Okla.

OREGON

2000 MIDDLE WEST FARMERS moved to Oregon in last two years, after thorough investigation. They like our mild winters, cool summers, with no severe storms to ruin a season's work and destroy property. Fine roads and schools, productive soil, good markets for your products. Write for official bulletins and illustrated facts. Booklet free. Land Settlement Department, Oregon State Chamber of Commerce, 260 Oregon Building, Portland, Oregon.

WASHINGTON

IF LOOKING FOR A FARM HOME AT A reasonable price come to the famous Palouse. Good water, mild climate; crop failures, cyclones, hail storms and blizzards unknown. Write Col. L. Strobel, Colfax, Washington.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—1280 acres choice wheat land, partly in cultivation, lots of outside range, good water; also have a number of farms for sale on crop payment plan. Write A. N. Mitchem, Galatea, Colorado.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

LEVEL IMP. 160 A. CLEAR. Leasable land adjoins. Terms or trade. \$4,000. Send for plat. Box 395, Garden City, Kan.

240 A., stock, grain, fruit farm, 2 sets improvements, one mile town. Want Kansas land. Wm. Bolcourt, owner, Cabot, Ark.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—2 improved farms La. Highlands. Small farm Fla. 22 in Pa. and N.Y. Albert D. Howe, Wellsville, N. Y.

DENVER Apartment House on 4 lot corner, well located. Price \$20,000 Mtg. \$5,000. Income \$200. Want clear land or merchandise. 1759 Stout, Denver, Colorado.

INCOME \$4590.00

Solid brick 8 apartment. Each apartment 6 rooms. Boulevard location, close to downtown business center. Trade for farm. Also have other properties. R. P. Vernon, 200 Grand Ave., Temple Bldg., K. C., Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

FARMS wanted from owners priced right for cash, immediate or spring delivery. Describe. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

money that they have saved, with what they earn while here, or with money they have borrowed, or by a combination of these methods. Very few, if any, of these students can spend money extravagantly. In addition to these students, 17 per cent of the men and 8 per cent of the women are partly self supporting. They supplement the funds received from parents with what they have saved or borrowed. Students in this group have little or no money to spend carelessly."

"And God was good to me every day," concludes the poem by John D. Rockefeller, Sr., printed in The American Magazine. The Psalmist said it better: "Thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over."

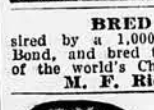
Poland China Section



Big Poland Boars

for sale, sired by Black Seal. Also choice gilts bred to Villager 2nd.

O. G. SMITH, Colony, Kan., Anderson Co.



BRED GILTS FOR SALE

sired by a 1,000 lb. grandson of Cooks Liberty Bond, and bred to Kansas Monarch 3d. Grandson of the world's Champ. Monarch.

M. F. RICKERT, Seward, Kansas



The Financier

First prize senior yearling boar of Kansas 1926 heads my herd. Boars and gilts by this sire for sale.

Chas. J. Heitwick, Valencia, Kan.

Henry's Big Type Polands

Bred and open gilts and fall pigs. Best blood lines, choice individuals.

John D. Henry, Leecompton, Kas., Douglas Co.



BRED SOWS. Few tried sows bred for Feb. Fall pigs either sex, weighing up to 150 lbs., sired by Dundale Giant, Regulator and The Cake Eater Jr. Champ. American Royal last year. Few by Donquixote.

S. U. PEACE, OLATHE, KAN.

Tried Sows and Gilts

A few open gilts and tried sows. Will book orders for fall pigs at weaning time, either sex, sired by Mc's Big Orange.

GEO. MORTON, OXFORD, KANSAS

IMMUNED GILTS
Bred to farrow in March and April. Sired by Sharpnel, the undefeated boar of Dickinson county 1925-26. Write your wants.

G. E. Schlessener, Hope, Kansas

CHOICE FALL PIGS
sired by the 1000 lb. Golden Rain-bow and Standard Giant. Out of tried sows. Immunized and guaranteed to please.

C. E. Hoglund & Sons, McPherson, Kan.

20 Big Spring Boars

for sale, sired by Paymaster Chief. Out of Big Timm and Clansman sows. Inspection invited.

J. C. MARTIN, WELDA, KAN.

Choice Bred Gilts for Sale

sired by New Era Jr. and Flashlight's Leader. Bred to Morton's Redeemer, a splendid son of Redeemer. Prices reasonable.

J. T. MORTON & SONS, Stockton, Kansas

Bred Sow Sale Feb. 25, 1927
Mostly bred to Sundial Senior and Grand Champion of Kansas National 1926. Sows King Kule and Pleasant Hill Giant blood. Write for catalog.

F. E. WITTUM, Caldwell, Kan.

BRED SOWS AND GILTS

at private sale bred to two of the best boars of the breed. Immunized and guaranteed to please you. Write for descriptions and prices.

C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kansas

A Big Poland Sow Sale

on farm ad- Friday, Feb. 25
joining town.

50 HEAD sows and gilts bred for spring farrow, mostly bred to **SUNDIAL CHIEF**, National Grand Champion. Others to **BORDER CHIEF**, selected from the Sam McKelvie herd. The offering includes the tried sow **MISS ARMISTICE** by the grand Champ. Armistice, she sells bred to Sundial. The offering sells in nice breeding form, not fat, and are splendid individuals selected from our big herd. Write for catalog. Pleasant Surprise and King Kule blood.

F. E. WITTUM, Caldwell, Kansas

Poland China Bred Sow Sale



At Hume, Mo.

Monday, February 21

70 head registered sows and gilts. Have rented my farm and am selling all my herd that I have been 20 years breeding. The offering will include all my herd sows. 55 head of bred sows and gilts, 15 fall pigs, 5 boars, 10 gilts. Sows are sired by Anchor by The Sunbeam, and bred to a grandson of In Memoriam and Peter Revelation by Peter Pan out of a Revelation dam for March and April litters. All immune. Sale held right in town, comfortable building. Come to sale if you want bred sows that will make money.

ED SHEEHY, HUME, MO.

Black Poland Sow Sale

on farm 3 miles west of Union Stock Yards on 21st Street.

Wednesday, Feb. 16

50 bred sows and gilts. All recorded and bred to recorded boars. Blood of such great sires as **LATCHNITE**, **LIBERATOR**, **ARMISTICE** and others bred for March and April farrow. Best chance of the season to buy Poland China bred sows. We will also sell on the same day 100 high grade **RAMBOUILLET** ewes all bred or with lambs at foot. For catalog address

F. H. Bock, Wichita, Kan., R. F. D. 9

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

SPOTTED POLAND BRED GILTS

bred to Kansas Sunbeam, son of 1926 World's Champion. Priced right.

Robert Freemyer, Menlo, Kan.

Meyer's Spotted Polands

Handsome Spotted boars, various sizes, good gilts, bred to sons of Giant Sunbeam and Big Munn.

WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KANSAS

Chester White Section

Coonse Blue Grass Herd

I have reserved an exceptionally choice lot of gilts and sows for the Goodpasture-Coonse combination bred sow sale at Horton, Feb. 23.

CLYDE COONSE, HORTON, KAN., BROWN CO.

Western Blue Grass Herd

Bred gilts, a few fall boars, fall pigs, both sexes, at farmers' prices. Everything immune and guaranteed breeders.

RAY GOULD, Rexford, Kan., Thomas Co.

Bred Sow Sale, Feb. 23

Sows doing nicely. Will have a few bred sows to offer at private sale. Boars all sold but two. Send your name for sale catalogs.

M. K. Goodpasture, Horton, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Bred Sow Sale

20 bred gilts and tried sows bred for spring farrow. Four Sept. gilts and seven Sept. boars. Immunized, recorded free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free sale catalog.

ERNEST SUITER, LAWRENCE, KAN.

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 Weimers, Diller, Nebr.

O.I.C. HOGS on time

Originators and most extensive breeders.

THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 15, Salem, Ohio

A Dispersal Sale!

at farm 6 mi. south of Fairview and 1 mi. west of U. S. Highway 75

48 HOLSTEINS

31 Reg. Pure Breds—17 High Grades

Friday, February 18

18 producing cows, some just fresh, some to be fresh soon, balance fresh last fall and rebred to a Kansas State Record Son of Marathon Bess Burke 3d for next fall freshening.

- 2 Pure Bred Heifers 2 yr. old
- 7 Yearling Heifers
- 6 Yearling Heifers past
- 9 Fall Heifer Calves
- 2 Pure Bred Bulls 10 mos. old
- 2 Pure Bred Bull Calves
- 2 Bull Calves, 7 mos. old

Several are daughters and grand-daughters of The Collins Farm Senior Herd Sire, Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac, whose daughters have broken more Kansas State Records than the daughters of any other sire.

Plumb Creek Farm, R. W. Jones, Mgr.

Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

Not a great while ago there was an interesting picture of the old-fashioned American family. Most of Sunday was spent in church. The piano was closed. Only religious books were read. The girls were taught housework by mother. When they went out, they were chaperoned. Most of this has been shed by modern custom, like an old coat. As money has become more plentiful, companionship between the boy and his parents is less intimate. The "grandfather worked; the father worked and played; the boy only plays." When the automobile came, the chaperon went. There was no place for her except the running board, and that was too windy. Then came road houses, jazz, hotel dances and an unrestricted association of the sexes. The parents gave the boy and girl all this, but forgot what it had taken from them, "the four walls of a home, their own companionship, the faith of the fathers, and the tradition of labor." Life was easier than in former days, doing wrong was easier and satisfying one's unregulated impulses was easier, which included the impulse to break up the home. Divorce has become an industry.

Naturally much of this is not true of farm homes, but country and city are so bound up together that what affects one influences the other.

It is impossible to go back to the old-fashioned family, to any great extent. We cannot go back to the two-seated surrey, and Dobbin, and telephoneless, wireless homes. We must build for our day as our fathers did for theirs. It is not surprising that many folks are alarmed. They may well be. Says a commission of the Protestant church to the national Episcopal Convention, "It is paralyzing to think of the average American family going on from the rising of the sun to the retiring hour as if God had no existence. If American children are not taught of God in school, and He is unnamed in the home, what can we expect but that at this moment the United States is actually developing into a non-Christian nation?" But then the commission strikes this very hopeful note: that as certain vast social abuses have disappeared in the past as a result of agitation, so the non-Christian home can also be brought under Christian dominion.

Prayer has much to do with the Christian home. The child that never hears a blessing asked at his father's table has missed much, at the very start of life. Andrew Murray of South Africa was the father of seven or eight sons, and of these all but two became ministers. They were brought up in that atmosphere. It was natural to them. Cardinal Vaughn was one of eight sons and five daughters. His mother used to spend sometime every day praying that God would call all of her children to serve him. All five of the daughters became nuns or sisters, and of the eight sons, six became priests.

Example counts big. Some homes are the centers of the most uncharitable conversation. Mean things are said about many people, and particularly mean things about others. This has a blighting effect on children. Children are to be pitied who are reared in such an acid, censorious atmosphere. If parents must repeat gossip, they had better do it after they retire, or when the children are gone. Little souls ought not to be sprinkled with this refuse. Charles Kingsley, a great English country pastor, would never permit parish gossip of a criticizing nature at the table.

Church-going counts up, in the long run. Some judges require husbands and wives who think they want divorce to attend church for so many weeks, and very often it heals the breach. Others require church attendance of a youth paroled from prison.

A Boston terrier is good company in the home, but a baby is better. Get the dog after the baby comes, to keep him company, and to protect him. The Hebrews were fond of children. They felt they were blest of God when many sons and daughters were born. "As arrows are in the hand of a mighty man, so are the children of youth. Happy is the man that hath his quiver full of them." The little boy in Sunday School quoted it, "happy is the man that hath his flivver full of them," but the idea is the same. It gives the parent a chance to introduce the children to the

Bible. What stories are there, for reading, or for telling! What giants stalk its pages and what heroes appear and vanish! What questions are asked by these little people! The parent lives his childhood all over again. Home religion and happiness cannot be built on selfishness. The trouble is that this experiment is continually tried, and it does not work. When things are normal, children do not get into the juvenile court, as a rule. We are told by an authority on juvenile crime that no child ever gets into child crime who has enjoyed a normal home life. Says Professor Ellwood, "the problem of crime is bigger than the lawyers evidently think it is. It is not a problem for the lawyers so much as it is for the churches; for the first place to attack the problem of crime is in the home life. If we want a law-abiding society, to say nothing of a Christian civilization, we must put Christianity into the home and family relations." Professor Groves of Boston adds that we are more successful at housekeeping than at homemaking. Consider the Golden Text for the week: "Let us love one another, for love is of God."

Lesson for Feb. 13th—Making Our Homes Christian. Ephesians 5:25 to 6:4.

What About Horses?

BY D. L. MACKINTOSH

Horse values began to rise in 1897 and continued to increase until 1911, the longest period of rising values in the history of the industry. During this period expansion took place, and with the desire to expand, in an endeavor to participate in the increasing values, little attention was paid to the kind or quality of the offspring resulting. A wonderful illustration of the promiscuous breeding that was carried on can be had from the stallion license reports. In Kansas in 1910 59.2 per cent of the stallions standing for public service were either grades or scrubs. The result was exactly what should have been expected—an extreme over-production of misfits and plugs for which there was neither a market nor even a possibility of moving at a profit. The average value of horses began to fall in 1912 and continued to decline until 1923.

During this long period of depression the logical events took place. The man with the poorest stock became disgusted first and discontinued breeding horses, and as the period progressed more and more breeders dropped out of the business, until in 1920 the number of horses produced had dropped off 18 per cent, and since that time it has dropped an additional 52 per cent.

During the last few years the number of foals raised has been considerably below that required for replacement purposes, necessitating the use of older stock that otherwise would have been discarded. Little or no heed has been given to future needs by the horse producers. An analysis of the tax rolls for any township will give sufficient evidence to cause some thought regarding our future horse supply. The following is not exaggerated, but is the exact report of a township that might be considered quite typical:

Number of colts.....	29
Number of yearlings.....	29
Number of 2-year-olds.....	8
Number 3 to 16 years.....	172
Number 16 and over.....	247

Total.....679

It is to be noted that 36.6 per cent of the total number of horses are over 16 years, only 8 per cent under 3, and only 6 per cent under 2 years.

The average life of a horse is 15 years, and with 36.6 per cent of our horses over 15 years we have some cause for alarm. Basing its figures on the farm-to-farm census of the Federal Government, the Horse Association of America recently issued a bulletin calling attention to the shortage of young horses, and urging an immediate increase in production. On January 1, 1925, there were only 1,626,883 horses and mules under 2 years old on farms in the United States, and, according to the association, at this rate of production it will take 27 years to produce the total of 22,266,376 horses and mules we had on farms January 1, 1925, or nearly twice the average life of a horse.

There is now a good demand for draft horses from the large cities and our northeastern or non-horse producing states, and it will become greater within the next year. The horse buyers from these points are paying relatively high prices for horses that meet

their requirements, but there is an inadequate supply. To meet their requirements a horse must be of good draft type, weight 1,700 pounds or more, well broke, fool proof, and absolutely sound, so that a producer must aim at this type if he expects to receive these high prices. To do that he should breed only his best or draftiest mares to good purebred stallions. Even then only a portion of the foals produced will measure up to the standards required, but those that fall short of it will be good enough to find a ready outlet in agricultural work. By careful and judicious mating on the part of farmers who are renewing their interest in horse breeding, we can hope for a period of rising values and profitable production, but the latter will never materialize for those who breed promiscuously.

Draft horses can be disposed of into commercial channels easiest and at top prices when 6 or 7 years old. This means that the producer can utilize his horses for a period of four years, during which time they are not only earning their keep but also actually increasing in value. This suggests a definite program, which after all should be back of all livestock operations as well as any other business enterprise. The man who succeeds in livestock work usually is the one who has a definite plan and sticks to it thru ups and downs. Every farmer who plans to raise horses should make his own replacement requirements the aim of his breeding operations. He should plan to dispose of one team every year or every other year as the case may be, but have his own replacements on hand. One example will make this plan clear. Mr. "A" owns a farm which he operates with eight horses. The ages of his horses are as follows: one team of 6-year-olds; one team of 5-year-olds; one team of 4-year-olds; and one 3-year-old team. Generally, half of these are mares. Every fall he sells the team of 6-year-old horses but has a team of 3-year-olds ready to replace the older team. In this manner he turns his horses into cash when their value is highest regardless of economic conditions. To do this he plans to raise at least two foals a year and breaks them to work when 2½ years old, but allows the young team the privilege of all the lighter work when possible. His plan needs only slight modification to suit any farm, depending upon the horse units required to do the work.

Again the Primary

In opposing the primary system the Indianapolis News repeats a self-evident fallacy in describing it as "in violation of one of the fundamental principles on which our government and political institutions rest—the representative principle."

It is all the more surprising that an eminent Indiana newspaper should fall to this error, when it was an Indiana statesman and historian, former Senator Beveridge, who recently in a series of articles in the Saturday Evening Post showed its absurdity. But has been repeated parrot-like during the controversy over the primary in a dozen states.

Our government is founded on the representative principle in the sense that officers of the government are representatives or agents. But who are representatives and agents of? Overlooked. Usually the principal as important a figure as his agent, but not in this case, judging by abuse of the primary. As Senator Beveridge pointed out, the principal who is represented has something to say and something to do. He appoints or elects his representatives and that is his business. If they don't suit him, he elects others.

If we want to know who this overlooked principal is in a so much emphasized "representative" government, we have to do is to turn to almost any current cartoon, picturing the working, ingenious little man with the whiskers and the hat too small for his head. The People.

At the base of the representative government is popular rule, in no way affected except by elections.

Primaries, as Mr. Beveridge remarked, are a part of the electoral, not representative, function in the government. Nominations are of greater importance than elections. Without nominations controlled absolutely by

the people there is no function other than a futile and nominal one for the principal to play in the government. If he loses control and command over nominations, his action in elections is a mere formality and amounts to confirmation of the acts of representatives or agents with whose selection he has not primarily had to do at all. He is out of the picture.

Over-emphasis of the representative aspect of American government at the expense of the basic principle of the ultimate will and responsibility of the people themselves is a distortion of what American political ideals have stood for from the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. The primary is essentially American in the fullest sense of what Americanism means.

Then the Pigs Grow

BY E. T. ROBBINS

Cheaper gains are made by "sanitation" pigs. This is the principal reason for the wonderful spread of the McLean County System of Swine Sanitation over Illinois and into other states. The system was originated by Dr. H. B. Raffensperger of the United States Department of Agriculture, and was first tried on the farm of G. C. Johnstone, Bloomington, Ill., in the fall of 1919. During the last two years, 79 Illinois farm agents have co-operated with me in introducing the system on farms in their counties. Four more are on the list for 1927.

Last year on 25 farms in McLean and Woodford counties careful cost-account records were kept. On eight of these farms the sanitation system was carefully followed, while on eight farms there was no attempt made to keep the pigs from getting back into the old hog lots. The sanitation farms produced 100 pounds of pork from 390 pounds of grain and other concentrates, as compared with 501 pounds on the farms where the pigs were raised the old-style "wormy way." This suggests that when pigs are wormy, one ear of corn out of every five goes to feed the worms with which they are infested. That is a loss which no farmer can afford.

Reports from farm agents and farmers indicate that sanitation pigs are more successfully vaccinated for cholera. This year there have been almost no so-called serum breaks following vaccination in the sanitation herds. Such trouble has been common in other herds. The only disaster reported on 161 farms from which written reports have been sent to me was on one farm where the land was severely infected with germs causing necrotic sore mouth, bull nose and necrotic enteritis. On this farm 130 pigs died of sore mouth, which is more than the loss from this source on all the other 160 farms. The usual precaution to reduce the trouble from this germ is to disinfect the farrowing quarters thoroughly in addition to the usual scrubbing with lye and hot water.

It is the almost universal comment of men who try the system that they are going to continue with it. W. S. Felgar, Niota, Hancock county, Illinois, writes: "It is the only profitable way to raise pigs." Ray Pierce, Watseka, Iroquois county, writes: "It took only about half as much feed to get the same gains as a year ago." Albert Rolf, Bluffs, Scott county, writes: "Sanitation pigs made me more clear profit in one year than those raised the old way did in two years."

These results and comments indicate the practical nature and profitable possibilities with the swine-sanitation system. By following this plan to avoid losses from worms and necrotic infection, farmers are raising pigs successfully on farms where fully half of them had been lost in the past. There are four factors of cleanliness which these men use.

1.—Scrub the farrowing house with boiling water and lye. 2.—Wash the sow with soap and water before putting her into the clean quarters. 3.—Haul the sow and pigs to pasture. 4.—Keep the pigs, until at least 4 months old, on pasture where no hogs have been for a year or more.

If all farmers would follow this system it probably would lead to an overproduction of hogs. It is an interesting fact that the system is not appreciated by the average farmer. It appears to be too simple to appeal to him. Really I think the worms which cause

Top Scissors Duroc Sow Sale

Thursday, Feb. 17

40 HEAD sired by or bred to the great TOP SCISSORS, Kansas Grand Champion. Bred and fed for big strong litters. Some bred to STILTS ORION and SUPER TYPE. The most popular blood lines known, offering selected with care, from our large herd. Also selling a few very choice last fall boars, some real herd boar prospects. Sale under cover on the farm, one mile north of town. For catalog address.

W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kansas

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

E. G. Hoover's Duroc Sale

A surprising offering of gilts and sows for

Wednesday, Feb. 23

Blood lines of All Sensation, Superior Colonel, Colonel Advance, Goldmaster (for the last time) and other great lines.

A sale of gilts worthy of coming to see that will please any one, make money, and satisfy your desire to own the best.

Send for Catalogue. The One Satisfying Sale of the Year.

The greatest offering of blood lines and quality Kansas people have ever had the opportunity of purchasing in quantity and at your own price.

Send for catalogue or if possible come and see this great offering, purchase if you are pleased if not I'll be to blame. Send for catalogue and you will readily see that the blood lines are there and I guarantee the quality.

60 head of prospective brood sows of such promise that you will say, "Hoover's greatest offering" and it will be no reflection on past efforts.

E. G. HOOVER, Rt. 9, three miles west of Wichita, Kansas

Ayrshire Section



Henderson's Dairy King
the greatest sire in the West heads our herd. Our mature cows have records. Some A. B. records. Stock for sale. Federal accredited.

R. E. BANKS, Larned, Kansas

Ayrshire Bull Calves For Sale. Herd: aver. 1988 lbs. milk, 43.8 lbs. fat C. T. A. Sire Penshurst Keystone Mischief 36168, 5 nearest dams aver. 18279 lbs. milk, 74.4 lbs. fat. Some sired by Oaklondon King 2950 lb. bull G. J. Bahamaier, Leecompton, Kas.

Woodhull Ayrshire Farm

We are offering the Junior Ch. bull at the Louisiana State Fair. He is practically all white, old, and for service. A real bargain.

A. B. Williams & Sons, Darlow, Kas.

Big Kate's Dairy King

heads our Ayrshire herd. Cows of equal breeding and individuality. Bull calves for sale.

JONES BROS., FENALOSA, KANSAS

Nordaryr Dairy Farm

Reg. Ayrshires headed by Dairy Finlston Armour in service. Young bulls for sale.

O. M. NORBY, PRATT, KANSAS

Our Ayrshires

their sisters, dams, and granddams have 35 records that average 15898 milk and 625 fat. Our bull's granddam and great granddam have an average production of 24175 milk and 1066 butter. Our foundation cattle came from John Linn & Sons, K. S. A. C. and University of West Virginia.

J. F. WALZ & SONS, HAYS, KANSAS

We Offer For Sale

Young bulls, heifers, calves and cows and heifers bred. For prices and descriptions address.

T. J. Charles, Republic, Kan, Republic Co.

AYRESHIRE COWS

Herd sire, Penshurst Prince Albert No. 31223. Breeding for production. Cows to freshen soon for sale. A. G. BAHNMAIER, Rt. 11, Topeka, Kan.

FAIRFIELD FARM

AYRESHIRE

A few outstanding bull calves for sale from high producing cows.

DAVID G. PAGE, TOPEKA, KANSAS

AYRESHIRE CATTLE

FOR SALE

Matured Cow. Heifer 14 mo. old. Bull 2 year old. All Garland Success and Melrose breeding. Butterland Farm, Junction City, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Reg. Guernseys For Sale

Bred cows and heifers. May Rose Strain. JOHN FERRENOUD, HUMBOLDT, KAN.

so much trouble with little pigs are a fine thing for the enterprising hog raisers. The worms prevent overproduction of hogs on the average farm, while farmers who are using the sanitation system can escape the losses from worms and make some profit in the hog business.

It must be hard for the larks to keep on the level so close to Chicago.

DUROC HOGS

Sunflower King Duroc Sow Sale

in sale pavilion.

St. John, Kan., Saturday, Feb. 19

40 HEAD carefully selected sows and gilts. Sired by the great boars of the breed and bred for early spring farrow to SUNFLOWER KING the best living son of STILTS TREE the get of whom were heavy winners at all of the big shows last season. If you want size, quality and breeding get the KANSAS SUNFLOWER line. For catalog address

Joe B. McCandless, St. John, Kan.

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

Anspaugh Duroc Sale

Wednesday

Feb. 23

35 spring gilts.

Sired by RAINBOW

BOW JE, GOLDEN SENSATION

and UNIQUE'S TOP COL. Bred to

CRIMSON STILTS and GOLDEN

REVELATION for March and April

farrow. Well grown and have been

fed on protein ration. A few bred

to Rainbow Jr. Write for catalog.

GEO. ANSPAUGH, Ness City, Kan.

Kansas Champion Duroc Sale

At Oberlin, Kan., Feb. 26

Fifty bred sows and gilts. Bred to our boars, Masterpiece, grand champion, Topeka, 1926, and The Colonel, first aged boar Topeka, 1926. The offering consists of five tried sows, the balance fall and spring gilts, well grown. The entire offering immune. They are the kind that win in the Show Ring. Write now for catalog.

VAVROCH BROS., OBERLIN, KAN.

Fall and Big Spring Gilts

By Waltemeyer's Giant and Major Stiltz, bred to the champion bred Giant W. R. S. Leader for March and April farrow. Also fall boars. Registered. Immuned. Satisfaction or money back.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

DUROCS

20 Registered Bred gilts for sale for March and April farrow.

Sired by Jr. Pathmaster 559869.

A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kas.

DUROC BOARS FOR SALE

Good bone, well bred, immune. Priced right. White Leghorn cockerels, big and good \$20 per dozen. Fox Terrier puppies \$4 to \$7.50. J. E. Wellor, Holton, Kas.

Sale Feb. 15—40 Bred Sows and Gilts

Sired by Golden Rainbow, Golden Sensation, Jack Scissors, Rainbow Orion 9th, Ideal Scissors and Unique Top Col. All bred to Golden Robin, outstanding son of the Scissors family, and Red Colonel, a splendid son of The Clipper. Write today for sale catalog.

LONG DUROC FARM, ELLSWORTH, KAN.

Nebraska Breeders' Asso. 9th Annual Sale

Polled Herefords

Grand Island, Nebr., Feb. 24



45 Choice Double-Standard Bulls and Females

38 GOOD SERVICEABLE BULLS

Our membership is consigning probably the best lot of bulls we have yet offered in our annual sale. Among these are many highclass herd-heads or prospects of the choicest bloodlines and top-notch quality. A few proven herd bulls are also included. All bulls are old enough for immediate service.

Our usual guarantee, backed by both the individual breeder and the association, goes with every animal sold in this sale. We stand squarely behind our sale offerings.

Consignors: Paul Blize, Julian; Claassen Bros., Beatrice; Carl Culbertson, Grand Island; N. M. Demuth & Sons, Bellwood; Gifford Bros., Lewistown; Henry Kuhlmann, Chester; E. J. Mattock, Bladen; L. R. Mattock, Bladen; Ray Needham, Norman; Herman Plager, Humboldt; Radford & Sons, Newark; F. L. Robinson & Son, Kearney; E. E. Wentworth, Riverview. For further particulars and catalogues, address

BOYD C. RADFORD, Secretary-Manager, NEWARK, NEBRASKA

7 PROFIT-MAKING FEMALES

The female offering includes young cows bred and with calves at side, also open and bred heifers. These represent the more popular bloodlines and present profitable investments for the beginner or established breeder. These females are either sired by or bred to some of the best bulls of the breed.

THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING of the association will be at the Yancey Hotel evening of Feb. 23. All Nebraskans interested in Polled Herefords are cordially invited to attend.

Jersey Section

Better Blood Lines

When in need of better blood in your herd, write us about a son of Financial Interest Boy No. 180770 and some of the heaviest producing cows in Kansas. W. S. Sheard, Junction City, Kas., Geary Co.

B. C. Settles

MANAGER
"If I manage your sale we both make money."
404 HALL BUILDING, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Bulls of Serviceable Ages

and bull calves. Grandsons Fern's Wexford Noble and out of R. of M. and prize winning cows.
R. A. Gilliland, Denison, Kan., Jackson Co.

BULL 12 MONTHS OLD

From a state champion cow. And from a son of Fern's Wexford Noble. Here is a real herd builder. Several others for sale, all from R. of M. and class champion cows. CHAS. H. GILLILAND, Mayetta, Ks.

Bull 12 Months Old

Register of Merit dam. Splendid individual. Financial breeding. Priced right for quick sale.
ED C. LATTI, Holton, Kan., Jackson Co.

ECHO FARM JERSEYS

For sale, Stockwell's Blue Owl, dropped June 10, 1924, grandson of Mary from Sibley's Choice, 335 1st A.A. R. M. dam of Stockwell's Flying Fox and Blue Belle breeding. E. H. TAYLOR & SONS, KEATS, KAN.

J. B. Porter & Sons

Our herd sire Cossetta Comasale, son of a double gold medal cow. Two of his sons, soon ready for service, for sale. J. B. Porter & Sons, Mayetta, Kan., Jackson Co.

Bull Calves For Sale

sired by Cunniff Mouse's Masterman, whose sire and dam both were first prize winners over the Island and whose full aunt was Grand Champion at the 1926 National Dairy Show. Price \$50.00 to \$100.00.
C. E. SOUDERS,
710 Schweitzer Building, Wichita, Kansas

Poe's High Record Jerseys

still breeding them but not for sale just now. L. A. POE, HUNNEWELL, KANSAS

FINANCIAL COUNT BLOOD

Bull calves for sale sired by a son of Maiden Ferns Prince, first prize aged bull National Dairy Show 1926. Granddaughters both sides hold Kansas state records butterfat. I. W. NEWTON, Winfield, Kan.

LILL'S JERSEY FARM

is still headquarters for the best in Jerseys. Sophies' Tormentor and Sunflower Lad in service. Hood farm blood. PERCY E. LILL, MT. HOPE, KANSAS

WE HAVE LEASED

From Longview Farm, Lee's Summit, Mo. The R. of M. bull, Manora's Fairy Lad 174908, son of the Silver Medal bull, Flora's Queen's Raleigh. Beal Bros., Colony, Kansas

Central Shorthorn Breeders



14th Annual
Show and
Sale
Kansas City,
Mo.

Wednesday and Thursday,
March 2nd & 3rd

150 head cattle. Herd header bulls, farm and range bulls, foundation females, choicest breeding and individuality. An opportunity for the beginner, the established breeder, the farmer and the ranch man. For catalog or further information write, wire or phone,

JOHN C. BURNS, Sale Mgr.
608 Livestock Exchange Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE

Golden Sultan No. 423280-No. 976078. Red Polled Short-horn Bull. Splendid individual. Large, smooth, good breeder and sure in service. Address
Howard Spence, Lewis, Kansas

JERSEY BULL
Born Mar. 13, 1926; Sire, Fern Oxford's Golden Lad. Will register, transfer and deliver to your railroad station for \$85 if taken before Feb. 19, 1927. W. R. Linton, Denison, Kan., Jackson Co.

Nebraska Jersey Cattle

Line bred Sultans Jersey Lad breeding. Foundation cows direct from Island. Stock for sale.
H. E. WYATT, FALLS CITY, NEB.

MAIDEN FERN'S GOLDEN NOBLE

A son of the 1st prize aged bull at the National Dairy Show 1926 heads our Jerseys. A line bred Oxford You'll Do bull calf for sale.
Frank Van Buskirk, Kincaid, Kan.

Hood Farm Blood

Seaside Tormentor in service. Young bulls and some females for sale.
ALEX LEROUX & SON, PRESTON, KAN.

TWO BULL CALVES

Grandsons of Xenia Sultan, July and Aug. Calves. Priced for quick delivery. Other stock for sale. Let me have your wants. Also Shetland Ponies.
J. B. HUNTER, DENTON, KANSAS

QUEENS VELVET RALEIGH

heads our Jerseys. His dam is the highest tested Gold Medal daughter of Flora's Queens Raleigh. Young bulls for sale from tested dams.
A. H. Knoppell, Colony, Kansas

FINANCIAL KINGS AND NOBLE OF OAKLANDS

Yearling bulls and under for sale.
W. E. KING, Rt. 3, WASHINGTON, KAN.

Reno County Jerseys

This is the big Jersey center of Kansas. The breeders listed below invite inspection of their herds.

VINDALE JERSEY FARM

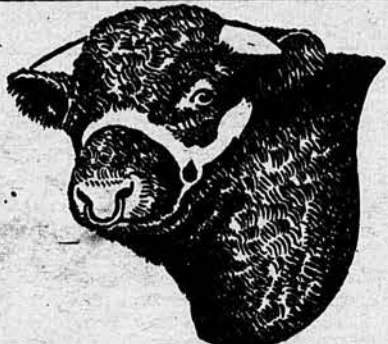
23 cows half of them first and second calf heifers, averaged over 300 lbs. fat last year. Bulls for sale by grandsons of You'll Do Oxford.
Geo. Vincent, Hutchinson, Kansas

Mercury's Admiral of Coleman

heads our Jerseys. Cows of Raleigh breeding. Keeping all of our females and building up a strong herd.
H. G. WRIGHT, SYLVIA, KANSAS

Hood Farm Bred Jerseys

20 cows and heifers for sale. Most of them have records made by county Cow Testing Asso. Also young bulls. Everything registered. Inspection invited.
J. P. TODD, CASTLETON, KANSAS



Stanley's Shorthorns

Sale to be held at
St. Joseph, Mo., Monday, Feb. 28

14 bulls, 10 cows, six have calves at foot. 26 fine heifers, the best we ever sold. The bulls include Marshall's Lavender Lad, 2-year-old sire Fair Marshall, Marshall's Type, a beautiful red 14 months old show bull, Commander's Crown, roan and first at three state fairs 1926 and Merry Marshall 2nd, a roan May calf. The ten cows are splendid foundation cows and very choice breeding. The 26 daughters of Merry Revelation, Maxwellton, Lavender Lad, Field Marshall, Marshall's Seal. This is the place for farmers and beginners to buy. Sale held at South St. Joseph stock yards. Please send for catalog to
A. O. STANLEY, Sheridan, Mo.

Shorthorn Herd Bull Victor

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

FEB 10 '27

Why Not Boost?

BY FRANK SHIDLER

At a recent meeting of the Kansas Chamber of Commerce, Frank Jarrell, agricultural development manager for the Santa Fe, made a short talk about Kansas—particularly as regards her weather.

"I am surprised sometimes that anybody ever moves to Kansas from another state," Mr. Jarrell declared. "Of all the kickers on earth, Kansans are the most vigorous." Thus went many of his remarks, jumping all over the people of Kansas for always complaining about the weather.

When he had finished, there was almost more silence than when he had been talking. He could have used very appropriately the cheap comedian's favorite phrase, "Thanks, both of you."

That same evening before the same assemblage, Ewing Herbert, homely philosopher from Hiawatha, arose, and in his characteristic manner, lauded the great commonwealth of Kansas. "There's nothing the matter with Kansas; it's the greatest state in the United States, and the United States is the greatest nation in the world; what do we care what other people think of us; why should we care if outsiders do not want to come in?" and on and on, praising and praising, stating few facts, but making a myriad of claims.

When he had finished, there was great huzzahing. What a grand old state this is, after all. Since it is the greatest spot in the world, it should be above criticism.

One can settle back after such a demonstration as this and almost answer William Allen White's famous question, "What's the matter with Kansas?"

Kansas is cursed if it has a bad year with wheat, with corn, with oats, with politics, with anything—and by Kansans, too—just as a college athletic coach is criticized and mistreated if he happens to have a bad year. And the news spreads to the four corners of the nation about as rapidly in both cases.

Kansans have an inverted interpretation of publicity, anyway. Let an earthquake, or a cyclone, or a river cave in, or any greater or lesser calamity take place, and the people get busy making stories about it. Contrary to the beliefs of California and Florida publicity agents, Kansas news gatherers think that the worse the affair can be pictured the better. It gives the state publicity. It lets the natives of the Eastern states realize that there is a place called Kansas. Little wonder that many Easterners still have the "tough and rough" idea of Kansas.

On the other hand, let anything unusual happen in Kansas that would tend to advance its interests and raise its prestige. No one apparently thinks a thing about it. About the only positive thing one has learned about Kansas in the last few years is that it grows the best wheat in the world.

This is not a criticism of the people of Kansas, but merely of the attitude that was evidenced at the close of Mr. Herbert's talk. Kansans are too self-satisfied with their state. As long as someone pats them on the back, they feel good; when someone criticizes them, they are loath to believe him.

Mr. Jarrell is correct when he flays Kansans for complaining about their weather. For 18 days following Christmas day temperatures varied from 40 to 65 degrees, and night temperatures were seldom little below freezing. Still, the only exclamation one could get from one of the alleged Kansas boosters was, "Ain't this a hell of a winter?"

Wisdom of Infancy

"And what, little girl," asked the lady visitor, "are you going to be when you grow up?"

"I's donna be a blonde secretary," replied the innocent babe, "so's my daddy will go out with me sometimes."

The Younger Generation

"Where is your doll, dear?" asked the family visitor.

"Oh," said the infant calmly, "the boy next door has the custody of the doll and I'm awarded three lollipops a week alimony."

Plenty of Them

A small, popular coupe driven by a woman ceased to function, leaving her

on the highway, far from expert assistance. Hailing a passing motorist, she inquired:

"Do you know anything about this kind of car?"

"Only a lot of bum jokes," replied the other, as he disappeared in a cloud of dust.

Broken Continuity

The Visitor: "Have you lived here your entire life?"

The Native: "No, not exactly. I spent a couple of weeks with my Uncle Abner in Minnesota back in the fall of '98."

Primitive Passions

Lora: "This is a clever little confession story you've written but who did you name the man Adam?"

Dora: "The editor wanted it written in the first person."

Infant Lord Chesterfield

Little Mary had been taught politeness. One day the minister called, and Mary, awaiting a pause in the conversation, remarked:

"I hear we soon are to have the pleasure of losing you."

Might Box Its Ears

COMPTROLLER IS INDICTED FOR NOT CLOSING BANK

Florida Grand Jury Charges He Failed to Close Bank When He Knew It Was Insolvent

—North Carolina paper

Live, Indeed!

Weirton, (AP)—Paul Voizs, 33, single, was electrocuted in the scrap yard of the Weirton Steel plant this morning when he picked up a live wire walking along the railroad track—West Virginia paper.

And What Did Father Say?

Father (over the phone)—"Mabel, not at home. Can I take any message?"

Young Male Voice (nervously)—"Yes. Just say—er—Toodle—oo—sweetie—etums—from Cyril."

Not Under the Bureau

"I've swallowed my collar-button," he gasped.

"Well," responded his wife, "you know where it is, anyway!"

Getting Even

Judge—Haven't I seen you before somewhere?"

Defendant—"Surely; I taught your daughter singing lessons."

Judge—"Fifty years."

The Last Word

News item says that in Georgia the law entitles a man to his wife's earnings. What have Florida and California to offer that will offset this?

More Deadly Than the Male

Women may be as able as men at automobile driving, but we, as an expert pedestrian, always jump faster and farther when we find ourselves in the path of a woman-driven car.

Sight Unseen

Skinner—"Anyone could tell that old fellow was not a Scotchman."

Skinnem—"Why?"

Skinner—"Because he wears a necktie under his beard."

'Sright!

Jack: "That guy is a haberdasher for the Missouri Pacific."

Clarence: "What th' dickens you talkin' about?"

Jack: "He handles the ties."

Fifty-Fifty

Jones—"Sorry my hen scratched up your garden."

Smith—"That's all right. My dog killed your hen."

Jones—"Fine! I just ran over your dog."

Of Course Not

It is no crime for a man to beat his wife up in the morning.

Glory's Graveyard

Office Boy—"My brother has a gold medal for running 5 miles, an' one for 10 miles; a silver medal for swimmin'

ing; two cups for wrestling, an' edges for boxing an' rowing!" "He must be a wonderful athlete." "He's no athlete at all. He keeps a workshop."

Funny!

"It's funny, what a man will do for drink." "Yeah, but it's funnier what he'll do for a drink."

Justified Profanity

"Don't kiss me, please," sweet Mary cried. "It isn't customary." "And then, oh then, you should have heard that fellow cuss-to-Mary."

A Real Hold Up

She—"I think men look awful in suspenders, don't you?" He—"Yes, but some of 'em would look a darn sight worse without them."

Quick Work

Mother—"Why did you fall down and tear your new pants?" Son—"I didn't have time to take 'em off."

Hot Dog!

The Charleston is reputed to have originated by a college student who absent-mindedly stuck a lighted candle in his hip pocket.

No!

He: "Would you marry a man who is old to you?" She (sarcastically): "You don't think I want to be an old maid, do you?"

Advocating Women's Clubs

Mrs: "Don't you think there should be more clubs for women?" Mr.: "N-no; I think it better to try goodness first."

It Paid

"Advertising certainly pays. We lost our mongrel pup—" "And did you get it back again?" "No, but we got two better dogs."

Good One, Tho

Frosh: "Why were you looking at my girl's feet?" Soph: "She had on chiffon stockings." Frosh: "Humph, mighty flimsy excuse."

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. It certainly pays to advertise in the Kansas Farmer. No sooner had the postman taken my letter advertising three bulls and three heifers, out of the box than two buyers came and took the two white bulls, leaving us only the red one which will not be a year old until April. If it is not too much trouble, could you change the heading from 3 bulls, 3 heifers to 1 bull 3 heifers? Sincerely Wallace McElrath—Breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Kingman, Kan., Jan. 12, 1927.

Auctioneer Section

- J. B. Heinen, Beloit, Kan. Livestock, Real Estate or big farm sales. Write or wire for dates.
- Will Myers, Beloit, Kan. Sells the pure bred livestock and real estate sales of Northwest Kansas. Write or phone for dates.
- Floyd W. Gift, Wellington, Kan., Rural Tel. 80. Satisfaction guaranteed.
- Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer, Alden (Blee Co.), Kansas.
- ART McANARNEY, Pratt, Kansas. Live stock and farm sales auctioneer. 313 North Main St.
- BILL GAUSE, Live stock and general farm sales auctioneer. Haviland, Kansas.
- B.W. Stewart, Talmage, Ks. Livestock Auctioneer. Address as above or phone 68, Talmage.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

H. E. Innis writes that all is well in Meade county and that preparations are being made for the big annual Durac bred cow sale on February 28. It is hard to hang on to them but they will all be held and sold on the above date.

Kansas stockmen and Polled Hereford breeders of Kansas will be interested in the big annual association sale to be held at Grand Island, Neb., February 24. Forty head of strictly Polled Herefords are to be sold on the above date. These cattle have all been inspected as to quality and have the further guarantee of having been selected from the best herds of the state. Boyd Radford, secretary and sale manager, says this is probably the greatest collection of Polled Hereford bulls the association has ever offered in any one sale.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By O. Wayne Devine
1407 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Last week we called at the farm of Ed Sheehy, near Hume, Mo. Mr. Sheehy breeds Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs and has been 20 years building one of the good herds in the state. He has rented his fine stock farm and moved to Hume. He will close out all his hogs and cattle and devote part of his time to other business. Mr. Sheehy says his farm is paid for and is not for sale. It was good hogs and cattle that paid for the farm and made it possible for him to engage in other business. The herd sows number more than 50 head and the fall pigs now on the farm total about 75 head. A load of fine steers now on full feed will be shipped to the Kansas City market in a few weeks, and the registered Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs will be sold at a Public Sale on the farm in February.

A. O. Stanley of Sheridan, Mo., owner of the Valley View Shorthorn farm, will hold his annual spring sale in February and for the convenience of Western Missouri and Kansas buyers, the sale will be held at the stock yards South St. Joseph. The 14 head bulls are a carefully selected lot, mostly from the Stanley herd. H. R. Coffey of Savannah is consigning a 4-year-old Red Rosewood bred bull and a sire that has done good service in the Coffey herd the last two years. The ten cows are foundation cows that any farmer or beginner can buy with assurance that they are as good as Mr. Stanley is keeping in his herd. Six of them have calves at side and rebred to good sires. We saw the 26 heifers on the Stanley farm about three weeks ago and they are the pick from the herd. They are sired by such bulls as Merry Revelation, Maxwellton, Lavender Lad, Field Marshall, Marshall's Seal 3rd and other choice breeding. They represent such families as Missie, Queen Beauty, Fair Maid, Rosewood, Clara, Clipper and Margold. A. O. Stanley has shown cattle at our leading fairs for the past ten years and his farm at Sheridan is known all over the Corn Belt as headquarters for breeding stock of Shorthorns. The Boys and Girls' Calf Club always go to Valley View farm when they want to select a calf for a winner.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Shorthorn Cattle
Feb. 28—A. O. Stanley, Sheridan, Mo.
March 1-2—The Central Shorthorn Breeders' sale, Kansas City, Mo.
May 4—E. S. Dale & Sons and Ben H. Bird, Protection, Kan.
- Holstein Cattle
Feb. 18—R. W. Jones, Sabetha, Kan.
March 3—E. L. Capps, Liberty, Mo.
March 28—Collins Farm Co., Sabetha, Kan.
April 12—J. L. Young, Haddam, Kan.
- Polled Herefords
Feb. 24—Nebraska Polled Hereford Breeders, Grand Island, Neb.
- Duroc Hogs
Feb. 14—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
Feb. 15—Long Duroc Farms, Ellsworth, Kan.
Feb. 17—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 16—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 21—H. Marshall, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 22—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 23—Geo. Anspaugh, Ness City, Kan.
Feb. 26—Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan.
Feb. 28—E. E. Innis, Meade, Kan.
Feb. 29—Joe B. McCandless, St. John, Kan.
March 8—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs
Feb. 15—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 16—F. H. Bock, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 25—F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kan.
- Chester White Hogs
Feb. 15—Ernest Suiter and others, Lawrence, Kan.
Feb. 23—M. K. Goodpasture and Clyde Coonse, Horton, Kan.
- Percheron Horses
March 8—Ira E. Rusk & Sons, Wellington, Kan.
- Jacks and Jennets
Feb. 21—H. Marshall, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 16—L. M. Monsees, Smithton, Mo.
March 7—John Hund, Paxico, Kan., in sale pavilion, Alma, Kan.
April 5—Hineman's Jack Farm, Dighton, Kan.

Shorthorn Section

HUMBOLDT VALLEY STOCK FARM
Two bulls, 17 months old. Pure Scotch. Tison breeding and extra good. Price reasonable. 12 bull calves, Scotch and Scotch-Topped.
A. H. Brown, Dwight, Kans. Morris Co.

Two Bulls, 15 Months
Solid. Nice roans and choicer breeding. Also a few heifers and a few calves. Write for prices.
C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS

W. A. BLOOMER & SONS
A herd of largely Scotch cattle. We offer bulls of serviceable age, cows and heifers bred or open. Write for prices. Address as above.
Bellair, Kansas; Smith Co.

DALE'S SHORTHORN FARM
Mating our great sire Osmos Campbell with daughters of Emblem Jr. Annual sale May 4th next.
E. S. Dale & Sons, Protection, Kan.

CANNON BALE SHORTHORNS
British Villager, 982104, son of Imp. British Emblem in service. Cows of Scotch breeding. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Visitors welcome.
Assendorf Bros., Garden Plains, Kansas

Homer Creek Stock Farm
SHORTHORNS. Headed by SCOTTISH GLOSTER. Stock for sale.
Claude Lovett, Neal, Kan., Greenwood Co.

Spring Creek Shorthorns
10 cows and heifers for sale, some bred. Also young bulls. Good individuals and richly bred.
H. G. BROOKOVER, EUREKA, KANSAS

Bapton Marauder
Is our herd bull. We have a small herd of nicely bred Scotch cows. Young Scotch bulls and a few heifers are for sale at reasonable prices.
J. C. SEYB, PRETTY PRAIRIE, KANSAS

Alfalfa Leaf Shorthorns
herd established thirty years. DIVIDE MAGNET the 1924 Denver Jr. Champion in service. Stock always for sale.
JOHN REGIER, WHITEWATER, KANSAS

LOVELY'S MARSHALL
The great bull, a grandson of Rubertus Goods and Village Marshall has left his impress in our herd. Young bulls and females for sale. Ours are the dual purpose sort.
H. W. EESTLE, Sitka, Kansas

EASTLAWN SHORTHORNS
All Scotch herd. 2 good roan bulls for sale. 1 sired by Scottish Sultan by Sultan Supreme, one by Collyette Joffre, out of Lavender dam. An extra heavy milker.
H. O. PECK & SON, WELLINGTON, KANSAS

HILCREST SHORTHORNS
Headed by Looky Acres Sultan, great son of Fair Acres Sultan. Assisted by son of Redburn. Cows of best Scotch breeding. Stock for sale.
Fremont Ledy, Deon, Kansas

Calvary Creek Shorthorns
Golden Crown 2nd, son of Marshall's Crown in service. Cows mostly Scotch. Heavy milking families. Annual sale May 4th next.
BEN H. BIRD, PROTECTION, KAN.

Young Shorthorn Bulls
Bred for both beef and milk. Herd established fifteen years. Reasonable prices.
W. J. HALLORAN, CASTLETON, KAN.

Blocky Bull Calves
sired by Bapton Sultan, the great son of Imp. Bapton Dramatist, out of Scotch dam.
L. E. ANDREWS & SON, Harper, Kansas

Winchester Stock Farm
Shorthorns that produce beef and milk. Grandson of Marshall's Crown in service. Bulls for sale.
E. E. WINCHESTER, STAFFORD, KAN.

Knox Knoll Stock Farm
Scotch Shorthorns, Shropshire sheep, Poland China hogs. Stock for sale at all times.
S. M. KNOX, HUMBOLDT, KANSAS

20 Outstanding Young Bulls
Best of Scotch breeding, a Lavender and a Clara. Dams are real dual purpose cows. Priced reasonable.
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Sultan Jubilee
heads our Polled Shorthorn herd. His dam has produced five first prize calves and is a heavy milker. His calves are promising.
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IMPORTED BAPTON DRAMATIST
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20 head of choice young bulls from 9 to 15 months old, of excellent type and quality. Scotch and Scotch Topped breeding.
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25 Jacks and Jennets
for sale or trade for land, town property or other stock. Registered. Mo. foundation breeding.
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TERMS ON STALLIONS
Three coming three years old, all blacks, one of them winning 2nd at Royal, K. C. Also some real big brood mares to sell in pairs or single.
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For sale. Stallions, registered mares, grade mares, geldings, mares in foal by Carnito (grandson of the \$40,000 Carnot).
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We breed for milk as well as beef. Herd headed by Prince Collyette and a Flintstone bull. Young Mary cows, deep milkers and regular breeders.
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Bulls—Red, white or roan; 2 weeks to 10 mos. \$50 to \$100. Sired by grandson of Villager. From dual purpose Bred and English foundation. Plenty of milk with beef conformation.
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Bred for beef and milk. Headed by Max-hall Jealousy 1110723. Assisted by Rosario 1374890, by Divide Magnet, and out of a granddaughter of Rodney. Stock for sale.
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Best of blood. See our cattle before buying your next herd sire. Federally accredited. Prices reasonable.

Elmdale Stock Farm
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Choice young bulls and heifers for sale. Sired by Village Guard, son of Village Marshall. Also some bred cows and heifers.
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Albertas Sultan, splendid breeder frame for a ton. Scotch breeding. Keeping his heifers. Priced reasonable.
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sire of more R. M. cows than any other American Shorthorn heads our herd. Assisted by the great bull, Glen Oxford.
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Of best of Polled breeding and excellent individuals. Also a few choice cows. Write for descriptions and prices at once.
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Polled Shorthorn breeding stock for sale, either sex. Some choice young bulls.
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For sale—Stallions and mares all ages. Carnot breeding.
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Three outstanding Percheron stallions, two years old, gray, black and bay, Carnot and Brilliant breeding; must be sold within two weeks as farm is sold.
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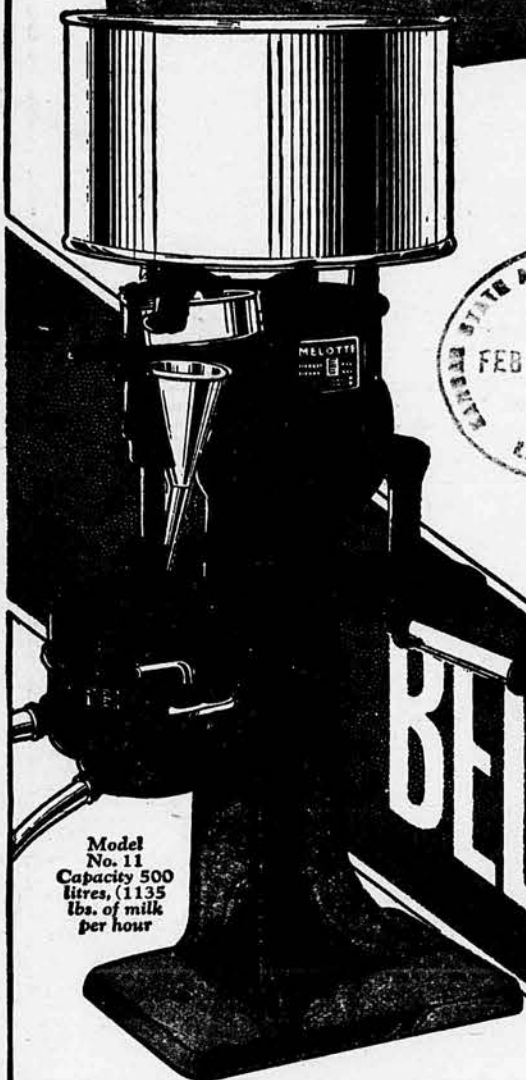
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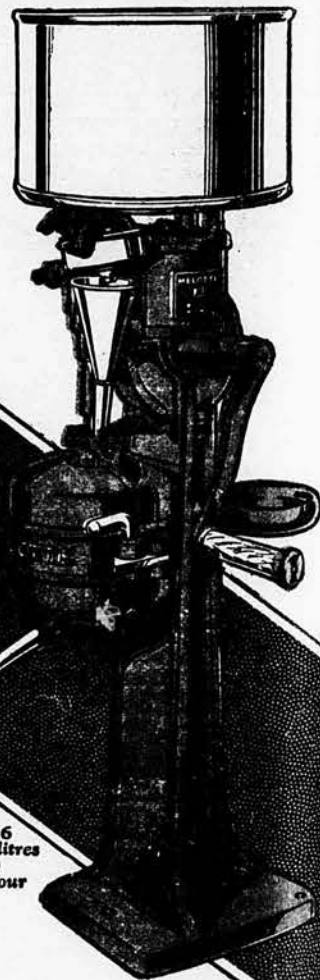
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