

KANSAS FARMER

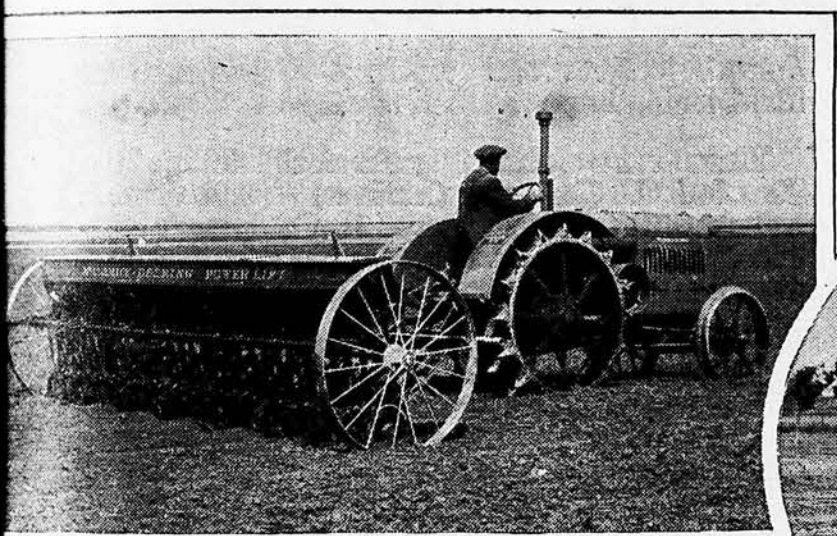
MAIL & BREEZE



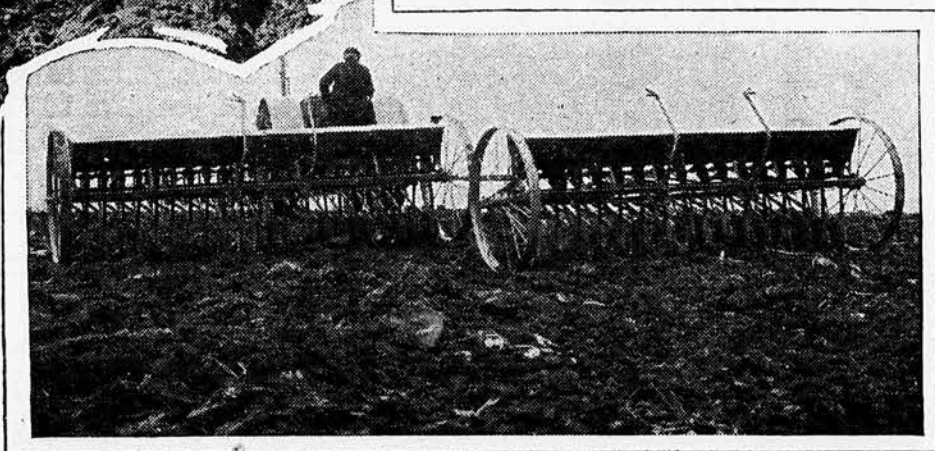
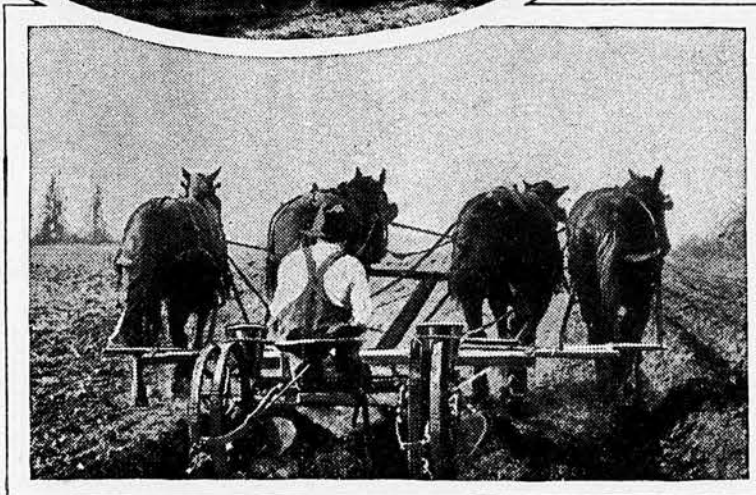
Volume 65

March 5, 1927

Number 10



*When Spring
Comes North
Again This
Year*



Who Manages the Standard Oil Company? (Indiana)

"A composite picture of the Board of Directors would show a striking preponderance of the type of man who has risen from the humblest position through sheer ability and has received what education he possesses from experience in the school of hard knocks rather than in academic circles."

The Literary Digest gives the above account of the men who manage the Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

The Board of Directors of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is composed of ten members—

R. W. Stewart.....	Chairman
W. M. Burton.....	President
Beaumont Parks.....	Vice Pres., Gen. Mgr. Mfg.
E. G. Seubert.....	Vice Pres., Secy-Treas.
Allan Jackson.....	Vice President
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E. J. Bullock.....	Director of Purchases
John D. Clark.....	Director
Amos Ball.....	General Manager Sales
R. E. Humphreys.....	Asst. Gen. Mgr. Mfg.

These men are elected by the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) and to them is entrusted the management of the Company's business. They give their entire time, energy and devotion to the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) and to no other.

The ten men who have been chosen to direct the activities of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) have received their training largely within the organization.

They know their business "from the ground up." They have worked their way to positions of responsibility through conscientious, painstaking, industrious effort.

In no other way is promotion achieved in the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). Opportunities are open to all. Men are rising from the ranks constantly but their advancement always is due to personal achievement.

Success in this Company is attained only through hard work and marked ability. There are no easy jobs. Everybody works. In this shirt-sleeved organization, the higher a man's position, the greater must be his capacity for work.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has undertaken the important task of manufacturing and distributing to the thirty million people of the Middle West petroleum products of the highest quality at prices which always are reasonable and fair. This task demands hard work and the best brains that can be enlisted.

The Literary Digest, speaking of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana), further says:—"it has been indeed a marvel of effective commercial organization."

The reason for its effectiveness lies in the earnestness of purpose binding its group of 29,573 employees into an efficient and united whole—an organization adequate to accomplish the high ideals of service held by the management of the



Standard Oil Company (Indiana)

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

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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Jamison Profits From Short Cuts

By Raymond H. Gilkerson

WHEN the rest of the Kansas dairy population is bogged down in the vicinity of their barns, J. A. Jamison's Holsteins don't even have to get their hoofs muddy. He has put them a hard-surface promenade. It is one of labor reducing, time saving, profit boosting short cuts. One of them, remember, but not the only one. Figuring out such things is one of his hobbies. "It is the best thing we have done," he said, indicating his 7,000 square feet of concrete cow lot. "It is one of the best improvements on the place. It reduces labor because I can handle my cows easier and in less time. And the cows are more comfortable, too. There is considerable difference between standing mud and having solid footing." Jamison is satisfied this bit of cow comfort reflects profitably on the milk pail.

The all-weather dairy lot has other merits. It takes less time for Jamison to get from one barn to another, it is easier to carry or otherwise transport the feed from one building to another, and it is a disposition sweetener. Maybe you have had experience slipping and sloshing thru a cow lot again. Seems to dislocate a person's temper, and take some of the joys out of dairying, doesn't it? And added to all this, Jamison's layer of cement and concrete conserves fertility. It is a simple matter to keep the yard cleaned up. Scarcely any more trouble than it is to clear the concrete gutters of the modern dairy barn. The cement surfacing in the dairy barnlot was not from being as expensive as it may sound, and Jamison says it has paid for itself time and time again. He wouldn't do without it. The creek that runs thru his place contributed the sand and gravel, and crushed rock came from the pasture. The only expense involved was the cash paid for the cement and the hand mixer. Of course, there is a labor charge, but the work was done at odd times and is set by a number of things.

Is His Most Profitable Job

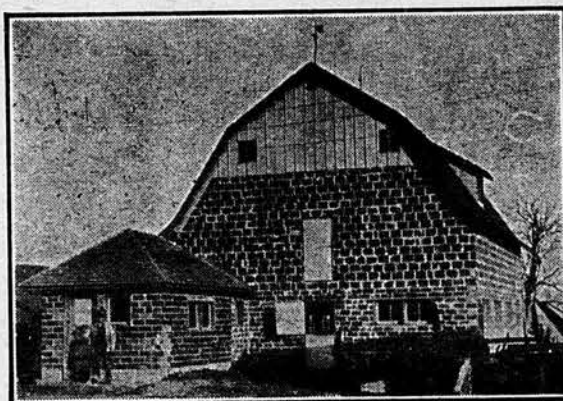
Jamison hasn't always been a dairyman. Milking was used to be a sideline, but the changing times have made it the most important part of his work on his 160 acre Leavenworth county farm. A good market is one thing that coaxed him into dairying. He kept adding to his herd as demand for milk justified, until now he has 25 Holsteins, one Jersey and one Guernsey. Most of them are purebreds. No doubt Jamison saw his best market coming closer year to year. It was brought miles and hours closer by the surfaced road that links his farm with Kansas City. When route men started out from the Kansas City market, Jamison was ready for them with a good quantity of milk. He gets 20 cents for milk these men pick up, and 25 cents for local sales, but the bulk of it goes to Kansas City. Taking everything into consideration, more than one-third of the gross receipts from the dairy herd is clear profit. As an average the milk income is \$300 a month. Sometimes it is that much in two weeks. Something more than a year ago Jamison found he had progressed as far as he could in the dairy game, where profits were concerned, with the equipment he had. A new barn and milk house stood between him and grade A milk. Or maybe we had better say it was the old barn that was in the way. Whichever it was, the condition is corrected now. For Jamison has as modern and convenient a dairy barn as you will find. The cows had paid for it long before it was built. That is one reason Jam-

ison didn't hesitate to invest in this new equipment. And it has been an investment. Thru the years he has been in the game he has increased the average production of his cows by a full gallon, and the barn had a part in stepping up the milk flow. Mr. Jamison started in cow testing work during 1926, and the first month's figures showed he had the highest cows in butterfat production out of 600 head in the association to which he belongs. The barn is figured in as more cow comfort. And the arrangement and convenience of the barn has cut down labor, eliminated unnecessary steps and has made careful dairy sanitation possible.

Jamison drew the plans for the barn and helped do some of the work. This cut the total cost a third, he said. It is 36 by 40 feet, has stanchions for 22 head, has concrete floors and gutters, and is equipped with electric lights and running water. Of course, the lights and running water extend to the home, and to other buildings where they are needed. An electric pump keeps a plentiful supply of water in the house, dairy barn and milk house. That is one item Jamison wouldn't do without. If he couldn't get the electricity to do the pumping he would go back to the gasoline engine system he used some time ago. Warm water for cows in the winter is another point Jamison stresses. It costs him less to heat it than the value of feed that would be required for that purpose. And the cows drink all they can hold if the water isn't ice cold.

While the milk house is attached to the barn, it is as effectively separated from it as if it were at the other end of the farmstead. Solid doors and screens guard against flies, odor and dirt from the interior of the barn. The barn and milk house are constructed of hollow tile.

Another short-cut to profit Jamison uses is the worm-free system with his hogs. He raises about 50 head a year, allows them to follow the cows, and feeds them corn and tankage. They also get alfalfa, bluegrass and wheat pasture. Fifteen head went on market not so long ago weighing 202 pounds, and they lacked 10 days of being 6 months old. Jamison always tries to make the early spring and early fall markets and to strike the highest prices. Disinfected pig pens and clean ground get the pigs



J. A. Jamison Built This Hollow Tile Barn to Provide More Cow Comfort and Make Careful Dairy Sanitation Possible. The Small Building is the Milk House.



This Machinery Shelter and Work Shop Cost \$700, But That Amount is Being Charged Off Rapidly by Saving on Implements and Low Cost of Repair Work

started off well on the road to profitable gains.

You can mark down home production and home consumption of feeds as another of Jamison's hobbies. He has a feed mill and grinds all he uses. That is one of the profitable jobs the tractor performs—supplying grinding power. Wheat has been figured in as a cash crop in the past, but it has been dropped in favor of dairy feeds. "Alfalfa and Sweet clover will pay me more," Jamison said, "and I can handle the marketing end of these crops with more satisfaction. Corn and oats are my main feeds, along with some cottonseed. Of course, I feed lots of alfalfa, and silage. That's one thing that counts big in economical production—silage. It cuts feed costs and boosts production at the same time. Occasionally I have some alfalfa to sell. Turned \$1,000 worth in 1925, and I have a surplus this year."

Tractor Saves Time and Labor

Within a few steps of the dairy plant is another hollow-tile building that saves time and expense. It is a machinery shelter and farm shop. One of the Jamison boys laid the walls, and you couldn't find a better job any place. The shed is 60 by 24 feet and cost \$700, but it is being charged off the expense account in a hurry as it has eliminated weather damage to the tractor, cars and a valuable lot of farm implements. The tractor is figured in as another short-cut item. It is kept pretty busy saving time and labor, and Mr. Jamison assures it has been a very profitable investment. He likes to hook it up to the two-bottom plow and turn alfalfa ground, or the three-bottom plow for stubble. Apparently Mr. Jamison believes that proper equipment is a short-cut to profitable farming.

Twelve feet of the implement shed was walled off for a farm shop. A forge, work bench and a good assortment of tools make it look business-like. Here Jamison improves stormy days by repairing wagons, hay frames and other things. In fact, doing all of the farm repair work and plow sharpening. No use to waste time and money getting someone else to do work that can be done at home, he believes.

All the conveniences are not for the out-door end of farming. In the house you will find electrical appliances that make work lighter. You'll notice the electric refrigerator, too, if you visit the home. It has cut the ice bill from \$15 a month during the summer, to a very few cents a day.

The farm Jamison owns now is much better than the one he purchased some years back. He hasn't been so busy taking short cuts and shaving expenses that he has neglected the most important thing—soil fertility. The day he landed on the place he started a gradual soil building program. He has a good foundation for more profitable production in the future.

What the Spring Hog Market Offers

By R. M. Green

LESS strength on hog price bulges and seasonal price breaks to lower levels than the same time last year appear probable. Market receipts from October to March inclusive promise to be somewhat smaller than during the same period a year ago. It is likely, however, that a larger proportion of receipts will be distributed toward the end of the period. Export demand is weaker than a year ago but there is little likelihood of any early change in domestic consumption. With storage stocks of both pork and lard above a year ago, the spring market, therefore, seems to be in a fairly strong position because of prospective light receipts of hogs, but in no position to work to levels above the highest points of last summer. Based on what hogs would buy of other commodities, hog prices reached their last low point in March, 1924. The monthly average price at Chicago was \$7.35 a hundred pounds. Hog prices reached this position after 22 months of general decline from an average monthly Chicago price of

\$10.48 a hundred, May 1922. The decline amounted to \$3.13 a hundred or 29.9 per cent of the previous high point.

From March 1924 to June 1926, a period of 27 months the general trend of hog prices was upward, making allowance, of course, for the usual seasonal declines. The advance during this period amounted to \$6.70 or 91.2 per cent from the previous low of March 1924. Previous percentage advances since 1902 have been 52, 137, 51, 175, and 38 per cent. The 137 per cent increase came after the 1907 panic and other market factors had pushed hog prices to the low figure of \$4.45 in February 1908. The 175 per cent increase came between 1915 and 1918 when unusual war demands and an unusual advance in all prices were outstanding factors in the hog market. Only a strong supply situation last spring and summer and an unusual seasonal de-

mand thru last May and June made possible an advance to more than 90 per cent above the previous low.

The strong supply situation was due mainly to the fact that the pig crop of 1925 was only about 88 per cent of that of the year before. The bulk of this fall pig crop was to be expected at the markets from about April to September inclusive. On the demand side there was better than ordinary May and June export and domestic consumption.

The spring pig crop of 1926, the bulk of which was destined to be marketed October to March inclusive, was only 1 per cent under that of the previous year and promises to be distributed differently than a year ago. The fall pig crop of 1926 is about 3 per cent larger than that of 1925 with corn prices favorable to feeding.

A 22 year average rate of increase in fall receipts of hogs shows October receipts 23.7 per cent larger than for September; November receipts, 25.6 (Continued on Page 31)

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THE vast timberlands of Southeastern Alaska are soon to be no longer primeval solitudes remote from the economic life of developing regions, or barely touched by the skirmish line of settlement. To a very large degree the wilderness will be pressed back and altho the forests will be in an early stage of economic development, their resources will be carefully protected by the Government to insure a perpetual re-growth of timber.

The newsprint paper manufacturing industry, which draws heavily on the nation's supply of hemlock and spruce, the chief pulpwood trees, is about to aid in the economic development of the northern territory. The Forest Service is advertising for competitive bids on the two largest timber sales ever offered by the department. These are for sales of pulpwood in Alaska, each for 5 billion board feet. The establishment of at least a 200-ton paper mill in Alaska is required as a condition of each sale, with the opportunity to expand to 500 tons.

In announcing the two sales of timber, William M. Jardine pictures the need for new and permanent industries in the territory. The department, he said, had previously indicated the opportunity for paper manufacturing in the heavily timbered "Panhandle" stretching 300 miles along the coast of Southeastern Alaska, and cut up by a vast system of sheltered waterways readily accessible the entire year. In this region 78 billion board feet of hemlock and spruce and excellent water power make the manufacture of newsprint and other forms of paper in Alaska economically feasible.

With the advent of the newsprint industry in Alaska's great forests, the timber supply of the northern territory will not be endangered, said the Secretary. The Forest Service, in accordance with the laws governing the administration of the national forests to furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessities of the citizens of the United States, will regulate all cutting operations on the various sites in such a way as to provide for the growing of a second crop of trees on the areas cut over.

Contrary to popular opinion, this narrow strip of mainland and numerous adjacent islands that extend southerly as a panhandle from the main body of the territory has a mean temperature for the winter months of between 25 and 35 degrees, and the main sea channels and most of the small bays are not icebound in winter. Because of the Japan current, this region, which is almost entirely included in the Tongass National Forest, has a mean temperature in winter 5 degrees higher than that of Boston, Mass. It lies along the west side of Northern British Columbia, and is about 300 miles long and 100 miles wide. The topography is mountainous, with the lands rising quite rapidly from the water's edge.

Consequently, there are no climate factors which will prevent or seriously hinder the operation of a pulp and paper mill in Alaska's timbered "Panhandle," says the Forest Service, or the shipment of the product to market thruout the entire year. The logging season usually is considered as covering about nine months, but winter logging, which extends the season to 11 months, is practicable in many places.

While there is a scattering of Red and Alaska cedar in the region, the Forest Service estimates that 95 per cent of the commercial timber stand on the Tongass forest is of hemlock and spruce, the chief pulp woods. The average volume an acre of the commercial timber area is about 20,000 board feet, or 33 cords, but volumes of twice this amount are found over extensive areas. These commercial tracts fringe the shore of the mainland and the islands, rarely extending inland for more than 4 miles, or to a greater elevation than 2,000 feet. It is estimated by the Forest Service that three-fourths of the commercial timber lies within 2½ miles of navigable waters and below an elevation of 1,500 feet. The commercial timber tracts on the Tongass Forest are located from 600 to 1,000 miles northwest of Seattle, the nearest large city and port in the United States proper.

Labor and living conditions are exceptionally good, it is declared, if the same comfortable quarters and facilities for recreation are provided which are now the rule in the logging camps of the Pacific Northwest. The mines, canneries, and sawmills of Southeastern Alaska have had no great difficulties in the matter of labor supply, and salaries and wages are only slightly higher than at Puget Sound.

The population of Southeastern Alaska is about 20,000, consisting of 14,500 whites and 5,500 native Indians. The largest towns are Ketchikan, 5,000;

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

Juneau, 3,100; Petersburg, 1,500; Sitka, 1,200; and Wrangell, 1,000. Ketchikan and Juneau compare favorably with the best towns of similar size in the Pacific Coast states in such features as comfortable homes, good schools, stores, banks, daily newspapers, water supply, electric lights, telephones, churches, clubs, lodges, and many kinds of recreational features.

New York and Its Sex Plays

ANEW YORK clergyman is quoted as saying that while he has known youth to be corrupted in many ways he has never known anybody to be corrupted by immoral plays. This is a singular statement, tho it may be true enough, when all New York is being agitated by immoral plays and the question how to stop them. The usual and ordinary law enforcement processes failed, and the play jury seems to have failed. But many shows are so objectionable that the World has undertaken a crusade to put them out of business by complaints.



The first complaints have been met with injunctions in three notorious cases of "The Captive," "Sex" and "The Virgin Man," all of which are condemned as vicious by the World as well as by many others.

It can hardly be said that people are not corrupted by vulgar sex plays or by any other form of vulgarity. People are corrupted in manners and morals as they are edified in manners and morals by their environment, but people who delight in such plays as are now an important element in the New York drama probably cannot be corrupted by them, they being corrupt already. Decent people are not corrupted by immoral plays because they are careful to stay away from such forms of entertainment. It probably is true, therefore, as the New York minister is quoted as saying, that they are not as corrupting an influence as might be supposed. Young people may receive harm by attending such performances, but young people are under parental control and may be prevented from patronizing obnoxious sex plays. Young people, however, cannot be prevented from coming into contact with a great variety of demoralizing influences, and this is not to be expected. What is expected is that with good homes they will have the gumption and character to throw off evil and corrupting influences, that their taste will reject what is cheap, vulgar and unworthy.

If young people are being corrupted by the sex drama and by other vicious appeals it is a sign that home training is being neglected, and in fact this is a more serious matter than sex drama or anything else. When parents perform their full duty intelligently, objectionable plays will fail to obtain patronage. When they prosper it is the best possible testimony to failure somewhere else, rather than in the theater. But the drama, literature or

anything else may be objectionable on other grounds than that it appeals to sex appetite, tho this is often overlooked. Bad taste and vulgarity can be played in many different forms, and are. It is debatable whether cheap picture shows that may be able to pass the sex censorship do not exercise worse influence than more notorious and flagrant plays and pictures, just because their influence is more concealed and less suspected. The Scripture says truly that "evil communications corrupt good manners," and there are many kinds of communications at work all the time. The point is that they glance off right-minded persons, while they penetrate into the character and make up unstable-minded persons. Shutting off New York objectionable sex plays might help, but the best thing that can happen to such offerings to the public is refusal to patronize them.

Will Not Reduce Armaments?

FRENCH rejection of President Coolidge's proposal of a second five-power naval armament conference, at which the objective would be reduction of other than capital ships, and thus round out the reduction program, was not unexpected. The reasons given probably are not those that motivate the rejection. The French cabinet gives its reasons for its decision, that such matters properly belong to the League of Nations, and that it would be unjust to the League for four members to determine upon action without consultation with other members.

Both reasons are insufficient probably to move France, since France not only agreed to the League pact, but was the most active Power in promoting them, and France has made other important treaty agreements independently of the League of Nations. It is true that the League was notified after the compacts were made, and will have authority to deal with violations, but so it would have so far as member nations of the League are concerned, with the naval agreements. But the reasons given for turning down the Coolidge project are so important as the fact that France is not ready to reduce its armament.

As it was not expected that French consent would be gained immediately to this proposal, the action of the French government is not as disappointing as that of Italy, which also objects to the conference. England, Japan and the United States are favorable, but cannot carry out a plan of reduction of naval armament without co-operation on the part of France and Italy.

If the Coolidge plan for the present is impracticable, the League of Nations commission which has been trying to formulate a scheme for reduction of armament, both military and naval, since last September may be more successful, tho its progress has not been calculated to give much hope of success. President Coolidge has repeatedly informed the League of Nations that this nation will be ready and glad to co-operate with the League in any practical project looking to reduction of armament. While the United States remains out of the League it cannot be said in this matter to hamper in any way efforts of the League to bring nations together for united action. The trouble in the League is exactly the trouble with the Coolidge proposal. France is not in sympathy with any plan of reduced armament that involves agreement. The French have cut down their standing army considerably, but all decisions relating to armament matters that French policy up to this time reserve for independent action. A considerable change of feeling must occur among the French politicians before common effort for armament reduction can come to anything.

Anti-Evolution Movement Waning

ARKANSAS, with its progressive good program and its growth in industries and population, will have to be classified as no longer among backward states. Like North Carolina, with its remarkable educational program, it is coming to the front. An example of the spirit of modern Arkansas was the peremptory defeat in the Arkansas Senate of an anti-evolution bill without so much as a record vote. The Senate vote against the bill reported to have been 25 to 6, the minority so small that it did not ask for a poll. It is true that the House had passed the bill, but only by 50 to 40, which shows how far Arkansas has outdistanced Tennessee.

In Arkansas it was proposed to forbid teaching in all state institutions the theory that "man descended or ascended from a lower order of animals."

There is, of course, no law anywhere regarding this doctrine to be taught. The only question whether this educational matter shall be left to the hands where it belongs, of educational institutions. It is encouraging not only that Arkansas rejected attempts of fundamentalists to dictate to educational institutions, but almost on the same day the National Association of the Methodist Church, meeting in Tennessee, at Memphis, declared an even greater majority than the Arkansas legislature that legislative interference "with the proper teaching of science in American schools and colleges is futile and can serve no good."

Fundamentalist bills to dictate what shall be taught in public educational institutions have been introduced in half a dozen legislatures this year. The movement, instead of becoming a veritable tidal wave, seems to be losing popular support. No states so far this year have been added to the list of which Tennessee became the champion years ago in the famous Scopes trial. Kansas among the states that was to be attacked this year, but Kansas is in a fair way of escaping unscathed. Popular approval is lacking, as the people have taken a comprehensive view of what interference from the outside may mean, once it is admitted. The only safety of education at all is in its own strength, and this ought to appeal to every state to a genuine American doctrine.

Defense of Installment Buying

DEFENSE of installment buying on the present highly developed plane is made by Dr. W. C. Plummer, of the economics department of the University of Pennsylvania. Critics, he says, condemn it as tending to create a generation of thriftless, but it is not proved that it is synonymous with overbuying or leads to extravagance. Dr. Plummer points out that installment buying has not borne out the predictions that it would be merely a device to enable the "so-called poor" to live beyond their means. "Nowadays the odds are 1 to 1 that the purchaser of a new automobile is paying for it on the installment plan." If this is anything, however, it seems to prove that installment buying tends to extravagance and overbuying of others than the "so-called poor."

A stronger argument for installment buying put forward by the Pennsylvania economist is that thousands of people are enjoying the use of things they could not pay for in cash, yet they are at the same time being educated in saving. Meeting their needs as they fall due is described by Doctor Plummer as conducive to thrift.

It may be true, but whether living beyond present means is conducive to thrift is another question. How far such living on borrowed time or borrowed wages creates extravagant desires. Savings, to pay for things already in possession, or to pay debts, is not quite the same thing as living to have something saved.

The most impressive argument for the present

reign of installment buying is in Doctor Plummer's suggestion that it performs a useful function in the economic and industrial structure as a whole. That is, it undoubtedly keeps the factory wheels revolving and capital and labor employed. It is a device to counteract what had become a serious industrial situation; namely, a great excess of plant equipment for the demands of consumers. If consumers can anticipate their incomes a year or so, using their credit far in advance, business can be kept moving at a high tension. On the other



hand, what the effect of installment credits running months ahead of income may prove to be in case of a depression has not yet been demonstrated. The most that can be said for installment buying on a grand scale is that it is still an experiment.

How the "Quebec System" Operates

JOHN W. LEEDY, tho not the former Governor of Kansas, writes a letter on the operation of the Quebec system of managing the liquor problem, which has been recommended by many wets as a model for the United States, in their hysterical search for a workable plan of regulation. Mr. Leedy leaves little to be said for the Quebec plan.

In Montreal, says Mr. Leedy, drunkenness and official corruption in connection with liquor regulation, "became such a public stench that the city spent \$80,000 and Judge Louis Coderre and his

staff of investigators a third of a year to get at the facts, which revealed that 'vice shows itself in our city with such hideousness and insolence as are born of the certitude that it will go unpunished'."

Evidently the Quebec system is no panacea. The report of the Coderre commission further finds that saloons remain open all night, in the face of the law, and "alcoholic liquors flowed freely and at exorbitant prices." Some of the places, says the report, held licenses from the liquor commission, but others operated without this concession to the law, "under the indifferent eyes of the police." The Coderre commission goes on to say that "the facts are really stupefying in certain details." Under the Quebec system, so appealing to wets in this country who desired a law that can be enforced, habitual lawlessness of the old saloon days flourishes.

When prohibition is condemned because it is not well enforced and observed, it is well to remember that there never was a time when the saloon and the brewers respected regulation. It was the aim of the liquor traffic to give the public all it could stand and something over for good measure. The liquor traffic is intrinsically "ag'in' the law," and a lawless business. There is an illicit liquor traffic under prohibition, but something is gained when it has no standing legally or in public respect, and a good deal is gained when it has at least been forced out of politics, which under the saloon it dominated in all important cities.

Don't Come Back to Kansas!

A and B live in Kansas. They separate. A goes to another state and is living there at the time B gets a divorce. According to the divorce papers B cannot get married under six months from the date of divorce except to A. If A should marry someone else in any other state within six months after B gets the divorce would the marriage be legal? If B should marry someone else in any state other than Kansas before six months had expired would this marriage be legal provided they married out of Kansas?

The marriage might be legal provided it was performed in a state where the six months' limitation did not apply, but if either of the parties to this divorce should come back into Kansas they would be subject to arrest for bigamy.

What the Law Says

What is the law regarding the selling of bottled milk around Topeka?

The same law applies in regard to the sale of milk and other dairy products in the neighborhood of Topeka that applies in all other parts of the state. The State Dairy Commissioner is given general charge of the inspection of creameries, dairies, butter, cheese and ice cream factories or any place where milk and cream or their products are handled or stored. In addition, the law makes it a misdemeanor to sell or offer for sale milk in containers of any kind which are unsanitary, and this would apply to bottles as well as other containers.

The President's Veto

VETOING the farm-relief bill I believe the President has erred.

The distress of the farm industry persists, and we know why it persists. Our agricultural problem is more than a farm problem. It is a national problem.

The McNary-Haugen bill may not have been 100 percent perfect. But neither was the first Constitution of the United States perfect, nor the first State Commerce act, nor have been our tariff laws for 40 years of railroad legislation. All are experiments. All have proved necessary for progress.

Think we should have made a start with the relief plan. If the legislation then proved defective, or impractical, it could have been modified in a year's experience. No great harm could come from trying it out on one or two crops, could have been done by its farmer board. It was safeguarded from abuse by checks that verify it was an emergency measure. Unfortunately it had the bitter opposition of influential big newspapers and powerful Eastern interests. The prejudice they created against the bill is a means unanimous in the East.

The McNary-Haugen bill was a sincere, honest attempt to start a sound constructive economic policy that would really help the farmer. It was to help him particularly in orderly marketing, and in the economic production of crops. Its chief purpose was to help the farmer to keep his crop from being beaten down by the American price and the home market on which he must depend for existence. The belief is growing that this can be accomplished thru some agency which will remove the surplus from our domestic markets. Because of this country's higher standards of living the American farmer has to grow his crops at higher costs. Then he must market these in a home market where prices are determined by lower standards of living abroad. When the home market is fixed by the foreign, or world, market offered for his crop surplus, his products sold on the domestic market must also be sold at a loss. The so-called McNary-Haugen plan sought—at the expense of the farming industry—to control prices for certain farm products when there was an

unmanageable surplus, in order to protect the farmer from the otherwise consequent wrecking of his home market.

I have been an advocate of the farm-relief bill because I believed it the part of wisdom to bring the farmer's standard of living up to the general level, rather than to drag the rest of the country down, as must happen if we do not meet this situation squarely.

The President's veto of the bill does not mean the abandonment of such farm-relief legislation by Congress. We shall have it facing us when the new Congress meets next winter. The result may not be the McNary-Haugen bill in its present form, but something adequately like it. The fight will continue. The issue was never more alive than it is today.

In asking for this "relief" our 35 million farmers were not asking for anything to which they are not entitled. They were asking no more than equality in legislation, equality of opportunity; economic equality in proportion to their contribution to national welfare, with other national groups.

They have asked for no preferred economic position. They refused to accept a subsidy bill. They asked for no more of a price-fixing plan than our protective tariff is, or our protective system guarantees to industrial and commercial America, to the railroads and to the wage-earner. They asked Congress for nothing it has not willingly granted to other vital interests, according to their differing circumstances.

Economists do not agree that the McNary-Haugen plan is "vicious." Many economists unite with Vice President Dawes in declaring it practical. It was once said that rural mail delivery was impractical, also that the postal savings law and the Federal Reserve law were impractical. We know better today.

The bill had the backing of all the farm organizations in the great agricultural region of the Middle West and Southwest. After three years of serious discussion, it had the support of almost every Senator and Congressman in all the great territory lying west of Ohio, as the best thing that could be done to put agriculture on an equality with American standards of industry and business. Among

these men were several as excellent constitutional lawyers as this country possesses.

At this session I was opposed to continuing the windjamming program longer. We had talked about farm-relief in Washington for more than three years. The time for action on the bill had come. It was vigorously advanced and received decisive majorities in both Senate and House.

Our protective tariff has assisted American manufacturers to regulate their production and has protected their home market. The railroads have been helped with Government-fixed rates and were never more prosperous. It may also be said that direct price-fixing of interest rates is one of the chief functions of the Federal Reserve banking system.

Under these laws the country has prospered amazingly with the exception of agriculture, which has not been admitted to full membership in the American protective system. If it is not entitled to full membership, then other industries are not.

It is fair to ask if the country as a whole would not be more safely and permanently prosperous if its large agricultural population also were prosperous and farmers and their families enjoyed larger purchasing power.

But if farming is made safely profitable, the fear of high prices for food is held before the public by enemies of this legislation.

The truth is that the farmer's price is much the smaller part of what the public pays for food.

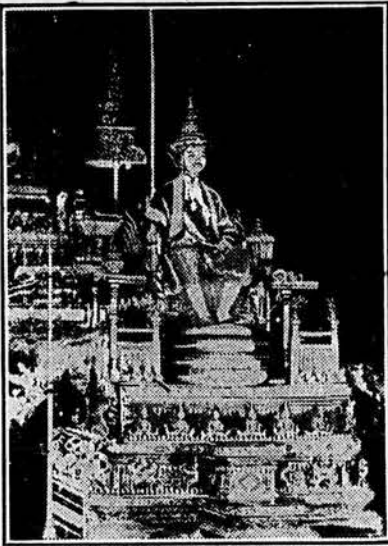
It is significant of the present-day wisdom of organized labor that it approved the McNary-Haugen bill in behalf of agriculture.

The first duty of the new Congress will be to enact such a measure, despite the obstacles and discouragements which may still have to be encountered from powerful Eastern interests. But agriculture's welfare is essential to national welfare, and that means to Eastern welfare as well as Western welfare.

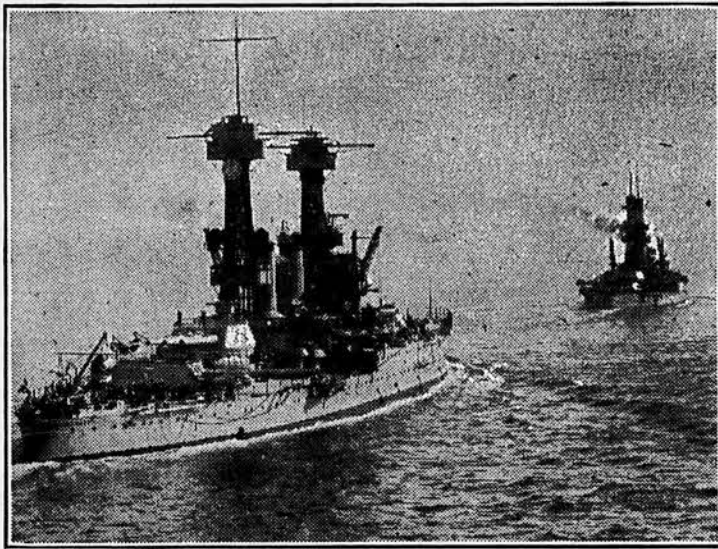
Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures



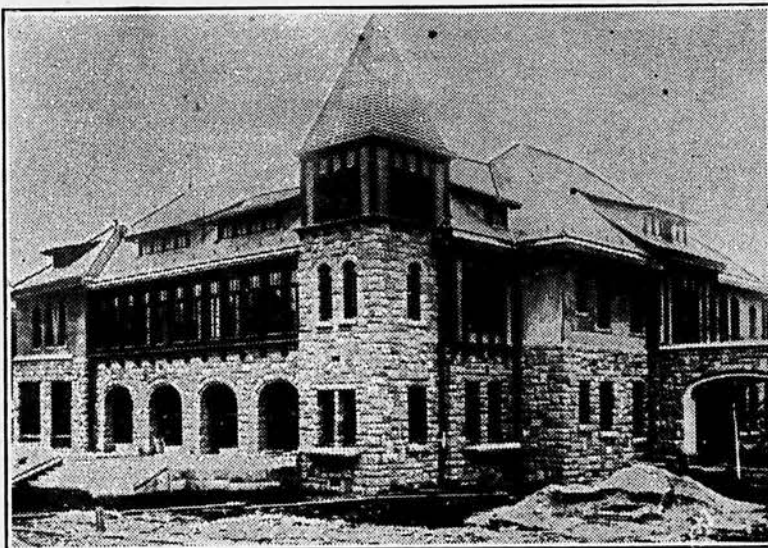
This Unusual Photo, Shows King Rama VII of Siam, Sitting with Majestic Grandeur on His Elaborate Throne, Which He Recently Ascended Amid Oriental Pomp and Pageantry



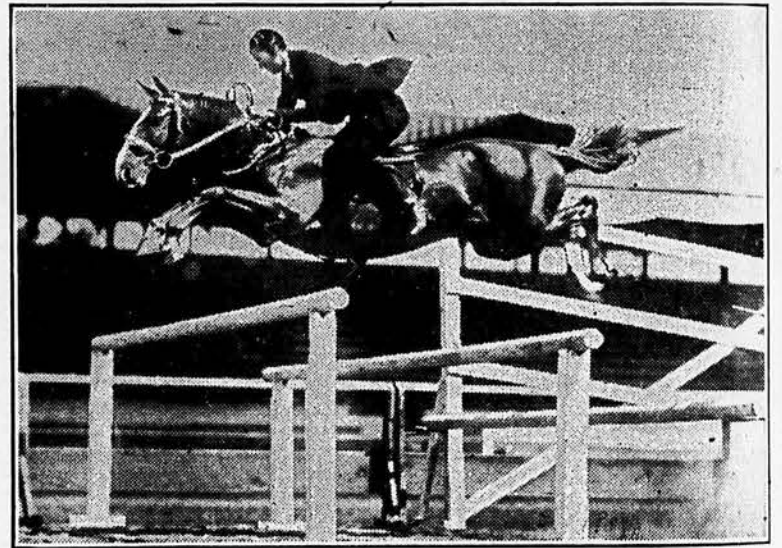
Five Warships of the United States Navy, the Tennessee, California, West Virginia, Colorado and Maryland, Are Capable of Shooting at a Range of 34,500 to 35,700 Yards, Outranging the Big Guns of Any Warship of Other Nations. This Great Range is Due to Elevation of Guns



Turkish Trousers Painted in Gorgeous White and Orange Flowers, Are the Very Latest, Which the French Couturier Predicts Soon Will Be Worn Instead of Skirts



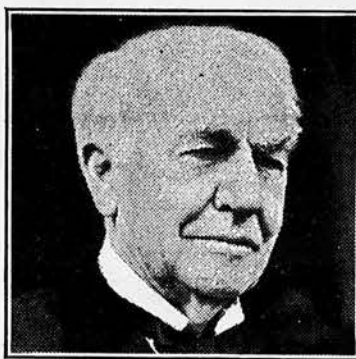
The New House Built in the Imperial Aoyama Detached Palace Where Prince Chichibu, Heir Apparent to the Throne of Japan Will Live. It Wasn't Completed in Time for the Return of the Prince from America, But Will Be Ready Soon



This Unusual Action Picture Shows Miss Mary Wade Taking "Delozel" Over a Triple Bar Jump in Preparation for the Los Angeles National Horse Show, an Event of Importance to Fanciers of the Golden State



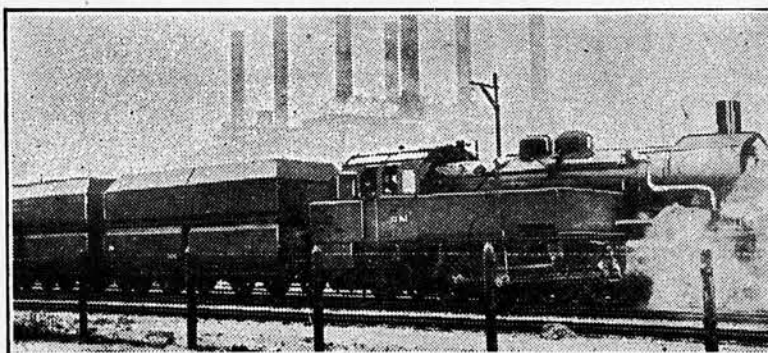
For Some Unknown Reason, Joseph Moffatt of Los Angeles Can Treat Bees as Roughly as He Likes Without Getting Stung. Photo Shows Him Handling a Hive Tray Alive with Bees, and He is Wearing No Protective Apparel



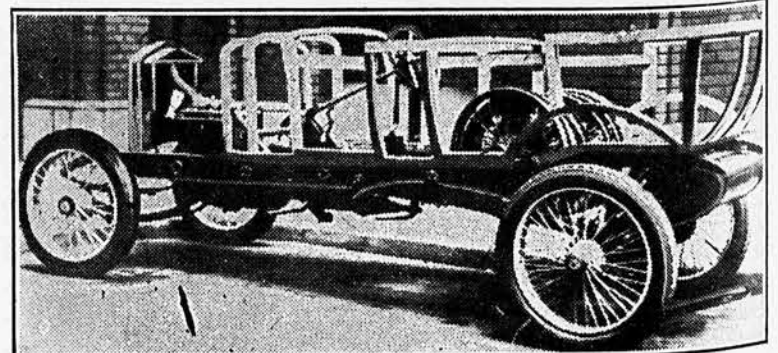
A Close-up of Thomas A. Edison, Celebrated Electrical Wizard, Who Recently Reached His 80th Birthday. He Spent the Day Working as Hard as He Customarily Does



Mme. Hosra Honoum, of Turkey, Who is the First of Her Sex to Win Recognition From the Legal Profession in Her Country. She Was Educated in an American College



Rummelsburg, Germany, Was Given a Treat Recently When It Saw 1,000 Tons of Coal Unloaded in One Minute. This Was Made Possible Owing to the New Type of Cars Put into Commission, Each with a Capacity of 50 Tons, and Having a New Unloading Device. Photo Shows the New Double-Decker Car



Germany Claims the Most Efficient Detectives in the World. A Story Goes That Two Years Ago a Delivery Car Was Stolen From a Berlin Butcher, Dismantled and the Parts Sold Separately by the Thieves. Detectives Were Put on the Job, and in Two Years Collected Almost Enough of the Original Parts to Rebuild the Car

Another Grab at Kansas Purses

By O. C. Thompson

THE greatest freight rate battle in the history of the Middle West is now going on between the railroads and the people, before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The railroads are demanding an increase in all class rates, which, if granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, it is said, will mean that the people living in the 11 Middle Western states known as the Western Trunk Line territory will be taxed many millions of dollars more every year for freight. Kansas will be vitally affected if these proposed rate increases are granted. One authority opposing the railroads in this fight says the new rates, if granted, will cost the people of Kansas, one, 7 million dollars or more a year. "This is the most important railroad case that has come up in 25 years so far as the people of Kansas and these Middle Western states are concerned," says one attorney representing many shippers opposing the proposed new rates.

On the one side in this fight are the shippers, farmers, merchants, manufacturers, jobbers, agricultural and other interested organizations, the people, and the public service and railroad commissions of the states comprising the Western Trunk Line territory. These states are all of North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin, the North and South Dakota, Michigan, part of Illinois, North Missouri, all of Iowa and Nebraska, Northeastern Wyoming, that part of Colorado east of a line drawn north and south thru Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, and all of Kansas. On the other side asking for an increase in the class rates are some 61 railroads doing business in those states. These roads operate a total of more than 130,000 miles of railroad west of Chicago, most of which are within the states named.

Kansas Roads Represented

Among these are such important and well-known lines as the Santa Fe; Chicago and Northwestern; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; Rock Island Lines; Great Northern; Missouri Pacific; Northern Pacific; Frisco System and the Union Pacific.

The case is being heard by the Interstate Commerce Commission represented by Commissioner Frank McManamy, who is presiding over the hearing. Sitting with Commissioner McManamy are five representatives of the public service commissions, or state railway commissions, of the 11 states interested in the case. The five commissioners representing the states are Commissioners Draper of Wyoming, Murphy of South Dakota, Lewis of Iowa, Gettle of Wisconsin, and Chairman Insley of Kansas, who has been honored by being named chairman of the group.

M. J. Healy, general attorney for the Kansas Public Service Commission, has been selected as chairman of the attorneys representing the states and opposing the rate increases.

The railroads, as usual, are represented by a large group of the best legal talent the country affords. They are out to win this case, and are putting up one of the hardest fights they have ever made in a rate case.

This present demand of the railroads of the Western Trunk Line territory for an increase in class rates is an outgrowth of other rate cases that have been before the Interstate Commerce Commission within the last few years. In 1920, Congress, in releasing the railroads from the war-time Government control, enacted certain legislation commonly known as the "Transportation Act." This act made it possible for the Interstate Commerce Commission to say that the railroads were entitled to earn 5% per cent on their valuations, as determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission. All over the country, the 5 per cent must be turned over to the Government to be used in certain ways to assist the roads that cannot, or do not, earn enough to keep going.

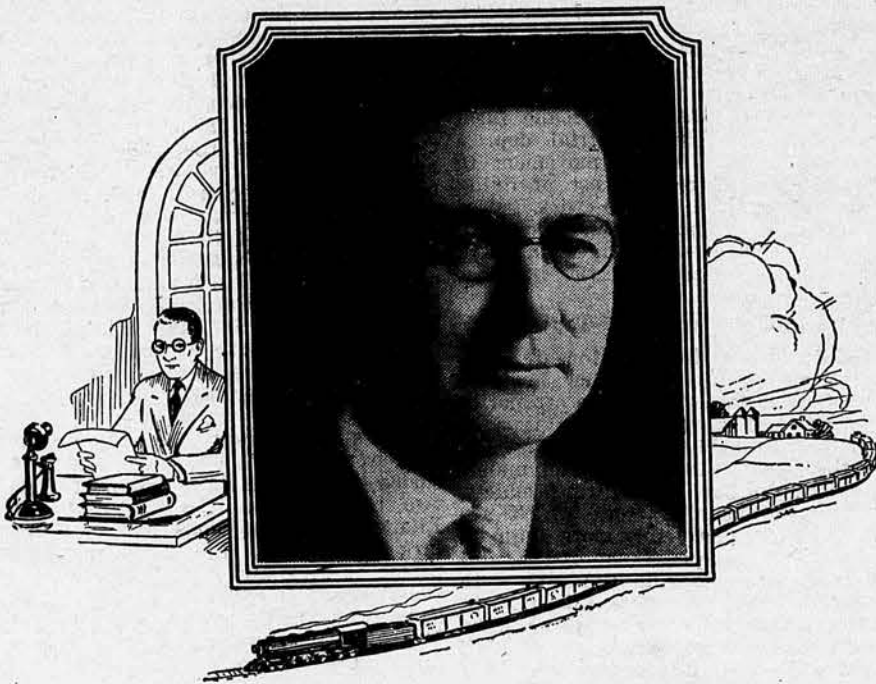
5 Per Cent Case Defeated

In 1925 Congress passed, also, what is known as the Hoch-Smith resolution, in which the Interstate Commerce Commission was authorized and directed to make a thorough investigation of the rate structure of common carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce Act in order to determine to what extent and in what manner existing rates and charges may be unjust, unreasonable, unjustly discriminatory, or unduly preferential, thereby imposing undue burdens or giving undue advantage as between the various localities and parts of the country, the various classes of traffic, and the various classes and kinds of commodities, and to make, in accordance with law, such changes, adjustments, and redistribution of rates and charges as may be found necessary to correct any defects so found to exist.

On March 12, 1925, the Interstate Commerce Commission, on its own motion, began a general investigation of rates as directed in the Hoch-Smith resolution. Following this action by the commission, railroads began to petition the commission for an

increase of 5 per cent in freight rates, "subject to numerous modifications." The roads alleged that "Class I carriers in the Western District failed, in 1924, to earn 5.75 per cent by \$181,306,886." The carriers claimed the 5 per cent increase in rates they were asking would amount to approximately 80 million dollars. It would therefore take an additional \$101,306,886 to make up the amount the roads needed to make 5.75 per cent, according to their statement of their revenues in 1924. But there is where the present case comes in. The commission in its report of the 5 per cent increase case says, "The carriers contemplate meeting the remaining alleged deficiencies in revenue by seeking a revision of the class rates in Western Trunk Line territory, increased express rates, increased compensation for carrying the mails, and readjustments of particular rates."

The commission decided against the roads in the 5 per cent increase case. And, as was believed they would, the railroads filed a request for an increase in the class rates in the Western Trunk Line territory, which is the present case. This time they are asking for much more than a 5 per cent increase.



M. J. Healy, General Attorney for the Kansas Public Service Commission, and One of the Leading Attorneys Opposing the Proposed Freight Rate Increases

In the present case, it is true, there are a few slight decreases; but the increases are general, and in some cases run as high as 75 per cent. There is a vast difference between 5 per cent and 75 per cent.

Soon after the railroads filed their request with the commission, asking for an increase in class rates, a committee representing chambers of commerce, shippers, and various organizations in the 11 states opposed to the increase in rates got together with a committee representing the railroads to see if the question could not be adjusted without going to trial before the commission.

Large Increases Proposed

These meetings started early in 1925, and were carried on until late in 1926. Of course, the railroads submitted their proposals of what they wanted, and from the looks of the proposals they evidently wanted plenty. Take the proposed rates from Chicago to Topeka as an example:

FIRST PROPOSAL

Chicago, Ill., to Topeka, Kan., Rates on 100 Pounds										
Classes	1	2	3	4	5	A	B	C	D	E
Present Rates	\$1.51½	1.24	.90	.64½	.51	.60	.51½	.41	.35	.30½
Proposed Rates	\$1.87½	1.59½	1.31½	1.06½	.77½	.87½	.66	.56	.47½	.31½
Increase	.36	.35½	.41½	.42	.26½	.27½	.14½	.15	.12½	.01

SECOND PROPOSAL

Chicago, Ill., to Topeka, Kan., Rates on 100 Pounds										
Classes	1	2	3	4	5	A	B	C	D	E
Present Rates	\$1.51½	1.24	.90	.64½	.51	.60	.51½	.41	.35	.30½
Proposed Rates	\$1.75½	1.41½	1.13½	.85½	.59	.68½	.54	.46½	.37½	.32
Increase	.24	.17½	.23½	.21	.08	.08½	.02½	.05½	.02½	.01½

FINAL PROPOSAL

Chicago, Ill., to Topeka, Kan., Rates on 100 Pounds										
Classes	1	2	3	4	5	A	B	C	D	E
Present Rates	\$1.51½	1.24	.90	.64½	.51	.60	.51½	.41	.35	.30½
Proposed Rates	\$1.56	1.32½	1.09	.86	.56	.67	.51½	.42	.34½	.28
Increase	.04½	.08½	.19	.21½	.05	.07	.00	-.01	-.00½	-.01½

Those rates are typical of the new class rates proposed by the railroads for most of the Western Trunk Line territory. In some cases the increases asked are greater than those mentioned. In a few cases they are slightly lower, but the Chicago to Topeka proposed rates serve as a good example of the increases asked throughout the territory.

Note that the roads began by asking some mighty big increases, but in their final proposals the railroad committees got down to something near the

present rates. But the committees representing those opposed to the increases refused to accept even the final proposals. They believed any increases in the class rates to be an injustice and said so. The case then went to the commission for trial.

When the case went to the commission for hearing the railroads raised their requests, and are now asking the commission to grant them increases, in practically every class and for most territories, substantially greater than the rates they asked in their final proposal, submitted to the committees representing those opposed to the increases. There is hardly a thing commonly used by the people of Kansas that will not be affected if the proposed increases are granted.

May Cost Kansas Millions

According to evidence submitted by the railroads at the first hearing of the case, which opened in Omaha January 25, there are 11,035 commodities shipped in less than carload lots, and 5,585 commodities shipped in carload lots, that will be affected by these proposed increased rates. The freight rate on baskets you use to gather the eggs or for other farm chores will be increased four times the increase in the first class rate. Reed, cane or bamboo furniture for the porch will take three times the increase shown over the present first class rate. Freight on feather pillows will be increased two and one-half times over the present first class rate. That new automobile fender, hats and caps, mother's new hat, those new radio tubes you will be buying, the new camera for the children, those new steel culverts for the drain or roadway, the new furniture and the children's school desks are among the many things that will take double the increase shown in the present first class rate and therefore cost you more. Radio receiving sets and loud speakers, talking machines, that new mattress, bath tubs and kitchen cabinets are among the many articles that will take one and one-half times the increase proposed in the present first class rate. Automobiles, farm machinery, tools and practically every other article used on the farm or in the home come in for a share in the increases, all of which means these thousands of things are going to cost more. A nickel here, a dime there and a quarter or a half dollar on this or that article—and the total will amount to many millions so long as the rates are in effect. The proposed increases will act virtually as an increased tax upon you and everyone in Kansas. Are you in favor of higher freight taxes? When rates are once increased it takes years

and years, and costs thousands upon thousands of dollars to get them reduced, if they ever are reduced. They usually go on and on.

M. J. Healy, general attorney for the Kansas Public Service Commission, and one of the leading attorneys fighting against the proposed increases in this case says, "We are in this case to do everything that is humanly possible to keep these increases from being granted. It is estimated that if these increases are granted it will mean an additional cost to Kansas of 7 to 10 million dollars a year for freight."

In view of the high increases asked by the roads in this case, and the proposals that were discussed at the meetings between the representatives of the roads and the committees representing those opposed to the increases, the following questions now arise. If the railroads believed their first proposal just, why did they make subsequent proposals that showed such great reductions under the first proposal? Why did they make an increase in the rates they are asking over the final proposal when the case was finally submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission for hearing?

A Public "Hand Out"

The roads claimed in the 5 per cent increase case that they needed about 180 million dollars to make as much money as the 1920 Transportation Act permits them to make. However, that may be, with all the means they have at their command for getting facts and determining the average income of their property, they should know—and no doubt do know—within a very close average about how much revenue a certain increase in each class will bring.

Now if the roads really required the rates asked for in their first proposal to make a legal return, why were they willing to accept the rates they submitted in the subsequent proposals? Do not their proposals appear as if they were trying to get a "hand out" at the expense of the public? Perhaps the railroads can offer some plausible explanation of their actions in the matter. Many of our readers would be glad to know the answer to these questions. The

(Continued on Page 37)

Cycles Control Farm Prices

What Will Be the Tendency in the Next Year or Two Which Are Ahead?

BY GILBERT GUSLER

IN RECENT years, the American people have been given a liberal education in the theory that prices and economic affairs move in well-defined "cycles." The word means a series of events or conditions that repeats itself over and over in the same sequence.

The application of the cycle theory to business operations began several generations ago. The tendency of prosperity to bring on, or breed, a depression which led, in turn, to prosperity again was recognized by shrewd, discerning bankers, manufacturers and merchants, and particularly by stock market operators as well as by political economists. Today, most butchers, bakers and candlestick-makers think in terms of depression, revival, prosperity and recession, the four phases into which economists commonly divide the business cycle for measurement and analysis. Even the common laborer takes account of the tendency and says, "Yes, there's plenty of work this year, but next year, it may be hard to find a job."

While business conditions go thru the same phases in all these business cycles, they are not "periodic" in the sense that they last the same length of time. Fifty years ago, Jevons, a noted English economist, concluded that a business crisis had been reached at average intervals of 10½ years, corresponding with the sun-spot cycle. Others have pointed out that these cycles usually are much shorter than that, and vary greatly in length.

The National Bureau of Economic Research, for example, has shown that there were 32 business cycles in the United States in the 127 years from 1790 down to date. The average length was almost exactly four years, but one lasted only a year, and another was nine years long. Ten of them were three years long. This irregularity of length adds greatly to the difficulty of adjusting affairs in the individual business so as to take advantage of these cycles or to protect against their hazards.

The different branches of industry and trade are not affected alike by the business cycle. Nor are all individual businesses touched in the same way. In years of severe depression, an occasional firm manages to make more money than ever before. In 1926, which was regarded as a year of peak prosperity in industry, Bradstreet reported 20,032 failures of business firms with total liabilities of 655 million dollars. These included only the larger concerns.

Plant Investment Expands

Two factors are prominent in bringing on business depressions. First, the new machinery installed and new factories constructed during a period of business expansion and prosperity lead to a larger output of goods than consumers are willing or able to absorb at current prices. In the second place, money becomes tied up in new factories and equipment and larger inventories until credit tightens up and interest rates advance. This leads to financial strain. The result may be a sudden crisis, or panic, or a more gradual slowing down, or recession, in industrial activity, and liquidation of inventories may set in without violent disturbances.

In the depression phase, production of goods falls behind the rate of consumption, so that inventories in the hands of manufacturers, merchants, and even consumers, are reduced. Commercial borrowers pay off their bank debts as their needs for money diminish with the smaller volume of business being done and because less money is needed to carry on the processes of manufacture and distribution when commodity prices are low. As money accumulates, bankers lower the rates for short time loans to attract borrowers, eventually, these conditions stimulate a revival, which is the transition stage into another period of prosperity.

The relations between agricultural and business cycles are highly complex and are none too well understood.

A number of years ago, Prof. H. L. Moore concluded that the rhythmical movement in the acre yields of farm crops was the fundamental cause of the cycles of general commodity prices. The view is not generally accepted, although there is no doubt that fluctuations in the cost of food and of cotton and wool affect the prosperity of other industries. Industrial activity is influenced also by variations in purchases by farmers as determined by the amount of their cash income.

On the other hand, since farmers more and more are selling their produce in the markets of the world and buying from others most of the goods they consume, so that they are living on the profits of farming rather than directly on its products, as our forefathers did, they are influenced to an increasing extent by fluctuations in business conditions. The rates of interest on farm mortgages are influenced to some extent by the demand for money for city industries. High industrial wages tend to draw labor away from the farm and make farm wages high, while industrial depressions result in a return movement to the country where the cost of living is much lower than in the cities. Prices of cotton, wool and the finer foods are strongly influenced by the changes in demand associated with the business cycle.

And the Weather, Too!

While these interrelationships between agriculture and other business are of much importance, the prosperity of those following any given type of farming probably depends on the weather, on cycles of over and under-production in particular farm products, and on accidental factors which are not cyclic in character, more than on the state of business. Some of the mild business depressions in the past were scarcely felt by farmers. Likewise, in the last four or five years, we have seen industrial prosperity at a high peak, while agriculture has been in a severe depression. It is evident that agricultural cycles and business cycles do not coincide.

In the last 10 or 15 years, a great deal of study has been made of the cyclical movements of prices of farm products. Much more remains to be done. To cover the material available would require a long treatise. We can do no more here than merely to outline the scope of these studies and to indicate the nature of some of the results.

1. There are major cycles in agriculture in which all branches are affected profoundly. Thus far, their history has not been adequately chronicled. From such sketchy material as is available, it appears that these cycles are much longer than the average business cycle. The severe depression in the "nineties," for example, was followed by a quarter of a century of gradual improvement in the status of agriculture, culminating in

the war boom. Then came the economic cyclone of 1920 and 1921, the damage from which has only been partly repaired in the last six years.

Prior to the period referred to, conditions are not so well known. The deflation of prices following the Civil War caused a period of severe hardship for farmers, and the whole era from the sixties down to the nineties was a rather trying one because of the competition due to the opening up of new land. Records of English agriculture indicate that the period from 1815 to 1835 was one of severe depression.

The causes of these long cycles include the changing degrees of competition of farm products from new lands, long continued rises or declines in prices of general commodities because of fluctuations in the supply of monetary gold, the inflation of prices during great wars, and the deflation in prices which followed them. It is said that at meetings of English farmers a hundred years ago it was customary to drink to this toast, "A short crop and a long war." The extreme depression in agriculture at that time was largely due to the deflation in prices which followed the Napoleonic wars.

2. Many farm products have fairly well defined cycles of their own. These vary greatly as to length, so that one may be in the depression phase while producers of another are highly prosperous. Cattle and sheep producers have furnished such a contrast in the last four years. In all cases, these cycles are shorter than the cycles in agriculture as a whole, which have been commented upon in the foregoing. Probably more study has been given to these cycles of individual products than to the other manifestations of the cycle idea in agriculture. Great credit is due H. A. Wallace, who was one of the first to plow in this field.

These cycles are to be explained primarily in terms of over and under-production, rather than in terms of credit conditions which dominate the business cycle. Hog prices supply the best example. Their history shows a series of ups and downs ranging from two to 10 years between the peaks. Likewise, because hogs are produced largely on corn, the ratio between prices of corn and hogs tends to fluctuate in distinct cycles of about the same length as the cycles in hog prices. For the last two years, hog prices have been in the prosperity phase.

How About 1928?

Beef cattle prices have moved in cycles of 12 to 20 years from peak to peak, or trough to trough. They are much longer than in hogs because more time is required to bring about a state of over-production, and because, when over-production exists, growers are much slower to liquidate and bring about under-production. The last prosperity era in beef cattle production as distinguished from the cattle feeding industry was in 1914. Another is probable from 1928 to 1933. In sheep, these cycles have averaged eight to 10 years, while in horses, they have lasted 15 to 25 years. The last peak was in 1911. Cycles in egg prices appear to range from six to 12 years in length.

Cycles in prices of crops are influenced by the weather as well as by whether farmers planted too large or too small an area. In 1925, for exam-

ple, overplanting of cotton was accompanied by high acre yields due to favorable weather.

In general, cycles in prices of crops are shorter than in livestock because of greater ease of increasing production. Over-production of such crops as potatoes and broomcorn, which use only a small amount of land, appears to take place more quickly than in wheat, corn, cotton and hay, of which large acreages are grown every year. Likewise, growers will readjust to the point of under-production more rapidly than in the major crops. The market history of wheat, corn and cotton shows rather well defined price cycles ranging from five to seven years long. In apples, cycles are much longer because of the great length of time required to bring trees into bearing, and because excessive planting of orchards cannot be overcome for many years once it has taken place.

Might Aggravate Conditions

3. Changes in business conditions affect the demand and, therefore, the price of farm products, but they do not cause, or override, the cycles in individual products just mentioned. A business depression will tend to aggravate conditions in those products in which over-production exists, and business prosperity will augment the advance in prices of those things which are being under-produced.

The relationship between changes in general business and prices of farm products can be measured by means of correlation coefficients. If the correlation were perfect, so that prices of farm products went up exactly parallel with the business curve, we would have a correlation coefficient of 1. When the relationship was worked out mathematically. If there were no relationship, the coefficient would be 0, and if farm prices went down as business conditions improved, the correlation coefficient would be -1.

Warren and Pearson at Cornell University have worked extensively on this phase of the problem. They found the cycles of the prices of industrial stocks to be the best unit to use for measuring changes in the industrial cycle. Usually there is some lag between the swings in prices of securities and of farm products. Taking the period from 1897 to 1913, industrial stocks and the price of milk at Utica, N. Y., 15 months later, or with a lag of 15 months, they found a correlation coefficient of 0.43. The lag in recent years has been only about six months. Cheese prices in New York, with a lag of eight to nine months, in the 1897 to 1913 period showed a correlation coefficient of 0.55. Heavy hogs at Chicago, with a lag of six months, showed a correlation of 0.39. Starch crops, including corn, oats, wheat and potatoes, with a lag of 30 months, had a correlation of 0.75. Cotton, with a lag of 13 months, had a correlation coefficient of 0.45.

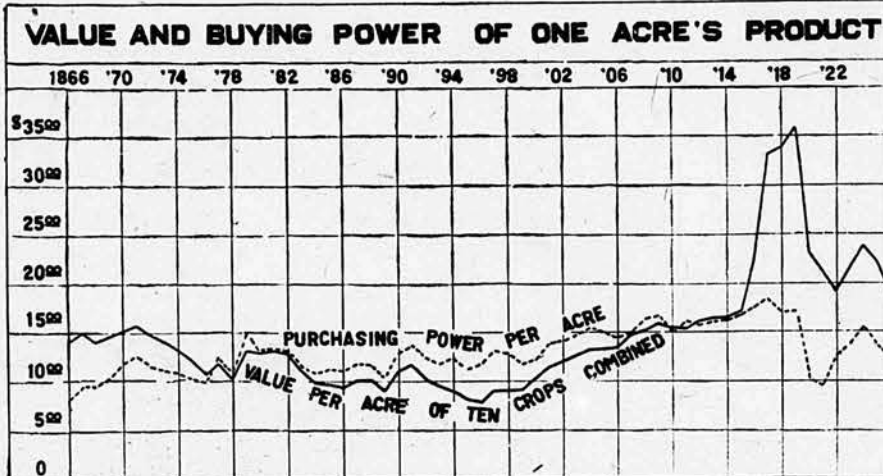
4. The uneven rate of marketing of most farm products and seasonal changes in demand cause seasonal fluctuations in prices, or an annual cycle. It is more pronounced in eggs than in any other important farm product.

Could Change Too Soon

The object of the study of these cyclical movements in prices of farm products is to learn how to overcome their dangers and to take advantage of them, if possible. The fact that they vary so much in length from time to time makes it extremely difficult to forecast the date when a change from high to low prices or the reverse will take place.

The farmer who curtails hog production in the belief that there is getting to be too much company may find that he anticipated the change too soon and has missed an exceptionally good year. There are other practical difficulties such as the disrupting of crop rotations and inability to use labor and equipment effectively when production methods are changed to adjust to these fluctuations in prices.

Because of the tendency of prices to move in cycles, it becomes possible to work out prediction formulas, particularly for prices of livestock, where production is not affected seriously by the weather. In the course of time, these may be brought to a higher degree of perfection, particularly with respect to the time when price changes will occur. They are not adapted to barnyard use, as the calculations required are quite involved.

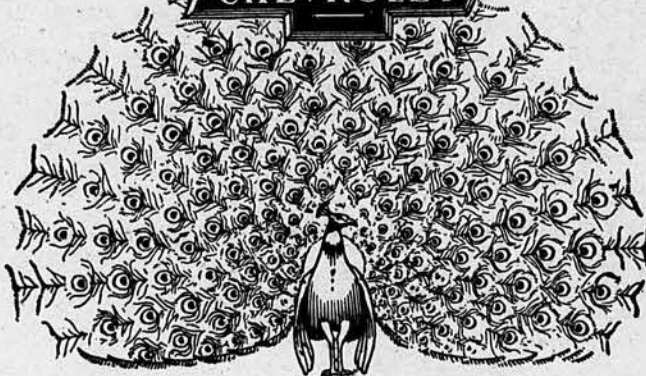


Longtime Cycles in Crop Values. The Average Value an Acre of 10 Principal Crops Declined From 1871 to 1896, Advanced to 1919, Then Declined Sharply. The Purchasing Power of This Product in Dollars of Constant Value Followed a General Upward Trend From 1866 to 1917. The Purchasing Power Was Relatively Higher Than the Value in the Nineties, But From 1896 to 1919, Purchasing Power Did Not Rise so Rapidly as Crop Values. Note the Numerous Minor Upswings, Notably in 1879, 1891 and 1924. While Crop Values an Acre in 1926 Were Above the 1910 to 1914 Level Purchasing Power an Acre Was 22 Per Cent Below Pre-War



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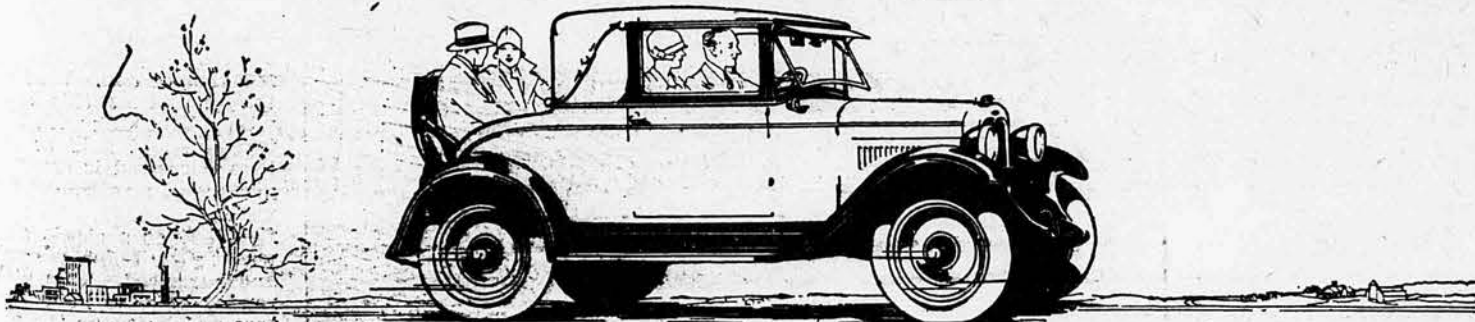
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Q U A L I T Y A T L O W C O S T

Wheat Yield is Higher Than Summer Fallowing Pays Well Under a Rainfall of 20 Inches or Less

BY ALBERT WEAVER

SUMMER fallowing for wheat growing is imperative in the plains region where the annual rainfall is from 9 to 20 inches. Northwest Kansas is in the plains region, and so this system is well adapted there. My own records of the rainfall for Cheyenne county from 1907 to 1927 show an average annual rainfall of 10.3 inches. Another record of the rainfall of Rawlins county, from 1894 to 1917, shows an average rainfall of 17.11 inches. These two counties are in the extreme northwest part of Kansas. In only three years out of the 19 years of my record did the rainfall exceed 20 inches, and one year it was as low as 10 inches. Both records show that three-fourths of the average annual rainfall is during the six months of the growing season, from April 1 to October 1. This emphasizes the importance of conserving the rainfall by summer fallow during the summer season, as otherwise this rainfall would run off the hard ground, evaporate or be used up by weed growth, and be lost.

The soil of this region is well adapted for receiving and storing rainfall. In general the surface is a silt loam, and the subsoil is a clay loam, this permitting the rainfall to penetrate deep into the soil. This soil is rich in mineral and organic matter. The evaporation is strong in the plains region, due to high winds and prevailing sunshine. A test of the evaporation shows that an open tank of water will evaporate 30 inches of water during the six months of the summer period. This shows that if the rainfall is not stored in the subsoil it will all evaporate.

A Deep Root System

Wheat is a crop that from its very nature is well adapted to growing on land with a limited rainfall. It has a heavy root system that penetrates deep into the soil for the stored moisture, as far as 4 feet. It is drought resistant and tenacious of life. A field of wheat may be so dry after a long drouth that it would burn, yet after a good rain it will make a quick recovery and produce a fair crop.

Nature has here decided the conditions with which we must comply to grow wheat successfully. A system of summer fallow will meet these adverse conditions and grow a good crop.

Before we go further into our system of wheat growing, we wish to tell something of the importance of suitable and efficient farming implements for summer fallowing. The two most important tools are the disk and the plow. Of late years we have had quite an evolution in farm machinery, due to the tractor power now in use, and much of this machinery is still in the experimental stage. Tractor farming has proved practicable for this region, because the land is almost level and the fields are large. We find a three-plow tractor of light weight, with good speed and power, has proved the best. We are using the Wallis tractors in our farming. The one particular advantage in a tractor of light weight is that it will not pack the field in going over it several times, and this is especially true if spade lugs and extension rims are used.

Plowing 9 Inches Deep

The necessity for good speed is that if you are disking it will throw the ground well over and loosen it up and kill the weeds, and it will do the same when plowing, whereas a slow movement of the disk or plow allows the soil to stand on edge and does not loosen it up well. We take the credit for making the discovery of the use of a heavy tandem disk with 18-inch blades for summer fallowing. We find that an 18-inch blade will penetrate the ground deeper than a small blade, and when it is set in well will "dig under" much in the nature of a plow, and turn the surface soil over, leaving it in a good condition to receive the rainfall and form a thick soil mulch that holds the moisture already in the ground. We have found the 9-foot 18-

inch blades, International tandem disk, very effective for doing this work, and we are using this kind of disk.

We have found that for a three-plow tractor a three-bottom moldboard plow of 12-inch size is an ample load if the plowing is done 8 to 9 inches deep, and that this size plow does very efficient work. We tried out a disk plow last year, but did not find it satisfactory. We are using a P. & O. 12-inch three-bottom tractor plow.

Start With the Disk

As to the surface weeders, these are to some extent in the experimental stage, and are open to improvements. We used two kinds last year with considerable success—one known as the rod weeder and the other a blade weeder. Besides, we used a three-bottom tractor lister with blades attached to the beam where the lister lay is attached after removing the lay and moldboard. We added some additional attachments to these blades to make them work efficiently. We claim the credit for developing this weeder. We have applied for a patent on the necessary attachments to make these blades work. We found with this weeder that we could rid a field of small and large weeds if the ground is loose.

The summer fallow surface weeders are going to be a great help in summer fallowing, because with their aid a field can be kept free of weeds easily.

This brings us to the seeder or grain drill. We use a drill in which the disks are 8 inches apart and set in a zigzag line. The disks do not open the ground much, and they have a closed boot to deposit the seed down as deep as the edge of the disk runs into the moist subsoil, beneath the surface dry soil. The drill we recommend is a gear feed, and the opening where the seed escapes from the drill box is such that the drill remains open to the fullest extent all the time, so the seed can be soaked if necessary and seeded wet, when quick germination is necessary, because of a dry soil, or because of the soil being dry so deep. We are using the new Peoria grain drills.

Now for the successive stages of the work. The first operation is disking the ground, and we start doing this in

the latter part of March or the first part of April, according to the season and weed growth. We find that three diskings of the ground usually are necessary before plowing. After each disking of the ground an interval of time is allowed for weed growth and for the ground to settle some before the next disking. The soil is given a deep disking each time over. The first time over the disking is done in one direction, and the second time over is disked crosswise of the first disking, and the third disking is done diagonally to the first and the second, which leaves the field level for plowing.

These three diskings will kill three crops of weeds and make a thick soil mulch to hold the moisture already in the ground. They also keep the ground open to allow the rain that falls to percolate deep into the soil. We now have the ground in excellent tilth for plowing, have conserved the moisture that was in the ground when we began the work and have stored that which has fallen in the meantime. This work must be done timely and well, or we have already failed in our summer fallow, as the ground will get hard, and lose its moisture. Most farmers who attempt to summer fallow fall right here in the start because they do not see the importance of this preliminary disking. The last disking should carry the work up to about the first week in June, and the plowing should begin shortly after this, and should be finished by June 20. Usually there should be not more than a week or 10 days' interval between the last disking and the plowing. If a heavy rain should fall before beginning plowing, it may be necessary to disk again before plowing to hold the moisture and keep the ground from baking.

The plowing should be 8 to 9 inches deep, measured on the land side. (Bear in mind that your farm land is just as deep as you plow it.) Remember that this land that we are now plowing has been disked 4 inches deep, so we have to stir only 4 to 5 inches of hard ground to plow 8 to 9 inches deep.

This deep plowing is necessary for three reasons:

1. To provide a deep porous soil to allow the rainfall to quickly sink to lower levels, and furnish a reservoir for holding the rainfall till it can sink further into the subsoil, as 25 per cent or more of the evaporation takes place immediately after the rainfall, depending on the soil conditions.
2. To provide a deep rootbed from which the plant roots may draw plant food.
3. To provide a deep soil bed in which the bacteria and other plant food agencies may work. One thing to which we wish to call particular attention in this deep plowing process is that turning up the subsoil from 8 to 9 inches deep brings new ground to the surface that has not seen the sun for many thousands of years, and this ground is granular or pebbly, and will not easily blow or shift.

We advise against any disk being

use on the ground after it is plowed; instead, use one of the new summer tilling weeders to work the ground immediately after plowing, to level and pack it, thus aiding in holding the moisture, and to put it in a condition that will facilitate killing the weeds when it is worked again with the weeder. This weeding must be done at timely intervals between the plowing and seeding, to keep a loose soil mulch on the surface and the ground absolutely free of weeds. If this work is properly and timely done a moist soil will be maintained just beneath the surface mulch, in which the bacteria may work to a depth of 6 inches to enrich it with plant food. The ground in this condition also will extract plant food from the air, by some chemical process not yet well understood.

But Little Blowing

In all the 16 years we have been summer fallowing we have had very little wheat to blow out, even if it were very dry in the fall and the wheat did not make much growth to protect it from the winter winds, as the pebbly or lumpy nature of the soil on the surface prevented blowing.

We do not consider listing a good method of summer fallow, as one cannot go deep enough to get new ground turned up to the surface, and you are working the surface and pulverizing it too much; and you also are exposing a large surface for evaporation because of the raised ridges. We have found listing to work very well in wet seasons, but the summer fallow is to provide for dry seasons. We would class listing along with deep disking, just preliminary work before plowing. Listing is a makeshift in summer fallow to get by easy.

Seeding time soon arrives, and the first thing to do is to get the seed wheat ready. To grade, and treat wheat every year for 20 years without failing even once, seems a long time, but this is what we have done, and we have been well rewarded for doing so, as there has never been any dockage on our wheat for smut. We have had our fields of wheat inspected for many years, and often not a single head of smut could be found in some of the fields. We are now using the dry treatment for smut, and this has proved entirely effective in smut control. A half bushel of graded and treated wheat is enough seed under our conditions. If the ground is in first class condition at the time of seeding, this is really too much seed, and 25 pounds would be better. A thick stand is more likely to suffer from drouth than a thin stand, and a thick stand may reduce the yield.

My experience justifies me in believing that the best seeding time in this section is the last week in August to September 10 for summer-fallowed ground, and in no case later than September 20, as at this late date for seeding you are taking chances that the wheat will not get growth enough to cover the ground and to protect it from blowing. A good depth to drill is about 3 inches, depending somewhat on the condition of the soil. The important thing is to get the wheat down into the moist ground. If the seeding time has been preceded by a drouth and the soil has dried to a considerable depth it may be necessary to seed as deep as 4 inches; but if there have been recent rains and the moisture is near the surface, then possibly 2 inches is best. We have found it an advantage to soak the seed before sowing, when the surface soil is dry to a great depth. This soaking will cause it to germinate and make a quick growth, when otherwise it would not grow.

35 Bushels an Acre

We find it a good idea after the wheat gets fairly well stood and covers the ground in the spring to harrow it a time or two. We have even disked the ground at this stage of growth with a light disk with blades sharp and turned about half or two-thirds, and then harrowed it crosswise. This has given good results, and some fields that were so worked, and a portion of the field left as a check, showed that the wheat grew taller, where it was disked and harrowed. This disking and harrowing helps to hold the subsoil moisture and improves the condition of the ground for plant growth. Two fields that we fallowed well, and harrowed in the spring last year, 1926, yielded 35 bushels an acre on a total rainfall

(Continued on Page 13)



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Co-operation is "Big Biz"

The Volume Handled by Farmers' Organizations Amounted to 2,400 Million Dollars in '25

BY CHRIS L. CHRISTENSEN

THERE are more than 12,500 farmers' co-operative associations in the United States thru which farmers are helping themselves thru group effort. The aggregate volume of business of co-operative associations has increased from \$653,838,000 in 1915 to 2,400 million dollars in 1925.

A significant development in the co-operative movement in recent years is the formation of large-scale marketing associations. There are now half a dozen associations, each of which every year sells farm products valued at 50 million dollars or more. Several hundred are in the million-dollar class.

But even more encouraging than the actual expansion of the co-operative movement are the evidences of stability and permanency that are now appearing. Failures during the last 10 years have been comparatively few. Reports of failures since 1920 have ranged from 194 in 1923, 1.9 per cent of all co-operatives reporting to the United States Department of Agriculture that year, to 27, less than 0.3 per cent, in 1925. Our information regarding failures since 1920 is fully as complete as that regarding active organizations. Consequently, these figures give a good picture of the situation and show that co-operation is a permanent factor in American agriculture.

The members of co-operative associations are gaining a better understanding of the problems of marketing and of the relationship which exists between production and marketing. They are obtaining an appreciation of the consumers' demands and a better understanding of the factors which affect demand and determine price. The nature of marketing problems and the principles applicable to their solution are being better understood.

Better Financial Basis

The associations are getting on a sounder financial basis and are making progress every year in the grading, processing, warehousing and merchandising of farm products. There is every evidence, in brief, that the associations are consolidating and strengthening the positions which they have already gained, and are preparing to make further advances.

This large growth of co-operative marketing shows that it is a type of business organization that is especially well adapted to the marketing of farm products. It is inconceivable that co-

operation could have grown and persisted as it has unless it possessed some well-defined advantages to agriculture.

Co-operative organization among farmers is the application of sound business methods to agricultural marketing. Co-operation has no magical properties, nor is it a cure-all for the farmers' problems. Every farmer knows that improved farm machinery is of no use to him unless he puts it to work and guides it. Improved marketing machinery is likewise of no value unless it is intelligently directed. Organization in itself does not solve the marketing problem; it simply creates the machinery that can be used for this purpose. Much of the success of the undertaking will depend on whether the machine is used wisely. In other words, co-operative organization will succeed only in so far as it is properly applied and intelligently directed.

Co-operative organization cannot overturn the law of supply and demand, nor can it maintain prices, for any considerable period, which are out of line with economic conditions. It will not bring a higher price than the demands of the market warrant. If every wheat grower in the United States belonged to one co-operative wheat marketing association, that association could not arbitrarily fix the price of wheat at \$3 or \$4 a bushel and sell the entire crop at that figure under present day economic conditions. The consumers would use other products; possibly potato flour would come into general use, and the wheat growers of other countries would take advantage of the shortage of wheat resulting from the refusal of the American growers to sell except at this arbitrary price.

Neither can a co-operative association avoid the services that must be performed in marketing farm products. They can and do reduce the cost of these services, but whether sold co-operatively or not, oranges, for example, must be harvested, hauled to packing houses, graded, packed, loaded in cars, transported to the various markets, sold to wholesale receivers, trucked to the stores of these receivers, sold to retailers in quantities which probably do not exceed a few boxes and finally the original carload must be delivered to literally thousands of consumers in individual quantities which probably do not exceed 1 or more dozen each. All these services must be paid for, and the cost of these services is a

deduction from the returns which the grower received for his crop.

Right here, it seems to me, is to be found one of the fundamental reasons why the farmers of America are interested in co-operative marketing, and why nearly 2 million of them have become members of co-operative associations. Every excess cost and every waste in the marketing process is primarily a loss to the producer. High marketing costs and wastes may mean unduly high prices to the consumer, but the consumer can always refuse to buy, while the grower must go on producing. Therefore, if wastes are to be eliminated, if marketing costs are to be reduced, if the quality and grade of the products are to be such as will most readily find a market, and if farm products are to be distributed and marketed in the most efficient, systematic manner, the producer must do the job himself thru his co-operative associations and the employees whom he hires to look after his interests. The full possibilities of better marketing can only be realized by co-operative associations because they represent the farmers—the men who gain by better marketing methods, and whose co-operation is necessary before we can have better products to market.

Directors Are Responsible

Wisely planned and intelligently directed management is by far the most important element in business success, and lack of it the most certain cause of failure. The marketing of agricultural products is a business undertaking, and the co-operative association that undertakes the job must adhere to the fundamental principles of business. The practices may differ widely between various co-operative businesses handling different commodities, as they differ in commercial business organization, but in all cases the fundamental principles usually remain the same. The management problems of a co-operative may often appear different, and some are different from those confronting commercial businesses, but in wrestling with these problems, the co-operative will need to observe the same fundamental business principles that permeate all successful business institutions today.

The control and direction of a co-operative cannot be left to any one individual. In any business there is a group of individuals who have been delegated the responsibility of formulating the policies and directing their execution—I refer to the board of directors. Every member of the board has a definite share in the responsibility of formulating sound policies and seeing to it that they are properly carried out.

In speaking of management, particular emphasis should be given to the duties and responsibilities of the board of directors, as the directors play a most important part in the efficient operation of co-operative associations. It is well to remember, in business management, that, unless a man has sound business sense and is peculiarly adapted to acting as manager of a business, or to functioning as a director or an officer, he may prove detrimental rather than helpful, altho personally of the highest type. A man might be the best farmer in the community and the most loyal member in the association, and yet not be fitted to help direct its business operations. Many co-operative enterprises have been wrecked because the board of directors lacked an understanding of management problems. Internal petty politics have too often hindered the effectiveness of the management.

Membership on the board of directors is a trusteeship which carries with it certain responsibilities and duties toward the successful conduct of the organization's business. The members upon whom this trusteeship has been placed must inform themselves regarding the principles of business and about the operations of the business for which they are responsible. The importance of every director being thoroly informed about the operations of his organization, and the broader business principles on an understanding of which hangs much of the organization's future progress cannot be over-emphasized.

The board of directors and the executive staff (usually consisting of the manager and responsible department heads) of a co-operative enterprise are charged with the responsibilities of formulating policies and directing

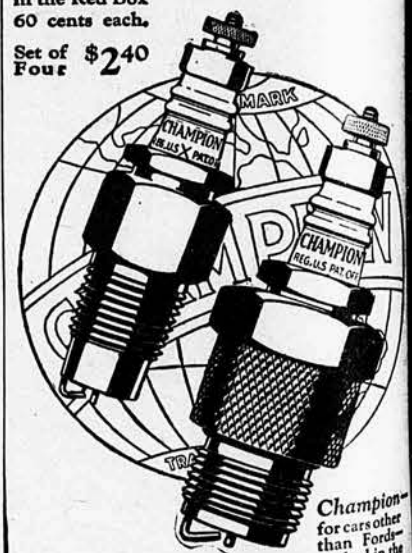
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execution. While every section has its own definite and distinct responsibilities, it is essential that these small groups work together closely in dealing with the many problems that arise in conducting a business. The application of better business methods to agriculture means more in the way of analysis than merely helping farmers to make more dollars and cents. We are interested in co-operative organization among farmers as it affects the daily life of the farm man, his wife and child in the rural community. A part of the gains that accrue to the farmer thru more efficient production and better marketing methods should be applied to better living. We wish to emphasize that the essential program looking toward a permanent increase in the farmers' well-being is the elevation of the standard of living on the farm.

Great Yield is Higher Than

(Continued from Page 10)

60 inches from seeding time to standing time, a period of 10 months. In a number of years we have been growing three crops of wheat on the same land after summer fallow. After the first crop of wheat was removed we drilled the next crop into the stubble, and before seeding the third crop we usually gave the ground some extra work before seeding. We have begun to think, however, that this ground has been cropped for a good many years to wheat had better have only one crop on it after summer fallow. The second crop, if the fall is dry, is seeded in the stubble by closing every alternate drill hole. Tie up the disk following the holes that are left open. An extra half spring should be put on the upright iron that is spring already on it to force the disk thru the stubble deep into the ground. The disks should be sharp before using them to drill into stubble. The drill is set to seed one acre. Should the fall be dry the ground can be worked early, immediately after taking the grain off, and we prefer to list the ground and prepare as for ordinary seeding.

The combine is going to be the most practical way to harvest and thresh wheat crop, but there is room for improvement. We think the combines on the market are too heavy, and do not have a large enough wheel. We are ready to believe, however, that the combine is well on the way to success in harvesting and threshing wheat. We may wish to know what we have done in growing wheat by the method outlined. Barring hail and rust we have had a crop every season for the last 16 years on the first year summer fallow with a yield of from 25 to 30 bushels an acre, with the exception of two or three years, when the yield was under this, but no year did we have a crop failure. On the second year summer fallow we have had crops ranging from 15 to 20 bushels an acre, except in 1924, when the crop was not a cutting. There was a heavy rain of straw on the ground from the crop of 1923, and we did not have a high rain at any one time after the crop was seeded to much more than the straw. Three years of the five years, in 1922, 1924 and 1925, we grew 75,000 bushels, or 1/4 million bushels, with a rainfall of around 12 inches a year. Our acreage each of the three years ran about 3,500 acres, except in 1924, when we had 2,800 acres.

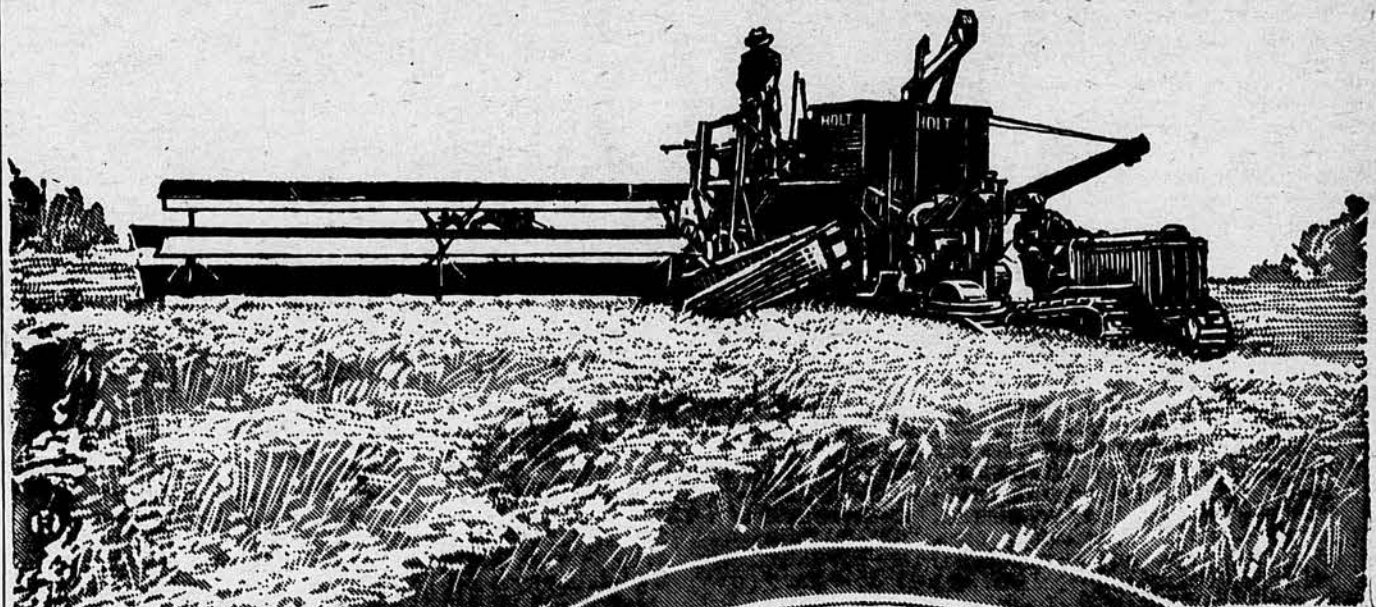
A Heavyweight Layer

Can anyone exhibit a hen that is entitled to the gilded nest for "heavyweight" laying than this? A person county Buff Minorca, over a period of seven days, laid six eggs, weighing in the aggregate 1 pound and 10 ounces. It is believed these eggs set well for size and weight as the weight of one hen in that length of time. The hen is an exhibition bird owned by Mrs. Henry Fox, and won first prize at the McPherson County Poultry Show and at the State Fair at Hutchinson last fall.

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Trend is Toward Big Power

And Manufacturers Are Falling Right in Line to Supply the Equipment

BY I. W. DICKERSON

ONE of the most noticeable developments during the last year is the more general realization of the importance which larger power units and power equipment have in solving the farmer's problem of cheaper production. The agricultural engineers have made this one of the chief phases of their work, and many of the agricultural economists are beginning to fall in line.

The horse people have helped the cause by putting on a great many large team demonstrations all over the country, showing how one man may operate six, eight, or even 12 horses to many of the farm implements. Farmers have shown their belief in increased farm power by more liberal buying of both tractors and larger field machinery. In fact, 1926 was the greatest year in the tractor industry.

Few changes have taken place in tractor design or equipment during the year, the vast bulk of the farm sales being of the standard type of four-wheeled kerosene burning tractors put out by some seven or eight firms. This is certainly some come-down from the 250 or more tractor firms of about six or seven years ago; but from the farmer's standpoint it makes for cheaper, more reliable, and longer-lived tractors, and for better repair and expert service. The tractors of 1926 will last at least one-third, and probably one-half more actual days' use than the average of those five or six years ago, which augurs well for the stability of the industry.

A General Purpose Tractor

One new tractor development of the year was the advent of the general-purpose tractor put out by one of the leading tractor firms. This has been in process of development and testing for several years, and great things are expected of it by its friends. It is intended largely for general field work, such as cultivating, mowing, raking, harvesting, corn picking; but also has power for pulling two plows, and plenty of power for silo filling, corn shelling, and all the ordinary belt jobs on the farm. It is fitted with a power take-off.

In harvesting machinery the rapid spread of the combined harvester-thresher is the outstanding development of 1926. The larger sizes of the combine have been used in the semi-arid West for a good many years, it being considered out of the question to use them for the more humid regions farther east. Manufacturers who had brought out smaller sizes of combines were convinced that these could be used to advantage under some conditions in the humid sections, especially for harvesting soybeans. Two or three of these were tried out in Illinois two years ago, and were found very satisfactory, not only for soybeans, but also for wheat and other small grains; the next year they were put into neighboring states and all made good; and last year many were given thoro tryouts in most of the grain and corn producing states. Soybean raisers believe it will solve the harvesting problem, and grain growers who have tried them out find they are more saving, and considerably cheaper than the usual methods.

The use of the combine brings up at once the problem of drying the grain as it comes to the granary. The United States Department of Agriculture has devised a very satisfactory ventilating system of cross-air ducts for farm granaries, and several agricultural experiment stations are working on forced draft drying projects which give promise of being entirely practicable even with small quantities of grain. At least one firm has put on the market a large coal-heated grain-drying and conditioning machine for the use of large producers and country elevators. So this problem seems about solved.

The idea is rapidly gaining ground of operating tractor-drawn machinery thru power taken from the tractor by a power take-off, instead of relying

on the bull wheel. While developed originally for the grain binder, it is now being used for mowers, corn pickers, corn snappers, combines, rice harvesters, corn binders, field ensilage cutters, and so on. The great advantages are that it makes these machines all practically independent of bad footing conditions and allows going right thru ponds of water if necessary; allows taking care of extra heavy conditions by slowing up the travel and still letting the machinery run at normal speed; and allows lighter construction for the machines. Several different tractors now offer a power take-off. One modification of this idea was noticed at the state fairs in the shape of a single-row corn picker attached and carried at one side, and also a two-row corn snapper attached and carried on both sides of a light tractor. In both cases the machinery is operated from the tractor.

Another Use for Cars

Never before has there been such a demand for information on putting engines on horse-drawn harvesting equipment. The usual plan is to take an old automobile engine in fairly good condition and mount it, either on top or at the side of the harvester, preferably the latter, and drive the mechanism either by belt, chain or gear wheel. Several firms are putting on the market, at small cost, complete attachments for doing this with the necessary driving parts, while farmers all over the country, with the help of their blacksmiths, have worked out the installation of such an engine.

Somewhat similar to this has been an unusual call for information on how to use discarded automobile engines for belt power purposes in sawing wood, grinding feed, hoisting hay, silo filling, corn shelling, pulverizing limestone, and even for running a spraying and painting outfit. Apparently when a car dies the engine lives on and on. With a little care in installing, and the use of one of the several satisfactory governors on the market, such belt power outfits give very satisfactory results.

One other thing which might be mentioned is the development of a tank heater burning used crank case oil, which is said to give very satisfactory results. If it proves entirely successful, it offers another use for this refuse material, which becomes somewhat of a problem where cars, trucks, and tractors are all used on the same farm.

Space will not permit of taking up developments in the automobile or farm building fields. We cannot close, however, without mentioning the remarkable progress made in applying electric power to farm purposes, chiefly thru the use of central station or high line power. No other means offers so much toward lightening farm drudgery and making the farm a better place to live; and nothing is more nearly certain than that the farmer and the power interests are beginning to understand and appreciate each other's problems, and that we may expect even more rapid increase in farm electrification in the future.

Job for a Snowbird

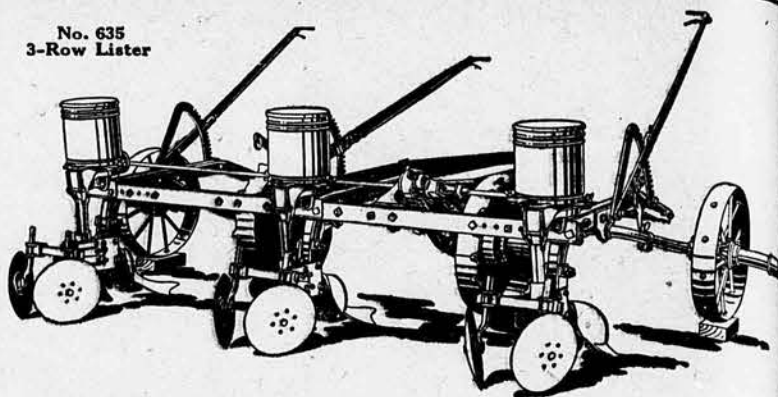
Now is the winter of our discontent
When we must read of some strong-minded gent
Or lady with a hide that cannot ache
Who bathes thru holes chopped in an icy lake.

We hope for them, when summer comes once more
That they will find it is their daily chore,
While dreaming of some cooling swimming hole,
To labor in an ice plant, heaving coal.

"Why do women hold their chins when thinking?" reads a heading. Probably to stop themselves from interrupting.

A lexicographer says it is incorrect to refer to one man as "a party." We'll know more about that in 1928.

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Cultivate your crops—

3 Rows at a Time

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No wonder thousands of farmers are planning to buy

JOHN DEERE 3-Row Listers and Cultivators

No. 630 Series Tractor Listers

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Even depth by all bottoms, all the time, because of the lever-adjustable gauge wheels.

Pulls light because bottoms always work at uniform depth and because wheels carry all the weight.

Strength of a tractor plow—heavy beams; strong, stiff bracing.

Heavy-duty power lift—works perfectly and lasts much longer than ordinary lift.

Plants accurately—John Deere "999" corn drop and picker-wheel cotton drop. What farmers think of their accuracy has made the John Deere planter factory the largest in the world.

Disk or shovel covers. Also furnished as three-row wheat-land listing plow.

No. 600 Series Tractor Cultivator

Insures the same good results behind your tractor as John Deere two-row listed corn cultivators give behind your horses.

Follows trenches uniformly—all you have to do is to keep the tractor on the ridges, just as you keep the horses on the ridges when using a two-row. Gangs adjust themselves to trench variations—no climbing of ridges.

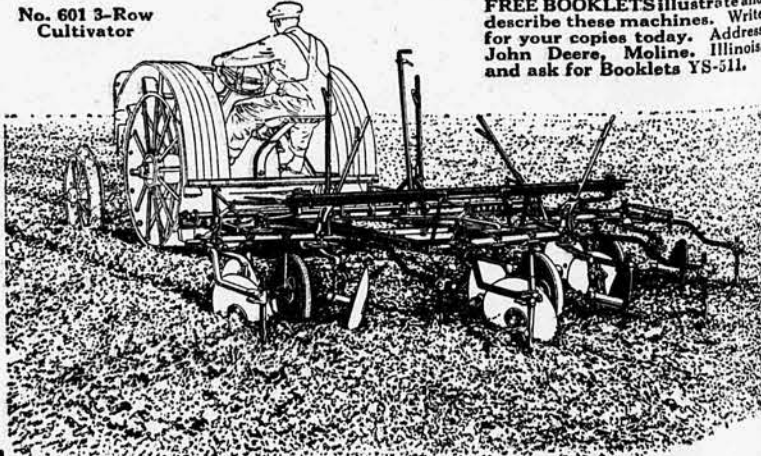
Master lever, within reach from the tractor, lifts all disks, shovels and sweeps at once—you don't have to stop the tractor when turning ends of rows.

No bolts to remove in adjusting shovels, disks and wheels.

Tillage equipment in a large variety to meet every requirement

See John Deere Three-Row tractor listers and cultivators at your John Deere dealer's store.

No. 601 3-Row
Cultivator



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Timber-Wolf

By Jackson Gregory

(Copyright)

HE HAD built his small blaze, ringed about by some rocks in the heart of a small grove of trees which stood forty or fifty feet high; he had got his fire burning with strong, clean flames, from a handful of dry twigs and twigs; Lynette, looking up, could make out only the faintest bluish-grey wisp of smoke against the gray-green of the leaves. She understood; always it was inevitable that they must accept whatever chances the moment brought them, yet it was not at all likely that their faint plume of smoke, vanishing among the tree-tops, would ever draw the glance of any human eye other than their own.

"I'll tell you..." began Deveril, and broke short off there, as she and he, alert and tense once more, reminded that they were fugitives, listened to a sudden sound disturbing their silence. The sound unmistakable—a man at no great distance from them, but, fortunately, on the farther side of the stream, and thus beyond the double screen of willows, was breaking his way thru the brush. Both Deveril and Lynette crouched low, peering thru the bushes. They could only make out that the man was coming up-stream. Once they caught a vague, blurred glimpse of his legs, faded overalls and ragged boots. Then they lost him entirely. They knew when he stopped and both waited breathlessly to know if he had come upon some sign of their own trail. But once more he went on, but now in such silence, as he crossed a little open spot, that they could scarcely make out sound. Had it not been for the willows intervening, they could then have answered their own question, "Who is it?"—a question just now of supreme importance, of the importance of life and death. They lay lower; they strove never before to catch some glimpse that would tell them what they wanted to know. The man stopped again; again went on. There was something guarded about his movements; they felt that he must have seen their tracks, that he was seeking in a roundabout way to come unexpectedly upon them. And then, because there was a narrow natural avenue thru the brush, they were given one clear, tho' fleeting glimpse, of him... of his face—a face as tense and watchful as their own had been... the face of Mexicali Joe.

On the Jump

A glimpse, scarcely more it was, had been given them of Mexicali Joe's face. And at a considerable distance, at least for the reading of a man's look. But yet they marked how the face was haggard and drawn and furtive. Joe had no inkling of their presence. He had not seen their wisp of smoke; there was no wind setting toward him to carry him the smell of cooking trout. Plainly he had no desire for company other than his own. He, no less than they, fled from all pursuit. Again he was lost to them; he vanished, gone up-stream, beyond the thickets, no faintest sound of his footfalls coming back to them. From him they turned to each other, the same expression from the same flooding thought in their eyes.

"We're on the jump and we'll keep on the jump!" said Deveril softly. And at the same time, Lynette Brooke, will stick as close as the Lord'll let us to Mexicali Joe's coat-tails! Don't you worry; he'll go back as sure as shooting to his gold-mine, if only to make certain that no one else has squatted on it. And where he drives a stake, we'll drive ours right alongside."

"It's funny... that he hasn't gotten any further... that he should come this way, too..."

"No telling how long he had to lie still while the pack yelped about his hiding-place; that he came this way means only one thing. And that is that our luck is with us, and we're headed as straight as he is toward his prospect hole. Ready? Let's follow him!"

She jumped up. But before they started they gathered up, to the last small bit, what was left of their fish; Deveril made the small bundle, fish unwrapped in leaves, with a handkerchief about the whole.

"If he should hear us?" she whispered. "If he should lie in waiting and see us?"

He chuckled.

"In any case, we'll have it on him! He can't know that we're on the run, too; he got away too fast for that. And even if he should know, what would he do about it? He has no love for Taggart, anyway; and he has no wish to get himself into the hands of that mob that he has just ducked away from, like a rabbit dodging a pack of hounds. If he catches us... why, then, we catch him at the same time! Come on."

Thus began the second lap of their journey; thus they, fleeing, followed like shadows on the traces of one who fled. For Mexicali Joe would obviously

keep to the bed of the canon; if he forsook it to climb up either slope to a ridge above, he must of necessity pass thru the more sparsely timbered spaces, where he would run into danger of being seen. The only danger to their plans lay with the possibility that he might overhear sounds of their following and might draw a little to one side and hide in some dense copse, and so let them go by. But they had the advantage from the beginning; they knew he was ahead, and he did not know that they followed; so long as they, listening always, did not hear him ahead, there was little danger of him hearing them coming after him. With all the noise of the water, tumbling over falls and splashing along over rocks, singing cheerily to itself at every step, there was small likelihood of any one of the three cautious footfalls being heard...

There were the times, so intent were they following the Mexican, when they forgot what was after all the main issue; forgot that they, too, were followed. For the newer phase of the game was more zestful just now than

the other; they had neither glimpsed nor heard anything since the passing of the two riders last night, to hint that any danger of discovery threatened them. They spoke seldom, only now and then, pausing briefly, in lowered voices, as the speculations which had been occupying both minds demanded expression. Thus they were always confronted by some new problem; at first, and for a mile or more, they had full confidence that they had Joe straight ahead of them. But presently they approached a fork of the canon; it became imperative to know if Joe had gone up the right or the left ravine. And here, where most they wanted a glimpse of him, they had scant hope of seeing him, so dense was the timber growth; he would keep close to the bed of the stream, at times walking in the water so the network of branches from the brushy tangle on both banks would make for him a dim alleyway, like a tunnel. They could not hope to hear him; they could not count on finding his tracks, since none would be left upon the rocks and the rushing water held none.



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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

But they were alert, ears critical of the slightest rustling, eyes never keener. And, their good fortune holding firm, when they came to the forking of the ways, that which they had not hoped for, a track on a hard rock, set them right. For here Joe, but a few score yards ahead of them, had slipped, and had crawled up over a boulder, and there was still the wet trace of his passing, a sign to vanish, drying, while they looked on it. Joe had gone on into the deeper canon, headed in the direction which last night they had elected for their own, driving on toward the heart of the wilderness country.

Two Possibilities

They were no less relieved at finding what was the man's likely general direction than at making sure that they were still almost at his heels. For they had come to realize that, to explain Joe's presence here, there were two directly opposing possibilities to consider: it was imaginable that Joe would be making straight for his gold; and it was just as reasonable that his craft might have suggested to him to head in an opposite direction. Now that they might follow him and still be going direct on their own business, they were for the moment content on all points.

Deveril, for the most part, went ahead; now and then he paused a moment for the girl to come up with him. But never did he have to wait long. He began to wonder at her; they had covered many hard miles last night; more hard miles this morning. How long, he asked himself, as his eyes sought to read hers, could such a slender, altogether feminine, bluish-pink girl stand up under such relentless hardship as this flight promised to give them? And always he went on again, reassured and admiring; her eyes remained clear, her regard straight and cool. A girl unafraid; the true daughter of dauntless, hot-blooded parents.

And she, watching his tall, always graceful form leading the way, found ample time to wonder about him. She had seen him last night burst in thru a window and take the time coolly, tho already the hue and cry was breaking at his contemptuous heels, to rifle a man's pockets. There was an indelible picture; the debonair Babe Deveril, who had stepped unquestioningly into her fight, going down on his knees

before his fallen kinsman... calmly bent on robbery. For she had seen the bank-notes in his hand.

The sun rose high and crested all the ridges with glorious light, and poured its golden warmth down into the steep canons. But, now that shadows began to shrink and the little open spaces lay revealed in detail, fresh labor was added in that they were steadily harder driven to keep to cover; all day long, at intervals, they were to have glimpses of the Buck Valley road, high above on the mountain flank, and at each view of the road they understood that a man up there might have caught a glimpse of them. Ten o'clock came and found them doggedly following along the way which they held the viewless Mexicali Joe must have taken before them. They paused and stooped to the invitation of the creek, and thereafter ate what was left them of their grilled trout. Having eaten, they drank again; and having drunk, they again took up the trail.

"If you can stand the pace?" queried Deveril over his shoulder. And she read in the gleam in his eyes that he was set on seeing this thing thru; on sticking close to Mexicali Joe until he came, with Joe, on his secret.

"Why, of course!" she told him lightly, tho already her body ached.

It was not over an hour later when they set their feet in a trail which they were confident Mexicali Joe had followed; from the moment they stepped into the trail they watched for some trace of him, but the hard, rain-washed, rocky way, which only a mountaineer could have recognized as a trail, was such as to hold scant sign, if the one who traveled it but exercised precaution. Babe Deveril, with his small knowledge of these mountains, held it the old short-cut trail from Timkin's Bar, long disused, since Timkin's Bar itself had a score of years ago died the death of short-lived mining towns. Brush grew over it, and again and again it vanished underfoot, and they were hard beset to grope forward to it again. Yet trail of a sort it was, and it set them to meditating: Timkin's Bar, in the late '80's, had created a gold furor, and then, after its short and hectic life, had been abandoned, as an orange, sucked dry by a child, is thrown aside. Was it possible that among the old diggings Mexicali Joe had stumbled on a vein which the old-timers had overlooked?

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How They Earn Gift Money



WHEN birthdays arrive little 7-year-old Joyce Works doesn't go ask daddy for money to buy presents for Joan, her 10-year-old sister or for Roberta who is 14. Joyce doesn't need to do that for she has her very own money. And Joan and Roberta are equally as capable of buying gifts for the family.

It is because the parents of these three delightful Allen county farm girls make it possible for them to earn money for themselves at home. "The girls all have their chickens for Christmas and birthday money, and for other things, too," Mrs. Works explained, "and they always have had their calves. Roberta will earn more than \$100 with poultry this year, and she has had as much as \$500 at one time that her calves brought. She now has three very good cows that came into her possession as promising calves. Each girl has a separate bank account.

"A plan of this kind keeps them interested," the mother said. "You would be surprised at their thoroughness, too. Why, they scarcely ever lose a chick. The money they earn is theirs to spend as they wish."

Roberta and Joan and Joyce are smiling at you in the picture, and their mother is with them. The happy little system of reward for effort at home, no doubt will help the girls visualize better the ultimate reward resulting from conscientious attention to duties that confront them thru life. This little thrift plan has untold possibilities.

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at any rate, the trail lured them on, winding in their own general direction; and Mexicali Joe still fled. Of this latter fact they had no doubt. When they came to the undisturbed sign . . . to watchful eyes of his recent passing: here, on a steep, ill-defined trail he had stepped, and had caught at the branches of a wild cherry. They saw the furrows made by his boot-heel and the scattered leaves and broken twigs. Gradually the trail led them up out of the canon-bed, snaking along the flank of the mountain. And gradually they were entering the great forest of yellow pines. If not already in the timber-Wolf's country, here was the border-line of his monster holdings: men could draw the line exactly between the wide-reaching acres which were his and those contiguous acres which were a portion of the Government reserve. Standing himself had no quarrel with the Government on the matter, and what was more, after no end of litigation, had won a point or two.

The Trail

Once they diverged from the trail to climb and slide to the bottom of the canon for a long drink. But this and the sheer ascent took them in their hurry only a few minutes. Again they took up the trail. It was high noon and they were tired. But, alike disinclined of fatigue, driven and lured, they pressed on.

Suddenly she startled him by catching him by the arm and whispering earnestly:

"Sh! Some one is following us!"

In another moment, drawing back from the trail, they were hidden among the wild cherries in a little side vine.

"Where?" he demanded, his voice hushed like hers, as he peered back along the way they had come. "Who? How many of them?"

"I didn't see," she answered.

"What did you hear?"

"Nothing . . . I just know . . . I felt that some one was trailing us just as we are trailing Mexicali Joe! I feel it now; I know!"

"But you had something—something that you saw or heard—to tell you?" She shook her head. And he saw, pondering at her, that she was very deeply in earnest as she admitted:

"No. Nothing! But I know. I tell you, I know. Can't you feel that there's some one back there, following us, spying on us, hiding and yet dogging every step we take? Can't you feel it?" She saw him shaken with silent laughter. She understood that he, a man, was convulsed with laughter at the imaginings of her, a maid. And yet, since she was quick-minded, she noted how his laughter was silent! He meant her to see that he put no credence in her suspicions; and yet he was impressed, and he did take care that no one, who might follow them, should overhear him!

"One doesn't feel things like that," he told her, as tho positive. But in the telling he kept his voice low, so it was scarcely louder than her own whisper.

"One does," she retorted. "And you know it, Babe Deveril!"

"But," he challenged her, "were you right, and were there a man or several men back there tracking us, why all this caution on their parts? What would they be waiting for, being armed themselves and knowing us unarmed? What better place than this to take us in? Why give us a minute's chance to slip away in the brush?"

"I don't know," she shrugged, and again he marveled at her; she looked like one who had little vital concern in what any others, pursuing, might or might not do.

Despite his cool determination to adhere to calm reason and to discount feminine impressionism, which he held to be fostered by a nervous condition brought about by overexertion, Babe Deveril began to feel, as she felt, that there was something more than imagination in her contention. How does a man sense things which no one of his five senses can explain to him? He could not see any reason in this abrupt change in both their moods; and yet, none the less, it seemed to him, all of a sudden, as tho eyes were spying on him from behind every pine trunk, and from the screen of every thicket.

"Joe won't escape us in a hurry," he muttered. "Not in this canon. And

we'll see this thing thru. Let's sit tight and watch."

And so, with that inexplicable sense that here in the wilderness they were not yet free from pursuit, they crouched in the bushes and bent every force of every sense to detect their fancied pursuers. But the forest land, sun-smitten, a playland of light and shadow and tremulous breeze, lay steeped in quiet about them, and they saw nothing moving save the gently stirring leaves and occasional birds; half a dozen sparrows briefly stayed their flight on a shrub in flower with pale-pink blossoms; a bevy of quail, forty strong, marched away thru the narrow roadways under the low, drooping branches, with crested topknots bobbing; the forest land murmured and whispered and sang softly, and seemed empty of any other human presence than their own. And yet they waited, and at the end of their waiting, grown nervous despite themselves, tho they had no evidence that pursuit was drawing close on their heels, they were not able to shake from them that feeling that danger, the danger from which they fled, was become a near-drawn menace. And all the more to be feared in that it approached so silently, ready to strike when their guard was down.

"Just the same," said Deveril, deep in his own musings, "it can't be Jim Taggart, for that's not Taggart's way, having the goods on a man, and, besides, I fancy I put him out of the running." Then he looked at her curiously, and added: "And it can't be Bruce Standing, since you put him down and out and . . ."

It was the first time that such a reference to the past had been made. Now she startled him by the quick vehemence of her denial, saying:

"I didn't shoot Bruce Standing! I tell you . . ."

He looked at her steadily, and she broke off, as she saw dawning in his eyes a look which was to be read as readily as were white stones to be glimpsed in the bottom of a clear pool. She had made her statement, and, whether true or false, he held it to be a lie.

Should Have Been Shot?

"In case they should somehow lay us by the heels," he said dryly, "you would come a lot closer to clearing yourself by saying that you shot him in self-defense than in denying everything. But they haven't got their ropes over our running horns yet! . . . Do you still feel that we are followed?"

His look angered her; his words angered her still further. So to this question she made no reply. He looked at her again curiously. She refused to meet his eyes, coolly ignoring him. A little smile twitched at his lips.

"It's a poor time for good friends to fall out," he said lightly. "I don't care the snap of my fingers who shot him, or why. He ought to have been shot a dozen years ago. And now I'll tell you what, I think, explains this business of some one being close behind us, if you are right in it. The big chance is that someone has been trailing Mexicali Joe all along; and dropped in behind us when we dropped in behind Joe. We've been doing a first-class job of sticking to cover; mind you, we haven't caught a second glimpse of Joe all this time, and therefore it is likely the gent whom you feel to be trailing us hasn't caught a glimpse of us. If this is right, we've got a bully chance right now to prove it. We'll lie close where we are for ten minutes, and see if your hombre doesn't slip on by us, nosing along after Joe."

In silence she acquiesced. That sense of the nearness of another unseen human being was insistent on her. For a long time, as still as the deep-rooted trees about them, they crouched, listening, watching. She heard the watch ticking in Babe Deveril's pocket. She heard her own breathing and his. She heard the brownie birds thrashing among dead leaves. Then there was the eternal whispering of the pines and the faint murmurings from the stream far down in the canon. At last it would have been a relief to straining nerves if a man, or two or three men, had stepped into sight in the trail from which she and Deveril had withdrawn. For more certain than ever was Lynette Brooke, tho she could give neither rhyme nor reason for that certainty, that her instincts had not tricked her. Therefore, instead of being reassured at

(Continued on Page 19)



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Goodyear Means Good Wear

GOODYEAR

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The Birds Sang of Spring

But the Radio Brought in the Voice of the Air
and Again Saved Our Bacon

BY HENRY HATCH

THE Wild Duck, Redbird, Killdeer, all are bum weather prophets. On Tuesday they swarmed about us in great numbers, apparently trying to tell us spring had come. And some of us were foolish enough to believe them. We got out both tractors and limbered them up, ready for the field in the afternoon, but ran them back in the shed right after dinner, the noon-time weather forecast over radio telling of zero to 10 above by morning, with high shifting winds. Unlike the Indian, we didn't wait to "see 'em before we believe 'em," but made straight for the hog house to protect two litters of 18 day-old pigs and some young gilts that were due to bring more at any time. By night it was snowing and next morning the temperature was 8 above. So again the radio directed correctly to a profitable end.

Look Out for Prices!

How long until the hog business will be overdone? Let anything prosper for a time and the date of over-production draws near. It always has been this way and perhaps always will. It now seems a certainty that the spring pig crop will be greatly increased over that of a year ago. Here in this small corner of the earth the increase, with good luck, will amount to enough to bring prices down to normal if the same ratio of increased production is followed elsewhere. The American farmer seems to have the one bad habit of stampeding with the crowd, with the certain result that over-production and low prices follow. Just now we all want hogs. Next fall we'll have 'em, then look out for cheap pork.

Folks Raise More Poultry

A friend of mine watches productions and prices a little closer, perhaps, than the average man because he is a banker. Last week he ventured the prophecy that this year he believed the poultry business would be overdone, and that prices for poultry products would suffer considerably as a natural consequence. Everywhere, he commented, the folks are preparing to raise more and more poultry, and with no chance for a greater outlet for the production than existed last year, the surplus is sure to push down prices. But this is counting chickens before they are hatched, something we are told we should not do.

Demand May Increase

Heretofore there always have been enough things happen to chickens that are hatched to keep down any very great increase in poultry population. A few thousand brooder houses burn down every year. "together with all contents," a run of disease in one form or another gets away with a few million, so by the time the "sum total" of our year's labor has been tabulated in actual dollars and cents, we usually find the demand has taken it all and is ready for more. There may come a time, to be sure, when we shall have become so proficient in keeping down these losses that we may "bust the market wide open." Just now the price of eggs is much lower than at this time last year, 10 cents a dozen less, according to our local buyer's record. Now it remains to be seen whether this low price will not so greatly increase the demand for eggs that the price will not soon advance. Such often happens.

Should Grow Some Oats

Seed oats of fairly good quality is cheap enough so no one need to give up sowing, giving the high cost of seed as an excuse. Local seed is selling for from 45 to 50 cents, and from 2 to 2½ bushels to the acre is enough, if sown with any good drill. The acreage here will be quite large if the weather is favorable for a decently early seeding. We would dislike to farm without oats. There is no grain better for horses and none as good for calves. Our 28 Hereford calves get 1½ pounds of oats each noon, to the head, with alfalfa hay in the morning and kafir fodder which

has some grain on it at night. They have been "on the gain" ever since getting over the change from mother's milk to a dry feed. Bright alfalfa hay does its part toward producing this gain but no more than oats. Every farmer should raise 8 bushels of oats each year for every calf he is going to winter.

Have Early Plowing Slogan

The earlier the better is a good slogan to stick on the subject of plowing for corn. If the surface can freeze a trifle after being plowed it works all the better, at least for our rather stubborn soil of Eastern Kansas. We used to plow one day, then harrow and plant the next with good results, but that was when our soil was 30 years younger than it now is, with more humus in it. Now it seems better to plow early, wait until just ready to plant, then use a tandem disk and cross harrow. We're "itching" to be out plowing this moment but Old Man Winter rules that it shall be otherwise, and what he says goes.

Found a Better Way

Straw spreading is one thing that has almost gone out of fashion. Folks have found it is better for stock to work the straw into manure, then spread the manure. At a neighbor's sale last week, the auctioneer had to talk long enough to sell a dozen cows to obtain one lone bid on a perfectly good straw spreader. The fellow who got it likely will dump it in his junk pile and visit it only when in need of some bolts or chain. Where the soil drifts in the wind a light spreading of straw serves as a good check, but here we are little damaged by soil drifting, and a covering of straw in the spring often holds the moisture so the soil can scarcely be plowed.

Berries are Profitable

Each year we grow quite a quantity of strawberries and blackberries in our "truck patch." We find both easy to grow. A late spring freeze is the one great obstacle to a certain crop, especially of strawberries. We grow both by mulching, thus save a great lot of hand work and keep the moisture stored until the time of need. We ridge slightly for strawberries, mulching the ditch between. This leaves narrow rows to be kept clean and the mulch also prevents the plants from bedding too thick. Here is where most folks fail with strawberries. They think the more plants they have the more berries they can harvest, and first thing they know they have plants growing so thick they bear scantily of small fruit. We never keep a strawberry plot in bearing more than two years, but reset in a new place. The blackberries we mulch fresh each spring, putting on enough to keep down all weed and grass growth. Aside from taking out the old canes this is about all the attention blackberries require here, and keep right on doing business year after year in the same old place. We always find a ready sale for all surplus fruit right at the patch and cannot understand why more folks do not grow these two small fruits for themselves.

Solemn Words

"My dear," called a wife to her husband in the next room, "what are you opening that can with?"

"Why," he said, "with a can-opener. What did you think I was doing it with?"

"Well," replied his wife, "I thought from your remarks you were opening it with a prayer."

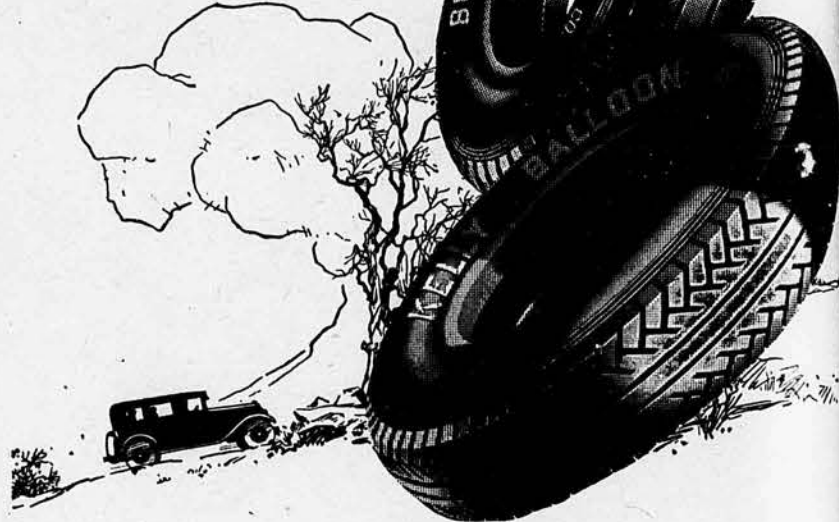
Powerful Words

"Just think of it!" exclaimed Flora, the romantic. "A few words mumbled over your head and you're married."

"Yes," agreed Dora, the cynical. "And a few words mumbled in your sleep and you're divorced."

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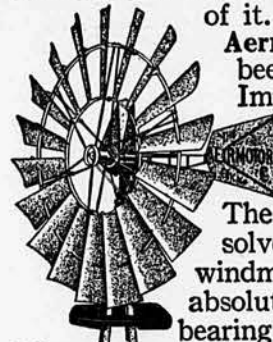
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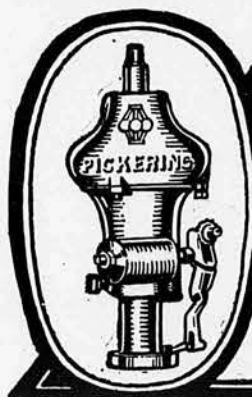
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Timber-Wolf

(Continued from Page 17)

ing or hearing no one, she was de-
pressed and made anxious; the silence
came sinister, filled with vague
threat; that she saw no one was ex-
tremely to her by but the one ominous
condition: that person or those persons
were watching even now, and knew
where she and Babe Deveril hid, and
did not mean to stir until first their
harry stirred. Why all this caution?
he could not explain that to herself;
some one followed, why should that
someone hide? Why not step out with
an leveled and put an end to this grim
game of hide-and-seek?
"You see," whispered Deveril, "there
no one behind us."
They had not moved for a full
twenty minutes, and by now he began
convict her of nervous imaginings,
pieces of an overwrought girl. But
he answered him, saying with un-
shaken certainty:

"I tell you, I know! Someone has
been following us, and now is hiding
and waiting for us to go on."
"Well, you are right or wrong, and
in either case I don't fancy this job of
sitting so tight I feel as tho I were
growing roots. If you should happen
to be right, we'll know in time, I sup-
pose. Let's go!"

To her, in her present mood, any-
thing was better than inaction. They
left their hiding-place, found a silent
and hidden way a bit farther down the
slope, went forward a hundred yards
and stepped back into the faint trail.
Their concern, each said inwardly, was
to forge on and to follow Joe; thus
they pretended within themselves to
ignore that nebulous warning that they,
like Joe, were followed.

How Far Ahead?

And so the day wore on, a day made
up of uncertainty and vague threat.
How full the silent forest lands were
of little sounds! For therein lies the
greatest of all forest-land mysteries;
that silence in the solitudes may be
made audible. Uncertainty struck the
key-note of their long day. They sought
to follow Mexicali Joe; they did not
see him, they did not hear him, they
did not know where he was. Was he
still ahead of them, hastening on? How
far ahead? A mile by now, not having
paused while they lost time? A hun-
dred yards? Or had he turned aside?
Or had he thrown himself down flat
somewhere, watching them go by? Was
he following them, or had he struck
out east or west, while they went on
north? And was there someone fol-
lowing them? One man? Two? More?
Or none at all? Uncertainty. And as
they grew tired and hungry, the great
silence oppressed them, and most of all
this uncertainty of all things began to
bite in on their nerves as acid eats into
glass, etching its own sign.
"I'm getting jumpy," muttered De-
veril, glaring at her, his eyes looking

savage and stern. "This nonsense of
yours....."

"It's not nonsense!"

"Anyway, it's getting on my nerves!
There's no sense in this sort of thing.
We're scaring ourselves like two kids
in the dark. What's more, we are al-
lowing a pace-setter to get us to going
too hard and steady a clip; we'll be
done in, the first thing we know. And
we've got to begin figuring on where
the next meal comes from. What I
mean is, that we've got enough to do
without wasting any more nerve force
on what may or may not follow after
us."

"Joe is still ahead of us," she re-
minded him; "or, at any rate, we think
he is. He left last night in as big a
hurry as we did; and he, too, came
away without gun and fishing-tackle,
and didn't stop to get Young Gallup
to put him up a lunch. Then on top of
all that, Joe knows this country better
than we do."

"I get you!" he told her quickly.
"Joe's as ready for food and lodging as
we are, and Joe, unless we're wrong all
along, is hiking ahead of us. Who
knows but we'll invite ourselves to
dine with Senor Joe before the day's
done!.... Is that it?"

"I don't know how it may work out
.... I hadn't gotten that far yet....
But if Joe is headed toward his se-
cret, and if he does have a provision
cache somewhere in the mountains....
a few items in tinned goods and,
maybe, even coffee and sugar and
canned milk...."

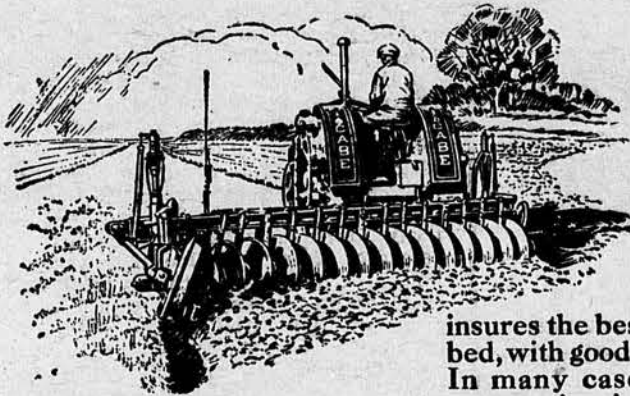
"Let's go!" broke in Deveril, half in
laughter and half in eagerness. "You
make my mouth water with your sur-
misings."

Here in these steep-walled narrow
gorges the shadows lengthened swiftly
after the sun had passed the zenith,
and already, when now and then they
looked searchingly at what lay ahead,
it was difficult to distinguish the shad-
ows from the substance. They must
come close to Joe if they meant to see
him, and, by the same token, if a man
followed them; he was confronted by
the same difficulty. So they hurried
on, walking more freely, keeping in the
trail, climbing at times along the ridge
flank, frequently dipping down into the
lower canon. Babe Deveril cut himself
a green cudgel from a scrub-oak,
trimming off the twigs as he walked
on. If it came to argument with Mexi-
cali Joe, a club like that might bring
persuasion. And he fully meant that
the Mexican should show himself gen-
erous, even to the division of a last
crust. Always buoyed up by optimism,
he was counting strongly on Joe's pro-
vision cache.

Into the Canon

When they dropped down into the
canon again, they saw the first star.
Lynette looked up at it; it trembled in
its field of deep blue. She was faint, al-
most dizzy; her muscles ached; fatigue
bore hard upon her spirit; she was
footsore. But, most of all, like Deveril

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Plow means faster,
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Hard Seed in Clover and Alfalfa

A NEW ruling by the State Board of Agriculture, which is charged with
the administration of the Kansas Seed Law, will permit the sale of
considerable seed of the legumes that heretofore has been prohibited.
The law provides that no agricultural seed except Kentucky bluegrass
and Canada bluegrass may be sold for seeding purposes if the germina-
tion is less than 50 per cent. This provision literally construed, and as
applied to Sweet clover, alfalfa and other seeds of the legumes, works an
injustice to producers and sellers of these seeds on account of the large
proportion of "hard seeds" commonly present. Because of this, the State
Board of Agriculture asked the Attorney General for an interpretation as
to the meaning of the word "germination." His interpretation is that the
word "germination" as used in the law means "viability" or "having the
ability to sprout." Many hard seeds have the "ability to sprout" under
proper conditions, and are not dead seeds. Hence, the following new regu-
lation, No. 10: "If 50 per cent or more of the seeds, exclusive of the hard
seeds, germinate in the laboratory test, sale will be permitted provided
the percentage of germination of the entire lot and the percentage of hard
seed as shown by the laboratory test are shown separately on the label
in accordance with regulation No. 9." To illustrate: Suppose the germina-
tion as shown by the laboratory test is 20 per cent and "hard seed" 75 per
cent. Excluding the 75 hard seeds, if 20 of the remaining 25 seeds germi-
nate, it is plain that the germination of these is more than 50 per cent.
It is fair to assume that a large percentage of the "hard seeds" event-
ually will germinate and grow, and therefore the lot as a whole is sal-
able according to the new regulation.

If this lot of seed is labeled as required by law to show a germination
of 20 per cent and 75 per cent "hard seed," accurate information is given
to purchasers and planters, as a guide in buying and sowing. Some favor
scarifying the hard seed, while others prefer to sow and let nature take
its course. In any event, the purposes of the law are fulfilled by stating
the facts on the label which must accompany each lot of "tested" seed
sold for seeding purposes.

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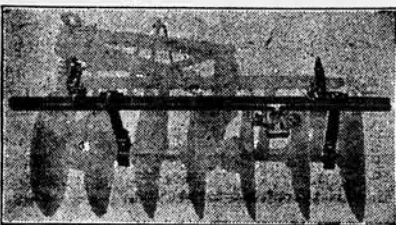
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before her, she was concerned with imaginings of supper. She pictured bacon and a tin of tomatoes and shoe-string potatoes sizzling in the bacon grease ... and coffee. Whether with milk or sugar, or without both, no longer mattered. Then she sighed wearily, and had no other physical nor mental occupation than that which had to do with the putting of one foot before the other, plodding on and on and on. And all the while the shadows deepened and thickened in the canons, and the stars multiplied, and the little evening breeze sharpened; she began to shiver.

She could mark no trail underfoot; always Deveril, before her, was breaking thru a tangle, always at his heels, she kept his form in sight; but she began to think that he had lost the way, and a new fear gripped her. Instead of dining with Joe, they were losing him, and now, with the utter dark already on the way, they would see no sign of him. And in the dark they would not be able to snare a trout or anything else that might be eaten. She got into the habit of breaking off twigs and chewing at them....

And all the while Deveril was rushing on, faster and faster. It was hard work keeping up with him.

"We've got him! Stay with it, Lynette; we've got him!"

It was Deveril's whisper, sharp and eager; there was Deveril himself, just ahead of her, pausing briefly.

"Come on. As fast and as quiet as you can."

Her heart leaped up; her life fires burned bright and warm again; the pain went out of her. She began to run....

"Sh! Look! Off to the left in that little clearing."

On the mountain slope just ahead of them she marked the clearing and, since there, too, the shadows were darkening, she saw nothing else. She wondered what he saw or thought that he saw. He pointed, and she, with straining eyes, made out a shadow which moved; Joe, going up a steep, open trail. And just ahead of Joe a dark, square-cornered blot....

"A house.... a cabin...."

"A dirty dugout, most likely, and from the look of it. But, as sure as you're born, there's Mexicali Joe's mountain headquarters. A clump of bushes, willows, you can be sure, not ten feet from his door; that will be his spring. And inside his shack.... a box of grub, Lady Lynette! And if Joe doesn't have company for dinner, I'll eat your hat."

"I haven't any," said Lynette. "But we'd probably have to eat our own shoes. Come on; let's hurry.... What are you waiting for?"

"I want to whet my appetite by loitering a while.... Listen, Lynette; after all, there's no great hurry any longer. First thing, a hot supper is what is needed, and Joe can make as good a fire as we can. You can gamble that he won't waste any time, and that he'll cook a panful!"

"He might have only one panful.... and he might start in on it cold...."

"And if he has only that limited amount and it belongs to him and he wants it, you don't mean to say that you would seek to take it away from him? That's robbery...."

"We'll play square with him, Babe Deveril, and give him exactly one-third. And man may call it robbery, but God and nature won't. Come...."

"I'll come with you a few steps farther. And then we will possess our souls in patience and will sit down among the bushes and will wait until we smell coffee. And I'll tell you why."

On the Right Track

She looked at him, wondering. And then suddenly she guessed somewhat of his thought, tho not all of it. She had forgotten her own certainty that some one followed them; it surged back upon her now.

"Yes," he said, when she had spoken, "you're on the right track. We are going to wait a few minutes to make sure. If some one was following and wanted you and me, he could have had no object in hanging back, spying on us. But if that same gent were following Mexicali Joe, he would want to hang back, trusting to Joe to lead him to something worth coming at. So, out of your feeling I've built my theory: that this gent thinks all the time he's trailing Joe, and doesn't know we are here at all; tracks in the rocky trail wouldn't show him whether one or a

dozen had gone over it. And I get to this point: how did this gent pick up Joe's trail in the dark? And I answer it by saying that he could have known that Joe had a dugout up here, and so lay in wait for him. And, that being true, by now he would be sure Joe was going straight to his camp, and so, at almost any moment, he would give up his sneak-thief style of traveling and would come hurrying along. And, if that's right, you and I can get a glimpse of this new hombre before he does of us. It may come in handy, you know," he concluded drily, "to get the first swing at him if he's an ugly gent with a rifle. At short range, and in the dark, and stepping lively, this club of mine is way up. And, if we can take his rifle from him.... why, then into the wilderness we go, without fear of starving. Which is a long speech for the end of a perfect day, but I'm right!"

So insistent was he and so utterly weary she, they drew a few lagging steps out of the trail, and sank down in the shadows. She lay flat; she saw the stars swimming in the deepening purple; her eyes closed; she felt two big tears of exhaustion slip out between the closed lids. There was a faint drumming in her ears; she no longer cared for food.

"Get up!" Deveril was saying curtly. "I guess we're both wrong. And I'm going to eat, if the devil drops in to join us."

She didn't think she had been asleep. Nor yet that she had fallen prey to swift, all-engulfing unconsciousness. Only that she had been in a mood of utter indifference to all earthly matters. She tried, when he commanded the second time, to rise. He helped her. She sat up.... She saw a little sprinkling of sparks tossed upward from Joe's chimney; stars at first she thought them—stars wavering and blurred and uncertain.

"We've waited long enough," said Deveril.

She rose wearily, making no answer. He went ahead, she followed. Her whole body cried out for rest; this brief, altogether too brief, lingering, had stiffened her and made her sore from head to foot. She saw that Deveril was going up the steep trail slowly; he still strove for caution, no doubt planning to burst in unexpectedly upon Mexicali Joe. For Joe might have a gun there in his dugout; and he might have no great stock of provisions and be of no mind to share with others. So she, too, strove for silence.... A strangely familiar odor was afloat on the night air.... coffee! Joe's coffee was boiling.

In the Clearing

And then, at that moment of moments, jarring upon their nerves as a sudden pistol-shot might have done, there came up to them from the canon they had just quitted the sharp sound made by a man breaking in the dark thru brush. And, with that sound, another; a man's voice, a voice which both knew and yet on the instant were unable to place, crying sharply, unguardedly:

"Come ahead, boys. There's his dugout and we got him dead to rights!"

"Down!" whispered Deveril. "Down! There's three or four of them...."

She dropped in her tracks, he at her side. They were in the little clearing; if they went back it would be to run into the arms of the men down there; if they went ahead it was to go straight on to Joe's dugout. If they sought to turn to right or left, they must go thru the longest arms of the clearing, and must certainly be seen. The only shadows into which they might slip were cast by the clump of willows grouped in a span of half a dozen yards, and not over as many steps, from Joe's door....

"Into the willows!" whispered Deveril. "Quick! It's our only show."

They crawled, wriggling forward, inching, but inching swiftly. Behind them they heard voices, and a sudden running of heavy boots; before them they heard a pot or pan dropped against Joe's stove, and then Joe's excited muttering and the scuffle of Joe's boots. They scrambled on; Deveril dragged himself, with a sudden heave, into the fringe of the willow thicket; at his side, so close that elbow brushed elbow, Lynette threw herself. They saw Joe come running out of his dugout; they saw him pause a second; he could have seen them, surely, had he looked down.

(Continued on Page 23)



It Pays to Keep A Bottle Handy

A bottle of Gombault's—the old-time horse remedy. Have it on hand for use when you need it—keep your horses working. Used for 48 years for abscess, cuts, spavin, capped hock, curb, fistula, quittor and other ailments. Leaves no scars—no blemish. At your druggist, \$2.00 a bottle.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.

Cleveland, Ohio

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO

Better Prices for Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade Which Brings Top Prices



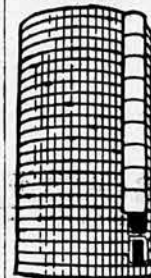
Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at

drug or grocery stores. Write for FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE. Wells & Richardson Co., Inc., Burlington, Vermont.

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The Crystal Radio Co., of Wichita, Kan., are putting out a new 600-mile radio requiring no tubes or batteries and sells for only \$2.95. 250,000 satisfied homes already have them. They will send descriptive folder and picture of this wonderful set free. Write them.

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

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THE U. S. FARM SALES CO.
Dept. 3316 SALINA, KANSAS

Answers to Legal Questions

BY T. A. McNEAL

owns a farm in Kansas with a mortgage on it. Before moving to Kansas B secured a judgment necessary to collect that legal procedure necessary to collect that judgment? Must A be notified before an action is taken? Must the judgment be recorded in this county before action is begun? Which has the prior right, the loan or the judgment? What is the life of a judgment in years? B. O.

WHERE a judgment is taken in one state and the debtor moves to another before it is collected, in order to collect the judgment in Kansas it is necessary to get a certified transcript of the judgment from the officers in charge of such record, and then bring suit against the judgment debtor in the state to which he has moved.

In this case then B would have to get a certified copy of his judgment in the state from which A moved, file a transcript of the judgment in the county in which A now resides, and then bring suit on it. No further evidence would be necessary to obtain judgment in Kansas than the proof at such judgment was properly obtained in the other state. If the mortgage that you speak of was on A's land before this judgment is obtained in Kansas, it would take precedence over the judgment. In other words, so far as this land of A's is concerned the judgment obtained in some other state would have no effect until such judgment was sued on in Kansas and judgment obtained. If the judgment was sued on and judgment obtained in Kansas before the mortgage was put on the land the judgment would attach first. It would become a prior lien, if judgment was obtained and execution issued.

The life of a judgment in Kansas is five years unless execution is issued thereon. But a judgment can be extended at any time prior to the expiration of the five years by having an execution issued.

Write to the Consul

I have an estate coming to me from England. Can you tell me what is the quickest way to get it? N. A. W.

I would suggest that you write to the American consul located nearest to this land and get the information from him as to how to proceed. You can obtain a list of the consuls in England from the Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

A is Legally Bound

A is a Kansas farmer. B is a light plant manufacturer. B's agent induces A to sign a contract to buy one of these plants, costing more than \$300, on the representation that A could light and furnish heat for his home at a cost not to exceed \$10 a year. A is to haul the plant to his home from the railroad station. B is to install it. B shipped the plant to the nearest shipping plant. A refused to accept the plant on the ground that the agent had misrepresented the cost. A, however, offered to pay the freight charges. B shipped the plant away and brought suit against A for recovery on the note in the district court. The judge gave B a judgment for

the full amount. Can B force A to pay this judgment? A never received anything from B in consideration. W. M. G.

If a judgment was rendered against A by the district court and no appeal was taken from this judgment A is legally bound, and the judgment may be collected from him, provided he has property not exempt on which the execution may be levied.

A Valid Marriage?

Sixteen years ago two old folks past 50 years old, alone in the world, began living together as man and wife without getting married. Now the wife wants to separate. How can she do so and hold her property legally claimed? All the property has been and is still hers and in her name. He has mismanaged it, so that there are now several mortgages on it. L. M.

This is a common law marriage, but probably would be held by the court to be a valid marriage, it having existed for 16 years. She must bring an action for divorce in the regular way, and ask the court to set aside to her all this property which was hers, and she may ask for further alimony to be paid by her husband if he has anything to pay with.

What the Law Says

Is a person required to buy a hunting and trapping license to hunt coyotes in Kansas? A. S.

Section 104 of Chapter 32 reads in part as follows:

No person shall shoot, hunt, kill or take in any manner any game bird or animal during any portion of the year without having in his possession a license issued to himself as hereinafter provided.

This does not prevent anyone from hunting or trapping on their own premises, and if the hunting or trapping is confined to their own premises no license would be required. Otherwise it would be.

London is the Largest

Which is the largest city, New York or London? M. M.

The population of New York, according to the census of July, 1924, was 6,015,504. The population of greater London, according to the latest official estimates obtainable, is 7,476,168.

Buy on the Market

Where can a person secure Government bonds, and how should he go about it? Would he have to pay income on his money that he exchanges for bonds? H. E. L.

Government bonds can be obtained thru any Federal Reserve Bank, or they can be bought on the stock exchange. Some classes of Government bonds are subject to income tax. Others are not. The 3½ per cent Government bonds are not subject to income tax, but the 4¼ per cent bonds are subject to income tax provided the income from the bonds held by an individual exceeds \$5,000. One cannot avoid payment of income tax, however, by simply investing his income in Government bonds unless his income itself was in the form of Government bonds or the interest on Government bonds.

—it SAVES the FARMER'S THRESH BILL

A Combine that threshes like the Red River Special Separator



Follow a Red River Special Combine in the field and you will see that it does the same thorough job of saving the grain that the Red River Special Separator has done for so many years. It is built along the same lines that have made Red River Special Separators famous for their ability to get the grain from the straw.

The Red River Special Combines offer the first real improvements in combines since the early days of the combined harvester-thresher.

The Big Cylinder, the Man Behind the Gun, the Steel Winged Beater of the Red River Special Line are there.

More than all that—the Red River Special Combine operates more economically and will last.

Anti-friction Bearings, 36 of them, at every main bearing point, make it light running. They are all Alemite-Zerk Lubricated. The fact that Nichols & Shepard put more roller bearings into the machine means that you will not need to put as much gasoline in the engines.

Also—the Red River Special Combine is built with Armco Ingot Iron—the great rust resisting metal, in the sides, deck and all other sheet metal parts. That makes it still more long lasting. It will stand years of hauling about over rough fields and rough roads.

A Real One-Man Combine

This Red River Special is also the first combine that can really be properly operated by one man. One man operates it easily and efficiently, from his station on top of the machine. Header Tilting Wheel, Motor, Separator and all other controls are at his finger tips. He can observe all the working parts of the machine, also the condition of the grain as it comes in on the header and when it goes into the tank as clean grain. He works in the coolest and cleanest place about the machine, in full control of his Combine, with everything in sight. As convenient as an automobile and a worth-while saving in labor expense.

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 22x36
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Red River Special Combine
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Prairie Type
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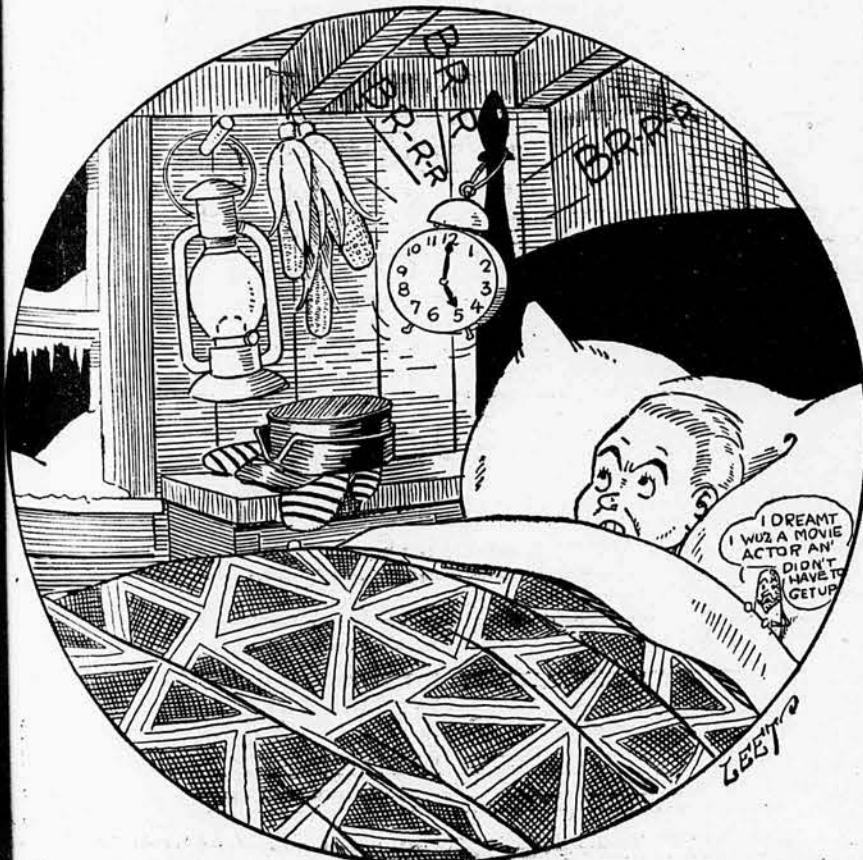
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Look up this combine and see if it does not offer you more for your money—in the meantime send the coupon for particulars about "The Red River Special Combine."

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And every single pair must give complete satisfaction to every single wearer—or he gets his money back.

No arguments. No long correspondence. No questions. Just turn in what's left. Tell the dealer you are not satisfied—and he will return your money.

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Catch Thieves in the Act!

A Burglar Alarm May Help You to Collect the \$50 Protective Service Reward

BY O. C. THOMPSON

THE Protective Service is being flooded with requests for plans for making good burglar alarms. Many of our readers have sent in drawings and suggestions for home-made alarms.

Here are two plans for electric burglar alarms, designed by I. W. Dickerson, the well known farm mechanics expert. An electric alarm such as either of these two has the advantage of being automatic and requires little care. The electric alarm costs more to install than some other types, but it is dependable when properly installed.

Members of the Protective Service will find two advantages in putting in a good burglar alarm. First—It will warn them when thieves tamper with the poultry house or other property connected up with the alarm. Second—By catching and convicting the thief the member is eligible to receive one of the \$50 rewards.

Catching a thief in the act of stealing your property, thereby saving the property, and in addition collecting a reward of \$50, would be killing two birds with one stone.

Here are Mr. Dickerson's two plans for the electric burglar alarms:

The closed circuit type, shown in Fig. 2, has several advantages over the open circuit type, shown in Fig. 1. But the simplest and cheapest type of burglar alarm is what is known as the open circuit alarm, as shown in diagram D-598-Fig. 1. This is essentially the same thing as an ordinary door bell, the push-button contact at the door being replaced by contacts which are closed or made when a door is opened or a window raised. This is called an open circuit system, because under normal conditions the circuit is open and no current flows until one of the contacts is closed when a door or window is opened. This completes the circuit and the electric bell rings.

Dry Cells Are Popular

Almost any type of battery can be used for this type of alarm, altho dry cells are by far the most common. The chief objection to the open circuit alarm is that if either of the wires leading to the house is cut the alarm is put out of commission. If carried up to a considerable height on trees or poles, however, the wires are not so likely to be cut. In some cases a false or decoy wire is run in plain sight, while the actual working wires are run out of sight along a fence or in an underground conduit. In either case

the wires around the building should be inside where they cannot be tampered with easily.

Because of the great security afforded, many owners prefer the closed circuit type burglar alarm, such as is used on banks and warehouses. This consists of two separate circuits, as shown in Fig. 2, D-598, and is somewhat more complicated and expensive in first cost and in operation.

Circuit No. 1 (Relay Circuit) in Fig. 2, is a closed circuit running thru the door and window contacts on the poultry house, thru a No. 18 insulated wire to a set of gravity batteries located in the house, from there to the coil of back contact relay, and from the other end of coil back to the poultry house contact.

Circuit No. 2 (Bell Circuit) in Fig. 2, runs from one side of the relay contact to two ordinary dry cells, from there to an alarm bell and from that back to the other contact on the relay.

The door and window contacts are arranged in series so the current in Circuit No. 1 (Relay Circuit) Fig. 2, goes thru them one after the other and thru the coil of the relay. So long as this current is flowing, the coil remains a magnet and holds the relay lever away from its contact, so that no current can flow in Circuit No. 2 (Bell Circuit) Fig. 2. However, if any break is made in Circuit No. 1 (Relay Circuit) in Fig. 2, due to opening a door or window or by cutting a wire, the current in No. 1 (Relay Circuit) Fig. 2 stops, the relay coil loses its magnetism, and the coil spring pulls the relay lever over against contact C. This completes Circuit No. 2 (Bell Circuit) as shown in Fig. 2, and the alarm bell rings. A switch should be placed in Circuit No. 2 (Bell Circuit) Fig. 2, so that the bell can be shut off during the daytime.

Two ordinary dry cells are used in Circuit No. 2 (Bell Circuit) Fig. 2, since this is an open circuit most of the time and is used only occasionally. The cells used in Circuit No. 1, (Relay Circuit) Fig. 2, however, are the gravity type of cells, similar to those used in telegraph work, since they are on closed circuit and these cells give the best results where a small steady current is required for many hours at a time. Other cells can be used, but will not give as cheap operation. The relays usually used in simple burglar alarm work are wound with a resistance of about 4 to 5 ohms.

(Continued on Page 31)

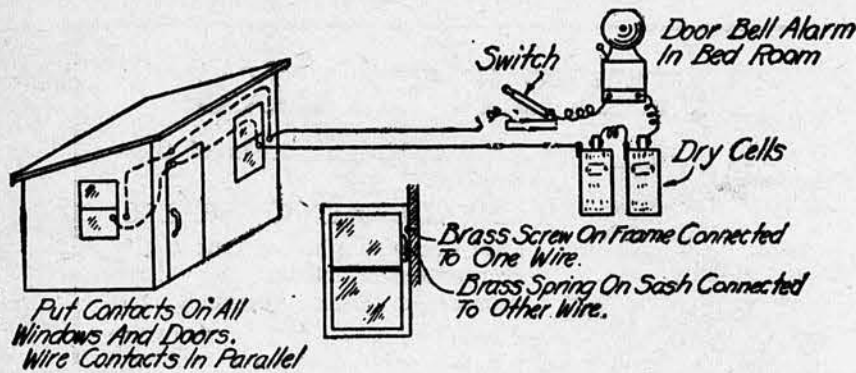


Fig. 1. Open Circuit Type.

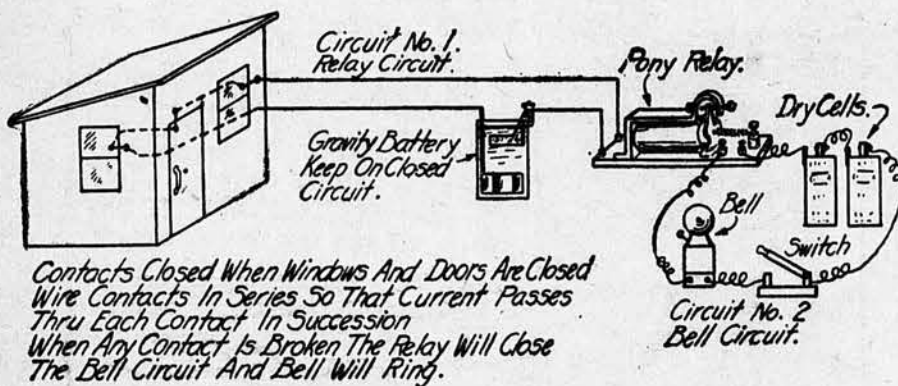


Fig. 2. Closed Circuit Type.

~SIMPLE BURGLAR ALARMS~

D-598.

"I let \$750.00 go to waste last year because that 80 wasn't fenced hog-tight"

"On one 20 I lost 200 bushels of oats laid flat by wind. Fence would have made me \$100.00 in pork, mutton and wool."

"Fence would have made me \$50.00 in pork out of shattered and down grain on this other 20 acre wheat field, after threshing."

"Soy beans, in this third 20 of corn would have made me \$200.00 more in pork after husking, according to my farm paper."

"Hogging down this other 20 would have brought me \$1 a bushel for corn in place of only 60 cents. So, out of a thousand bushel yield I lost about \$400.00, not counting the \$150.00 it cost to pick and market."

That's \$750.00 "ploughed under" by one man through lack of hog-tight fence. Carl Schultz, farmer at Russell, N. D., also tells how to fence farms for profit. Write to us for Mr. Schultz' story including what a lot of other successful farmers say about more profits from better fenced farms.

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Red Strand Fence

is "Galvannealed", not galvanized. Extra heavy zinc coating and more copper in the steel keeps rust out. Full length, picket-like stays, wavy strands and can't-slip knots keep it straight, firm, trim. The easy to erect, hog-tight, bull proof farm fence that lasts years longer. Write us for "Hog Yard Sanitation" folder, "What 17,000 Farm Folks Say" and "Red Strand" Fence catalog.

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This standard "BOYT" Harness is the finest and strongest harness made at any price. It is made from the heaviest, most select cuts of leather from imported steer-hide backs. Solid bronze, rustless hardware at more than eighty places, and bronze roller bearings at more than forty places, add to its long life and contribute to its reputation as the "Standard Work Harness of America." At \$78.00 per set, it is the most economical harness to own and use.



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230 Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

Send me your FREE book, "Pointers for the Careful Harness Buyer." Also tell me the nearest dealer's store where I can see genuine Boyt-made harness.

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Send for this Valuable FREE BOOK

It's not easy to distinguish extra value in harness. To better value farmers to look for the quality that makes for longer life and dependable service, we have prepared a booklet, "Pointers for the Careful Harness Buyer."

Horses, the Most Efficient Farm Power Used--Feed is the Cheapest Fuel--Both Produced on Farm

Timber-Wolf

(Continued from Page 20)

But his eyes were for the canon below, from which the sudden voices had boomed up to him. And now came a voice again, that first voice, shouting threateningly:

"I got you covered, Joe! With my rifle. And I'll drop you dead if you move! You know me, Joe....me, Jim Taggart!"

Still Joe hesitated....and was lost. Up the steep slope came Jim Taggart, and behind him Young Gallup; and after Gallup, Gallup's man, Cliff Shipton. And every man of them carried a rifle, held in readiness. Joe began to swear in Spanish, his voice shaken, quivering with the fear upon him.

Deveril put out his hand until it lay on Lynette's arm; his fingers gave her a quick, warning squeeze. Taggart and the others were coming on swiftly; it was almost too much to hope that they could pass and not see the two figures outstretched in the willows. Still, there was the chance, slim chance as it was....

If only Joe, poor stupid fool, as Deveril savagely called him in his heart, would make a bolt for it! Then there'd surely be such a drawing of their eyes to him that they would not see a white elephant tethered at the door! But Joe stood as if his feet had grown into the ground. Save for his continued mutterings, as Joe poured forth his eloquent Spanish curses, he would have appeared a man bereft of all volition. And Taggart and Young Gallup and Shipton came on at a run. Deveril clutched his club; he turned an inch or two to be ready. Lynette, lying so close to him, felt his body stiffen and guessed his purpose, and this time it was her hand closing tight upon his forearm, warning him to hold to caution as long as there was hope.

The three came steadily on, hastening all they could up the steep slope. A moment ago, when first Taggart called out, Joe might have eluded them had he been lightning-swift and ready to take chances. But now that he had hesitated, it was clear that his most shadowy hope of escape was gone. He stood motionless, cursing them and his luck.

Babe Deveril's fingers were tight, as tight as rage could weld them about his oak stick. At that moment he could have welcomed the excuse to leap out with the unexpectedness of a catapult, to leave his club upward and bring it down, full force, upon Taggart's head. For now he had the added rancor in his heart that Jim Taggart, with his following, had chosen this one moment to come up with them, just as Babe Deveril was counting in full confidence upon the first square meal in twenty-four hours. Taggart, less than threatening his safety, was stealing the supper which he had counted on having from Mexicali Joe.

Jim Taggart began to laugh, more in malice than in mirth, and, most of all, in an evil, gloating triumph. He came on, hurrying; he almost trod on Lynette's boot. Instinctively she jerked away from him; yet only because Taggart was so gloatingly bent upon his quarry he did not note her movement, or must have supposed that he had set a stone rolling.

"Ho!" cried Taggart. "Joe's a good kid after all, boys! He's waited for us, and he's got us a piping-hot supper! Wonder how he guessed we were starved like wildcats?"

"Damn him!" Lynette heard Deveril, and her fingers gripped him with a new agony of warning and supplication for silence.

"What's that?" demanded Taggart, thinking that Gallup or Shipton had spoken.

"You robbers!" cried Joe nervously. "Already you tryin' rob me, las' night. Now you tryin' rob me! I tell you...."

"Shut up!" snapped Taggart. "Back into your dirty den and we'll have a nice little talk with you."

"I tell you...."

Taggart was close upon him now and caught him by the shoulder, flinging him about, shoving him thru the squat door of his dugout. Slight enough was the diversion, but both Lynette and Deveril were thankful for it, for the two figures drew the eyes of both Gallup and Shipton and held them. Joe reeled across the threshold. Taggart, not knowing what weapon Joe might have lying on his bunk, sprang nimbly after

him. And Gallup and Shipton, to see everything, drew on close behind him. They passed the willows about the spring and, stooping, went in at Joe's door.

Lynette and Deveril lay very still, hesitating to move hand or foot. For both Gallup and Shipton stood on Joe's threshold, and that threshold was a few steps only from their hiding-place. The snapping of a twig, the crackling of a handful of dead leaves must certainly bring swift, searching eyes upon them.

"Oh, Shut Up"

"The first half chance we get," whispered Deveril, guardedly, "we've got to sneak out of this! Lie still; I can see them without moving. That man with the hawk face is turned this way."

He could see neither Joe nor Taggart in the dugout. Gallup he could see, barely across the threshold now, watching Taggart and the Mexican. Shipton, evidently fagged from a hard day of it, had slumped down on the log that served as door-step, and faced outward, save when now and then he half turned to glance curiously at the sheriff and his captive.

"So we nabbed you, eh, Mexico?" gibed Taggart. "You damn little tricky shrimp! To think you could put one across on me!"

"Gatham you!" shrilled Joe. "You big t'ief, you try one time an' you see! I ain't got nothin' to you; I got the right...."

"Oh, shut up!" muttered Taggart impatiently. "Dry your palaver for once. I'll give you chance enough to spill over when I get good and ready."

Outside Lynette and Deveril heard a sound which, in their hunger, they were quick to read aright; Taggart, also hungry, had stepped to the stove and had dragged a heavy iron frying pan to him, investigating its contents. "Phew!" growled Taggart. "You infernal garlic hound! Well, the jerked meat ought to go all right. And coffee, huh? Come on, boys; we'll feed up, and then we'll tell Joe what's in the wind."

"I ain't got much grub," Joe shouted back at him. "An' I need it myself. You go...."

There was the sound of a blow and of scuffling feet, the thudding of a body against the wall.

"Take that," Taggart told him viciously. And, his ugly voice thick with threat: "And thank your Dago saints I only used my fist! Next time, so

help me, I'll bash you with a rifle barrel. Say, Cliff...."

"Say it," drawled Cliff.

"Scare up some dry wood; the fire's near out. And, Joe, you dig up a candle or lamp or something. I'd like a little light in this stinking hole."

Joe, tho with infuriated mutterings, did as bid. Slowly the gaunt form of Cliff Shipton rose from the rough-hewn log.

"God, I'm tired," he said. And then, when no one thought to sympathize, he demanded querulously: "Say, Mex, where's your wood-pile?"

Gallup laughed at him. "Imagine the lazy hound having a wood-pile! Skirmish around, Cliff, and pick up some dead sticks."

Joe had found a stub of candle, and now its pale light vaguely illuminated the dugout's interior. Since there was but the one opening, the squat door, Deveril still saw only Gallup. Gallup by now was sitting upon the narrow bunk at the back of the room, his rifle between his knees, the shadow of his hat hiding his face. Shipton set his own rifle down against the outside wall and began groping with his feet for bits of wood.

"It's getting awful dark for this kind of thing," he was telling himself in his eternally complaining voice. "Ain't he got a box or a chair or a table or something in there that'll burn?" he called.

No one paid any attention to him, and Shipton, scuffling gropingly with his feet, widened his search. And now Lynette and Deveril scarcely breathed. For it seemed inevitable that he was coming straight toward the brushy-fringed spring where they lay. Deveril was now on his left elbow, his body raised slightly, his legs drawn up under him, so he could readily fling himself to his feet, his oak club in his right hand. Lynette understood and was ready, too; if Shipton came dangerously near, she knew it was Deveril's intent to drop him in his tracks. Then there would remain but the one thing to do; to leap up and run for it, run blindly, plunging into the nearest shadows, to run on and on while men shot after them.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

A beauty expert says a half million men in the United States are now using cosmetics secretly. Well, it's something new for those birds. The women were also secretive about it for a long time, and now look at 'em!

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Playford Concrete Stave

SILOS

Every stave power tamped and steam cured. The only Concrete Stave with a 15 in. lap at the joint, and a glazed stave. Priced right and erected by our experienced men. Material and workmanship fully guaranteed.

Distributors for Blizzard Enclosure Cutters. Write us for prices and terms.

CONCRETE PRODUCTS CO.
Salina Kansas

NATIONAL Hollow TILE SILOS
Last FOREVER SILOS

Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble. Buy Now. Erect Early. Immediate Shipment. **NO** Blowing in. Blowing in Blowing Down. Freezing. Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.

NATIONAL TILE SILO CO.
1400 N. A. Long Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.
Best Grade Hollow Building Tile for All Purposes.

With the Oliver Gold Digger comes a new source of profit for the wheat farmer—time is saved, yield increased. Vast fields are made into ideal seed beds, trash is bound on top of the ground to prevent soil blowing, and moisture is retained—all this is done easier and quicker.

Quicker because the Gold Digger covers a lot of ground in a short time. Easier because its handy screw control eliminates all heavy lifting.

For further information write the nearest Oliver Branch.

Profit Follows The OLIVER "GOLD DIGGER"

Branches
Kansas City
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OLIVER

OLIVER CHILLED PLOW WORKS

Plowmakers for the World
GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, SOUTH BEND, IND.

Branches
Omaha, Neb.
Minneapolis, Minn.



Find the one



FIND your closest "Farm Service" store and go there to trade. You will like the way these stores serve you because they are progressive stores specializing in quality hardware. Go there where you can "see before you buy", where the best goods, priced right, and the service from an experienced hardware man who can advise you exactly what you need, gives you more for your money. Trade with them because it is good business for you to do so—buying at home means bigger business for your community and upon the prosperity of your community rests the valuation of your farm property. In this list is a store near you which has the "tag" in its window. Find it and make it your hardware headquarters.

Your

Farm & Service Hardware and Implement Store

Pledged to Render a
Real Farm Service.

as advertised in
KANSAS FARMER
MAIL & BREEZE



Look for this tag in our window



nearest you—

We, Kansas hardware and implement merchants, have pledged ourselves over the name of "Your Farm Service Hardware and Implement Store" to tell you of the complete Merchandise service we render which is indispensable and of real importance to every farm family

ABILENE
Kugler, H. R.
Shockey & Landes

ALDEN
Taylor & Sons

ALEXANDER
Olson Lumber Co.

ALTOONA
E. A. DeBolt Hdw. Co.

ANDALE
Horsch Hdw. Store

ARCADIA
Dunton Hardware Co.

ARGONIA
Ruse Hardware & Sup. Co.

ARKANSAS CITY
A. A. Downing Company

ATTICA
Stith & Larmer

BASEHOR
G. F. Collett Hdw. Co.

BELLE PLAINE
C. H. Glover

BENTON
E. F. Lanham & Son

BONNER SPRINGS
The Owl Hdw. Co.

BREWSTER
Knudson Bros. Hdw. Co.

BRONSON
Hammons Bros. Hdw. Co.

BUCKLIN
The Goff & Bunning Hdw. Co.
Robinson & Forrest

BUNKER HILL
A. L. Kennicott

CANTON
W. A. Crary & Co.
Canton Hdw. Co.

CARBONDALE
Smith & Land

CEDAR VALE
The L. C. Adam Merc. Co.

CENTRALIA
Leeper Cash Hdw. Co.

CHEROKEE
Wiles Hdw. Co.

CHETOPA
Lyon Brothers
Porter Hdw. Company

CHERRYVALE
Clayton Supply Company

CHAPMAN
Lowdon Bros.

CLAFIN
Watson Hdw. & Furn. Co.
J. W. Miller & Co.

CLAY CENTER
W. W. Smith & Sons
W. D. Vincent Hdw. Co.

CLEARWATER
Henry Wilk & Son

COFFEYVILLE
The Isham Hdw. Co.

COLBY
Fitzgerald Hdw. Co.
Pratt-Golden Hdw.

COLDWATER
Coldwater Hdw. Imp. & Sup.
Roberts Hdw. Company

COLUMBUS
The Tyler Hdw. Co.

CORNING
J. W. Hybskman

COUNCIL GROVE
Durland & White Hdw. Co.
Gibson & Clyborne

CULLISON
Pearson Brothers
G. I. Toews

CUNNINGHAM
Fee Hdw. Company

DELIA
A. E. Macha

DIGHTON
Hall & Kleweno
The Dighton Lumber Co.

DOVER
W. J. Mansell-Dover Hdw.

ELKHART
W. H. Legg

ELLIS
Waldo & Waldo
J. G. Perigo Hdw. Store

ELLSWORTH
Thos. G. O'Donnell

ELMO
Guthal Bros.

EMPORIA
The Haynes Hdw. Co.
McCarthy Hdw. Company
Roberts & Helfrey

EUDORA
Eudora Hdw. Co.

EUREKA
J. H. Wiggins

FAIRVIEW
Minneman Hdw. Co.

FLORENCE
C. M. Howard
J. B. Meirowsky

FOWLER
Lasater & Mendenhall

FRANKFORT
Bonnell Bros.

FREDONIA
Brockway's Hdw.

FULTON
Fulton Lbr. Co.

GALENA
Schmidt Bros.

GARDEN CITY
Carter Bros. Hdw. Co.

GARDEN PLAIN
Wulf Bros. Hdw. & Imp.

GIRARD
See-Barker

GOFF
Leeper Cash Hdw. Co.

GOODLAND
W. H. Tipton Hdw. Co.

GREAT BEND
Bondurant's
Gibson Farm Sup. Co.
Quigley & Wilson

GREENSBURG
Greensburg Imp. Co.

GRINNELL
Baalman & Hunter

HALSTEAD
Riesen & Dyck

HANOVER
Stanley Habr

HANSTON
A. J. Halling Hdw. & Imp.

HARDTNER
Allen Bros.

HAVILAND
Bryant Bros.
The Farmers Co-op Co.

HERNDON
O'Leary Hdw. Co.

HILL CITY
Webster Hdw. Co.

HILLSBORO
Cornelsen Hdw. Co.

HOLLY, COLO.
J. E. Saunders & Son

HOLTON
Bender Bros.
Owl Hdw. Co.

HOPE
Koch Hdw. Co.

HOISINGTON
John M. Lewis
Fred Childs

HUGOTON
O. L. Sherwood Lbr. Co.

HUTCHINSON
Hitchcock Imp. Co.
J. C. O'Donnell Hdw. Co.
Si Young Hdw. & Imp. Co.
Woodwards Int. Agcy.

INGALLS
J. F. Burns

ISABEL
Larabee
Isabel Co-oper. Equity Ex.

JUNCTION CITY
Waters Hdw. Co.
J. J. & W. F. Muenzenmayer

KELLY
Leo J. Guth

KINGSDOWN
Kingsdown Hdw. Co.

KISMET
J. C. Benson Mdse. Co.

LaCYGNE
R. C. Smith Hdw. Co.

LARNED
Louis Robinson

LAWRENCE
Green Brothers
Aehning Hdw. Co.

LEWIS
C. R. Nelson Hdw. Co.

LITTLE RIVER
Hodgson Imp. & Hdw. Co.
Edwards-Sohlberg Co.

LOGAN
E. I. King & Co.

LYONS
Graber Implement Co.
Taylor & Sons Lbr. & Imp. Co.

MANHATTAN
B. R. Hull
The Johnson Machine Co.

MARION
Hanstine Hdw. Co.
C. F. Pantle Hdw. Co.

McCUNE
W. M. Sayers & Co.

McPHERSON
Crary's Hdw. Co.
Hawley Hdw. Co.

MEADE
R. F. Todd & Co.

MINNEOLA
Williams Mills Lumber Co.

MINNEAPOLIS
Ward & Kinsey

MITCHELL
Taylor & Sons

MONUMENT
Sandburg Hdw. Co.

MOSCOW
O. L. Sherwood Lbr. Co.

MOUND CITY
Murray Hdw. Co.

MOUND VALLEY
Hess Hdw. Co.

MOUNDRIDGE
Goering Hdw. Co.

MOUNT HOPE
Larsen Hdw. Co.

MULLINVILLE
W. H. Culley's Sons

NEKOMA
R. Maresch Lumber Co.

NESS CITY
Miner's Cash Store

NEWTON
Graber Hdw. & Imp. Co.
Oliver & Holbert

NICKERSON
The Turbush Hdw. Co.

OKLEY
Harrison & Schaible
Churchill Hdw. Co.

OLATHE
Willis C. Keefer

ONEIDA
Conwell & Co.

OSWEGO
Gossard Hdw. & Imp. Co.
John Brady Hdw.

OTTAWA
Noble & Gibson Hdw. Co.

OXFORD
Ira Abildgaard

PAOLA
Buck-Schmitt Hdw. Co.

PERRY
Willard Good Hdw. Co.

PERU
Wasson Hdw. & Sup. Co.

PITTSBURG
Deruy Hdw. Co.
A. Hood & Sons Imp. Co.

PLEASANTON
Melton Hdw. Co.

POMONA
Farmers Union Co-op. Sup.

PRATT
Thos. Thacker

PRESCOTT
A. Kite Hdw. Co.

PRESTON
Wiedower Hdw. & Imp. Co.

PROTECTION
W. J. Lehman Hdw. Co.

RILEY
Linn & Krehbiel

ROLLA
O. L. Sherwood Lbr. Co.

ROSE HILL
W. N. Harris

ROSSVILLE
C. E. Cless

RUSSELL
Quint Hdw.

ST. FRANCIS
Williams Hdw. & Plbg Co.

SAINT JOHN
The Gray Hdw. & Imp. Co.

SALINA
Lockstrom & Hederstedt
Ruhling Hdw. Co.

SATANTA
Cal Boroughs Imp. Co.

SAWYER
S. Brubaker

SEDGWICK
Fred S. Hayden Hdw. Co.

SILVER LAKE
J. Thomas Lumber Co.

SMITH CENTER
Henderson & Luse

SOLDIER
Riley's Hdw. Co.

SOLOMON
Meagher Bros.

SPRINGFIELD, COLO.
Baca County Merc. Co.

STAFFORD
Stafford Hdw. & Imp. Co.
J. L. Caplinger

STRONG CITY
Strong City Hdw. Co.

SUBLETTE
J. C. Benson Hdw. Co.

TOPEKA
The Austin Company
Bowen & Nuss
Pratt Hdw. Co.

VALLEY FALLS
Gillispie Hdw. Co.

WALTON
A. R. Moorhead

WASHINGTON
Allender Hdw. Co.

WELBORN
Lewis Hdw. & Dry Goods
Store

WELLINGTON
Meyers Imp. Co.

WICHITA
O. D. Nossaman Hdw. Co.
Yungmeyer Hdw. Co.
Steele Hdw. Co.

WILMORE
Wilmore Hdw. & Imp. Co.

WINFIELD
Goodwin Hdw. & Motor Co.
Geo. B. Moore Co.



Your "Farm Service" Hardware Man

We Bade Farewell to Our Parlor

By Frances D. Whittemore

WE NOW have a living room—a genuine, hospitable place in which to receive both intimates and strangers and in which we read, write, sew and mend. Its predecessor was a formal parlor—not sociable, but austere and cold.

This change has become the common order and is due very largely to the practical manner of living today. Formerly the use of stoves and oil lamps restricted the family to small quarters and to save labor one stove and one lamp often had to suffice. So it is with a glow of delight that we welcome furnace heat and electricity, because they provide warmth, light and space. Accordingly partitions were removed and sitting-room, hall and parlor are united in a most inviting apartment and we all live together in it.

The furnishing of the living room was a fascinating study. We abolished all formality and agreed that comfort and convenience should be the criterion. Bare floors and rugs were the first essential and because these had color and patterns, restricted the upholstery and portieres to plain fabrics. The wall covering we chose is admittedly plain with restrained coloring and patterns. We indulged in a soft window drapery which falls over plain shades hung within the window casings.

We had five windows admitting light from the east, south, and west, so pretty Japanese calico drapes relieving a plain blue voile, produced a charming light effect. The very slight expense of this item permits more frequent changes.

In this room several low electric lamps were so disposed as to adequately light the room and at the same time afford a special invitation to be seated by table or stand where newspaper, magazine, or book offered entertainment. One floor lamp stands near the piano, and near the open hearth is father's chair with light and foot stool in a friendly group.

Perhaps one of the most useful articles in the living room is the waste paper receptacle. It is unwise to use an ordinary waste paper basket. There should be several well camouflaged. A large handsome vase will hold scraps and never boast its uses to the stranger. A second vase or jar across the room will hold torn envelopes and stray wrapping cord from the writing desk.

The children needed a good strong box for their playthings. So it was made of dark wood and located in a dark nook. A closet adjacent to the living room is of great value, especially for such purposes. A chest of drawers makes a valuable piece of furniture in which to place articles often used. Not less useful is mother's mending basket, and a good cover is its one adornment.

Both cat and dog are acceptable occupants in our living room and do not molest the canary in its sunny cage. The few pictures on the walls are carefully chosen, with plain frames, hung low and removed sometimes to alternate with other favorites stored away. This prevents monotony.

Family taste for reading is stimulated by the best of good authors in the open book shelves. Our living room is so furnished as to win the favor of the family and successfully compete with the entertainment which the outside offers.

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

Try Pineapple Honey

PINEAPPLE honey is a change from the ordinary accompaniment to waffles, griddle cakes, or biscuits, and is very easy to make. Boil 1 cup sugar, 1 cup water, and 2 tablespoons grated pineapple together until the mixture has the consistency of honey. A fairly large amount may be made at one time, and sealed in jars for future use. Riley County. Mrs. J. D. Long.

Some Music is Always Popular

BY CHERYL MARQUARDT

ALADY said to me recently, "the reason that we do not buy a phonograph or a player piano is because of the upkeep. Unless you continually spend money, you are out of date."

True, and not true. There's no question but that it takes money and quite a bit of it if we buy everything new.

However, I've found this a good rule to follow in buying most of my records and rolls, "buy most of the music that will not go out of style." There's much music that has become standard. Old tho it is, still it has the eternal freshness of youth. We always like to hear it. Suppose you are starting a

player piano roll collection. These are numbers that you'll like for a long time.

Dance music: "Sweet Hawaiian Moonlight," "Bluebird," "Missouri Waltz," "Blue Danube Waltz," (waltzes). "Hindustan," "The Red Lantern," "Sahara," "Mammy O' Mine," (Foxtrots). "Dear Old Daddy Long Legs," "The Gates of Gladness," "Oh! How She Can Sing," "Sand Dunes," (One-steps, the last being oriental.

Marches: "American Patrol," "Stars and Stripes Forever."

Old Songs: "Love's Old Sweet Song," "I'll Take You Home Again, Kathleen," "Auld Lang Syne," "Little Grey Home in the West."

Southern Songs: "Dixie," "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny," "Old Kentucky Home."

Classics: "Berceuse from Jocelyn," "Toreador Song," "Spring Song," "The Heart Bowed Down."

Any questions about music will be cheerfully answered. Address Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Send stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply.

Vitamines a la Can

BY MARY REED

DID you know that canned vegetables have nearly as many vitamins as the freshly cooked vegetables themselves?

I was telling my neighbor this startling newly found information the other day as she was wailing, "Oh, vitamins, where can I find them in the

winter time? What can I cook besides meat and 'taters' to keep the children healthy?"

"Serve them vegetables—canned vegetables," I told her. "Why, you shouldn't be worrying—think of all your canned tomatoes, string beans, canned peas, sweet corn, and sauer kraut."

Then I told her what I had read of recent research on canned vegetables. It has been found that cooking or canning doesn't affect vitamin B, and that commercial canning processes are less destructive to vitamin C than kettle cooking. Kettle methods of cooking allow air to come in contact with vitamin C which destroys it. Strangely enough, tho, tomatoes and foods containing acid do not readily lose vitamin C when in contact with oxygen of the air. Canned tomatoes are as efficient a source of vitamins as fresh uncooked tomatoes.

"I'd advise you to buy canned spinach once in a while, at least," I instructed with mock dignity, "because canned spinach, altho it isn't so good a source of vitamins as fresh spinach, is mighty dependable."

"Canned peas have been found richer in vitamin A than string beans, lettuce, tomatoes or orange juice and equal to carrots. Dried foods, investigators have found, aren't so dependable as a source of vitamins, but they have food value."

"Why, I'm just 'sittin' pretty' as Junior would say," chuckled my neighbor. "I'm not going to worry another bit. I'll just get a can opener."

Spring Millinery Modes

BY FLORENCE MILLER JOHNSON

SPRING millinery is agreed on one point—all hats are small. But there is a diversification in color, shapes and materials. Contrary to previous seasons, straw is used in even the earliest spring hats, many times combined with felt. Shaped pieces of straw form the trimming on other hats of satin or taffeta. To the woman who buys a hat early in the season to wear until fall, this is good news, for the material hats that usually are shown first are so fragile that they soon become dingy, and very few of them will stand the effects of a spring shower.

Many of the all-straw hats are in the high shades to match spring frocks, which this year are more colorful than ever before. Shop windows are gay with hats in rose, blue, green or orange colored straw, or of straw in interwoven colors. It is when buying a colored hat that the shopper must exercise a little thought unless she can have a hat for every costume, but there are shades, especially in the interwoven colors, that may be worn safely with almost any frock.

A Charming Bed Spread

OCCASIONALLY a piece of fancywork literally "brings down the office." And such was the case when this bedspread and bolster cover No. 7751 came in.

If you ever have been shown thru the Capper printing plant you will remember that the editorial and the advertising departments of the farm

the flowers tinted rose, with blue stripes on each side and the edges finished in heavy twisted cord fringe, all were on hand. All thought it lovely. Fingers fairly tingled to work one just like it and now several are being worked, for it is attractive enough to tempt the highest salary and reasonable enough to fit the most modest income.

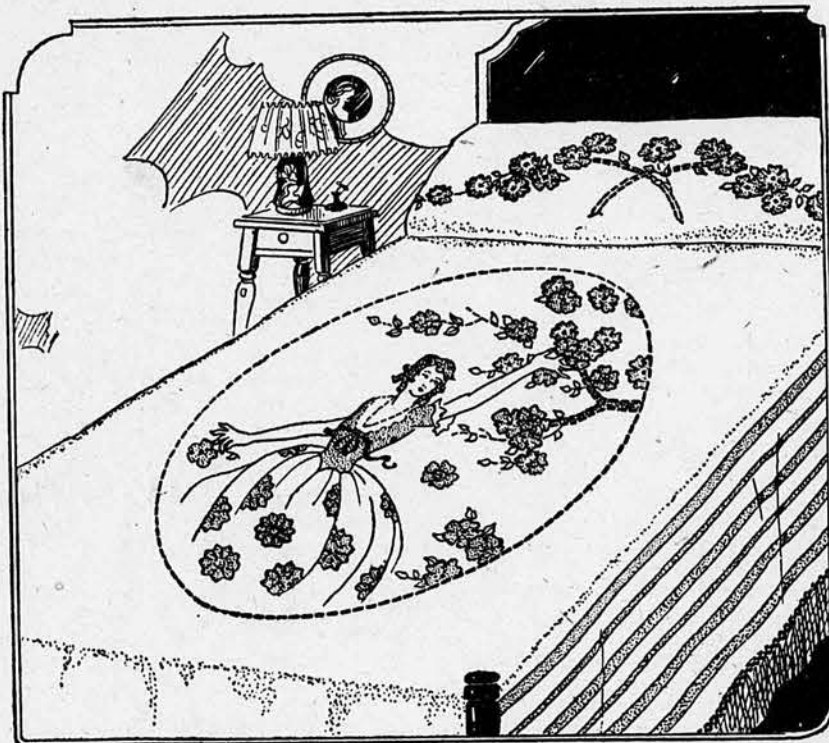
The spread and bolster cover comes tinted on unbleached muslin with floss for working, fringe enough for the edges and complete instructions for working. The price is \$3.75. It may be had in either pink or blue woven stripes with colors to harmonize. Send your orders to Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Be sure to mention color desired.

My wheel tray is a never ending source of help and satisfaction in my work. It saves so many steps and can be used in so many different ways. Try taking it where you are ironing to put the articles that need mending on as soon as they are ironed. Thus you save handling them so many times. Then when you are ready to mend, put the sewing basket on the tray and it is ready to wheel where fancy tells you will be the most comfortable—to the easy chair, on the shady porch or under the trees in the yard where the children

are playing. In this way you can make pleasure out of what is usually a tiresome job. When putting the clothes away, use the tray again as it will hold much more than you can carry in your arms and will keep them in better shape than if you carried them in your arms.

Riley County.

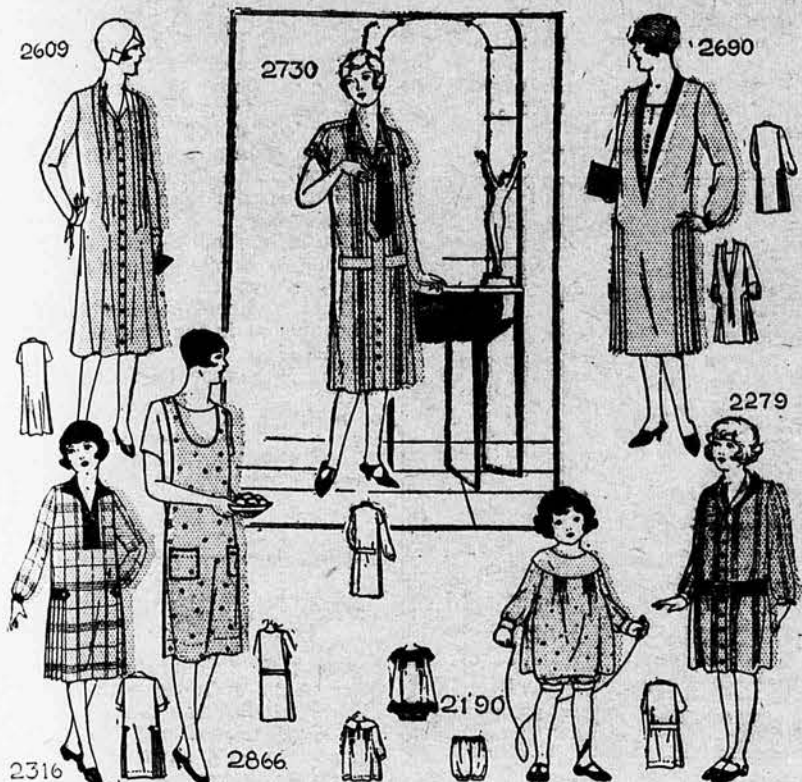
Mrs. E. M. Chapman.



press are in one big room, separated from each other by a row of files.

But the files don't keep one department from knowing when something exciting is going on in the other. So when this spread of unbleached muslin came in all complete with the daintily tinted old fashioned lady set off in black outline stitches,

For Spring Time Sewing



2609—Becoming Straight Lines. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
 2316—One-Piece Dress for Juniors. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
 2866—Girl's and Misses' Apron. Sizes medium and large.
 2190—A Play or a Sunday Froek From the Same Pattern. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.
 2279—Junior's Dress. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
 2690—Fullness at the side. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
 2730—One of Spring's Favorites. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
 Any of these patterns may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. If you would like one of our Spring Fashion Magazines include ten cents with your order for it.

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.

Crepe Paper Flowers

We are planning to give an operetta at our high school. It will be necessary for us to make a number of different kinds of crepe paper flowers. Do you have the patterns or directions for making them?
 —Martha M.

We do not have the directions and patterns for making crepe paper flowers but I shall be glad to tell you

where you can get them. Address your letter to Women's Service Corner, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., inclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply.

Protect Your Complexion

I have always had freckles on my face, neck and arms. This winter I have been using a freckle cream and succeeded in removing all of the ugly places. Now I would like to know of something to use to keep from freckling again when I begin to wear spring dresses.—Mabel K.

I have a list of preparations to use in preventing one's skin from becoming freckled, sunburned or tanned which I will be glad to send to anyone on receipt of a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Address your inquiries to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



PEDIGREED stock is the foundation on which every modern farmer builds a profitable stock-raising business. He starts with quality.

So with coffee. It is impossible to make a good cup of coffee until good coffee has first been put in the coffee pot.

We could tell you that Folger's Coffee has a marvelous, unmatched flavor. That it is the supreme of the world's coffees. How each grain of coffee in Folger's is the highest grade, highest type and highest

priced coffee that the world produces in its respective countries of growth.

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

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

The first thought in the morning

FOLGER'S
Coffee
 Established 1850

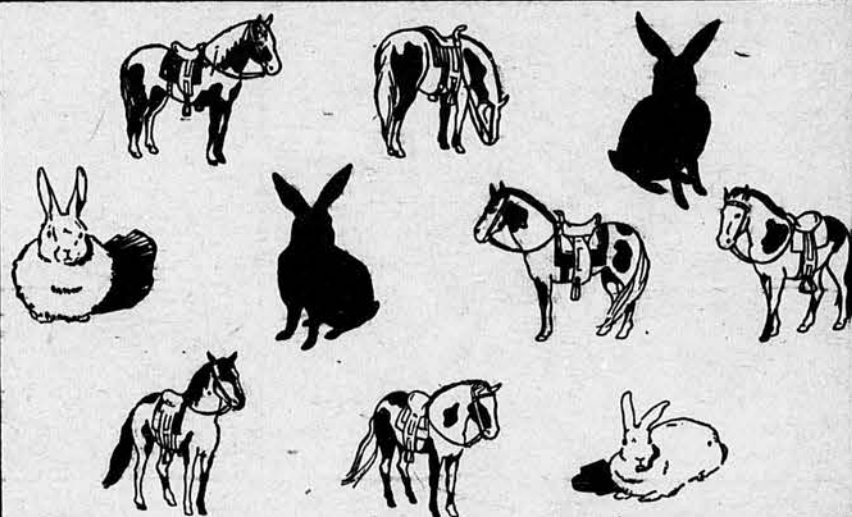
See that the name Folger's is on the can. Make it your buying guide for coffee. It is the mark of distinction.



VACUUM PACKED

Do Your Shopping In Kansas Farmer

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



Solve This Puzzle—Get Big Prize

Name One of These Ponies

Here are 6 ponies and 4 rabbits in a yard. By drawing three big X's, you can place each pony and each rabbit in a yard by themselves. When you do this, then pick out the pony you would like to have and send us a name for him. We are going to give away ten grand prizes, including ponies, to the ten boys and girls who work this puzzle and send in a name for one of the ponies. It doesn't make any difference which pony you pick, give us a name for it. You will then be entitled to take part in our big Easter Pony and Prize Club. The prizes to be given away are as follows: 1st Prize—A pony or \$50 for the best name sent in. 2nd Prize—\$25, and so on until ten prizes have been awarded. A bridle and saddle will be given free with each pony. Place the ponies and rabbits in a separate pen by drawing three X's, clip this Ad and send in the name for your pony.

SEND NO MONEY—ANSWER PUZZLE TODAY

Ten prizes will be given to the ten boys and girls sending in the most original name for any one of the 6 ponies. Every boy and girl who joins this club will receive an Easter basket full of Easter Eggs and a Candy Rabbit. Be first in your neighborhood to send in a name for one of the ponies and the correct answer to the puzzle. Show the other boys and girls what you can do. In the event of a tie a prize of equal value will be given to each one tying.
 After you have placed the ponies and rabbits in a separate pen by drawing three big X's, pick out the pony you would like to have, and send us his name. Hurry! Hurry!

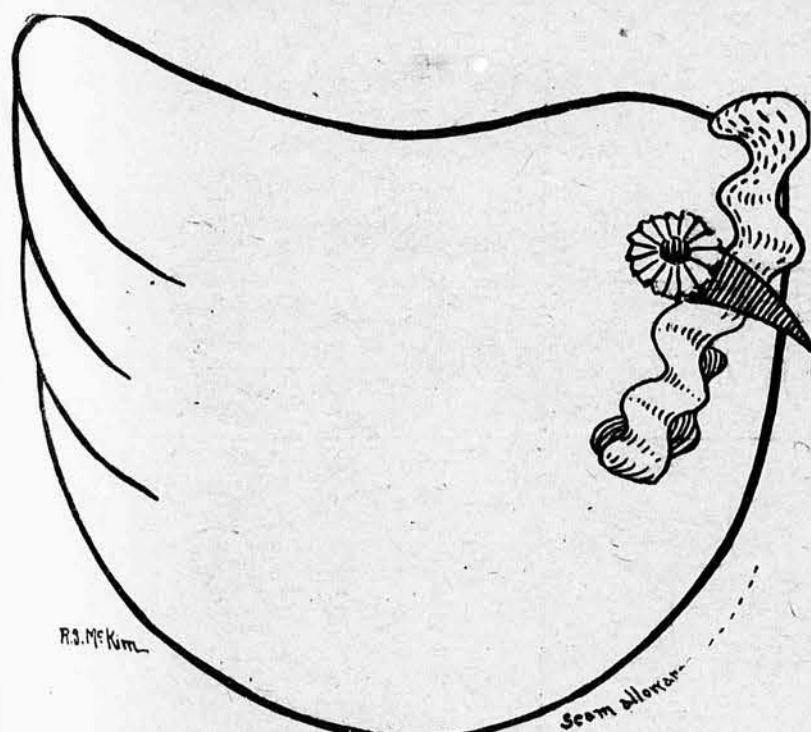
Easter Pony Club, Desk 43, Topeka, Kan.

My name for one of the ponies is.....
 Please send me full particulars at once. Tell me how to get a pony and a basket full of Easter Eggs, or one of the other prizes.

Name.....

St. or R. F. D. No.....

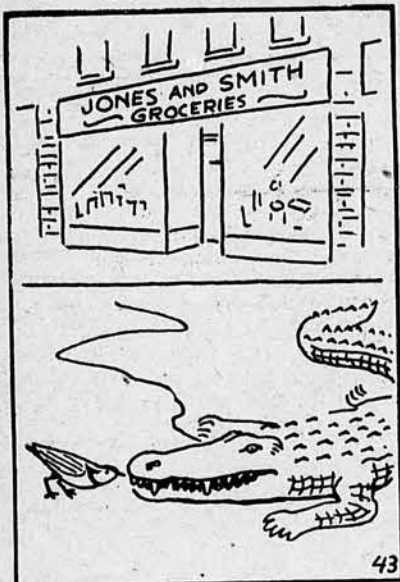
P. O.....State.....



SHE might be buff or brown too, except then she wouldn't be the "Higety-Pigety" black hen of nursery rhyme fame. Her comb and wattles are a scrap of red ric-rac, with the beak embroidered in orange right over the braid. Her small black eye has a white buttonhole stitch circle around it and there are a few white feather lines at the back. It's easily made and a suitable pocket for Susie's apron or Sonny's rompers.

Puzzle Fun For the Boys and Girls

Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



Nature Invented "Partnerships"

When Jones and Smith become partners, and open a store together, it is because each member of the firm has some ability or endowment which the other lacks. Jones may finance the venture, while Smith contributes his managing experience in the trade they have selected. Or if both put in equal capital, Jones may contribute his skill as a buyer and accountant, while Smith provides the sales-making ability.

This arrangement for mutual benefit seems, at first glance, to be an exclusively human invention, yet Nature long ago devised the partnership system, and many examples of it have been noted by students of natural history.

One of the strangest of these mutually helpful agreements is that entered into by the crocodile of the Nile and the Egyptian plover. The story of it was first written thousands of years ago by Herodotus, that tireless old traveler and historian, and modern science has been obliged to admit its truth.

Herodotus says that the bird slips into the crocodile's wide open mouth

and picks off the numerous leeches that fasten themselves upon the reptile's gums; also that it warns the great creature by cries when danger approaches.

So the firm of "Crocodile & Bird" was formed ages ago and still endures, the one partner providing bits of animal food and the other performing a comforting service in return.

There Are Ten of Us

I am 10 years old and go 1½ miles to school. There are 10 in our school. My teacher's name is Miss Colson. I have nine brothers and sisters. My brothers' names are Ivan, Nile, Glen and Cliff. My sisters' names are Faye, Nellie, Muriel, Louise and Vera. I got a doll for Christmas. We have a hound dog named Snip. We have three cows. Their names are Red, Lida and a Holstein. I would like to hear from some little girl or boy.

Naomi Monasmith.

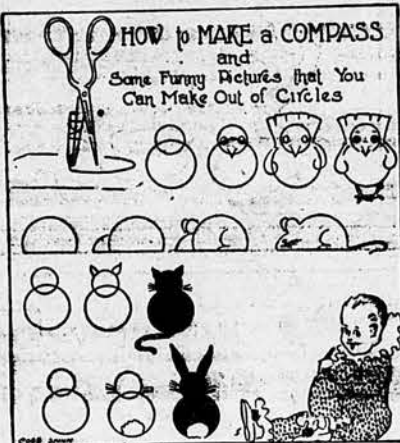
Mankato, Kan.

Enjoys Her Pets

I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade. I have one sister but no brothers. The sister's name is Mildred. She is 7 years old and in the first grade. For pets I have a dog and kittens and a goose. The dogs' names are Puppy and Bob. Bob is a very big dog and Puppy is a very small dog. This is my first letter to Kansas Farmer.

Rosella Quiring.

Buhler, Kan.



When your older brother or sister will not let you play with their compass for fear you will break it, just

make one all your own. A short pencil, a piece of string and a pair of scissors is all you need. Then just look at the jolly lot of fun you can have with the circles that you draw with this compass.



What word has two words in it? Willie White almost tells you the word in his drawing, but if you cannot guess it you can find out by the numbers. The numbers stands for the letters of the alphabet—A is 1, B is 2 and so on down the alphabet. When you have found what the answer is send it to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Johnnie, with a wistful look on his face, stood looking into a window at a box of radio parts marked \$10, but \$10 was beyond his purse. "Well," said Johnnie, "It's marked 10, he means eight, he'll take 'six, it's worth four and I'll offer him two."

Try to Guess These

What ant sees things? Observant.
What ant is angry? Indignant.
What ant hires his home? Tenant.
What ant is joyful? Jubilant.
What ant is trustworthy? Confidant.
What ant is an officer? Commandant.
What ant is youngest? Infant.

What is the ruling ant? Dominant.
What ant lives in a house? Occupant.
What's the difference between a soldier and a belle? One faces the powder and the other powders the face.

How can a poor man be equal to a millionaire in station? When both are at a railroad station.

What soap is the hardest? Castile (cast-steel.)

Round the house, round the house, and leaves a white glove in each window? Snow.

When a shoemaker is about to make a boot, what is the first thing he uses? The last.

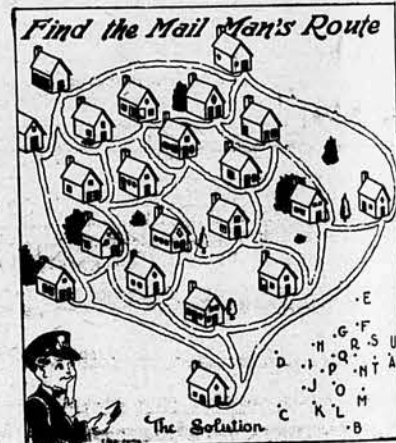
Why is a shoeblack like an editor? Because he polishes the understanding of his patrons.

Diamond Puzzle

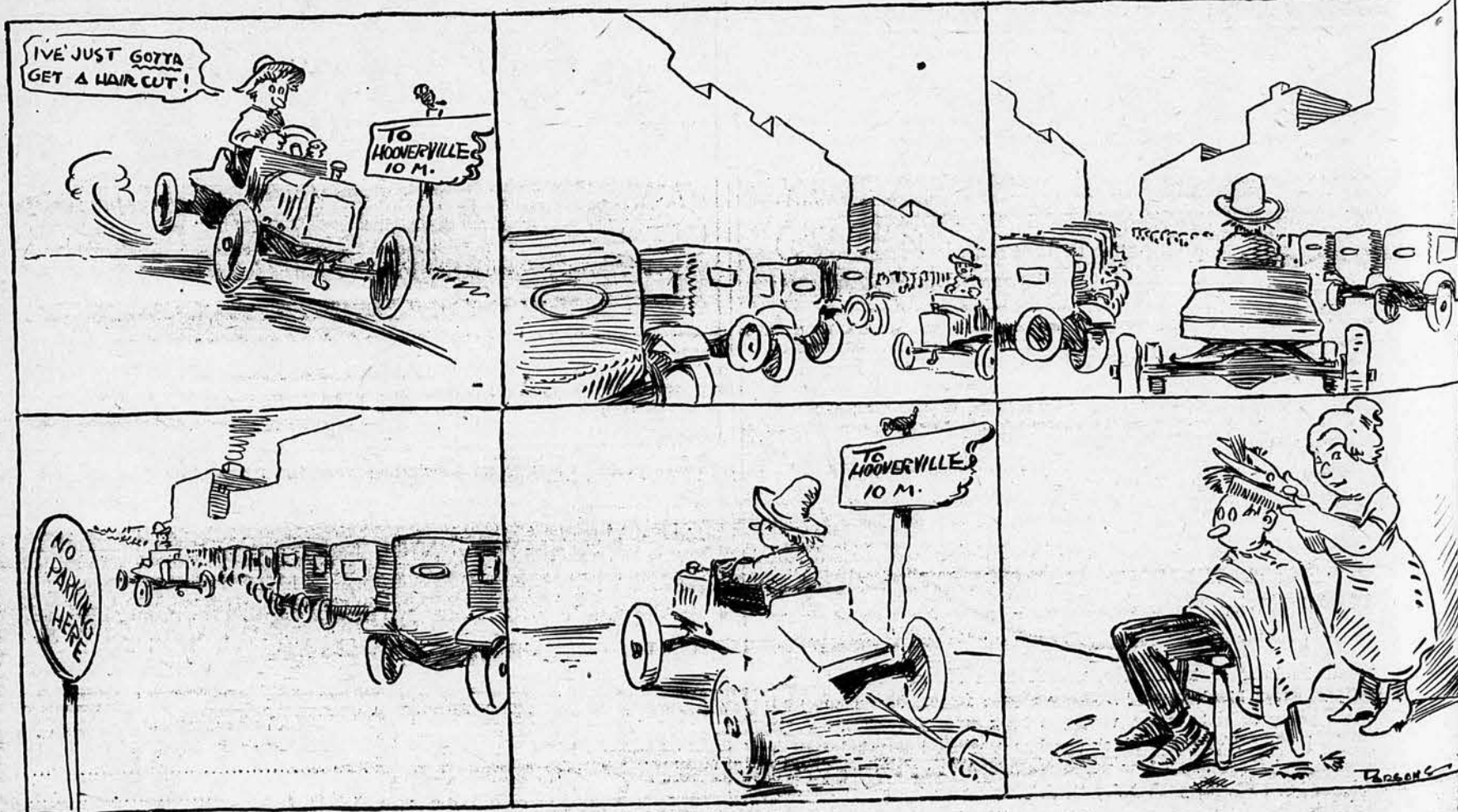
1. — — — — —
2. — — — — —
3. — — — — —
4. — — — — —
5. — — — — —

1. A consonant; 2. To cook in a skillet; 3. Utensil to sweep with; 4. Yonder; 5. Stands for one thousand.

From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond will read the same across and up and down. There will be a surprise gift each for the first correct answer from each state. Address Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



This little mail man who wants to save all the steps that he possibly can is trying to figure out the path he will have to take in order to pass each house only once. If you cannot trace such a route, the letters will show you how. Draw a line from Dot A to Dot B and so on to Dot U.



The Hoovers—Buddy (Unwillingly) Saves Four Bits

About Sowing Wild Oats

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

That six in every ten young men become infected either with syphilis or gonorrhea before the age of 30 is the statement of the Health Bulletin of the North Carolina State Board of Health in its February issue. Agreeing that this may be true in some localities, I think the figures away too high for Kansas. I don't say that because I think Kansas people "too good" or because I think the instruction given to Kansas boys in the home is so full that they know better. My protest is simply because the 60 per cent ratio does not check with my experience or with the reported cases. Venereal disease is reportable in Kansas. It is not well reported, yet there is sufficient effort made to give some basis for an estimate of cases.

Having offered such palliation as I can for our state, I want to say that whether 60 per cent or 30 per cent, there is an indefensible lot of venereal disease even in Kansas. And I want to quote a few vivid sentences from the North Carolina article:

"Whenever a boy or young man goes into the business of sowing wild oats, somebody is directly to blame. It may not be his parents every time. Often it is not. But somewhere in that boy's heredity or environment a cog has slipped. There is a missing link in his mental makeup. If our sons sow wild oats our daughters naturally will bear the burden of the harvest. And what of that harvest? Blindness, paralysis, feeble-mindedness, poverty, insanity, dirt, filth, idleness, imbecility, despair, suicide, sterility, epilepsy, divorce, broken homes, mental and physical cripples, crowded courts, jails and asylums; chronic pelvic troubles in women, necessitating dangerous operations frequently causing death, often sterility and always months and years of anguish and suffering, represent some of the fruits. The temple of God is converted into an ambulating human derelict."

In my early days it was a rather difficult thing for a young man to get reliable information about sex life and habits. Now it is easy enough. The State Department of Health no longer has a division of Social Hygiene. It was one of the things our legislature of four years ago deemed inconsistent with economy and therefore cut out of the budget. But the State Board of Health still has literature for free distribution. Mothers and fathers who want to tell their children the story of life still may obtain free literature by writing to Doctor E. G. Brown, Secretary of the State Board of Health, Topeka. Boys and young men interested in keeping fit and growing up into clean, virile manhood may apply to the same source. These are issues of life and death and you, parents, are the ones to so train your young people that the venereal disease rate may be cut to its very foundation.

To Morrowville Folks

Someone from Morrowville, Kan., sends a long list of questions that can be answered only by personal letter. She fails to send a reply envelope and her name is written so indistinctly that it cannot be read. This is just to let her know, and to advise all inquirers, that they can be sure of getting a reply if they will see that a stamped, self-addressed envelope is sent with their inquiry.

Depends on the Kind

Does a heart lesion ever get well of itself so that the patient is just as well as over?

This depends upon what kind of lesion it is. Many patients who have a serious heart trouble learn how to live properly and thus make the heart give efficient service over a long stretch of life.

May be too Much Acid

I have a great deal of stomach trouble, much pain and bloating after eating. My doctor gives me a laxative and thinks that washing out my stomach would do good, but I have tried that and it is very distressing and did not seem to help. Sometimes eating a few crackers seems to relieve the pain temporarily.

Your trouble probably is due to an excessive amount of hydrochloric acid and perhaps other acids in the stomach. I do not think that washing the stomach would give you more than temporary relief and knowing by experience what an ordeal it is for the average patient

I do not advise it. It might be dangerous, too, if there should be an ulcer of the stomach, as is possible. In grave conditions of this character you owe it to yourself to get the very best and most thoro treatment possible. Half-way measures should not be considered. First you should put yourself in the hands of a doctor who is competent to examine the stomach contents and find out exactly what condition is present. You cannot possibly know how to proceed until this is done.

Dangerous to Delay

Is it absolutely necessary to have an operation for appendicitis? Doesn't it sometimes get well without?

It does. Perhaps four out of five cases get well without surgical assistance. Unfortunately yours may be the fifth. In my personal practice I consider appendicitis one of the most treacherous things with which I have to deal. I never feel that I have done my duty to my patient without insisting that the only safe way in a well-defined case is removing the little offender. The danger is that at the next attack pus may form, peritonitis follow, and then the chance for operation be passed. My advice is, don't wait for the second attack.

Senator Bruce says that he could put all the personal drys in the Senate into a taxicab, but if they are really personal drys they ought to be able to get in without his help.

Folks Who Have Helped

You have read in other issues of Kansas Farmer, about the work Rev. E. C. Sibberson, pastor of the First English Lutheran Church, Topeka, Kan., is doing among the deaf mutes of Kansas. There was a story of how the work started, and a letter from Ben S. Paulen, governor of Kansas, endorsing the work.

Since those articles appeared, Rev. Sibberson has received a number of letters from Kansas folks, and each letter contained a check. You may rest assured the money was used most efficiently by Rev. Sibberson in his work of "Reaching Into the Land of Silence." He is very grateful to the folks who have taken a part in the work with him. Other than the money contributed by friends of the work, Rev. Sibberson pays all the expenses involved out of his own pocket. Perhaps you would like to read a few of the letters from those who have helped.

"I read the story in Kansas Farmer, and am enclosing a cream check for \$15.66. Please take this to help in the work. I have been away from my particular church for a number of years, but hope to live closer to one again.—G. C. H., Comanche county.

"Some time ago I saw a short article in Kansas Farmer about your work among the deaf mutes. I was gratified to know that such a work was going on among those unfortunates. All the

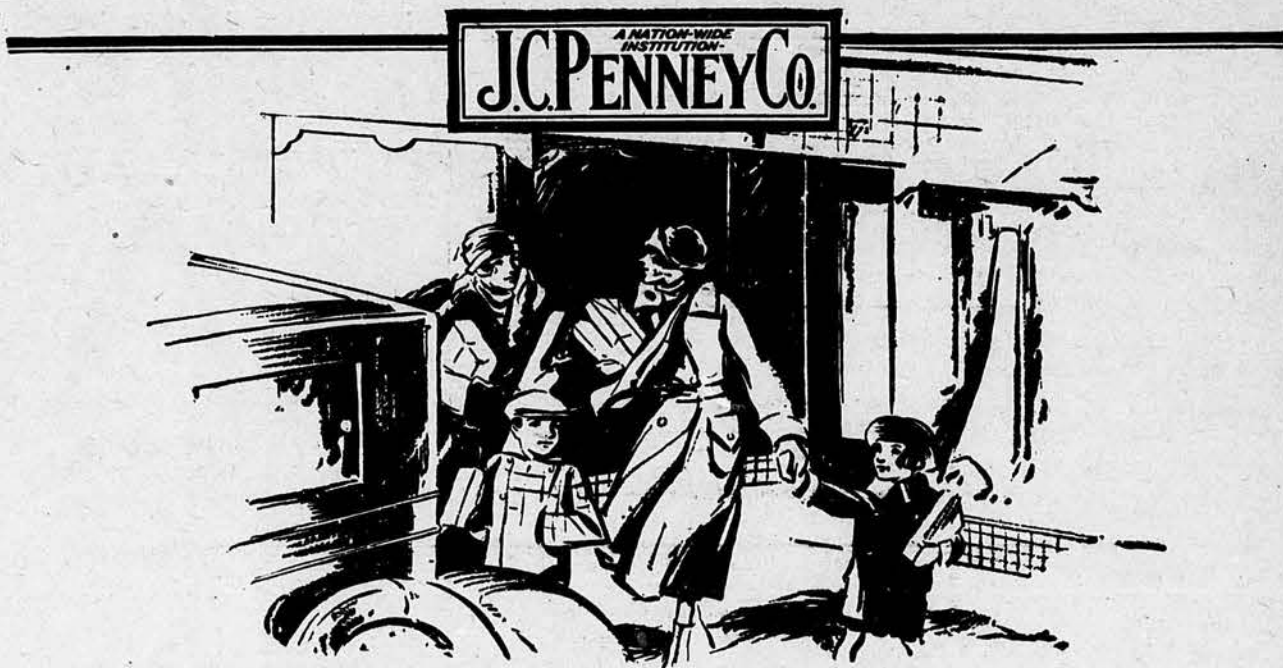
more so because I have a brother, who with his wife, is so afflicted.

"I understand that some minister has been in Atchison holding services for that group of folks, but did not know whether it was you. I am enclosing a little gift which I trust may, along with many others, be of some help in this good work. With best wishes for joy and success in this Christ-like work, I am, sincerely yours, G. F. B., Jackson county."

"I read with interest the account of your work with the church services for the deaf mutes. I am enclosing a check to help in this work, hoping it may do its bit to lighten the lives of these afflicted ones. Yours truly, Mrs. A. S., Pawnee county."

"We have learned of your worthy work and wish to contribute a little for the cause. We would gladly give more, but of course, there are many calls for help we must meet. May God continue to bless your work.—J. A. V., Pottawatomie county."

Rev. Sibberson goes on with his work daily, but he is handicapped for lack of funds. It is a work in which he has put his heart. None of the money contributed goes to him personally; he wouldn't have it that way. He continues to dig down in his pocket to pay railroad fare so he may see folks who need his help. So if you wish to lend him your support, just address him at his home, 1105 Western Avenue, Topeka, Kan.



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Mail your name and address to us for our mailing list. Keep in touch with the Store "where savings are greatest!"

Refer to a previous advertisement for the location of our Store nearest you.

WITH 773 J. C. Penney Company Department Stores serving farm families from coast to coast, it is obvious why the tremendous Co-operative Purchasing Power of this Organization can secure quality goods at savings which run into millions of dollars a year.

If you have visited the J. C. Penney Company Store nearest your home—if you have enjoyed the pleasures of Personal Selection—if you have examined quality, studied styles and compared values—you must realize that the great savings effected by our Co-operative Buying Power are passed on to YOU!

Since 1902, when the first J. C. Penney Company Store was opened, savings from intelligent buying have always been reflected in our low prices. To-day, in our 25th year, this world's greatest chain of department stores is a monument to clear-thinking Americans who appreciate our purposeful effort to lessen shopping burdens for the farm family and to supply real Value for every shopping dollar.

J.C. PENNEY Co.
A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION

And Just What is the BAE?

J. C. Marquis Declares It is the Most Important Farm News Gathering Organization

BY CLIF STRATTON

WHY," I asked J. Marquis, "why is the Bureau of Agricultural Economics? What is the Bureau of Agricultural Economics? What does it do, besides spending 5 million dollars a year of 'us taxpayers' money?"

Now Marquis is chief of the service of information for the bureau that I have regarded for several years as the most important part, to the farmers of the United States, of the entire United States Department of Agriculture. "I'll tell you why," said Marquis. "How to make farming pay is the farmer's problem today. In fact it is the nation's problem, and must be solved. That is the why of the BAE, as we call it here. How to produce isn't the big problem. In fact, the American farmer as a whole is producing too much of the five major commodities, year in and year out.

"What he needs is to know what to produce and how to sell that product at a profit. In a nutshell, this is the why of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. We are trying to find out how to make farming pay, and trying to get that information to as many farmers as possible.

"What is the bureau? I think it is the most important news gathering and news distributing agency in the world—to the farmer. It is the most important fact gathering and fact disseminating organization in the world—to the farmer. It is the biggest and best machine in the world for the farmer to make run for his benefit.

Not the Washington Viewpoint

There isn't a point in farming, Marquis says, at which the individual can't get some benefit from the BAE.

The bureau will tell him what he should have to pay for a farm he is considering buying—not from the Washington viewpoint, but from the opinion of the best informed folks in his own community.

The bureau will suggest to him how to plan his crop program on that farm, to the best advantage.

The bureau can assist him in marketing his products, after going over the local and world situation and suggesting what products are likely to find the most profitable market.

The bureau will tell him what the consumer wants of the things he can most easily produce—and that is something the smart farmer today is realizing on in dollars and cents. It is easier to sell a consumer what he wants than to try to sell him what you want him to take, if he doesn't want it.

"This bureau is a big machine, built and run for just one purpose," Marquis continued. "That is to make farming pay. Every farmer in the country can use the machine, a machine that no individual farmer, nor in fact any farm organization, could begin to build and operate—it would cost too much and take too many trained specialists to build and run it.

"You mentioned it costs 5 million dollars a year. It does. But every farmer in the country—there are more than 6 million—can get hundred-fold returns on his share of that 5-million investment by just using the key that will make the machine run for him.

"The key to the machine? There are a lot of them. A 2-cent stamp, a good farm paper, a radio, a visit with the county agent, a card to the extension division of the agricultural college, a daily paper that carries market reports. These are a few of the keys.

"If a farmer has a problem, and doesn't know what one of these keys he ought to use, he can write a letter to Dr. W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, and that will start the machinery in motion. He can write to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington, or the extension division of the agricultural college in his home state, or look up the county agent.

"The machine will run, and it will run for the individual farmer's benefit. But the farmer will have to use the machine himself to get it to run to the best advantage."

And then Marquis proceeded to show some of the bigger wheels in the ma-

chinery, explaining how and why they turn around, and what they cost. To start with, he showed the machine as a whole—2,000 workers, hired men for the farmers, some clerical, some technical, in Washington. Outside, 50 branch and field stations, employing 1,000 more hired hands. The bureau has 8,000 miles of leased wire in its farm news gathering and distributing service. It employs 50 telegraph operators.

There isn't a newspaper or press association in the country with a bigger force of reporters. The bureau has 30,000 township reporters, 35,000 livestock reporters, 15,000 farm price reporters—and that is just a start.

60,000 Farm Reporters

The bureau gets reports from operators of 22,000 mills and elevators, from 16,000 cotton ginneries, from 60,000 individual farm reporters direct to the BAE, from 35,000 field and crop correspondents, from 50,000 individual farm reporters to branch stations, from 20,000 special commodity reporters to branch stations, from railroads, from state assessors, from 45,000 rural carriers direct to BAE, from 30,000 special commodity reporters (potatoes, honeybees, apples and so forth) direct to BAE, from 63 public stockyards, from 15,000 truck crop reporters, from three traveling truck crop specialists, from 300 beet sugar, cane sugar and rice mills, and from its own staff and field service.

"What do we do with all that information?" Marquis asked himself. "We don't file it. We put it out where it will do the most good. Multigraph and mimeograph summaries of crop and livestock reports are given to press associations, the daily press, state extension departments, department officials and workers, and miscellaneous publicity and business organizations.

"Radio releases are sent from Washington and from other stations direct to farm homes—and the radio is going to be a godsend to farmers who will use it intelligently. Thirty-nine state branch offices send out detailed reports to crop correspondents, local radio stations and local papers. There are special press releases for dailies, weeklies and agricultural and trade papers. The monthly supplement to crops and markets goes to 150,000 crop correspondents and to paid subscribers.

"And we answer hundreds of thousands of individual queries thru correspondence every year. The machine runs, and runs profitably for those who will use the key."

Conditions Change Fast!

Estimating the size of crops produced on farms from crop reporters is the oldest activity of the bureau. It has been doing this for half a century, at a cost now of \$700,000 a year. This service serves both producers and consumers, giving the quantity, quality and size of crops, and prices are adjusted accordingly—sometimes. It tends to stabilize prices, altho other factors enter into stabilization of prices—but that is another story.

The second greatest activity is the collection and distribution of market news on staple crops and livestock. This costs more than a million dollars annually, daily reports being gathered in all important markets, telegraphed to other points and given out thru radio, telegraph, the press and direct to producers who ask for it.

The bureau spends \$600,000 a year to assist in developing standards, methods of packing, and methods of distribution, to bring farm products to the consumer in the best possible condition and with the greatest economy.

To enforce regulatory acts, the bureau spends about \$700,000 a year supervising grains under the grain standards act, and of cotton sold for future delivery, at a cost of about \$200,000 a year. Also it supervises the manufacture of standard containers for fruits and vegetables under the standard container act.

To enable farmers to store their products in safe warehouses and receive certificates which will be accep-

EGGS How to Get Fertility with Increased Production



Profit from the Experience of Successful Poultrymen
Center Hall, Pa.
St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.,
Gentlemen: For the past fifteen years we have been each year convincing several thousand new customers that there is a vast difference in chicks and chickens. Since 1910 we have developed a SUPER strain of Leghorns that have delighted more than 50,000 customers in all parts of the U. S. A. and twelve foreign countries. But we failed to apply this same truth to the field which your Poultry Prescription so thoroughly covers. I am writing you today first to congratulate you on the real service you are rendering the poultry raisers of the country in the production of Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription, and secondly to urge that you more extensively acquaint our poultry-raising people of the fact that yours is an aid to Nature—not a detriment. Let them know that Dr. LeGear's Prescription is a FOOD, not a "dope." Our analysis of your Prescription, the increased egg production, the more rapid and even development of the young stock plus the maintenance of the general health of the fowls, have made us our most enthusiastic "boosters" for your Prescription, and we want you to realize that we shall never neglect an opportunity to recommend your valuable product to our "Kerlin-Quality" customers. Wishing you an abundance of deserved success, we are,
Very truly yours, W. W. Kerlin,
KERLIN'S GRAND VIEW POULTRY FARM.

Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription



Mineralized—contains essential minerals for egg production, rich blood, bone tissues and feathers—TONICS for the blood, nerves and egg organs—REGULATORS for the digestive organs—LAXATIVES for the bowels; all being vital ingredients lacking in home or commercial mixed feeds, without which best results cannot be obtained from poultry. Get a pill or package from your dealer. Mix with mash feed. If not thoroughly satisfied with results, return empty package to your dealer and he will refund your money. Convince yourself by trial and test that it is all—does all—that thousands of successful poultrymen claim for it.

Dr. LeGear's Chick Diarrhoea Tablets Save Baby Chicks

White Diarrhoea causes more baby chick losses than all other diseases combined. Highly contagious. If not checked whole flocks are often wiped out. No chick from three days to two weeks old is immune. Keep Dr. LeGear's Chick Diarrhoea Tablet in all drinking water until third or fourth week. Thousands of poultrymen have used and praised it for years. Any dealer can supply you. All Dr. LeGear's products sold on money-back guarantee. Use full package. If not satisfied, return empty package and dealer will refund purchase price.

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"Dr. LeGear's Complete Poultry Guide and Feeding Manual," an authoritative and up-to-date treatise on disease, care, housing, feeding and every conceivable poultry question. Gives the feeding formulas recommended by Experimental Stations in practically every state in the Union—also the formulas used in the big egg-laying contests. Ask your dealer for a copy, or send us 6c in stamps to cover mailing. Let this book help you to bigger poultry profits. Ask for it today.

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Every progressive farmer will find this new free book filled with interesting facts—practical ideas.

It explains fully, the new proven methods of construction now being used in all types of farm buildings.

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How to Raise Sorghums and make more money

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.

table collateral for loans, the bureau spends about \$230,000 a year, under the provisions of the United States Warehouse Act.

The bureau serves also as a clearing house of facts having to do with the business side of agriculture generally, in addition to its other specific functions.

Not the least important, the comparatively new, feature of the BAE, is its work in co-operative marketing. There are 12,000 of these organizations, and they mean a lot, for good or ill, to American agriculture. The studies of and services to these 12,000 co-operative marketing organizations costs about \$225,000 a year.

The bureau also conducts a foreign service, with offices in London, Berlin and Rome, and traveling representatives in other countries, thru which it collects and distributes world-wide information on production and marketing and crops likely to affect American prices.

"The machine is here, and it will work for each and every farmer," said Marquis. "But he will have to hold and use the key himself."

"One of the best keys is the Agricultural Outlook, published this year January 28. This is the result of the best farm thought and latest available farm information in the world. It seeks to indicate to farmers the essentials of successful farming for the coming season.

"Any farmer who wants this can get it by writing and asking the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., to send it to him."

What Hog Market Offers

(Continued from Page 3)

per cent larger than for October; and December receipts, 17.1 per cent larger than for November.

In the fall of 1925 the rate of increase was October, 23.7 per cent; November, 13.4 per cent; December, 13.9 per cent. This compares with the fall of 1926 when October showed a rate of increase of 15.8 per cent; November 8.9 per cent, and December 10 per cent. This, together with the larger movement of stockers and feeders back to the country, suggests a holding back of supplies to a greater extent than a year ago.

Receipts at all markets a year ago showed a decline in January as compared with December of 1.7 per cent and seven markets showed a 2 per cent decline. Seven markets for January 1927 show a January increase in receipts over December of 7.8 per cent. This compares with a 22 year average January increase over December of 7.3 per cent.

Price Break Shifted Supplies

This comparative rate of movement has so far been accompanied by prices last October and November above those of a year ago but with this season's prices crossing under those of last year by the last 10 days of December.

Last year a break in Kansas City prices from \$13.85 the first 10 days of February to \$13 during the last 10 days of February resulted in reducing February receipts at a more rapid rate than usual. A 23-year average shows February receipts 13.6 per cent less than for January. Last year February receipts were 21.7 per cent less than for January. On the other hand, March receipts, which on the average have been 9.4 per cent less than for February, were a year ago 6.1 per cent larger than for February. Apparently, therefore, the first large price break last spring shifted supplies from February into March. With prices already more than a dollar below those of last year any marked decline from early February price levels is likely to shift supplies into March and April again.

Stocker and feeder shipments of hogs during 1926 were about 70 per cent heavier than in 1925 and more than 50 per cent above the five year average. Stocker and feeder shipments for the year were the largest since 1918. December shipments were the largest for that month since December 1917. While total market receipts for 1926 were about 9 1/2 per cent smaller than for 1925, it is noticeable that a larger percentage of receipts have been returned to the country for further feeding. Present corn prices favor a continuation of this practice during the coming months.

The domestic business outlook was characterized at the close of 1926 by

larger stocks of important commodities, an increased level of production during 1926, a decline in unfilled orders of eight important commodities, a decline in the general price level of commodities since August 1925 but with a tendency to reduce production and stocks at the beginning of the new year. Eastern money continues easy, stock market speculation active, and prices strong. The market for bonds which was strong during 1926 has in recent months begun to grow a little dull.

Such a situation does not seem to forecast any immediate curtailment in domestic demand for pork or pork products.

On the other hand exports of pork and lard are declining heavily compared with the volume of exports a year ago. The one exception is fresh pork products which are finding an outlet in the strong British market due to a scarcity of fresh pork on English markets.

Exports to Germany since the first of the year are less than half what they were a year ago. A prime reason for this is that Germany increased her hog population about 20 per cent during the last year. It doesn't seem likely that the export market will be as strong as last year.

The fall crop of pigs has been estimated at only 3 per cent larger than the previous fall crop with prospects of only a 13 per cent increase in number of sows bred for spring farrowing. This fairly gradual rate of increase is the one thing to be looked for bringing about a gradual letting

down of price. The market now is not in a position to support any big rush into production, especially where large initial outlays have to be made for entering a business in which one is not already engaged.

Catch Thieves in the Act!

(Continued from Page 22)

With either of the systems described, additional protection is sometimes secured by putting wires or strings across openings and attaching these to burglar alarm traps so that any pull on these strings will also make or break contacts and set the alarm bell ringing. These, as well as relays, gravity batteries, door and window contacts, switches, electric bells, and so on should be purchased from firms handling electric bells and burglar alarm supplies, rather than to try to make them at home. Such firms will be glad to quote prices and give instructions for installation where sketches and full explanations are given.

Hundreds of our folks are sending in their applications for membership in the Protective Service. Every mail brings stacks of applications. Kansas farm folks are determined to have their property protected and stop thefts of farm property in this state. If you have not already sent your application you probably have been intending to do so, but have been neglecting it. Every day you delay getting into the Protective Service you are running the risk of having thieves make a raid on

your property. Right now is the best time to get your property protected against thieves and save a possible big loss in poultry, livestock, grain or other farm property. Why not sit down now and send 10 cents in coin or stamps for your Protective Service membership certificate, member's identification card, and the Protective Service sign to post on your property?

Your membership in the Protective Service does not obligate you in any way. All we ask is that you post the sign at the entrance to your farm to warn thieves and other crooks to keep away from your place. Let's get every farm in Kansas posted and put a stop to the crooked work of the thieving scoundrels. Get your farm posted before some thieving gang raids your place and carries off a few hundred dollars' worth of your property—join the Protective Service today!

Practical Accomplishment

A pacifistic gentleman stopped to try to settle a juvenile row.

"My boy," he said to one of the combatants, "do you know what the Good Book says about fighting?"

"Aw!" snorted the youth, "fightin' ain't one of them things you kin get out of a book, mister."

New York Tranquillity

Prospective Guest—"Is this a quiet room?"

Landlady—"Sure, an' it's that quiet ye can hear thim blasting fer an apartment house next door."

Bigger Acres

Good fences make a big difference in the size of acres measured in profits. The biggest acres in profits always belong to the farmer who rotates crops and raises hogs, cows and chickens. More acres simply mean more taxes, but bigger acres through modern farming keeps down taxes, saves hired labor, increases profits and adds to the fertility of the soil. See your dealer now for those fences you need to make your farm yield larger profits.

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All Roads Led to Wichita

Machinery Show Best in History and Drew
Visitors From Several States

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

WICHITA again played host to some 20 or 30 thousand farmers who came there to visit the 26th Annual Power Farming Equipment Show during the week of February 21. Tractor Row, dressed in its best, was jammed from morning until night with a good-natured, pressing and pushing crowd of farm folks who came to Wichita, not as mere pleasure seekers, but as interested seekers of power farming information.

Bedlam would scarcely describe Tractor Row during the daylight hours. The streets were filled with tractors, threshers, combine harvesters, gasoline engines, feed grinders, clover hullers, plows, grain drills and machinery without end. The implement warehouses were filled with more of the same and jammed with farmers looking them over. As far as the eye could see down the Row, revolving combine reels could be seen. Action prevailed. Anyone who had a machine on display had it running and wherever there was a machine running there was a crowd inspecting it.

It would be difficult to pick out any particularly attractive exhibits. They were all attractive and they all received their share of patronage. If any one class of implements could be pointed out as particular drawing cards we would perhaps be forced to place our vote with the combines and tractors. Combines ruled the row this year if anything did. Certainly there was no need for any Kansas wheat grower to go home without seeing the kind of combine he thought best suited to his needs. There were plenty from which he might choose and if there was any dissatisfied "customer" in this respect it was just because he could not be pleased.

On Tractor Row there was the International Harvester display with the well-known McCormick-Deering combine; the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company with the Case combine in two sizes. The feature of this display was the small Case combine with the auxiliary engine drive and the same machine with the power take-off drive which permits of pulling the combine with a tractor and using the tractor engine's power thru a power take-off to drive the entire combine mechanism.

New Machines and Improvements

Across the street from the Case place stood the new Minneapolis combine shown for the first time this year. A little further down was the new Red River Special combine of the Nichols & Shepard Company. Next came a decidedly new combine which attracted a great deal of attention and comment. This new machine is the Baldwin and made by the Baldwin Harvester Company.

On the other side of the street stood the well-known Gleaner combine exhibit. This little machine shown this year with some remarkable improvements such as grain blower, larger storage bin and a complete equipment of roller bearings was quite a center of attraction.

Further in on the row the Massey-Harris combine was shown in action and it took considerable courage to enter the building where the exhibit was held because any timid soul of less than average size might easily have been hurt in the jam.

Next came the Western Harvester display of combines which drew and held the crowds in fine fashion. This machine, manufactured in sunny California by the Western Harvester Division of the Caterpillar Tractor Company was certainly given a rousing welcome into Kansas this year. Most of the men in charge of this exhibit were California men and accustomed to considerable enthusiasm and pleasant weather. They certainly saw plenty of both in Wichita during the show.

Across town, the Advance-Rumely Thresher Company held open house for the visitors. A Rumely motor truck hauled the visitors from Tractor Row to the branch house on Rock Island Street where they were treated to the

sight of two more new models in combine harvesters and the complete Rumely line of Oil-Pull Tractors. The mere fact that this concern was not represented on Tractor Row did not cut down materially on the interest or patronage which the visitors gave its displays. The trucks were filled to overflowing on every trip. Men hung on the sides and running boards and were not only willing but eager to make the trip across Wichita in order that they might not miss a single treat that the week might hold for them.

So much for the combines. I don't think I have missed any, but if I have it is simply because there were too many for one person to absorb in one short week.

Tractors Drew the Crowds

The tractors drew the crowds and held them just as did the combines. There were more of them to be seen, of course. The list included the Wallis, Allis-Chalmers, Twin City, Avery, Case, Nichols & Shepard, Minneapolis, Fordson, Deere, McCormick-Deering, Lauson, Hart-Parr, Caterpillar, Cletrac, Emerson-Brantingham, Oil-Pull and then some more of the same.

The Moline Implement Company had a very interesting display in a new corn cultivator mounted on a Fordson tractor, and like all other attractive exhibits, they had it operating, actually cultivating corn except for the fact that the "corn" in this case happened to be several rows of wooden stakes; but the idea went across just the same and if corn would be of a size that might be cultivated in Kansas in February, no doubt the real thing would have been used. That is not the fault of the cultivator nor the manufacturer however.

The new types of disk tillage plows made a very important and interesting addition to this year's show. Some 8 or 10 different makes were shown. Kansas wheat farmers are taking to this machine by the thousands.

Another machine which drew considerable attention was the Innes Wheat Shocker, made in Davenport, Ia. This machine will take bundles from the binder and set the bundles up in perfect shocks.

It would be impossible to tell of all the excellent exhibits at this year's show. There was more than one man could see and tell about and it was all very good.

As to the reaction which machinery men and farmers received we will quote a few of them:

R. R. Powers, representing the Cleveland Tractor Company in Kansas said: "This show is all that one could possibly expect or ask. The weather has been ideal; Wichita has treated us in an ideal manner and we are all well pleased."

Fred C. Grether of the Moline Implement Co. said: "It is the best show of its kind that I ever have attended." A. C. George of the International Harvester Co., declared the show a howling success with more interest shown than ever before. H. F. Manny, of Deere & Co., said: "It's the biggest show I have seen and I have been attending for 12 years."

What the Exhibitors Said

A. F. McGraw of the Avery Power Machinery Co., declared the Wichita show the best in the country and the most worth-while from a business standpoint, while A. W. Lindberg and A. C. Jenvey of the Western Harvester Co., believed that more real buying interest was evinced at the Wichita show than they had ever seen at any farm machinery show.

E. L. Kirkpatrick, manager of the Advance-Rumely branch house at Wichita, said, "We always have a dandy machinery show here but this one is the liveliest I have ever seen."

Ellis Chadwick of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., said that he thought this show the best ever. He said that they had entertained 50 per cent more implement dealers than ever

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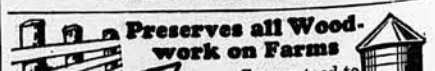
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before and both dealers and farmer visitors seemed to show more interest in the new things than ever before.

T. J. Turley and Fred Hanson of the J. I. Case Plow Works Co., proclaimed the Wichita show the best and biggest show of its kind in the United States and complimented the show management on the manner in which the entire thing was conducted.

S. H. Hale, C. V. Ruble and Miss Fern Dorsey, representing the Gleaner Combine Corp., thought this show the best ever from the standpoint of interest in power farming shown by the farmers themselves.

But not only the machinery men were pleased with things. The farmers themselves liked it. They did not simply walk up and down the row to while away a few hours. They stopped and looked and listened as tho they might be crossing a railroad. They didn't miss a thing. They came, not only from Sedgwick county or adjoining counties. They came not only from Kansas, but they came from all over. There were farmers registered from Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Colorado and even from Nebraska. They drove in their cars and they came on trains. The hotels were jammed.

L. M. Reschke, a wheat farmer from Pratt, drove more than 80 miles to see the show and said he wouldn't have missed it for anything. He comes each year and always finds something new and interesting. It helps him keep in touch with all new developments in power farming and when questioned on the matter of power farming he said that he would have to quit, starve or steal if he had to go back to the old way of farming with a header and horses.

A. C. Gooch, another farmer from Blackwell, Okla., said he considered it a fine show and said he never missed it if the weather and roads were at all favorable. He drove up from Blackwell and spent the day looking over the show and buying new equipment.

These are a few examples. There were many thousands of others. They came to Wichita for up-to-the-minute information and the folks at Wichita saw to it that these folks got what they sought. Wichita played the part of a most pleasing and entertaining host.

Anti-Prohibition Prejudices

A severe critic of prohibition sums up the horrors, as he and other anti-prohibitionists see it, as follows, in relation to the "melancholy report" of the chief medical examiner for New York City. It is a melancholy report, but limited to conditions in that city. Dr. Norris, the medical examiner, states that "while in the years immediately following wartime prohibition and Volsteadian prohibition there was a marked decrease in the number of cases of acute and chronic alcoholism, from 1922 onward there has been a marked and steady increase, until in 1925 and 1926 the figures rapidly approached those for the years preceding prohibition; that the number of deaths is even more disproportionate and the number of cases of acute and chronic alcoholism rose from 2,714 in 1921 to 6,602 in 1924."

The above comparison is of interest. It is not a comparison of the saloon era with the prohibition era, so that as an arraignment of prohibition it "proves too much," for the good name of anti-prohibition or of the saloon. Dr. Norris cannot find anything worse to say of present conditions under prohibition in New York than that they are now "approaching" pre-prohibition conditions, which were saloon conditions.

There are in fact only two alternatives—prohibition and the saloon. Unenforced or badly enforced prohibition in New York, unsatisfactory as it is, cannot be described as worse than before prohibition. But prohibition fairly well enforced, as in wartime and the first years of the Volstead act, is described by New York's chief medical examiner as a marked improvement on the saloon. The answer is evidently better enforcement, which can and should be looked forward to in the progress of experience with prohibition.

That this report is "no less terrible than it is melancholy," says this critic, "will scarcely be denied by anybody dry or wet, possessed of his or her normal mental faculties. This being so," he inquires, "how much longer will or must the American people stand for

this ghastly farce of an unenforced and unenforceable prohibition?"

The conclusion makes a long leap from the premises, which are not concerning "the American people" generally, but New York in particular; and not that prohibition is "unenforced and unenforceable," since it is admitted that it was enforced to good effect for several years, which implies the possibility of enforcement, even in New York, which nobody, dry or wet, possessed of his or her normal faculties, pretends is typical of the United States in this respect.

Moreover, if everything charged were admitted, it does not state the whole situation but only a single phase of it. A number amounting to 6,602 chronic alcoholics in New York, with 5 million population, is bad, but nothing is said regarding the other 4,994,000 people of the city. Nothing is reported as to how many families have enough groceries and shoes to go around, as compared with the number before prohibition.

Enforcement of prohibition is one thing and voluntary compliance is another. There are millions of people who comply with prohibition, without necessitating government action to enforce the law. They probably are a good majority of all the people, and most of these law abiding people have been greatly benefited by prohibition, according to the general testimony of economists and large employers of capital and labor. Merchants have been benefited, if there is a better demand for their goods and prompter payments. Manufacturers are benefited. The families of working people are benefited. Economically the case for prohibition has at least convinced most industrialists, such as Judge Gary,

Henry Ford, S. S. Kresge and hundreds of others who can speak for business conditions. Prohibition is not well enforced, but it is as well enforced as regulation of the liquor traffic before prohibition.

It is a melancholy proof of the prejudiced mind of this critic of prohibition that he is horrified at present conditions, and yet wants to go back to conditions that were worse, even according to the indictment drawn up by his authority, the chief medical examiner of New York City. People who were quite complacent under the reign of the saloon cannot stir up much interest in their horror of imperfect conditions under prohibition.

Nest Box Notes

A home supply of skim milk is a mighty fine thing for the poultry flock. It is advisable to feed it sour, but it should never be allowed to sour in galvanized vessels or be fed out of them, as the acids form compounds with the metal which are poisonous to chickens, especially baby chicks. Stoneware or enamel pans are the things to use.

There are many brands of cod liver oil on the market, and since the oil is valuable simply because of its vitamin content, only the product of reliable companies, tested for vitamin potency, and protected against deterioration, will give the desired results.

Anyone who attends a poultry meeting nowadays is bound to hear much about cod liver oil. Its use is now standard practice in poultry raising, it being fed not only to baby chicks, but also to laying and breeding stock as

well. The oil is fed because it is especially rich in two vitamins. The first, vitamin A, increases and promotes growth and vigor, increases the appetite, and aids the bird in warding off disease. The second, vitamin B, promotes bone growth, and prevents rickets and leg weakness.

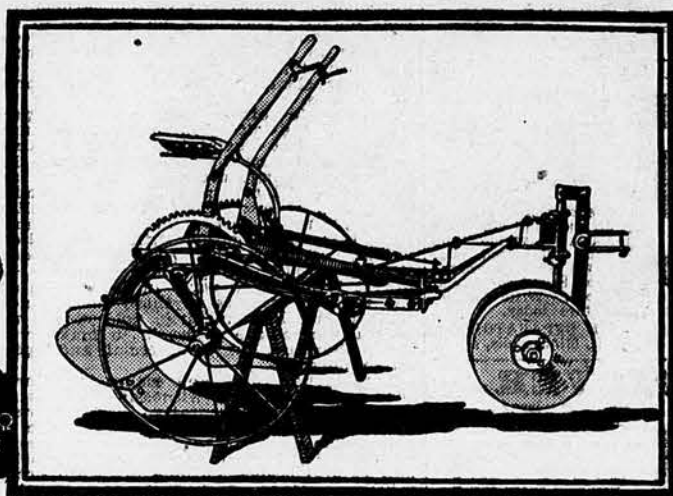
Vitamin A is injured by exposure to air. For this reason many poultrymen prefer to buy oil in small containers rather than in barrels. For the same reason it is not a good plan to mix the oil with a large bulk of mash, unless it will be consumed within a few days. The best way to feed it is to add it directly to a moist mash from the can, or to mix it with a small quantity of grain to be fed from a trough.

The ultra-violet rays present in direct sunlight have the same effect on bone growth as vitamin D. Window glass excludes these rays, but some of the glass substitutes on the market admit them.

We recently read of an experiment where one lot of chicks was raised under glass, another under a glass substitute, while a third was allowed out in the open. By the time these chicks were of broiler size, the first lot had developed leg weakness, but the others were free from it.

Cod liver oil must be relied on to furnish vitamin D during that part of the year when the sunlight is weak and cloudy weather prevails, or when chicks must be confined.

Bootleggers, we hear in drinking circles, are now picking up a few extra pennies by selling their lists of customers to undertakers.



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Another Big Wheat Year?

Certainly the Moisture Conditions Over Kansas Are More Favorable Than Usual

WHEAT evidently will go into the spring in better condition than usual. Over most all of Kansas the moisture conditions are favorable, and while some soil blowing has been reported here and there at times, the amount so far has been less than usual. Considerable progress has been made in preparing for oats seeding, and many fields in Southern Kansas have been drilled. Perhaps the main item of interest in the livestock situation this week has been the excellent demand for sows and shotes.

General business conditions have made a better start into 1927 over the country generally than had been expected. Trade has not started off with any great rush, but there has been a good upturn after the quiet period at the year-end, and business is moving steadily in most lines. It is recognized as too early to gauge the tendencies of the year with much accuracy, and the attitude of business generally is one of making haste slowly until the course of spring industry and trade is more clearly defined.

Repeatedly since 1922 a wave of pessimism has spread over the country, having its origin each time apparently in apprehension that capacity to produce is so much in excess of our ability to consume that after a brief "spell" of prosperity we must of necessity have a period of depression while an accumulated surplus is being worked off. A year ago, it will be recalled, business had the same doubts about the forthcoming year that are now being expressed in some quarters relative to 1927, but business belied the pessimists by going on to new heights of prosperity.

The situation at the outset of 1927, it must be admitted, is not quite the same as one year ago. We have had one more year of very heavy building operations, which must of necessity bring us nearer to the time when building operations will undergo some decline. We have also had another year of heavy production in the automobile industry, with indications that that industry also may not be able to continue without some interruption its record of year to year increases. The decline in agricultural prices, particularly in the case of cotton, tends to disturb the equilibrium of business.

In certain other fundamental respects, however, the situation has not changed. The dominant sustaining factor continues to be the ease of the credit situation. Gold is again flowing into the country in large volume, the total imports during January amounting to more than 50 million dollars, making the largest total for any month since 1921, and together with seasonal liquidation, carrying the volume of Federal Reserve credit outstanding down to the lowest levels since early in 1925. Whatever the ultimate results of these further additions to our already large gold stocks may be, the immediate effect is to make credit more abundant for commercial and speculative purposes.

Low money rates and rising bond prices such as we are now witnessing, and which have carried representative bond averages to the highest levels since pre-war, are not among the signs of approaching depression. Stimulated by a favorable bond market, new capital issues continue in record breaking proportions, and each one of these issues represents funds definitely earmarked for expenditure for construction or equipment of some kind. This signifies employment for labor in any event, and tangible support for industrial activity. Easy money, moreover, by facilitating refunding operations is enabling industry to rid itself rapidly of its high yield obligations put out during recent years of high capital costs. According to a tabulation by Dow, Jones & Co., bonds called for prior redemption in January aggregated \$104,746,000, compared with \$47,694,000 in January, 1926, and \$93,279,000 in January 1925.

Volume of Trade High

Bank clearings during January and February continued to run below the corresponding weeks of a year previous, as in the closing quarter of 1926. Bank debits, however, which include a somewhat larger total, covering as they do not only checks passing thru the clearing houses, but also those presented directly over the counters of the banks on which they are drawn, make a better showing than the clearing figures, the totals for 141 principal cities for the first four weeks of the year aggregating \$1,860 million dollars, an increase of 2.6 per cent over those of the same period a year ago.

The Threatened Coal Strike

One of the major problems which the country will have to face this spring will be the conclusion of a new wage agreement in the bituminous coal industry. The present agreement, concluded three years ago at Jacksonville, Florida, expires April 1, and operators' and miners' representatives have failed to frame a new agreement. The old scale provided for the maintenance of wages at above the war-time peak, and resulted in severe losses and much unemployment in the union fields, owing to the competition of non-union coal mined under lower wage rates. How large this disadvantage has been may be seen by comparing the non-union scale of about \$4.40 a day for unskilled labor with the union scale of \$7.50. As a matter of fact, only in unusual periods, such as during the high prices caused by the British coal strike, has the scale of the Jacksonville agreement been generally effective.

Members of the central competitive field, representing operators of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Western Pennsylvania, have proposed a reduction to restore wages to a competitive basis with those paid in the non-union fields. Union officials, however, have declared against a wage reduction, stating "there must be no backward step" in the industry.

Meantime the country is making prepara-

tions for a tie-up in mining in the event that both sides cannot come to an understanding amicably. Production of bituminous coal has been exceeding all records for the season, the output for the week ended January 15 being over 13½ million tons. Inasmuch as exports since the end of the British coal strike have returned to normal volume, heavy production reflects a large amount of coal going into storage.

Oil Outlook Good

Contrasting with the beclouded outlook in the coal industry, prospects for oil companies are regarded favorably. Production of petroleum has been running at very high levels recently, but is not viewed with alarm, because of record-breaking consumption. Moreover, there are indications that production in the Seminole field, which has contributed most to flush output, is close to or at peak.

Consumption of gasoline, the chief product of petroleum, exceeded 11 billion gallons during the first 11 months of 1926, an increase of 17 per cent over the corresponding period of 1925, while stocks on hand at the end of November showed for the first time in recent years a decrease from those of the corresponding date a year previous. Oil experts estimate that at the present rate of gasoline consumption, figuring the recovery of gasoline from crude oil at 38 per cent, it will require a billion barrels of domestic or imported oil in 1927 to supply the demand without drawing further on stocks in storage. This estimate of required oil compares with 828 million barrels actually produced or imported during 1926, the record year thus far.

The Corn Outlook

Not more than the usual seasonal advance in corn prices from present levels is expected for this spring and early summer. The smaller 1926 corn crop was accompanied by a large increase in farm carryover and visible supply, and a reduction in demand. The demand for the 1927 crop will be little if any greater. With no positive indications of increased demand for the 1927 crop, and with the probable acreage increases in the South, an average yield would result in another year of low corn prices, unless the acreage in the Corn Belt is reduced from 10 to 20 per cent.

The total supply of corn on November 1, including corn in storage, was only 2 per cent less than a year ago. The corn crop was more widely distributed over the country in 1926 than in 1925, with 67 per cent of the crop in the 12 North Central states in 1926, as compared with 77 per cent the year before. The market price of corn has showed little change from a year ago, when the decrease in general price level is taken into consideration.

The commercial demand for corn is not likely to materially change from last year. There are but slight prospects of any increase in export demand, because of good crops in Europe last year and prospects for a good crop in Argentina this year. Exports for November and December, 1926, totalled only about 3,600,000 bushels, compared with about 4,300,000 bushels for the same period in 1925.

The slow demand for corn for feeding and the unusually large visible supply of corn are also depressing factors in the present corn price situation. On the other hand, the decreased supplies of oats and hay in the Corn Belt states have materially increased the prices of these other feed crops, and should eventually tend to strengthen the demand for corn.

The demand for corn from the 1927 crop probably will be little if any greater than for the 1926 crop. Continued reductions in horses and cattle are likely to be enough to offset the possible increase for feeding hogs from larger fall farrowings in 1927. There are no indications now that carry-over next fall will be enough smaller than last fall to materially change the supply situation.

Production of corn in unprofitably large volume in 1926 was due to acreage rather than yields, as the average yield was slightly below the 10-year average, except in Southern states. Corn acreage in the South has decreased nearly 7 million acres since 1920, while acreage in the North Central states has increased about 4.5 million acres since 1920, and is now 3.5 million greater than the average for the years 1909 to 1914.

Another Good Hog Year

The outlook for the swine industry for 1927 is favorable. Present information indicates a 1927 market supply of hogs no larger and perhaps smaller than in 1926. Domestic demand is expected to continue strong, but no improvement in foreign demand is anticipated. Hog prices are likely to be maintained during 1927 near the 1926 level. Prices similar to those now prevailing cannot be maintained thru 1928 unless hog production is held down to the level of the last two years.

The Corn Belt pig crop of 1926, as indicated by the pig surveys, was not more than 1 per cent larger than in 1925. Cholera losses took a comparatively heavy toll, especially from the spring crop. The number of these losses over normal is estimated to have been sufficient to reduce the number of hogs available for market during the 1926-1927 season at least 3 per cent.

Indications are that the greater part of the reduction in market receipts will occur during the winter months. In view of the highly profitable feeding ratio, hogs probably will be held back for feeding to heavy weights, and thereby decrease the proportion of total marketings during the winter, as was done in 1926.

Market supplies during next summer and early fall probably will be about as large as in 1926. The tendency to hold hogs longer for heavy feeding also will delay the marketings of the 1926 fall pig crop and increase the proportion of these in the market receipts during the late summer, much as it did last year.

The December, 1926, survey indicated that there would be little if any increase in the number of sows farrowing in the spring of 1927 in the Corn Belt, which is the principal source of commercial production. With average weather conditions the spring



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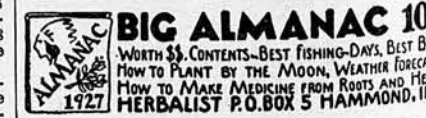


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pig crop of 1927 will, therefore, not differ greatly from that of 1926 in this region. Since it is not likely that cholera losses next fall will equal those of last, market supplies for the winter of 1927-28, probably will be somewhat larger than this winter, or about as large as in the winter of 1925-26.

Present supplies of corn are more than ample for hog feeding, as evidenced by present corn and hog prices. Unless greater reductions in corn acreage are made in 1927 than usually are made under similar price conditions, a yield as low as 1924 (average 22.9 bushels an acre) would provide ample supplies of corn at no material increase in corn prices. As the present hog numbers insure greater returns to farmers than larger numbers, conditions warrant a decreasing corn acreage to bring about a better relationship between hog and corn prices rather than raising more hogs.

From present indications the consuming demand for pork products in 1927, while above average, is likely to be slightly below that of 1926. Demand in 1926 was at the same high level as characterized 1925, with the exception of that for lard, which was adversely affected by the low prices of condensed oil during 1926, especially during the latter part. In view of the prospective decrease in beef supplies and other conditions a reduction in demand for pork products sufficient to materially affect hog prices during 1927 is not anticipated.

Foreign demand for pork products during 1927 probably will be no stronger than during 1926. While industrial conditions in Great Britain show improvement, it is not likely that an increased demand for our hog products will follow. While hog slaughtering in foreign countries were apparently slightly larger in 1926 than in 1925, mid-year reports from four important countries show a 10 per cent increase in sow farms, indicating that a general increase in numbers is under way. Notwithstanding improving industrial conditions in those European countries, which are the chief buyers of American pork products, the increasing hog production in Europe and the continuation of hog prices at present levels in the United States indicate that our pork exports during 1927 are not likely to be any greater than during 1926, if as large.

On the basis of supplies and probable demand as indicated, hog prices thru the next six months probably will be maintained at about the same level as a year ago and with about the same seasonal movement; prices during the summer and early fall are likely to continue high, but not quite up to the average of the last six months of 1926; during the winter of 1927-28 prices probably will be on a slightly lower level than during the present winter. In making plans for the fall pig crop of 1927 and the spring crop of 1928 farmers should bear in mind that the present level of prices cannot be maintained if material increases are made in production and marketings.

Allen—This county won second place in the better farming contest. It now has 10,000 dairy cattle, 6,000 acres of alfalfa and 1,800 acres of Sweet clover. Some very superior junior club work also has been done here.—Guy M. Tredway.

Barber—Had one of the worst wind storms of the season recently, followed by a snow. It resulted in considerable damage to wheat on sandy ground. Moisture is needed on the wheat. Some spring plowing for oats will begin soon. Some alfalfa will be planted this spring.—J. W. Bibb.

Brown—Wheat is beginning to get green, as there is plenty of moisture in the soil. But little spring work has been done. There is plenty of feed here, on account of the open winter. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 60c; cream, 42c; eggs, 18c; hogs, \$11.25.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Cheyenne—We have had considerable moisture recently, mostly in the form of snow, and the soil is wet down about 12 inches, which is above the average for this season. A large acreage of oats and barley will be sown here this year. Many public sales are being held, and everything except horses brings high prices. There is an especially good demand for shotes.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clay—Egg production now is normal. A good many chicks have been hatched and a good number of incubators have been set. Weather has been mixed—some fine days and others blustering. Fields are too wet to work; the ground seems to be soaked 6 feet deep in some places. Wheat is in excellent condition. Many public sales are being held and things bring good prices, including horses and mules. A good many families are moving. Wheat, \$1.22; corn, 77c; hogs, \$11; hay, \$13; alfalfa, \$15; butterfat, 41c; eggs, 19c.—P. R. Farlsund.

Cloud—Mild weather with plenty of moisture is giving wheat a fine start. Farmers are preparing to sow oats, altho the ground still freezes a little at night. Cattle are coming thru in fair condition. Cream production has dropped somewhat and the hens are slowing down on egg laying. Eggs, 18c; cream, 45c; oats, 55c; corn, 75c.—W. H. Plumly.

Dickinson—We have been having some favorable weather recently. The wheat seems to have come thru the winter in fine condition. Considerable prairie sod has been broken here recently. There will be enough rough feed here for the livestock, but farmers will have to buy considerable grain.—F. M. Larson.

Douglas—Farmers are hauling corn chocks off the fields and are getting implements ready for spring work. Numerous sales are listed, and considerable stock has been shipped to the Kansas City market. Stock raisers report that the profit on fat cattle is less than last year. Many eggs are being brought to market and the price for them is low.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—This county has received considerable moisture recently, which was of great help to the wheat. Livestock is doing very well, and there is plenty of rough feed. Wheat, \$1.22; corn, 70c; barley, 60c; butterfat, 41c; eggs, 18c; hens, 18c.—W. E. Fravel.

Ellis—We had 3 inches of wet snow recently, which was greatly appreciated. It came in time to help the wheat, which had been suffering from lack of moisture. Most farmers are hauling all the wheat they have left to avoid taxes. The fields are greening up since the recent snow. Stock is doing fairly well considering the shortage of feed. There are no public sales. Not much land changing hands. Wheat, \$1.22; corn, 85c; kafir, 80c; barley, 80c; oats, 65c; cream, 39c; eggs, 21c.—C. F. Erbert.

Lyon—One week of spring weather caused the farmers to think of field work. Then came a real patch of winter. Wheat, alfalfa and tame hay continue to green up

beautifully. Wheat and fall sown alfalfa have good prospects for making good crops. Plenty of feed, and stock is doing well. Roads are in good condition. Few farm sales. Corn, 68c; eggs, 16c to 21c; wheat, \$1.22.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Weather fine and roads good. Who ever heard of eggs at 16 cents a dozen the middle of February? What is the cause? Wheat looks green. Farmers all are thinking of sowing oats. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 60c; hay, \$14; cream, 40c; eggs, 16c; potatoes, \$2.—J. D. Storz.

McPherson—Wheat is in excellent condition. During the last two weeks it has started to green up considerably, the weather being unusually warm for this time of year. The weather has been fine for livestock this winter. Several loads of fat cattle have been shipped to market as prices have been a little stronger. What market has not advanced very much, but there isn't much left to market. Labor is well supplied. Quite a number of sales including stock and closing out sales. Everything bringing good prices.—F. M. Shields.

Rawlins—Another real fine snow, about 5 inches deep on the level, fell last night. This makes the local wheat prospects very encouraging and has put the ground in fine condition for other crops. It will be time to put in oats and barley as soon as the snows are gone. The ground isn't frozen to amount to anything.—A. Madsen.

Riley—It has been rather cold and muddy lately, and of course, roads were in bad condition. A lot of hedge fence has been cut along the U. S. highways, giving a neater appearance. No spring work has been done yet. Wheat fields are green and promising. People along the creeks are sawing considerable wood this winter. Eggs, 18c; corn, 74c; wheat, \$1.22.—F. O. Hawkinson.

Rooks—Some of the farmers have been preparing to sow oats, but the soil needs more moisture. Feed is scarce. A few sales are being held, at which fairly good prices are paid. Wheat, \$1.24; kafir, 80c; milo, 65c; oats, 65c; bran, \$1.40.—C. O. Thomas.

Thomas—Wheat is in good condition except on a few fields where there has been

some soil blowing. Livestock is doing well. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 81c; eggs, 18c; cream, 45c.—Harry Hanchett.

A Glance at the Markets

The tone of the farm markets seems rather more encouraging; at least there is an absence of the sharp and severe declines which producers have learned to fear during the last season. Most products have been holding their own fairly well with some advances and not many important declines during February. Such leading products as grain, cotton, hay, livestock, feeds, and potatoes show little change in price. Trend of egg markets continues downward as usual at this time of the year, and there were slight declines in cheese, and in some of the fruits and vegetables.

Recent shifts in the grain situation have resulted mainly from changes in the export situation and because of more or less unsettlement during pending legislation affecting such products. Wheat prices held fairly well at a level decidedly below that of a year ago. Present and expected competition from Argentina has had a depressing effect. Demand is active in European countries, but supplies are liberal. Favorable reports are current regarding the winter wheat crop in the West in most localities. The hay and feed situation is without new features, a mild winter in the East being responsible for light demand.

A slightly advancing tendency in price of heavy beef cattle has been the encouraging feature of the livestock market, tops exceeding \$13 in Chicago. Stockers and feeders shared in the rising tendency, also fat cows, but an increasing supply of light veal calves tended to depress the market in that line. Hog markets have not changed much. The recent tendency in the price of lambs has been slightly upward.

Fairly large advances in the butter price resulted in February from the shortage in cold storage supply, the good demand, and the moderate supply of fresh stock. The make of butter is increasing as usual at this time, but rather slowly it appears. A large consignment of New Zealand butter arrived at New York recently, but was disposed of without depressing the market

price. The general level is now 8 to 10 cents above that of the same period last season.

The course of the cheese market was less favorable to holders, owing, it seems, to a let-up in the demand at shipping points as well as in city markets. The decline during February was fully 2 cents, and buying was not very active even at the lower level. The underlying situation seems strong enough, with stocks in sight less than last season and production lighter.

The usual spring decline in the egg market proceeded rapidly in February owing to mild weather and increasing production in many shipping sections. Receipts are heavier than they were a year ago. The favorable feature has been the rapid disposal of the surplus in cold storage.

The apple situation continues to show improvement. Stock has been going out of cold storage rapidly, altho holdings are still greater than average, but nearly 2 million barrels were taken out in January. Exports this season from the United States and Canada have exceeded 7 million barrels. Price tendency has been slightly upward this winter for both boxed and barreled stock, with various gains of 25 to 75 cents a box or barrel.

Potato markets have continued fairly steady after a slightly downward winter tendency. Carlot shipments from the main crop sections have only slightly exceeded those of the season before, but local supplies have been fairly heavy in some markets. New potatoes are beginning to compete to a slight extent, and the acreage is larger this season in Florida, Texas and Louisiana, but it appears the increasing tendency did not extend to the Carolinas and Virginia, which enter the market in midseason.

Onions sell about the same in market centers, ranging \$2.25 to \$2.75. It is expected that most supplies will be out of the way when Texas onions appear near the end of March. Old cabbage failed to recover from the slump in early February, and prevailing ranges of \$10 to \$12 were only about one-fifth the prices of a year ago. New cabbage from Texas has competed severely the last winter, and the cabbage acreage has increased in several of the southern shipping sections.

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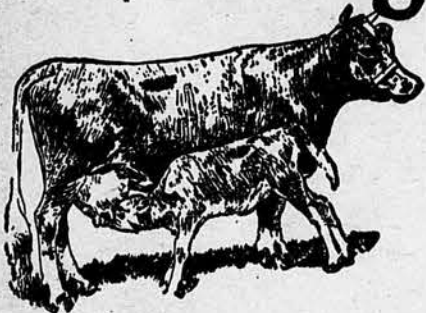
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We Find a Big Job Ahead

But the Southwest Road Show and School Throws Some Light on the Subject

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

WHAT do you know about road construction? We whisk along over the surfaced highways of Kansas with little knowledge of the thought and science they embrace. We pronounce them good; or perhaps their value and benefits are overshadowed by another thought—their cost. But after all if they have served you 365 days during the temperamental sprees of Kansas weather, you wouldn't want them returned again to dirt surfaces.

Admitting then that the best state in the Union does need all the surfacing it is possible to get within as short a time as is practicable, we find a big job ahead of us. And isn't it the duty of every citizen of Kansas to know as much as possible about road needs and road construction? There have been two excellent opportunities within the last two years to get a very definite insight into those things, and the medium thru which this knowledge could be obtained is the Southwest Road Show and School. The second annual show and school was held in Wichita last week, and judging from the attendance, it is serving a very definite need.

As the name implies it was a school. Lecture sessions were held to consider necessary equipment, highway location and traffic, traffic studies and highway finance, design and construction, maintenance and materials. It is the engineer's job, of course, to handle the technical end of these things, but it is the duty and the privilege of every Kansas citizen to have a speaking acquaintance with them. The road school talks were understandable, interesting and educational. Officials of the show selected speakers who know their subjects thoroly, reaching over the borders of the state in several instances to give Kansas folks advantage of the best information available.

Industry Took a Hand

Industry also took a hand. The very latest and most efficient machinery that fashions our highways and molds durable, all-weather surfaces greeted visitors on every hand. The Caterpillar Tractor Company had a continuous motion picture show to demonstrate how the road tractors and other equipment exhibited function. The industrial McCormick-Deering tractors and International motor trucks drew considerable attention. The rubber-tired wheels on these powerful tractors were interesting. A new thing, of course, developed by an industry that keeps in step with progress. In short, rubber tires were put on these tractors to develop more traction.

The Alemite Lubricator Company exhibited up-to-the-minute lubricating systems for motor and farm equipment. Here is an interesting thing that was brought out. The old grease cup had 15 pounds of pressure to the square inch; the Alemite system, 750 to 2,000 pounds to the same area. That would seem to be sufficient reason for grease going where it is supposed to go.

One of the most interesting exhibits was that of the Western Paving Brick Manufacturers Association, representing vitrified brick as the ideal road surfacing material. The Government reports that 2½ inch vitrified brick is satisfactory for all types of traffic, and that it is virtually everlasting as a pavement. This report was based on the fact that a traffic test made equaled 18 years of pounding, such as is experienced on the roads of Cook county, Illinois, which are among the heaviest traveled in the country. At the end of the test, the exhibit showed the surface in practically perfect condition.

Special Display for Housewives

The Government road exhibit which won the medal of honor at the Sesqui-centennial Exposition in Philadelphia was at the Wichita show. And as was promised a special display of particular interest to women was on hand—a model kitchen. This has been referred to as the "Women's end of power farming," and correctly so, we believe. But you can't get away from the fact that

it also is closely related to travel. How? Well this kitchen was so arranged that it cut down the amount of human power, converted into steps, required to prepare the meals and do the work incidental thereto. It contained an electric refrigerator, gasoline range, water under pressure and built-ins. And the lighting arrangement was all that could be desired.

Another thing that met the approval of road show and school visitors was the concrete septic tank arrangement displayed by the agricultural college. Blue prints could be had for the asking. A letter to the college will get the prints for you now. The tank arrangement exhibited very graphically that farm homes can be as conveniently modern as those in the city, and at a very nominal cost.

Cattle Men Held Meet

Interest in the cattle industry centered in Wichita last week when several hundred of the foremost men in this industry gathered there for the 14th annual convention of the Kansas Live Stock Association. Between meetings, had you mingled with the good-natured throng in the hotel lobby, you would have thought you were in a stock exchange building. Cattle changed ownership by the herds there; selling stock and renting pastures were the big items of interest.

The convention as a whole was the most successful in recent years, and perhaps the most optimistic. Whatever is wrong, the cattle industry isn't going to the dogs by any means. Present prospects are very well summed up in an opinion expressed by B. H. Heide, Chicago, secretary and general manager of the International Live Stock Hay and Grain show. "The cattle industry is on its feet," he said, and conditions look bright for the future. This will be a good year for cattle. There is nothing to indicate that anything but optimism should prevail."

The various meetings were most interesting—and incidentally especially well attended. Governor Ben S. Paulen outlined in his address the importance of Kansas as a cattle state, and likewise where we stand in importance in production of other livestock. "So important is this industry that the second greatest livestock market in the world is located within our borders," he said. "The total value of livestock products in Kansas for 1926 is shown to be \$469,488,858. This is an increase over 1925 of \$50,739,987. It is the best evidence of a dawn of real prosperity for those who till the soil and produce the purebred livestock."

M. C. Campbell, Wichita, in his address as president of the association, traced the work of the organization from its beginning and mentioned something of the possibilities for future work. One of the most interesting events was a debate between the University of Kansas and the University of Oklahoma representatives, on the question, "Resolved, That Congress Should Enact Legislation Embodying the Principles of the McNary-Haugen Farm Bill." Oklahoma had the affirmative and Kansas the negative. Our home state representatives won—and the next day President Coolidge vetoed the McNary-Haugen bill.

Dr. C. W. McCampbell gave the results of experiments that have been carried on at the agricultural college in his talk on, "What is the Color of Grass Fat Beef?" In her talk, "Rural Living and What Better Livestock Means to the Home," Mrs. Harry T. Forbes, Cedar Heights Farm, Shawnee county, ably represented the women folks.

Profits in swine were discussed by Clyde W. Coffman, Overbrook and John W. Fields, vice president of the Federal Land Bank, Wichita, explained "How Greater Use of Government Loans May Aid the Cattlemen." Other addresses were given by R. C. Pollock, general manager, National Live Stock and Meat Board, Chicago, and by Hon. W. J. Bailey, Kansas City.

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Never keep chicks behind glass. It stops the sun's ultra-violet energy rays, causing rickets, leg weakness and death loss. Build a GLASS CLOTH scratch shed onto your brooder house to admit these rays. Put GLASS CLOTH in the windows. Produces amazing health and growth. Experts everywhere recommend it. In a test at Ames College 25 percent of the chicks under window glass died, while all under GLASS CLOTH lived and grew very rapidly.

Ideal for Hot Beds

GLASS CLOTH is the cheapest and best covering for hot beds. Violet rays make plants grow stronger and harder. They transplant better, mature earlier and yield bigger crops. Holds heat. More than pays for itself.



Patented—Accept No Imitations

Genuine, durable GLASS CLOTH is made only by Turner Bros., under exclusive patents. No other concern can copy our process. No other has the same weather resisting formula. Avoid imitations. Real GLASS CLOTH is a strong fabric specially treated to make it transparent, waterproof and weatherproof. Originated in 1916 and proven by eleven years success. You will know it by its quality. So much cheaper than glass it has won wide popularity all over the United States and Europe.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER

Send \$5.00 for big roll 45 ft. long and 36 in. wide, postpaid. (Cover scratch shed 6x15 ft.) If, after ten days use, you do not find it better than glass or any substitute, return it and we will refund your money. Common sense instructions. Success with Baby Chicks. With each order, Catalog illustrating uses on request. (Many dealers sell Glass Cloth)

Bladen, Neb. Wellington, Ohio Dept. 3915
TURNER BROS.

before the spring rush



Now is the best time to repair your old separator or milker—or if you are considering a new machine—to take advantage of the most liberal trade-in proposition ever offered.

The New
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Quiescent Current Separator is unequalled in quality of work and ease of cleaning.

A Sharples Portable or Pipe-Line Milker at the new reduced price will pay for itself in a year.

Special prices and special proposition for those who order now.

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Repairs for all Sharples Separators and Milkers

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY

Chicks of QUALITY and VITALITY from Accredited flocks. Exhibition Reds and Leghorns our specialty. Can furnish chicks from all leading varieties in both Certified and Accredited Catalogue sent free. HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Hiawatha, Kan.

68 Miles on 1 Gal. of Gas

Thermastatic Carburetor Control big success. Ford goes 68 miles on 1 gal. gas. Starts coldest motor instantly. ONE FREE TO INTRODUCE. Sales guaranteed. \$15.00 a day guaranteed to distributors. Write Blanche Auto Devices Co., 157 E. Erie St., Dept. 245-C, Chicago, Ill.

600 Mile Radio



Requires No Tubes,
Batteries or Electric Current

Every boy interested in Radio should have this long range Crystal set. You need not spend \$200 or \$300 for a Radio, and it makes no difference where you live, you can get all the Radio you want without a lot of howling or screeching with this long distance crystal set. Complete diagram and instructions for installing set comes with each set. There are thousands of boys using these sets today. Get your set now and enjoy some of the wonderful programs which are being broadcasted every day.

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—win \$25.00 cash prize.

CAPPER'S FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

Another Grab at Purses

(Continued from Page 7)

roads will no doubt claim that they increased their proposals when the case went to trial in order to cover expenses of presenting their case. But they brought this case and should be able to pay the cost of their own day in court without charging it back to the public.

Bankers Want More Profits

At the first hearing, which began in Omaha, January 25, and lasted two weeks, the railroads submitted their case. An endless amount of data and detailed statistics were put in as evidence by the roads. It is said the roads are spending more than \$300,000 on evidence alone, and this amount does not cover the expense of their high priced attorneys or the time of the many high railroad officials and executives attending the trial and testifying. One exhibit submitted by the railroads is said to have cost them \$30,000 or more. Also, at the hearing is a group known as a "committee for fair returns." Such a committee sounds innocent enough, but the members are in fact representatives of a group of stockholders, bondholders and big bankers who have financial interests, not only in the Western Trunk Line roads, but in many other roads. This committee furnishes an interesting angle to the case. Railroad presidents and other officials, responsible for the success or failure of the vast properties under their management, are hired by the boards of directors. Boards of directors are named by the controlling stockholders. Stockholders invest in railroads to make money. They therefore say to the board of directors, "You make this property profitable for us or we will get a new board of directors." The directors in turn tell the presidents and other officials of the roads that if the roads do not make money the board will have to get a new set of officials.

The officials know there is only one way for a railroad to make money, and that is from its passenger and freight revenue. With the stockholders continually demanding more profits from the directors and the directors driving the officials, there is only one thing for the officials to do—that is take every advantage of every opportunity to get increases in rates. The 1920 transportation act says a railroad can make not more than 5.75 per cent on its valuation. But a railroad is somewhat like a farm. If you can take an average farm and build it up until it is a good farm—increased the production of the land, put on new buildings and equipment, that farm is worth more. When earnings are put back into railroad equipment, improved right-of-way, good terminal facilities and stations the property is built up, and that road is worth more, and its stock sells for more on the stock market. If you had 1,000 shares of railroad stock that were quoted at \$59 a share on the stock market two years ago your stock was worth \$59,000. If within the last two years the road had been improved and your stock went up to \$79 a share this year it would be worth \$79,000 and you would have made \$20,000. So you see in spite of the 5.75 per cent earnings allowed by the Transportation Act, there are other ways stockholders can make money in railroads.

Determined to Win Case

Railroad officials are eager to get every increase in rates possible, and the railroad officials mean business in this rate fight. They are going at it with all their might. They are determined to win this case. They know that if they lose it it will be a long time before they have another such opportunity to ask for big rate increases.

In this case they have submitted every bit of evidence they can rake and scrape together to prove to the Interstate Commerce Commission that the roads are entitled to the rate increases they are asking, and they are asking for all they believe they can possibly get, and perhaps more.

It is stated as a fact by many men well acquainted with railroad earnings that the last three years have been among the most prosperous the railroads have ever had. Now let's see what the railroads say about their recent earnings, according to testimony

submitted in this case. Take the principal roads operating in Kansas. The figures show for the 11 months ending November 30, 1925, they earned at the following rate, according to their own figures: the Burlington Lines, 4.59 per cent; Rock Island Lines, 3.99 per cent; Missouri Pacific Lines, 4.18 per cent; Santa Fe Lines, 5.38 per cent; Missouri, Kansas & Texas Lines, 4.50 per cent; and Union Pacific Lines, 4.70 per cent. According to the same evidence these same roads earned for the 11 months ending November 30, 1926, as follows: Burlington Lines, 4.94 per cent; Rock Island Lines, 5.07 per cent; Missouri Pacific Lines, 4.45 per cent; Santa Fe Lines, 6.58 per cent; Missouri, Kansas & Texas Lines, 4.49 per cent; and Union Pacific Lines, 4.87 per cent. In each case, except the Missouri, Kansas & Texas lines, the 1926 earnings showed an increase over the 1925 earnings.

Some of the roads operating in the Northwest have not been showing as high earnings as the roads that operate in Kansas and adjoining states. But for the whole group of roads in the Western Trunk Line territory, their net operating income has been increasing steadily since 1920, as shown by their own testimony.

The yearly average net operating income for the whole group since 1920 is shown as follows: 1921 it was 2.93 per cent; 1922 it was 3.47 per cent, 1923 it was 3.88 per cent; 1924 it was 3.96 per cent; 1925 it was 4.20 per cent and for the 11 months ending November 30, 1926, it was 4.58 per cent.

One of the conditions on which the roads base their claims for an increase in the class rates in the present case is that under present conditions the roads in the Northwest are not able to make a sufficiently large net return. That claim has many and varied sides to it, but granting the claim as valid, that does not seem to be a sufficient reason why Kansas people should be taxed additional millions for freight. The roads also want to bring about what is termed a level rate which will tend to make rates more nearly uniform and establish them more nearly on a mileage basis. Many claims have been put up heretofore by the roads as to why rates should be less in a more densely populated area. According to one authority Kansas traffic density, as a whole, compares favorably with Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Missouri. Iowa probably has the lowest class rate structure of any of the Western Trunk Line states except Illinois, where the freight density is vastly greater.

Profits are Increasing

It is a fact that Kansas roads are prosperous even under the present rates, and their prosperity is showing a rapid annual increase. A very pertinent question that is being asked is, "Why raise the rates when practically every road in the Western Trunk Line territory is showing increased earnings every year?" Can the roads answer that question satisfactorily?

According to Attorney M. J. Healy, Kansas is penalized because it is thrown in with the whole Western Trunk Line territory, which includes states in the Northwest where some roads are not making as much money as the roads in Kansas and other sections of the territory.

It is up to the people of Kansas to join wholeheartedly in this fight against these rate increases. Some railroad men claim that if the class rates are raised it will tend to pave the way for lowering the rates on agricultural products. We do not advise anyone to accept such claims as a promise. Railroad managers must obey the dictates of their stockholders and bondholders, who are driving them day and night for more and more earnings. When railroad rates once go up they seldom come down, and it is safe to believe that if the roads get the class rate increases they will not hesitate to ask for increases on agricultural products at the first opportunity.

Every farm organization in Kansas is opposed to these proposed increases. Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau Federation, said, "The Kansas Farm Bureau is going into this freight rate hearing matter with the idea of being as helpful as we can. But we are lacking proper organization and backing to carry on a fight as we should. The farm organizations of Kansas really should pool their resources and put up an organized fight against the increase in

A Better De Laval Separator For Fewer lbs. of Butter



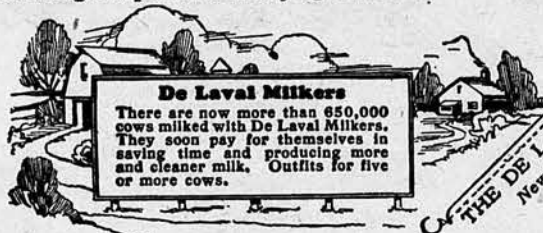
In 1914 it required 250 lbs. of butter to buy a popular size De Laval Separator; five years ago 221 lbs. were required to buy the same size De Laval; while today approximately only 214 lbs. are required to buy it.

But the De Laval Separator of today is greatly improved over the 1914 and 1922 machines. It has many improvements and refinements, including the famous "floating bowl." It skims cleaner and runs easier, and is more convenient to operate and handle. It is the best De Laval Separator ever made, and that is saying a great deal.

See—Try—and Trade

See and try the De Laval. Run the skim-milk from your old separator through it. If you are losing any butter-fat the new De Laval will surely recover it. Thousands of people have tried this simple test and many have been surprised at the saving made by the new De Laval. Trade allowance made on old centrifugal separators of any age or make.

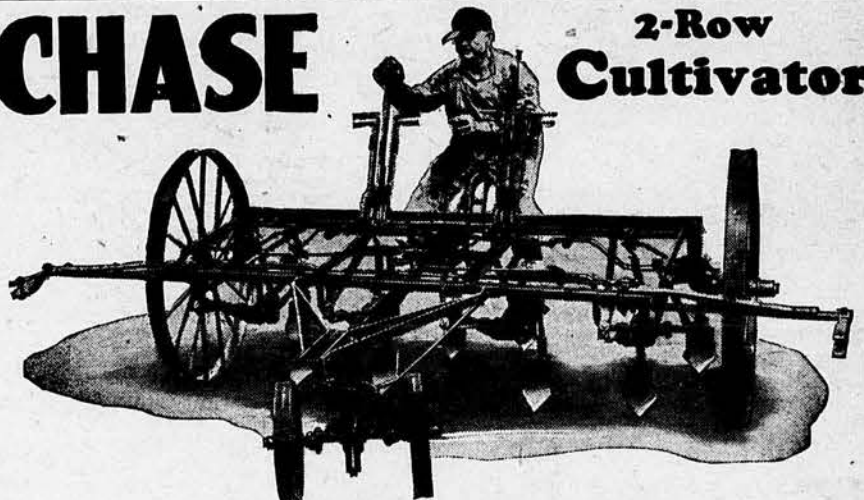
See your De Laval Agent or send coupon for full information.



De Laval Milkers
There are now more than 650,000 cows milked with De Laval Milkers. They soon pay for themselves in saving time and producing more and cleaner milk. Outfits for five or more cows.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY, Dept. 4219
New York, 165 Broadway Chicago, 600 Jackson Boulevard
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Send catalog checked — Separator ☐ Milker ☐
Name _____ Town _____ State _____ No. Cows _____ R.D. _____

CHASE 2-Row Cultivator



For 18 Years the Leader

It easily holds first place in this western country, with its many improvements. It has a shorter hitch. Lighter draft—easier and quicker action. All working parts are pivoted—no sliding parts. Positive control pivot axle. Wheels and shovel are guided by foot action. It is the only 2-row Cultivator made that pulls the beams. Strong enough to use as a disc cultivator. It will do better work and last longer. That's why farmers prefer it and why we sell more every year. Ask about it.

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What's a CAPON and Why?

CAPON-GOLD, a book that explains why Capons are the most profitable part of the poultry business. Tells everything you will ever want to know about Capons. 50 pictures from life that show each step in the operation. List of Capon Dealers' addresses. Tells how to prevent "Slips," where to get the best and cheapest Capon Tools. Capons are immense eating. Big profits realized. Get wise. This book tells how. Copyrighted new and revised edition. Regular 50c copy, prepaid to your address, a short time only, for a Dime in coin or stamps. George Beuoy, No. 41, Cedar Vale, Kansas

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class rates, such as was done in the proposed 5 per cent increase case." But you may be sure the railroads are organized and are fighting for these rates with a determination to win them. One thing the opposition lacks in their fight is organization. They need the influence and support of every citizen of the state. Now is the time for you to give your support to those fighting these proposed increases.

Express Your Sentiments

The next hearing in the case will be at Kansas City, Mo., April 7 at which time the attorneys representing those opposing the increase will cross-examine the railroad witnesses on the testimony given at the Omaha hearing.

On March 17 there will be a meeting in Topeka of chambers of commerce, jobbers, the Grange, the Farmers' Union, the Kansas Farm Bureau, and other groups interested in defeating the increases.

Soon after the Kansas City hearing in April there will be a hearing in Topeka before The Kansas Public Service Commission and representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to hear evidence in the case as it particularly concerns Kansas.

In this fight to knock out these proposed increases in rates, you can do your part by writing your sentiments to one of the following heads of the farm organizations in Kansas; Caldwell Davis, Master of the Grange, Bronson; John Tromble, President, Farmers Union, Salina; and Ralph Snyder, President, Farm Bureau Federation, Manhattan. Give these leaders your support in keeping down freight rates in Kansas. They are willing and ready to fight your battles for you, but they need your support. Write to the leader of your organization today and tell him you are with him in this fight. If you are not a member of a farm organization write to M. J. Healy, General Attorney for the Kansas Public Service Commission, Topeka, and register your disapproval of these proposed freight rate increases which, if granted, will affect the price of practically everything you buy.

Lusty Language

Lady—"Isn't it wonderful how a single policeman can dam the flow of traffic?"

Boy—"Yes, grannie; but you should hear the bus drivers."

Ever Try Concert Grand Eggs?

POULTRY
FINE Chickering Piano, splendid condition; bargain at \$200. E. Carter, 1124 Mesquite.—Ad in a Corpus Christi paper.

Line Forms at the Left

Church notice in Iowa paper—"We are studying sin now in every way, and it is very enjoyable and interesting. You will get a different view of sin than you ever had before. Come!"

In at the Death

Mrs. Kaylor—"Was your theater party a success?"

Mrs. Taylor—"Yes, indeed. We arrived in time to see almost all of the last act."

No Remittance

"We are dunning him, but without much effect."

"Are you unremitting?"

"Yes, and so is he."

One at Each Corner

Four wheels are so firmly established in Europe that a car not so equipped is a noticeable exception.—Amarillo (Texas) paper.

Golden Grubbing

Dyer—"I understand Wyld has at last struck pay dirt."

Ryer—"Yes; he has produced a successful sex drama."

Pugs of the Pen

Gene Tunney says he has a great affection for literature. Sooner or later, most heavyweight champions adopt the policy that might is write,

Three of a Kind

Mary's beau (waiting for her to come down stairs): "Is Mary your oldest sister?"

Kid Brother: "Yep."

Mary's beau: "And who comes after her?"

Kid Brother: "You and two other guys."

A He-Man's Job

"I want you to understand," said Young Spender, "that I got my money by hard work."

"Why, I thought it was left to you by your rich uncle!"

"So it was; but I had to work to get it away from the lawyers."

Tornado's Track

"How did your house look after it had been ransacked by those burglars?" asked the neighbors.

"It looked as if my husband had been looking for something he had mislaid," replied the wife.

Starts the Barrage

"Do you like music?"

"I have only one objection to music," said Miss Cayenne. "It is agreeable enough to listen to, but it gives rise to an interminable amount of tiresome conversation."

Tell Your Yearnings

Several people have entered the County Egg Laying Contest. If there are any others who desire to enter they are requested to notify Miss Ross at once.—Morrlilton (Ark.) paper.

Not Tall Enough

Those of us who had pictured a giant of immense stature were keenly disappointed upon viewing the Spaniard for the first time. Paolino stands 9 feet 9 inches high.—Alabama paper.

Passed on Everything

"How's your son getting along in school?"

"Pretty well. I sent him a new speedster, and he writes that he's passing everything."

Great Consolation

"I never worry about my husband being in an accident when he doesn't get home on time."

"I must get mine to take out more insurance, too."

Uh Huh!

She: "Would you kiss me, even if I told you not to?"

He: "I sure would."

She: "Oh, goody! Then I can mind Mamma."

Censored

Customer—I want to try that chemise on in the window.

Flustered Clerk—Why—er—thank you for your kind offer, madam, but the police wouldn't stand for it.

Oh Pop

Son: "Dad, one of the boys in school said I looked like you."

Dad: "What did you say to him?"

Son: "Nuthin'. He's a lot bigger'n me."

Might Come Handy

"I hear the new burial vault was condemned today. I wonder what for?"

"I hear it was because it didn't have any fire escapes."

So it Seems

Teacher: "What holds the moon in place day after day and year after year?"

Carpenter's Son: "The moonbeams."

Record Fish Yarn

A fossil fish, believed to be 2 million years old, has been brought to life by a stonecutter in San Francisco.—Battle Creek paper.

Knows the Ropes

Lady—"Could I see the captain?"

First Mate—"He's forward, Miss."

Lady Passenger—"I'm not afraid. I've been out with college boys."

None in Stock

Floorwalker—"That customer said you did not show her common civility."

Salesgirl—"Uh, I showed her everything in this department."

Little Boy (after learning about Lot's wife)—"Mummy, is all salt made of ladies?"

Make Extra Big Poultry Money

By My Simple Method

Over a Million have made big cash profits. After 27 years, I know I can surely make you successful.

Thousands starting with a single Champion Belle City Hatching Outfit have become Leaders in the Industry—have grown wealthy. The same opportunity is now yours. My new Poultry Book "Hatching Facts" tells how. It's Free—write for it, or better still, order your Hatching Outfit today. Start a Profit-Paying Poultry Business of your own with

Champion Belle City Incubators

Hot-Water—Oil—Coal Brooders

Incubators have Copper Hot-Water Tanks, Self-Regulated Safety Lamps, Thermometer & Holder, Egg Tester, Deep Chick Nursery. Hatch chicks, ducks, turkeys & geese. My Belle City Hot-Water, Coal Canopy, Wick or Wickless

Hand-Operated; Wickless Self-Regulated Oil Canopy Brooders are Guaranteed to raise the chicks. Save money. Order Incubator and Brooder together. You'll then be sure of having the greatest success. Send only for

Over a Million Users

80 Egg \$11.95
140 Egg 13.95
230 Egg 21.95
400 Egg 36.95
600 Egg 49.95

Champion Belle City Mammoth Capacity

920 Egg \$86.00
1600 Egg 146.00
2400 Egg 198.00

Save Money—Order Brooder with Incubator

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80 Chick Size \$5.95
140 Chick Size 7.95
230 Chick Size 9.95

Oil Canopy Brooders

42" - 500 Chick \$11.95
52" - 1000 Chick 13.95

Self Regulated

42" - 500 Chick \$14.95
52" - 1000 Chick 16.95

Coal Canopy Brooders

600 Chicks 1200
\$15.95 \$19.95

48" 58"

East of Rockies and allowed to points West. Orders shipped day received. If in a hurry, add only 45c for each machine (except Coal Brooders and 400 and 600 Egg Incubators), and I will ship Express Prepaid. Gets machines to you quick, in 2 to 5 days.

My Champion Mammoth capacity Incubators and Oil and Coal Canopy Brooders meet every need for large Plants, or you can Add A Machine as your business grows, the safest, cheapest, most practical way. But why not save valuable time—

with least effort and at lowest cost. No one who buys my Champion Belle City and operates it as I direct—can lose. This I Guarantee. And you have my personal assurance that they will make big money for you

At these lowest factory prices. Thousands order direct from my advertisements. With my Guaranteed Belle City Hatching Outfit and Poultry Guide, you will get the biggest hatches of strongest chicks

Provides the surest all-the-year-round profit-paying business for the farm. You really can't afford to let it pass. Get an early start—time means money to you—the early broods pay best. Order now, or write me today for Free catalog "Hatching Facts." It tells all. Jim Rohan, Pres.

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80 Egg Incubator & 80 Chick Brooder.... \$15.95
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230 Egg Incubator & 230 Chick Brooder.... 29.95
400 Egg Incubator & 500 Chick Oil Brooder. 47.95
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1200 Egg Capacity & 1200 Chick Coal Brooder 118.45

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42" - 500 Chick \$11.95
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600 Chicks 1200
\$15.95 \$19.95

48" 58"

East of Rockies and allowed to points West. Orders shipped day received. If in a hurry, add only 45c for each machine (except Coal Brooders and 400 and 600 Egg Incubators), and I will ship Express Prepaid. Gets machines to you quick, in 2 to 5 days.

My Champion Mammoth capacity Incubators and Oil and Coal Canopy Brooders meet every need for large Plants, or you can Add A Machine as your business grows, the safest, cheapest, most practical way. But why not save valuable time—

An Experience With Ducks

About five years ago in our city library, I read a booklet entitled, "All About the Indian Runner Duck," and immediately contracted a bad case of Duckitis. We were in the hotel business at the time and had no place for poultry of any kind but I was hungry for pets.

One day, at the city market, I saw a man with a tub of duck eggs. I began to question him. It was a cold day and I was sure those eggs were chilled but bought a dozen to test their eating qualities. Shortly before this, I had bought a 60-egg incubator and had it set with hen eggs. Before I had walked the three blocks from the city market home, I decided to set those duck eggs.

I had no room in the egg tray so placed them on the floor of the incubator. Every egg hatched. I sold two ducklings when 3 days old at 50 cents each for pets. The others grew up quickly. The drakes brought \$1 each for eating, some brought more.

We soon moved to the country where I had two grassy lots fenced. As soon as my ducks began to lay I saved their eggs and when I had a dozen, put them in the incubator, for duck eggs spoil more quickly than hen eggs. I thus had four dozens in the incubator that were set a few days apart.

When the first eggs pipped, I took the tray out to air and turned the eggs as usual, but laid the pipped ones back on the floor of the incubator each day until hatched. A duck egg pips about three days before hatching.

As soon as one setting was hatched, I put them in a large pasteboard box and covered them with old blankets. Nearly every egg hatched.

After the first two days, I fed and watered them sparingly five times daily at 6, 9, 12, 3, and 6 o'clock, and tucked them to sleep the rest of the time. Their mash consisted of oatmeal, stale bread crumbs, cornmeal mixed and dampened with milk and sprinkled with fine sand.

When 2 weeks old, I added a small quantity of lettuce and other green stuff chopped fine and a sprinkling of commercial meat scrap. The ducks never were allowed to get wet. Dampness causes rheumatism. As they grew, I put them in runs part of each day. Several accidents happened but I raised 40.

Then I sold these fawn and white Runners for cating and breeding purposes and bought a trio of high-priced white Indian Runners. A boy threw a ball and accidentally killed one duck, leaving me only a pair. From this pair I hatched and raised more than 100 ducks the first year. Then I sold all but six. Ten small ones were sold to one man for \$5. I sold many in pairs and trios at \$3 to \$4.50. The remaining 61 drakes and culs I sold to a market man just before Thanksgiving for \$1 each.

The following year I did not raise any but sold eggs for setting and eating. The ducks are wonderful layers, and their eggs seem to hatch as well in summer as at any other time, so one can raise them just in time for the holidays and prevent long feeding.

The ducklings are hardier than chickens and if not allowed to get wet, over-eat, over-drink, or get sun-struck, nearly all will grow to maturity. I love to raise them and consider them very profitable. I always hatch them in an incubator and raise by hand, never putting more than one dozen in a box or coop until quite large. They are very timid, so must be treated with gentleness. The eggs find ready sale; some folks prefer them to hen eggs.

Considering everything, I know of no other fowl that will so quickly yield such large returns. If I were raising ducklings on a larger scale, I should use the same methods except that I would use large incubators and brooders, always keeping them very clean.

Ottawa, Kan. Mrs. J. B. Hatcher.

Incubators and Brooders

How have you used these aids to modern poultry keeping? Did they pay? Ninety per cent of the egg farms of the country in 1926 were stocked with White Leghorns. As everyone knows, Leghorns are non-sitters. To produce hundreds and thousands of Leghorns, incubators and brooders must be used. These are modern inventions that have come to stay, and are a legitimate part of the poultry business.

Having had nothing but Leghorns for 17 years, we have had quite a little experience using different machines. Perhaps we would not do the things today that we did then. Our first incubator we set behind the stove in the sitting-room and watched it night and day. We did succeed in hatching 43 chicks from 50 eggs, and raised a fair proportion of this "bunch." I do not see now how we did it.

We picked up several discarded machines, covered them with asbestos and tin and had fair hatches. At one time I dropped a tray of 85 eggs on the floor, two days before hatching. I picked up the eggs, and with the aid of gummed paper for patching, we got 42 chicks. Thru ups and downs, successes and failures, the chicken raisers of the past have struggled. The poultry men of today have things easy. The modern incubator has perfect heat control, and the regulation of ventilation and moisture have been figured down to the finest degree; the incubator is not made to sell only, but to hatch strong, vigorous chicks that will grow into the best of layers and payers.

With the modern incubator to hatch a large number of chicks, brooders are an absolute necessity. One old hen with a brood of 12 chicks must have a house to keep her family warm and dry, and must have feed, water, buttermilk and grit. She must be cared for at least five times a day. A modern colony brooder, either coal oil or coal burning, will take care of 50 times the number the hen cares for, will keep its flock out of sudden showers that come up in the early spring; and it is little more work to feed and water the 600 around one brooder stove than to care for one old hen. A brooder for me every time, instead of a contrary old hen.

Have we used incubators and brooders? Yes, for 17 years. Have they changed? They surely have! Wonderful improvements have been made. Do they pay? They do. Having raised a family, had sickness and sorrow, kept the kiddies in school, put one thru high school and ready for college, having started with nine White Leghorn pullets and the flock now numbering several hundred, we feel the incubator and brooder have been two

of the great factors in our success. Like the tin Lizzie, we could not get along without these two inventions.

Keep a little hen,
Set an incubator,
Brood a little chick,
Bank account later.

Mrs. Jessie Lee McKee.
Oswego, Kan.

One Sow, 86 Pigs

Harry Hilderbrand of Clay Center has a sow which has produced 86 pigs, in five farrowings. Two of his sows this spring farrowed 18 and 19 pigs, respectively.

A High Milo Yield

Brice Reigle of Holcomb produced an average yield of 55 bushels of milo in 1926.

We suppose if Secretary Kellogg should see a red flannel petticoat he'd call out the Army and Navy to protect our institutions, but we guess there isn't any danger.



Comes in Sacks Only

Makes 2-lb. Frys in 8 Weeks

Starts Pullets Laying
Weeks Earlier

Helps Prevent White Diarrhea

Stops Death Losses

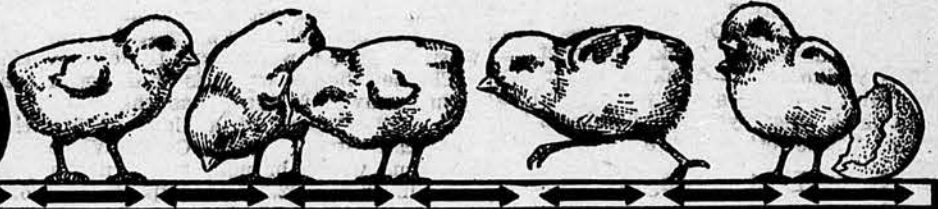
100 Lbs. Feeds 100 Chicks
First 5 Weeks

Used by a Million Poultrymen

Prevents Bowel Trouble
and Leg Weakness

A Constant Winner for
20 Years

Life and Strength In Every Sack



THE surest and cheapest way to save your baby chicks from death and disease is to raise them on **START to FINISH**. Each sack holds the precious gift of life itself for hundreds of little chicks. This famous feed saves millions of chicks yearly. Most chick deaths and diseases are caused by feeding grains, improperly blended, home-made mixtures or inferior, poorly balanced mashers, which clog and upset the tender digestive organs. Bowel trouble and other diseases get an early foothold and your chicks die by dozens or, if they do live, they are weak, puny and slow of growth. Dead chicks, scrawny frys and poor laying pullets are a heavy price to pay for mistaken feeding.

START to FINISH CHICK FEED

Wards off White Diarrhea, Bowel Trouble and Leg Weakness. Its life-giving and strength-building ingredients are so good, so pure and so skillfully blended that chicks fed on **START to FINISH** quickly develop the utmost vitality, health and vigor.

So easily digested and rapidly converted into bones, flesh and feathers that it gives the greatest possible growth in the shortest possible time. Better and cheaper to use than grains, home-made mixtures or ordinary mashers of lower quality.

Contains Minerals, Cod Liver Oil and Dried Buttermilk

This famous "all-in-one" mash makes chick raising easy and simple, as it is a complete and perfect ration for chicks in all stages of growth. No "developing" or "growing" feeds needed — just **START to FINISH**, water and greens. One pound of **START to FINISH** will feed a chick the first five weeks and give you a bigger profit, as it shortens the feeding period between shell and maturity.

STARTS—GROWS—MATURES

Feed **START to FINISH** to all your chicks until your broilers are ready for market and your pullets begin to lay—then feed all pullets **RED SPEAR Egg Mash**.

Radio Lectures on Chick Care and Feeding, broadcast by WDAF (Kansas City Star) every Wednesday and Saturday at 6:15 P. M.

**Sold by
Most Feed Dealers**

Look for the Words "START to FINISH"

on the sack. If the words "START to FINISH" are not on the sack it ISN'T **START to FINISH**. Each sack also bears this monogram . . .



For economy and results, insist on **SPEAR BRAND** Feeds for Poultry, Hogs, Dairy Cows and other Livestock. Don't take a substitute.

White Diarrhea

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

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

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 40, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

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

Never Lost a Single Chick

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

Never Lost One After First Dose

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

You Run No Risk

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

Walker Remedy Co., Dpt. 40, Waterloo, Ia.

TRAIN'S "GOLD BOND" CHICKS

Here are exceptional chicks that come to you with a 100% "Gold Bond" guarantee of satisfaction; from select heavy-laying strains—high-producing, free range flocks. Missouri Accredited. Breeding flocks again mated and inspected by nationally known A. P. A. Judge and expert poultry specialist. Train's Special White Wyandottes, S. C. W. Leghorns, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Minorcas and Light Brahmas. Same low prices as last year—no advance. Liberal terms if preferred. Our new catalog will astonish you with its facts—recent reports from many successful customers and unusual chick values we offer; be sure and write for it before you order chicks from anyone. Train's Poultry Farm Hatchery, Inc., Box 201, Independence, Mo.

MILION STEINHOFF CHICKS IN 1927

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. Steinhoff & Son Hatchery, Dept. C, Osgo City, Kan.

\$2,165 From Colwell's Flock!

And of This Large Amount \$976.43 Was Net Profit to the Owner

BY L. R. COMBS



Here is the Modern Poultry House on the Farm of Willard Colwell of Emporia Where the Flock of White Leghorns is Housed

ON THE gray green roof of a modern poultry house in Lyon county, just 3½ miles west of Emporia, from the Santa Fe Trail may be seen the sign, "Better Leghorns, Colwell's Leghorn Farm." "Not the best, Leghorns, but better Leghorns," is the way Willard Colwell, the owner expresses it. "I have been breeding up the flock for several years until the laying qualities and size are far above the beginning stock. Everything in the poultry advertisements is 'best,' but I will be satisfied with better." The flock has been a state certified grade "A" flock for three years.

"And I didn't get the slogan from Buick, as one neighbor suggested I did when he first saw it," says the owner. The new house, which is of the open front, straw loft type, was the home last year of part of a flock of 518 American Strain Single Comb White Leghorns which brought the owner a gross income of \$2,165.62. Expenses for the year were \$1,189.18, leaving a net profit of \$976.43. The gross receipts include the increased valuation of the flock. Market eggs brought \$970.65, and hatching eggs \$152.60. Baby chicks worth \$225 were sold. Broilers amounting to \$125.75, and other market fowls worth \$136.13 helped swell the income.

An 1,800-Egg Incubator!

In the breeding pen this year there are 216 hens from last year's laying flock, and 12 cockerels from dams with a trapnest record of 253 to 278 eggs a year. The flock was bloodtested for bacillary white diarrhea about January 25, and only six birds reacted to the test. These were taken from the flock. The test was given as an added assurance against baby chick mortality. All baby chicks will be hatched at home this year to assure against contracting the disease, which may be spread from one egg to another within the incubator. The surprisingly low number of infected birds probably is one reason for the good success the owner has met with in raising chickens.

An 1800-egg incubator is being added to the equipment this year, so that all eggs may be set at home, and a hatch from 600 eggs will be taken off every week. Last year a neighbor helped with the hatching, as Colwell's incubator had only a 425-egg capacity.

Weeding out boarders is one method Mr. Colwell uses to hold up the income. At the end of the year the flock which started with a total of 518 hens, contained only 259 birds. Whenever a hen shows that she is not laying or when any bird contracts a disease she is isolated or marketed. And that brings up one of the owner's objections to a Leghorn, the discrimination against the light birds by produce houses. To offset this factor he has been breeding for a hen which will average 4 pounds or more. Some of the hens in the flock weigh nearly 5 pounds.

"I became interested in poultry about seven years ago, when the county agent came out to our farm and gave a culling demonstration," Mr. Colwell said. "Mrs. Colwell had always tried to tell me that there was money in poultry, but I thought she was wasting her time. But this culling demonstration appeared to be common sense to me. One mistake which we had always made and which many farmers make was that we culled out the 'tacky' appearing chickens in the

fall and left the nice sleek birds in the flock. It's a wonder we got any eggs at all, because the worst looking hens are the ones which have been laying hard all year. We had been keeping the loafers.

"There are several reasons why I like Leghorns better than other breeds. In the first place they are easier to raise. They rustle better than a heavier chicken and take less feed. More birds may be kept in a house than with a heavier breed. Two-pound broilers may be raised just as quickly as with any other breed. But don't let anybody tell you that raising poultry isn't a job. It requires care, for a flock will not run itself. But poultry is a sideline with me, since I always have wheat and alfalfa to raise."

The new house is of tile construction, plastered inside and out, with a coat of dash stucco on the outside. A straw loft in which there is 14 inches of straw keeps the temperature down in the summer and up in the winter. Some folks think tile is expensive, but \$75 bought all the tile for this house. Muslin curtains may be dropped over the open front in extremely cold weather. To keep the floor from drawing moisture a dead air space was made by hauling seven truck loads of soft brick for a fill under the concrete floor.

A drop door under the rear eaves provides for circulation of fresh air in the summer, this allowing the hens to rest better and stay healthy. A hen, like a person, must be healthy to do good work.

Windows in the north wall under the dropping boards allow light to reach the floor and make more scratching space. Water is piped to the henhouse from the pressure tank. Ventilators in each end of the loft are controlled by ropes thru pulleys from the inside of the house. An additional poultry house of the shed-roof open-front type houses the breeding flock. The new one houses the pullet laying flock.

A laying mash consisting of 100 pounds each of oats, bran, shorts, yellow corn chop and meat meal is fed. If milk is not fed it is better to cut down the meat meal to only 80 pounds and feed 20 pounds of buttermilk, Mr. Colwell advises.

Geese Pay Good Profit

In 25 years of experience in poultry raising I find that a great deal of my success has been with Toulouse geese.

I usually keep two or three geese and one gander, but last year I kept only one goose and a gander. I prefer them to be 2 or more years old, as the eggs seem to hatch better and the goslings are stronger, than those hatched from young stock.

Last year my goose laid 26 eggs, and after a few days of rest started laying again; this time she laid 19, making a total of 45 eggs. This was very unusual, as a goose generally will lay from 15 to 20 eggs, before she sets. They may be broken up and then will lay another setting of eggs.

I set all the eggs under hens, which also make good mothers for the goslings. Of the 45 eggs set last year, 31 hatched, and I raised 26 of them. For the first week I feed them bread soaked in water, then oatmeal and bran are added. When the goslings are about 6 weeks old I feed ground corn,

140 Egg Incubator \$13.90
30 Days Trial
Freight Paid east of Rockies. Hot water, copper tanks, double walls—dead air space—double glass doors. Shipped complete, with all fixtures set up ready to use.

140 Egg	\$13.90; with Drum Brooder, \$19.10
180 Egg	\$16.35; with Drum Brooder, \$21.55
250 Egg	\$22.75; with Canopy Brooder, \$35.45
340 Egg	\$30.75; with Canopy Brooder, \$43.45
500 Egg	\$45.50; with Canopy Brooder, \$58.20
Drum Brooder (50-200 Chick Capacity)	\$7.25
24-in. Wickless Canopy (25 to 125 Chick)	\$10.25
44-in. Wickless Canopy (50 to 500 Chick)	\$14.75

Order direct from this advertisement. 30 days trial—money back if not pleased. If not ready to order now, don't buy until you get our 1927 catalogue which shows larger sizes.

Wisconsin Incubator Co.,
Box 132, Racine, Wis.

Free The Most for Your Money

AJAX Chick Catalog

and Egg Grader

High quality and honest value come first in Ajax Chicks. Sturdy as the name implies. Plan now for next fall's profits. Send for our beautiful color catalog showing the best strains of **Leading Breeds—**

Prices Right

Biggest chick value—most quality per dollar. Smith Hatched—"Certo-Culled". We are sending a practical egg grader to each person asking for catalog. Write to hatchery nearest you.

AJAX HATCHERIES G. S. Jacks
Dept. 17 Quincy, Ill. Dept. 17 Galesburg, Ill.

Take No Risk 30 Days Trial
Money back if not satisfied. Made of California Redwood, covered with galvanized iron, double walls, air space between, built to last for years; deep chick nursery, hot water heat, copper tanks. Order from this ad—you take no risk. Shipped set up—ready to run. Money back if not pleased, or write for FREE catalog.

140 Egg	\$13.85; with Hot Water Brooder, \$19.60
280 Egg	\$23.50; with Hot Water Brooder, \$32.50
140 Egg	with 200 Chick Canopy Brooder, \$23.85
280 Egg	with 300 Chick Canopy Brooder, \$35.50
520 Egg	\$47.00; with 500 Chick Canopy Brooder, \$58.50

IRONCLAD INCUBATOR CO., Box 75, Racine, Wis.

The GOOD LUCK BROODER HOUSE
World's Best Buy
Well made, good lumber comes in sections, bolts together quickly, double floor, warm, dry, well ventilated, creosoted and vermin proof. Write for circular and low prices. Dept. IF
BREEDERS SUPPLY CO., Council Bluffs, Iowa

BUSH'S CHICKS LIVE
ONE MILLION—CERT-O-CULLED STANDARD AND MASTER BRED CHICKS. Hatched right to selected heavy laying flocks. Hatched right to experts. **BOLD RIGHT** at prices as low as possible for quality. Insure success by buying BUSH'S CHICKS. Vigorous, High Quality Chicks. Full Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Prepaid, 800 Egg Strains	\$ 50	100	500
White, Buff, Leghorns, Anconas	\$ 7.50	\$12.00	\$5.00
White, Buff, White, Buff Rocks, Reds	7.50	14.00	65.00
Buff Orps., Bl. Minorcas, Wyandots	14.00	25.00	125.00
Wh. Minorcas, Jersey Black Giants	7.50	12.00	55.00
Heavy Assorted	5.00	9.00	45.00
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SIX DISCOUNT ON LARGER QUANTITIES. Valuable Poultry Guide with every order. Bank ref. Order right from this ad. Free Catalog. 20 leading varieties. Mem. I. B. C. A. and B. C. P. A.
BUSH'S POULTRY FARMS, Box 189, Clinton, Mo.
or Box 216-P, Hillsboro, Texas

NEW Brooder and Poultry House
All Sizes, Steel, Wood, Round, Square. All new improvements—built to any length—and section as needed. Amazing Low Prices. Write for NEW CATALOG. See new money-making brooder and poultry raising features.
VIC-RAY CO.,
KANSAS CITY, MO. Dept. G

SHINN CHICKS
400 EGGS IN ONE MONTH. Sold by Mrs. Switzer, Skiatook, Okla., from her Shinn pullets. Every day we receive letters praising our chicks, one saying "Your chicks are as good as others costing 70c each." Thousands of customers are satisfied, because Shinn chicks are bred, hatched and sold right. Our stock backed by over 20 years constructive breeding. Chicks as low as \$8.00 per 100. Write for free catalog.
WAYNE N. SHINN, Box 198
GREENTOP, MO.

FRANKFORT CHICKERIES
FRANKFORT, KANSAS
Every bird serving us is State Accredited, and is Blood Tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Send for our catalogue before buying. Read our guarantee. Third year of blood testing work.

CHICK PRICES CUT
Per 100: White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, \$11; R. I. Reds, Barred, White Rocks, \$13; Black Minorcas, Buff Orps., Wh. Wyand., \$14; Mixed, \$8. Postpaid. Cash with your order. Pleasant Valley Farms, Elgin, Iowa

VALUABLE POULTRY BOOK FREE
Full of important facts. Tells of turning poultry business into GOLD with wonderful success. Money transmitted, exhibition and show book FREE at low prices. Beautiful two-color book FREE. **Sanford Poultry Farm, Box 36, Newton, Kansas**

rolled oats and bran mixed with milk or water. They do best if kept in a pen which can be moved to new grass, from time to time, until they are several weeks old. Then I let them run at large, keeping them away from the chickens, however. During the summer months they do well with very little feed if plenty of grass is available, and they have sufficient water and shade.

Several weeks before I intend to sell the geese I pen them up, and feed them ground corn mixed with milk or water, preferably milk, on which they make a rapid gain. I sell them to private parties either live or dressed, as they wish them, for Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners. For the dressed geese, I usually receive 25 cents a pound, besides having the feathers that always are in demand, and sell for \$1 a pound and often more. The feathers of young geese may be picked when the geese are about 10 weeks old, and at periods of eight weeks after that. By selling the geese to private parties I receive more for them than I would if I sold them on the market, and this way I make a very nice profit. Atchison, Kan. Mrs. H. C. Graner.

Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

It is a good idea to remind ourselves that gospel comes from two words, God, or good, plus spell, or story. It is the story of God, or the good story, good news. Do you recollect the little poem of Browning, "How They Brought the News from Ghent to Aix?" in which the fleet horse, covered with foam, when almost at the city gates, fell dead? He was bringing good news. And the story of how the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia rang until it cracked for joy? The good news of Christ has all these meanings. It is good news that can be heard nowhere else.

When Philip went to Samaria he was in a hard place. Centuries before, when the exile had taken place, the poorer Jews had been left behind, and along with them, foreign soldiers and peasants. These had intermarried, and each had absorbed some of the other's religion. The result was a religion that was not Judaism nor paganism, but a mixture. The Samaritans accepted, and still accept, for there still is a tiny colony of them, almost extinct, for they have refused to marry with outsiders—only the Pentateuch, rejecting all the rest of the Bible. They also asserted that the only place for worship was Samaria, while the Jews claimed that Jerusalem was the central spot of worship. And on this the two never agreed. The Samaritans had been known to kill Jews who were on their way to the passover, at Jerusalem. They were a fiery lot.

To the capital city of the Samaritans goes Philip. It was a difficult place to work. But Philip was wise. He did not argue about religion, nor claim that Jerusalem was the only proper center of worship. Not he. Promptly does he announce Christ as the Savior who can save from sin, make the soul new, and bring joy into human life. He heralds Christ, he does not argue religion. He recognized the good points in the religion of the Samaritans, just as the modern missionary recognizes the strong points in the religions where he goes.

And this is the best method of getting into the hearts of moderns in other lands. In addition to that, Philip lived in a consistent way, in Samaria. The best gift of the West to the East, we are told, is the life of the missionary. The Chinese and the Indians and the others have their own civilizations but they need the lives of men and women actuated by the motives of Christ. Said a Hindu to an American missionary not long ago, "I want to be a Christian, but I do so despite the lives of the Europeans I have seen here. They seem to have two loathings—one is religion, and the other is water for drinking." This was said in the Straits Settlements, where nearly every European planter has his native concubine.

In a certain city in Asia two Europeans had been killed. The Hindus buried them, and wished to make an offering to the spirits of the dead. So, after thinking the matter over, believing that they would love in death what they had loved in life, came and placed on the tomb a cigar box and a whisky bottle. It is what goes on in America

that is the embarrassment to the missionaries. Time was when no one over there knew anything about America, but supposed that everybody was as law abiding and religious as the missionary. That day is past. "Don't you have corruption at your central government in Washington?" asked a native one night of a missionary. Oil was flowing freely at the time, in Washington. "Don't you lynch negroes in America?" asked another.

Well, to come back to Philip. He did not have any such embarrassments. If the brethren in Jerusalem were living inconsistent lives, there was no wireless to let the Samaritans know it, and Philip's message was unhindered.

"They gave heed with one accord to the things that were spoken by Philip." This was another secret of what took place. The people were not so busy but what they could think on the serious things of life. They gave heed. Devils were cast out, and "there was much joy in that city." Devils must be cast out, now. It is beginning to be known that there often is a direct relationship between religion, or the lack of it, and insanity. Studies are being made of this in asylums. Conversion is cure, and holiness is health. Demonology is not wholly out of date, as people once thought it was. What of the demons of envy, of hate, of violent temper, of brooding sexual passion? Are not these veritable devils, that beat and rage within human hearts?

Paul says that he did not have to do what he did, but that the love of Christ constrained him. That word

constrain is interesting. It comes from a Latin word, and means to hold tight. The love of Christ holds us tight, if we have it. It leads us, steadies us, keeps us from falling, gives us strength and courage and guides us in the right way. Such a condition takes away the lack of energy, the weariness, the "I've got to, whether or not I want to" spirit. In the morning when the farmer goes to the barn the dog barks and jumps up on him, to show his delight. He does not do that because he has to but because he wants to. His affection for his master constrains him, and he cannot help it. His inner joy must express itself. The love of Christ ought to constrain us, as naturally and irresistibly as that.

Lesson for March 8th—"Sharing the Good News." Acts 8:4 to 8, and II Corinthians 5:14 to 20.

Golden Text—Acts 1:8.

Record Keeping Helps

We have a farm flock of Single Comb White Leghorns. Until two years ago we did not attempt to breed any special strain as long as they were purebred. At that time we decided the best way to increase our egg production was to purchase pedigreed male birds from a high producing flock. We bought our birds from the poultry farm at the State Agricultural College, at Manhattan. This is called the K. S. A. C. strain. We then enrolled our flock with the college as a demonstration flock and had them certified.

We follow the feeding methods recommended by the extension poultry specialists. During most of the year

the flock is on free range, being kept up only during bad weather. After the breeding stock is selected it is given free range whenever the weather permits and the others are kept penned as we think that it increases the fertility of the eggs to let them run outside.

Our buildings consist of one house built of tile 36 by 22 feet which is of the semi-monitor type. Last fall we built a new building of the straw loft type from plans used at the poultry plant at Manhattan. This has proved so satisfactory that this fall a straw loft was put in the other building, adding a great deal in warmth and comfort.

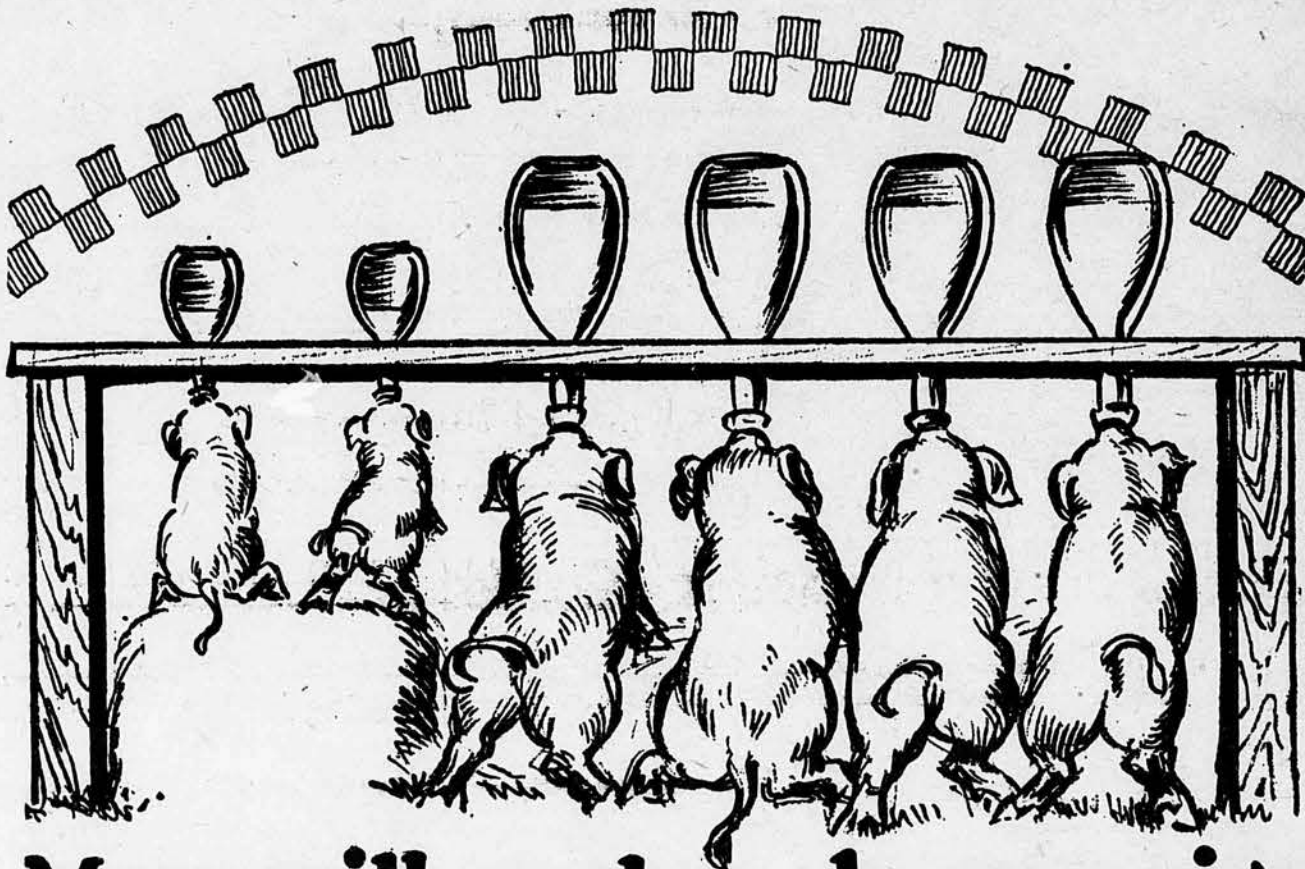
At the beginning of the year, November 1, 1926, we had on hand 315 hens and pullets. At the close of the year we had left after close culling 199. The following is the record for the last year. All feed was bought:

Total number eggs laid during year, 3,324 dozen; total amount of cash receipts for eggs, \$792.80; Broilers and market fowls sold, \$39.55; total value of all eggs laid, \$1168.49; average number of eggs a hen, 138.

Figuring the value of all eggs used and sold each hen made an average of \$2.91. Total cost of all feed bought was \$421.55. Our records so far this year show quite an increase over our last year's records. We feel that keeping records adds a great deal to the interest and profits of the poultry business. Mrs. J. M. Timmons.

Bonner Springs, Kan.

In the new Commonwealth, England has one-seventh of the authority and five-sixths of the trouble.



More milk makes cheaper pigs

SUPPOSE little pigs were fed from nursing bottles instead of sows' udders. If two of the bottles were small ones, then two of the pigs would probably be runts.

That's exactly what happens if some of the sows' udders are not developed and full of milk. But no sow can keep full udders unless she gets a milk-making ration.

Purina Pig Chow added to corn is a milk maker. That's why the brood sow fed on Pig Chow has big, thrifty, quick-growing pigs.

Compare the ingredients in Pig Chow with tankage. Ask yourself which is the better milk maker. Which gives little pigs the better start? Then order Purina Pig Chow from the store with the checkerboard sign!

Write us for a 1927 Hog Book—free.



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Seven Busy Mills Located for Service

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

SPRUCE, ARBOR VITAE, CEDARS, PINES and Fir, any size. Full line of Nursery stock. Write for prices. Pawnee Rock Evergreen Nursery, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

FREE OFFER—FIFTY BERMUDA ONION plants or Frostproof Cabbage plants for few minutes your time. Write for proposition. Bell Plant Co., Cotulla, Texas.

SEED SWEET POTATOES; YELLOW JERSEY, state certified, Bigstem, Nancy-hall, Porto-Rico, Red-Bermuda, 4c lb.; uncertified Jerseys 2½c. Rolfe Clemence, Abilene, Kan.

FREE LANDSCAPE ADVICE AND BOOK on planting with order. Choice stock, reasonable prices. Write for list. Riverside Nurseries, 1036 Winfield, Topeka, Kan.

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.

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HARDY ALFALFA-CLOVERS AND ALL Farm or Garden Seeds direct from growers at money saving prices. New Seed Book Free. Farmers Seed & Nursery Co., 75 First Avenue, Fairbault, Minn.

SEED POTATOES, CERTIFIED NORTH- ern grown. Early Ohio and Irish Cobbler, per bushel \$2.10. Seed or table sweet potatoes, per bushel, \$1.10. Catalogue free. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

150 DUNLAP STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$1.00; 100 Asparagus plants \$1.00; 20 Rhubarb plants \$1.00; 100 Plum/runner black raspberry plants \$2.00, by mail prepaid. Albert Pine, Route 6, Lawrence, Kan.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS. Large, stalky, all varieties. 300-75c, 500-1.00, 1,000-\$1.75. Crystal Wax and Bermuda Onion plants. 500-75c, 1,000-\$1.25. Postpaid. Millions ready. 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.

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ALFALFA 96% PURITY, \$6.50 BU; SCAR- ified White Sweet Clover \$5.70; Sudan \$2.00; 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.

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.

FROST-PROOF CABBAGE AND BERMUDA Onion Plants. Big stem, field grown. Cabbage, all varieties: 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00. Crystal Wax and Yellow onions. 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.35; 6,000, \$5.50 all delivered. Millions ready. Larger and better plants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Standard Plant Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

HUNDRED FIFTY ACRES NICE LARGE Frostproof Cabbage plants. Leading varieties. 500-65c, 1000-95c; 100 Bermuda Onions free. Bermuda Onions \$1.00 thousand, 6000 lots delivered. Booking orders for tomatoes, leading varieties, 85c, thousand. Porto Rico potatoes, \$1.75 thousand. Order early. Fairview Farm, Quitman, Ga.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, Wakefields and Flat Dutch 100-35c; 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.75; 5000 or more \$1.50 per thousand. Bermuda Onion Plants. Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda, 300-50c; 600-90c; 1,000-\$1.25; 5,000-\$5.00. Postage prepaid. Selected plants, prompt service and satisfaction guaranteed. Jefferson Plant Co., Jefferson, Texas, Box 522.

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.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, MIL- lions open field grown, leading varieties. 600-95c, 1000-\$1.45 postpaid, hundred nice Bermuda onions free. Bermuda onions: 600-90c, 1000-\$1.40, 6000-\$6.00 prepaid. Booking orders for tomatoes leading varieties: 200-60c, 500-90c, 100-\$1.50 postpaid. Nancy Hall, Porto Rico potatoes: 500-\$1.50, 1000-\$2.75 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Kentucky Plant Co., Hawesville, Ky.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS, EXCELSIOR, Improved Klondike, Missionary, Dunlap, 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.25; 5,000, \$15.00; 10,000, \$27.50 express collect. We have best list of leading varieties. Onion plants, White Bermuda, Red Bermuda, Yellow Bermuda, 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75; 5,000, \$8.50; 10,000, \$15.00. Frost Proof cabbage plants, leading varieties. 500 \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00; 5,000, \$9.00; 10,000, \$17.50. All onion and cabbage plants post paid. All plants packed in damp moss assuring safe delivery. Asparagus roots, rhubarb and horseradish, sweet potato plants and seed stock. Price list in colors free. Send today for copy. J. A. Bauer, Judsonia, Ark.

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, \$8.50. 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.

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ANCONA EGGS, 100-\$4.00. SHEPPARD Strain. Mrs. Roy Reed, Delavan, Kan.

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YOUNKIN'S CHICKS. FROM WHITE DI- arrhoea tested flocks. Single Comb White Leghorns, 12c; White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, 14c. We also hatch Buff Orpingtons, Buff Leghorns and Silver Wyandottes. Buy chicks that will live. Free catalog. Younklin's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

FREE CHICK BOOK FROM THE PIO- neer hatchery. Miller's Missouri Accredited, day-old chicks have 25 years of reliability back of them. From inspected flocks, with heavy laying records, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for catalog and pictures in colors of my 16 leading varieties and special offer. Miller Hatcheries, Box 607, Lancaster, Mo.

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Are hatched from flocks that are bred and culled to lay. Write for prices. Jayhawk Hatchery, 1283 Lane Street, Topeka, Kan.

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Cost Less. Co-operation does it; all flocks accredited by state certified operator; famous laying strains; our free circular and prices will interest you. Co-Operative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Mo.

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Barron-Tancred strains. Tested three years for bacillary white diarrhoea. Great egg producers. Low prices. Free catalog and testimonials. Mid-Western Poultry Farms and Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

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Is furnishing old and new customers Pure Bred, quality Baby Chicks from the best bred range flocks in Central Kansas at prices that insure future orders. Brewer Hatchery, McPherson, Kan.

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A Hatchery owned by flock owners. Our chicks all come from graded and culled flocks of highest type. When better chicks are hatched we will hatch them. A. C. Hatchery, Arkansas City, Kan.

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BABY CHICKS: We specialize in pure bred, laying strains, 21 varieties, guaranteed chicks. Sol-Hot Brooders. Catalog free. Members of International Baby Chick Association. Wisner Sanitary Hatchery, Dept. 17, Wisner, Neb.

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Popular breeds. Heavy layers. Show winners. Buckeye hatched. Leghorns \$13. Heavy breeds \$14 up. 100% live delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalog and prices. Tindell's Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

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All varieties. Hatched in mammoth incubators, producing strong, healthy chicks that live. Price, \$14.00-100, \$65.00-500. Not accredited, \$12.00-100. 100% live delivery. Free feed with orders. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2124 S. Santa Fe, Wichita, Kan.

Tudor's Superior Chicks

Give us your order for our Pure Bred Smith hatched Superior Quality Chicks. We will surely please you. We have extra good high producing culled stock. Member International Baby Chick Association. Catalog free. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, Dept. M, Topeka, Kan.

We Want Your Order

For Baby Chicks. All Saline County flocks and culled by experts. 12 varieties. Not the largest but one of the best conducted hatcheries in Kansas. 100 per cent live, healthy arrival guaranteed. Write for lowest printed price list consistent with quality. Eight railroads. Salina Hatchery, 120 West Pacific, Salina, Kan.

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All my own flocks and hatching. Blood tested and meet standard requirements. Tancred Single Comb White Leghorns, Ma-hoods Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Regal Dorcas White Wyandottes, Thompsons White Rocks and Shepards Anconas. Our methods of breeding and mating enable us to guarantee satisfaction. 100% live delivery guaranteed. H. L. Machin, Wamego, Kan.

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You know me and my White Orpingtons. I want you to know my hatchery. Am hatching all popular breeds, from pure bred flocks, on nearby farms, which I oversee, cull and mate as carefully as my own White Orpingtons. If you want the best at reasonable prices, write me. All orders have my personal attention. I will ship only the quality chicks I would want if I were buying. Booking orders for future delivery. Hatch every week, beginning in February. Capacity 47,000. Mrs. E. H. Ladwig, Troy, Kan.

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WHITE ROCK CHICKS, BEST QUALITY, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Fifteen dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, DISCOUNTED 20%, \$2.50, \$3.00, up. Eggs; best stock, no pen \$8.00, 200-\$15, case \$22.50. Prepaid, guaranteed. Chas. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

WHITE ROCK HATCHING EGGS, RANGE —hens mated to mature cockerels, \$2 per fifteen, \$10 per hundred prepaid. Pen \$5 per 15. Infertile eggs replaced free. Cockerels \$5. Mrs. Gracie M. Cooper, Carbonate, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK HATCHING eggs and Baby Chicks from production bred hens with trapnested records (some official) from 175 to 253, mated to pedigreed males with dam records to 231. Eggs, \$8.00-100. Chicks, \$20.00-100. Ethel Brazelton, Troy, Kan.

WHITE ROCK—EGGS

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$4.00-100, PREPAID. Mrs. Frank Cerny, Narika, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$4.00 PER 100, MRS. Raymond Adkinson, Concordia, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY, GRADE A, farm range. Eggs \$6.00-100. Mrs. Sam Lash, Abilene, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, STATE CERTI- fied Class A, \$6.00-100. Cockerels with dam records to 246. H. S. Blankley, Council Grove, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, BRED THEM 30 YEARS. Eggs from high production stock, \$2.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 45, prepaid. Thomas Owen, Route 7, Topeka.

DALRYMPLE'S WHITE ROCKS, 8th year, with large, heavy laying pure breeds. Selected eggs, 100-\$6.00 prepaid. F. B. Dalrymple, Barnes, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM STOCK BRED for size and production. Farm range. Flock headed by cockerels direct from Palmer's prize winners. \$5.00-100 prepaid. Glenn Hoover, Marion, Kan.

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.

FINEST EXHIBITION QUALITY BARRED or White Rocks. Eggs, 15-\$1.50; 50-\$4.00; 100-\$8.00. Thirty-two first premiums, five Champions, one Sweepstakes this season. Special matings. Circular free. D. A. Rodgers, Concordia, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

HATCHING EGGS FROM R. C. RHODE IS- land Reds. Trapnested stock. Mrs. John Cornick, Anthony, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, ENGLISH LEGHORNS. Eggs, Chicks. Good as the best. Catalog. Elmwood Farm, Wiley, Kan.

CLASSY, DARK, GRADE "A" SINGLE Comb Red cockerels, blood tested, \$5.00. Earl Hollingsworth, Emporia, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKS, HEAVY layers, \$13.00-100. Prepaid. Guaranteed alive. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

EGGS FROM MAUD SMITH'S 300 EGG strain Rose Comb. Cod liver oil fed. \$7.50 hundred. Chicks 20c. Ernest Powell, Alden, Kan.

PURE BRED LARGE TYPE DARK RED Single Comb Cockerels, from select pen stock, \$3.00, \$5.00. Mrs. Gust Allen, Maplehill, Kan.

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

PURE BRED ROSE COMB REDS; LARGE, dark, even red, winter layers. Eggs 15-\$1.00, 100-\$5.50. Chicks 15c. Postpaid. Guaranteed. Everett Shuler, Moscow, Kan.

BEST QUALITY ROSE COMB REDS, STATE certified Class "A", six successive years. Pens trapnested continuously. High production, exhibition and non-sitting qualities combined. Write for mating and sales list on eggs and cockerels. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. James Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

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.

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.

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

RHODE ISLAND RED—EGGS

EGGS FROM HEAVY LAYING ROSE Comb Reds. Mrs. J. F. Green, Sylvia, Kan.

ACCREDITED OWENS SINGLE COMB Red eggs, \$7 hundred. Frank Miller, Culison, Kan.

TOMPKIN'S DIRECT SINGLE, TYPE, color, production, \$3.00-15. Myra Gaines, Lathrop, Mo.

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

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND EGGS, \$6- 100 prepaid. Pure, expert culled. Mrs. James Giger, Allen, Kan.

S. C. R. I. REDS, BRED FOR EXHIBI- tion and production. Eggs \$7.00 per 100. James Sisters, Olathe, Kan.

TRAPNESTED SINGLE COMB REDS. Eggs \$1.75, \$3.00 per 15. Baby chicks. Agnes Reagan, Pittsburg, Kan.

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

EGGS FROM NON-SITTING, HEAVY LAY- ing Rose Comb Reds. Send for mating list. Mrs. W. E. Long, Burton, Kan.

SIXTEEN YEARS ROSE COMB REDS, Bean Strain. Eggs \$6.50-100; \$1.25-15, prepaid. Mrs. Monie Witsell, Erie, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB REDS, HEAVY layers, good coloring. Eggs \$5.50 prepaid. Nelson Smith, Hutchinson, Kan., Route 6.

WHITE DIARRHEA TESTED, LARGE dark Rose Comb Red eggs, \$5.50-100, prepaid. Mrs. Charles Lewis, Wakefield, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB RED EGGS FROM carefully selected range flock; 100-\$6; 50-\$3.50; prepaid. Mrs. Earl Bryan, Emporia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS; EGGS: SPECIAL pens, 200-285 egg type, \$42.00-125; \$10-100; range, \$6.00-100. Mrs. Will Hopwood, Abilene, Kan.

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

EGGS: ROSE COMB REDS, LARGE BONE, yellow legs, dark even color, extra good layers, \$4.50-100. Guaranteed. John Larkin Lake City, Kan.

EGGS FROM HIGH QUALITY SINGLE Comb Rhode Island Reds, trapnested range stock, \$12.00 setting, \$5.00 hundred. Mrs. A. Geibel, Mahaska, Kan.

PURE BRED DARK VELVET ROSE Comb Rhode Island Reds, 15 eggs \$1.25; 100-\$6.00, prepaid. Mrs. Addie Simmons, Route 1, Manhattan, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS, TOMPKINS STRAIN direct, state accredited. Special matings \$3.00 per 15; utility \$6.00 per hundred. F. V. Stratton, Walton, Kan.

TOMPKINS S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. Line bred for high egg production, type and color. Guaranteed eggs \$6.00 hundred. John Little, Concordia, Kan.

PURE BRED, LARGE TYPE, S. C. DARK Red, eggs from bacillary diarrhoea tested pen stock \$6.00-100; pen \$2.00-15, prepaid. Mrs. Gust Allen, Maplehill, Kan.

SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS, 231 TO 320 egg lines, reaches back 59 years. Hatching eggs at live and let live prices. 15 eggs \$1.50. W. I. Gorsuch, Route 3, Olathe, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, BIG BONE HEAVY layers, red to skin. Eggs \$5.00. Harrison pen eggs \$2.00-15. Postpaid, insured. Fertility guarantee included. Lida Marsh, Sun City, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, BEAN STRAIN, SUP- erior in rich dark color, large size, deep breasts, long straight backs, heavy winter layers. Eggs \$5.50-100, prepaid, fertility guarantee included. Mrs. Hazel DeGear, Lake City, Kan.

LONG BROAD BACKS, DEEP BREASTED low tails, dark even red to skin, Rose Comb Rhode Islands. Twelve years special breeding for eggs, shape, color. Fertility guaranteed. 15 eggs \$1.00; 100-\$5.50, prepaid. Walter Baird, Lake City, Kan.

EGGS: BANBURY'S ROSE COMB REDS. Pen 1—headed by 1st State Show cock. Pen 2—Pure Harold Tompkins and 2nd State Show cock, \$10 per 15. Pen 3—1st State Show pen, eggs \$5 per 15. Range headed by 1st, 2nd, 3rd State Show cockerels and others, \$10 per 100. Guaranteed. J. C. Banbury, Pratt, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE Eggs, Chicks. Mrs. Ora Denney, Earleton, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND White chicks \$15.00-100, delivered. Lester Beck, Peabody, Kan.

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

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES. Cockerels \$2.00, Eggs \$6-100, Chicks \$16-100. Roy Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

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

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE chicks, \$15.00-100. Prepaid. Guaranteed alive. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES—EGGS

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs, \$6.00 per hundred. Frank Wilds, Mullinville, Kan.

DOUBLE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs, \$6.00 per hundred. Mrs. Geo. Piper, Mahaska, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs 100-\$5.00. Good breeding. Paul Brice, Fowler, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs, \$5.00-100 prepaid. Mrs. Homer Timmons, Fredonia, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES. Eggs, 100-\$5.00, prepaid. Mrs. W. E. Middleton, Kanorado, Kan.

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

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE hatching eggs, from certified stock, limited number, 15 eggs \$1.00 postpaid. Lydia Steiner, Morrill, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE, 3 first prizes Hutchinson, 3 first, 3 second Salina; 3 first, 3 second, Solomon. Eggs \$5.50 hundred. Charley L. Donmyer, Solomon, Kan.

WYANDOTTES

SILVER WYANDOTTES, CHOICE COCK- erels, \$5.00, \$7.50. Eggs. Charles Martin, Fredonia, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF WYANDOTTE FREE range eggs \$1.25-15; \$6.00-108. Chicks \$15.00-100 postpaid. Mrs. Blanche Marlar, Fredonia, Kan.

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

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

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

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

WYANDOTTES—SILVER LACED

ROSE COMB SILVER LACED WYAN- dottes eggs, \$5.00-100; Baby Chicks 15c each. John F. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—EGGS

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

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, KEELER strain, \$6-100. Joyce E. Olson, Leonardville, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.50 per 15; prepaid. O. C. Sharits, Route M, Newton, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS, from pure bred farm flock. J. H. Decker, Moundridge, Kan.

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

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BUFF WYAN- dottes eggs, culled for laying, \$5-100. Mrs. Paul Schmanke, Alma, Kan.

PURE SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS \$5- 100; Chicks \$20-100. Prize stock. Mrs. Robert Bishop, Atchison, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM closely culled flock, \$6 hundred. Cockerels, Sadie Springer, Manhattan, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$5.00, PRE- paid; Chicks \$15.00, 100% live, prepaid. Mrs. Geo. Downie, Lyndon, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, \$5.00-100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Ethel Donovan, Lewis, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, UNDE- feated six years. Eggs \$6.00 hundred. Baby Chix. Wm. Hebbard, Milan, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FLOCK culled for size, shape, production, \$5-100 prepaid. Sam Eitzen, Hillsboro, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, STATE CER- tified, prize winning, Martin stock, 100-\$6.00. Mrs. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM prize hens, \$1.25 setting, \$3.00 hundred, prepaid. Henry Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs. From national and state winners. \$2.50 to \$6.00 settings. Jennie Hilbish, Lewis, Kan.

BARRON'S LAYING STRAIN WHITE Wyandottes, 15 eggs, \$1.75; 100-\$7.50, prepaid. Guarantee 60% hatch. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, 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.

TURKEYS

PURE NARRAGANSETT TOMS, EXTRA fine, \$10.00. Len Wheeler, Greenleaf, Kan.

MAMMOTH GOLDEN BRONZE TOMS, \$12.50. R. H. Lindsey, R. 7, Wellington, Kan.

BIG, PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE Toms, \$10.00. Samson Ranch, Quinter, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS \$15-\$20. Large vigorous birds Fowler Bros., Russell, Kan., Rt. 3.

HENS, PULLETS, PURE WHITE HOL- land; also Bronze, \$6.00. H. Specht, Sublette, Kan.

GOLDBANK BRONZE TURKEYS; TOMS, \$12.00, Pullets \$8.00 each. Frank Ayers, Burns, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES—EGGS

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs, \$6.00-100. Single Comb White Leghorn eggs \$4.00-100. Chicks 12c. Mrs. Minnie Fridley, Wamego, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

PIGEONS, CAPONS, OTHER POULTRY, wanted. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

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

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NEW X-RAY INCUBATOR, OIL HOVER, cheap. Lily Robb, Neal, Kan.

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HORSES AND JACKS

FISTULA HORSES CURED, \$5. PAY WHEN well. Chemist, Barnes, Kan.

SALE OR TRADE, 11 JACKS, 15 JENNETS, registered. M. E. Holt Estate, Uniontown, Kan.

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLIONS and mammoth jacks. Leo J. Wentz, Burlington, Kan.

FOR SALE REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion and Mammoth Jack. Alex Studer, Beloit, Kan.

TWO PERCHERON STALLIONS, COMING 3 years. Sired by Son of Carnot. Ross A. Coffman, Overbrook, Kan.

FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED PERCHERON stallions. Correspondence solicited. W. L. Bailey, Rush Center, Kan.

PAIR LARGE BLACK REGISTERED Percheron mares and their last colts. Carl Tangeman, Rt. 2, Newton, Kan.

BLACK PERCHERON STALLION 3 THIS spring, weighs 1,950, Grandson of \$40,000 Carnot. J. W. Jeffrey, Richland, 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.

CATTLE

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES, \$40. C. J. Drake, Ruthven, Minn.

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS, SERVICEABLE bulls. Inter-County Farms, Windsor, Missouri.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES—30 LB. SIRE—well marked, 6 weeks to year old. Westview Farm, Wetmore, Kan.

FOUR HANDSOME HOLSTEIN HEIFER calves and registered bull. First check \$110. Alfakorn Farm, Evansville, Wisconsin.

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

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY bull calves, and a yearling bull, price \$75.00 to \$150.00 at farm 3 1/2 miles west of Manhattan, Kansas at foot of Stag Hill. Henry Bayer.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION IN CATTLE Stopped—Six years successful record. Danger of contagion positively prevented. Folder explaining free. Write, Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Nebr.

HOGS

O. L. C. BOAR PIGS FOUR MONTHS, ALSO S. C. Red Eggs. Peterson and Son, Osage City, Kan.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITES, FALL boars and gilts; \$25 each; Yearling boars \$50. Bred sows, gilts. Earl Scott, Wilmore, Kan.

CHOICE FALL PIGS, BOARS AND GILTS sired by Golden Sensation Wonder. Price \$20 to \$25. George Hagerman, Ulysses, Kan., Route A.

Slandering the Government

Enemies of prohibition enforcement may feel justified in resorting to arguments against enforcement of this law which they would be quick to ridicule if applied to enforcement of any other, but this inconsistency is due to their failure to think of the 18th amendment and the Volstead act as law. They don't believe it yet.

An example is the New York World's comment on Gen. Andrews's statement that "secret service methods and undercover men are absolutely necessary if the prohibition law is to be enforced." So, says the World, is the use of poisonous substances to denature alcohol. The World says:

"There are two tools to the use of which decent men instinctively dislike to stoop. One is the use of spies. The other is the use of poison. Gen. Andrews says that the Volstead act cannot be enforced without the use of spies. His chief chemist says that it cannot be enforced without the use of poison. The two weapons with which men like least to soil their hands are the two most needed for enforcement."

No doubt this paper and other friends of prohibition violations and violators would protest if it were proposed to abolish the secret service in the case of other crimes and offenses. This is because laws would be a laughing stock if government voluntarily said to law breakers: "Don't do it; but if you do we will agree not to use plain clothes men or a detective service to catch you at it." The question is whether prohibition is the law. If it is, then whining about the use of methods employed by every government on the globe to enforce law is manifestly childish.

Poisonous denaturing of alcohol is

not a result of prohibition but has been the regular practice of the government of this and every other country, or of private concerns under the authority and sanction of governments, ever since alcohol began to be used in the arts.

Enemies of prohibition do not want poisoned, or denatured, alcohol abolished, and if they could get rid of prohibition they would be the first to protest indignantly against such a proposal as to quit denaturing, or poisoning, alcohol, as preposterous. All that the government need do, these critics of the government would say, is to give warning that denatured alcohol is unfit for beverage use, and this is all anybody in his senses, these enemies of prohibition would say, can ask the government to do. Persons who insist, under such conditions, on using denatured alcohol for drinking purposes have nobody but themselves to blame for the consequences to themselves.

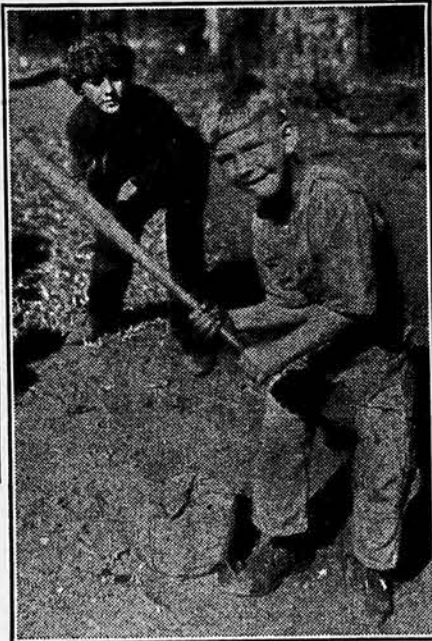
This is what the government does under prohibition, requiring denatured alcohol to be labeled as poison. But it is difficult to suit law breakers or defenders of law breaking in the methods employed of enforcing law.

Batting for a "Home" Run

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

Fair of hair, laughing blue eyes and a heart bubbling from happiness. With fine spirit he enters the ball game today. He's just the lad that would brighten any home. But he hasn't one—that is, a real home—and never has known one. Are his babyhood-boyhood days to pass without offering him the affection and protection of a place he can actually call home?

Can you imagine the rollicking joy life would hold for him if he could rush in to you with his little successes;



and the faith in God and life you would help him build as you shared his troubles?

Do you doubt that equal joy would come to the farm home which opens to him? He is eager to please and just as obliging as can be.

Spring is just around the corner and it would mean so much more to him if he could go home—with you. His battles of tomorrow will be easier, and he will enter the big game of life with the same laughing eyes and the same wholesome determination to win that enters the ball game today, if he finds someone who cares how destiny uses him.

Any family interested in this delightful lad, or another just as interesting, may get further information by addressing the Kansas Children's Home and Service League, 918 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan. A dozen fine boys are hoping to find homes—real ones—this spring.

Herefords Pay Expenses

BY L. R. COMBS

Two purebred registered Hereford cows, a heifer, and two bull calves will give Eber Schultz, a senior in the Miller, Kan., high school, a college education. Eber's first cow was won in a subscription contest six years ago. The bull calves will be sold and the heifer will be kept to help produce more stock. The cows are kept on Eber's employ-

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THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY serves an agricultural empire in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Low round trip rates. Send for Free Books describing opportunities. Improved Farms for Rent. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 200, G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

ARKANSAS

FREE Ark. Homesteads, 100,000 A. Map 20c. Fruit, poultry, dairying ideal, delightful climate. K. Hitchcock, Gulfport, Miss.

60 ACRES on highway. House, barn, fruit, well, timber. Price \$850, terms. H. W. Stone, successor to Wilks, Mountain Home, Arkansas.

COLORADO

IMPROVED Colorado ranches \$2.75 per acre up. R. Brown, Florence, Colorado.

IMP. Irrigated Farms, part alfalfa, dependable water rights; ranches, non-irrigated wheat lands. James L. Wade, Lamar, Colo.

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY for young farmers and others of moderate means to own a farm. Choice irrigated cultivated farms some with buildings in the fertile Arkansas Valley near the thriving town of Lamar, Colorado, at fair prices and on easy terms. Only ten per cent cash. Balance at 5 1/2 per cent interest spread over 3 1/2 years. Occupy your own farm while paying for it on terms easier than rent. These lands produce: sugar beets 12 tons, alfalfa 3 1/2 tons, barley 50 bushels, oats 70 bushels, spring wheat 35 bushels, winter wheat 40 bushels. Combined with dairying, poultry and live stock operations are profitable. Excellent markets, modern schools and churches, improved roads, and sure water rights. For descriptive folder write American Beet Sugar Company, 26 Land Building, Lamar, Colo.

KANSAS

LAND BARGAINS. Write for printed list. Jess Kiser, 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, Kan.

WHAT Have You—Farms, mdse., hdw. or income? Big list free. Bersie Agy, Eldorado, Kan.

720 A., half is fine undeveloped alfalfa land, house, barn, sheds. Price \$29.50 A., \$4,500 cash, bal. easy. Ely, Garden City, Kansas.

160 A. 100 tillable, good improvements. Near paved road, 6 mi. Lawrence & State University. Price \$90. Terms. Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, 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.

HIGHLY IMPROVED 160 acre farm. Electric lights. Main highway. Well watered. Family orchard. 20 alfalfa. Possession. Price \$15,000. \$3,000 will handle. Mansfield Brothers, Ottawa, 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.

640 A. near Garden City, choice, nicely improved. 4 mi. to High School and good trading point, on railroad. 320 A. in wheat, good condition, immediate possession. \$35 A.; terms 1/2 cash, bal. 3 yrs. 5 1/2% annual interest. Geo. W. Fennup, Owner, Garden City, Kan.

FOR SALE—Ideal dairy or stock farm consisting of about 100 acres first bottom cultivated land and 360 acres good blue stem pasture. Improvements consist of fine 8 room stone house, 2 barns and numerous out-buildings. Located 3 miles south of Manhattan, population 10,000, seat of Kansas State Agricultural College with 5,000 students. Price \$27,500. \$10,000 cash will handle. No trades. Chauncey Dewey, Brewster, Kan.

FARM AND STOCK SALE

AT AUCTION
Near Garden City
Tuesday, March 8
320 A. well improved, 7 room house, modern; 130 A. broken, balance pasture. All fenced and crossed fenced, 10 miles south east of city, good schools, churches and excellent community. Write W. T. McGraw, Garden City, Kansas.

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.

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.

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.

MISSOURI

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

9 CHOICE A. cherries, blackberries, grapes, raspberries, etc. Level rich land. 5-rm. house, other bldgs. City water, gas, Skinner sprinkler system; 1 1/2 mi. main street, 2 street car lines within 8 blocks. Academized street (length 2 A.) thru property. Geo. S. Mock, Box 12th Roosevelt Ave., Joplin, Missouri.

FINE GRAIN, DAIRY OR STOCK FARM

Close to Lamar, Mo. This fine farm consists of 480 acres of deep black loam bottom land, about 160 A. blue grass pasture, 60 A. timber along creek. Balance corn, timothy, wheat, etc. 1 1/2 mi. Lamar, county seat, pop. 2,500. On hard surface road. Every acre tillable. 8 rm. brick house, good large barn, other bldgs. This carries a loan. Government plan of \$16,000 with 27 years to run. Will sacrifice at \$50 acre, small down payment. Why rent? Address Owner, Harry Sheskin, 903 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FINE STOCK OR GRAIN FARM

Close to Kansas City, Mo.—consists of 720 acres, 400 blue grass pasture, balance corn, wheat, alfalfa, clover. 6 rm. house, 4 large barns, 2 hollow tile hog houses. Mostly fenced and cross-fenced hog-tight. 1 mi. town 3,000 pop. 40 mi. Kansas City, on paved road. Ideal for handling cattle, sheep or hogs, also dairy. Close to the big city markets. Small down payment will handle, balance 28 years time on the government plan. Might trade for Central or Western Kansas land. Address Frank Carter, Owner, Clinton, Missouri.

MINNESOTA

GET A MINNESOTA FARM while prices are still low; let us help you. State Immigration Dept. 641, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minnesota.

NEBRASKA

1,000 ACRES of farming and grazing land, all fenced and improved. Good water and timber. 1/4 mile to school and 3 1/2 miles to R. R. town. Otto Tietze, Harrison, Nebraska.

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.

TEXAS

IN FAMOUS WINTER GARDEN DISTRICT We own and have for sale both improved (cleared and irrigated) and raw lands, choicest citrus and winter vegetable lands in Texas. Wonderful climate, rich soil, cheap water. We grow about 300 cars winter vegetables yearly ourselves. Know soils, water districts and production methods. Get our advice and counsel, whether you buy from us or not. Correspondence and inspection invited. Box E.
WROE FARM COMPANY,
Asherton, Texas

WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN DAIRYLAND—EASY TERMS

—New Plan for 1927—
Come to "Happy Land" in the fertile valley of the Chippewa and Flambeau Rivers, where farmers succeed. Never a crop failure or drought. Fine climate, plenty pure cold water. Clover grows wild. Many lakes and rivers. Good fishing, hunting, trapping; developed district, good roads, schools, churches, creamery, etc. Good neighbors, over 500 farmers in valley. Average price \$25 per acre. Terms as low as \$10 per month. Diversified farming and dairying will make you independent. We help you get started. Talk to our successful farmers. You deal with owners direct. Taxes low. Plan now to start in spring. Some bargains in improved farms. Write today for maps and plan. No obligation.

EDWARD HINES FARM LAND CO.
1323 Otis Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

LEVEL IMP. 160 A. CLEAR. Leasable land adjoins. Terms or trade. \$4,000. Send for plat. Box 395, Garden City, Kan.

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, 209 Grand Ave., Temple Bldg., K. C., Mo.

FOR SALE OR RENT

100 ACRES Okla. oil land for sale or lease. J. M. Mason, Rockport, Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co. 615 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

er's farm and the boy pays the feed bill.

Eber was with the 4-H club stock judging team which won first at the Hutchinson State Fair in 1923 and represented Kansas at the International Livestock Show in Chicago the same year. He was enrolled in beef club work last year and this year is feeding

two club calves. Eber will be graduated from Miller high school this spring and plans to attend an agricultural college either next fall or in 1928. Good breeding is bringing high grade calves and with the modest bank account already accumulated Eber believes that his small herd of Herefords will pay his college expenses.

Defeat of Armament Idea

Super-patriots in many parts of the country are making no effort to conceal their gratification that France has vetoed the Coolidge naval armament conference and that Italy is out of sympathy with anything of the kind. "The Way Is Now Clear," is the title of an appeal of the patriotic St. Paul Dispatch for increasing naval armament at Washington. "The plan he proposed," it says of the President's project, "was sunk before it was fairly launched." It goes on to say that "the administration having failed to put over 'our attitude' on Europe, it would be unfortunate indeed if it were to attempt further to put it over on Congress."

The notion that the administration in favoring reduced as opposed to increased armament is merely attempting to "put over" something reveals very clearly what the "attitude" of naval jingoes is as contrasted with the President's disparagingly described "our attitude." It is assumed by the extreme patriotic organizations that "our attitude" in reality can be nothing less than one of revived international armament competition and rivalry, in which American wealth will inevitably give it a desired preponderance. It is American perponderance that is desired, and not progress away from the condition of a world in arms, setting up finally war as the only method by which nations can "get to-

gether." That nations only recently got together in this sense with net loss to all concerned, with a holocaust of 20 million human lives, means nothing to the militarist mind.

Yet the President's description of "our attitude" comes nearer to expressing an American attitude than the militarists'. His present failure is accepted only by those who exalt war as necessary for the cultivation and preservation of virile virtues in all nations, as a final defeat of efforts to rid the world of militarism or make it something other than a militarist world.

The truth is that disarmament is of far less actual concern to this country than to others. Italy, France and even England, in questioning the present opportunity for such a conference as President Coolidge proposed, do not abandon such efforts and least of all the main objective of substituting reason for physical force in international relations. Progress is being made, however slowly and haltingly, in this direction. It is not doubted by European politicians that means can and must be found to forestall another such breakdown of the armament system of maintaining living relations as occurred in 1914. As such another failure of armament to preserve peace cannot be contemplated without the expectation of complete collapse of civilization, most European statesmen of any reputation are working and will work along lines similar to those proposed by President Coolidge.

So far as American influence goes, the danger is that this country will be led by militarists prematurely to set a pace of increasing rather than reduced armament, when our favorable situation should make us, as the President proposes, the pacifist rather than the militarist leader in a world striving as best it may to find a solution of the one problem that threatens all its higher interests. If the solution is not war, it is not competitive armament and militarism.

Cannibalism in Chickens

Cannibalism among chickens can sometimes become a very serious problem. This is especially true with early hatched chicks that must be kept confined in the brooder house most of their young life.

Last year cannibalism got a good start in our flock of 1,200 White Leghorns when they were 3 to 4 weeks old. We tried everything suggested by Government bulletins which we read on the subject, but to no avail. We increased the meat scraps to nearly half the ration by feeding it in self-feeders. We daubed with salves and cooped the chicks at the rate of 20 to 50 a day, but made no headway. Those placed in coops pecked at one another and at their own raw sores.

Finally we appealed to the county farm bureau agent for help. He suggested pine tar. We looked at each other and felt like simpletons—why hadn't we thought of tar earlier in the fight? Securing a 25 cent can of this magic lotion we hurried home and daubed all sore tails, wings and toes and released every cripple from the coops. Literally it worked like magic, (whatever that is), for not a patch of raw tar was pecked, and the raw spots healed in a few days. One application was sufficient. A few new cases were treated from day to day for a week or two, but it was much easier to apply a little daub of tar and release the chick than to coop and treat it every few hours with medical salves and get no results.

In our experience the diet had nothing to do with causing cannibalism. It would start by the chicks pecking at sprouting wing or tail feathers, or at the toes. A drop of blood appears and the chick falls for blood, no matter how much meat scraps is being fed in the ration, just as a drunkard falls for bootleg whisky, even tho he already has all he can decently hold.

Waterville, Kan. C. O. Levine.

Dan Braum Has Resigned

Dan M. Braum has resigned as farm agent of Coffey county and moved to a farm near Denison.

Southern states may stop the teaching of evolution, but considering the present state of man, we hope nothing stops the onward work of evolution itself.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Buyers from 14 states and Canada bought the 280 Polled Herefords in the association's 12th annual show and sale at Des Moines, Feb. 9. The 52 bulls averaged \$223.00 and the 28 females averaged \$192.00. 25 top bulls averaged \$316.00.

W. H. Mott, Herington, is promoting a consignment sale for early in April to be held either in Topeka or Manhattan. He has already secured cattle enough to insure the sale but can still use some good cattle. If you have cattle you would like to sell write Mr. Mott about this sale.

Recently the Holstein breeders in Dickinson county organized a county Holstein breeders' association that will co-operate with the state association. J. A. Engle, Talmadge, president, C. L. Sommers, Abilene, Vice president and H. W. King, the Dickinson county farm agent, Secretary-treasurer, are the officers. The evening of March 8 a banquet and a big get-together meeting will be held at the chamber of commerce building in Abilene—and everyone interested in Holsteins in Dickinson county is urged to attend whether you are a member of any association or not.

W. A. Gladfelter's annual bred sow and gilt sale at his farm near Emporia last Thursday was well attended despite the fact that there was a small blizzard on most of the day. About 44 sows and gilts averaged \$70.00 and a few fall boars sold for around \$40.00 each. The offering was a good one and the gilts were of good quality and well grown. In the opinion of many the champion, Top Scissors could be successfully shown again this fall altho he is four years old this coming September and has seen hard service since he was made champion. The buyers at Mr. Gladfelter's sale were from all over the eastern central part of the state and it was really a snappy sale. Boyd Newcom made the sale.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson
463 West 5th St., Wichita, Kan.

L. R. Massengill Duroc breeder of Caldwell, will hold a bred gilt sale on his farm March 22.

Local auctioneers of Southern Kansas insist that livestock of all kinds are selling at better prices than they have in many years. Breeding cows are in big demand and good work horses are scarce and bring good prices.

Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Curtis, Shorthorn breeders of Larned, have lost none of their enthusiasm for good Shorthorns. When the cattle depression came they picked out a small bunch of their best Scotch females and continued their breeding operations. Now better prices are here and they are getting the best lot of calves they have ever had on the farm. Mrs. Curtis is a close student of pedigree and insists that every animal on the farm must have just the right kind of ancestors.

The Clearwater Pig Club boys held their first show at Clearwater last Saturday, February 26. All the pigs belonging to members of the club were shown in open competition. The judging was done by E. G. Hoover. 35 gilts were shown. The highest award, a silver Trophy Cup, was won by Oren Reiser. The first 10 winners were awarded cash and merchandise by the merchants of Clearwater. This club was organized by O. R. Peterson, Industrial agent for the Union Stockyards Company of Wichita.

E. G. Hoover held his second bred sow sale of the winter, at the farm near Wichita, Feb. 23. The pavilion was filled as usual and the demand equaled or was even better than it was in the January sale. Over 50 head sold for an average of slightly over \$70, with only three head reaching the \$100 mark. Grover Murphy of Corbin topped the sale at \$142 on a very choice gilt. W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, took No. 30 at \$105, and Laromer & Sons of Ashton, bought one at \$100. This makes about 200 bred sows Mr. Hoover has sold at private and public sale since last December for a general average of close to \$70. While he has not bid especially for the breeders' trade, some of the prominent breeders of Kansas and Oklahoma have been buyers. The bulk of his sales have been to satisfied customers, and others who have learned in different ways of the high quality of Hoover Durocs.

F. E. Wittum, Poland China breeder, living at Caldwell, on the Kansas-Oklahoma line held his annual Poland China sale Feb. 25. The day was ideal and a big crowd from both states were in attendance. Mr. Wittum has never paid much attention to fads in blood lines or type. Many years ago when Poland China men bred for white points and typical ears Mr. Wittum bred big farmer hogs and in recent years when the trend has been for extremely big tall Polands, he breeds big smooth quick feeding type Polands. The offering was well appreciated and sold for an average of nearly \$70, with a top of \$125, that price being paid for a mature daughter of the World's Champion Armistice Boy. She went to J. E. Eddy, Medford, Okla. Mr. Eubank of Cretfield, Kan., was a heavy buyer, as also was John Potter of Harper, Miss Stanley, Anthony, John Green, Andale, and R. C. Walker, Blackwell, Okla. Cols. Elmer Gardhouse of Missouri and Ed Williams of Caldwell, were the auctioneers.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle
May 4—E. S. Dale & Sons and Ben H. Bird, Protection, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
March 28—Collins Farm Co., Sabetha, Kan.
April 12—J. L. Young, Haddam, Kan.

Duroc Hogs
March 8—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
March 22—L. R. Massengill, Caldwell, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets
April 5—Hineman's Jack Farm, Dighton, Kan.



EARL E. NORMAN'S SALE Duroc Bred Sows and Gilts

sale at the farm, near
Chapman, Kan., Tuesday, March 8

About 35 head, 25 of them spring gilts. All by High Giant Sensation, Critics Pal and Sensation King. Also a few by Uneeda Top Scissors. Practically all bred to Uneeda Top Scissors, second in Junior yearling class, Topeka, 1926. A few good boars at private sale. Write for sale catalog to
E. E. NORMAN, CHAPMAN, KAN.
Aucts.: Jas. T. McCulloch, Ross Scholias

Sows, Boars, Gilts

Sows bred for March and April litters, fall boars and gilts, shipped on approval guaranteed to please. Mated for size type and prolificacy.
LONG DUROC FARM, Ellsworth, Kansas

OUR BRED IN THE PURPLE BOARS

will produce more tons of pork on same feed. Reg. Immuned. Shipped on approval.
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

DUROC FALL BOARS

and gilts, sired by sons of Champions. A few sows bred for March farrow.
WM. BOHLEN, DOWNS, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

PUBLIC SALE

Spotted Polands

Lawrence, Kan., March 7th

20 Tried Sows farrow March 1 to May 1.
4 Boars five months old.
65 Fall Shoats and Pigs.

FRANK VAUGHN

Stone & Gerard, Auctioneers.

SPOTTED POLAND BRED GILTS

bred to Kansas Sunbeam, son of 1926 World's Champion. Priced right.
Robert Freemyer, Menlo, Kan.

Spotted Poland Sows

bred to son and grandson of World Champions. Fall boars and gilts. Priced reasonable.
LEWIS HUDDLE, SELDEN, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Gilts

Bred for Mar., April, May. Large litters, prize winning blood. Price \$10, \$50 and \$80. Shipped C.O.D. Also a few sows to loan on shares.
Alpha Womers, Diller, Nebr.



O.I.C. HOGS on time

Write for Hog Book
Originators and most extensive breeders.
THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 15, Salem, Ohio

HORSES AND JACKS

Percheron Stallion and Saddle Stallion

Eight good Jacks, all 15 hands or over, 1000 lbs. or more. One 6 yr. old jack, black with white points, sound and O. K. \$150. A better one for \$250.00. I can ship from Ethel to your station at 1/2 rate.

F. A. WAINSCOTT

Ethel Missouri

Mammoth Jack For Sale

5 yrs. old, good in every way wt. 1000 lbs., cheap. The man that has had him leased the last two seasons on account of age and sickness has gone out of business. Might take in a Jersey or Guernsey cow not 3 yrs. old if coming fresh soon.
O. W. CROCKER, Box 83, Melvern, Kansas

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.
ED NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

25 Jacks and Jennets

for sale or trade for land, town property or other stock. Registered. Mo. foundation breeding.
J. C. BEATIE
Anson, (Sumner County) Kansas

Stallions For Sale

3 year old, black-grey Percheron stallion, weight 2200 lbs. 2 black two year olds. Splendid style and quality. Carnot and Casino breeding. Also few reg. mares.
H. G. ESHELMAN, SEDGWICK, KAN.

PERCHERON STALLIONS

Reg. One black and one dark gray. Coming three years old. Grandsons of Casino. Priced right for quick sale. Write for photos.
W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KAN.

Jacks and Stallions

for sale. Worth the money or would trade for land. Four big Reg. Jacks, 2 Reg. Percheron stallions, one Reg. Belgian stallion. All are excellent breeders and good ages.
M. H. MALONE, CHASE, KANSAS

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Hector of Elm Ledge 126052

for sale. Born April 9, 1926. Well grown, straight and nicely marked. He is a grandson of Lone Pine Mollie Cowan (840 lbs. fat). Guy E. Welcott, Linwood, Kan.

COULD NOT ANSWER LETTERS IN RESPONSE TO ADVERTISEMENT

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Please find check to pay for the Red Polled advertising in Kansas Farmer.

We will not advertise any more at present as we have sold all we care to, but will say it pays. First you must have the cattle and then notify the buyers you have them for sale and advertising in your paper will do it.

We could not answer the letters we received for they came thick and fast. Yours very truly, W. S. McMichael, Cunningham, Kan., Feb. 19, 1927.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Quality Polled Shorthorns

Established 1907

Grandsons of Imp. \$5000 and \$6000 bulls. Blood, quality, Beef, Milk and Butter. A nice pair of calves \$125, yearlings \$100. Three delivered within state, 1/2 price for first calf. Nearly 200 in herd. Reds, whites and roans. Bulls \$800 to \$200. J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.



Bird's Polled Shorthorns

Polled Shorthorn yearling bulls and heifers of quality. Sired by Marengo, Grandson of Marauder. HARRY BIRD, ALBERT KAN.

INTURBON STOCK FARM

Polled Shorthorns. Cows and heifers for sale. Fine individuals, red. Come and see them or write. J. G. THARP, Jefferson, Ka.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Shorthorn Herd Bull Victor

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



PROSPECT PARK SHORTHORNS

26 choice young bulls from 9 to 15 mos. old, of excellent type and quality. Scotch and Scotch Topped breeding. J. H. Taylor & Son, Chapman, Kan., Dickinson Co.

JERSEY CATTLE

Real Jersey Bull

One yr. old and ready for service, sired by Viola's Youthful Butter King 192677. Every one of his daughters made better than 40 B. fat when 2 yrs. old. This bull calf's full sister 2 yrs. old is making 49.5 lb. B. fat in 36 days now Cow Testing Ass'n record. Priced for quick sale. Act at once if you want him as he must go at once. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Ks.

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

Change of copy as desired.

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

Here—in a nutshell—is the secret of successful chick raising

PROFITS in poultry-raising depend largely upon saving the little chicks. In raising them into nice, plump broilers in the shortest possible time. In developing them into early, productive layers.

Every chick saved is a broiler made—and if you will do just two things you will avoid most of your little-chick losses. You will get the most profit from your poultry.

Select hatching eggs from vigorous, healthy matings. And get the newly-hatched chicks off to the right kind of a start with Pan-a-ce-a. These two points are important above all others!

Little chicks are extremely delicate—but give them proper care and treatment and you can literally see them respond. They will grow like weeds—and that means quick profits. For the faster they grow the sooner they'll bring you returns.

Start them right with Pan-a-ce-a

Little chicks require a liberal amount of well-selected feed—but not until their delicate systems are strong enough to receive it. Nature provides the chick with ample nourishment for the first 48 hours at least. Be certain to give them plenty of time after hatching before you start feeding.

Indigestion is the bugbear to look out for from the start. It is responsible for most bowel troubles, and bowel troubles are at the bottom of greater chick losses than all other causes combined. Bowel troubles can be prevented by using Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a, as it prevents indigestion.

Mix Pan-a-ce-a with the feed you give the little chicks—from the very beginning. It will take care of the ailments common to chickhood and carry them through to quick maturity.

DR. HESS POULTRY **PAN-A-CE-A**

Prevents and relieves little-chick ailments

Pan-a-ce-a supplies exactly what the chick needs to sustain vitality. It contains valuable nerve tonics which bring into healthy action every little-chick organ. It whets appetites and enables little chicks to get the most good from their food by promoting thorough digestion.

It contains the best blood-builders known—and rich, red blood is essential to vigorous growth. It supplies important minerals so necessary to bone development, feather formation and muscle building. A Pan-a-ce-a chick out-feathers a non-Pan-a-ce-a chick every time.

Pan-a-ce-a regulates the bowels. Keeps the system free from poisonous waste materials which impair the chicks' vitality and are often the direct cause of fatal maladies.

No indigestion, no bowel troubles, no leg weakness, no gapes—that's what using Pan-a-ce-a means!

Continue to give Pan-a-ce-a to your half-grown fowls

Keep up the good work! You want early broilers and pullets matured and ready for fall and winter laying. Pan-a-ce-a guards against backsets. Health, appetite, good digestion—these are equally important in chick and hen. Pan-a-ce-a takes care of them all.

For full, rapid development at every stage—add Pan-a-ce-a to the daily ration. One pound to every 50 lbs. of mash or feed. That's the prescription for poultry-profits!

Costs only a trifle

Pan-a-ce-a is just like life insurance for poultry—yet it costs but a trifle. One 2-lb. broiler will pay for all the Pan-a-ce-a 200 chicks will require for 60 days. And you will have

200 finer broilers to pay for the one. Buy Pan-a-ce-a according to the size of your flock. There is a package or pail for every-size flock.

Try Pan-a-ce-a—with results guaranteed

Go to any Hess & Clark dealer and get enough Pan-a-ce-a to last your flock 30 days. If it does not do all we say and ALL you expect it to, if it does not show you a real profit—take the empty container back to your dealer and get your money. You are the sole judge. He will gladly refund it on your say-so, for he knows we will reimburse him without query or quibble.

You can be sure that Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is the finest poultry tonic it is possible to make, that it produces real results that you, yourself, can see—or we could never afford to sell it on such a guarantee.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

A time-tested, proved remedy for lice on poultry, stock and vegetation, including vines, plants and rose bushes.

For use on Poultry—Dust in feathers, sprinkle in nests, on roosts and on brooder floors. Dust chicks frequently. Keep in the dust bath the year around.

For Horses and Cattle—Stroke the hair the wrong way and sift in the Louse Killer.

For Vegetation—Lice and bugs on cucumber, tomato, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, slugs on rose bushes. Sift on plants and around stems while wet with dew and after every rain.

GUARANTEED

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