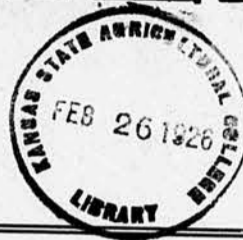


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KANSAS FARMER

AND
MAIL & BREEZE

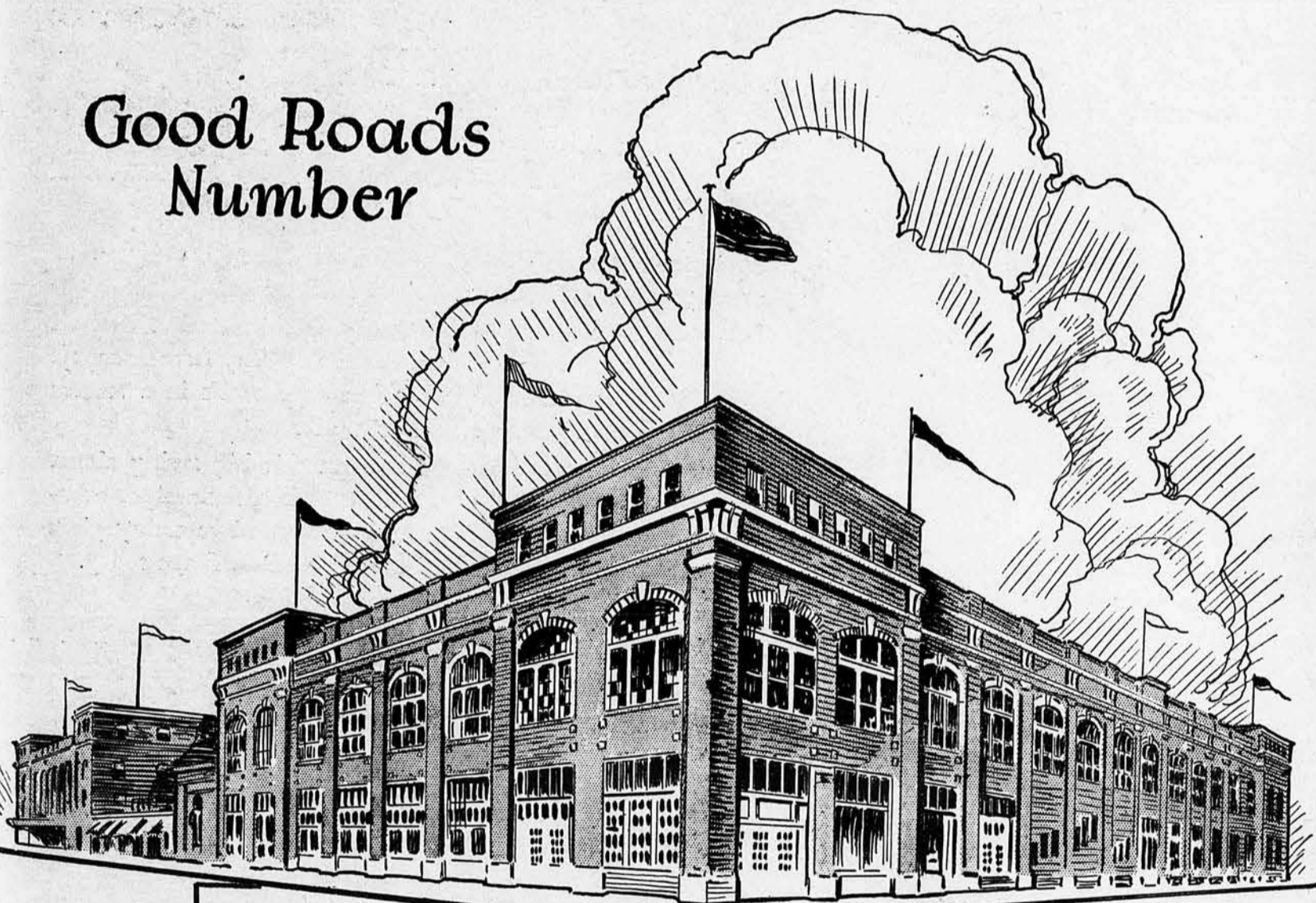


Volume 64

February 27, 1926

Number 9

Good Roads
Number



*The Exposition Building at Wichita, Kansas
Where the First Annual*

Southwest Road Show and School

Will Be Held Next Week



How 6¢ extra for spraying rewarded a Tennessee farmer



A Marshall County, Tennessee, farmer has a ten year old peach tree that never bore a salable crop until last year when he decided to spray his trees four times. It took only six cents worth of spray per tree. *And the fruit on this ten year old tree alone brought him \$12.00.*

How a few cents extra for Mobiloil repays any farmer



A few cents extra per gallon for Mobiloil has repeatedly paved the way to equally important savings on the farm.

In passenger cars and motor trucks, Mobiloil often cuts oil consumption from 10% to as much as 50%. Many farmers report that Mobiloil has more body after four days' work in a tractor than ordinary oil has after two days' work.

But Mobiloil doesn't rest its case on this big saving alone. Mobiloil has marked ability to reduce carbon formation, overheating, and breakdowns. Mobiloil's all-around economy gives it by far the highest standing of any oil used on farms today.

Why there are several grades of Mobiloil

Let us suggest that you get out the instruction books that came with your tractor, truck, car and stationary gas engine. Compare the differences in the design of the motors. You'll see why no one grade of oil can possibly give the greatest economy in all your farm engines.

Your Mobiloil dealer has the complete Chart of Mobiloil Recommendations. Through the Chart he can tell you exactly what grades of Mobiloil are scientifically correct for your engines. 465 manufacturers of automobiles and other automotive equipment have approved this Chart. It represents the knowledge and experience of the oldest and largest company specializing in lubrication. You will find that following this Chart is the safest and the cheapest way to buy oil.

Vacuum Oil Company, branches in principal cities. Address: New York, Chicago, Kansas City or Minneapolis.

Make the **CHART** your guide

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F (freezing) to 0° F (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1925		1924		1923		1922	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Cadillac.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chandler.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chevrolet FB.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (other mod's.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Dodge Brothers.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Essex.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Ford.....	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin.....	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson Super 6.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Hupmobile.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Maxwell.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Nash.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Oakland.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Oldsmobile 4.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Oldsmobile 6.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Overland.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Packard 8.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (other mod's.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Reo.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Rickenbacker 6.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Rickenbacker 8.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Star.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Studebaker.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Willys-Knight 4.....	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc	Arc	Arc
Willys-Knight 6.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc



GARGOYLE
Mobiloil
Make the chart your guide



VACUUM OIL COMPANY



At the End of the Road From New York

By M. N. Beeler

JOE KINNAIRD, big and good natured, lives 10 miles west of Topeka—at the end of the concrete road from New York. Nature made him big. A philosophical acceptance of mankind made him good natured. If he were otherwise, Joe Kinnaird wouldn't live at the end of that ribbon of cement, sand and stone. He must be that way to endure the motley horde of passers-by.

They whiz past his place by the thousands. You'd never realize how many unless you sat by the road to count. Big cars, little cars, motor trucks and busses wheel past in a disorderly procession. Mostly they are in a hurry, or seem to be, but Joe Kinnaird thinks their apparent haste is merely an expression of a restless age. It really makes no difference to the average driver whether he reaches Denver at noon or night, whether it is 36 or 44 hours to Indianapolis. But to note their posture over the steering wheel and to hear the swish of them as they go by you'd suspect it was a hospital case or else that they'd heard the soda squirt in the next town was about to run out of "coke."

East meets west in front of his place and pass without so much as a nod. Pacific Coast and New England, and the states between, exchange visitors and citizens. Onion growers from the Gulf Coast, dairymen from Wisconsin, oil men from the Southwest, manufacturers from the Lake Shore, fat Indians in big cars and synthetic gypsies from metropolitan Italian settlements in small cars all use the road from New York in their journeys.

The strip of highway in front of Joe Kinnaird's house is a bridge of sighs that links hope with the past. California sighs with relief as its car leaves the gravel and rolls upon the smooth concrete. New York sighs in anticipation of the mud that may lie ahead. But still they come and pass—a ceaseless stream of rattles and roars, of smoke and dust, buoyed along on gasoline that cost 2 cents a gallon more because of that road and others like it.

But Joe Kinnaird likes to live by the side of the road where the tides of men pass by. And he's really a friend to the man who's out of gas or has lost his pump. At all hours Joe Kinnaird, big and good natured, is called on to give some distressed motorist a lift. Sometimes it is at night when he must crawl from a warm bed to supply the desired pump or jack and sit around until the unfortunate tourist has completed his repairs so that the borrowed equipment can be returned.

From the highway you'd expect the Kinnaird place to be friendly. Maybe that's because of the house. It doesn't face the road in uncompromising severity, nor does it stand aloof and removed in forbidden stateliness. Rather it hovers in unconventional comfort, facing the intersection of a north and south gravel road with the east and west Victory highway, as if watching the passenger traffic of a continent and offering any reasonable service to speed it on.

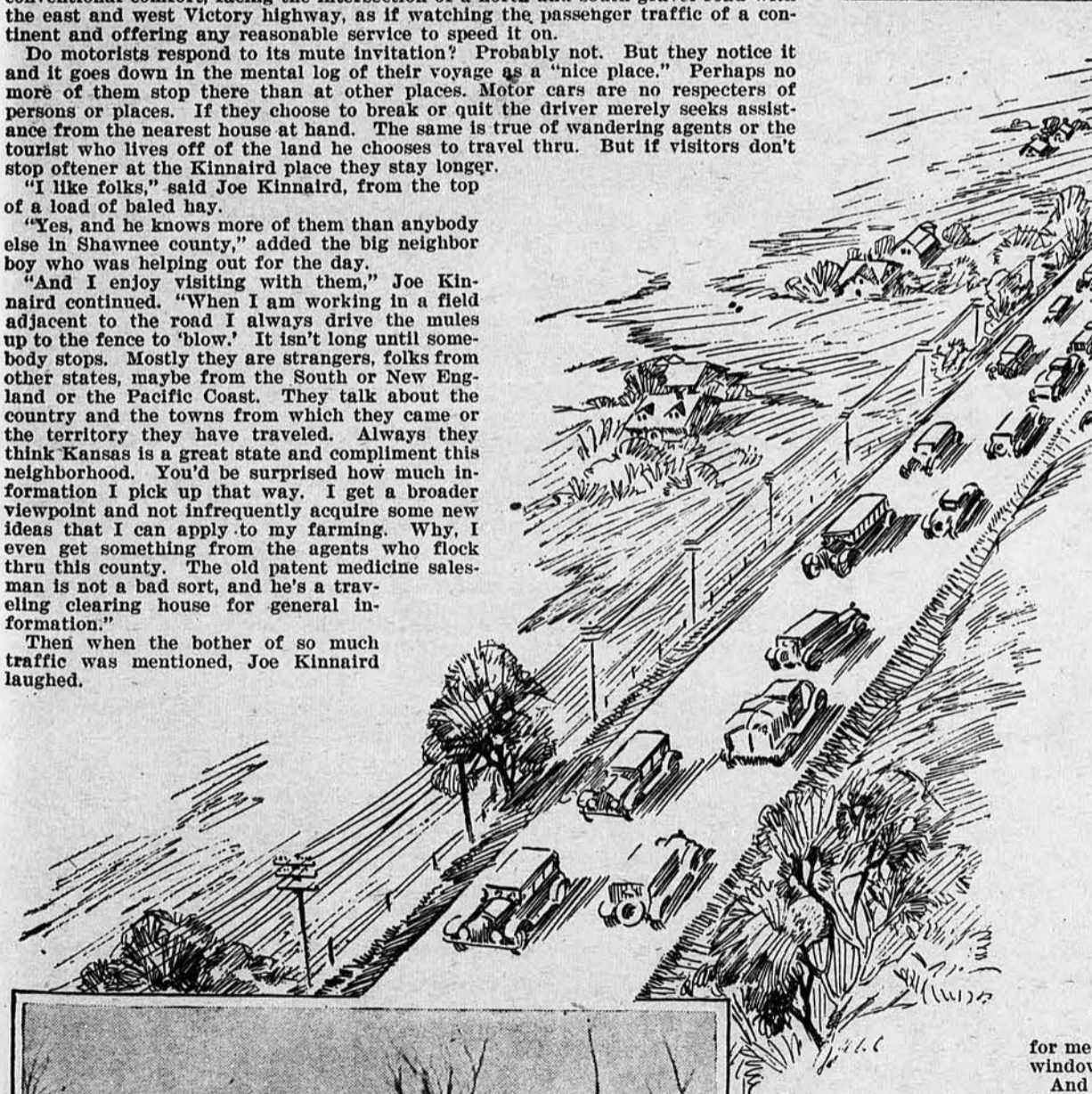
Do motorists respond to its mute invitation? Probably not. But they notice it and it goes down in the mental log of their voyage as a "nice place." Perhaps no more of them stop there than at other places. Motor cars are no respecters of persons or places. If they choose to break or quit the driver merely seeks assistance from the nearest house at hand. The same is true of wandering agents or the tourist who lives off the land he chooses to travel thru. But if visitors don't stop oftener at the Kinnaird place they stay longer.

"I like folks," said Joe Kinnaird, from the top of a load of baled hay.

"Yes, and he knows more of them than anybody else in Shawnee county," added the big neighbor boy who was helping out for the day.

"And I enjoy visiting with them," Joe Kinnaird continued. "When I am working in a field adjacent to the road I always drive the mules up to the fence to 'blow.' It isn't long until somebody stops. Mostly they are strangers, folks from other states, maybe from the South or New England or the Pacific Coast. They talk about the country and the towns from which they came or the territory they have traveled. Always they think Kansas is a great state and compliment this neighborhood. You'd be surprised how much information I pick up that way. I get a broader viewpoint and not infrequently acquire some new ideas that I can apply to my farming. Why, I even get something from the agents who flock thru this county. The old patent medicine salesman is not a bad sort, and he's a traveling clearing house for general information."

Then when the bother of so much traffic was mentioned, Joe Kinnaird laughed.



"Bother? No, I don't mind that. You've got to help a fellow who's in trouble even if he calls you out of bed. Motor cars will break down and men will forget to bring all their tools or keep the gas tanks full. I don't say I wouldn't prefer not to be awakened at night, but that's one of the obligations that comes with living on a good road."

You wouldn't think of a cold, hard slab of concrete as much company, but Mrs. Kinnaird finds it so. Perhaps you can get her viewpoint if you ever lived on a back road where the passage of an automobile is an event in the day, and where isolation shrieks at you.

"It's lonesome away from the road," said Mrs. Kinnaird. "Sometimes we go up into the hills to spend the night with relatives, and I can hardly wait to get back. Not long ago Mr. Kinnaird suggested that we buy more land near the 'forty' down toward the river, and build on that, but I wouldn't hear to it. I do not know what I would do if I had to leave here now."

The window over her kitchen sink faces the concrete highway, and even tho she doesn't notice, she is conscious that the traffic is always there. The house faces northwest, and the dining room is in the north corner from which the intersecting roads are visible for quite a distance.

"I find we watch the cars most at meal-time," she continued, "but they're company for me all day. I have my sewing machine at the front window where I can watch as I work."

And now that the road is completed all the way from their place to New York, do the Kinnairds expect to visit that wonder city? They may, some day, but a trip they'll be taking first is west, to Colorado and the Rockies.

"I want Mr. Kinnaird to see the mountains," Mrs. Kinnaird explained. "We went south, around thru the Ozarks and to the Rio Grande Valley, once, but we've always been too busy since to go places. This year we'll not have so much to do, and we are planning a trip to the West. Some day, perhaps, we'll follow this concrete road to its other end."

Wall Street's at one end and Joe Kinnaird at the other. The one typifies business and money—the other agriculture and contentment. The two are separated by some 1,500 miles, but really they're closer together than that. Almost daily Joe Kinnaird and New York rub elbows. And in so doing they're learning more about each other. Some day that same co-operation which gets the skidded motor out of the ditch will boost the farmer's wagon over the hill. Then both Joe Kinnaird and the business man from New York will be better off.

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THOMAS EDISON, 79 years old, takes a cheerful view of life. He has worked out a philosophy for himself which seems to me to be sound. He has discovered that a great many things which seem to be essential are, after all, not very important, and somehow or other things which look bad in the long run work out better than was expected.

Controversies over religion and science do not worry him, because he believes that in the end the truth will win, no matter what the opinions of men may be now. In short, Edison evidently regards this as a pretty good old world in the main, and the people who are in it on the whole pretty good people.

Neither Wise Nor Foolish

FIND myself very largely in agreement with Edison. People are neither very good nor very bad; they are neither very wise nor very foolish. Most of them are selfish, but at the same time they are disposed to be generous and kind whenever their better nature is appealed to. I have watched the human animal in the aggregate and individually for a good many years. Sometimes I become very much disgusted. It seems to me at times that the average human being does almost no thinking at all; and when he does that he is fully as apt to think wrong as right. At times it has seemed to me that the average human being had very little regard for the feelings or the rights of other human beings—in other words that he was both selfish and stupid. But whenever the real test has come, which is calculated to bring out the qualities of generosity, kindness and self-sacrifice, this same average human animal always commands my admiration, because he is so much better than I supposed he was.

No Really Bad Boys?

IN MICHIGAN there is a combined school and farm run by a man who has unlimited faith in boys. He goes so far as to say there is no such thing as a really bad boy. What he means by that is that among all the hundreds of boys who have been sent to his institution to be reformed, he has never found one who did not have the germ of goodness in him, and all that was needed was to develop that germ until it would dominate his nature.

Possibly he is too optimistic, but it must be remembered that he is dealing all the time with boys who are supposed to be bad; that is the reason they are sent to his institution. He is of the opinion that they are merely the victims of education and environment, and what they need is love, advice and training. That is what he gives them, and he says it has worked out in every case.

I have long held to the theory that if a hundred or any other number of just average children were placed in exactly the right sort of environment before they have formed any habits, and from that time until manhood and womanhood never experienced any other kind of environment, 99 per cent of them or more would be model citizens. This man goes one better; he says that they would all turn out to be model citizens.

Considering the chance they have, the wonder to me is that so many people are so fine and decent as they are. And when I say considering the chance they have I am not referring entirely to those born and reared in poverty and amid criminal influences; often the children of the rich have no better chance to turn out well than the children of the slums. Of course their environment is entirely different from that of the slums, but it frequently is just as well calculated to ruin them as the slums. They are not taught to understand the Golden Rule at all, and that is the foundation of good citizenship. They grow up selfish and over-indulged, with no idea that they owe anything to anybody else, but think that they are entitled to special privileges. They are not inherently bad—but are just ruined by environment.

Violate 50 Laws a Day?

WE PROBABLY are prone to exaggerate conditions which are manifestly undesirable. We are told, for example, that there are 3 million laws and ordinances in force in the United States, and recently a United States district attorney was quoted as saying that every citizen consciously or unconsciously violated perhaps 50 different laws a day.

Now there may be, counting all the federal, state, city, county and township laws, 3 million laws, but the statement of the district attorney was likely to

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

create the impression that all citizens of the United States are subject to all these laws, while the fact is that no citizen is subject to more than a very small fraction of them. The citizen who lives outside of a city is subject only to the laws of the city when he happens to visit the city, and so far as I have observed, the stranger in the city is not generally troubled by the laws that apply exclusively to the city. He may run afoul of a traffic ordinance, but generally if he is careful he has no particular trouble. In fact, the citizen who goes about tending to his own business very seldom violates a law. It is absurd to say that every citizen violates 50 laws every day or a fiftieth part of 50 laws a day.

At that I have no doubt we have entirely too many laws. I think our laws might be simplified so they would be more easily understood and therefore more easily enforced. It seems to me, how-

Too Big to Do a Wrong

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

This is the thing called manhood, as I see it,
 Giving when gifts not easy are to make;
 Meeting the test when weaklings turn and flee it,
 Standing for truth when craven spirits break.

He is not manly who defrauds another,
 He is not manly who betrays his friend,
 Not all the world's ill-gotten wealth can smother
 The stain of one who cheated for an end.

Honor must shine triumphant o'er his winning,
 Women must meet and find him clean and true;
 In manhood's shrine there is no place for sinning,
 No secret hour for deeds which cowards do.

A good man holds the game above its prizes,
 His life above the pleasures he may seize;
 He will not stoop to traits which he despises
 And sell his self-respect for victories.

Honor and truth he blends with gentle kindness,
 Censure of others seldom will he speak,
 Selfishness has not cursed him with its blindness,
 Strong tho he is he never harms the weak.

Manhood is not in conquest or in glory,
 Tho both may come, a good man moves along
 And lets his friends and neighbors tell his story
 As one, they found, too big to do a wrong.

ever, that to tell the people that they cannot obey the laws, that every man and woman must necessarily every day violate a great number of laws, tends to increase lawlessness, because it is equivalent to saying that nobody can be a law-abiding citizen. When this statement is made by an officer whose business it is to enforce the law, the effect can hardly be otherwise than bad.

Frequently I have heard some man with an air of extreme wisdom and finality, just as if there was nothing more to say, remark that if the laws were all repealed and the Ten Commandments made the universal law things would be much better. Apparently the person who makes such a statement forgets that even in the primitive society that existed at the time of Moses, it was necessary to promulgate quite an extensive code of laws, prescribing rules of conduct and penalties for infractions. This code of Mosaic laws included a sanitary code that has excited the admiration and wonder of succeeding generations. The Ten Commandments was regarded only as the Hebrew Constitution. Laws had to be enacted defining the scope of that constitution. Without such laws, Moses, of course, knew that the Ten Commandments would not be understandable. For example, the Sixth Commandment said, "Thou shalt not kill." Yet the Levitical law distinctly provided for various kinds of justifiable killings. The Eighth Commandment said, "Thou shalt not steal," but it was necessary even then to define theft. A man

might take possession of property which did not belong to him and still not be a thief.

As Life Becomes Complex

WE LIVE in a very complex civilization, and necessarily, as population increases, civilization grows more complex; indeed every individual born into the world adds just a little to the complexity. Suppose a man lives in a wilderness where he does not come in contact with any other human being. He is a law unto himself. His problem is very simple; just the problem of getting enough to eat, covering enough to protect him from the inclemency of the weather and some sort of habitation where he may be safe from storms and wild beasts. He does not have to take into consideration the rights of any other human being; but suppose another human being settles in this wilderness in the neighborhood of this first dweller; immediately the situation is changed a little. The other man has the same rights as the first, and neither has the right to trespass on the rights of the other. If they become acquainted and see fit to act together, certain partnership rights arise which did not exist before; in other words, there is the beginning of a community, and the rights of every member of that community must be established by some sort of agreement.

Other settlers come into the wilderness, and just in proportion as the number increases the situation becomes more complex, for every individual has certain rights which other members of the community ought to respect. Here again certain human traits of character and human desires have to be reckoned with. Some of the settlers are strong, some are weak; some are ambitious, others are not; some are venturesome, others are timid; the strong and dominating begin to encroach on the natural rights of the weaker and insist on autocratic authority. As there was more than one strong man in these primitive communities, necessarily there was conflict. The weaker members of the community divided, some following the leadership of one strong man, some another. Out of the conflicts organized governments evolved, and finally written laws, but as population increased and the wants of men multiplied the situation became more complex, and with this came the necessity for new laws to regulate the conduct of individuals. For example, just a few years ago there was no traffic problem in a majority of the cities and towns of the country; then came the automobile and truck; now every town has a traffic problem, and ordinances are necessary to regulate traffic, just as new laws became necessary when railroads took the place of wagon traffic. Within a few years, in all probability, airships will be almost as common as automobiles. When that time comes it will be found necessary to have laws regulating travel thru the air.

So despite the objection to a multiplicity of laws, new laws will become necessary to meet new conditions. It is true, however, that just as new conditions call for new laws, so as the old conditions pass old laws should be repealed. There is no sense in keeping a law on the statute book after the conditions which called for it have passed away.

Ought to Hang 'Im, Perhaps?

RECENTLY in Tennessee a number of persons were arrested for violating laws which were enacted about 130 years ago, and which by changing conditions have become dead letters. The other day a man was arrested in Massachusetts for violating an old statute against blasphemy, which was enacted 200 years ago. The penalty provided was death, I believe. Now certainly only a very limited minority would wish that this man be put to death. We have advanced far beyond the ideas of the Puritans of 200 years ago.

In Pennsylvania there remained on the statute books until a comparatively recent period a law handed down from the old English law, which provided for trial of cases by the right of battle with battle axes, and another law providing for determining the rights of litigants by the test of walking barefoot over red-hot plowshares. Of course these ancient and obsolete laws ought to have been taken off the statute books long ago.

An organization has been formed in New Jersey which has for its object the automatic repeal of laws after they have been in operation 25 years, unless at the end of that period they are re-enacted. This would, it is hoped, clear the statute books of old, obsolete and no longer needed laws. The idea seems to me to be a good one.

Truthful James on Widows!

I SUPPOSE, Bill," I said when Bill had finished his story about his adventure with the boa constrictor, "that there must have been the mate to that serpent. They say that where there is one snake there must be two."

"There wuz, James, there sure wuz. The widder uv that boa wuz out in the woods sum'ers, I suppose, when her spouse wuz encirclin' that tree. In fact, when he wuz tryin' to git away from them bees my idee is that he wuz headin' fur home. One uv the reasons why I didn't skin that snake, James, to be honest about it, wuz that I heard a noise in a neighborin' tree and saw that female serpent hangin' up in the branches. When she saw her mate a sufferin' on the ground she drapped down from the tree and crawled over to where he wuz. She wuz about 10 feet shorter than he wuz, bein', as near as I could judge, about 80 feet long and not quite so thick as her mate.

"Talk about a snake hevin' no affection; why, James, it sure would have made your eyes water to see the way that female snake took on. She tried to lift up his head and moaned over his dead body; then lookin' round she saw me and seemed to cum to the conclusion that I wuz to blame. Thereupon she started fur me, and I see that I must make a get-away.

"I hed my gun in my hand, but somehow or other it didn't occur to me to take a shot at that female boa. My hul desire wuz to put as much distance as possible between me and her. In my excitement I drapped my gun, but there wuz no time to go back and git it. When that boa wuz about a hundred yards behind me she cum up to the gun and stopped to swaller it. There wuz where fortin smiled on William Wilkins, Esq.

"That female boa swallered that gun muzzle foremost, and just as the butt uv the gun got into her mouth one uv her back teeth caught on the trigger. It wuz a hammerless gun with 10 shells in the magazine, and when her tooth caught on the trigger it discharged the gun, sendin' a large explosive cartridge into her vitals. That give her great pain as well as surprise. She reared up on her tail, so to speak, but her contortion just ejected the first cartridge and threw another into the barrel and fired the second shot. That made her thrash round more than ever, and she discharged one cartridge after another till she hed shot the entire 10 into her interior. They simply tore her digestive apparatus into hash or tripe, and also tore thru to the outside. She died, James, in great agony. I felt sort uv sorry fur her.

"Here wuz two uv the most magnificent serpents any man hed ever seen wiped out uv existence. I don't suppose that there is another such a pair uv boa constrictors in South America. Well, I just cut that snake open and took out my gun sayin' to myself, 'William Wilkins, you hev reason to congratulate yourself,' but that female snake did sure waste a lot uv good ammunition on herself.

"But there wuz no use spendin' any time regrettin' the loss uv them cartridges. I knowed that I must git out uv there or some other critter would git me. So I rigged up a bark boat and started down the Amazon. I knowed that if I

could stay with that mighty stream long enough it would carry me to civilization and safety, but I didn't appreciate the dangers I wuz runnin' into. Several times I cum near bein' swallered by crocodiles; five or six times giant turtles mighty nigh upset my boat. Three times the jaguars nearly got me, and twice I wuz attacked by bands uv giant orang-outangs. But what I call my most narrer escape wuz frum cannibals.

"One night I tied up my boat at the bank uv the river and laid down to sleep, and a band uv them cannibals slipped up on me and grabbed me. They also took my gun and knife and tied me with rawhide strips. When the leader uv the band looked at me I could see him drool at the mouth. I never did like that man after that. It seemed that they wuz out lookin' fur a roast fur the chief uv the tribe. He wuz havin' a celebration uv some kind, and hed ordered this band to go out and git him a fat man, or in case no man could be found, to bring

and then used a lot uv language that didn't mean nuthin' to me, and the first thing I knowed all uv them savages includin' the chief wuz bowin' down to me and hittin' the ground with their fore'ds and makin' sounds like 'Ene mene mine mo.' Then they rigged up a seat fur me, kind uv a throne.

"When I got the hang uv their durned lingo I found that after the chief smelled uv me he cum to the conclusion that I wuz some kind uv a super-natural bein'. He said that no livin' man ever smelled like I did. That frum the smell I must be dead, but there I wuz walkin' round as if I wuz alive. Frum that time, James, I wuz IT. But just when a man thinks he hez the world by the tail is when he is liable to slip. I thoughtlessly smeared sum uv that asafetida and limburger on one uv the best lookin' uv them savage maidens, and she wuz so much stuck up on account uv smellin' like a god that all the other society women uv the tribe got jealous uv her and insisted that I must give them some uv that perfume.

"Inside uv a week I wuz completely out, and the smell commenced to fade out on me. I see that the chief wuz gittin' suspicious, and felt it in my bones that it wuz up to me to make my get-away or I might be b'iled fur the next festivities. I did—but that is another story."



Uncle Sam Needs New Glasses?

him a fat orang-outang. Unfortunately they found me. They seemed to be tickled nearly to death to git me, as I wuz the first white man they hed ever seen, and I happened to be in prime condition.

"It wuz a most depressin' situation, James, and I owe my life to two articles that are often scoffed at. When I started on my hunt I put into my bag a right smart hunk of asafetida and also a gallon or so uv limburger cheese. The asafetida I used as medicine, and the limburger because I am fond uv it. Before I wuz captured I hed smeared considerable uv the asafetida on my person to prevent insect bites and hed the limburger in my pocket.

"When they brought me into the presence uv his nibs the chief, he looked pleased, and asked them to bring me up close. Then he smelled me, and I see a look uv surprise cum over his countenance. Then he walked round and smelled me some more,

Is Price Fixing Advisable?

A READER of the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze seems to think that it is out of the question for the Government to undertake to establish agricultural prices. I do not agree with this opinion. Brazil certainly has managed to fix the price of coffee, or at any rate to stabilize it to a very great degree. I have no doubt our Government is powerful enough to do the same thing with leading farm products; the important question to my mind is not the power of the Government to do this but the advisability of such action. About that I am not nearly so certain.

Unless the total of farm products is increased over the present production, in 15 years from now there will be no question of surplus to worry about, for domestic consumption will have overtaken production. It is true, however, that there is a possibility of more than doubling our present production by intelligent methods of cultivation and equally intelligent methods of handling poultry and livestock.

It has been demonstrated that dairy cows may be bred up to the point where the average yield to the cow will be more than double the present average yield. It also has been demonstrated that hens, by proper breeding and care, may be made to produce at least twice and probably three times the average output of hens today. The fact is that no one can safely estimate the possibilities of production in the United States.

There is a movement on now in Kansas to develop irrigation to an extent that farm crops will be a practical certainty and the total output more than doubled. But if the production does increase to the extent possible it will be three quarters of a century before consumption overtakes it. If it were possible for the farmers to co-operate effectively and control production, that would largely solve the problem for the producers.

Make the Farmer a Full Partner

U. S. exports of grain, 1924.....	\$433,792,279
U. S. exports of grain, 1925.....	351,788,921
Decrease.....	\$ 82,003,358

THE predicted decline in farm exports already is manifest in the trend of official figures, as here shown. But crop surpluses are certain to occur at times, if they are not virtually a necessity.

Prices of staple farm products in the home market are relatively too low, and their price at the farm too near the cost of production.

The need of an organized export corporation to dispose of the surplus products of American farms, in much the same way that the surplus products of American mills and factories are disposed of, becomes increasingly apparent. Reasons for such action are becoming more compelling, and for a number of years this must continue.

With about 1½ million more mouths to feed yearly because of our normal increase in population, farmers may not safely restrict production as a manufacturer would, even if they could. It wouldn't be safe for us. With the grower, production, or restriction of production are not a matter of mathematics but of weather hazards. The choice is seldom in his hands. For instance, last year's acreage of potatoes was ample. But the crop encountered an unfavorable season. The yield fell short of domestic needs, and consumers paid as high as 10 cents apiece for the lowly spud, or went without. This price actually was paid in Topeka, capital city of Kansas, situated tho it is in the Kaw Valley, one of the world's greatest food-producing regions, which annually grows and ships thousands of cars of potatoes. Few potato growers were benefited by this sacrifice of the consumer, most of the crop having left the grower's hands before prices went to a premium.

Therefore it is plain, it seems to me, that crop surpluses must be risked or many of us may go hungry.

Another compelling reason for adjusting this export difficulty is that agriculture is our biggest

industry. About 40 per cent of all the people are engaged in it.

For generations we have safeguarded the prosperity of our mills and factories with a protective tariff. If this is a necessary national policy for them, how much more so for the one biggest, most vital industry of them all.

The American farmer is now compelled to seek the same sort of protection which so long has been afforded, without question, except in degree, to all the lesser industries. He cannot receive that protection so long as he must accept the world price for his crop in the home market and be compelled to meet on American soil the unmitigated competition of cheap foreign farm labor and cheap foreign land, whenever he is unlucky enough to produce a crop which exceeds the home need.

If American agriculture were today assured of that measure of protection we regularly afford to general industry, there would be no question that this year would prove a year of undoubted prosperity for business and of abundance for the American people.

In my opinion the passage of such farm relief legislation would have a widespread and immediate effect on business and prove a wholesome tonic for the nation.

Even Eastern business men, I am thankful to say, are beginning to see this, and those who do see it are impressed with the reasonableness of this thing the farmer is asking—not only for himself but in behalf of all—after contributing to this same form of relief and protection for long years in behalf of others much more than for himself.

Under recent date, an Eastern manufacturer, whose home is in the country, writes me this fervid letter. He has "got religion."

Just a line to say your stand for the farmer in his pitiable financial condition is appreciated; and while a stranger to you, I wish to thank you too for your recent speech in regard to protection to the farmer, along with industrial, financial and all other interests whatsoever. He has already borne the heat and burden of the day too long for such parasites like myself, and this means every person or business that does not produce

new wealth or new money from the ground every year.

I live among farmers, the most conservative and God-fearing people in the land today and a defense against the troubles of our Government. I know how they are not getting cost for much they raise for us to live on, and what embarrassment and stress they are continually under. It is damnable for the best class of our citizens to have to live under such handicaps. Your ideas about protection for them on the same basis as other business in this country, and getting rid of the surplus, stands ahead of any plan for the farmer's alleviation submitted so far. Keep it up. Join any and all kinds of blocs to get these two things for our agricultural class, regardless of what spiclers or other interests may howl or bellow about class legislation.

I am in favor of giving aid to the farmer NOW! NOW! NOW! If farmers prosper we may rest assured all other business, parasitical and otherwise, will make the landing and have a good time too.

Please understand I am no farmer, and financially speaking am asking no favors of anyone, but I see how cramped the farmer and his wife and children are, and it hurts me to the quick to see their condition alongside of people not worthy to loose their shoes, based upon ancestry and character.

I like your speech, hence I write these lines to you. The gentleman sent copies of this letter to his own Senator and Congressman. No one can read such a letter and not be stirred by its earnest sincerity. The scales have fallen from this man's eyes. If the average American business man were correspondingly awake to his own interests and the needs of agriculture, there would never have been a so-called farm bloc—no one would be needed to plead the case of the farmer where he should be most appreciated and understood.

As Secretary Jardine has so aptly expressed it, "The case of agriculture must be understood in terms of national welfare."

In a business way, it is time we were taking the American farmer into full partnership in the firm of Uncle Sam & Co.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.



World Events in Pictures



Countess Vera Cathcart, Left, Who Eloped to South Africa with the Earl of Craven, and Lady Cordon. The Countess Has Been Refused Admittance to the U. S.



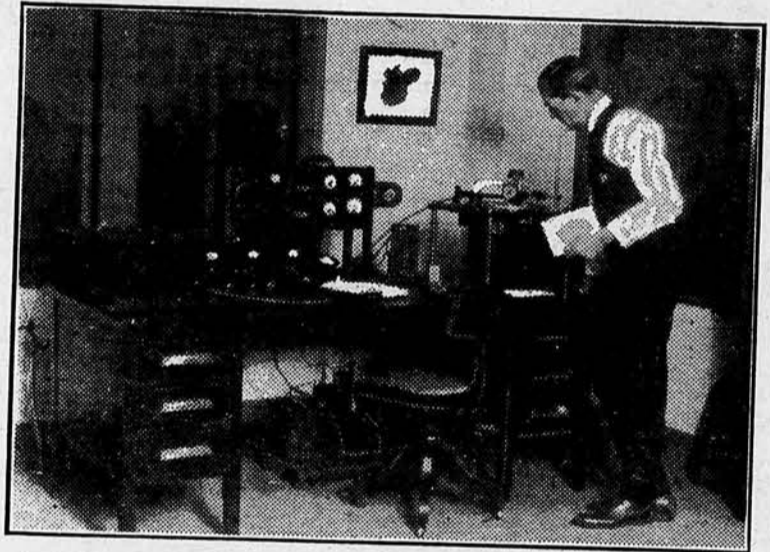
Members of Senate Agricultural Committee Called at White House Recently for a Conference with President Coolidge on the Muscle Shoals Project. In the Group, Left to Right, Senator Arthur Capper, Kansas; Senators Deneen, Illinois; Sackett, Kentucky; Smith, South Carolina; Harreld, Oklahoma; Ransdell, Louisiana



Richard F. Grant, 1925 President of U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and President of the Susquehanna Collieries Company, is Credited by Both Sides for Settlement of Coal Strike



Headquarters of the "Agricultural Committee of Twenty-Two" Will be Established in Chicago. Seven Members Met There Recently in Conference. Left to Right, They Are, H. L. Hartsborn, Kansas; Walfred Lindstrom, Indiana; Wm. Hirth, Missouri; C. V. Truax, Ohio; Frank Warner, Iowa; Ballard Dunn, Nebraska and G. N. Peek, Illinois



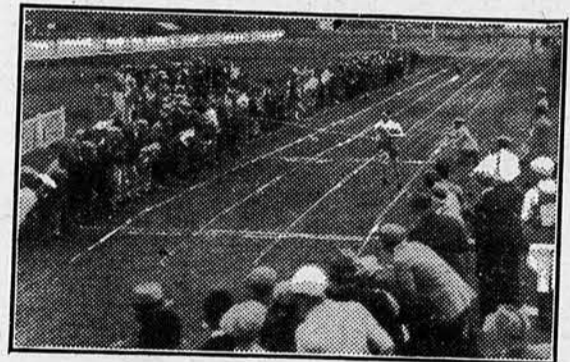
The Only Man Who Received Broadcasting from Foreign Stations During International Test Week, and Who is Able to Prove It, is F. R. Hoyt, of Shippan Point, Conn. Mr. Hoyt Used His Patented Device, the Duograph, and Was Able to Make Phonographic Records of Stations in South America and Madrid, Spain



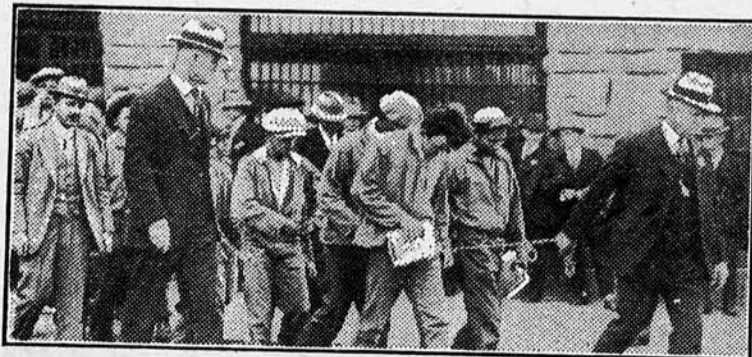
During January the U. S. Weather Bureau Records El Centro, Calif., 114 Feet Below Sea Level, as the Hottest Spot in the United States. The Hamlet's Hotel Keeper Provides Cool Baths Free, or Baths with Ice for 25 cents, for His Guests



Gust Lesser, Former "Strong Man" Who Lost His Strength, is Trying to Regain It by Camping Out Over Week Ends in a Cave on the Hudson River



A Unique Race Was Held in Hollywood in Which One of America's Best 100-Yard Dash Men, Keith Lloyd, Ran a 200-Yard Race, Under a 75-Yard Handicap, Against a Whippet. Lloyd Won by 11 Yards. The Whippet is in the Track to the Left



This is the Start of the Parade of Some 1,500 Prisoners in Los Angeles, Calif., When the Inmates of the Old County Jail Were Transferred to the New 5 Million Dollar Structure, Which Had Just Been Completed. In the Group Shown Are Two Murderers



After 165 Days of Idleness for Miners the Coal Strike Has Ended. As a Result 158,000 Men Resume Work. Photo Shows Three of Most Important Figures of the Various Conferences. Left to Right, J. L. Lewis, President United Mine Workers; Alvin Markel, Chairman of Conference; Major W. W. Inglis, Head of Operators Committee



What Has Been Learned About Roads?

By Thomas J. Harris

A FEW years ago, when automobiles were coming into general use, there were three classes of opinion about the advisability of building modern highways. There was the good roads enthusiast who believed that all the highways and byways should be turned into broad paved boulevards; at the other extreme was the man who opposed improvement of any kind except possibly of the team-and-scraper variety. In between these two classes was the great bulk of the population, who had no fixed opinion but felt that good roads would be a great convenience if they could be built to last a long time and would save more than their cost.

So with a general interest in the subject a study of roads was begun. There was then little knowledge on the subject. What kind of a road would be the cheapest under light, medium or heavy traffic? Could a road pay for itself and if so how long would it take? These and a number of other questions had to be answered. State highway departments, the Federal Government itself, agricultural colleges, automobile clubs and private individuals and firms began to check up on the profits of roads as compared with the cost of building them.

With all these people and groups of people studying the subject, it is safe to say that more real knowledge about roads has been uncovered in the last 10 years than in the 10 preceding centuries.

Some of the things that have been found out and how they have been proved is the purpose of this article.

Dirt up to 320 Cars

One thing that should be known about roadbuilding is, "what roads will be most profitable as graded earth, what ones should be gravel and what ones should be pavement?" This is a most important question, and one which may be answered, by quoting F. R. White, president of the American Association of State Highway Officials, who says:

"When traffic on a dirt road reaches 320 tons a day average, then it becomes economical to pave it. In other words, when a dirt road is carrying a traffic equal to 320 Ford cars a day, it is economical to pave that road. The savings in the operating costs of vehicles will pay the interest on the bonds that are issued to pay for the roads and will retire those bonds in 15 years, paying the entire bill. When traffic on a gravel road reaches 470 tons a day, it then becomes economical to pave that road as it will save money."

These figures were arrived at after carefully checking the cost of operating cars over different kinds of roads and by keeping accounts on the cost of maintaining the different roads. In the annual report of the Highway Commissioner of Minnesota is the following statement, which corresponds very closely with the belief of Mr. White.

"It has been practically demonstrated that on a road serving 400 or more vehicles daily, a pavement is less expensive than a gravel road. Minnesota is forced to attempt to maintain gravel surfacing on trunk route sections serving 10 times that traffic volume. But the cost is exorbitant and results are unsatisfactory at best."

At the beginning of this article, it was mentioned that agricultural colleges are contributing much to the general knowledge about roads. A very interesting example is that of the engineering department of Washington State College, which investigated the

life of automobile tires on different kinds of roads, and found that tires wear 17 times faster on good macadam and 50 times faster on poor macadam than on concrete.

Reduced to tire cost for each 1,000 miles of car operation, the figures show that on concrete roads tire costs are \$12.80 for 1,000 miles; on good macadam, \$35. These figures are based on a cost of \$34.50 for a 33 by 4-inch tire and tube.

Iowa State College has done some notable work in investigating the amount of gasoline each kind of road used. It found that between gravel and a first class pavement, the latter would carry a load 8 ton miles farther on the same amount of gas.

Now let us draw on the records of private firms such, for instance, as that owned by R. A. Balcom of Springfield, Ill.

Mr. Balcom, proprietor of a Rent-A-Car-and-Drive-It-Yourself business,

been proved that building roads was good business, the next big job was finding how to build a road that would stand up under the traffic. Two outstanding tests were carried on, one by the United States Bureau of Public Roads, of which T. H. MacDonald is chief, which conducted the Arlington tests, while the Bates Road tests were carried on by the state of Illinois.

Of the test roads referred to, the Bates test road is perhaps the easier to describe. The road to be tested was a little more than 2 miles long, 18 feet wide and consisted of 63 sections, most of them 100 to 200 feet long, surfaced with various types of pavement. Brick, asphaltic concrete, cement concrete and other frequently used types made up the road.

This road was subjected to the most thoro ordeal that any highway ever went thru. Trains of heavily loaded trucks traveled them. In a space of

cars travel the outer edges of an 18-foot pavement, and that is where the strain is. The old style road was thick in the middle where strength was not so much needed, and it was thin at the edges that had to support the bulk of the weight.

How long will a well constructed pavement last? This is a question that cannot be answered with any finality, for no well-constructed pavement has yet begun to wear to such an extent that its length of life may be forecast. However, Pennsylvania highway officials in trying to answer that question give something of an idea of a first class pavement's life.

The Pennsylvania Highway Department took the oldest highway pavement in the state and one that had carried a very heavy traffic during its 8 years of life. They cut out a section of the wheel track and took it into the laboratory to measure the amount it had worn away, and they found that after eight years of hard use, the wear was so small that their precision gauges would not measure it. The pavement was built 7 inches thick—the reader can figure the date when it will be worn out as well as anyone else would be able to do.

There are many farming communities that now have 365-day roads, and some of the effects of improved roads on these communities are worthy of brief mention. Maricopa county, Arizona is a conspicuous example of a farming and stock raising community that has paved its roads and kept books on the results. The folks there started the system in 1919 and built 330 miles of pavement. Since that time, they have been keeping track of the cost of the road, and also keeping track of the profits due to better transportation.

Pay Out in 10 Years

In this Arizona county, the manager of a large ranch reports that where it used to cost 20 cents to haul a ton of grain a mile, it now costs just half that. The creamery that picks up the milk says it now hauls 30 per cent more milk, but at a 25 per cent less cost; a trucking company charges the farmer one-third less for hauling on the pavement than on unpaved roads; farmers found that their teams which could before pull 3,000 pounds of produce to town can now pull 6,000 pounds with ease. Without multiplying specific instances, they find that farm stuff is now being hauled at approximately half what it cost before the roads were paved.

The figures just given are for heavy hauling, but the automobiles run more cheaply now in Maricopa county by at least \$78 a year a car. All in all, they figure, after six years' use, that their 9½ million dollars worth of roads are earning \$984,000 a year above expenses for the county, and in a little less than 10 years the roads will have paid for themselves and will still be good for many years of wear.

If we want to learn of the effect of highways on land values, G. C. Haas of the Agricultural Economics Division of the University Farm at St. Paul gives some first-hand information. In an exhaustive investigation of Minnesota farms, Mr. Haas found, in a survey of 15,000 acres along dirt roads from 10 to 13 miles from market centers, that the average value an acre was only \$78, while land in the same neighborhood but located on improved state roads was valued at more than twice as much, or \$179 an acre.

(Continued on Page 48)

New Varieties of Old Crops

BY S. C. SALMON

VERY few persons realize to what extent new and improved varieties of crops have benefited the agriculture of Kansas. Turkey wheat, for example, which was brought from Russia by Mennonite colonists in 1873, has made it possible to add not less than 7 million acres to our wheat crop. Kanred wheat has made it possible to increase the average yield 3 bushels an acre. Varieties of kafir are now grown which yield twice as much as those which were first brought to this country.

Probably the most outstanding example of an increase in yield brought about by the use of a better variety is Kanota oats, which was first distributed by the Kansas State Agricultural College. This variety yields, on the average, about 10 bushels an acre more than the commonly grown Red Texas, and because of this fact, early ripening and high test weight, is rapidly replacing other sorts.

Not the least important of these facts is the evidence they afford of the possibility of even greater improvements in the future. Why, for example, should we not have a hard wheat that ripens earlier than Turkey and therefore is able to escape damage from hot winds and drouth? Why not a wheat resistant to Hessian fly? Why not a hard wheat that will not easily lodge on rich soil or in wet seasons? Why not a yellow corn as productive as the white? Why not a sweet sorghum that will not lodge? Why not a straight neck milo or a dwarf kafir that can be harvested with wheat harvesting machinery? Great things have been accomplished in the past, and there seems to be no good reason to expect less in the future, with many agricultural colleges and other scientific agencies at work on these problems.

rented one set of cars for use on concrete pavement and another set for use on earth roads. His cost records cover 12,000 miles on each car, and he found a practically uniform saving of 2.4 cents a mile in the cars run on concrete as against those run on earth roads. His figures included depreciation, interest on investment, repairs, cleaning, tires, oil, gasoline and housing, and the comparison follows:

Kind of Car	Cost in Cents a Mile	
	Earth Roads	Concrete
Ford Touring.	9.3	6.9
Ford Coupe.	9.4	7.0
Ford Sedan.	9.5	7.2
Dodge Touring.	11.5	9.1

So much for the tests to establish the extent of profit from improved roads.

A great many folks believed good roads were a paying proposition provided when once built they would last longer than the debt with which they were financed.

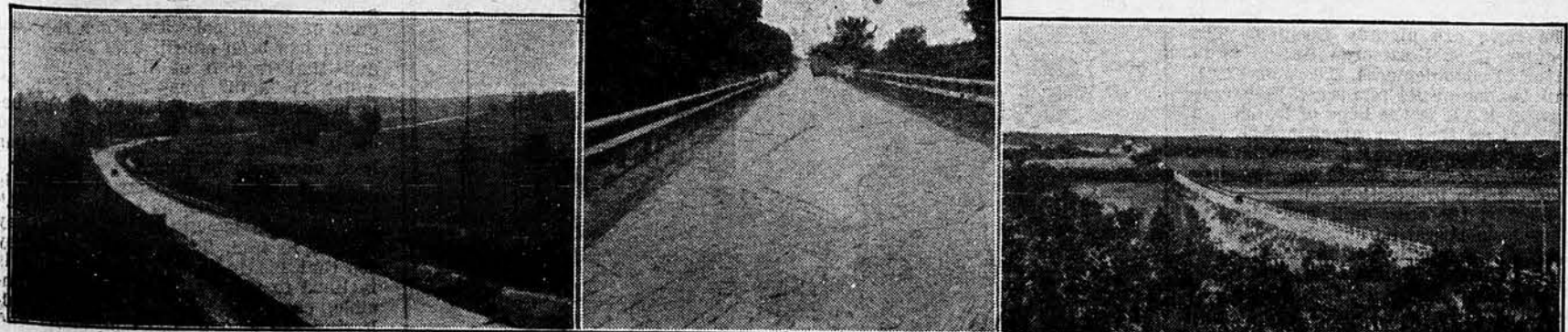
When it had

four months as much as 377,460 tons of traffic passed over the stronger sections of this road.

The weaker sections gave out first. Of the original 63 sections, only nine survived without breaking, and four showed failures that probably were due to explainable causes other than heavy traffic.

One striking result of the experiment was that the Illinois Highway Department at once changed its design for concrete roads, and now builds them thicker at the edges than in the middle, instead of making them of uniform thickness from edge to edge, or even thicker in the middle, as has been the custom in many other states.

When the test had been concluded and the fact that the pavement with the thickened edge had withstood the heaviest wear the reason seemed evident. The heavy trucks and



Here are Three Views of Kansas Roads Which Show the Permanent Types of Construction: at the Left is a Road in Douglas County; the One in the Middle Was Taken in Crawford County Near Girard; and the One on the Right not Far From Galena in Cherokee County

In the Wake of the News

THE interest in roads problems is growing in Kansas. There is a general belief among the folks that the legislature of 1927 will work out policies which will govern the movement for several years. And next week there will be a road school and show held at Wichita, in connection with the annual tractor show, which should contribute much to the study of this subject which Kansas folks are making. These meetings at Wichita will be of real importance to the state. There is certain to be a tremendous attendance.

And so Kansas Farmer is giving considerable attention to good roads in this issue. The purpose is to aid in providing a full and free discussion of these problems. It is quite possible that you may not agree with everything the writers say. Or there may be something with which you agree very thoroly. In any case we shall be mighty glad to hear from you, and so far as space permits we shall be glad to make room for all ideas on roads—just, indeed, as we have been doing. There is a considerable difference of opinion in regard to road policies. This was inevitable. But we believe that practically everyone will agree that we should spend all the money and effort on roads which will pay. In other words, if organized society can put any certain sum into roads with the reasonable assurance of getting this back and some more besides it should do so. It is largely an economic problem. Kansas Farmer believes that if the road policies are considered from that basis, and then if there is a full and frank discussion of all angles by the folks, what is finally done will be about right.

So if you have any ideas you should like to get before Kansas folks on roads matters we shall be glad to hear from you. And we hope you'll go to Wichita next week, and see just what the road school and show offers.

Dickinson Bill Will Pass?

The Dickinson surplus export bill probably will be the basis of whatever farm relief measure is enacted by Congress. And when that measure comes from the committee it likely will contain provisions suggested by John Tromble, president of the Kansas Farmers' Union, who is a member of the legislative committee appointed by the Des Moines conference. Tromble was in Washington recently, and in company with Representative James G. Strong of Kansas called on Mr. Dickinson, who agreed to accept the Tromble amendments.

Mr. Tromble proposes to provide for regional advisory boards from the 12 farm loan districts. These advisory boards will be appointed by the President from three nominees selected in each district by the farmers' organizations.

They will be consulted by the directors of the export corporation on all matters affecting the surplus of agricultural products in their respective districts. It is felt that this will tend to keep the organization closer to agricultural interests.

The Dickinson bill, when finally whipped into shape, probably will have the support of the members of the Kansas delegation, who expect to have no small part in putting it into its final form.

State Ownership the Issue

Shall state ownership of flour mills and grain elevators be abandoned? That will be the paramount issue in the North Dakota campaign this year. The lines are already forming. The regular Republican organization is in favor of abandonment. The Non-Partisan League or its remnants, rather, is against it. It is the hope of leaders on both sides that an arrangement can be made whereby the people will have a chance to cast a direct vote "yes" or "no" on the proposition.

So far, the state mill and elevator have been operating at a loss. The report of the auditor of the North Dakota Industrial Commission, just made public, shows a net loss of \$325,504 in 1923, \$311,368 in 1924 and \$186,233 in 1925. These deficits were met by funds raised from direct taxes.

The question now to be settled is whether the people feel that the bene-

fits are commensurate with the cost of operation. And it can be settled only by a direct vote.

The mill has not reduced the price of flour to the consumer. But it has been ascribed as the cause of the closing down of several privately owned mills in the state. The elevator, intended as a terminal storage point, has only been able to serve a small portion of the state, and even in that section there has been a widespread disinclination of farmers to use its facilities for storage against a rise in the prices of wheat.

The country will watch with interest the fight to shake off socialism in North Dakota.

To Follow Henry Ford

The old-fashioned dance is staging a come-back in Chase county. An old-time dance was given at Cottonwood Falls recently with more than 65 couples, ranging in ages from girls of 16 or 17 years old to men in their "seventies." Gray-headed fathers danced with their daughters, and likewise mothers with their sons. It was a success from the start, and was the first time that many of the older folks had "stepped out" in a quarter of a century or longer.

Bess Shelton of Clements acted as "caller," and is a pupil of the old school. The only handicap experienced in taking the event back 50 years was the trouble in securing an old-time fiddler. However, it is expected that in future dances of the kind which will be held, such a musician will be found.

Among the dancers were members of the city council, county officials, bankers, professional and business men, and in fact many of the prominent men of the city and vicinity.

Not only is Cottonwood Falls turning to the old time dance, but in other parts of the county these are being put on as well. In Elmdale the first dance was put on recently, and also in Saffordville. In some of the country school houses the same kind of entertainments are being planned, and they are becoming popular, so it seems there will be a country-wide revival of these old popular amusements.

Plymouth Pastor No. 4

Plymouth Church in Brooklyn has just selected a new pastor. This is not merely a local event. So famed is this church that people all over America, and the civilized world for that matter, follow with interest the news that comes from it.

Only three pastors has the church had since it was established in 1847. Perhaps no other church in America

equals such record. Henry Ward Beecher built the church and was its first pastor. He was succeeded by Dr. Lyman Abbott, who in turn was succeeded by Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis 25 years ago. Now pastor No. 4, Dr. James Stanley Durkee of Howard University, at Washington, has been selected to succeed Doctor Hillis.

When Doctor Durkee steps into the Plymouth pulpit the first time, he will be able to say with an Old Testament writer: "Thou hast set my feet in a large room." The opportunity is great, the responsibility heavy, the difficulties not few. The neighborhood of Plymouth has changed vastly since the palmy days of Beecher, when visitors "went to Fulton Ferry and followed the crowd," and every sermon was heard by all who could crowd their way into the edifice and read by tens of thousands scattered all over the earth. Doctor Abbott used to call himself a disciple of Beecher. Doctor Hillis came from Chicago, where he had earned a reputation as the successor of David Swing, and with loving reverence he established a Beecher Memorial, in which are housed many relics of the founder of the church. The best thing one can wish for Plymouth is that it shall stay where it now stands, amidst the tokens of a large work well done and well maintained.

End of the K. C. N. W.

The Kansas City Northwestern Railroad will be sold for junk. It is estimated that the property probably will bring \$600,000. This brings an end to a railroad traversing 163 miles of the richest farming section of Kansas.

The Kansas City, Wyandotte and Northwestern originally was incorporated under the Kansas laws, November 24, 1885. At that time it operated from Kansas City to Tonganoxie, a distance of 30 miles. March 20, 1887, the road acquired the Leavenworth and Olathe Railway Company from Menager Junction to South Leavenworth. This was an incomplete road at the time, and was finished by the Northwestern in May, 1887.

The further construction of the road, for a distance of 100 miles from Tonganoxie to Summerfield, was completed in 1889. The same year the road pushed across the state line into Nebraska, and stopped at Virginia City.

The Missouri Pacific operated the road for receivers from 1894 until 1917, when the Northwestern was separated from the Missouri Pacific by a federal court order. It was in that year that the present company was incorporated under the laws of Kansas. The road operated its last train November 30, 1919. At that time it was in debt \$1,038,000.

The Northwestern entered six counties, five in Kansas and one in Nebraska. The Kansas counties are Wyandotte, Leavenworth, Jefferson, Jackson

and Nemaha. It touched 22 towns with the following populations:

Bethel, 150; Piper, 100; Tonganoxie, 971; Neely, 50; McLouth, 575; Duanvont, 150; Valley Falls, 1,218; North Cedar, 50; Denison, 240; Birmingham, 100; Holton, 2,704; Circleville, 226; Ontario, 150; Bancroft, 150; Goff, 398; Kelly, 200; Seneca, 1,885; Baileyville, 150; Estelle, 25; Mina, 25; Summerfield, 539; Virginia City, 1,000.

The junking of the road leaves 12 of the 22 towns without a railroad. All of those which are without a line are small places. At Tonganoxie the line touched the Union Pacific; at McLouth it crossed the Leavenworth and Topeka road; at Valley Falls it had a junction with the Union Pacific and the Santa Fe; at Holton it met the Rock Island and the Union Pacific; it also met the last named road at Circleville; at Goff it crossed the Missouri Pacific; at Seneca it met the Union Pacific line, formerly known as the St. Joseph and Grand Island; it paralleled the Union Pacific from Seneca thru Baileyville and Estelle.

Individuals Disappearing?

Individual ownership of manufacturing establishments, the plant controlled and operated by one man, the proprietor-manager, will be a thing of the past in American industry within another quarter of a century, if the diffusion of ownership interest effected by the incorporating of business continues as it has during the last 25 years.

The earliest census inquiry into character of ownership was that of 1900, when there were 37,123 manufacturing establishments in the United States operated by corporations, constituting 17.9 per cent of the total number in the country. In 1919, 91,517 manufacturing establishments out of a total of 290,105 were incorporated. But, altho they constituted only 31.5 per cent of all establishments, they employed 86.5 per cent of all wage earners, and produced 87.7 per cent, in value, of all manufactured products in 1919. While later census figures are not available, indications are that this trend is continuing.

A measure of the speed with which the "one-man" concern, or partnership firm is vanishing from the field of industry can be gained by the following figures, compared from census reports for respective five-year periods from 1904 to 1919, indicating the increasing extent of industrial activity of corporations as compared with that of individually, partnership-owned, and other forms of organization:

Corporations employed, of all wage earners in industry, in

190470.6 per cent
190975.6 per cent
191480.3 per cent
191986.5 per cent

Measuring the value of commodities produced by corporations, their output during the same period constituted the following proportion of the value of all manufactured articles: In

190473.7 per cent
190979.0 per cent
191483.3 per cent
191987.7 per cent

Later comparative census figures are not available, but if the amount of business done by corporations in industry continues to extend as it has during the 15 years indicated, at the rate of about 1 per cent a year, obviously the day is not distant when practically all manufacturing in the United States will be done under corporate management.

'Rah For Cal Coolidge

President Coolidge is once more a man of destiny. He is rifling on the crest of a political wave since the coal strike has been ended. The Democrats and that section of the Republicans which is "agin" him—and this "bloc" is larger than a good many folks believe—have lost a perfectly good "issue." Once more his judgment has been shown to be sound.

All of which is amusing, Coolidge is rated by politicians as a "queer bird." His strength is with the people. They believe in him. Time after time they see that his judgment is sound. He is inclined to work matters out on a sensible, economic basis, instead of following the lead of the politicians and the "fizz economists." That is the basis, apparently, of the "Coolidge luck." No doubt it will be continued.



A Day's Work in Two Hours

"I now do in a couple of hours with my Fordson the work it formerly took a day to perform," says Milton Zeter, whose farm is near California, Ohio.

"This is the third year I have had my Fordson and it has paid for itself several times. I can put the ground in much better condition and, as a result, there has been quite an improvement in both the quality and quantity of my crops. It has enabled me to overcome the handicap of time in the early spring.

"I've kept a record of the cost of operating my Fordson and find my average cost for plowing is 65c an acre.

"During the winter I use the Fordson for sawing wood and various odd jobs.

"I also have a Ford Touring car, purchased in 1919, a Ford Sedan bought in 1923, both of which are used almost daily and giving excellent service; as well as a Ford One-Ton Truck, bought in 1920, which I use for hauling my produce to market."

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Drawn from photograph of Milton Zeter, plowing with his Fordson near California, Ohio.



Kanota Oats Seed in Demand

But We Shall Plant Red Texas, Also, and Give 'Em Both a Test

BY HARLEY HATCH

FARM work has proceeded without interruption during the last week. Plowing, disking and fitting land for oats has been the main work, and on many farms much manure has been hauled. I have heard of one field of oats being sown, and it may turn out all right, but it seems too early to risk much seed. Kanota probably will take the lead in acreage over Red Texas for the first time. Seed prices quoted in local papers mostly place Kanota seed oats at 60 cents a bushel and Red Texas at 50 cents. On this farm we are going to give both varieties a fair test, side by side. Eggs are down to 23 cents for first grade; many folks with purebred hens are selling to the large hatcheries in Burlington for 5 cents above market price. It seems to me that eggs are down as low as they will go; from this time on incubators will take a good many; consumption should increase, too, for eggs at 23 cents are cheap compared with meat.

And Prices Were High

I attended a public sale of farm property this week at which the usual high prices were registered. Farm machinery sold for all it was worth, to say the least, with the exception of a grain drill which had not seen a great deal of service and which sold for about \$50. Bought new, such a drill would cost at least \$125, and the one sold was by no means half worn out. Shotes weighing from 90 to 100 pounds all went to one buyer for \$15 each, while two young sows weighing around 200 pounds each brought \$30 apiece. Farmers are beginning to take note of a possible large increase in hogs next winter and are slowing down a little on their bids. As one instance showing how things may be tending, let me quote from an Omaha livestock commission man who said this week that the hogs he had sold of late had averaged 90 per cent barrows. This means that the sows are being held back, in all probability for breeding purposes. At the sale a bunch of very good steers which bystanders said would weigh about 800 pounds each brought an even \$65 apiece. We have on hand 20 steer calves of Hereford breeding, and wishing to increase the number to 25 head attended this sale, as some whiteface steer calves were offered; they proved to be black with white faces so we did not make any bids.

An Oil Country, Maybe?

Another trip which I took during this last gad-about week was to the home of a friend some 8 miles southwest of Emporia and about 3 miles from the Chase county line. Oil men are making a great play over all that part of Lyon county. If there is any unleased land in south and west Lyon county it is because the owner has absolutely refused to lease—but not because he has not been urged. The northeast trend of the newly found pool in Northwest Greenwood and Southwest Lyon cuts right thru the part of Lyon county I visited. It is purely wildcat territory, no oil having yet been found there, but nothing has been leased for less than \$1 an acre a year, and many leases in unproved territory have been made for as high as \$3 to \$4 an acre. Most of the Lyon county territory thru which we drove indicates that in the not distant past farming and especially stock raising has been fairly profitable. The farm homes are large enough, are comfortable looking and there are more substantial barns than one usually sees in most Eastern Kansas localities. A good proportion of the country crossed is in native pasture, and most of it appears in good condition, not having been overpastured of late years.

Clover at 7 Cents

On our way home from our Lyon county trip we stopped at a farm nearly south of Emporia where we got the Sweet clover seed of which I

wrote last week. This farmer raised 4,200 pounds of seed, a good deal of which he has had recleaned and which he has sold for 7 cents a pound. His recleaned seed is about all sold, but he has 1,000 pounds on hand which is yet in the hull and which he will either sell that way or else hold, as it does not pay him to reclean and sell at 7 cents a pound. The recleaning is done by a machine owned in Emporia, and which costs \$2 an hour. I have talked with a number of farmers this week who intend to plant Sweet clover this spring, and all intend to sow a little oats with it to keep down weeds and grass. Most of the men with whom I talked will sow about 1 bushel of oats to the acre. Our intention is to sow the oats first with a press drill at the rate of 1 bushel an acre, which will firm the ground down considerably. Then, just before we think a rain is due, we will sow the seed on this drilled ground and trust to the rain to cover it. Many who have harrowed the seed in say there is danger of covering it too deeply, especially on loose soil.

Had 229 Young Hens

The farmer from whom we bought our Sweet clover seed rents an 80-acre farm near him on which is a good house, barn and lots. He has no use for these buildings, so he sublets them to folks who wish a home not too far from town on which they can keep a few cows and pigs and raise chickens and a garden. He finds many applicants. He said a family that lived on the place last year had done well, especially with chickens, and that when they moved off a short time ago they had more than double

the number of wagonloads of stuff that they had when they moved in, the year before. Among their increased possessions they had 229 young hens which they had raised. My friend told me that he often talks with men who work and live in town who say there is nothing they would like better than a small country place where they could keep a little stock and raise chickens, garden and truck crops, but they do not have the money to finance such a deal and no apparent way of getting it. Some day I look for such small farm homes near town to sell for high prices, but just now a house in town will sell for more than a small farm with comfortable buildings.

A Real Grange Dinner

Saturday of last week I attended a meeting of the Coffey County Pomona Grange, which was held at Strawn. A short morning session was held and then came the dinner; and such a dinner! I am ashamed to say how much I ate, but the chicken and noodles provided by one exceptional Grange cook came near beating the readers of this column out of this installment. Chicken and noodles, macaroni and cheese, cold roast beef and several other kinds of meat together with baked pork and beans, half a dozen kinds of cake and as many kinds of pie provided a meal that many a benighted New Yorker would have been glad to have paid \$5 for. It was a big piece of raisin pie that came near ending the meeting for me, but I survived and this morning was able to eat a light breakfast. I like these county meetings, not only for the program but also for the opportunity it gives us of getting acquainted with others from all parts of the county, and often with many folks from Woodson, Lyon, Anderson and Osage counties as well. I am proud of the Grange and its high citizenship.

Scientists say that in a few million years there will be no coal. The time seems rather long to wait for the settlement of a controversy involving so many interests.

Acreage is 8 Times Larger Now!

BY H. B. WALKER

KANSAS farmers on the average are now caring for eight times the acreage of crops that the average American farmer handled in 1850. This has been made possible for the most part thru the adoption of labor-saving farm equipment. The use of machinery in Kansas agriculture has become so commonplace that no one would attempt to farm without it, yet in many instances there is a serious lack of appreciation of the proper use and value of efficient farm equipment in economical production.

It has been estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture, as well as by a number of our agricultural colleges, that power and labor in agricultural production constitute about 60 per cent of the total cost of producing crops. These two items are factors under the direct control of the farm worker and are, therefore, of great importance to the farm operator. The farm labor problem is being met successfully for the most part by the use of larger and more efficient farm machines. For example, the combine harvester-thresher has greatly reduced the harvest labor problem in the wheat producing areas of Kansas. But this equipment places a greater responsibility on the farm operator. Such machinery, while capable of saving much labor, involves the use of more power by every farm worker. If this power is not applied intelligently, or if the machine is not properly adapted to the work to be done, the cost of production may not be lowered, and it may even be increased.

The farmer of today must consider carefully the machinery he uses in production. A real labor-saving machine must actually save labor. To meet this requirement it should be capable of doing more and better work than is possible by the hand methods replaced. The margin of more work accomplished, however, will be determined in a large way by the skill of the operator. With 60 per cent of the cost of production tied up in power and labor it can be understood readily why there are so many variations of success in farm enterprises in a single community.

The farmer who has the greatest profit selects his farm equipment with care. To him a high priced machine is economical if it can be used to lower the cost of production. To him, an old machine, even tho it is not entirely worn out, can be discarded profitably if it is wasteful of power and labor. He is, furthermore, just as careful in the selection of his power units as he is in the machines to be drawn. His farm is not over powered, nor is it under powered, for efficient and timely farming. In fact, the efficient farm operator treats his farm as a factory, and he realizes that his greatest individual problem is one of lowering his cost of production.

The farmer who does not recognize these things does not succeed, and he cannot long survive the keen competition which is growing in importance with the introduction of better and more efficient machines. The importance of labor-saving equipment for agriculture has caused our state agricultural colleges to establish departments of agricultural engineering to carry on educational, extension and research work in this and other fields of engineering relating to agriculture. Kansas has such a department at her agricultural college. The function of this department is to provide not only college instruction to students, but also service to agriculture thru research and experimental work in farm equipment, and by extension service to the farm communities in Kansas. This is a department which should be of great interest to agricultural producers.

Adverse Trade Balance

Compared with January, 1925, our exports of merchandise in January of this year were 47 million dollars less in value, while the value of imports was 68 million dollars larger. The 414 million dollars of goods imported established the largest value for any preceding month since August, 1920, and inasmuch as prices were considerably less than they were five years ago, it may be assumed that the volume of goods received last month was much greater than in the earlier month.

While exports amounting to 399 million dollars in January were lower than in any preceding month of the current fiscal year since the \$379,862,000 of last August, the principal cause of the 15 million dollars adverse balance was the rise of imports. They topped December by 17 million dollars and were 54 million dollars larger than in September. Had grain and cotton moved out in volume comparable to the enormous flow of January last year, there would have been a different tale about the balance. The outward movement of cotton alone was 326,108 bales smaller than a year before. But what "might have been" is entirely submerged in the fact that, while our exports receded from a figure somewhat above normal, imports expanded well above the average of recent years.

A single month forms no basis for calculating future developments in trade. We have had adverse balances from time to time since the war, altho none compares in dollars with the size of the import surplus just reported. There are impelling forces, however, which suggest that the pendulum may swing against us more frequently henceforth than in the recent past. The United States continues in a prosperous condition, able to buy large quantities of imported merchandise. The situation of domestic prices and the position of numerous exchanges act to stimulate sales by foreign countries to us. And then there exists the urge of foreign debtors to pay with goods the millions of interest moneys due us every year. A creditor nation of the scope attained by the United States must expect that the service of tremendous loans will entail changes in the trade account.

State Associations Elect

Livestock associations which met at the Kansas State Agricultural College during Farm and Home Week elected officers as follows:

Kansas Dairy Association—President, R. A. Gilliland, Denison; vice president, H. J. Melickord, Linn; secretary, R. H. Lush, Manhattan.

Jersey breeders—President, C. Souders, Wichita; vice president, Ed Taylor, Keats; secretary-treasurer, R. A. Gilliland, Denison; directors, W. D. Dalton, Lawrence; H. W. Wilcox, Lucas; and Gilliland.

Ayrshire breeders—President, George Taylor, Onaga; secretary-treasurer, J. W. Linn, Manhattan.

Guernsey breeders—President, W. C. Ransome, Homewood; secretary-treasurer, A. W. Knott, Homewood.

Sheep and wool growers—President, D. W. Sparks, Emporia; vice president, S. M. Knox, Humboldt; secretary-treasurer, H. E. Gillette, Ottawa.

Spotted Poland breeders—President, F. H. Manning, Parkerville; secretary, Dr. J. A. Beveridge, Marysville; treasurer, Grover Wickham, Arlington.

Duroc breeders—President, Ed Hover, Wichita; secretary-treasurer, G. B. Wood-dell, Winfield.

Chester White breeders—President, Lloyd Cole, North Topeka; secretary-treasurer, E. M. Rickards, Topeka.

Central Berkshire breeders—President, C. G. Nash, Eskridge; secretary-treasurer, Morris Pipkin, Elwood, Mo.

Hampshire swine breeders—President, F. B. Wempe, Frankfort; secretary, W. A. McPheters, Baldwin.

Poland breeders—President, J. Dee Shank, Superior, Neb.; secretary-treasurer, Olin Strebin, Ottawa.

Sheep breeders—President, George Meritt, Haven; secretary-treasurer, H. E. Reed, Manhattan.

Horse breeders—President, D. F. McAllister, Topeka; secretary-treasurer, D. L. Mackintosh, Manhattan.

Shorthorn breeders—President, S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center; secretary-treasurer, C. E. Aibel, Manhattan.

Angus breeders—President, A. J. Schuler, Chapman; secretary-treasurer, D. L. Mackintosh, Manhattan.

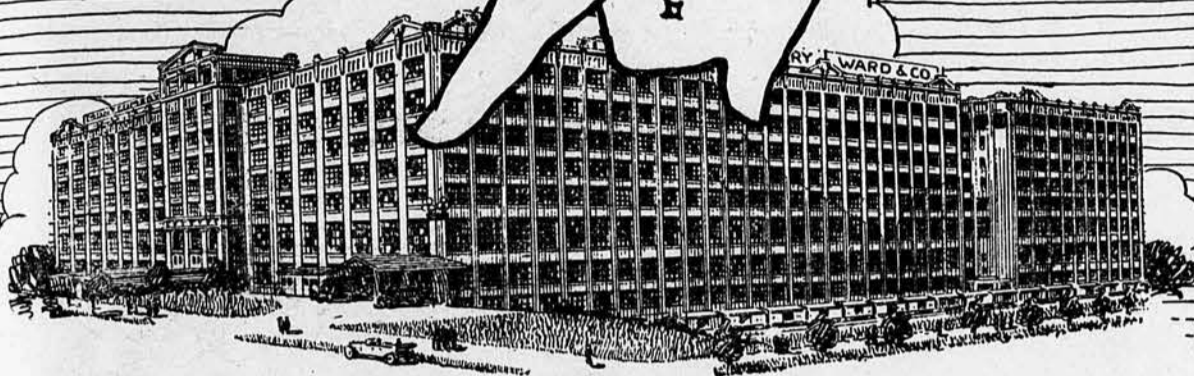
Hereford breeders—President, Dr. B. E. Miller, Council Grove; secretary-treasurer, B. M. Anderson, Manhattan.

Sir Harry E. Brucewell, London child specialist, says that it is wrong to keep quiet while the baby is asleep, as it ought to be allowed to get used to noises. That is the position taken by the baby toward the family in the night, also.

French is the universal language, but it isn't the one money talks.

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Back of this Catalogue there is over \$60,000,000 worth of merchandise bought for cash in the largest possible quantities. Shoes by the hundred thousand pairs; hosiery, ten thousand dozen at one time, stoves by the train load. Such buying gets lower than wholesale prices. Such buying gets prices close to manufacturing cost.

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Is Hog Market Trend Up?

Well, Maybe, But Let's Consider the Price Record For the Last 44 Years

BY E. A. STOKDYK

WHAT is the hog market going to do? When should I sell my hogs?

These are questions asked frequently by folks who are in the hog business. The answer usually is, "Your guess is as good as mine." Sometimes a guess is ventured, but it is a hope rather than an opinion based on a careful analysis of conditions.

What the hog market may do in the immediate future and what it may do in a given season and successive seasons is of importance to the hog farmer. If the hog market can be predicted, how is it done and what practical application can be made of such predictions?

It often happens that a producer has a choice of marketing at once or feeding a little longer. If a setback takes place in the market, considerable uneasiness is felt, and the farmer wonders whether it is a temporary one, due to heavy market receipts on a particular day, or whether it is the beginning of a seasonal decline.

We Need Both Charts

The experience of the last year or two usually is well in mind. We remember the ups and down quite clearly. However, it is unwise to base one's judgment on what happened once or twice. Unfortunately, producers have paid too much attention to market trends in the near past, and have based their breeding and marketing operations on them rather than on the trends of the market for a large number of years.

What are the trends over a large number of years? To answer this question the department of agricultural economics of the Kansas State Agricultural College has assembled the data for 44 years. First, the top price of hogs by months on the Kansas City market was ascertained. These prices were averaged and the average of top prices for each month was recorded, as shown in the upper part of the chart. This chart shows the seasonal trends in the hog market for 44 years.

Such charts are used a great deal in studying price trends, and often give a good picture of the situation. Sometimes, however, such a chart does not give a true picture. This is due to the fact that in averaging prices over a period of years we easily can get into difficulty because one or two years of extremely high prices will influence the average of prices too much. Therefore, it is necessary to find out what the chances are for strength or weakness in the market.

In checking over the prices for the last 44 years, it was found that the January market was better than the December market 35 times. In like manner, it was found that the February market was better than the January market 29 times. The trend of prices for each month was found in the same way, and the result recorded in the bottom part of the chart.

July Level Up

Now we are ready to check up on the top part of the chart to see if it tells a true story. By picking out one particular month, such as July, we find that this month shows a better average price than June, and that this was true 34 out of 44 years. In like manner each month can be studied. The fact, however, that the bottom part of the chart shows that chances are good for a rise when the upper part shows an average price rise is of importance. Furthermore, the fact that the bottom part of the chart shows that chances are poor for a rise when the upper part shows an average price decline is of equal importance. In other words, we have two well defined ups and downs in the hog market. The first rise takes place from January to April, and the second rise from July to September. The first decline takes place during May and June, and the second decline from October to December.

Why do these ups and downs occur? This question can perhaps be answered by looking at the average of

hog receipts, by months. The 10-year average of hog receipts on the Kansas City market, 1910 to 1920, were: January, 291,000; February, 241,000; March, 222,000; April, 213,000; May, 257,000; June, 231,000; July, 174,000; August, 146,000; September, 140,000; October, 210,000; November, 267,000 and December, 264,000.

By comparing the receipts with the chart on average prices, it is apparent that the months of heavy receipts are the months of lower prices, and the months of light receipts are the months of higher prices.

What use can be made of such information? The breeder who is looking ahead can plan his breeding operations to fit the market highs. The feeder can plan his feeding operations in like manner, and in addition make up his mind whether to dispose of his hogs immediately or hold them on feed a little longer.

The fact that the market does not show the same trend every year calls for a little further consideration of such factors as hog population, storage holdings and movement to market within a given season. Such information is available to everyone thru the Kansas State Agricultural College and the United States Department of Agriculture. However, even after consideration of such information, it is well to keep in mind the general seasonal trends in planning breeding and feeding operations.

What About the Service?

BY HENRY FORD

Recently a number of college men, seeking to understand the secret of American industry, conceived the plan of spending their summer vacations in the shops. They entered as ordinary workmen, changed day and night shifts in turn, worked under foremen of various types and on jobs of various kinds, in short, took labor as the laborer must take it in every respect. For they needed to earn money, too. And

at the end they wrote their experiences.

What they wrote was interesting and in many ways gratifying. They were keen and inquisitive and intelligent; they were not partisan, except with that human partisanship which instinctively takes the side of the workman as against the corporation; they were, perhaps, as good an average jury, those half-hundred students, as could be found in young America to try the case of modern American industry.

After examining the attitude of the employer toward the men, which was found satisfactory; and studying the various methods by which the interests of the men were conserved; and estimating the general social advantage which the employes won by being employed at that particular place, they gave their decisions, which in the main were highly favorable.

But here is a curious fact: had a school been examined and reported after this manner, the report would have dealt with the nice conditions under which the janitor worked, the rate of wages the teachers received, the pension arrangements, the nice school furniture, and so on. Not a word about the product. If a hospital had been examined after this manner, the report would have stressed how comfortable the doctors' offices were, what nice accommodations were provided for the nurses, how easy and delightful was the arrangement of the internes' hours, and so on. Not a word about the service of that hospital to the health of the world.

That is, these college men, if one were to draw extreme conclusions from their omissions, would seem to assume that industry is to be judged by its benefits to those who are in it! As if the worth of schools is to be judged by the personal gain of teachers, or the worth of hospitals by the financial benefits derived by the doctors. Schools are to be judged by pupils—their work. Hospitals are to be judged by healed patients—their work.

When you see a factory, the first question is, "What is it doing for the world?" In what way is it helping society? That is the first and fundamental question, just as with a school or a hospital. The first question is not, "What are its wages?" any more than that is the first question about schools or hospitals.

It is easy to understand, of course, why the young college men took the

method they did. It is not long since the emphasis in industry was the profit for the owner. Everything flowed that way. The emphasis now is on the profit to the wage-earner. That is as far as we have got up to this time in the popular judgment of industry. It is right, of course, that wages should receive their just emphasis. But our judgment of industry will never be sound until we first give it the test of public service. The question of profits and wages will never find a sound solution until the service motive in industry is completely established.

Industry was once thought to exist for the service of the owners and masters. Nowadays, to judge from what is printed and shouted, it is deemed to exist for the exclusive benefit of people employed in it. But these are not the first responsibilities of industry at all: its first duty, its first loyalty, its first purpose of existence, is the public. The public puts owners and workers both alike in the minority, so far as the individual industry is concerned.

This idea may not be welcome as yet. Anyway, the whole current of present-day thought runs on one side of it. Even in the colleges where men are trying to get at the secret of industry, they begin by asking how men in the shop are paid and treated. But when they are well paid and well treated, that does not answer the question. "What is the industry doing to justify its existence in the world, to justify its availing itself of anybody's labor?"

To call attention to this curious squint of the mind when it considers industry may be worth while. The factory justifies itself by its usefulness to society at large. If it neglects so vital an element as wages, it simply disqualifies itself from rendering any service at all. For these things all go together.

To End Lynch Law?

Are the states waking up to the evils of lynch law? Two incidents occurred recently that might lead to that conclusion, altho it might possibly be only a coincidence. The interesting thing about it is that the incidents were not sectional, one being in a Northern state and the other in a Southern state.

At Georgetown, Del., a negro was accused of a most heinous crime, and a mob was formed to lynch him. The state called out troops to protect him. It was necessary to use tear gas to disperse the mob. The accused was given a trial in court and sentenced to be hanged.

At Lexington, Ky., another negro, accused of slaying three persons, was in imminent danger of being lynched. It took a thousand armed soldiers to protect him from the angry mob. It cost the state over \$20,000. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to hang.

Within a month both these men will have forfeited their lives. Why should officials go to such pains to safeguard the two men they will kill later? Viewed merely from the angle of the value of their lives for a single month it might seem that the effort and price were too great.

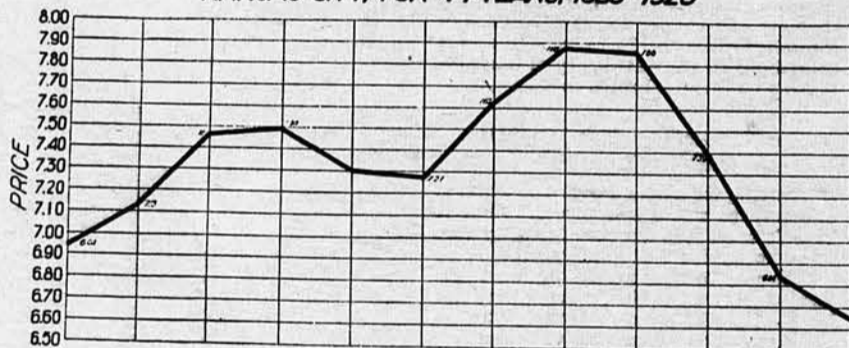
But there is another angle to it. Delaware and Kentucky weren't really protecting the two friendless negroes. They were protecting their own good names, their reputations for law-abiding decency and level-headedness. For while it doesn't matter greatly to society whether the two negroes are killed now or a month from now, it does matter greatly that Delaware and Kentucky prove their ability to uphold the orderly processes of law, no matter what the occasion. If those states had stood idly by and let the two men be lynched it would have been a shameful thing—shameful for the nation, most shameful for Delaware and Kentucky.

Those two states met the challenge well. If it had cost 10 times the effort and money to save the two men from lynching it was worth it. For they have proved that, cost what it may, orderly processes of law will be preserved and black citizens as well as white will be protected.

Delaware and Kentucky handled a trying situation with intelligence. Let's hope that all other states follow their lead when lynch law is threatened.

Net incomes of railroads in 1925 are greater than in any other year in their history. That is how truck and bus competition is killing the railroads.

TOP PRICE ON HOGS
KANSAS CITY, FOR 44 YEARS, 1880-1925



Average of top prices by months



Number of times that the top price in any month was higher than the top price in the preceding month



Millions of Farmers Know

That "Ball-Band" Footwear Gives More Days Wear



Farmers soon find out the things that give them the most for their money. Over thirty years ago farmers discovered the wearing qualities of "Ball-Band" footwear.

Since then millions have worn boots, arctics, rubbers and other rubber and woolen footwear as well as leather work shoes bearing the Red Ball Trade Mark.

Read what the men say who are quoted on this page. Ask your own neighbors what they think of "Ball-Band." Many will tell you that their fathers and grandfathers before them wore footwear with the Red Ball Trade Mark.

That same foot protection and comfort are today possible for every member of your family. There are styles and sizes for every man and woman and every boy and girl.

Boots for Spring Weather

Three "Ball-Band" products are shown here. The short boot is something every farmer needs, particularly at this time of year. No wet, cold feet to interfere with farm work and endanger health when you wear these boots.

These "Ball-Band" boots are vulcanized by our Vacuum process. Rubber and fabric are welded together. Seams and ridges are rolled out so that there is perfect foot comfort inside and absolute protection outside.

A Work Shoe With a Tougher Sole

The same high quality, the same "more days wear," are built into the Mishko Sole leather work shoe, also illustrated. Nothing equals it for everyday use about the farm, and workmen in town also find it out-wears any other shoe. The upper is full grain leather, soft and pliable. The sole is a special "Ball-Band" product. It is surprisingly tough, yet flexible and waterproof.

Light Rubbers for Everyday Wear

"Ball-Band" light weight rubbers, one style of which is shown here, are just the thing to wear over leather shoes. They are light, they protect the shoe, fit snugly and look well on the foot. "Ball-Band" light weight rubbers have a gloss finish that lasts unusually long. See your dealer for other types of "Ball-Band" rubbers and get fitted. Look for the Red Ball and get the same service and "more days wear" that millions of others are enjoying.



He and his three sons all wear them

Monroe, Mich., August 4, 1925.

My three sons and I have been wearing "Ball-Band" Footwear for years and I guess we always will wear them, for we have had the best kind of service out of them. We run a dairy farm of 120 acres, milking a dozen cows. I feel that any footwear with the Red Ball Trade Mark is bound to be good.

GEO. GODFRIED.



What a big Iowa farmer says

Clinton, Iowa, July 9, 1925.

I have been a continuous user of the "Ball-Band" Footwear for three years and find them more serviceable and better adapted for my use as I am operating a two hundred and fifty acre farm and am forced to be out in all kinds of weather. I wish to notify you that I would not hesitate to recommend your "Ball-Band" Footwear to anyone.

LEE C. KELLY.

A FREE BOOKLET "More Days Wear"

If the stores where you usually buy do not sell "Ball-Band" Footwear, write us. We will send you the name of a dealer who can supply you. Our free booklet, "More Days Wear," shows many kinds of Boots, Arctics, Galoshes, Light Rubbers, Work Shoes, Sport Shoes, Wool Boots, and Socks — something for every member of the family.

Look for the RED BALL



"BALL-BAND"

Rubber, Leather & Woolen
FOOTWEAR

We make nothing but footwear and we know how

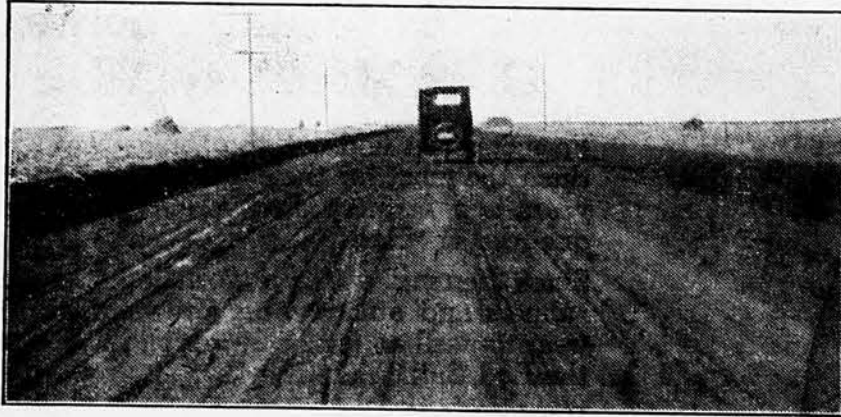
MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO.
441 WATER STREET, MISHAWAKA, IND.

"The House That Pays Millions for Quality"

Folks Want the Real Roads

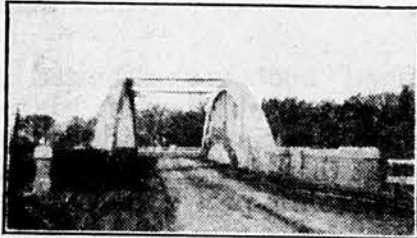
Isn't it About Time to Expand the Work of the State Highway Department?

BY L. E. CONRAD



Franklin County is Building Good Roads, Too. This Shows a Section of the Red Star Route, South of Ottawa. The Flivver Belongs to the Farm Bureau, and is Operated by F. Joe Robbins, County Agent

IN PRESENTING what I consider will be some of the advantages resulting from the adoption of a state system of highways with a State Highway Department in charge, it must be understood that I am speaking of a department organized on such a basis as will properly concentrate the responsibility and one sufficiently well financed to give it a fair chance to accomplish results. I also insist that I am considering only a department in which the technical work is done by honest and thoroly qualified men. Further, in advocating a state system of roads I wish particularly to emphasize the fact that while the state system should be adequately financed,



Jefferson County Built This Concrete Arch Bridge on the East and West Road Along the Kaw Bottoms

and a larger mileage of the less expensive types of surfacing such as gravel, sand clay and gypsum. I have been told that the people in Finney county are pretty well pleased with their strip of concrete pavement clear across the county on the Santa Fe trail. I am satisfied, however, that no sensible highway commission would have built this strip of pavement across Finney county at the time it was built, if this road had been a part of a state system. The 11 1/4 miles of concrete road sitting out high and dry in Mitchell county, with no present provision for linking it up with anything else, would not have occurred had such a system as I am advocating been in operation during the last eight years. And I do not claim that its construction was a mistake under the conditions that existed.

Consider Illinois

The idea that I have expressed above is, it seems to me, supported by the highway work done in Middle Western states which have had state systems during the last few years. Let us take, for examples, Illinois, Minnesota and Nebraska. The conditions in these three states are vastly different. Accordingly, the three highway commissions have adopted policies which are different, but each of which is admirably adapted to the conditions in their several states.

Illinois has a large population, with an automobile registration of about 1 million automobiles and trucks; compared with Kansas it has a dense population. It has constructed a large mileage of pavement, and at the last election the people voted in favor of an additional bond issue of 100 million dollars to continue road construction.

In Minnesota, with a much smaller automobile and truck registration than Illinois, and with a more scattered population to be served, there has been comparatively little pavement constructed. The highway commission has confined its efforts, in the main, to the construction of a large mileage of gravel and graded earth roads. The state is favored with a good supply of excellent road gravel, and many tourists from other states can vouch for the skill with which it has been used.

In Nebraska, with about two-thirds of the number of automobiles and trucks found in Minnesota, and also having a comparatively thin population, the highway commission has considered it best to confine its efforts, for the most part, to the grading and maintenance of a large mileage of earth roads. Many travelers crossing Nebraska have been surprised by the excellent results obtained by their highway commission with graded earth roads.

It has been estimated that probably 85 per cent of the entire automobile and truck traffic of Kansas would be carried by our proposed system of federal aid roads, which, I take it, corresponds very closely to what the state system will be if we get one. Anything that improves the average character of these roads will, obviously, reduce the cost of operating the traffic over them. Accepting the above estimate,

this lowering of the cost of operating our cars and trucks will then affect 85 per cent of our mileage. Unfortunately, this does not apply to every single individual in the state. There will be a small proportion of our population that will derive comparatively little direct benefit from a state system of roads. Hence, to that extent there will be an apparent injustice worked on these few people. However, it will be admitted, no arrangement of a similar nature can be planned or administered in such a manner as to give entire justice in all cases. In the long run, however, it is my opinion that even the few individuals profiting least from the development of a state system will be benefited in ways, that, while not apparent, are, nevertheless, real; just as our school system undoubtedly benefits all wealthy individuals, even tho they may be childless.

What a state highway system does mean, at its best, is that the roads in this system can be economically developed as a system in such a way as to care for the traffic passing over them in the most economical and convenient way. The men in charge of such a system, if they are competent, will, without disregarding the available local information and judgment, view the separate routes as a whole and not in 20 or 30-mile sections, as is the case under the county organization.

'Tis a Bad Hill

A good example of the advantages of such an attitude seems to me to be presented in the case of a bad hill with which I am quite familiar, on one of our important east and west roads. To the county commissioners of the county in which this hill is located, it is a very large problem. They find it difficult to convince themselves that the people of the county can afford to fix the route over this hill in the way that it should be fixed to care for the heavy traffic.

This is a natural and perhaps not unjustifiable attitude for the commissioners to take. You will note, however, that a State Highway Department would view this hill as only one feature on a route perhaps 400 miles long, and carrying heavy thru traffic. To such a commission, an expenditure of \$30,000 would seem a much less serious matter, and it would be much more likely to place a value on the improvement more nearly commensurate with its importance, as a feature of the thru route, than would a board of county commissioners. Another instance of the great advantage of a state system can be seen in those cases, of which there are several in the state, in which important routes pass along the edges of counties. It is very difficult in such a case to get the county commissioners to appropriate funds for such a road which are proportional to its importance as a part of the larger system. This, again, is a natural and probably a justifiable

attitude on the part of the county commissioners. Nevertheless, it is disastrous to the building of continuous thru highways of uniform excellence, such as are certainly justified on some routes.

Another very decided advantage of the state system lies in the fact that the heaviest traffic routes, carrying much foreign traffic, would be maintained by the state. In many cases more than 50 per cent of the total traffic is foreign. Under the county system, the cost of this maintenance falls on the county and is an unjust burden. The best way of relieving the counties from this burden is by taking such roads into a state system to be built and maintained by a State Highway Department.

Seed is the Harvest

BY H. R. SUMNER

Many theories are being expounded these days with the hope that all or some of them will better agricultural conditions. Every farmer, business man, legislator and promoter, if given an opportunity, will submit his idea of the best way to make farming a universal financial success.

The farmers and business men of one Kansas county are convinced, however, that greater attention paid to the fundamentals of crop production will prove to be of more immediate profit. The county agent of this particular county, following the suggestion of the Kansas State Agricultural College, urged his clients to make a germination test of their seeds.

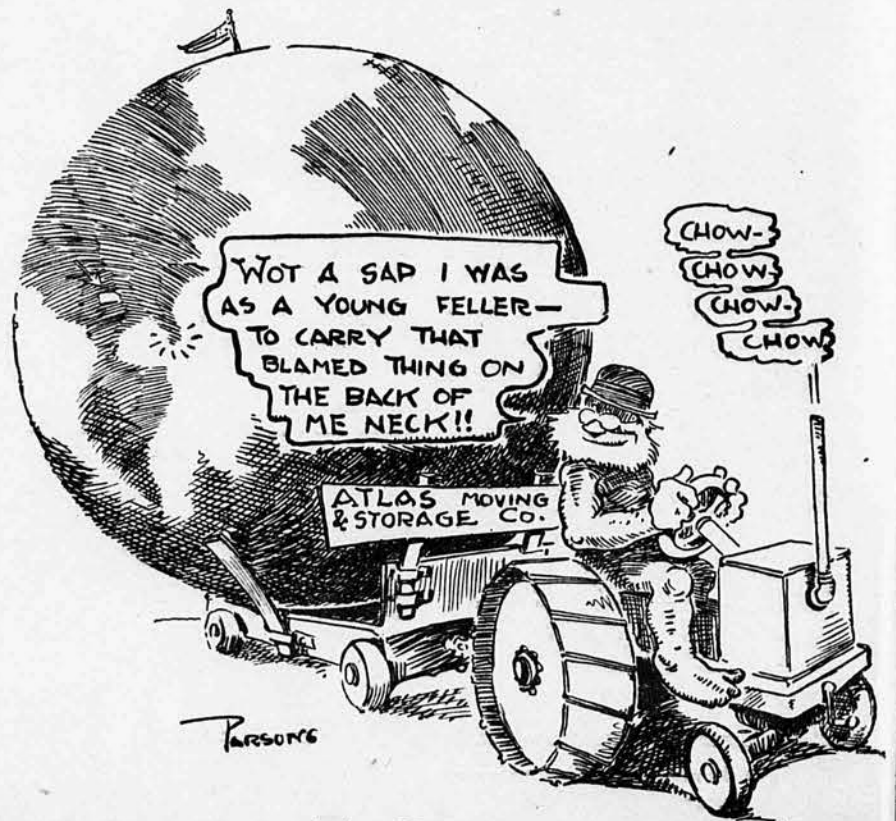
"Bring samples of your seeds to me," he said, "and I will have them tested for you. High yields require good stands, and the first requisite for a good stand is good seed."

Five thousand and twenty acres were saved from total crop failure in this county. The germination tests revealed that 12 samples, out of the 96 submitted, tested less than 43 per cent. The seed represented by the 12 inferior samples was sufficient to plant 5,020 acres. The planting of this seed blindfolded, without testing, would have resulted in failures, replantings and great financial loss.

The observant ones of that county are planting good seed now. They realize that it is not possible always to judge seed by its external appearance, and so their slogan is "test, don't guess." One farmer made the following remark: "I figure that seed isn't just seed; it's really the harvest that I'm planting."

Secretary Mellon's report makes our fiscal system beautifully clear. The Government takes the taxpayer's dollar, uses 80 cents of it for war purposes and keeps the change.

The story comes from California that a man out there was cured of paralysis by being struck by lightning. Now let Florida tell one.



Atlas Up-to-Date

Program of Southwest Road School

Highway Economics

March 2nd—2:00 P. M.

- 1—Address of Welcome
Hon. Henry J. Allen
- 2—Economics of Highway Location
Mr. A. R. Losh, Bureau of Public Roads
Discussion
Mr. B. H. Piepmeier, Missouri
- 3—Operation Costs of Motor Vehicles
Mr. Dave Coyle, Missouri

Maintenance

March 3rd—10:00 A. M.

- 1—Team Patrols
Mr. M. C. Noble, Nebraska
- 2—Tractor Patrols
Mr. O. T. Reedy, Colorado
Correct Lubrication
Mr. H. B. Lamson, Automotive Engineer
- 3—Maintenance Cost Keeping
Mr. W. H. Rhodes, Oklahoma

Maintenance

March 3rd—2:00 P. M.

- 1—Sand and Gravel Roads
Mr. L. D. Blauvelt, Colorado
- 2—Bituminous Macadam
Mr. Geo. Martin, Barrett Company
- 3—Hard Surfaced Roads
Mr. Fred Tarrant, Illinois

Construction

March 4th—10:00 A. M.

- 1—Heavy Grading
Moving Picture, Bureau of Public Roads
- 2—Light Grading
Moving Picture
- 3—Light Surfacing
Mr. R. L. Cochran, Nebraska

Construction

March 4th—2:00 P. M.

- 1—Hard Surfaced Roads
Mr. J. M. Page, Oklahoma
- 2—Bridge and Culvert Construction
Mr. G. W. Mayo, Bureau of Public Roads
- 3—Selection of Materials
Mr. B. H. Piepmeier, Missouri
Discussion
Mr. A. A. Anderson, Portland Cement Assn.
Mr. E. E. Duff, Brick Association

Administration and Control

March 5th—9:30 A. M.

- 1—Roll Call and Reports of State Highway Commissions
- 2—The Public Responsibility in the Highway Program
Mr. John Malang
- 3—What is Kansas Going to Do?
Mr. John W. Gardner
- 4—Address
Governor Paulen, Kansas

March 5th—

Noon—Adjournment



There will be on exhibit the largest array of construction road building and maintaining machinery, trucks, accessories, materials, etc., ever exhibited anywhere at one time in the Southwest.

The United States Bureau of Public Roads will send the largest exhibit that they have sent anywhere at any one time in the United States.

The American Road Builders' Association will also have its exhibit here, creating increased interest.

Eleven states will participate in putting on the Good Roads School, with the co-operation of Federal Highway Engineers and other talent, under the supervision of the Kansas State Highway Commission.

Exhibitors at Southwest Road Show

Following is a list of Good Roads Exhibits the Bureau of Public Roads will have at the Southwest Road Show and School with Government attendants. This is the largest array of Good Road exhibits that have ever been sent to any one place at any one time for exhibit by the Government.

- Milk Transportation
- Subgrade Soils
- Financing Truck Roads
- Efficient Concrete Mixing
- Traffic Regulation
- Highway Expenditures
- Highway Service
- U. S. Highway Signs
- Federal Aid Road Building
- Railroad vs. Motor Transportation
- Highway Accidents
- Federal Aid Highway System of The United States
- A Question of Economics
- Why Some Contractors Fail
- Quality
- Science is Nothing But Trained and Organized Common Sense
- The Keys to the Problem
- See to Your Foundation
- Let the Traffic Be Your Guide
- Don't Get Snowbound
- Maintenance
- Don't Save on Safety
- The Design of Skew Arches
- For Better Concrete
- Cut Grading Costs
- Elevator Grading Profits

Southwest States Good Road Exhibit

This School is put on for the benefit of the Southwest.

You are Invited. Tell your friends.

The Southwest Road Show and School
WICHITA, KANSAS

Concrete roads are an investment
—not an expense

These Arizona Concrete Roads Earn \$1,000,000 a Year

All Maricopa County is talking about the returns from its most profitable investment—330 miles of county roads paved with concrete.

These are paying large dividends to farmers, ranchers, and the people of Phoenix, Arizona, the county seat and state capital.

After the roads were concreted—

The Maricopa Creamery Company hauled 30 per cent more products, at 25 per cent less cost—and the quicker delivery meant milk and cream in better condition.

The Arizona Storage & Distributing Company reduced its hauling costs 33 per cent, and passed this saving on to patrons by charging one-third less for hauling over concrete roads than over dirt roads.

Lin. B. Orme, farmer, operating 200 acres, found his smallest draft team could pull 7,500 pounds on concrete; 4,000 pounds used to be the limit over dirt. His automobile tires now average 15,000 miles. On the old dirt roads they averaged barely 3,500 miles.

The Bartlett-Heard Land & Cattle Company, operating 2,500 acres, paid 10 cents per ton mile for grain haulage in 1923 over the concrete roads; on the dirt roads, in 1918, the cost was 20 cents per ton mile.

These examples are only a small part of the story. Reliable figures, vouched for by Maricopa County taxpayers, prove that their 330 miles of concrete roads are paying a net profit of almost a million dollars a year! We will gladly send you the figures on request.

Our free booklet R-3 contains many interesting facts about concrete roads.
Write for your copy.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Gloyd Building
KANSAS CITY, MO.

A National Organization to
Improve and Extend the Uses of Concrete

OFFICES IN 30 CITIES

A Real Course in Good Roads

The Southwest Road Show Offers a Chance to Learn About the Greatest Public Industry

WHEN the Southwest Road Show and school opens in Wichita next Tuesday, March 2, the biggest public industry in Kansas or any part of the Southwest will exhibit its wares in the show ring. We have had great agricultural shows, livestock shows, tractor and farm implement shows and poultry shows; all of which were concerned with farm production. Now we have our first big show which bears on the marketing of farm products.

The Road Show proper will interest farmers because many maintain the roads along their places, and different kinds of maintainers and drags will be on display as well as road tractors and the heavier machines for constructing roads. All of these things will be of special interest to the county and township officials who are charged with the buying of machinery for road work.

Even greater interest for the farmer and county or township official will center in the Arcadia Theater of the Exposition Building, which is on the floor above the Road Show display.

Here a Road School will be in progress for four days. Some of the very best road experts in the Midwest will assist in this school. The state highway departments of Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Missouri will have men on the program. The Federal Bureau of Roads also will be represented, as will two or three states further removed from the seat of the show.

The school will open Tuesday afternoon with an address of welcome by the Hon. Henry J. Allen, former governor of Kansas. The economics of highway location and the cost of operating motor vehicles will be the subjects for discussion that afternoon.

Thursday is devoted to the maintenance of roads, and Friday to the construction of roads. In both programs different kinds of roads and methods will be presented by men who are especially proficient and experienced in their subjects. And right here it might be said that the road school is devoted to Good Roads—roads which will render real service
(Continued on Page 48)

Two Methods of Financing Roads

BY FOREST KAUFMAN

THE progressive individual seeks every opportunity of bettering his surroundings. If this were not the case civilization would stand still or degenerate. It is the duty of the state to seek every possible means of improving the environments of its citizenship. To this end the building of roads is one of the improvements which the state must consider. Many of the other improvements are taken care of by the utilities, such as telephones, telegraphs, water systems and electric lighting, but with the present day motor traffic the individual would object to paying to ride over toll roads. The farmer needs a serviceable road to take his grain to market; the manufacturer and merchant need a road to transport their products to the farmer; the tourist needs a road in the territory thru which he passes, so that today a system of highways requiring a minimum of maintenance expense, connecting the main market centers, is more needed than ever before. This becomes necessary because it is now recognized that our many state systems are just a link of the national highway system, and motorists should not be charged for roads in gasoline and automobile tax and then not get them.

The purchase of any commodity by an individual is no different than the purchasing of roads by a state—you either "Pay As You Go" or "Pay As You Ride." The gasoline tax and automobile tax revenue is not sufficient to construct and maintain the 124,000 miles of roads in Kansas. If part of this is given to the county and township, then direct taxes must be assessed against the township and county and put back into this fund. However, the automobile license fees and gasoline tax will take care of the 7 per cent allotted federal aid roads, which is commonly known as the state highway system. This state system carries 75 per cent of the traffic and serves 75 per cent of the people. This would still leave about 115,000 miles of county and township roads to be financed by these political sub-divisions.

The "Pay As You Go" plan for financing the state highway system was possible in Indiana because that state had been building roads for 60 years and had built 54,000 miles of gravel roads and the farmers' needs had been met. Many miles of paved roads existed on the state highway system. This made it doubly easy to proceed with the "Pay As You Go" plan. In Illinois and Missouri there were comparatively few improved and no paved roads. This made it necessary to get the roads carrying the greatest amount of traffic improved in the shortest possible time. For this reason the people of these two states chose to capitalize the resources made possible by the gasoline and automobile tax to finance by bond issue their state highway system and build it immediately to meet increased traffic requirements. As a result of this, Illinois is now building more than 1,000 miles of paved roads a year. Missouri built, during 1925, 832 miles of hard surface roads besides being able to grade and culvert 368 miles, and in the last three years it has built 1,900 miles of paved roads on the state highway system.

M. W. Furr, associate professor of civil engineering, Kansas State Agricultural College, has made investigations which concur with the investigations made by various colleges which show that it costs practically 2 cents a mile more to operate an automobile over a good dirt road than it does over a paved road. This being the case, a paved road costing \$34,000 a mile can be built and thrown away after 20 years' service provided this road carries an average daily traffic of 247 vehicles. Any traffic over 247 vehicles a day begins to pay interest. This saving is further increased during the season when dirt roads are practically impassable and the operating expenses are more than doubled. This does not take into consideration the element of time or satisfaction, as Professor Furr reported in his radio talk of January 27—that 1½ gallons of gas are required to propel a 2-ton truck loaded to capacity 10 miles over a concrete surface in 24 minutes, while 2 gallons and 1 gill of gas and 1 hour's time was required to propel the same load the same distance on a good earth road. This makes it obvious that Kansas is paying five times as much yearly for dirt roads as other states are paying for improved roads.

Kansas has but two ways of financing road building, either the "Pay As You Go" plan, or the "Pay As You Ride" plan. If Kansas had been building roads for 60 years and had built 54,000 miles of gravel road, she could afford possibly to take the "Pay As You Go" plan, but, you, as an automobile owner, stop and think—after five years of road building under your present laws, how much closer are you to a paved road than you were five years ago? This will give you some idea of how long you will have to wait for a good road under your present law—either you, your children, or grandchildren are going to have good roads. That is up to you. Will you "Pay As You Go" or "Pay As You Ride?"

BETTER POWER

Bigger Crops More Profit

*"Good Equipment
Makes a Good
Farmer Better"*

WHEN you purchase a tractor of too limited power, you defeat the main purpose of the tractor—namely to shoulder the peak loads and get the "hurry-up" work done at the most advantageous time. The first outstanding feature of Allis-Chalmers Tractors is their abundant power to do the work required of them—a reserve power conclusively demonstrated by the Nebraska State Tests.

The quality of workmanship and material in Allis-Chalmers Tractors being better than is ordinarily thought necessary, they have unusual endurance and length of life, therefore the depreciation year by year is less, and the upkeep cost lower.

The Allis-Chalmers Master Casting Design

The close-coupled, master-casting design has been proven highly practical by the reputation gained by Allis-Chalmers Tractors for trouble-free long life. This master-casting forms a rigid foundation for the entire tractor assembly. It fortifies every working part against the twists, strains and misalignments that ordinarily shorten tractor life.

Not only does the design make the entire tractor rigid as a single casting, but permits the utmost simplicity and accessibility of construction. The transmission and clutch housings being a part of this master casting, they are easily accessible through quickly-removed and roomy inspection plates.

See an improved Allis-Chalmers Tractor at the nearest dealer. Call on your neighbors who own them. Investigate before you buy. Our tractor catalog is an interesting book of tractor facts, detailing the construction of Allis-Chalmers Tractors. Our Branch will gladly mail you one on request, quote prices and outline our convenient arrangement for deferred payments.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO.

Builders of Power for 70 Years

TRACTOR DIVISION

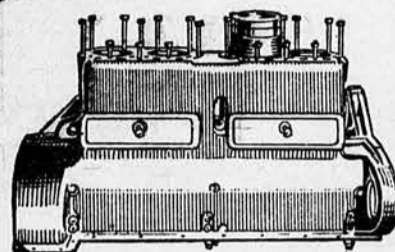
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

BRANCH AT WICHITA, KANS.

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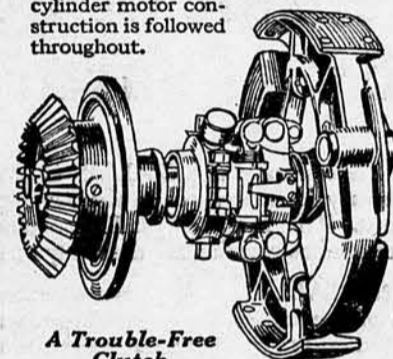
If you are interested in Road work, write for information on our

Special Road Tractors



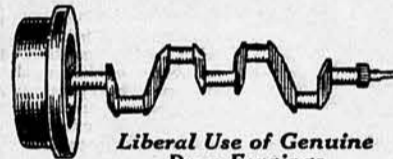
Removable Cylinder Liners

—one of the long-life features of the Allis-Chalmers heavy-duty motor. The most modern practice in four-cylinder motor construction is followed throughout.



A Trouble-Free Clutch

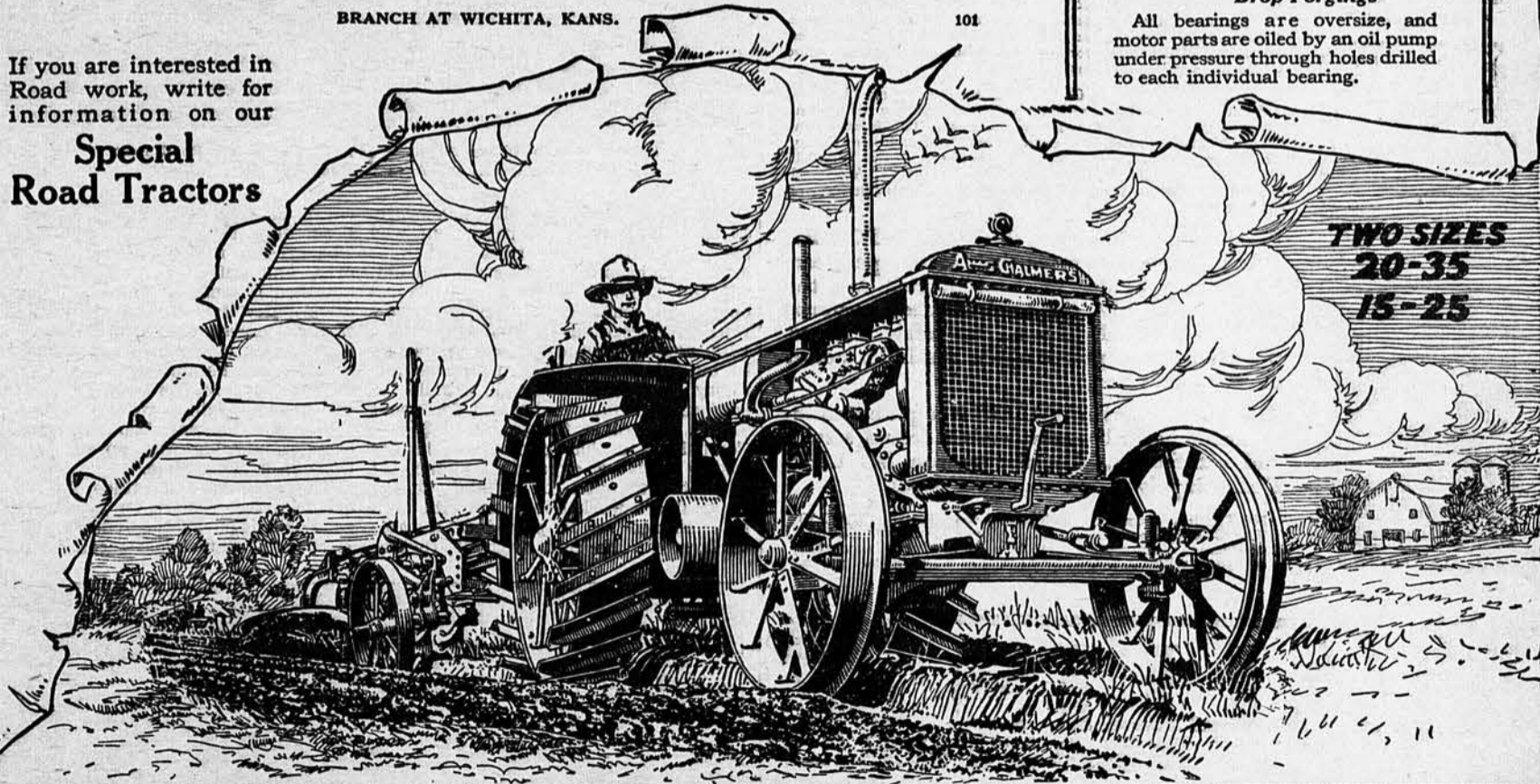
Expanding shoe type clutch, safely and securely housed against dust and dirt, and easily accessible. Both shoes may be removed for relining in fifteen minutes.



Liberal Use of Genuine Drop Forgings

All bearings are oversize, and motor parts are oiled by an oil pump under pressure through holes drilled to each individual bearing.

**TWO SIZES
20-35
15-25**



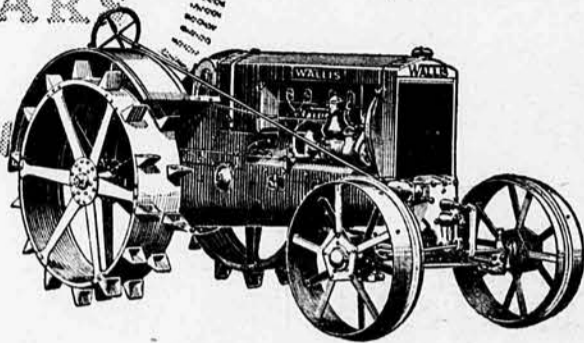
ALLIS-CHALMERS

FARM and ROAD TRACTORS

**Better Built
by
Engine Builders**



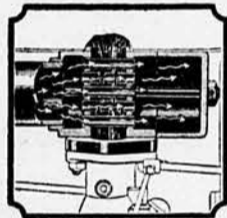
America's
Foremost
Tractor



Leadership that is the result of fifty years study of farm problems

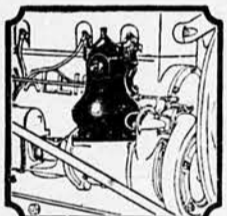
THE leadership of the WALLIS O. K. Tractor is the result of half a century of experience in the development and production of farm equipment. This fact is of vital importance to the buyer of a tractor for it assures service satisfaction that only time and experience can provide.

The 1926 WALLIS O. K. Tractor is basically the same time-tested, light weight, enclosed gear, and thoroughly engineered tractor that has established and maintained for years the reputation as America's Foremost Tractor. The patented U-Frame, the greatest of all tractor inventions, is still its foundation. Further supremacy of the WALLIS is emphasized by the new refinements pictured and described herein:



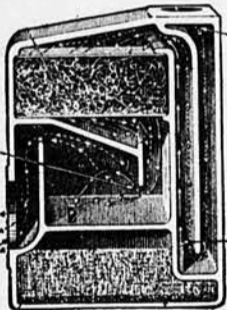
VAPORIZER

1. PATENTED FUEL SAVING VAPORIZER. Thorough fuel combustion is a necessity to proper and economical motor operation, and it insures the prevention of crank case dilution. Note how the 1926 WALLIS solves the problem. The white arrows, in the drawing at the left, indicate exhaust, heating a series of staggered tubes over and around which all fuel must pass. In so doing the fuel becomes thoroughly vaporized and further atomized. The amount of heat passing through the vaporizer is controllable from the operator's seat. A water spray is introduced into the fuel at three-fourths or heavier loads. So efficient is the new vaporizer that when kerosene is used for fuel the tractor will idle indefinitely.



PICKERING GOVERNOR

2. PICKERING GOVERNOR. In line with our policy of incorporating only the finest units in WALLIS Tractors, we have, with the aid of Pickering engineers, adapted the Pickering Governor to the WALLIS Tractor, further establishing WALLIS value where belt work predominates.



OIL AIR CLEANER

3. WALLIS OIL AIR CLEANER. Pre-heated air is passed through an oil mist and filter which completely removes all dust and grit. Only clean air enters the motor. This insures long motor life, minimum repair expense and lubrication economy. The University of California, after a rigid test of the WALLIS Oil Air Cleaner, gave it an efficiency rating of 98.8%. A secondary Oil Air Cleaner at the breather further prevents grit entering the motor.

In addition to the above, the WALLIS POWER TAKE-OFF offers more days service per year, for driving binder mechanism, etc., and the large, heavy, SIX SPLINE Chrome Vanadium SLIDING GEAR SHAFT, to safely transmit the phenomenal power of the WALLIS motor, offers added value.

The purchase of a WALLIS is a gilt-edged investment that will pay dividends in dollars, service and satisfaction. Let the nearest WALLIS Dealer supply your farm power needs.

NOTICE: We want the public to know that the WALLIS TRACTOR is made by the J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS Inc., of Racine, Wisconsin, and is NOT the product of any other company with "J. I. CASE" as part of its corporate name.

WALLIS 1926 OK 15-27 TRACTOR

Visitors to THE WICHITA THRESHERMEN'S CONVENTION and the SOUTHWEST ROAD SHOW will find the new WALLIS, as well as the Rubbered Tired WALLIS, on display at the Exposition Building.

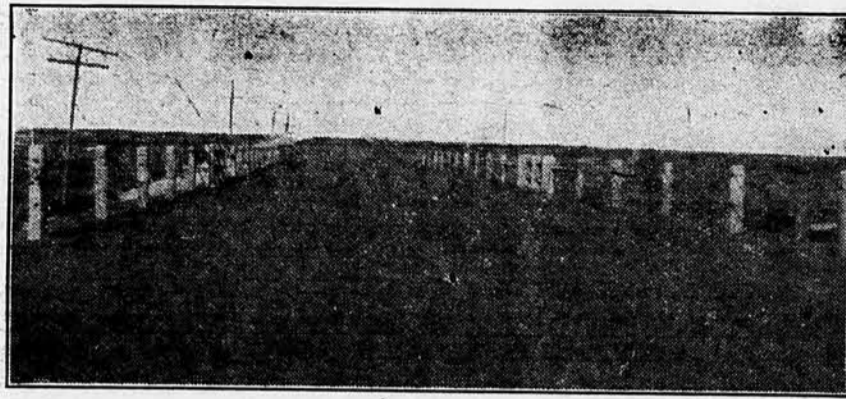
J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS, INC.
RACINE WISCONSIN

Distributing Stations: Kansas City, Wichita, Iola, Salina, Hutchinson, Oklahoma City, Enid, Sidney. C. W. Keith, Denver. Dealers at all important trade centers.



Make the Best of Dirt Roads

Ellis County is Building Its Principal Highways up to Federal Standards



Wouldn't You Like to Drive This Road? It is a Federal Aid Project South of Hays. Note the Stout Guard Rails of Concrete and Cable

THE road south of Hays stretches like a boulevard for 6 miles toward the county line. It is smooth and broad with big capacity ditches on each side. Concrete culverts bridge the water course crossings and concrete posts with heavy wire cable guard the fills. It is 6 miles of delightful driving.

This stretch of road was brought up to federal specifications for earth roads at a cost of \$18,000. It has 30 feet for traveling surface, a 5-inch crown and the ditches are of the wide bottom type, 4 to 5 feet. At the end of the federal aid project is a standard corner, constructed on a 500-foot radius, for junction with main intersecting highways. On such a corner the view is unobstructed.

Gravel or slab can be laid on this

foundation expense whenever traffic demands.

Ellis county has provided the patrol system for all its mileage of principal highways. The two patrolmen south of town take care of 6 1/2 miles each, which gives maintenance to the Rush county line. The two men north of Hays have 8 1/2 and 9 miles respectively. Two men with 7 1/2 miles apiece keep the road east in condition to the Russell county line. The 13 miles between Hays and Ellis are divided equally between two patrolmen. The 2 miles west of Ellis are well maintained to connect with the cross county state specification road built and maintained by Trego county.

The east and west portion of the Victory highway thru Ellis county is not built to federal specifications be-

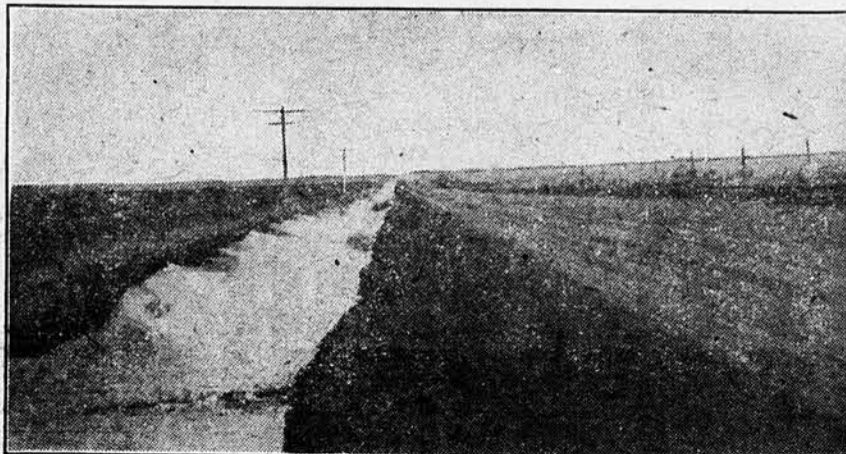


All H. L. Feltner Has to Worry About is 7 1/2 Miles of Earth Road East of Hays. With This Outfit He Tries to Keep Motorists Happy

foundation without additional work. It is maintained by a patrolman who goes over it with a team and light grader to keep the ruts smoothed out, fill holes, keep ditches and culverts open and make any other necessary repairs. According to C. J. Loreditch, Ellis county engineer, such roads can be built in most Western Kansas territory for \$2,000 to \$3,000 a mile. A surface of sand can be laid for about \$1,200, or gravel for \$4,000 to \$5,000. Conditions in that region will hardly justify a more expensive surface at present. But with the grading, bridge and culvert work done and with such maintenance as is provided, durable surface can be laid without further

cause the commissioners have not yet been able to obtain a right-of-way. The present road is on railroad property, and before federal aid can be obtained it must be moved to the outer property line and the permission of farmer-lessees must be had before the 50-year lease which the Government requires can be obtained. Business men and farmers in the county are working on the right-of-way releases, and the commissioners hope to put the cross county highway up to specifications in a short time.

The road is maintained, by reason of the patrol system, in practically as good condition as the federal aid projects are. Patrolmen receive \$125 a



See What Happened to the Snow. It Drifted Into the Wide Bottom Ditch Instead of Across This Ellis County Road

month and furnish their own teams. The county provides graders and other equipment. According to Mr. Loreditch the big advantage of the patrol system, after keeping the road in constant repair, is in having trained men available at all times where emergency work is required. If, for instance, a washout occurs, snow must be removed or a bit of grading is to be done where more than one man and a team are required, patrolmen from other districts can be called in. By this system, Ellis county is providing practically year around service on earth roads. The federal specifications for ditches are a big aid in protecting the roads from snows. The ditches fill before any snow drifts into the roads.

The patrolman is able to handle any ordinary accumulation of snow with his team and grader. Likewise he can keep the road in condition after rains except in extreme cases. With his constant care ruts and chuck holes practically are eliminated. In addition to keeping the culverts and ditches open he must cut and burn weeds. That is a great aid to clean farming because the road does not reinfest fields once farmers make them free of weeds.

Trego county is using the patrol system on its section of the Victory highway. Russell county has begun work on the east and west road to bring it to federal specifications. This road will connect with that in Ellis on the west and with the Victory Highway east.

Road activity in Central Western counties has been stimulated by the controversy over designating Route 40 across Kansas. The numbering was decided by compromise. The road will be in two sections, known as North 40 and South 40 between Manhattan and Colby. Federal aid likely will be granted only on that route which has the most acceptable work in prospect. Riley, Geary, Dickinson, Saline, Ellsworth, Russell, Ellis, Trego, Gove and Thomas counties are on the southern route. Riley, Clay, Cloud, Mitchell, Osborne, Rooks, Graham, Sheridan and Thomas counties are on the northern. Controversy over the routing also has stimulated earth road construction in these last counties.

Missouri, a Master Builder

Gravel and Concrete Roads For the Folks Now Span the State

BY JOHN F. CASE
President Missouri State Board of Agriculture

NO STATE is making greater or more rapid progress with roads than is Missouri. Out from the morass of mud which made highways impassable, the state itself a by-word and a hissing among motorists, Missouri now is traveling along the lane of progress with giant strides. And road building has meant more than roads. It has stimulated state pride and desire to do more than any single thing in the state's history.

Of the original bond issue of 60 million dollars for hard roads voted four years ago, 55 million dollars will have been spent at the close of 1926. Completion of the entire system, which will link every county in the state with main highways, will come by 1934. By that time it is expected that 195 million dollars will have been spent. A staggering sum, yet it is being provided without a dollar of property tax. All this money will have poured into the state treasury thru motor vehicle license fees, gas tax and from federal aid.

There will be 7,640 miles of concrete and gravel in the completed system. Of the cross state highways totaling 1,540 miles, half of the job is done. This includes No. 2, the Kansas City-St. Louis cross state road, which except for a few miles of crushed rock and gravel now is solid concrete. Except for the 1,540 miles the remainder of this vast system will be gravel. Adding to state-federal construction the many miles built by city and county bond issues, it can be seen that Missouri soon will be ribboned with all-weather roads which will add immeasurably to the comfort and prestige of our state.

But there is more than building a great road system. It must be main-

tained. Maintenance is cared for by a gasoline tax of 2 cents a gallon, which with a 50 per cent increase in license fees was voted in 1924. According to Chief Engineer B. H. Piepmeier, the department now is spending 2 million dollars a year in maintenance, or approximately \$266 a mile of state road. It is estimated that the entire revenue from the gas tax eventually will be needed for road betterment and upkeep.

Operation of road construction in Missouri is efficient and economical. The entire overhead expense is but 4 per cent. Control is vested in a bi-partisan commission of four members appointed by the governor. There has been no "playing politics." The chairman, Theodore Gary of Kansas City, has served from the beginning. A man of wealth and vision, he has served unselfishly. In the beginning he employed an engineer at \$1,000 a month, paid from his own funds, to assist in mapping out the road program. Chairman Gary has traveled extensively in studying highway building thruout America and Europe, never asking a dollar of compensation. All members of the commission serve for traveling expenses and a \$10 per diem when actually engaged in business pertaining to the department. Hugh Stephens of Jefferson City, James Wilson of Nevada and Charles Matthews of Skeston complete the commission. State Geologist H. A. Buehler serves as an ex-officio and advisory member without voting power. The chief engineer, while a native Missourian and a graduate of the University of Missouri, was assistant engineer in Illinois when employed.

Missourians are proud of the progress being made and of their commis-

sion and its employees. While progress has been completed, both in the elections and by injunction, a very large majority of farmers as well as townsmen are "for" the road system. Clarifying a clause in the law which disputed the authority of the commission and the legislature in road location, our Supreme Court recently decided in favor of the commission, giving it full power to act. The future is bright with promise, and Missouri is "out of the mud" to stay.

College Apple Show

An exhibit of the most important apple varieties for Kansas was made by the horticultural department of the Kansas State Agricultural College during Farm and Home Week. The show included Winesap, Jonathan, Grimes, York, Stayman, Delicious, Ben Davis and 12 other varieties. Fruit growers were especially interested in a box pack demonstration which showed how the apples should be wrapped and placed in the containers. The side of one box was removed and a glass pane inserted to show a side view of the pack.

One table of Winesaps contained the exhibit of six boxes on which the department won three firsts and three seconds at the National Apple Show last fall in Kansas City.

Belden Best Stock Judge

F. H. Belden, Horton, won the livestock judging contest at the Kansas State Agricultural College during Farm and Home Week. H. T. Brenner, Waterville, and Keith McCallum, Elm-dale, were tied for second and third place; J. C. Robison, Towanda, was fourth; W. A. Classen, Whitewater, fifth, and C. J. Fear, Bala, and J. M. Garrett were tied for fifth and sixth places.

Robison was first in cattle, McCallum in horses, Belden in hogs. G. L. Bloom, Medicine Lodge, was high man in judging sheep.

Giving a man a bad name is a serious matter, but a Pullman car can stand anything.

"INTERNATIONAL" and "McCORMICK-DEERING"

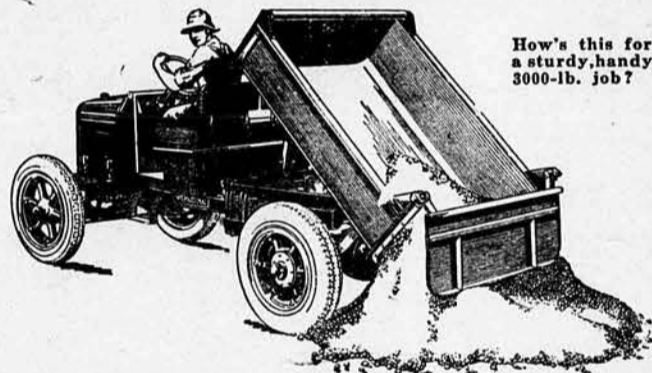
An Unbeatable Combination!

Here is an unbeatable combination for road contractors, and others engaged in road and street construction and maintenance.

International Trucks provide the utmost in dependable transportation, and are available in sizes ranging from the Model SD short wheelbase dump truck to the husky Model 103 of 5-ton capacity.

And while the Internationals are hauling materials, etc., the McCormick-Deering Tractors (available in two sizes) supply economical power for the sand and gravel hoists, stone crushers, road graders, dump scrapers, scarifiers, water pumps, and various other equipment. There is scarcely a job that cannot be handled successfully and economically with McCormick-Deering belt, drawbar, or power take-off power.

For most road work the regular McCormick-Deering



How's this for a sturdy, handy 3000-lb. job?

Tractor is most popular. However, the Industrial Tractor with rubber tires and other special equipment is used extensively over paved streets and roads.

Get acquainted with International Trucks and McCormick-Deering Tractors. You'll find the combination on your jobs speeds the work, cuts the cost, and keeps your trucks busy at all times on the work for which they are best suited.

Meet Us At The Road Show

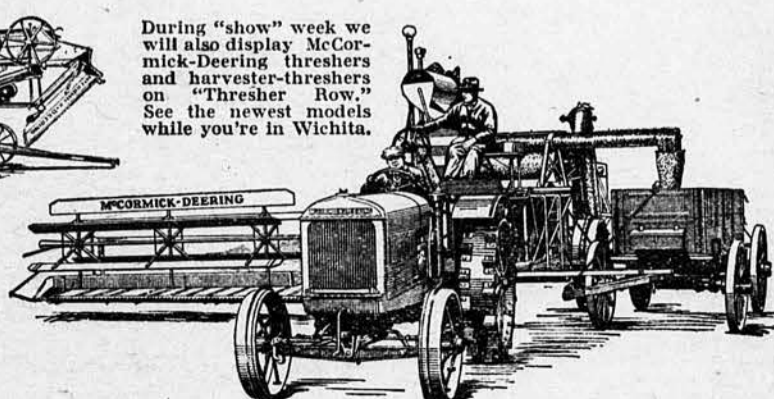
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

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During "show" week we will also display McCormick-Deering threshers and harvester-threshers on "Thresher Row." See the newest models while you're in Wichita.



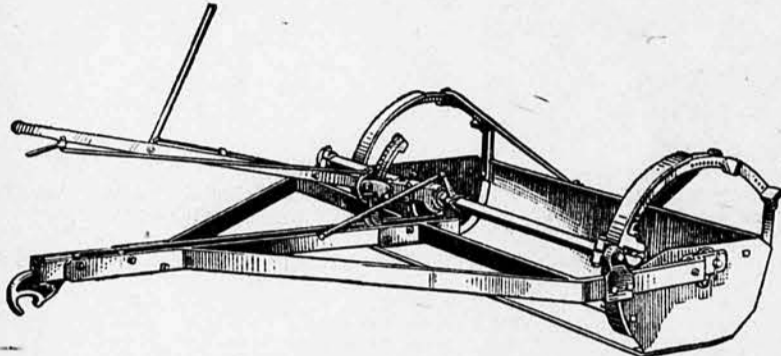
A complete display of International Trucks and McCormick-Deering Tractors will be a feature of the Road Show and School. See these products at the show.



One-Man—Tractor-Drawn PERRY Automatic Revolving SCRAPER

(Pat. Applied for)

Moves Earth Speedily and Economically. Fills, Hauls and Dumps with Tractor in Continuous Forward Motion. No Stopping or Backing.



The Perry Automatic Scraper is a one-man tractor scraper that is really efficient, practical, mechanically simple and durable. By means of a conveniently located lever, the tractor driver easily controls every movement of the scraper.

IN FILLING—he can vary the depth of cut as desired, making a deep cut or a shallow cut. **IN UNLOADING**—he can dump in a heap or spread to grade.

And the whole process is accomplished with the tractor in continuous forward motion. No stopping or backing. With this outfit grading and earth moving work can be done at lower cost than has heretofore been possible.

Farmers will find a Perry Scraper one of the most profitable pieces of equipment they can own. It can be used to dig stock watering ponds, dam up creeks, level irrigation fields, restore soil to washed ground, improve drainage of low spots. Using the farm tractor as power, one man with a Perry Scraper can do in a day, work that would ordinarily require several men and teams a week or more. The profit from increased production which the use of a Perry Scraper will effect will quickly return the investment and leave you a nice addition to your bank account.

Perry Scrapers can be used to advantage on Road and Street Grading, Drainage Improvement, Irrigation Leveling, Levee or Dam Construction, Railroad Building or any Earth Moving Job where Drag, Wheeler or Fresno Scrapers are ordinarily used.

For more information, write to

Perry Company, Sidney, Ohio

Gravel Had Good Influence

Farm Income in Southeastern Kansas Has Been Lifted Out of the Mud

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

AN APPLICATION of gravel has proved a better remedy for financial ailments in Wilson county than the old-fashioned mud plaster. This applies to conditions resulting from the good roads development that has taken place there during the last eight years.

Out along the 100 miles of graveled highways, which connect all the incorporated towns in the county with one exception, agriculture has been helped generally. Figuratively speaking, the farms have been moved closer to the markets, as there isn't a day in the year that a farmer cannot use the roads, and the fact that he can haul from 30 to 50 per cent more and make better time with team or truck cuts his cost of overhead. In some parts of the county, the time required for marketing dairy and poultry products has been cut to the limit, as trucks make regular trips out from town to collect these.

Productiveness on farms has been increased because it has been possible to expand such lines as dairying and poultry raising. F. B. Kinball, one of the county commissioners, voiced this opinion when he said: "Poultry raising and dairying have increased largely in the last eight years, and our graveled roads have been a big influence in this growth. You see, folks got to expecting these good connections and they just made their plans to take advantage of them."

Dairying has enjoyed the greatest expansion, perhaps, and this no doubt is because good roads have opened up two new markets for milk. The cream stations still function, of course, and are showing up better than ever. But aside from that, farmers living several miles out of town have found it possible to turn dairymen and establish milk routes. Alt Ballard, several miles out of Fredonia, said: "If it wasn't for the gravel roads I couldn't be in the dairy business this far from town. Dirt roads would take double the time for delivery, and I'd have to use horse drawn vehicles. As it is I can make it with my car. I've missed only one trip in four years, and that was on account of a heavy snow."

Then since it is possible to get a regular supply of milk, a cheese factory, co-operatively owned, has been established at Neodesha. With three markets prices are better. It simply is up to the individual now to take his choice. He can deliver whole milk to the consumer or distributor for from 20 to 50 cents a gallon; deliver it to the cheese factory for around 25 cents, or he can keep the separator in running order and sell his cream.

And the price of cream isn't so low

as it might be. A 5-gallon can now brings around 42 cents more than it did before the advent of good roads, so C. H. Waldman of the Fredonia Creamery says. "Our Grade 2 cream in 1925 didn't amount to more than 1-10 of 1 per cent of what it did four years ago," is the way he puts it. "We can pay more for the better grade," he continued, as he indicated a price list. "There are the actual figures which show that we can pay about 3 cents more a pound for No. 1 than for No. 2, and that makes an average of 42 cents more on a 5-gallon can and around 50 cents better on an 8-gallon can." Mr. Waldman explained that other factors have entered into the production of a higher grade of cream, such as a better knowledge on the part of the producer of how to care for it. But he asserted that good roads have contributed largely to the improvement. His records show that customers living on dirt roads now don't deliver as often as those on gravel. The average for the latter is one delivery every three days in winter and more frequently in summer, and this helps the grade of cream. A few years back folks delivered once a week, provided they could get thru the roads.

There are other values that good roads have developed. For one thing, farm land is worth more. That is the way C. A. Schabel, near Neodesha, feels about it. His farm is along a gravel road, and he says if he had to buy another one, the kind of roads near it would be one of the important deciding factors.

Small Towns Not Hurt

This increase in value hinges partly on production possibilities and on the better marketing facilities, but there are some intangibles that enter in also. Schools and churches are more easily accessible, as are the various forms of entertainment in town, and it's as simple as running around the corner now to do the family shopping. Then pleasure drives or business drives in the family car are not so likely to end up in a mud puddle. In cases where farms are not operated by their owners the renter problem seems to be eliminated, or at least more readily solved.

Farm folks in Wilson county generally favor good roads. A little sore spot has been left by the old method of establishing benefit districts, but that is being eased a bit by the gasoline tax method, where all the folks who use the roads help pay the fiddler.

Business men also feel that good roads are an asset. W. C. Cantrall, a

(Continued on Page 22)



"Buy Kansas Products for Kansas Roads"

Build Better Roads

— with —

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- STOCKLAND Graders
- TOPEKAN All-Steel Road Drags
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A Kansas Company Topeka, Kansas

Factory to Farmer At Wholesale



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Buy Direct Save Money

Our 1926 Leader **\$39.75** Farmers Dollar Bigger with U.S. Farm Sales Co.

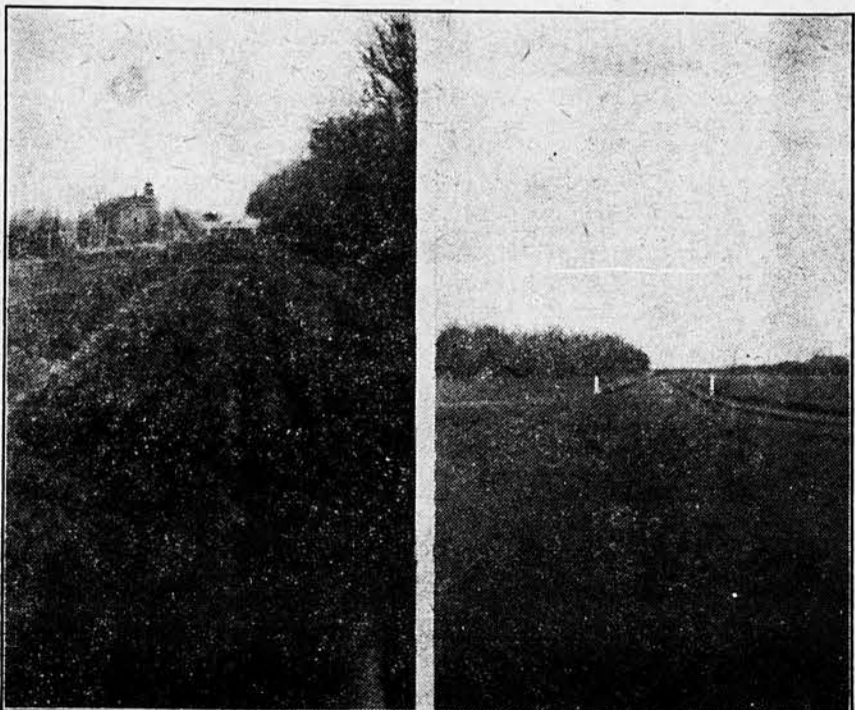
We claim this the greatest harness value in the world. Order from this ad—work it a week—money refunded if not satisfactory. We Manufacture All Our Own Harness. Don't Pay High Prices. We're still selling standard guaranteed tires way below list price. 30x3 1/2, 7000 Ml. Farco Cord, \$7.95; othersizes, ballions or cords, at big savings. (Also Tubes, Batteries, etc.)

We believe the farmer's dollar ought to have greater purchasing power. If he only got 10% reduction on what he buys, that extra Billion Dollars would make the mills and factories hum. Everybody would be prosperous. I can prove this by our own business where **THE FARMER'S DOLLAR DOES BUY MORE.**

95,000 farmer customers save thousands of dollars by buying direct from U. S. Farm Sales Co. Our business has tripled; this proves that the farmer will buy where his dollar buys more. We claim the whole country can get on this basis with marvelous results. **Factory to Farmer Saves You Money** There isn't any reason why every farmer shouldn't buy direct from this factory at wholesale and save money. 95,000 farmers say we are right and prices prove it. We send 2 years more harness direct to the farmer than any other U. S. Manufacturer. We would rather sell 10 sets of harness to 10 farmers for cash than 10 sets to one dealer on time.

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Lowest Wholesale Prices on Harness, Collars, Saddles, Tires, Tubes, etc. Save \$20 on a set of harness. We make your dollar buy more. **Our Guarantee: Money Back If You Say So.** Write today for latest FREE Catalog and compare prices. **U. S. FARM SALES CO., Dept. 231, Salina, Kan.**



Upkeep is \$152 a Mile on the Dirt Road at Left, and \$130 on Gravel at Right. The Dirt Road is as Temperamental as Kansas Weather, While the Gravel is Ready for Efficient Service Every Day in the Year

Is Concrete Worth the Cost?

What Has Happened Along the Victory Highway Since the Slab Was Laid?

CONCRETE, either for the entire surfacing or as a base for brick, makes the most durable road. It is almost the only construction that will hold up under heavy traffic. But it has one big objection—the cost. Is it worth that cost? Slab from Kansas City westward, thru Wyandotte, Leavenworth, Douglas and terminating at various points in Shawnee county, has been laid long enough to answer that question.

To the motorist who pays his share of the construction thru license fees and gasoline tax the road is worth its cost even where roads were built of materials and labor made expensive by wartime prices; likewise to the freight truck and the passenger bus which pay too small a portion of the cost. But how about the farmer who lives along the road? He finds the burden rather heavy, especially where the benefit district plan was followed in financing. Most farmers along the Victory Highway will tell you that the cost is out of proportion to the benefits derived. In other words, a road which cost a fourth or a third as much, good gravel or macadam, would serve all transportation needs of the farmers along the way, but it would not stand up under transcontinental or inter-city traffic. If the burden of building and maintaining roads for such traffic is to be borne in large part by farmers under the alleged benefit district plan, then concrete is the cheapest in the long run, but for the farmer's purpose of going to town when he desires or hauling feed and products when markets suit him a cheaper road would serve as well.

There is no question of the necessity for concrete or brick on cross country or cross state trunk lines. And the sooner they are constructed the sooner the present tax of mud exacted in delays, wear and tear, fuel and lubrication, will be eliminated. But obtain-

ing such surfacing by a benefit district is wrong. Farmers along the Victory Highway contend the benefit plan was a mistake. Many of them said so in the beginning. But their objections were credited to conservatism. They were called reactionary. The roads were built despite their protests. The cost proved to be more than even they had feared. Forcing the benefit district plan put a crimp in road building that hasn't been erased yet, nor will it be for years. Everybody favors good roads. The only difference in opinion is on types and distribution of expense. In the beginning of the hard surfaced-road era motorists were in a hurry for good roads. Farmers were tired of isolation imposed by mud. Many benefit districts were laid out. Maybe a more nearly just plan could have been evolved by some deliberation. Maybe, on the other hand, benefit districts for main thoroughfares were a step in the evolution of the motor fuel tax and could not be avoided. Anyway they were a mistake.

Put yourself in the position of the farmer who had \$6 to \$10 an acre added to the cost of his land by a hard road built under the benefit district plan. If he continues to operate the land that is just \$6 to \$10 more capital on which his acres must earn interest and taxes. In addition, he must pay his portion of county, state and federal taxes assessed for that road. Even tho the road has stimulated real estate values he must sell out to realize on the increased valuation.

Even with the heavy tax, however, few of the farmers along this road would be willing to get their money back and do without the road. Al E. Smith, a jack breeder and sheep feeder, who lives west of Lawrence, expressed a general opinion:

"I don't like the taxes, but I would be unwilling to do without the road.

It's a great comfort to know it is there and that I can haul feed or market lambs when I desire to do so. The only time I have misgivings is when I remember that the road is costing me \$1 an acre extra on the first quarter section and 75 cents on the second every year in taxes in addition to the special county and state levies and the indirect Government tax.

"But I am not so sure that it isn't paying me at that. We put on 6,500 pounds of lamb feed and haul it to my drive. Then I must have an extra team to get it from the road to my bins. That shows what would happen if we had no surface on the road. My drive is better than the dirt road would be to Lawrence. Furthermore, there would be times when I couldn't haul feed at all. I would have to buy when the roads were passable regardless of the condition of markets, and I would have to provide storage to tide my lambs over any probable season of wet weather. Furthermore, I can ship lambs when they are ready or when the market looks right. Without the hard surfaced road I might miss the best market in two weeks or have my lambs go stale. Feeding operations involving several thousand lambs demand good roads every day. That's what we have in this slab. But admitting the advantages to me and the rest of the farmers who are within reach of it, the benefit district is unjust. The cross state and transcontinental roads should be built almost wholly by general taxation, and I know of no more equitable distribution of the cost than the gasoline tax."

Saved Two Years!

M. A. Hutcheson lives on the gravel road a mile from the end of the slab west of Topeka. "This gravel road," he said, "was built about 1915, and I estimate it has saved me about two years of time since then. It saves in eliminating delays going to town with products and coming home with supplies. It adds to the enjoyment of farm life because we can have more recreation and enjoy more of the entertainments that folks in Topeka have. Going to Topeka before this road was built was an all-day job in wet weather

when we couldn't use a car. It would be the same today. I estimate that I have saved about six months of time since 1915 in washing my car. It would need a bath after every trip over a muddy road.

"It has been charged that farmers waste their time in town since automobiles and good roads became general. That's all bosh. Farmers may go to town oftener, but they don't stay so long as they used to. They can get to town now when it is necessary and be home in time to do some work in the field, but in the old days they had to take the day off. Now they attend to their business and return home. When rains keep them from working they can drive to town for a picture show or some other form of amusement. In my business I must go to town often to deliver eggs, and a road is necessary to insure that they get to market fresh."

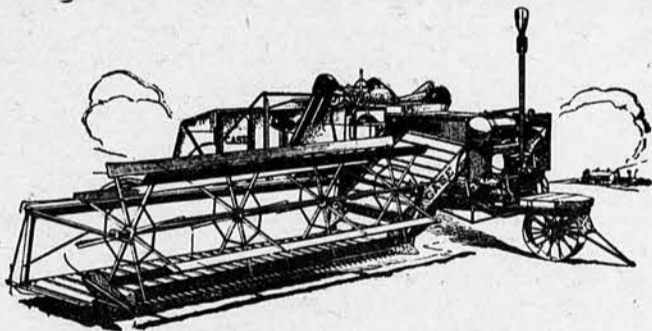
R. F. Buck, who lives just east of Big Springs in Douglas county, isn't particularly elated over the increase in his taxes, and in view of the fact that a cream station is maintained at the village he has gained no particular advantage in marketing his product. Nevertheless he finds the road a great convenience, and would be unwilling to do without it even at the great cost.

Dairying Increased

Dairying in the vicinity of Lawrence has developed greatly since the road was completed. G. R. Shultz, who has been operating a creamery in Lawrence since before the days of good roads, stated recently that before the slab was laid he was forced to buy cream from outlying counties to keep his plant in operation, and there was no competition for him at that time. Since the roads were built dairying has increased at least a third. He still buys cream outside the hauling radius, but only because local competition makes it necessary.

Real estate has not been active enough since the Victory Highway was completed to get a definite idea of the effect of the road on values, but C. B. Hosford, Lawrence postmaster, who is a real estate dealer, stated that land on the road was priced at \$25 an acre (Continued on Page 48)

The Cheapest Known Method of Harvesting Grain

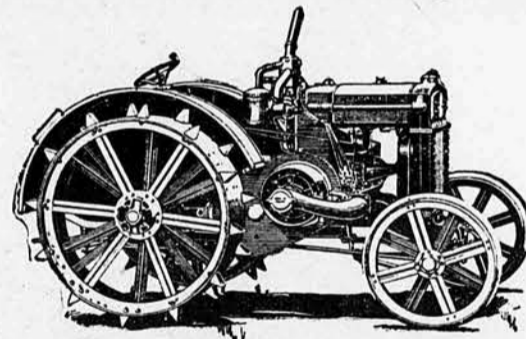


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A saving of fifteen to twenty cents a bushel in the cost of harvesting and threshing wheat is a fairly good profit in itself. Many Case combine owners report this and even larger savings.

They report also that no other machine or method of harvesting gets the grain ready for market faster, with less loss, in better condition or with less labor, than the Case combine. It works well in light or heavy crops, on smooth or rough ground and can be used to harvest wheat, oats, soy beans, kaffir and similar crops.

Harvest this year with a Case combine—the cheapest known method of harvesting grain. Write for our new book on combine harvesting.



The Case Tractor

Like every other Case machine the Case tractor is built to make the greatest possible profit for its owners.

It combines to a high degree the four essentials—dependability, economy, ease of handling and long life. The Case engine is unusually powerful, yet holds world records for fuel economy. Every working part, inside and out, is tightly enclosed, amply lubricated and protected from dust and dirt. Case tractors that have worked busily for seven years and more are still going strong.

Use a Case tractor to keep your combine going at full speed—for your plowing and planting. Write for a copy of Modern Tractor Farming.

If you attend the Road Show at Wichita in March, see the exhibit of Case road machinery there. There will also be a private exhibit of Case combines and power farming machinery at the branch house, 400-418 S. Wichita St., where you will be made welcome.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.

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Established 1842

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Racine

Wisconsin

Kansas Needs 74,260 Silos

Everybody Would Be Happy if Corn Surplus Were Made Into Silage

THE corn surplus has proved one of the most popular subjects of current conversation. The export corporationists have seen in it a possible lever for prying loose some legislation in their cause. The United States Department of Agriculture has had a flock of economists in Iowa to see what could be done about it. The boys at Des Moines propose to make sugar out of a large portion of the crop.

A. L. Haecker, Lincoln, Neb., steps forward with a sensible program. He contends that if proper use were being made of the corn that is raised there would be no surplus in this case. He would put the surplus in silos. But the drawback is that practically all states are under-equipped. Haecker finds that Kansas has 15,740 silos and needs at least 90,000. He names 14 other states which are in as great need of corn storage facilities.

This is what he has to say on the subject:

"If we made proper use of the corn plant, we would not be worrying now over the price of the grain. Corn would be selling for \$1 to \$1.50 a bushel. Forty per cent of the nutriment and food value of the corn plant is in the stalk and the leaves, and in the Corn Belt we are largely wasting this valuable forage.

"We had in this country, according to the Census of 1920, 66,810,836 head of cattle of all classes. We also now have in round numbers about 500,000 silos. Of the 3 billion bushels which we annually produce only about 6 per cent is siloed and 85 per cent of the corn crop is fed to livestock. Therefore the principal use of the crop is as feed for domestic animals and it is of the first importance that it be used in the proper way.

"For all of the states of the Union there is an average of one silo for 133 head of cattle; and if they used the silo as Connecticut, Michigan and Wisconsin do, this country would need 1½ million more silos. By using the silo as the three base states now are doing, 18 per cent of the crop would go into the silos which would absorb 600 million bushels of corn and more than take up our surplus.

"The proper use of the silo would have a most beneficial effect on the livestock industry. Beef, butter and milk would be produced at less cost and with less labor. This would not affect the volume of supply but it would give the farmer considerable more profit, and better fit him to compete with foreign producers.

"The corn growers would be materially benefited, since by removing a half billion bushels of corn from the market, there would be no exportable surplus, and the home and foreign demand would cause a high price for corn. While it would be possible to increase our production it would require several years to add a half billion bushels to our volume. The necessity of rotating crops in order to restore the fertility of the soil will not permit of a much larger corn acreage than we now have. The proper use of the silo simply will mean that the farmer will get a better price for the corn that he has to market, and by using the silo he will make more profit with his livestock.

"By increasing the silos, we also will create a demand for a much larger acreage of the legume hay. This extra supply will be required to provide protein to balance the succulent carbohydrate silage. There also would be a larger demand and use for farm power and labor-saving barn equipment, for the silo is the forerunner of modern barn equipment.

"A proper use of the silo would release a large acreage of valuable tillable land that now is in pasture, for silage is a pasture substitute. The fact is, pasture as a rule is a poor investment unless it be a Sweet clover or mixed grass pasture. It is difficult even under favorable conditions to realize a profit from pasture grown on land valued at \$100 an acre. We have altogether too much good land now used for pasture. The silo tends to increase soil fertility because it utilizes the forage, putting it in con-

dition for fertilizer. Corn stalks and leaves left in the field lose value by oxidation, which means that much of both the food value and the fertilizing elements pass off in the air, and are lost to the land. The silo permits more livestock on the farm, and makes it possible to feed them with the same acreage. Larger and better crops of grains can be grown, for more acres are available, and with the extra fertilizer to enrich the soil the value of the land is increased.

"I am aware that we never will see the silo used in the crop-growing states of the Middle West as it is in the intensive dairy sections of the North, also that where we have range conditions and a great abundance of forage, there is not so great need for the silo. But still it is needed wherever cattle are kept on land valued at \$75 or more an acre. The silo is not regulated by geographic lines; it is quite

as necessary in Florida as it is in Maine. In fact, there is not a county in the United States where a silo could not be used with economy.

"Stock keepers without silos in many parts of our country are handicapped and sooner or later will be obliged to give way to the man who is producing with economy and profit. It is estimated that an average silo will save a stock farmer \$200 a year, and on this basis 400 million dollars would be saved each year. At the same time the corn growers would be obtaining as much more by getting a good price for the corn they market.

"Such a proper use of the silo would not cause an over-supply of stock or stock products, but it would produce them at a great saving which would be enjoyed both by the producer and consumer. Economy helps all, while waste and extravagance damage all.

"The stock farmers of this country, except those who are depending solely on the open range, should understand that the silo for many years has been proved an economic means of producing stock and stock products. The ignoring of this fact, and practice in the Corn Belt, of the old-fashioned methods of feeding are largely the cause of the present distress among the farmers of the Corn Belt.

State Tests Road Materials

Laboratory Checks Durability and Suitability of Everything that Goes Into Highways

EVERY material that is used in the construction of Federal Aid highways in Kansas must have the approval of the testing laboratory at the Kansas State Agricultural College. This laboratory is maintained, except for supervision, by nominal fees which are paid by counties in which the roads are being constructed.

Among the materials which are tested are sand, gravel, clay, stone, cement, brick, reinforcing steel, concrete culvert pipe and structural steel for bridges. Samples of sand that are to be used on a road job are sent to the laboratory where they are given the sieve test. At least 95 per cent of it must pass thru a ¼ inch sieve. Then a 1 to 3 mixture of sand and concrete is made into cylinders 2 by 4 inches, and after they have cured are given a breaking test. These cylinders must show 100 per cent or more of the strength of a standard cylinder made of a standard white silica sand. Gravel is given a mechanical analysis to determine the percentage of sand, soil and stone. Then the fine material is placed in a revolving drum with heavy steel balls and a little water. After sufficient grinding in the drum the resulting paste is used for making small cylinders which are given the "hammer" test. The value of the fine material as a binder for gravel roads is judged by the number of blows the small cylinders will withstand before breaking down. The gravel itself is

given a wear test by placing a quantity in a revolving drum with six steel shot.

The clay test is made in the same manner as that for the gravel binder. Brick is given the "rattle" test by revolving 10 bricks from a lot, say one carload, in a cylinder with 300 pounds of steel shot for one hour. The loss of the brick in the wearing process cannot exceed 24 per cent. Stone is given both the wear and a toughness or hammer test. Concrete is subjected to both tests, altho the crushing test usually is considered sufficient.

When Kansas bridges are being fabricated inspectors are sent to the plant and portions of the steel are obtained for testing in the laboratory. Bridge and reinforcing steel are given a pulling or tensile test.

County engineers may take samples of the concrete work on roads, as construction proceeds, pour the mix into 6 by 12-inch molds and send the resulting cylinders to the laboratory for testing. If some controversy arises over the concrete after it has hardened, a core drill is used in boring out cylinders of the material for testing. The drill takes out a cylinder 4½ inches across the depth of the slab or the thickness of the culvert.

Inspectors at brick plants acquire samples for testing as the brick is shipped out to the job. Inspectors at cement plants maintain laboratory

equipment for making tests. Cement is examined for fineness and made into 1 to 3 mixes and given the crushing test at the end of seven and of 28 days.

H. Allen, assistant engineer of tests, believes that if the state would provide funds for prospecting, a saving could be effected in road construction. The sources of natural materials have not been explored, and it is necessary for contractors to figure on using materials that already have been tested. These often are not convenient to the site of construction. Under thoro prospecting all available materials could be discovered, and costs could be figured definitely on the basis of the distance the job was from the source of raw materials.

Gravel Had Good Influence

(Continued from Page 20)

hardware retailer of Fredonia, believes that dairying would be a failure in the county without good roads, and he sees dairying as one of the most important sources of income. He fell right in with the idea that the roads have cut the overhead in marketing poultry and dairy products. "And they haven't hurt the hog business by any means," he said. "There is Loyd Donahue, for example, who doesn't haul his hogs to market. He told me he saves this time by hiring a truck to do the work and it doesn't cost him a cent. He figures the difference in shrinkage between team hauling over any kind of dirt roads and truck hauling on good roads pays the truck hire.

"There is a lot of talk about good roads helping large towns and hurting small towns," Mr. Cantrall went on, "but I don't believe that's true. These gravel roads have meant a lot to our business, and that will apply to any store. They make it possible for farm folks to buy more frequently—almost like town folks. This helps us keep a more complete line and better merchandise, because of increased turnover. We never have a sales day fizzle out on us now, because folks can get to town, but a while back the weather settled the matter as to whether our sale would go over."

H. S. Hausley, a Fredonia grocer, adds a thought to this by saying, "Good roads have extended our trade territory and have boosted prices for farm produce. The vegetables, eggs and butter we now get are in much better condition than what we received a few years back. When farmers had to drive in with horse or team over bad roads in hot summer weather, the butter would be pretty badly melted, the eggs half cooked and vegetables wilted. The better grade of produce demands a better price at retail, and in turn I can pay the farmer more for it."

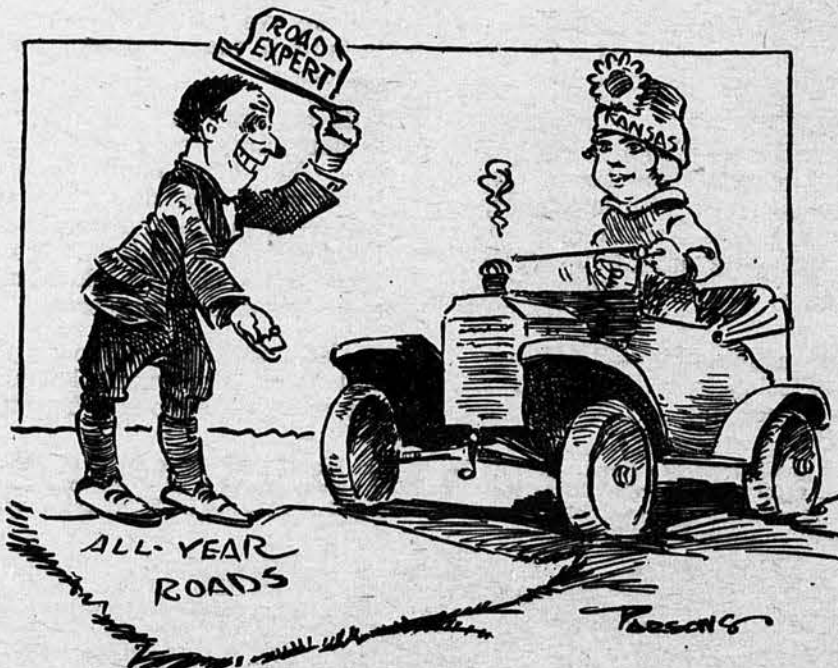
You'll get still another idea of how good roads have helped the financial situation in Wilson county if you step into Governor Paulen's bank in Fredonia and ask I. M. Fink, one of the cashiers, for his opinion. The other day he remarked that he had seen dairying pay off old notes, pay interest on others, buy farms, put homes on those farms and pay for motor cars. And he feels that good roads have had a good deal to do with developing the dairy end of farming.

Wilson county has a natural supply of stone that is used for surfacing the roads. The first work cost around \$15,000 a mile, but that has been cut to \$5,000 a mile now. The Wilson county system provides for permanent culverts and bridges, and that roads shall be worked to a grade line and then surfaced with gravel.

Upkeep on a mile of gravel, where traffic is heavy, runs about \$130 a mile for the year. This compares favorably with \$152 a mile for dirt roads. Both costs decrease in proportion to the amount of traffic. Grading and general maintenance work is done by 10 men who draw regular salaries for handling something more than 8 miles of road each during the year.

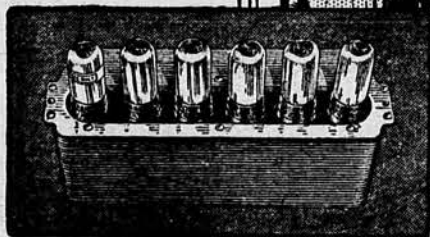
Farm Wages Are Up

Farm wages, one of the main factors in production costs in 1925, were the highest since 1920, and three times what they were at the close of the Civil War. The weighted average farm wage rate a month, expressed as an index number, is placed at 168 for 1925, the average of 1910-14 being used as a base of 100.



Sir Walter Raleigh, 1926 Model

The ten inch "catacomb" that holds all the non-moving parts of the "Super-Het," sealed airtight in a solid compound, so that time and moisture cannot affect them. (below).



Radiola 25, Super-Heterodyne with six Radiotrons . . . \$165

Twenty feet of radio in a ten inch box *tuned with a single control!*

RCA has gradually brought radio to greater performance, and greater simplicity. The first Super-Heterodyne that Armstrong built was twenty feet long. Now a little catacomb ten inches long conceals all its delicate parts. And a single movement of one finger gives accurate, sensitive tuning—selective beyond the possibilities of any twenty feet of mechanism in the old days.

A new Super-Heterodyne!

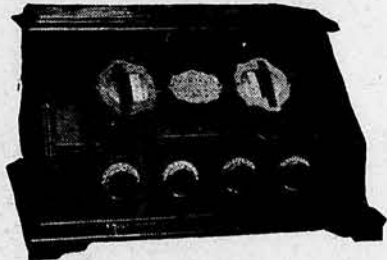
Now all the outside wires and connections are gone, and you have the new Super-Heterodyne—Radiola 25. It tunes in with a single control! It has a new power tube for *volume* on dry batteries. It has a fine mahogany finished

cabinet to hold all those batteries. And yet its price is very moderate.

And another new Radiola

Another Radiola particularly suited to the farm—an antenna set of big performance—is Radiola 20. Uni-controlled—but with extra refinements for delicate

Radiola 20, with five Radiotrons \$115
This is a tuned radio frequency receiver with tickler-governed regeneration.



tuning. With the new power Radiotron for full volume. With clear tone—distance power—reality! It is far in advance of any five tube set you have heard.

A proof of quality

A Radiola—of any model—is always the safe buy in radio. It has behind it all the research resources—all the skill—of RCA, of General Electric, and of Westinghouse.

And with a Radiola in your living room, you will have entertainment—news—the world's finest music—all the long winter, regardless of wind or rain, snow or ice.

RCA Radiola
MADE BY THE MAKERS OF RADIOTRONS



How I Make Excellent Hard White Soap

By Claire Montgomery

TO MAKE fine hard soap, just as perfect as any manufactured article, is easy, when we have rendered grease. Besides the waste grease which all farms have at butchering time, the grease left from frying fish, onions and the like should be saved, as well as strong meat fryings. This may be washed free of salt by placing over a fire with an equal quantity of water, heated thru and stirred, when the salt will drop to the bottom. After cooling skim the grease from the top and it will be ready to use for soap making. Sometimes we have strong or old lard to use for soap and I have just finished making some fine soap from lard that was so scorched in the rendering that it was worthless for any other purpose.

The best soap is made by the cold process, for it is hard and does not shrink. First, in a stone jar dissolve the lye in soft water, according to the directions on the can, usually 1 can of lye to 2½

RESOLVE to cultivate a cheerful spirit, a smiling countenance and a soothing voice. The sweet smile, the subdued speech, the hopeful mind are earth's most potent conquerors, and he who cultivates them becomes a very master among men.—Elbert Hubbard.

pints water. The water will almost boil when the lye is stirred into it. Then place the grease over a fire and melt just enough to dissolve the lumps. Set aside to cool. Now a very important point is not to mix the two while hot. The grease should be just as cool as possible without solidifying. The lye water should cool until the outside of the jar feels lukewarm to the touch. Never try to make a batch of soap inside the house for a little spilled here or there means ruination to the floor, linoleum or paint, if not the clothing.

Two Persons Better Than One

When the grease and lye water are both as cool as you feel they dare be, pour the grease into a large iron kettle or stone jar and slowly add the lye water in a small stream, stirring gently all the time. This is really a job for two but one can manage it if necessary. Continue stirring for about 10 minutes in warm weather and less in cold, until the mixture has the appearance of honey, dripping from the iron spoon or stick in thick drops. If the weather is warm and it has a glassy look on top, the grease and lye have not mixed well, and it will be best to leave it alone for awhile, returning several times to gently stir it up from the bottom. Then pour it out in molds or crocks. Directions on the lye cans always advise using a wooden box, lined with cloth, but I never have been able to keep the warm thin soap from running out in every direction thru the cracks in the box.

If the soap still persists in looking glassy on the top put the pans and crocks in a cooler place and return occasionally to stir carefully as it cools, even after it has begun to set, for you can in this manner force the lye and grease to combine. But the mass never should be stirred violently for this might cause a separation which never could be remedied.

With a little care a beautiful hard soap should result with a minimum of work, that will be the equal in strength and cleaning power of any on the market. Borax may be stirred in, if desired, but it really will not be needed. Different brands of lye give varying amounts for the measure of the grease to use to each can of lye and the directions should be followed for the lyes are of different strengths, but about 5 pounds of grease for each can is the usual amount.

Our Farm Home News

By Mrs. Dora L. Thompson

MANUAL training work makes it possible to secure many small household conveniences. One we have added recently is a wash bench. The lad made such a good looking bench that we have placed it back of the dining room table. We find it useful for many other purposes than the one for which it was originally intended. This one is about a yard long, 2½ feet high and a foot wide. It is stained with umber. A hand-hold in the center makes handling easy.

Time to Plan for the Lawn

Probably most readers are familiar with the story of the farmer who was so dissatisfied he decided to sell his farm. To make it more salable he began improving the house, yards and general appearance. By the time he had finished his preparations, he was so well pleased with his surroundings he had no wish to leave. Probably many would feel better satisfied if they made better lawns. Early spring or late fall, we are told is the time to prepare lawns by sowing bluegrass seed. We who live in the near neighborhood of lime crushing machines, may improve the fertility and

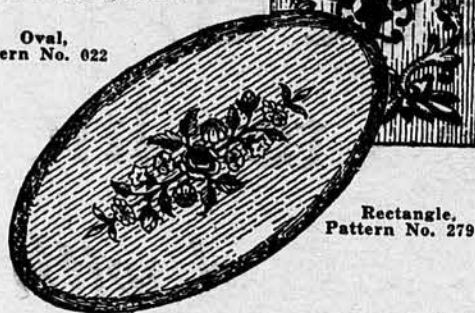
the chances of grass by using 5 or 6 pounds of crushed limestone on each hundred square feet. We are told that lump lime or dehydrated lime may be used instead. Under trees it would be well to add some fertilizer, either barnyard manure or some commercial fertilizer.

Chickens and drouth are the two big enemies of a farm lawn. The chickens will kill a growth of grass by eating the tender young shoots. One can't start a lawn and let a flock range over it. We who envy the town man when he is spraying the lawn from the hydrant hose should feel consoled to learn that he is doing more harm than good by a mere sprinkling. Unless one can give the ground a good soaking she would better let it alone.

Good Looking Rug Patterns

THERE'S a reason for the popularity of the hooked rug. It is no passing fad. Our grandmothers made them, and today many of us still are using those that graced homes that were established years ago. We are glad to have a number of attractive patterns stamped on durable canvas, to offer Kansas Farmer readers, two of which are pictured here. Pattern No. 279, the rectangular rug, is 30 by 54 inches. The central flower design is in tones of old rose with contrasting leaves in two shades of green, all on an effective border in several shades of brown and tan. The oblong rug at the bottom, No. 022, also is 30 by 54 inches. Delft blue is the predominating color, a dark hue forming the border which shades off into a lighter tone. The center floral design is in shades of yellow, lavender and rose with green leaves. If you can picture these colors, you will know that both patterns are beautiful, however, other colors can be substituted. The patterns sell for \$1.25 apiece, and \$4.80 worth of yarn is necessary to complete both designs. Order patterns and yarn—if you do not care to use rags—from the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. We also have a frame for holding the rugs while being made which we sell for \$1.50, and the needle for 70 cents. I should be glad to send our circular illustrating other patterns, also directions for making hooked rugs to all who will send a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Address, Florence K. Miller, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Oval, Pattern No. 022



Rectangle, Pattern No. 279

Baked Potato Variations

POTATOES in "pockets" always suggest more to those who have tasted them. To make, cut a slice from the side of each baked potato and remove the pulp. Add cream, butter and seasoning and the beaten whites of 2 eggs (for every six potatoes). Refill the "pockets" and return to the oven for 6 or 7 minutes.

Cheese makes a pleasing addition to baked potatoes. Melt 4 ounces of cheese in 4 tablespoons of hot milk and mix with potato pulp. Season, whip, return to potato half shells, and brown as before.

Club Work Has Paid This Young Lady

BY FRANCES SMITH

AN ALL around 4-H club girl is Evelyn Harley of Cherokee county. Evelyn was the champion club girl of her county for 1925. Altho she is but 13 years old, she has been enrolled in club work for three years. Besides her clothing course, last year she was enrolled in a dairy calf club. In the picture she is wearing the woolen dress on which she won first prize at the Kansas State Fair last fall. She is standing beside her purebred Jersey cow which she purchased two years ago as a calf. The cow now produces enough butterfat to make 1½ pounds butter daily which Evelyn sells at 50 cents a pound. She has finished paying for the cow and in addition has a heifer calf. With the calf and its mother, she has the foundation of a good herd of Jerseys. Club work has given

hundreds of boys as well as girls a new vision of farm life. In many instances, it has proved to be the incentive for a higher education as the enrollment of our agricultural colleges, especially, shows.



Evelyn Harley Who Has Taken Many Prizes in 4-H Club Work

Where to Look for Good Color Schemes

By Mary Polson

I WONDER if farm children are taught to appreciate their heritage of color which is everywhere in nature. Are they taught to see the subtle color blendings and endless variations which their yards and fields offer them as a perfect lesson in color harmony?

But, you ask, do they need to be taught to see anything as easy to see as color? Yes, surprisingly, they do. A series of color studies conducted last year brought out two points of interest. One of these studies showed that after a certain stage of development, children may show interest in only the most obvious and striking colors; the other is that children who have grown up in extremely drab surroundings actually are not able to see as many variations as those who have grown up in more beautiful places.

First, we want nature's perfect color groupings, the combination of bright and dull, dark and light, and the beautiful tones hidden where only the seeking eye will find, to be noticed by those who otherwise might note only the obvious. And second, we want to keep the children constantly exposed to color, so that the vision becomes keener year by year. If this is done, that large group who actually cannot see and enjoy the endless variety of colors, may be appreciably lessened. Then we may hope that when a child must use color, he will learn to demand similar beauty in his immediate surroundings of dress and home.

Parents Have a Part

But in this development the child must be intelligently directed. Teaching him to put a bowl of flowers in the home or school room in the place where it will give the most cheer, or to make an old dress into a cushion for the otherwise drab couch, will give both education and pleasure.

I wonder if farm children have learned to appreciate sunrises and sunsets, and the mysterious glow of the moon over growing things—a wealth of color which city children seldom see because of intervening buildings.

Some of the lessons in applied design at the Kansas State Agricultural College consist of letting the students go on field trips to parts of the campus or the surrounding hills, to the natural history museum or to the horticultural greenhouses for color notes. When the colors of rocks, corn cobs or chickens or such every day things are made the schemes of designs for garments or house furnishings, often much amazement is shown at their beauty.

As to Personal Stationery

THE fastidious woman chooses her personal stationery with care. And she will not make a mistake if she selects that which contains her name and address printed at the top, especially if she does considerable business correspondence when it is to her advantage to have this information, where it can be read easily. This printed stationery is in as good taste, also, for personal correspondence. We are glad to offer that which the Capper Printing Company can prepare. Blue ink and engravers' Gothic type are used on the paper which is 6 by 7 inches. Your address for return is printed on the flap of the envelope. A box contains 200 sheets of stationery and 100 envelopes and may be ordered for \$1 from the Capper Printing Company, Dept. E, Topeka, Kan. Print your name and address in your letter just as you want it on the stationery, in not more than three lines.

A SUPERIOR RUG OF GENUINE CORK LINOLEUM



"I'm sorry for the woman who doesn't have one of these beautiful rugs."

"I don't see how I ever got along without it. So easy to clean—just a few strokes of the mop and my kitchen smiles! No wonder I like to keep it looking nice. It's real linoleum, too—the kind that wears and wears and wears."

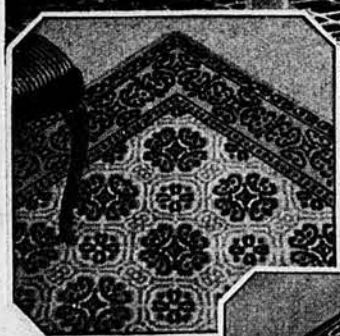
HOW women appreciate these new smooth-surface, sanitary rugs! They make housekeeping so much easier. A few moments' mopping and a smooth-surface rug is spotless and its colors bright as the day it was bought. Back-breaking bending and kneeling to scrub old wood floors should be a thing of the past in every home. An Armstrong's Linoleum Rug means more leisure for the housewife yet her floors are always spick-and-span and sanitary.

When you buy a smooth-surface rug, see that it is real linoleum. There is all the difference in the world. An Armstrong Rug is genuine cork linoleum clear through to the burlap back—softer, more resilient and springy, it will outlast any other smooth rug under the same conditions. You can roll and re-roll and change it from room to room as often as you like. An Armstrong Rug is flexible, not brittle or stiff.

Look for the burlap back. If it hasn't a burlap back, it isn't linoleum. Armstrong's are the only smooth-surface rugs made in the larger room sizes, 12 ft. x 12 ft., and 12 ft. x 15 ft., as well as the usual smaller sizes.

"RUGS OF PRACTICAL BEAUTY"—Free! Choose your Armstrong Rug from the twenty-eight patterns in this booklet, all illustrated in full color. Full instructions on proper care. The booklet is free. Write for it today. Address

ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY
Linoleum Division • 1002 Jackson St.
Lancaster, Penna.



Above—Armstrong's Inlaid Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 1021.



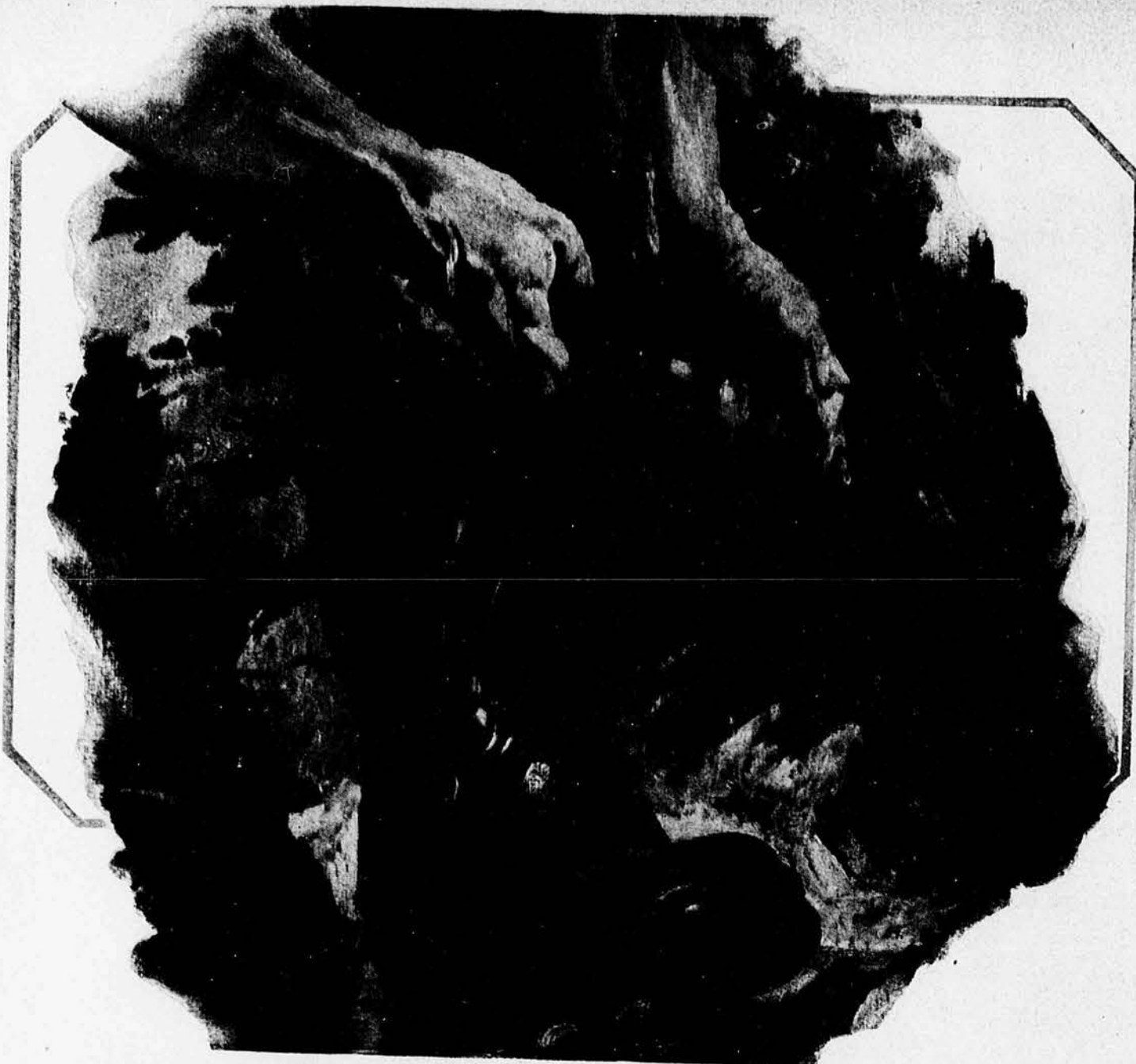
At the Left—Armstrong's Printed Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 826.

On the Floor—Armstrong's Printed Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 865.

A Armstrong's **RUGS**
Linoleum

Look for the Circle A Trade Mark on the burlap back

THEY WEAR — AND WEAR — AND WEAR



The Hood Red Tread Boot *less cost - plenty of wear*



The only
Kattle King

The popular
Hood Red Boot

White Rock
Rubbers
for all the family

HERE is a big dollar-for-dollar value in boots.

The Hood Red Tread Boot meets ordinary requirements for wear and comfort — yet it is moderately priced. Only the famous Hood Red Boot is a better boot buy.

You will know the Red Tread by the name Hood on a tough red rubber re-enforcement placed where the extra wear comes.

You should be familiar with the whole money-saving Hood line. The popular Hood Red Boot; the Kattle King — all-rubber, quickly cleaned; and fleece lined for warmth White Rock Arctics; and husky White Rock Rubbers for all the family.

Look for the name Hood on rubber footwear. It's your guarantee of service and economy.

HOOD RUBBER PRODUCTS COMPANY, Inc.
Watertown, Massachusetts

HOOD RUBBER PRODUCTS

BETTER RUBBER PRODUCTS SINCE 1896



Rubber Footwear - Canvas Footwear - Rubber Heels and Soles - Pneumatic and Solid Tires - Rubber Specialties

Puzzles Every Boy and Girl Can Work



Can you work this puzzle of Miss Billy's? It is very easy to do. She shows you just where to start. Write the letters as you come to them and the first thing you know they will spell the answer. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Buster and Whity Are Pets

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I have two pets—a dog named Buster and a chicken named Whity. My dog pulls the coaster and my two brothers. My brothers' names are Lloyd and Harvey. We have a Ford car.
Lehigh, Kan. Gertrude Schmidt.

Victor Writes to Us

For pets I have four cats named Spot, Brownie, Yellow and Ted; a pet goat named Billie; two dogs named Jack and Bruno; a saddle horse named Skip and three ducks. I have a scooter and a little wagon. I am 6 years old and this is my first year in school.
Basil, Kan. Victor Morgan.

Rose Writes to Us

I am 14 years old and in the sixth grade. I have a pet dog named Buster, a pet cat named May and a pet horse named Billy. My sister Anna rides Billy every night after the cows. We

live on a 60-acre farm. I like to go to school. The name of our school is Mormon Mesa. I walk 2½ blocks to school.
Rose Margie Birkenmaier, Collbran, Colo.

Try These on the Family

- What is the best thing to put into pies? Your teeth.
- What is higher without the head than with the head? Pillow.
- What plant is fatal to mice? Cat-nip.
- Why is a plowed field like feathered game? Because it's part-ridges.
- When may a man's pocket be empty and yet have something in it? When it has a hole in it.
- When is a plant like a hog? When it begins to root.
- Which is the laziest plant, and which the most active? The creeper and the running vine.
- What is the difference between a special constable and an old hat? One's sworn in; the other's worn out.
- Which is the most positive word? Certain.
- When is a fowl's neck like a bell? When it is rung for dinner.
- Why is a goose like an elephant's trunk? Because it grows down.

What is the longest sentence known to history? Sentence for life.
A man and goose once went up in a balloon together, the balloon burst and they landed on a church steeple. How did the man get down? Plucked the goose.

two dogs named Buster and Lad and a pony named Spark Plug. I have a sister and a brother. Their names are Amelia and Harry.
Esther Toepfen, Gorham, Kan.

Can You Guess These?

1. What dish is a game?
 2. What tool is an adage?
 3. What herb dances?
 4. What clothing is extravagant?
 5. What animal overawes?
 6. What pastry is a printer?
 7. What wild animal is high priced?
 8. What flower ascends?
 9. What beverage is a letter?
 10. What utensil is sick?
 11. What cloth dives?
- Answers: 1. Bowl. 2. Saw. 3. Hops. 4. Waist (waste). 5. Cows. 6. Pie. 7. Deer (dear). 8. Rose. 9. Tea (T). 10. Pail. 11. Duck.

Ring and Spot are Pets

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I have one sister but no brothers. My sister is 8 years old and in the fourth grade. Her name is Mildred. For pets I have a Collie dog named Ring and two cats. I have a cow named Spot. My sister and I have ¼ mile to go to school. Our teacher's name is Miss Blehman.
Violet Danielson, Saffordville, Kan.

There Are Six of Us

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I live in town but during vacation I stay on the farm. For pets I have a cow named Martha, and two calves named Julia and Blossom. I have three sisters and two brothers. I would like to hear from some of you my age.
Ruth Arline Chambers, Victor, Colo.

Dick, Buster and Lad

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I go 2½ miles to school. For pets I have a little duck named Dick,

WHY IS THE LETTER A LIKE A LUNATIC?



BECAUSE
I'S N A E.
3 5 2 3 4 2 6 4 8

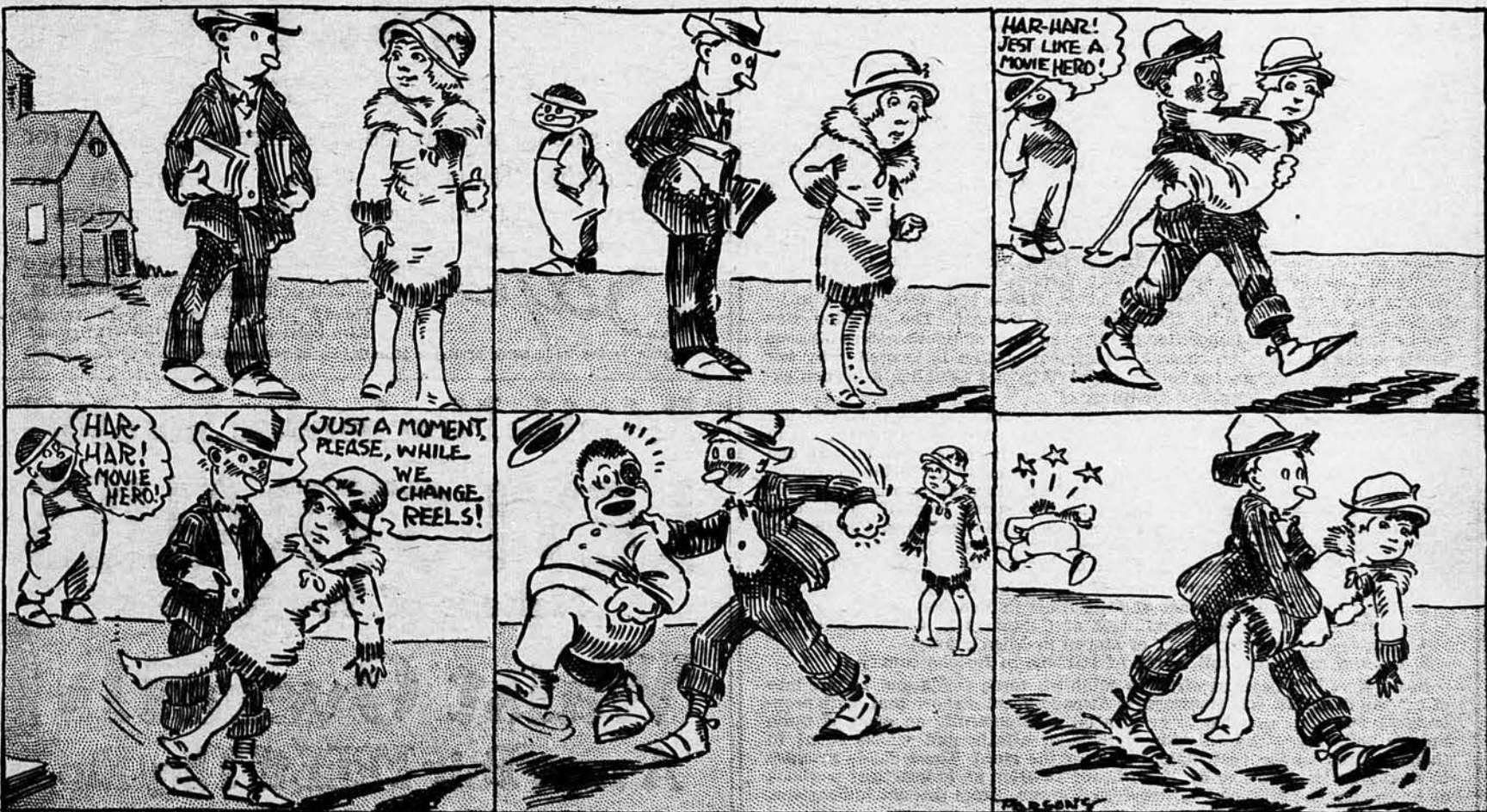
Willie White started to fill in the answer, but now he wants you to finish it. Will you? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Goes to Hyde Park School

I am 9 years old and in the third grade. I go to Hyde Park school. My pets are a cat named Topsy, a dog named Prince, a mother cat named Happy and two little gold fish. I call one of the fish Snookins and the other Mah Jongg.
Bernice Williams, Denver, Colo.

There Are Five of Us

I am 11 years old. I go 1½ miles to school. I have four sisters but no brothers. My two oldest sisters are married. For pets we have five cats. We also have two dogs. Their names are Shep and Sport. We have nearly 100 pigeons. We have some horses we can ride.
Selma Lyning, Gill, Colo.



The Hoovers—Business Before Pleasure!

THE LISTENER

By George Washington Ogden

MRS. MAJORS, the preacher's wife, was an athletic young woman who wore no stays. She moved about with a swinging motion to her body above the hips very suggestive of combativeness, and Texas wondered whether the Rev. Mr. Majors might not have a pretty warm time of it now and then.

She had scanty light hair, which she twisted up into the Psyche knot, just at that time becoming again popular with the ladies who followed the styles. Her forehead was lofty, and clear of the bangs such as Malvina and the other young ladies wore. Bangs were becoming passe as far west as Topeka. Mrs. Majors had anticipated the arrival of the edict in Cottonwood.

The minister had not recognized Texas in his black coat as the man who had won first prize in the men's roping contest at the fair that afternoon, and nobody at the table connected him with the spectacular bit of gunnery in the street that had set the whole town talking about the new gunslinger who had come to join Cottonwood's notables in that line. Only Mrs. Goodloe had a possible clue to it, and it had slipped her mind in the excitement of getting rid of Smith.

It did not occur to her again that this was Uncle Boley Drumgoole's friend until the minister's wife asked him where he was from, when he arrived, and how long he expected to remain. Mrs. Goodloe pulled the puckering string to her short upper lip and prepared her face for speech, but Texas had informed the minister's wife that he came from Texas, and that he expected to stay around in that part of the country a right smart spell before she was ready to put in a word.

"Why, you must be the gentleman that won the ropin'?" she said.

Texas admitted that he was, and the minister put down his napkin and leaned over to look round his wife and

stare at Texas with his mouth open, amazement in his eyes.

"Why, you're the man that horse-whipped the mayor and shot Budd Dalton thru the arm!"

The minister pushed back his chair, came round and shook hands with Texas, very energetically, very warmly. The groom rose in the length of his legs, red to the eyes in the pleasure of such a distinguished guest and champion. The others pressed round to shake hands and look Texas over with new interest and respect, for the bride's cake was eaten down to crumbs, and it was time for the party to leave the table.

A Center of Attention

So the very reluctant Texas found himself the center of a soiree, with husky professional men—the foreman of the railroad roundhouse was one of them—slamming his shoulder-blades, and smiling young ladies coming up and giving him timid hands, and Mrs. Goodloe showing teeth like a walrus. It was a whirl and a babble, with the dark mark of the coffee on the floor, innocent stain of the conflict with the forces of Smith, routed and dispersed forever from the threshold of the green hotel.

The initiation of Texas into the polite and respectable society of Cottonwood was at this point when a man appeared in the door thru which Zebedee Smith had so lately passed to resume his reconnoiter in the Nation.

He stood there with his hat in his hand, a strong perfume of violets coming from him, a fluff of white handkerchief showing most elegantly from the breast-pocket of his almost sky-blue coat.

In spite of his elegance, Texas recognized him as Dee Winch, the bow-legged man who had taken such an effective hand in his behalf when the crowd rushed him at the fair. Mrs.

(Continued on Page 30)

They'll Help Increase the Yields

BY L. E. CALL

SINCE the early settlers broke the prairie sod of the Great Plains, it has been observed that the soils of Southeastern Kansas have not produced so abundantly as they should. Frequently sections of the state farther west, where the rainfall is much lighter, produce larger yields of corn and wheat and much more luxuriant crops of alfalfa. This is true notwithstanding the climatic advantages of Southeastern Kansas, such as a heavier rainfall and the longer growing season. What is responsible for this comparatively unproductive condition? Can these soils be treated in such a way as to enable them to respond to good tillage methods and to produce in proportion to the copious rainfall of the region?

These questions and many others regarding the productivity and adaptability of crops to Southeastern Kansas soils were asked of the Kansas State Agricultural College. To answer these questions correctly and adequately was impossible. The soil on the college experimental farm was of a very different character. Results secured at the college could not be applied to the soils of this territory.

Samples of Southeastern Kansas soils were examined in the college laboratories, but such examinations are seldom satisfactory until they are carefully checked by trials in the field. Some helpful information had been secured by co-operating with farmers in simple tests with fertilizers and crop varieties on their farms. These tests were found to be inadequate to supply fully the information desired. The question was then asked, since it is impossible to take the soils of Southeastern Kansas to the college where the central experiment station is located, why not take the experiment station to the soils? Why not establish a branch experiment station in Southeastern Kansas?

A survey of the soils of Southeastern Kansas revealed the fact that there were five different kinds covering extensive areas besides many other kinds of less extent. To locate an experiment station on any one soil type would be to neglect four others of equal importance. Consequently, it was decided to request of the legislature an appropriation for locating experimental crop and soil fields embracing from 10 to 20 acres on each of the five important kinds of soil in this territory. The legislature of 1923 appropriated \$6,000 a year for this purpose, and five experimental fields have been established on the following upland soil types:

1. Red limestone soil, south of Rest in Wilson county.
2. Black limestone soil, west of Fort Scott in Bourbon county.
3. White ashy shale soil, northwest of Columbus in Cherokee county.
4. Black shale soil, northwest of Moran in Allen county.
5. Ground sandstone soil, north of Parsons in Neosho county.

Some time has been required to establish these fields and to put into effect the different soil treatments. Already results show that with proper treatment it is possible to grow alfalfa successfully on most of these upland soil types, and to secure yields of alfalfa and wheat equal to those secured on the best upland soils of the state. These fields promise to supply, as the years go by, definite information as to practical methods of improving the soils of Southeastern Kansas. From present indications, it is not impossible to make them as productive as any in the state.



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2420—One-Piece Apron Style. A glance at the diagram will tell you how simple this apron is to make. Sizes small, medium and large.

2666—Jaunty Sport Frock. You would be appropriately dressed for all daytime occasions in a garment like this. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2652—Striking Junior Frock. The flared skirt is as becoming to the junior girl as to her mother or big sister. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2658—Charming Design with Circular Insets at Sides. Sizes 16 years, 36,

38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

1911—Men's and Boys' Shirt. It can be made with either of two styles of closing and detachable collar. Sizes 12½, 13, 13½, 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½, 18, 18½ and 19 inches neck measure.

2118—Becoming Morning Frock. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Any of the patterns described on this page may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size and number of patterns desired.

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.

Rules of Order

We are planning to organize a club in our community soon, and would appreciate having a copy of Robert's Rules of Order. Would you kindly print them?—Mrs. G. H. Y.

Robert's Rules of Order are rather lengthy to print in this column, but if you will write to the Extension Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, you can secure information on organizing a club and monthly program suggestions. This information is free. We have a booklet, "Club Day Activities," that I believe you would appreciate having to plan your club activities. A constitution is suggested, programs and stunts for the social hour as well as refreshments with recipes. "Club Day Activities," may be ordered from the Book Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents.

Concerning Spring Fashions

Are flared skirts good this spring and are long or short sleeves the most popular?—Sixteen.

Flares are very good this spring, altho straight lines are found in some street frocks. Godets still are being shown, also. Sleeves are long and many styles have a clever puff that gathers to a narrow wrist band. Necklines are high and often are finished with streamers that tie in a chic little bow.

Concerning Our Guests

THE table that cannot welcome its friends easily lacks the elements of true hospitality. When the arrival of a guest upsets all the household machinery and sends a frantic housewife scurrying to the kitchen to prepare an elaborate feast from the ice box and the emergency shelf, who cares to drop in unexpectedly no matter how great a friend he is? Few

persons call merely for a meal; they are interested in seeing their friends and need no feverish preparations for their coming.

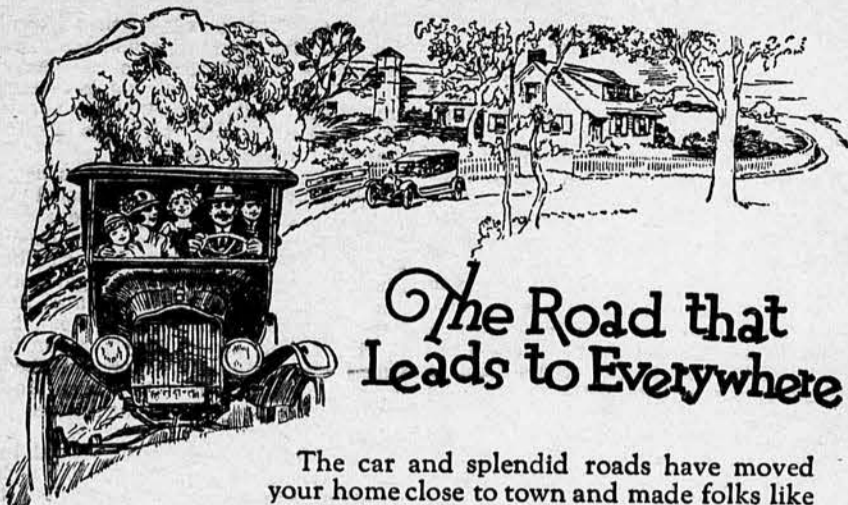
The family that shares its "pot-luck" with simple generosity is far more gracious than the one in which a late and laboriously cooked company repast is served by a tired and flustered hostess. Simple meals mean better digestions and less work, and what to the guest is much more important, an atmosphere of unperturbed welcome that makes him feel his coming brings pleasure.

Our Fashion Magazine

HAVING a diminutive fashion revue before you from which to select just the garment that suits you best is indeed a big convenience in planning new wardrobes for yourself or the children. We are glad to recommend our fashion magazine for just this purpose. Styles for every occasion—at home as well as for dress-up or the street—are attractively illus-



trated for both grownups and children and a pattern may be ordered from our Pattern Department for every style shown. The new spring fashion catalog may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents, or 25 cents for a pattern and catalog.



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The car and splendid roads have moved your home close to town and made folks like you a part of town. So the movie theatres, by having more people to entertain, can afford finer pictures, like First National Pictures, bringing drama and comedy to you from everywhere—for example, this wonderful picture, "The Splendid Road."

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Personally directed by
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You'll thrill to this vivid drama of one of the great epic chapters of America's history, impressively portrayed. You'll appreciate the splendid acting of the great cast. It's inspiring—you can't afford to miss it.

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"Joanna"—featuring Dorothy Mackall and Jack Mulhall. The girl who owns a million in looks, tumbles into a million dollars in cash, falls in love with a fellow worth a dime. It's worth a fortune to see what happens.

"Bluebeard's Seven Wives"—with Blanche Sweet, Lois Wilson, Ben Lyon and a great cast. He looked like a sheik,

so they tried to give him seven wives. But when a fellow's got one sweetheart, and he loves her and she loves him, you can't interest him in seventy wives.

"Infatuation"—Corinne Griffith in the amazing drama of the woman who sought the path to happiness between love for her husband and infatuation for another man.

The Listener

(Continued from Page 28)

Goodloe went beaming over to him, her hand out in welcome.

"Well, you're a purty-lookin' feller, ain't you—comin' in after it's all over and everything's gone!"

"I'm very sorry, mom, but I had some business on hand that come up unexpected."

"I know you'd 'a' come, Dee, if you could," she said seriously, as if she knew very well that Dee Winch was a man of his word and was tender on the point of it. And so the others went to shake hands with him, the groom high among them, like a giraffe, and Malvina came bearing a piece of cake on a plate, smiling like an open fire.

"I saved a piece for you, Dee, I knew you'd come," she said.

Dee Winch took the cake and tasted it, and vowed it was the best he ever had put into his mouth, and said there wasn't a bit of use asking who made it, for it was sweet, with a delicacy that only one hand in the world could give it.

And the men laughed and whacked Dee on the shoulder-blades, and the ladies said, "Oh, pursh!" and poked Malvina in the side, causing her to turn red and giggle outrageously, for she was a ticklish lady, and couldn't bear to be touched under the arms.

Dee Winch shook hands with the bride and groom again, ceremoniously, with gravity, and wished them joy. He told the groom that he was the luckiest man in Cottonwood, and that he'd rather be in his place than the President's.

"I'll Be All Smiles"

Then the minister brought Texas Hartwell forward and presented him to the late-coming guest formally, and the two of them stood a moment with clasped hands, looking into each other's eyes.

Hartwell saw that Dee Winch's eyes were gray, and that there was a shadow in them as of a sorrow, or the pain of an affliction that he had kept hidden from the knowledge of men. The young man's own dark eyes kindled to express the appreciation of one with so much apparent worth in him as little bow-legged Dee Winch.

"I met you this afternoon, sir, and I'm under great obligation to you," Texas said.

"It's the other way," Winch assured him. "We're all under obligation to you, a stranger, for doing what none of us here ever took in hand to do."

"It wasn't because of a lack of men to do it, sir, but for want of an opportunity," Texas returned.

Mrs. Goodloe cut off further compliments at this point by announcing that the guests would retire to the parlor, where Viney Kelly was going to sing, and Viney Kelly herself took possession of Dee Winch, with the request that he turn her music.

Miss Kelly was a lady of sentimental appearance, thin, as the general run of people in that country appeared to be. Her face was long, her cheeks meager, her mouth large and flexible. She took her seat at the organ with much disposing of the skirt and flattening of the music-sheets, making much of her opportunity, flouncing herself into the notice of everybody before she struck a note. Miss Kelly was not of the school that wastes its talents.

Dee Winch took up his stand at the end of the organ on Miss Kelly's right hand, as vigilant as if he waited to draw his deadly gun on some expected foe. His hand was over the little music-rack—made in representation of the classic lyre—ready to flip the page the second that Viney came to the last word.

It was not a very enlivening melody for a wedding that Viney began to draw from the little brown instrument. When she came to the words it seemed to Texas to be almost tragically inappropriate. It concerned a lady who loved a gentleman, and was present at his nuptials with another, and the chorus of it, which came with depressing frequency, was:

"I'll be all smiles to-ni-i-ight,
I'll be all smiles to-night;
Tho my heart should break to-mor-r-ow,

I'll be all smiles to-night."

Viney sang it with great feeling, weaving gently from side to side in rhythm with the tune. Texas wondered if her heart had been set on the barber, and if this could be her lament and renunciation. But whatever sentiment might have inspired the selection, she followed it unwaveringly to the end, where:

"And then the room he entered,
The bride up-on his ar-r-m—"

and her heart—the composer's, not Miss Viney's—broke right on the spot, without being able to put it off until dawn.

Real Music?

They applauded Miss Viney with hearty hands. If anybody besides Texas was struck by the humorous inaptitude of the selection it was not the bridegroom, indeed. He was loudest of the loud in his clamor for more, and he turned to Texas as Miss Viney swung round on the stool and began the prelude to another tune.



He's a Hard-Hearted Papa?

"U.S." Blue Ribbon boots are made with sturdy gray soles. The uppers are either red or black—knee to hip lengths.



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A boot or overshoe must have rugged strength and toughness built all through it—if it's going to stand months of solid work on the farm.

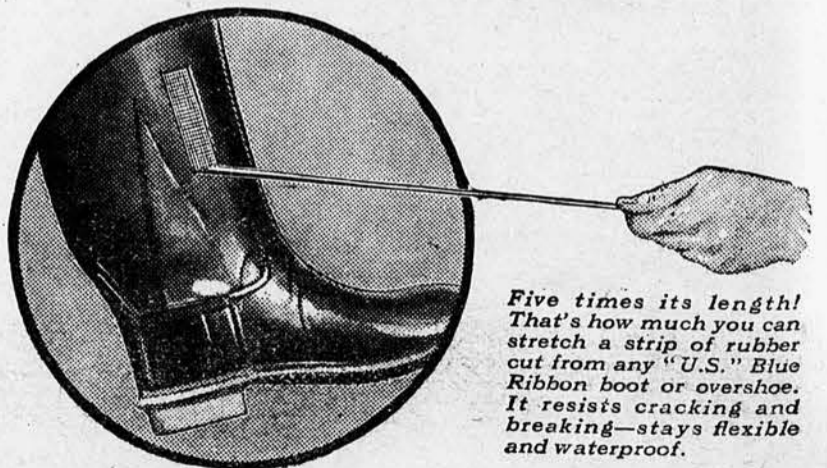
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"U.S." Boots
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"That's what I call music," said he. Texas nodded. Mr. Noggle leaned over, coming so close to Texas that the perfume on his hair was almost overwhelming.

"When she throws that mouth of hers wide open you can see her appetite," he said; "but she can sing to a fare-you-well!"

Texas was tired, for he had taken the road before dawn of that eventful and long-drawn day. Now he saw Mrs. Majors casting eyes at him again, and he feared that she was about to assail him with more questions on his origin and intentions.

While he had nothing to conceal, he did not feel that a man should tell all that he knew at once, so he withdrew to the office while Miss Viney was singing thru the last stanza of "This a Flower from My Angel Mother's Grave."

Dee Winch escaped during the applause, also, and came out on his toes, sweating like he'd undergone an examination for a civil-service job.

"I like music," he said softly, with a cautious look back over his shoulder, "but I like it off a little piece."

"Yes, sir, there's kinds of music that a man ought to pay for, and—other kinds," Texas allowed.

"Yes," said Winch, looking carefully around the office, "it's like the sign of a Mexican dentist I saw in San Antonio one time. 'Teeth pulled without pain, one dollar; with pain, fifty cents.' The pleasanter it is, the more a man ought to be willing to pay. I met Uncle Boley Drumgoole as I was comin' over here. He was tellin' me you thought some of trail-ridin'?"

"I've got to find a job of some kind. I thought I'd try for trail-ridin'."

"Well, I've been hirin' myself out to the association for that same kind of a job—that's what made me late to this blowout. I've just come from a session with old man Duncan."

"I aimed to see him in the morning. Do you reckon it would be any use?"

"I was goin' to say that they've put me in as a sort of a boss rider, and I'll be glad to give you a job if you'll take it."

"I sure am obliged to you, sir, and I'd snap it up in a minute if I had a horse."

"I've got that all fixed. Be ready to start in the morning—I'll ride around here after you. Headquarters is at Duncan's ranch, about twenty miles south. I think maybe you'll have to wait around there a day or two till I can line them other fellers out and drop them I don't want."

At Duncan's Ranch-House

Winch went back to the parlor and excused himself, and gave the bride and groom a little jocular advice to leave things merry after him.

"Well, so-long till mornin', Texas," he said as he came out thru the office. He shook hands with a quick and sincere clasp and passed out into the street.

Texas stood in the door looking after him, pondering over the many sides that he had glimpsed in this remarkable little man. One peculiar thing he had noted of Winch, and that was his ceaseless watchfulness.

No matter where he stood, or whether he was serious or gay, he never appeared to be entirely relaxed. Always there was the tension of the man who waits, listens, feels with all his faculties, for something unexpected and unannounced. It was as if he listened for a step behind, or expected a touch on the shoulder, or a whisper in his ear.

That shadow in his eyes was growing out of his constant strain, Texas knew. It must be a heavy thing to go carrying the responsibility for sending so many men out of this life's activities as Winch had dismissed, he thought. There must be a good many ghosts behind a man who was accountable for the lives of nineteen men, ghosts of accusation, doubt; of speculation, of unrest, and perhaps remorse.

He was glad that matters had turned out so fortunately for him in his encounter before Uncle Boley's door. If that old pistol of Ed McCoy's had been the breadth of a hair less true there might have been human life against his peace that night.

The thought of it started a sweat on his forehead. He prayed deep from his soul that he might never become a listening man like Dee Winch, straining and restless, with the unheard step of a feared retribution behind him, the memory of dead men's faces clouding his eyes with shadows.

Duncan's ranch-house was a large T-shaped building, constructed, like nearly all the ranch-houses of that country, of the tenacious prairie sod. It stood on the bank of a weak, shallow stream, and there were cotton-wood trees around it, making a cool and pleasant harbor to reach in the middle of a thirsty day, after a ride that grew more desolate and barren as the traveler proceeded southward from Cottonwood.

Texas and Winch had not made a forced ride of it; therefore it was almost noon when they turned their horses into the spacious corral with the little creek cutting across its corner.

With the thrift of his Scottish kind Duncan had fenced off land in a little pocket of the creek bottom back of his house, and planted a garden there. Very green and hopeful it looked to the eyes of the two men, and so strange a sight in that land, undisturbed by the plow, that they stood at the fence to admire it.

Mrs. Duncan came to the door and hailed them, the two Misses Duncan showing blond heads over her shoulders. So the two men turned from the vegetables in Malcolm Duncan's garden to the flowers within his house, where Mrs. Duncan greeted Winch by his first name with the familiarity of an old friend, and shook hands like a man with Texas Hartwell, and presented her daughters.

"Malcolm home?" Winch inquired. "No. Him and the girls got home about midnight from the fair, and he was in the saddle at daylight this morning to see how things is goin' with the boys."

Mrs. Duncan spoke with the twang of Indiana on her tongue. She was a lady of large girth, with a red wrapper and a red face. Outwardly and inwardly she appeared to be exceedingly hot.

Her daughters gave no promise of following the maternal lines. They were straight-backed and tall, rather handsome, and cool as daisies in the field in their white dresses. To Texas they appeared out of place in that island of a home in the great raw sweep of prairie, for they carried themselves as if they had been accustomed to meeting people all their lives.

Sallie McCoy Was Coming

They recognized Texas as the man who had won first place in the roping contest, and spoke of his work with compliments. Texas felt like a rooster with his tail feathers plucked, he admitted to himself, when it came to sitting down to dinner with those young ladies in his shirt-sleeves. But there was no help for it. The long-tailed coat was in Cottonwood, in the keeping of Mrs. Goodloe at the Woodbine Hotel, and it might be many a long day before it would grace his back again.

"We've been lookin' all morning for Sallie McCoy and her mother," Mrs. Duncan said. "They promised the girls they'd come over to-day, but I guess they didn't get an early start."

"They used to be neighbors of ours," the Miss Duncan near Texas explained, nodding her pretty, fair head to indicate the location in a general way. "Their ranch was down the creek about seven or eight or nine miles."

"Yes, it was ten or eleven or twelve," said her mother, laughing over the indirect description. "A body never would get anywheres if they had to go by you tellin' 'em the road, Naomi. Them girls—to Texas—has been away to school back in Lawrence so long they've plumb got out of the ways of this country."

"They sure speak well for the schools of Lawrence, anyway, ma'am!"

Texas spoke with such forceful warmth that the simple compliment seemed something altogether grand.

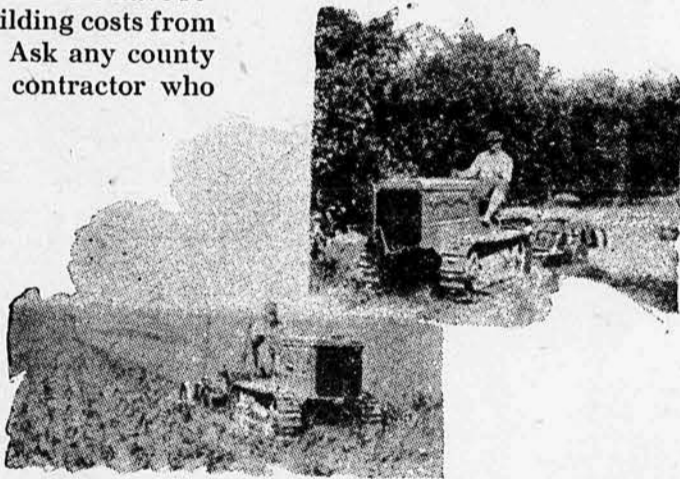
"Why, mother, we've been coming home for three months every summer," the other one protested, as if hurt by the implication that they were strangers in their own land.

Mrs. Duncan sighed, and said she knew it as well as they did, she guessed, but it didn't seem like they came home oftener than once every five years. Then she went on to tell Texas about her boys, five of them, all big enough to count as men in the work of the range, and that the other

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girl's name was Ruth, and that she was two years older than Naomi, and that Naomi would be eighteen her next birthday.

All of which intimate information—for what can be more intimate among all a lady's secrets than her age—did not appear to disconcert the girls in the least.

Dee Winch did not say much, but there was a sufficiency in what he did say which gave one the feeling that he had said considerable. Texas answered Mrs. Duncan's ramifications from her original subject into an inquiry into his life, adventures, family, and prospects with a shyness of manner and softness in his words that caused the young ladies to listen when he spoke.

He told her as much about himself as he had told the minister's wife, and short cuts and sharp turns could not draw from him anything more. It seemed a simple story for a man who had come to Cottonwood like a whirlwind and made himself a figure in it to such an extent as he had done. Maybe she believed it, maybe not.

Winch was off about his new duties immediately after dinner, with a word to Texas that he would return in a day or two and assign him to his post. He took nothing to eat but a package of dried beef, and dried beef of the range days was not the tender delicacy of this packing-house age. It was dried, and it required confidence to approach it, teeth to chew it, and a stomach equal to a corn sheller to do the rest.

Texas wondered if pulling on dried beef had given Winch's teeth the peculiar outward slant that he had noticed when he saw him first. He believed that it was equal to it, anyhow.

Poetry in Her Eyes

Sallie McCoy came riding to the ranch alone along toward evening. Her mother had not felt equal to making the trip in the sun. Texas heard her explaining from where he sat on a bench under a cottonwood reading the poems of Robert Burns. He closed the book, moved more by the living

poetry of Sallie McCoy's eyes than the written word, and went forward to take her horse.

She appeared taller afoot than in the saddle, still not too tall for a man whose heart was the proper distance from the ground. And there was something in her way of putting down her feet when she walked, something in the grace of her body and the soft charm of her voice, that told him she was not of common stock.

Blood may wander far, and lodge like blown seed in strange places, but it will set its mark as unfailingly in the wilderness as in the palace. Blood had set its mark in this girl's face, in the true modeling of her body, slender and strong. Somewhere in the race of McCoy's there had been a hero.

Texas thought her shy when Mrs. Duncan introduced them, yet there was something in her eyes which seemed to be for him alone, a struggling expression, he felt it to be, for what convention could not allow from lips. It was gratitude, with something softer which eluded him like a swift bird, and tingled him to the toes.

Texas put his arm round the neck of the little cow pony that had stood him in such friendly service the day before, and stroked its nose.

"I'm under great obligations to you for lendin' this horse to me yesterday, Miss McCoy. I didn't have any chance to thank you then, for I didn't know till after he carried me to victory whose horse he was—Uncle Boley didn't tell me. I want to thank you now, and pay inter-est on it."

"If you ever owed me even thanks, it is paid, Mr. Hartwell," she told him with great seriousness. "The debt and the interest are on the other side."

Hearing them talk so right at the beginning, and knowing the history of the encounter between Texas and the mayor, and the subsequent attempt to kill Hartwell in the street, the Duncans looked on him as Sallie's personal champion. It was doubtless out of this feeling that he belonged peculiarly to Sallie that the Misses Duncan found



Count me in on that!

Time was, as the elder generation will remember—and as the younger generation never will—when farm life seemed more than all work and less than no play. Today nobody with young ideas stays home when a few miles by the speedometer takes you to the motion picture theatre.

The farmer of years gone by might have been content to wear himself and his family out with all work and no play, but 1926 is a different story!

The motor car is part of that story, and good roads leading to better theatres showing Paramount Pictures are another—and the telephone, and radio, all bringing hints that there's a time to quit chores and come out of the kitchen.

Some families get away to Florida or California in winter, but it's a question whether they travel farther or get more excitement than those who see such motion pictures as *The Ten Commandments*, *A Kiss for Cinderella*, *Seven Keys to Baldpate*, *The Trouble with Wives*, *The Pony Express*, *The Ancient Highway* and the wonderful *Zane Grey* productions, *Wild Horse Mesa*, *The Vanishing American*, and many others.

By daylight or moonlight the road is open to the nearest theatre. There all the members of the family may sit together under the same spell of enchantment, refreshed by the wholesome flood of make-believe, light, music and laughter that not so very long ago was part of a world so very far away.

Personalities of Paramount and their Paramount Pictures



D. W. Griffith
is now directing Paramount Pictures. His first is "That Roylee Girl," which will be coming to your theatre soon.

Bebe Daniels
who stars in
Lovers in Quarantine
Miss Bluebeard
The Crowded Hour
The Manicure Girl



Lois Wilson
who appears in
The Pony Express
The Thundering Herd
Welcome Home
Irish Luck

Raymond Griffith
who stars in
Forty Winks
Paths to Paradise
A Regular Fellow
(He's a Prince)



Zane Grey
who wrote
Wild Horse Mesa
The Border Legion

Esther Ralston
who appears in
The Lucky Devil
The Best People



This name and trademark always lead you to the better pictures



Paramount Pictures

"If It's a Paramount Picture It's the Best Show in Town"

We Have Traditions of Our Own

ATITLED, sophisticated traveler from Europe recently made a tour of this country. He enjoyed his trip, he said, but was not very favorably impressed by much of the country outside of New York.

"The trouble with the Middle-West, Far West and South," quoth this gentleman, "is that there is no romantic background of tradition and history to give color to dull scenes and poetry to local histories."

Having said this he headed back for Europe, where the traditions and romantic stories about every village and town go back a thousand years.

From his own point of view, he probably had America sized up fairly accurately. But what he failed to realize—what many of us fail to realize—is that American civilization is and always has been on an entirely different tack from Europe's traditions, and folk tales like those of Europe he will never find here, of course; but traditions and folk tales of our own kind there are without number.

The stories of the pioneer are no less romantic and inspiring than the tales of Europe's kings. Skim thru the history of any section of this country and see if it is not as fascinating as a novel.

Louisiana? Think of the early French adventurers who came down the Mississippi to the gulf and foresaw a great empire. Think of the pirates, like Lafitte, who defied even the Federal Government; of Andrew Jackson, who held New Orleans against the British; of the trading ships of all nations that came to make it a city more cosmopolitan than New York, more picturesque than Cairo.

Illinois? Think of the long, lanky pioneers who drifted north from Kentucky or west from New York, building log cabins, enduring hunger and toil and pain to win the black prairies from the red man and the wild beast. Think of the growth of Chicago, from a frontier fort to fourth city in the world, and all in a century's time. Think of Lincoln, an Illinoisan to the marrow of his bones; of Grant, who went from a country store to lead the earth's mightiest army.

Kansas? Here started the conflict to make all men free, and later it transformed itself from the Great American desert to a fertile agricultural region, populated by the happiest and perhaps most independent, if not erratic, people on earth.

Utah? Long trains of covered wagons dot the horizon, with eager men and patient women pressing forward to establish a prosperous empire beside an inland sea, turning a desolate wilderness into fertile farm land.

California? Tales of desperados and vigilantes; golden mountains and daredevil citizens; miners and gamblers and lumbermen thronging the state and writing, in a few brief decades, an epic of pioneer life that Europe cannot match in any two centuries.

Oklahoma? The home of red men until a scant 35 years ago; opened overnight and filled in a month, and now sending oil to all the world and building rich, substantial cities on land where the wolves howled within the memory of living man.

Such are our traditions, our folk tales. They are pioneer traditions, every one; stories of men who dared much and built for the future, even tho they did not always clearly see just what the future might be.

And they will continue to be our traditions. America came of age in 1917. The task the pioneers began is not ended; for they dreamed of America as the greatest nation in the world, no less—and we, without knowing it, are doing our part to bring that dream nearer to reality.

For the history of the world for some centuries will be determined, not by Europe, but by America. Leadership has come, and a great day is to dawn. And it will be built on the traditions and romance of America.

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great deal to do in the kitchen, al- Mrs. Duncan's broad back was left narily to bear such tasks alone, ter the ways of daughters the world gress.

School at Lawrence

They were very well acquainted by the time supper was ready, old friends when it was over, and the Misses Dun- an were clattering the dishes off. The rls were in a flutter now to have hings out of the way, for more com- any was coming, young men, to be are, from the ranch above.

A young man was a young man in at country then, no matter what his eputation or whence he came, but ese two proved to be exceptions to hom advantages had been given, just s Duncan and his wife, and the Kan- as pioneers more than the pioneers of ny place in the nation, had made sac- ifices to outfit their daughters for a igher plane.

They were the sons of the rancher, and they had been at Lawrence at- tending the university, also. They were rather bolsterous, and unduly familiar in their way of addressing young adies, Miss McCoy included, by their first names. So it seemed to Texas, at least, his culture being of another ind.

There was a good deal of singing, between the Duncan girls and the young men, with loud accompaniment in the large, hoarse piano which, Texas understood, was a historic instrument, and a notable one, in that section. Texas could not see much improve- ment over Viney Kelly's efforts to en- tertain in the roistering tunes which the young men shouted, with the bits of sentimental embroidery contributed by Ruth and Naomi.

He didn't take a deep interest in it, altho he tried to appear greatly en- tertained, for many things came drifting into his mind calling for serious con- sideration. Sallie had hung back out of it on the plea that she did not know the new songs. She would not approach the piano, despite their en- treaties.

"And you the only one in the crowd that can really sing—unless it's Mr. Hartwell?" Naomi said.

Texas was quick to assure her that he could not lift a note. But his mind leaped back from following the trend of graver things to the pleasant con- cepture of what kind of a song Sallie McCoy would select if she should sing. For her voice, he felt that he knew how it would sound, felt that he had heard it many a time before, indeed. There came over him suddenly a long- ing for its satisfying cadence, as for something known in happier times, de- veloped thru hardship and lonely days.

But he would not ask her to sing, feeling that her heart would not be in it. The others were beginning it all over again when Malcolm Duncan came home. Texas was thankful that greet- ings made it necessary to suspend the din.

Health of a Clean Life

Duncan was a splendid figure of manhood, tall and rugged, with the health of his clean life in his eyes. His broad forehead and short, gray beard gave him an appearance more suited to a chair in a university than a seat in the saddle. It was plain where the girls got their comeliness.

The Duncan girls took their strong- lunged admirers out to gabble under the moon while the master of the house had his supper, leaving Texas and Sallie to follow, pairing off as ingeniously as birds.

Sallie lingered a little behind the others, answering Duncan's inquiries about her mother, and whether she had brought him the Kansas City paper. Texas waited in the hall-like passage between the two sections of the house, where a bracket-lamp shone over the saddles and guns which hung along the wall.

"I thought I knew that belt," said Sallie, stopping where Texas had hung his gun. "I wonder how it came here?"

"It's mine—Uncle Boley gave it to me," he explained. "He told me it was carried once by the best man he ever knew."

"It was father's gun," she said soft- ly. She had taken it down, and stood now looking at the heavy gear with her head bowed over it. Texas saw a tear fall on the chafed leather. He put out his hand as if to comfort or assure her.

"I hope I'll always be worthy of it, Miss McCoy."

"I'm sure you will," she said, in sim- ple sincerity. "Did you have it—was this the gun you—" She faltered over the thing she wanted him to under- stand.

"I owe my life to it already," he said, with gratitude almost reverential. "I didn't see Uncle Boley before I left; I didn't know. I'm glad he gave it to you; I'm glad you had it when that gang—" She lifted the holster to her lips, as if moved by a sudden emo- tion, and kissed the stock of the great black gun. She gave it to him then, her head thrown high, her eyes bright in the dim lamplight for the tears that hung in them unspilled.

The others were out by the gate, filling the night with laughter.

"Let's sit here," Sallie suggested, stopping where the moonlight came down thru the cottonwood.

Youth was with them, but laughter seemed to have gone its way out of their hearts that night. Not much was said between them as they sat there, for the thoughts of each were busy as weaving spiders working to stretch their nets before the dawn. But in a quarter of an hour of such half-silent communion much good or much hurt may come to a pair of young hearts all open for the writing of the Great Adventure.

When Duncan appeared in the door with his pipe and called to Sallie, they started like children out of sleep.

"Come in and sing me my song, Sallie," he requested.

She laughed a soft little protest, but rose at once.

"It sounds better from a distance, the greater the distance the better," she said, putting out her hand to stop him when he would have gone with her. "He never wants but that one song—his song, he always calls it. I'll come back when the agony is over."

Duncan's Song

Presently the prelude to the sweet old melody came to Texas where he waited beneath the cottonwood, his heart almost over at the window, it seemed to him, straining lest he lose one chord. The words of the song came softly:

"Ever of thee I'm fondly dreaming, Thy gentle voice my spirit can cheer; Thou art the star that mildly beaming Shone on my path when all was dark and drear."

Texas stood up, as if he were in church. He closed his eyes and listened, and it seemed that tears were burning behind the lids, and that all the ten- der recollections of his life were com- ing back to him.

Her voice was so soft, so clear in the rising notes, so appealing in the

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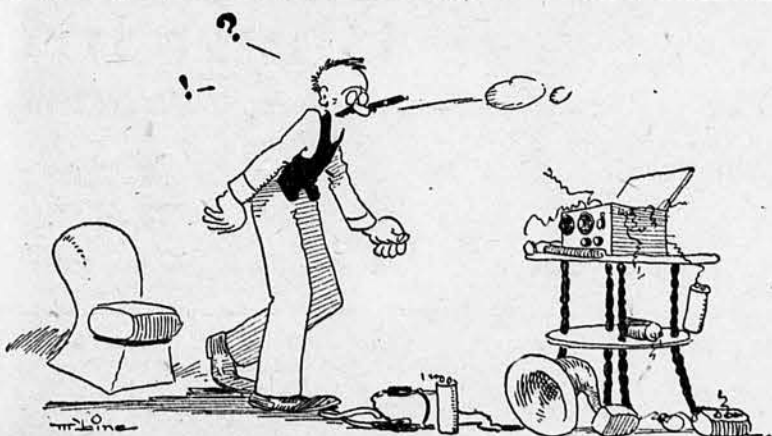
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tender tribute of the heart disinherited of its love! He felt that a lonely man must have written that song, and that only a pure woman could make the rest of the indifferent world understand how deep his sincerity had been, how sweetly pathetic his constancy.

He did not know whether he breathed at all until she came to the end, and Malcolm Duncan clapped his great hands, and praised her in his great voice. But when she returned to him in the shadow of the cottonwood he took her hands and held them a moment in the grateful expression for which his heart could find no words.

"I'd travel many a day to hear you sing that song again, Miss McCoy," he said, his act of taking her hands so sincerely a gallant, and at once grateful expression of his emotions that a girl more prudish than Sallie McCoy could not have taken offense. She was fine enough to feel the unusual beauty of his compliment, and thanked him for it, with pretense of concealing her pleasure.

Texas went to make his bed in the hay mow with the sound of dove's notes in his ears. When he should have been asleep, repairing himself against to-morrow's work, he lay speculating on what had passed that night, marveling over the additions one day can put to the long sum of a man's experiences. For above all the experiences of his life thus far, this meeting and knowing Sallie McCoy was by far the most marvelous and beautiful.

It was a refreshing interlude in the adventures of violence which had been his lot in that strange country, and it was too rare, no doubt, to come into his days again. In the morning, very likely, Dee Winch would come for him, and he would go away to ride the border trails.

That was not a situation that could last long, nor one in which he should care to continue. In a month or two, perhaps, he would be following the wavering trail of his fortunes into some other place, and Sallie McCoy would be behind him, among the dear things of this world which his hand never could hope to reach.

She was not for a footless man like him, and there was nothing on the horizon to promise the speedy mending of his condition.

He must ride on and forget or, if not quite forget, think of returning only in dreams.

He put his hand on the weapon that had been her father's, feeling a new comradeship for it. Why had she kissed it with such deep emotion, and given it into his hand with such high pride?

Surely not because of anything that it had done for him. The fact that it had saved his life could be nothing to her. She had caressed it for the sake of its old association. What might have been a bond between them under happier circumstances could only be a dear memento now, for a man of honor could not think of a maiden when he did not even own the horse that he rode.

Forbidden Territory

The plan of patrolling the border against Texas cattle was at once simple and effective. Without any warrant of law for their measures of defense against the contagion of their herds, the Kansas drovers had established certain defined routes by which cattle from the Texas range could be driven to the railroad loading points within the confines of their state.

For a hundred miles or more along the northern line of Indian Territory the trail riders, of whom Texas Hartwell had become one, rode, watching for the approach of Texas herds, to turn them aside from the forbidden land.

As Uncle Boley had explained to Hartwell, the ravages of Texas fever on the Kansas range had worked tremendous losses within the last few years. Proposed laws establishing a quarantine line against Southern stock were before Congress, and they were passed in time, but not until the Texas drovers had spent every energy to prevent it.

True, the routes fixed by the Kansas cattlemen were thru the most arid part of the state, where water was scarce sometimes in the summer months, and the grazing poor. The Kansas range always has been the fattening place for Texas range cattle, for there is no grass that equals Kansas grass.

The plan of Texas drovers had been to drive immense herds into that rich country, graze them slowly toward the

railroad, fattening them as they walked leisurely to market. But they dropped millions of fever ticks as they went along, and the bite of one of these tiny creatures was death to a Northern animal.

So they were to be kept out at all costs, even the cost of battle and the penalty of death. The trail riders had been keeping the Texans to the prescribed routes, but there was a spirit of defiance growing below the quarantine line which indicated trouble of serious proportions. For that reason the border guards had been doubled.

A man had to come highly recommended to get a job as trail rider. It called for courage, and a good head in an emergency, ceaseless vigilance, trustworthiness beyond a doubt. It was the highest compliment that the hardy men of that country could pay Texas Hartwell when they made him a member of that trusted band.

He might have fought a score of battles in the streets of Cottonwood and come out victor in every one of them, never to draw any recognition of his capabilities with a gun from them. But when he lifted his voice and hand in defense of the rights of a clansman's daughter, that was enough to pass him into the iron circle of their highest confidence.

Texas did not realize this, for he was altogether too ingenious to suspect that a community should reward a man for discharging a gentleman's obligations. He thought that Winch had hired him because he had proved himself handy with a gun against odds, or as a personal appreciation of the thrashing he had given the mayor.

In the two weeks that he had been riding trail, nothing had happened to break the autumnal peace. At morning he met at one end of his beat the man beyond him, and at evening the man from the other side. He was responsible only for the territory that he covered, a front of not more than ten or a dozen miles. Often a wave of the hand from a hilltop to tell that all was well was the only interchange between him and his comrades of the trail for days together.

Thus the time passed in monotonous loneliness, nothing to break it except now and then some traveler in covered wagon on his way from Kansas to Texas with his family, or somebody who had tried the lure of the South and was returning, thinner of the shank and more tattered and roped together than when he left.

The marvelous and cheering thing about it was that he never met one of these travelers, no matter which way he was headed, who was poor in hope. In the faces of all the ragged drivers there was something like the reflection of a far-away light, in their eyes the brilliant eagerness of souls upon an endless quest. If they had missed it in Kansas they were going to hit it in Texas; if Texas had failed of the bright promise, surely back in Kansas where the grass grew they would come into their own.

So the surprise of hearing a human voice, and a woman's voice at that, raised in song in the dusk of a certain evening as he rode his way, was almost startling to Texas. The singer was riding ahead of him, not in sight, and this was her song:

"O-o-o, the roof was copper-bottomed
And the chimney sold gold,
On the double-breasted mansion on the square;
But I lost a lot at keno,
And I'll never more behold
The double-breasted mansion on the square."

Texas hurried on to overtake her, wondering why she should be riding in the same direction as he instead of across his trail. East and west travelers along the line of the Nation were rare, and nobody but cowboys was ever heard to go along singing in that land. She heard him coming, and reined up on a knoll, where she stood quite clear against the last light of the West.

"Hello!" she hailed, while he was still a hundred yards away.

"Oh, it's you, Mr. Texas?" she said, surprise and relief mingling in her tone.

"It most surely is," said he, his wonder enlarging to discover that she was Fannie Goodnight, the girl who had saved him from the humiliation of arrest by her interference with the mayor. "I wonder what in the name of time brought you away down here into this lonesome country, miss?"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

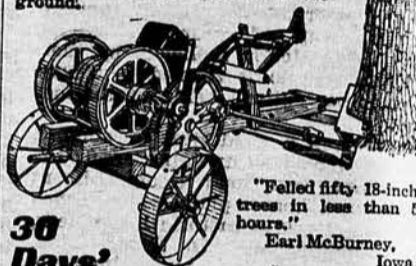
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Where's the Alfalfa Crop?

And Are the Kansas Growers "Up on Their Toes Like a Crocodile?"

NEBRASKA alfalfa raisers are buying shoes for the baby, gas for the filly, and new batteries for the radio at the expense of brother farmers in Kansas this year. With the most favorable hay market since 1920, especially in that territory which depends on Kansas City for its forage supply, Kansas farmers have little surplus hay to ship, and it is necessary to go to Nebraska, Colorado and other territories for supplies to satisfy Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi.

"Yes, these Kansas alfalfa men are up on their toes like a crocodile," chuckled a hay man from the Platte Valley, as he ambled out of a Kansas City commission firm's office folding up a check that will make the banker back home lift an eyebrow with surprised satisfaction. "Kansas farmers used to throw up their hats and punish their vocal cords telling the world that Kansas was the greatest alfalfa state in the Union. Now look at them! The green bug came along and took the sap out of the alfalfa stalk, and that and the freight rates took the sap out of the farmer, so the Kansas alfalfa man hitched up the tractor and plowed the 'darned stuff' under. Now he wishes he hadn't."

Platte Valley Leads

"Why, I'll bet Kansas, with alfalfa bringing \$17 to \$24 a ton, isn't furnishing a third of the hay that arrives here. And that state has the most advantageous freight rate to Kansas City of any section in this territory. I'd wager that the Platte Valley alone is shipping more hay—alfalfa—into Kansas City than the whole state of Kansas."

The big man strode on, and the little fellow he had been addressing, himself a Kansan, rushed out for statistics in defense of the Sunflower state.

The little Kansan made his way to the office of N. C. Campbell, president from 1919 to 1925 of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association, and probably the best informed hay man in this section of the country. However, Mr. Campbell was not able to supply any statistics which in any measure would help him bolster up his state pride, for the figures obtained coincided too closely with the estimates furnished by the Nebraskan.

"We used to get from 65 to 70 per cent of our alfalfa from Kansas," said Mr. Campbell. "Now not more than 35 per cent comes from there. The Santa Fe used to lead all other roads in alfalfa shipments to Kansas City. Now we get more which originates on the Union Pacific in Nebraska than we get from the whole Santa Fe system. Kansas used to have about 1 1/4 million acres of alfalfa. Today the acreage is reduced until I presume the state has less than 900,000 acres. Nebraska has 1,200,000 acres, and we are getting more hay from the Platte Valley than from any other source."

"The Kansas farmer could have had this trade if he had not let his acreage run down. Freight rates from the Platte Valley are considerably higher than from Kansas, even higher than from the Garden City territory, and the Nebraska growers are able to raise the hay and ship it here at a profit. Kansas farmers who have hay to sell are finding that it makes a higher gross acre yield in money than any other crop they grew in 1925. Freight rates are high on hay, but there is a lot of land in Kansas that will return more for alfalfa after freight is paid than it will return planted to any other of the common farm crops."

"And that isn't taking into consideration the value of alfalfa as a soil builder. Kansas soil needs alfalfa, and should grow every acre it can feed on the farms, and increase the acreage for shipment to terminal markets. Please don't misunderstand me; I don't want to be quoted as saying that we can dispose of as much hay thru this market as we could before freight rates were pyramided. We used to ship alfalfa as far as Georgia, and North and South Carolina, in considerable quantities, and still do in smaller volume, but the high rates put the price up to \$30 a ton or more in those sections, and no one can feed hay at that price and not be bankrupted. But it can be fed in Arkansas and other closer territory at a price that will give the grower a fair return, and Kansas can afford to increase her acreage to a point where she can supply the hay that must be shipped thru Kansas City."

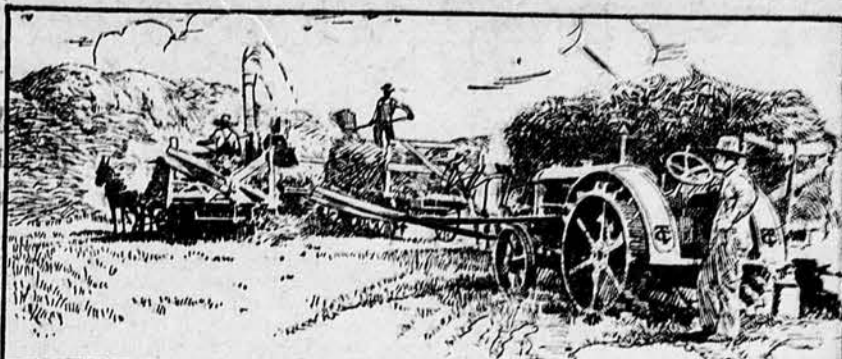
Received 24,000 Cars

Kansas City hay receipts dropped from 48,000 cars in 1920 to 21,000 cars in 1921, according to Mr. Campbell. Last year the receipts climbed back to 24,000 cars. These figures include all kinds of hay. The hay market has been brisk during the last two months, and recently 936 cars of alfalfa and 314 cars of other kinds of hay were received in one week. These are the largest receipts since the war boom days. Despite heavy shipments, the market went off very little during the week.

Hay dealers report that alfalfa meal mills are doing much to stabilize the market. One mill is completing storage facilities in Kansas City for 8,000 tons of alfalfa. This mill consumes more than 3,000 cars of hay a year in the manufacture of concentrated poultry and stock feeds. Three other mills have a combined capacity about equal to the mill just mentioned. Mr. Campbell says that when there is a heavy run of hay on the market which causes it to sag a bit, these mills step in to buy at a favorable price, and thus take the surplus off the market.

Kansas City still is the hay capital of the world, Mr. Campbell says, despite the high transportation charges which have cut receipts 50 per cent. He states that two factors, in addition to proximity to hay growing regions, have helped Kansas City to hold her place at the head of the list of markets. One is the fact that the buyer is allowed to plug a car, that is, draw out as many bales as he likes for inspection, and the other is the low commission charges, which are 75 cents a ton for hay selling for \$18 a ton or less, and \$1 for hay over that price, as against a minimum of \$1 a ton at St. Louis and \$1.50 at Chicago. At the latter markets buyers are allowed only car door inspection, instead of a plugging inspection.

Good times are those in which people make the debts that worry them in bad times.



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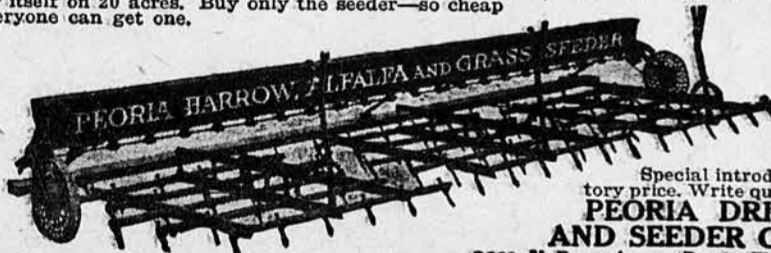
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By T. A. McNeal

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CASH—Fence Contest

\$1500 will be divided among 75 farmers or their families, for the best and most complete set of ideas on "The Advantages of a Well Fenced Farm". Note the list of prizes—every one is worth the time it takes to write your experiences about the benefits of good fence. If you do not care to enter, why not have one of the children get into the contest—a little help on your part may result in their winning a prize.

List of 75 Cash Prizes

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- 2nd Cash Prize 250.00
- 3rd Cash Prize 150.00
- 4th Cash Prize 100.00
- 5th Cash Prize 75.00
- 6th Cash Prize 50.00
- 7th Cash Prize 35.00
- 8th Cash Prize 25.00
- 9th Cash Prize 20.00
- 10th Cash Prize 15.00
- 11th Cash Prize 10.00
- 12th to 50th prizes at \$5.00 each. 195.00
- 51st to 75th prizes at \$3.00 each. 75.00

Total \$1500

Write for FREE Contest Blank

Ask for Free Contest Blank—describes the Contest, "rules", "what to write", etc. We'll also send RED STRAND catalog and "Official Proof of Tests"—they tell all about the new, patented, copper-bearing, "Galvannealed" fence—these will also prove helpful in writing your story or letter.

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Where "Face Value" Counts!

Montgomery County Has Used Gravel and Macadam in Improving Roads

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

IT COSTS 2½ cents more a mile to travel dirt roads than it does to travel a paved road." It was H. K. Hibbard, county engineer for Montgomery county, airing his views on the question of good roads. He was considering surfaces of all types under all kinds of traffic. And the same day C. A. Wilkins, one of the state highway commissioners, thought that good roads have meant considerably more than cheaper travel and hauling. For one thing, he believes they have been largely responsible for doubling the dairy business in the county during the last three years; for making it possible for farm folks to market their produce right on the farm, and for increasing farm values. "We lost out on a proposition three years ago," Mr. Wilkins said, "that would have meant millions of dollars to this county. We didn't get a condensery simply because we didn't have good roads. There wasn't any question about why we lost it, they came right out and told us it was because we didn't have roads that would insure a steady supply of milk." For some time Montgomery county folks have been talking about establishing a local condensery, but no concerted action has taken place as yet.

Gravel, \$10,000 a Mile

Montgomery county has held to gravel for the most part in improving the roads, but considerable macadam also has been used. It seems that gravel roads cost around \$10,000 a mile to construct, and that the macadam reaches \$24,000. Officials have gone so far as to get figures on other materials for surfacing. Estimates on concrete were \$28,000 to \$30,000 a mile and brick \$35,000 to \$40,000 a mile.

In the matter of construction and service Mr. Wilkins believes that gravel roads are the cheapest at first, but in 10 years the dearest. "Gravel is all right for traffic up to 500 automobiles and trucks a day," he said, "but after that we need something heavier. After about three years the upkeep on gravel roads will run around \$500 a mile. Where we have macadam surfaces, the upkeep will run from \$75 to \$100 a mile."

H. K. Hibbard, the county engineer, believes these figures are about right, but with macadam there is another point to consider. "You see," he said, "after four years or so, a macadam road must have another top coat, and that extra cost must be distributed back over the years of service as upkeep." Mr. Hibbard thinks concrete roads would come more nearly approaching the ideal than other types, as they would improve with age. And as a close second he places brick paving. The upkeep on these will run at something like \$50 a mile for the year. But gravel and macadam have been used because, considering cost, construction and other things, these materials make good roads available to more people in a shorter time and for a smaller cash outlay, than other surfacing.

H. M. Coe, county agent in Montgomery county, expressed the opinion

that better marketing facilities are one of the outstanding benefits of good roads. "It will be only a matter of time," he said, "until a good proportion of the farm produce will be picked up by trucks that go on regular routes every day. The farmers living away from the surfaced roads will bring their produce to them, where trucks will collect it, and in that way they will benefit to a certain extent as do the farmers living along the improved highways."

There is another angle to the marketing proposition developing in Montgomery county. A lot of the town folks are getting into the habit of going out to the country to buy their vegetables, butter, eggs and fruit. It simply is a matter of turning a pleasure ride into just as pleasant a shopping trip. The freshness of the produce makes a hit with town folks. A sign here and there along the road informs folks that Mr. So-and-so, who is owner and operator of the poultry plant at hand, will be glad to sell eggs or fries direct to the consumer. And, of course, similar invitations are extended by farmers who have other things to sell. No doubt, as time goes on, there will be more signs by the side of the road offering produce at prices that will boost the farm income and keep town folks coming back for more.

"We Lost Two MEN"

BY CHARLES LUDWIG

(We lost two men who volunteered to row a life-boat from the President Roosevelt thru the terrific gale, waves 60 feet high, to the sinking freighter Antioch. Ernest Heltman, 28, boatswain's mate, New York, and Uno Wirteman, master-at-arms, Finland, nearly reached the Antioch, when a great wave engulfed them. They were seen no more. We lost four other boats, but have saved 12 famished sailors of the Antioch crew.—Radio from Steamer President Roosevelt in mid-ocean.)

There's so much work to do to-day, And so much golf and bridge to play, A million cars to whirl away, We have no time to mourn or pray— When heroes die.

A howling storm, a raging sea, A sinking hulk upon the lee, A slashing blizzard, roaring gale, And shattered decks and tattered sail.

Who'll row a lifeboat thru that hell With death a-riding every swell? Who'll risk his hide to save the tars Still clinging vain to crashing spars?

Two dauntless sailors volunteer— No football crowd to rise and cheer. Thru hissing waters, shrinking skies, They fight the tempest of their lives.

They battle on, near reach the goal, As wilder yet the billows roll; Now sweeps a giant, angry wave, A yawning maw—it is their grave.

"We lost two men"—terse ship report, Thank God, in times of sheik and sport The tribe's still true. A wreath to them, These gallant dead—we lost two MEN!

Tho there's much work to do to-day, And so much golf and bridge to play, A million cars to whisk away, Let's pause a moment, just to say, We lost two MEN.

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Tomato and Pepper Combined

Grow Topepos in your garden this year. A wonderful creation! Something new and different in vegetables—the sweet Bull Nose Pepper and luscious Stone Tomato combined. Has the delicious flavors and qualities of both. A beautiful yellow, blushed with red. Wonderful for stuffing and bakings, etc. Get full information about this new vegetable wonder from our latest catalog.

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VALUABLE BOOKLET given with every Smokehouse. Tells how to double hog profits by selling home cured pork—also gives prize winning recipes for curing meat.

Write for descriptive folder and prices—we can save you money.

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Macadamized and Graveled Roads Have Helped Double the Dairy Business in Montgomery County During the Last Three Years

It's a Partnership Affair

Club Members and Their Parents Get Good Results Thru Working Together

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

THE partnership contests of the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs bear out the fact that parents and sons and daughters can exchange work to advantage on the farm. Bernice and Irene Gould were in school when they joined the Capper Poultry Club last year. Each had her chickens before the term of school was out, and as they chose baby chicks, it was necessary for someone to feed their chicks several times a day. The girls could not do this and attend their classes, so Mrs. Gould cared for the chicks except morning and evening when the girls were home.

Now, Mrs. Gould is a member of the mother's contest in the Capper Poultry Club. Whether she foresaw that her girls would return this favor we do not know, but she knew her aid was a great help to them. Mothers do many things that we let pass unnoticed, and apparently we do not appreciate them. But not so in the case of the partnership which I mentioned here. After the last day of school, the chore of caring for the chickens became easier for this mother. Not only did Bernice and Irene take over their little chicks to relieve their mother of that care, but also they fed and cared for the whole farm flock, leaving only the directing and management to be done by Mrs. Gould.

Merle Wright, Barber county, kept all the records on both the contest sow, "Royal Fairy," and the farm herd. In this way it was much easier for Mr. Wright and Merle to keep all the amounts straight because all the responsibility fell on Merle and there were no chances of son charging double cost by duplicating a record already written down by his father.

Merle's Accounts Help

At the end of the year Mr. Wright knew what his feed costs were. He knew exactly what his income was, and by deducting feed costs and valuation of the herd at the beginning of the year from the sum of the total income and the value of hogs on hand at the end of the year, the net gain was figured. Now this was valuable information. Just a word to Merle whenever a new supply of feed was purchased, or some corn was husked for the pigs, and Mr. Wright was thru with the farm accounting part.

But Merle says he was glad to keep the records because his father was right with him in the race for pep and pork prizes, and together they were able to accomplish a great deal more than had they worked singly.

Every father enrolled in the Capper Pig Club last year is back again. I believe they came back partly because they enjoyed the club work, and profited by it, and because they are eager to be their boys' best pals. Already there are 24 mother and daughter partnerships in the Capper Poultry Club, and several other mothers are considering joining.

The value of receiving a certificate of honor for skill and diligence in club work was fully appreciated by Loy N. Harreld, LeRoy. "I sure was proud of

the certificate of honor. I am having it framed," he wrote. Loy bought a sack of tankage with part of his prize money and put the remainder in the bank. Loy and his brother Lewis are entering in the contest this year.

One club member wrote that he could not join the baby chick department of the Capper Poultry Club because his mother kept many chickens and he feared it would be impossible for him to keep them separated. This member does not understand the club rules for the baby chick department thoroly, it seems, for it is not necessary to pen the baby chicks. They may mix with the farm flock at feeding time and they may run with the farm flock. Feed costs in the baby chick contest are estimated by some careful method. The feed they consume need not be measured if that is not the method used by the contestant. Careful estimates may be made by making careful observations about once a month and multiplying the costs estimated for one day by the number of days in that month. This is only approximately accurate but a careful estimate is sufficient for the baby chick feed costs.

Chicks Must Be Marked

However, the 20 chicks must be marked in some way for identification. This mark may be a toe punch, a wing band, or some other recognizable mark. Chicks that are of a different color than any chickens with which they will forage and roost, are sufficiently well marked in that case. If any club member becomes puzzled about any part of the contest work, he should send a letter to the club manager to get an explanation, as his assistance is given gladly.

No doubt you are eager to know how the enrollment in your county stands to date. Figures given here will be increased somewhat before March 15, 1926, but after that date no more members will be admitted. Here is the present enrollment: Counties represented by 25 members—Marshall; by 15 or more—Dickinson, Morris and Lyon; by 10 or more—Linn, Linn-Anderson, Clay, Washington and Barber; by five or more—Ellsworth, Reno, Jewell, Bourbon, Neosho, Jefferson, Labette, Graham, Rooks and Anderson; by four—Riley, Cowley, Greenwood, Norton, Trego, Shawnee, Rice and Lincoln. There are 70 counties represented by at least one member. The other 44 not mentioned here are represented by between one and three members.

Perhaps you want to join your county's team in this club work, and have not learned how to join. Either write me a letter or send in the coupon that accompanies this story. One girl did not know how to join the club so she wrote this letter: "Please send me information of how to join the poultry club. I wish to join with the other boys and girls." This applicant now is a member of the Barber County Capper Poultry Club and the pep club of that county. She is Pauline Freeman of Sun City.

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of _____ county in the Capper

_____ Club.
(Write Pig or Poultry Club.)

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

Signed..... Age.....

Approved..... Parent or Guardian

Postoffice..... R. F. D..... Date.....

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

Address—Capper Pig and Poultry Club Managers

Farmers Take Advantage of

FARM EQUIPMENT WEEK

MARCH 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

DEMONSTRATION of NEWEST MODELS SEE HOW THEY WORK-LEARN HOW THEY EARN

At this time, the dealers in farm equipment all over the country will make a special effort to display for your benefit the most modern, labor-saving, cost-reducing farm equipment that is being produced today—equipment that is helping to increase production and make farm life easier.

Call on Your Rock Island Dealer

Rock Island Implement Dealers are planning to make this week one of real benefit and value for their farmer customers.

special entertainment and appropriate souvenirs will be provided.

The very latest models of Rock Island Farm Tools will be displayed on their sample floors, lectures on these tools are to be given. In a number of cases music,

Be sure to visit your local Rock Island Dealer during Farm Equipment Week. You will thoroughly enjoy the visit and see and learn of many things that will prove of real value to you in your farm work.

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Can be sold or traded by using classified advertising in KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE which is read in over 60% of the farm homes of Kansas.

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

You Don't Have to Pay this TAX!



EACH year, farmers lose several millions of dollars to Demon Rust—a tax they pay for the use of inferior fence, for rust is the greatest enemy to fence service.

But when you use COLORADO FENCE you don't have to pay this tax! The Copper Bearing Steel of which every rod is made, and the special galvanizing which further adds to its years of life, insure you the utmost in long, satisfactory service. Yet it costs you no more.

Don't pay this tax to Demon Rust! Make every dollar count. Buy COLORADO FENCE now for a lifetime of fence service.

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"A WESTERN INDUSTRY"

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- SAN FRANCISCO
- PORTLAND
- AMARILLO
- SALT LAKE CITY
- GALINA



Steel & Copper Bearing
COLORADO FENCE!

But Keep the Water Moving

Adequate Drainage is Necessary if a Road is to Give Real Service

BY ANTON S. ROSING

ADEQUATE drainage, more than any other factor connected with highway construction, insures a passably good road in all seasons and in all kinds of weather. Passable roads enable the rural dweller to secure many of the advantages of urban life which might otherwise be denied to him. Open roads insure prompt delivery of mail, quicker medical attention, uninterrupted attendance at school, a more complete contact with one's neighbors and friends, and many other advantages.

Unfortunately, drainage has been looked on too often as a problem for the engineer and a burden for the taxpayer instead of in the broader sense as a means of securing a more serviceable road. In many cases there has been such reluctance to provide for adequate drainage, due probably to a failure to appreciate its full value, that otherwise good roads have failed to give the best service on that account. To neglect drainage in roads is to invite surface deterioration and high maintenance costs.

Poor drainage on roads promotes destructive frost action. If water is

enough so there will be the layer of comparatively dry soil under the wearing surface. Clay or plastic soil usually needs sub-surface drainage.

There is a fallacious tendency to consider drainage of less importance where rigid types of construction are being considered. Just as a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, even a hard-surfaced road is no more lasting than the sub-grade under it. Undermining of a rigid type of road which results from inadequate or improper drainage may totally destroy the road.

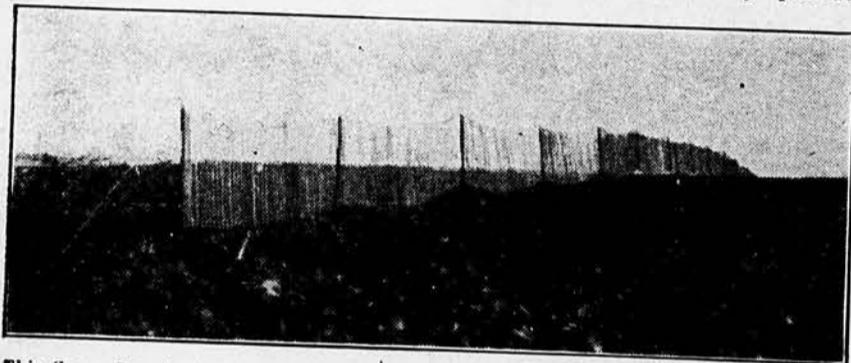
The most improved rigid road slabs usually are not designed to span across areas where the bearing value of the subsoil cannot be considered. Reinforcing steel is often used in concrete road slabs, but its function has been to reduce the number of cracks, and to hold together fractured portions of the slab, rather than to strengthen the slab enough to span between supports.

The policy in vogue some years ago of providing a great deal of reinforcing rods or mesh in concrete roads seems to have given way generally to a new policy. Under the new plan some of the money formerly spent for

means of open ditches. This surface drainage should take care of storm water, melted snow, and water from adjacent land. The crown of the road should be sufficient to quickly drain surface water to the ditches at the side of the traveled way. The function of the ditches is to divert the storm water away from proximity to the road before the roadbed can become saturated.

Not all of the rainfall runs off over the surface of the ground immediately. Occasionally this water returns to the subsoil of the road in the form of seepage, or it may even flow out in the form of a spring. It is necessary to provide for the removal of this water by sub-surface drainage. Sometimes the presence of underground water may necessitate large expenditures on drainage installations, or it may even bring about a re-location of a section of road. In most cases, however, sub-surface drainage may be taken care of without much expense by the use of underdrains of porous material or perforated metal which discharge into the surface drainage system.

There is undoubtedly a better understanding of the drainage problem and an appreciation of the big part that drainage plays in road construction and maintenance. We cannot deny that improved methods of surfacing roads have added to our comfort and convenience, and usually they have decreased the cost of a road when we consider initial cost and cost of maintenance. The benefits which have accrued from new methods of surfacing roads cannot discount, however, the manifest return from suitable and adequate drainage. The well-known admonition of the paint and varnish-manufacturers to "Save the Surface and You Save All" does not apply in the same way to highway construction.



This Snow Guard of Slats and Wire Was Set in a Jefferson County Farmer's Field to Keep a Kaw Valley Road Open. In Summer the Steel Posts are Pulled, the Guard is Rolled up and Stored to Make Way For Farming Implements

allowed to remain in the subsoil, freezing results; the resulting expansion loosens the soil. In the spring when the ice melts the soil softens and is churned up by traffic until the surface is ruined in the case of dirt roads. In the case of rigid type roads the destruction of the surface is accomplished in much the same way by cracking or undermining.

The basic principle of road drainage is to minimize the effect of water to such an extent that there always will be a layer of comparatively dry soil of appreciable thickness under the traveled way. This layer should be thicker in the case of soils with a structure that favors capillary action. Saturated soil has no bearing value unless confined, but even so-called "quicksands," which may be taken as the extreme case of saturated soils, may become good bearing soils if the water is excluded.

Provisions for drainage should be made so that water will not stand on the surface or at the sides of the road. Standing water seeps thru to destroy the rigidity of the sub-grade. Moreover, standing water softens the surface of the road and enables vehicular traffic to cut thru the wearing surface to the less-resistant courses underneath.

Sub-surface drainage is necessary to lower the level of underground water

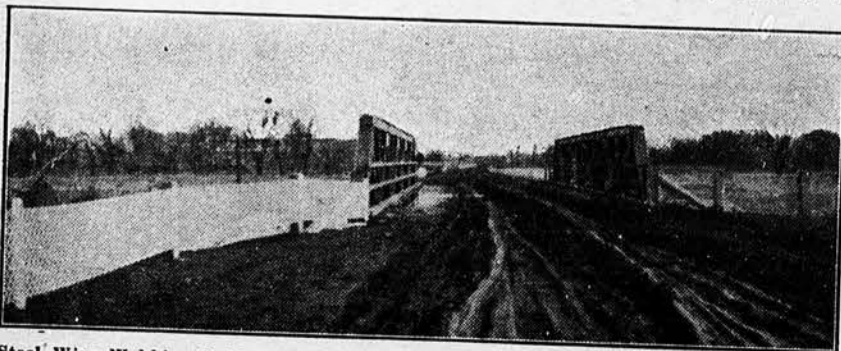
reinforcing steel is now spent on drainage structures, and apparently is spent to much better effect.

The fundamental source of all water to be reckoned with in any kind of drainage is rainfall. Moreover, altho water which enters into a drainage problem may occasionally be carried for great distances underground, the rain which falls in the vicinity usually is the factor to be considered most. Furthermore, drainage is affected not only by the amount of comparatively localized precipitation but also by the rate of this precipitation and the rate of run-off of this local storm water.

Run-off is affected by the porosity of the soil, by the presence of vegetation, by the slope of the land, by the temperature of the atmosphere, and by many other conditions. Cultivated fields are known to decrease the rate and volume of run-off. However, in any case it is best to assume total run-off if a storm lasts for more than 45 minutes.

In the humid regions the effect of a precipitation of more than 30 inches a year is to be considered as an eroding agent and as a means of lowering the stability of the soils. In the less humid regions the effect of precipitation as an eroding agent is of greater importance.

The method of securing drainage which is most generally used is by



Steel Wire Webbing is Used at This New Osage County Bridge to Keep Motorists Out of the Creek. The Road East of Burlingame is Being Built to Federal Specifications. At This Point, East of Scranton, the Bridge and Fill Eliminated a Big Curve and Shortened the Road

means of open ditches. This surface drainage should take care of storm water, melted snow, and water from adjacent land. The crown of the road should be sufficient to quickly drain surface water to the ditches at the side of the traveled way. The function of the ditches is to divert the storm water away from proximity to the road before the roadbed can become saturated.

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From Station KSAC

This is the program for next week, March 1 to 6, from radio Station KSAC.

- Rural School
- 9:00—Music, Inspirational Talks, Agricultural Primer, Callisthenics.
- 9:55—Readings, Backyard Gossip, All 'Round the Ranch, Question Box, Planning Today's Meals.
- NOON-DAY 12:35-1:05
- Readings, Timely Talks, Question Box
- Monday—Potato Seed Treatment.....D. R. Porter
- The One Seedbed Fundamental
- Tuesday—Hints for the Lawn.....E. B. Wells
- Poison the Last Gopher Before April 15
-A. E. Oman
- Wednesday—Making the Best Boy Better.....M. H. Coe
- Planting Grapes and Brambles
-W. H. Martin, Jr.
- Thursday—Managing Setting Hens.....D. J. Taylor
- Ontion Culture.....A. J. Schoth
- Friday—Early Care of Pigs.....C. G. Felling
- A Country Rat Round-up.....Roy Moore
- MATINEE 4:30-5:00
- Monday—Third Year Eng. Literature...High S. Credit
- Tuesday—Program for Women's Clubs
- Wednesday—Baseball
- Thursday—Botany
- Friday—Lessons in Color and Design
- COLLEGE OF THE AIR 6:30-7:30
- Market Review
- Opportunity Talks
- Monday—Book Review
- Current Events
- Tuesday—Better Speech
- Etiquette
- Wednesday—Sports
- Inventions
- Thursday—Music
- Friday—Travelog
- Extension Credit Courses
- Monday—Sociology
- Tuesday—Economics
- Wednesday—Agricultural Journalism
- Thursday—Educational Psychology
- Friday—Vocational Education
- Extension Courses
- Monday—Concentrates for Fattening Lambs
-H. E. Reed
- That Artificial Iron Mother.....H. H. Stoup
- Tuesday—Value of Silo to Dairy Farmer.....H. W. Cave
- The Garden Soil.....W. B. Balch
- Wednesday—Kansas Maintenance Problems
-W. T. Hole
- The House That Becomes a Home
-H. E. Wichers
- Thursday—Throwing Things Away.....Marla Morris
- How the State Serves Your Home
-Amy Kelly
- Friday—Tomato Diseases and Their Control
-R. P. White
- Occupants of the Hive.....Ralph L. Parker

Weaver Exports Seed Wheat

Albert Weaver, Bird City, has announced the sale of 6,500 bushels of seed wheat for export. One lot of 2,500 bushels went to Argentina. The rest was bought by a firm in New York City by telegraph, and Mr. Weaver does not know its destination. The second order was for 8,000 bushels, but he had only half that amount. The seed was certified from field and sample inspection by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association.

Our Best Three Offers

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

Because it SAVES ALL THE GRAIN



The 4 Threshermen Have 13 ROLLER BEARINGS to help them

Also the New Alemite-Zerk Lubrication and the Tilting Feeder

The 4 Threshermen are ready to thresh when they leave the factory, and to keep on threshing for years to come.

It is no trick to run the Nichols & Shepard Thresher; the 4 Threshermen, the Big Cylinder, the "Man Behind the Gun," the Steel Winged Beater and the Beating Shakers, make sure that you will save all the grain.

The Red River Special threshes all grains and seeds.

The Hyatt Roller Bearings with Alemite-Zerk Lubrication cut down the power needed to pull the separator, eliminate hot-boxes and do away with most of the work of oiling up.

The N & S construction of practically all steel, makes a machine that will last a lifetime.

This high quality Nichols & Shepard Thresher is now offered at a price that places it within your reach.

A size for every tractor — from the Fordson up. Big capacity and ability to do good work under difficult conditions, make it a profitable machine to own. Be ready to thresh!

NICHOLS & SHEPARD

In continuous business since 1848
The Red River Special Line
284 Marshall Street
BATTLE CREEK MICHIGAN



This book contains not only the interesting story of the 4 Threshermen as they are built, but also facts of threshing — send for it.

—it SAVES the FARMER'S THRESH BILL

Free Trial of Proved Swedish Abortion Treatment

Famous Foreign Formula quickly relieves badly infested herds. Gives amazing results in cases believed hopeless.

Thousands of American Farmers say the Froberg Swedish Abortion Treatment has saved their herds from destruction. This remarkable treatment has been used for years in the big dairy country Sweden, and has cleaned up whole districts over there literally rotting with abortion. Frank Halfman, Crown Point, Ind., writes: "Two years ago, I lost every calf from my herd of forty cows. All remedies failed until I used yours. I have never lost a calf since."



C. C. C. (Cow, Calf, Control) is guaranteed to absolutely stop abortion or the treatment cost is refunded. Write today for full details explaining our free trial offer. Simply send your name and address, without further obligation on your part to Froberg Remedy Co., 18 Lincoln St., Valparaiso, Ind.

STRETCH WIRE FAST and EASY

One man with a Whiteseal can stretch more fence than two with any other stretchers. Pulls wire past post, holding it tight for stapling. Easy, Automatic. "Save me \$50 on one job," writes a user. Also manufacturers of the Whiteseal Woven Wire Stretcher. Write for illustrated folder and factory price. AGENTS WANTED—write for liberal offer.

WHITSEAL MFG. CO., 1447 S. 136 St., OMAHA, IOWA

Combines Reduce the Costs

These Machines Offer the Cheapest Known Method of Harvesting Kansas Wheat

BY F. A. WIRT

PROBABLY no single piece of agricultural machinery has ever attracted more wide-spread public attention or aroused greater interest than the phenomenal spread of the use of the combine. Users have praised it to the sky in most glowing terms.

I have recently gone over hundreds of unsolicited letters received by one of the manufacturers of a popular combine, and such expressions as these occur time and time again:

"The combine is the cheapest known method of harvesting;" "I would quit farming before I would return to the old method;" "I have harvested for 20 years. This year with the combine has been the most successful and easiest harvest I have ever had."

Contrary to public belief, the combine is not a recent development. We find on looking thru records at the patent office that a patent on a combine was taken out as early as August 8, 1826. There were many other patents on this machine for the next 50 or 60 years. However, these were all taken out in territories where weather and climatic conditions were not the most favorable, so that they could not be considered a complete success. As early as 1890, however, combines were being used in California. Somewhat later, their use spread into Washington, Oregon and Idaho. In the meantime, other successful combine experiments have been conducted in Argentine and Australia.

Had a "Ground Drive"

These early machines, however, were all very large, heavy and cumbersome affairs, cutting a swath of 16 to 30 feet, even in some cases 40 feet wide. They weighed all the way from 10 to 15 tons, and required from 18 to 40 horses to pull them. These were all of the type known as "ground drive."

The first deviation from this system was the introduction of a steam engine mounted on the combine, obtaining its steam from the engine pulling it. In 1912, we find the first introduction of an internal combustion engine. This permitted the thresher to run continuously regardless of whether the machine was moving, or at a speed not dependent on the rate of travel. This, of course, made for better and cleaner threshing.

It was generally considered for a great many years that the use of the combine was confined to comparatively limited localities of this country, such as Washington, California and Oregon, where the harvesting season is quite sure to be dry, and where the grain has a good stiff straw so it will stand up and carry its heads for weeks after it has ripened without shattering. However, the combine possesses the qualities of saving time, labor, grain and money that could not be hidden. It was impossible to keep a machine of its economic worth in the background. During the war, or around 1917, the combine received a tremendous impetus, very largely due, no doubt, to the scarcity of and high cost of labor. It spread rapidly thru territories where before it has not been used to any great extent; namely the Panhandle of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Kansas, Eastern Colorado and Western Nebraska. Agricultural authorities are wondering where the limits of the combine will extend.

When Time is Golden

Now the present demands for the combine are for a light weight, medium-sized machine, cutting about 16 feet; that will stand up under severe conditions; one that has plenty of capacity and reserve power; and a machine that will not only handle wheat, but also rye, oats, barley, speltz, alfalfa, the various relations of the kafir family and soybeans, as well as several other crops.

There are so many outstanding advantages, and they are so obvious to a person who has been in touch with the situation, that one scarcely knows where to begin even to catalog them. Harvest is always a rush season. Days,

hours and minutes are golden. When the harvest is ready, it must be taken advantage of quickly. Even short delays are dangerous and mean an economic loss. The combine is the one machine that saves time at this most critical period of the farming season. The combine method completes the harvest in one operation, as in comparison to the old methods where the grain was handled at least three times. After being reaped it was shocked, then pitched on a wagon, then pitched off into the stack or into the thresher. Every handling meant a lot of exertion of man power, lifting the grain as well as the straw. At every handling there was, of course, a resultant loss. The combine puts it into the wagon or motor truck without as much as being touched with human hands.

The saving of extra help with the combine is one of the outstanding advantages. In the old method of harvesting and threshing, there was the army of extra labor to be hired, paid, fed and housed. I recall one case in Kansas last year where a farmer with his wife driving a motor truck and his 13-year old boy on the tractor put his entire crop of 450 acres of wheat into

a nearby village in less than two weeks' time. This, of course, would have been impossible with any other method of harvesting.

Another distinctive advantage of the combine method of harvesting is that it simplifies financing the harvest. It is no longer necessary to borrow large sums of money to pay a hoard of hungry harvest hands. Money can be obtained immediately after the harvest is in.

The fertility of the soil can be built up by using a combine because the straw is returned to the soil evenly spread out.

Start Plowing at Once

The combine farmer has this great advantage over those using antiquated methods—that of disposing of the crop and cleaning the land at once so it immediately is ready for the preparing of the seedbed for the succeeding crop. The farmer gets his plowing done in ample time to take advantage of the fall rains. A combine owner at Ellsworth who harvested a crop in 1925 that averaged 31 bushels an acre said, "The greatest advantage of the combine is that you can start plowing right after harvesting. The last two years I have plowed 300 acres with my tractor. I got my wheat planted in good condition without having any extra help." Another Kansas combine operator expresses his opinion thus, "I can now plow instead of topping stacks after each windstorm, or driving around to see about getting a threshing machine, getting wagons and

help when a machine is coming." The advantage of early plowing is lost to the man whose grain stands in the shock until the threshing is done.

The combine, because it is cheap and economical to operate, handles light crops at a minimum of expense. In many cases where the yield was so poor that it was not worth while to have it harvested with the old method, it has been harvested with a net profit with the combine. Cheap land that could not pay a profit otherwise has been made to pay well even with a very light crop by using this modern time, money and labor saving device.

While all of these advantages have been written and spoken about very much of late, we must not overlook the help a combine brings to the women. Harvesting and threshing have always been a nightmare to the wife, who found it necessary to prepare meals for a small army of hungry harvest or threshing hands, and to open her home to a rough class of unknown and undesirable men who have followed the harvest. Now just the members of the family and two or three good friends can get in the harvest in a little while. "Mother" is no longer called upon to "get up at 3 o'clock in the morning to start to prepare meals and then wash dishes until midnight."

We agree that it is a sinful waste to cut down baby evergreens for Christmas use. How much better it would be to let the trees grow to magnificent maturity and become pulp for tabloid papers!

Neighbors are real neighbors



COMMUNITY HALL,
Strome, Alberta.

Nearly every community in the Edmonton District has its Community Hall. Here the Locals of the United Farmers of Alberta, the United Farm Women of Alberta, the Women's Institutes and Girls' Clubs hold their regular meetings. Lectures, health clinics, home nursing and household administration courses are important features of the work. Dances, concerts and other social gatherings practically fill the program during the winter season.

In the Edmonton District the community spirit brightens all farm life.

Here in the Edmonton District we enjoy life on the farm. We have our Farmers' Association and Women's Auxiliary. Local Branches are organized everywhere, and meet in Community Halls. We get acquainted and become good neighbors to each other.

This is a new, big country, but it has good laws, good schools. Government telephones on the farm, and rural free delivery.

Many areas of raw land near railways can still be bought at low prices. Further back, a farm can be secured free, by homestead entry.

This land will make as much money for you per acre as land in other territories costing three or four times the price. It is cheaper now than it will ever be again. With the movement towards Canada which is now setting in, many of the best farms will be picked up quickly. Come and see this country. There's a hearty welcome for you here. We will welcome more good neighbors.

Write for this Book ~ it is Free

So that you may know all about the Edmonton District, we have printed a book of photographs, facts and figures. Send for it — there's no charge. Just write your name and address with a pencil on the margin of this ad., tear it out and mail it.

This book shows you the kind of country we have. It gives facts about our big grain yields and the world championships we've won for grain and livestock, and the good markets we have for everything we produce. Write today.

THE EDMONTON DISTRICT CENTRAL ALBERTA, CANADA

Address JOHN BLUE, Secretary Edmonton District Chamber of Commerce, EDMONTON, Canada.

Edmonton District Chamber of Commerce is a voluntary public body. It gives impartial and reliable information. It will welcome your inquiry and answer it completely.

Biggest Hatches Answers to Legal Questions

Strong Chicks

That's what you'll get, and my Free book "Hatching Facts" tells how—write for it. Gives easiest way to make poultry pay big with my

\$13.95 **Champion** **\$21.95**
Belle City

- 140 Egg Incubator 230 Egg
- 80 Egg Size \$11.95; Copper Hot-Water Tanks
- Self-Regulating Safety Lamps—Bee Traps—Thermometer and Holder, No. Double-Walled Hot-Water Tanks
- Brooders are Guaranteed to raise the chicks. Price \$1.00
- Order Incubator and Brooder Together, Send Only
- 80 Egg and 80 Chick \$15.95
- 140 Egg and 140 Chick 19.95
- 230 Egg and 230 Chick 26.95
- 230 Egg and 300 Chick Oil 32.95
- 466 Egg and 500 Chick Coal 57.45
- 690 Egg and 800 Chick Oil 77.95
- 920 Egg and 1000 Chick Coal 105.45

Freight Prepaid
Post of Rockies and allowed. Work Orders shipped day received. If in a hurry, add 45c for each machine. Express and Brooders and Incubators ship Express Prepaid. Get machines to you quick—in 2 to 5 days. Given you one more each batch.

Hot-Water Brooders
80 Chick Size \$5.95
140 Chick Size 7.95
230 Chick Size 9.95

Champion Belle City
Mammoth Capacity Incubators will serve you best. Built both Right and Left Hand. Clearances—18" x 6 1/2". Order the full capacity, no Add & Machine as your business grows. The safe, practical way to build up your poultry business. After you get the Champion Belle City, you'll have factory prices—fully Guaranteed and backed by my 25 yrs. experience.

466 Egg Capacity \$43.50
690 Egg Capacity 64.50
920 Egg Capacity 86.00

Oil Canopy Brooders
Best of all to operate.
300 Chick Size \$12.95
800 Chick Size \$14.95

Coal Brooder Stoves
Burn any kind of coal a foot or less high. Self-regulating. Gas-proof. Will last a lifetime.
500 Chick Size \$15.95
1000 Chick Size \$20.95

Freight Prepaid 6c. of Rockies
Save Time—Order Now—write me today for Free book "Hatching Facts." It tells everything. Jim Roban, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21, Racine, Wis.

140 Egg Incubator \$13.95
30 Days Trial

Freight Paid east of the Rockies. Hot water, copper tanks—double walls—dual air space—double glass doors. Shipped complete, with all fixtures set up ready to use.

- 140 Egg—\$13.75; with Drum Brooder, \$18.95
- 180 Egg—\$15.95; with Drum Brooder, \$21.15
- 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 to 200 Chicks Capacity) \$7.25
- 24 Inch Wickless Canopy (25 to 125 Chick), \$10.25
- 44 Inch Wickless Canopy (50 to 500 Chick), \$14.75

Order direct from this ad. 30 days trial—money back if not pleased. If not ready to order now, don't buy until you get our 1926 catalog which shows larger sizes up to 1000 eggs. Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 132, Racine, Wis.

20% REDUCTION ON KNUDSON SANITARY NESTS
GET MORE EGGS

Warm, sanitary steel nests cost less than wood, last a lifetime. The increased egg yield will pay for them in a short time.

KNUDSON. Sanitary, galvanized steel nests, are endorsed by successful poultrymen the nation over. **FREE**. Simply send name for catalog and full information with special offer. The 20 per cent reduction more than makes Knudson nests a poultry house necessity.

Also coops, fountains, feeders and other poultry equipment. A postcard will do. Write today. **SEAMAN-SCHUBKE METAL WORKS CO.** Dept. 622 St. Joseph, Mo.

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 nest, copper tanks. Order from this ad—you take no risk.

- 140 Egg—\$13.85; with Hot Water Brooder, \$19.60
- 260 Egg—\$23.50; with Hot Water Brooder, \$32.60
- 140 Egg—with 200 Chick Canopy Brooder, \$25.85
- 260 Egg—with 300 Chick Canopy Brooder, \$35.80
- 520 Egg—with 500 Chick Canopy Brooder, \$60.75

BUY BONDED CHICKS
From leading varieties of pure bred, standard, best-to-day flocks. We guarantee 100% live arrival of strong, vigorous, pure bred chicks. This guarantee is backed by a GOLD BOND. Be safe for 1926. Before buying chicks elsewhere, get our literature and full particulars in regard to our BONDED feature in selling chicks. Don't delay, write us today. **THE BONDED HATCHERIES**, Box 26, Trenton, Mo.

QUALITY Chicks & Eggs
22,000 Standard Bred Brooders, 14 varieties. Best lay- ing strains. State Accredited. Incubate 25,000 chicks daily. Catalog free. Poultry prices. Free live delivery. **Missouri Poultry Farms**, Columbia, Mo.

BY T. A. McNEAL

Does the state own the Arkansas River? Do the engineers survey to the middle of the river? If so, can there be a change made in the lines that were surveyed and established before the state owned the river? L. T.

THE state owns the bed of the Arkansas River. The survey was made to the banks, in other words the surveyors meandered the river. Our Supreme Court decided recently that where the Arkansas River has changed its course the original lines of the survey do not determine the ownership of land. In other words, if the change in the channel of the river added to the farmer's land it became his up to the bank of the stream.

Laws Are the Same

A and B are man and second wife, B being a second wife who has worked hard for several years. Both have married children. How would the estate be divided if either should die or if B should die first would any of her children receive anything under the Colorado law, the estate being in his name? C. R. C.

The laws of descents and distributions in Colorado are very similar to the laws of descents and distributions in Kansas. There is this difference in the passing of titles in the two states—the husband and wife may own real estate separately in Colorado, and it is not necessary in transferring the property that both of them sign the deed. But so far as descent of property is concerned the law is practically the same.

In case, therefore, B should die before A, this whole estate would remain in A's name to be disposed of as he might see fit. B's children would not inherit any part of the estate in that event. If A should die first B would inherit one-half of his estate, both personal and real, and A's children would inherit the other half.

No Work Available Now

I came 200 miles to work for a man after he had written promising me a job at \$2 a day for the whole summer. Now he will not give me work. Have I got an action for damages? W.

If the person who wrote you made no conditions in his offer except stating that if you would come on he would give you a job for a definite time and pay you \$2 a day, and relying upon that promise you came and are ready to fulfill your part of the contract and he refuses, I am of the opinion that you have grounds for an action for damages.

A Right For Damages?

A brings the sheriff to B's house with a search warrant searching for stolen property. Has B the right to demand that A give a bond for costs and damages should the sheriff fail to find the property in B's home? L. S. B.

No, but the sheriff might demand an indemnity bond to protect him from any damages. Then if it should be shown that the search and seizure was entirely unwarranted and that the complaint was malicious, B would have a right of damages against both the sheriff and A.

You Have No Car!

If a man has a useless old car with front wheels gone, two pistons out, no batteries, no tires, no transmission and rear wheels disconnected from the body of the car, under the Kansas law could he be forced to buy a license for said car? A. K. F.

You are laboring under a delusion. You have no car.

Widow Gets It All

What right has the widow in her husband's property in case the man dies without will and there are no children, only brothers and sisters living? W.

Under the Kansas law the wife in that case would inherit all the property.

Wife is Disagreeable?

A man marries a woman who has a farm which is all run down. The man builds new fences, sends most of the farm down, cuts off the brush and turns all the money he takes in over to his wife. After he has done this for five years she gets so disagreeable it is impossible for anyone to live with her. Is the man compelled to turn over all the proceeds to her or can he collect for the good he has done the farm? He has doubled the real value of the farm since he has been there. M. C.

Apparently his service has been involuntary. He might have entered into a contract with his wife by which he was to have a share of the proceeds of this farm, and such contract would have been valid. It appears from this

question that he has voluntarily turned the proceeds of the farm over to his wife. In case of a divorce there is no doubt that the court trying the case would take into consideration the service rendered by the husband and make that the basis of a division of the property. Furthermore, this man can now, if he sees fit to do so, demand a contract from his wife by which he shall receive a reasonable share of the proceeds of this farm.

Watch the Ventilation!

BY L. W. SILVERTHORN

A specially constructed building or room is not essential to the proper operation of incubators. They have been run successfully in every room in a house, except where there was a heating stove. However, the best results can be expected if the incubator is run in the basement. While a basement that is only moderately moist is best, excessive moisture is not harmful if there is a good circulation of air. I know of a recent case where an 80 per cent hatch was obtained with an incubator run in the basement where an inch of water covered the floor most of the time it was running.

Wherever an incubator is run, the room must be ventilated properly. In an improperly ventilated room, ventilation of the incubator cannot be satisfactorily accomplished. Besides, the lamp will not function properly in such a room, for it requires no small quantity of oxygen, and depends upon circulation to carry away the poisonous gases which it creates. Poultrymen who take the pains to change the fresh and foul air vents of the room, to correspond with the direction of the wind, will have little trouble with a clean lamp.

The presence and absence of moisture in an incubator should be carefully watched. If there is moisture in the machine, it will most always appear on the glass of the inside door. If no moisture is visible here, a pan containing water should be placed in the nursery chamber of the machine. It should be replenished as it disappears, unless the interior of the machine becomes damp, in which case it is best to remove it. And the eggs should be sprinkled at certain intervals, as directed.

Airing the eggs is something that requires more judgment than is often exercised. In the basement, where the air is usually cool, from 3 to 5 minutes is ample time for the airing. In warmer rooms the eggs can be left out for a much longer period, depending upon the temperature of the room.

Rolling the eggs about in the trays daily will exercise the confined chicks and lower the percentage of crippled ones. Eggs must never be handled with other than clean hands, for dirt and oil will injure, and sometimes destroy, the germ in the egg.

But the most important step to insure a good hatch begins with the care of the breeding flock and the selecting of eggs for the hatch.

The flock should be supplied with plenty of vitamins in the form of green feed or sour milk. It is best to give the breeders access to the range, confining the remainder of the flock; for unrestricted range strengthens fertility. If the flock is old, or immature, the germ in the egg will be weak, resulting in an unsatisfactory hatch. The presence of disease, or lice and mites among the flock renders the birds unfit to produce eggs for incubation. The fowls should not be allowed to become overfat. Cleanliness of the feeding and roosting quarters of the flock will promote health, and it reduces losses among the chicks.

Where the hens have been subjected to extremely cold weather, a noticeable decrease in the hatchability of the eggs results.

One breeder equipped two of his three pens of his breeding stock with small stoves, which were operated during the coldest weather. The eggs from the hens in the pen which was not equipped with a stove were from 10 to 20 per cent lower than the hatchability of the eggs from the hens in the two pens which were heated.

Other breeders believe the difference in the hatchability of eggs from

GLASS CLOTH

Lets the Violet Rays Through

Keeps Hens Laying all Winter



Fine for Baby Chicks Too

Special Trial Offer

A Big Roll containing 15 square yards (135 sq. ft.) (Will cover scratch shed 9x15 ft.) will be sent you prepaid on receipt of \$5.00.

Use this for scratch shed or poultry houses, hot beds, cold frames, storm doors and windows, enclosing porches for the winter, etc., for ten days and if you do not find it lets in a more healthful and agreeable light and warmth and gives better results than glass or any other glass substitute just return and we will refund your money. Common sense instructions "Feeding for Eggs" with every order. Catalog on request.

Price the Cheapest—Results the Best Compare with Glass or Other Substitutes

Turner Bros., Dept. 328 Bladen, Neb.



Don't Buy a Brooder

Until you get this catalog and see the many superior features of SOL-HOT WICKLESS Oil Burning Brooders. No wicks to trim—no smoke—no trouble and yet it COSTS LESS than others are asking for old fashioned wick burners. Equipped with Safety Screens—no fire hazard; Nonbreakable Steel Oil Container—Instant Oil Level Adjustment; 20 exclusive superior features. Why not get the BEST when it costs LESS. Send for Free Catalog NOW.

H. M. Sheer Co., Dept. 66, Quincy, Ill.



Succeed with the SAFETY HATCH INCUBATOR

It always KEEPS HEAT EVEN through this modern scientific heating system

Insure your hatching success and poultry profits with a SAFETY HATCH Incubator. Patented, scientific heating system keeps heat always even. Hinged lid for easy cleaning. Free book tells all about these advantages and many others. Write today for this free book and "Evidence Folder."

The Morris Mfg. Co.
865 E. Russell St., El Reno, Okla.

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

Early Baby Chicks

Make good winter layers. Popular Breeds—Popular Prices—Custom Hatching.

LARNED HATCHERY
Chas. Kristufek, Prop. LARNED, KANSAS

HUSKY CHICKS

High-Yield Record Layers. Inspected flocks. Your choice of Reds, Whites and Hens. Early, White Wyandotters, White Leghorns, Game Hens.

LYNDON HATCHERY Box 128 Lyndon, Kas.

SPECIALISTS in Attractive Farm Letterheads.
Write for Samples
Copper Engraving Co.
Engraving Dept. M. TOPPA WICHITA

Farmers' Classified Advertising

Rate: 10c a word each insertion; 8c a word each insertion on order for 4 or more consecutive weeks. Minimum charge is for 10 words. Remittance must accompany order. Display type and illustrations not permitted. White space above and below type, 60c us by Saturday preceding publication.

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Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
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11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
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17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00			

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction, nor include classified advertisements within the guaranty on Display Advertisements. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

AGENTS

WE PAY \$200 MONTHLY SALARY. Furnish car and expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders, cleaner, etc. Bigler Company, X 671, Springfield, Ill.

SALESMEN WANTED: MEN TO SELL our high grade line of nursery stock. Steady work, payments weekly. Write for our proposition. The Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

AGENTS—WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn \$100 weekly and bonus. Madison Corporation, 566 Broadway, New York.

WONDERFUL NEW BATTERY CHARGING Super-electrolyte. When simply poured into discharged batteries, they become charged without aid of line. All garages prospective customers. Gallon free to agents. Mickman Co., St. Paul, Minn.

I WANT A PARTNER-AGENT TO TAKE care of my business in your town. I furnish everything, including the world's finest line of 15 brand household products, and split the total selling price with you 50-50. Beautiful sample outfit makes selling easy. Toilet preparations, food products, etc. Highest quality-lowest prices-quick sales-permanent repeat business. I pay largest commissions in this line and offer free Chrysler closed car. Get my amazing offer quick. Address me personally, Sidney F. Mills, Director of Sales, Health-O-Products Co., Dept. 33, 117 Duane St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FARM HELP WANTED

WANTED: STEADY SINGLE MAN, OR married man without children. Give particulars and references. Norman Gross, Russell, Kan.

SERVICES OFFERED

BUTTONS, PLEATING, HEMSTITCHING. Mrs. M. J. Mercer, 809 Topeka Blvd., Topeka, Kan.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

PATENTS, MY FEE IN INSTALLMENTS. Send sketch for free advice and proof of invention. Frank T. Fuller, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS SECURED, PROMPT SERVICE. Send for Record of Invention form. List of manufacturers free. Send for sketch, highest references. Write today. Jacobi & Jacobi, 609 Ouray Bldg., Washington, D. C.

RADIOS AND SUPPLIES

600 MILE RADIO—\$2.95. NO BATTERY needed. Always ready. Fully guaranteed. Order direct from this adv. We pay postage. 200,000 sold. Crystal Radio Company, 101 N. Water St., Wichita, Kan.

FOR THE TABLE

DRIED APPLES: DIRECT. WRITE JIM Smith, Farmington, Ark.

WONDER WORKING DRY YEAST, POUND 35c. Lorena Wink, Marienthal, Kan.

GOOD PINTO BEANS AT \$5.00 PER HUNDRED, F. O. B. Seibert, double sacks included. Seibert Equity Exchange, Seibert, Colo.

SPLIT PINTO BEANS COOK QUICKLY and taste good. 100 pounds, freight paid in Kansas, \$3.50. J. A. Jackson, Woodward, Okla.

BEANS: MEXICAN \$7.15, WHITE \$7.85, Lima \$12.25, Honey, 2-60 lbs. \$15.85, delivered. Onions, sets, spuds. J. Lancaster, Greeley, Colo.

HONEY

PURE, AMBER STRAINED HONEY 60 pound can \$6.00; two \$11.00. Drexels, Crawford, Colorado.

ALFALFA AND SWEET CLOVER HONEY, 60 lb. can \$7.00. F. O. B. Fruitdale, Robert Fox, Fruitdale, S. Dak.

BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY: one 60 pound can, \$7.50; two, \$14.50 here. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

THEBESTO COLORADO HONEY, 5-LB. can postpaid \$1.45; 10-lb. can postpaid \$2.45. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

NOTICE FOR SALE: THE DIRECTORS OF the Zarah Co-Operative Company, Zarah, Kan., will receive sealed bids at the Zarah Elevator, up to March 4, 1926, for all property belonging to the Zarah Co-Operative Company. Bids to be opened at 2 p. m. Directors reserve the right to reject any or all bids. No trade considered. 5% of bid to be accompanied by certified check.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN CHEWING OR SMOKING Tobacco: 5 lbs. \$1.25; ten \$2.00; twenty \$3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. United Farmers, Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO POSTPAID, GUARANTEED best long broad finest flavor red leaf; Chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10-\$2.75; best smoking, 20c lb. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—CHEWING FIVE pounds, \$1.50; 10, \$2.50; smoking, ten, \$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO, Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; pipe free, pay when received. Farmers Association, Maxon Mills, Ky.

BUILDING MATERIALS

LUMBER: CARLOTS, WHOLESALE, Direct mill to consumer, low prices, first class stock, prompt shipments. McKee-Fleming Lbr. & M. Co., Emporia, Kan.

PAINT

"SAVEALL" HOUSE PAINT, ANY COLOR, \$1.75 gallon. Red barn paint \$1.35 gallon. Cash with order or C. O. D. Freight paid on orders for 6 gallons or more. A good 4 inch brush for \$1.00. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

AUTO SUPPLIES

AUTO AND TRUCK PARTS, SAVE 50 TO 95% on all replacement parts for your car or truck. We carry a complete line new and used. All parts shipped subject to your approval C. O. D. No money in advance. We pay transportation both ways if not satisfied. Reference Packers National Bank. Phone, write or wire for prompt service. Standard Parts Company, 1704 Summit St., Kansas City, Mo.

HOME CLEANING AND PRESSING

HOME CLEANING AND PRESSING. NEW book by experienced cleaner tells how. Clean, press, pleat, remove stains, family clothing. Valuable recipes, formulas and methods, illustrated; circular free. Hooper Cleaning Co., McDonald, Kan.

KODAK SUPPLIES AND FINISHING

TRIAL ORDER: SEND ROLL AND 25c for six beautiful Glossitone prints. Fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

TRIAL OFFER: YOUR FIRST ROLL OF film developed, 8 High Gloss prints and an enlargement from the best negative, 25c (silver). Peerless Photo Co., Charles City, Iowa.

CREAM WANTED

WE PAY HIGHEST MARKET PRICE FOR cream. Returns made same day cream received. Safe return of cans guaranteed. Western Creamery Company, Kansas City, Mo.

BUG WEAVING

RUGS WOVEN FROM YOUR OLD CARPETS. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

DOGS

POLICE DOGS AND PUPPIES FOR SALE. Leland Srack, Salina, Kan.

PEDIGREED GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES, \$35 to \$50. A. I. Israel, Lamar, Colo.

PART STAG AND GRAY HOUND, LAWRENCE Brunner, Route 5, Newton, Kan.

BULL PUPS \$5 AND \$10. FROM EXTRA good watch dog. Ray Brace, Attica, Kan.

GERMAN POLICE PUPS, CHEAP IF TAKEN soon. J. C. Dougherty, Marysville, Kan.

COLLIES, BLACK SHEPHERDS, BROWN English Shepherd puppies. E. A. Rickerts, Route 3, Kincaid, Kan.

SHEPHERD PUPPIES FROM GOOD working, heel driving parents. Some bob-tails. Chas. Teeter, Fairfield, Nebr.

PURE BRED AIREDALE PUPPIES three months old; \$7.00 females, \$15.00 males, with papers. D. E. Graham, Troy, Kan.

WANTED—50 ESQUIMO-SPITZ AND 20 Fox Terrier puppies about seven weeks old, every week. Brockway's Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

WANTED: HARVESTER THRESHER, state price. R. A. Mauser, Lyons, Kan.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT FOR SALE cheap. If interested write to Joe M. Schwartz, Bucyrus, Kan.

ELECTRICITY! HARNESS THE WIND! Get free light, power. Let me tell you how. Landon Porter, Quinter, Kan.

WANTED: TWO 20-35 TWIN CITY OR Allis Chalmers tractors. Give age, amount work done, cash price. Goering Brothers, Galva, Kan.

30-60 OIL PULL, FIRST CLASS SHAPE, will trade for smaller tractor or first class steam engine. Campbell-Lachenmaier, Miltonvale, Kan.

CREAM SEPARATORS GUARANTEED IN original boxes at bargain prices. Banner Engine Company, 1222 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE: TWO COMPLETE RUMELY rigs, two 30-60 engines, two 36x60 steel separators, two 500 gallon tanks. No trade. Geo. Brown, Spearville, Kan.

FOR SAW MILLS, STEAMERS, SEPARATORS, Tractors, Graders, etc., also wrecking 18 separators and tractors. Write for list. Will Hey, Baldwin, Kan.

IF NEEDING THIRTY-TWO VOLT BATTERY get information now about Stearns Modern Ten Year Battery. Jones Electric Service, Distributor, Hutchinson, Kan.

FOR SALE: 20x40 Rumely, 32x56 Rumely Separator, Avery Header, threshers, good second hand gears for 16x30 Rumely, 8 Rumely Sod bottoms. H. C. Hardie, Macksville, Kan.

CREAM SEPARATORS: SHARPLES, LATE models, 700 lb. capacity, \$115 machines, fully guaranteed \$67.50. New and in the original boxes. Golden Rod Garage, David City, Neb.

FOR SALE: THRESHING OUTFIT COMPLETE, 25-45 Twin City Tractor good shape, 32x54 Case Separator with Ruth feeder excellent shape. Went small separator. Paul Rau, R. 2, Wakefield, Kan.

20 HORSE REEVES STEAM TRACTORS, 25 horse Reeves steam tractors. Also gas tractors, 15-30 I. H. C.; 18-36 Avery; 16-22 Giant; Two 10 ton Holt; One 20 ton Holt, for sale cheap. Weber Implement Co., 2233 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

BELTS SPliced, EXCHANGED, REPAIRED. Cylinders reground. Motors reconditioned. Power farm machinery exchanged. What have you? Agents wanted for the Humane Extension Feeder. Write E. D. Richardson Mfg. Co., Box B, Cawker City, Kan.

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

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

SUDAN SEED 5c PER POUND. J. E. Dreier, Hesston, Kan.

PURE KANOTA AND KHERSON OATS, 75c. A. Jordan, Ogden, Kan.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS, 100-\$1.00; QUANTITY less. Wilson Counts, Baldwin, Kan.

CERTIFIED BLACK HULL KAFIR, PURE, \$3.00 cwt. C. Bainer, Pomona, Kan.

KANOTA OATS 75c; SUDAN \$1.60 PER bushel. W. L. Tipton, McPherson, Kan.

PRIDE OF SALINE SEED CORN, \$3.00 per bushel. J. S. Brazelton, Troy, Kan.

RECLEANED FANCY SUDAN GRASS \$2.40 per bushel. J. A. Holstrom, Randolph, Kan.

SEED CORN, SEED OATS, REGISTERED, certified. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

CERTIFIED CORN: PRIDE OF SALINE, J. E. Yellow Dent. Harry Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

SOLOMON VALLEY ALFALFA. SAMPLES and prices sent on request. Lott & Stine, Glasco, Kan.

RECLEANED ALFALFA SEED. SEND for sample and price. C. Markley, Bello Plaine, Kan.

CERTIFIED KANOTA RED OATS \$1.00 per bushel, carload 80c. Taylor & Sons, Chapman, Kan.

SPELTZ OR EMMER, RECLEANED, \$2.85 per 100 lbs. bags free. Rudolph Lee, Lake Norden, So. Dak.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: KLONDIKE, Dunlap, Arima. Price list free. J. R. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

FOR SALE: DEERING COMBINE, CUT 1400 acres, price \$6.50. F. J. Hirsh, Kinsey, Kan. Motor Route B.

RHUBARB 20-\$1.00; ASPARAGUS 50-\$1.00. Booking orders all kinds vegetable plants. Ernest Darland, Codell, Kan.

SEED SWEET POTATOES, 19 VARIETIES from tested seed. Write for price list. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

CERTIFIED KANSAS ORANGE CANE and Alfalfa seed. Write for samples. Stants Brothers, Abilene, Kan.

ALFALFA \$6.50-\$10.00. WHITE OR YELLOW Sweet Clover \$6.00; Early \$7.00 bu. Robert Snodgrass, Augusta, Kan.

MILLIONS, CABBAGE, TOMATO AND Onion Plants, \$1.00-1000. Catalogue free. Clark Plant Co., Thomasville, Ga.

TREES, SHRUBS, HARDY PLANTS, Catalogue free. Maplehurst Nursery, Packers Station, Box 12, Kansas City, Kan.

BEST WHITE SWEET CLOVER CHEAP. Sow on thin oats or wheat. Sow till alfalfa sowing time. Lewis, Virgil, Kan.

CERTIFIED KANOTA OATS, RECLEANED Yellow Sweet clover, Dawn Kafir, Samples free. Blaesi & Son, Abilene, Kan.

POTATOES: SEED AND TABLE, RED River grown Early Ohio, Irish Cobblers. Car lots or by bushel. Henry Korgan, Hastings, Neb.

RHUBARB PER DOZEN 65c. ONION plants per 100, 25c. Post paid. Catalogue free. Send today. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

BERMUDA ONION PLANTS: 1000-\$1.50; 6000-\$7.50, prepaid. Own and operate largest onion farm in U. S. J. Armengol, Laredo, Texas.

SWEET POTATOES FOR SEED AND EATING, 10 varieties. Seed corn; white and yellow. Write for price list. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kan.

GLADIOLI BULBS, 15 BLOOMING SIZE, popular varieties in mixture, 60c; named and labeled separate, 75c. W. C. Renner, LaCrosse, Kan.

PRIDE OF SALINE AND FREED WHITE Dent seed corn, \$3.00. Kanota oats, 90c and \$1.00. All seed certified. Bruce S. Wilson, Keats, Kan.

40 ACRES FROSTPROOF CABBAGE plants, leading varieties, 500-600; 1000-95c; 5000-\$3.50, prompt shipment. Sunnydale Farms, Quitman, Ga.

FEIGLEY'S PURE GOLDMINE SEED corn. Successfully grown in Central Kansas 14 years. \$2.50 bushel. Samples free. J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

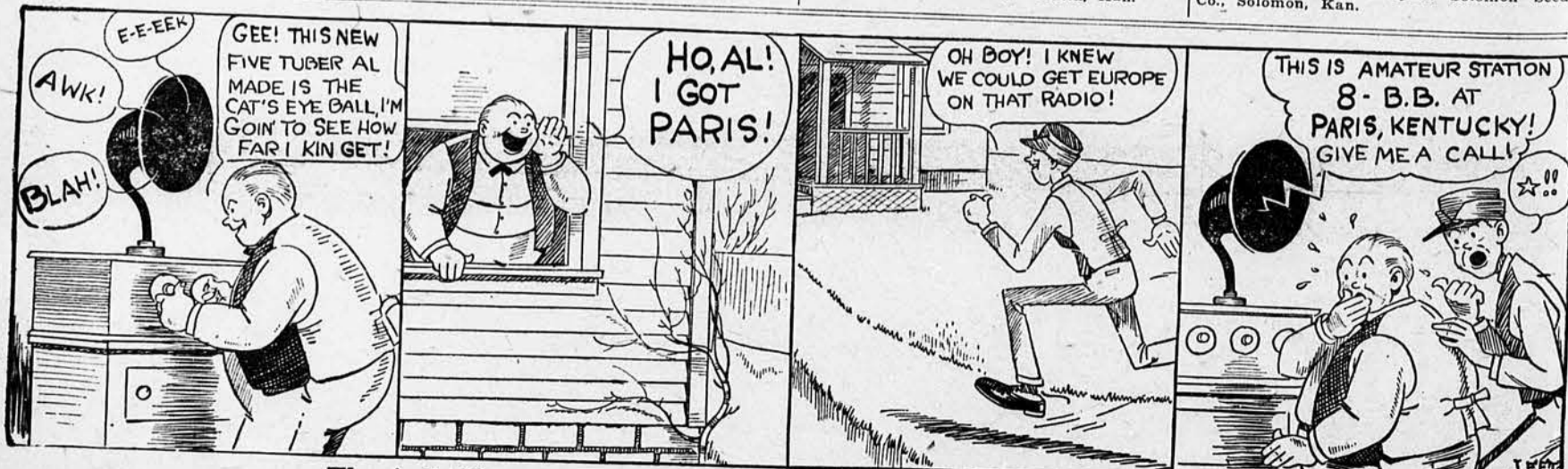
SEED CORN, DICKINSON COUNTY YELLOW and Pride of Saline, germination 96%, sorted and graded, \$2.25. Also certified Alfalfa seed. Frank Landis, Abilene, Kan.

PAWNEE ROCK EVERGREEN NURSERY. Full line of nursery stock; smooth Honey Locust trees 6 to 10 foot at a bargain. Write for catalog. Pawnee Rock, Kan.

FANCY RECLEANED TIMOTHY SEED, three fifty (\$3.50) bushel. High germination. Manhattan tested. Seamless sacks fifty cents. Ottawa Hardware Company, Ottawa, Kan.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, BERMUDA Onions, good hardy plants from grower, 200-50c; 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.75, prepaid. Express collect, 5000-\$6.25. Southern Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

ALFALFA SEED, \$6.75 BUSHEL, SCARIFIED Sweet Clover, \$4.50; also bargain prices Red Clover, Alsike, Timothy, Etc. Bags free. Order samples. Solomon Seed Co., Solomon, Kan.



The Activities of Al Acres—Now Slim Might Try For Cairo—Illinois

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

GOOD RECLEANED KANSAS GROWN alfalfa seed. Our supply selected best samples...

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, OPEN field grown, leading varieties; 500-80c; 1000-\$1.40, postpaid.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER, BEST GRADE scarified seed guaranteed pure and over 90% germination.

LARGE TOUGH PLANTS: CABBAGE, 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75. Bermuda onion, 500-80c; 1,000-\$1.35 postpaid.

CERTIFIED SEEDS, KANSAS GROWN. Kanota oats, alfalfa, Sweet clover, Sudan grass, kafir and cane.

FOR SALE: PURE, CERTIFIED, RE-cleaned and tested Pink Kafir, Dawn Kafir, Early Sumac, Peterita, and Dwarf Yellow Milo seed.

PLANT KUDZA, DROUGHT RESISTANT legume for hay and pasture. More nutritious than alfalfa and yields more.

ALFALFA, CLOVER, HOME GROWN, RE-cleaned, non-irrigated. Alfalfa Seed: 14-16 1/2-18 1/2 and 20c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—50-\$1.00. RHUBARB, Mammoth Red Victoria, 2 year divisions, 20-\$1.00.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, BERMUDA O Onions, Strong, hardy plants. Leading varieties.

ALFALFA, SWEET CLOVER, KANSAS GROWN, re-cleaned. Alfalfa; purity, 98.41%, 88.75% purity 95.50%.

RED CLOVER \$13. Scarified Sweet Clover, \$4.80; Alfalfa, \$6.75; Alsike, \$11; Sudan Grass, \$2.20.

250 SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRY plants \$1; 100 Everbearing Strawberries \$1.25.

CRYSTAL WAX AND YELLOW BERMUDA Onions plants: 100-50c; 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.50.

BEST PLANTS THAT GROW. SWEET Potato, Tomato, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Peppers, Eggplant, Celery, Tobacco.

FRUIT TREES—SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY offer to new customers. 2 each Montmorency Cherry, Elberta Peach.

STRAWBERRY—STATE INSPECTED plants, well rooted. Aroma (big late), Hun Special, 100-\$1.

QUALITY TREES AND PURE SEEDS FOR spring planting. Don't place your orders until you have seen our prices.

\$1 SUMMER BLOOMING BULB SALE—Cannas, mammoth flowering, reds, yellows, pinks, best named varieties.

12 WELCH'S CONCORD GRAPEVINES 2 year \$1.00, 100 Asparagus \$1.00.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION Plants. Grown in open field, strong, well-rooted.

250 SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRY plants \$1; 100 Everbearing Strawberries \$1.25.

CRYSTAL WAX, YELLOW BERMUDA Onions plants: 100-50c; 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.50.

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STRAYED NOTICE

TAKEN UP BY J. A. REIMER OF LEOTI Township, Wichita county, December 20, 1925.

MISCELLANEOUS

TRAPS FOR CATCHING POCKET GOPHERS. Circular sent free. A. F. Renken, G-446, Crete, Neb.

AN ETHICAL HOSPITAL HOME FOR CONfinement. Perfect seclusion, reasonable. 2011-B E. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

ALL WOOL KNITTING YARN FOR SALE from manufacturer at great bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

FREE SAMPLE HEX-CIN-ITE FOR colds, coughs, catarrh, hay fever, bronchial asthma, rheumatism, skin disease, cuts, sores.

INCUBATORS

INCUBATOR BARGAIN: NO. 5 BUCKEYE (600 capacity). Big bargain for cash. Box 15, Copper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY

Poultry Advertisers: Be sure to state on your order the heading under which you want your advertisement run.

ANDALUSIANS

ANDALUSIAN COCKERELS AND EGGS, \$3 and \$5. White Rock eggs 3c and 5c. F. A. Elliott, Anthony, Kan.

ANCONAS

FOR SALE: 20-35 ALLIS CHALMERS tractor. Merle Humble, Sawyer, Kan.

ANCONAS, MALES FROM 200 EGG HENS. Eggs: hundred, \$5.00. Chicks, \$12.00. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

EGGS, CHICKS, COCKERELS, CHAOKO Coliseum winners. Catalog. Oakgrove Ancona Farm, Dannebrog, Nebr.

S. C. ANCONAS—FLOCK RIGIDLY culled, Hatching eggs \$6.00 per hundred. Chester A. King, Cawker City, Kan.

COCKERELS \$2.50; HENS AND PULLETS \$1.25. Eggs from Sheppard laying strain, per setting \$1.25, 100-\$6.00.

EXHIBITION-PRODUCTION WINNING Anconas. Range chicks \$15.00; Eggs \$6.50; special pens. Prepaid.

HATCHING EGGS, FROM PRIZE WINNERS. Flock rigidly culled by Judge Scott, \$4.50 per hundred.

BRAHMAS

GIANT LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS 15-\$1.25; 100-\$5.50. Wm. Schrader, Shafter, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, \$5.00 HUNDRED. Herbert Schwarzer, Route 4, Atchison, Kas.

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, \$6.00 PER 100; \$1.50 per 15, prepaid. Enoch Derrick, Route 5, Abilene, Kan.

MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS FROM good laying strain, \$1.50-15; \$6.00-100. Homer Alkire, Belleville, Kan.

CHOICE LIGHT BRAHMAS, MATED with large mammoth cocks. Nothing better. Eggs 5c each.

BANTAMS

GOLDEN SEABRIGHT BANTAM COCK-erels, \$1.25 each. Eggs \$1.25 per 15. Henry Scheid, Vassar, Kan.

BLACK SPANISH

WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH EGGS, \$7.00-100; \$1.50-15. Parcel post prepaid. Mrs. Clarence Zook, Hesston, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS—32 BREEDS, 6c UP, CIRCULAR free. Tilmer Thompson, Elmore, Minn.

K. S. A. C. BABY CHICKS, MASTER Breeders' Hatchery, Cherryvale, Kan.

GUARANTEED STARTER FEED, \$3.50 per 100. Hurst Majors, Manhattan, Kan.

CHOICE BABY CHICKS, ALL LEADING varieties. Paul A. Gustafsen, Lindsborg, Kas.

FREE BROODER WITH ORDERS FOR 1,000 chicks. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS, ALL LEADING varieties. Johnson's Hatchery, Julian, Nebr.

GUARANTEED TO LIVE BABY CHICKS, Master Breeders' Hatchery, Cherryvale, Kan.

YOU CAN RAISE OUR BABY CHICKS, Master Breeders' Hatchery, Cherryvale, Kan.

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SOME EXTRA GOOD BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, even buff and the large boned kind. \$3.00, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Perry Higley, Cummings, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. Owen strain, heavy layers, good color, \$6.00 per hundred prepaid. Mrs. Chas. Housh, Route 2, Winchester, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM certified flock. Strictly Byer strain, bred to lay and are winners. First pen \$3.50, second \$2.50 per 15. Orders filled promptly. Fertility insured. M. E. Brown, Wilsey, Kan.

ORPINGTONS-WHITE

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, \$6.00 HUNDRED, prepaid. Males from blue ribbon stock. Levi Yoder, Conway Springs, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, selected breeders of exhibition quality. H. M. Goodrich, 1625 Topeka, Ave., Topeka, Kan.

FLOCK CERTIFIED CLASS A FOR FIVE years, pronounced by state man as best flock of White Orpingtons handled in state. Flock eggs \$10.00 per 100; pens \$3.00 and \$5.00 setting. Mrs. Harry White, Council Grove, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS-BUFF

BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$5.00-100. L. E. Williams, Melvern, Kan.

GOOD BUFF ROCK COCKERELS \$3.00. Mrs. Clyde Cole, Crisfield, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00, \$3.00, 100 eggs \$6.00. A. R. Quinnette, Ames, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$6.00 PER HUNDRED prepaid. Chauncey Wood, Solomon, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, FROM prize winners, \$3.00. Howard Davis, Hatton, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, 100 EGGS \$5.00. PRIZE winning stock. Mrs. Robt. Hall, Neodesha, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF ROCKS; EGGS \$5.00 HUNDRED. Mrs. A. P. Huntington, Mrs. Geo. Wiggins, Route 4, Eureka, Kan.

SPECIAL PEN BUFF ORPINGTONS, headed by pedigreed sires. Eggs \$7.00-100, \$4.00-50. P. F. Hansen, Tampa, Kan.

KANSAS STATE CERTIFIED BUFF ROCK hatching eggs \$6.00-100; \$3.00-50; \$1.25-15. Mrs. Will C. Fankhauser, Madison, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS: A FEW SETTINGS FROM our winners at State Fair, state show and national meet. E. H. Kelly, Stafford, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS-BARRED

BARRED ROCK EGGS, 75c PER SETTING. Mrs. Anna Michler, Joes, Colo.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS \$5.00 100. Lucius Smith, Gove, Kan.

PARKS BARRED ROCKS, EGGS 100-\$5.00. Rena DeBusk, Macksville, Kan.

PARTRIDGE ROCK EGGS, \$6.00-100; \$1.50-15. Mrs. Orrin Ellison, Jefferson, Kan.

GUARANTEED STARTER FEED, \$3.50 per 100. Hurst Majors, Manhattan, Kan.

PURE PARTRIDGE ROCK EGGS, \$6.00 per hundred. Chris Stumps, Bushton, Kan.

CERTIFIED BARRED ROCKS, HATCHING eggs. Mating list free. Lew Berry, Wilsey, Kan.

PARK STRAIN COCKERELS AND EGGS. Priced reasonable. Mrs. Aug Christiansen, Brewster, Kan.

BARRED ARISTOCRATS, HOLTERMAN'S Laying strain. Eggs 15-\$3.00. Byron Wilson, Cheney, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS. THOMPSON strain direct. Mated pens \$3.00 setting; range flock \$7.50 hundred. Fertility guaranteed. Joe Meyer, Leavenworth, Kan., Route 2.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS-BARRED

PARTRIDGE ROCK EGGS, PEN MATING \$5.00-15. Flock \$1.50-15; \$7.00-100. Geo. L. Fink, Ottawa, Kan.

THOMPSON'S IMPERIAL RINGLET Barred Rock cockerels, mature, \$2.50. Ed Edwards, Lyons, Kan.

THOMPSON RINGLET ROCKS, LAYING strain, \$5.00 per hundred. Mrs. H. Gillet, Route 1, Florence, Kan.

PARK'S STRAIN BARRED ROCK SETTING eggs \$4.00 per hundred certified. Will Young, Clearwater, Kan.

DARK BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$6.00-100; special mated pens \$2.50 setting. C. W. Umpley, Anthony, Kan.

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCKS, LIGHT and dark. Eggs \$5.00 per setting. Herbert Eades, Stockton, Kan.

THOMPSON RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS \$5.00-100, prepaid. From extra good range flock. Chas. Byers, Bremen, Kan.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING BRADLEY Barred Rocks, \$5.00 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. Socolovsky, Marlon, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. MALES FROM COLLEGE 200 egg pen. Eggs, hundred, \$7.00. Chicks, \$15.00. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

UP-TO-DATE BARRED ROCKS. PARKS, 37 years, bred-to-lay. 325 eggs 365 days. Write wants. Get information. R. B. Snel, Colby, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, LAYING strain. 27 years selective breeding. Eggs \$1.25 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. Mrs. Helen Romary, Olivet, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, HEAVY LAYING BRADLEY strain. Cockerels \$3.00; Eggs 100-\$3.50, 50-\$3.50, 15-\$1.50, postpaid. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

THOMPSON BARRED ROCKS, CERTIFIED Class "A", Excellent layers. Eggs \$6.50-100; \$1.25-15, prepaid. Patience Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCK HATCHING eggs, stock direct from Holterman, \$7.00 per hundred from flock run. E. E. Brown, Hutchinson, Kan.

DARK BARRED ROCKS, STATE CERTIFIED B-plus. Blood tested. High production. Eggs \$6.00 hundred. Prepaid. Mrs. G. B. Viney, Murdock, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCKS-RINGLETS. Range. Selected, heavy winter layers. Eggs, fifteen \$1.00; fifty, \$3.00; hundred, \$5.00. Postpaid. G. C. Dresher, Canton, Kan.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCK EGGS \$6.00 per 100; \$1.50 per 15. Special matings \$5.00 per 15. Light and dark. Accredited. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

PARK'S OVER 200 STRAIN BARRED Rocks. Excellent layers. Cockerels \$3.00 to \$5.00. Chicks \$2.50 setting; \$7.00, \$10.00-100. Eggs 17c, 20c. Mrs. F. Hargrave, Richmond, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS; COCKERELS \$3.00 to \$10.00. Extra good line \$5.00 birds. Dark, medium or light. Took over 100 prizes in past year. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. Hinckley, Barnard, Kan.

SIMS DARK BARRED ROCKS THE LAST ten years have won best display Kansas State and Kansas City several times. Culled for layers. Cockerels and pullets for sale. Eggs, 15-\$2.00; 30-\$3.50; 100-\$7.00. George Sims, LeRoy, Kan.

COOK'S BARRED ROCKS, BRED-TO-LAY flock, large, healthy birds headed by cockerels from 287 egg line. Eggs \$1.50-15; \$4.00-50; \$7.00-100. Exhibition line \$5.00 and \$10.00-15. Prepaid, satisfaction guaranteed. Been at it 27 years. Chas. J. Cook, Marysville, Kan.

100 IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED PLYMOUTH cockerels and pullets. Extra large and of exhibition quality. Cockerels, \$5.00; \$7.00, \$10.00. Pullets \$3.00, \$5.00. Eggs 15, \$2.00; 100-\$10.00. Chicks, 25 to 75, 25 cents each; 100 or more, \$20.00. A. L. Hook, Coffeyville, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS-WHITE

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$5.00-100. DAN Bursch, Buffalo, Kan.

WHITE ROCK ROOSTERS, \$2.00. MRS. J. W. Gaston, Larned, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS \$5.50 PER 100 POSTPAID. Mrs. John Ainsworth, Route 2, Lexington, Mo.

FISHEL STRAIN WHITE ROCKS, EGGS 100-\$5.00; 15-\$1.25. W. S. Chappell, Monument, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS \$5.00 hundred. Fishel strain. Mrs. O. B. Sager, Brewster, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, Fishel strain, \$2.50-\$5.00. Fowler Bros., Russell, Kan., Route 3.

STATE CERTIFIED WHITE ROCKS, Grade A. Eggs for hatching \$6.00 per 100. Mrs. Sam Lash, Abilene, Kan.

WHITE ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FISHEL strain. Fertility and quality guaranteed. H. K. Rowland, Hanover, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, STATE certified Grade A, \$6.00 hundred. Mrs. Jas. C. Dawe, Route 3, Troy, Kan.

SELECTED 200 EGG STRAIN HENS, again mated to excellent birds from pens with 200 to 284 records. \$5.00-100 prepaid. H. C. Loewen, Peabody, Kan.

WHITE ROCK STOCK EGGS, EGG-PEDIGREED mating, \$6.00-15. Exhibition \$3.00-15. Range \$7.50-100. Prepaid, guaranteed. Chas. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

FISHEL WHITE ROCKS, STATE CERTIFIED Class A. Eggs \$6.00; Baby chicks \$18.00 hundred, prepaid. Two special matings. C. W. Keesling, Neodesha, Kan.

HIGH PRODUCING WHITE ROCKS. CERTIFIED Class A

RHODE ISLANDS—RED

GUARANTEED STARTER FEED, \$3.50 per 100. Hurst Majors, Manhattan, Kan. STANDARD BRED ROSE COMB REDS. Eggs, chicks. Rose Cottage, Riverside, Ia. S. C. R. I. RED EGGS, GOOD STRAIN, \$2.50 setting. Will Peffley, Ottawa, Kan. LARGE DARK ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3.00; pullets \$1.50. Ed Bohn, Alma, Kan. PURE ROSE COMB EGGS \$6.00 HUNDRED postpaid. Free range. Katie Novak, Logan, Kan. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, TRAP-nested \$6.50-100. J. W. Cornick, Anthony, Kan. EGGS: WINNERS STATE RED MEET and many other shows. E. H. Kelly, Stafford, Kan. R. C. REDS, HEAVY LAYING STRAIN. Hatching eggs and chicks. Mrs. P. E. Shuck, Aulsebrook, Kan. PURE BRED DARK ROSE COMB EGGS 100-\$6.00, postpaid. Good type, color, size. Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Wakefield, Kan. ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, good size, color and blood lines, \$2. Mrs. Henry Goetsch, Brewster, Kan. PURE BRED DARK ROSE COMB RED EGGS, heavy laying strain, \$6.50-100, postpaid. Joseph Osborn, Rush Center, Kan. STATE CERTIFIED CLASS (A) SINGLE Comb Reds. Eggs \$3.50, \$4.00, 15 best pen; \$7.00-100. C. B. Kellerman, Burlington, Kan. SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, 220-290 RECORD ancestry pens, \$6.00 per 100. Farm flock \$4.00 per 100. H. C. Dam, Marysville, Kan. ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, EGGS \$1.00-15; \$5.00-100. Real red color, exceptional winter layers. G. Blanke, Enterprise, Kan. S. C. REDS. 14 YEARS CAREFUL BREEDING for size, color, type and production. Eggs \$7.00 hundred. James Sisters, Olathe, Kan. ROSE COMB RED EGGS, PURE TOMPKINS strain, won 5 prizes at state poultry show, \$2.50 and \$3.50 setting. Allen Lard, Bala, Kan. SINGLE COMB REDS, TOMPKINS DIRECT, state accredited. Utility \$6.00 per 100; special matings \$3.00 per 15. P. V. Stratton, Walton, Kan. PURE BRED, LARGE TYPE, DARK RED, Single Comb Rhode Island cockerels, from select pen stock, \$3.00, \$5.00. Mrs. Gust Allen, Maplehill, Kan. S. C. R. I. RED EGGS FROM BLUE RIBBON and silver cup winners. \$7.00 per 100. Special pens \$5.00 per 15. Mrs. Martin L. Donmyer, Solomon, Kan. ROSE COMB—300 EGG STRAIN. PEDIGREED cocks over 300. Pen one, \$3 setting; pen two, \$10 hundred. Baby chicks. Mrs. Maud Smith, Aiden, Kan. HARRISON'S EXHIBITION EGG STRAINS Single and Rose Comb Reds. Stock, Eggs and chicks. Write your needs. Harrison Red Farms, College View, Nebr. S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS FROM high quality Reds; bred for type, color and egg production. Eggs \$8.00 per hundred. Mrs. Vida Whitney, Rossville, Kan. KANSAS STATE CERTIFIED "Grade A" S. C. R. I. Reds. Eggs \$7.50-100; \$4.00-50 F. O. B. Lyons. All inquiries answered promptly. Chas. Plank, Lyons, Kan. STATE CERTIFIED CLASS "B" SINGLE Comb Red cockerels, \$3.00 to \$7.00; hens \$3.00, pen mated, show winners. Pen eggs \$3.50-15; Range eggs \$6.00-100. Archie Fisher, Wilmore, Kan. ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS; type, color, production, direct Thompkins winners International laying contest. Eggs \$5.00-100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Adda Walker, White City, Kan. EGGS: SINGLE COMB REDS. SPECIAL pens 250-285 egg type, 10c each. 200-250 egg type 100-\$7.00. Range flock 100-\$5.00. Baby chicks from special pens 20c each. Mrs. Will Hopwood, Abilene, Kan. BEAN STRAIN ROSE COMB REDS. Superior in rich dark color, large size, long straight backs, deep breasts. Heavy winter layers. Eggs \$5.50-100, prepaid, guaranteed. Hazel DeGeer, Lake City, Kan. QUALITY DARK, ROSE COMB REDS. Range eggs 30-\$2.25; 50-\$3.00; 100-\$5.50. Postpaid. Chix 15c. Four pens, trapnested, pedigreed. One pen nonsitters. Mating list free. Lucy Ruppenthal, Lucas, Kan. ROSE COMB, RED TO SKIN KIND, LARGE bone, selected for color, size, egg production. Prize winners, cocks weighing 12 lbs.; hens to 10. 100-\$7.50; 50-\$4.50; 15-\$1.50. Prepaid in Kansas. T. E. Brouillette, Miltonvale, Kan. LONG BROAD BACKS, LOW TAILS. Dark even red, Rose Comb Rhode Islands. Especially bred for eggs, shape, color. Vaccinated stock. Fertility guaranteed. Eggs 15-\$1.00; 100-\$5.50, postpaid. Walter Baird, Lake City, Kan. STATE CERTIFIED GRADE "A" SINGLE Comb Reds. Eggs; exceptionally fine flock mating, 100-\$10.00; 15-\$2.00. Trap-nested pen matings, purely exhibition quality, \$5.00 to \$7.50 per 15; \$15.00 per 50, prepaid. Mrs. Sophia Lindgren, Dwight, Kan. STATE CERTIFIED GRADE "A" TRAP-nested, pedigreed, non-sitting Rose Comb Reds. Blue Ribbon, exhibition and highest producing qualities. Choice pen heading cockerels \$15.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs. Write for mating list. Mrs. James Gammell, Council Grove, Kan. 15 YEARS BREEDING ROSE COMB REDS exclusively. Exhibition quality, best blood lines, type color, descendants of first prize winners. Flock mated by professional poultry judge and rated to 200 and 250 egg type. Eggs 15-\$1.50; 50-\$4.25; 100-\$8.00, postpaid. Mrs. Arthur Woodruff, Miltonvale, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS—WHITE

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES. Eggs and chicks. Alvin Long, Lyons, Kan. SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES; eggs \$7.00 hundred. Roy Blackweider, Isabel, Kan. VIKING R. C. RHODE ISLAND WHITE Chicks 12c, eggs 6c, prepaid. Bertha Mentzer, LeRoy, Kan. ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE chicks, 16c. Prepaid. Guaranteed alive. Winifred Young, Wakefield, Kan. ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE. 4 blue ribbons Solomon, 4 blue ribbons Sanna, 2 blue special ribbons Hutchinson. Eggs \$5.50 hundred. Charley L. Donmyer, Solomon, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS—WHITE

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES, bred to lay. Eggs \$5.00 per hundred, postpaid. Mrs. A. L. Martin, Madison, Kan. CLASSY ROSE COMB WHITES. EXCELLENT layers. 100 eggs \$5.50, postpaid. Yarded 15-\$3.00. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan. ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE cockerels \$3.00 up. Pen and flock eggs, write for booklet. Mrs. Minnie Fridley, Wamego, Kan. ROSE COMB R. I. WHITE, EXCELSIOR strain, stock direct from Warren Russell. Eggs \$6.00 per 100. Mrs. Geo. Brillx, White City, Kan. EXCELSIOR R. C. RHODE ISLAND Whites, laying strain. Range eggs \$8.00 per hundred. Chicks 16c each. O. A. Ritz, Canton, Kan. DARK ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, Imperial 300 egg strain. \$6.00-100; \$3.50-50; \$1.25 setting. Also Excelsior strain. Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites. Heavy layers. Same prices. J. H. Carney, Peabody, Kan. TURKEYS GOLD BANK TURKEY TOMS \$10.00. R. H. Lindsey, Wellington, Kan. Rto. 7. PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS \$10 and \$12. Effie Bachar, Russell, Kan. NARRAGANSETT TOMS \$10.00, \$15.00; Hens \$7.00. Don Brittain, Longton, Kan. PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TOMS \$10. Hens \$7. Long Hill Farm, Burdett, Kan. NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS; TOMS \$10, hens \$6. Mrs. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan. PRIZE BOURBON RED TURKEY TOMS, Blue Andalusian cockerels. Nettie Emery, Concordia, Kan. MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 25-32 LBS, \$12 to \$20. Hens, 17-20 lbs, \$8 to \$12. J. A. Wheat, Sharon, Kan. GOLDBANK MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS \$15.00; Eggs, ten \$9.00, twenty \$16.00. Booked now. Harper Lake Poultry Farm, Jamestown, Kan. WYANDOTTES—SILVER LACED SILVER WYANDOTTE CHICKS, 16c. PREPAID. Guaranteed alive. Eggs. Mrs. Alfred Young, Wakefield, Kan. EGGS FROM WELL MARKED SILVER Wyandottes, \$6.00 per 100; \$1.50 per setting. Henry L. Brunner, R. 6, Newton, Kan. SILVER WYANDOTTES. WINNERS wherever shown. Eggs from range flock and special matings. Fred J. Skalicky, Wilson, Kan. WYANDOTTES—WHITE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00. Mrs. N. J. Antrim, Galesburg, Kan. EGGS: WHITE WYANDOTTE, KEELER strain, \$5.00-100. Mrs. Rose Jelinek, Anthony, Kan. PURE BRED ROSE COMB BUFF WYANDOTTE, eggs, \$5.00-100. Paul Schmanke, Alma, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$2.50; Eggs \$4.50 per hundred. S. A. Ellerman, Potter, Kan. ACCREDITED ROSE WHITE WYANDOTTES. Eggs \$4.00 per 100. S. F. Crites, Burns, Kan. KANSAS STATE CERTIFIED EGGS, \$6.00 per hundred, Free range. Mrs. Karl Utting, Antelope, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$5.00-100, prepaid. State certified. Mrs. A. L. Dutton, Rt. 6, Atchison, Kan. PURE BRED KEELER STRAIN WHITE Wyandotte eggs \$5.00 hundred. Anna Larson, Route 4, White City, Kan. STATE CERTIFIED WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, Martin direct, prize winning stock, 6c each. Mrs. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan. REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE hatching eggs. State certified. Setting \$2.00; 50-\$4.00. J. Marcus Jantzen, Hillsboro, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, M. MARTIN, prize stock, good layers, 240 to 280 egg strain. \$6.00 hundred. David Keller, Chase, Kan. BARRON'S LAYING STRAIN WHITE Wyandottes. Eggs 15-\$1.50; 100-\$7.50, prepaid. Guarantee 60% hatch. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan. M. MARTIN-KEELERS WHITE WYANDOTTES, headed by Martin's cockerels. Eggs \$5.00-100. Chicks 15c. Clarence Ellsworth, Fontana, Kan. BARRON'S HEAVY LAYING STRAIN hatching eggs 100-\$5.50; 50-\$3.00; 15-\$1.25. Fertility guaranteed. August Olson, Russell, Kan. MARTIN'S WHITE WYANDOTTES. STATE certified Grade A. Range flock. Eggs \$6.00 hundred prepaid. Mrs. Arthur Erickson, Pawnee Rock, Kan. REGAL DORCAS MARTIN STRAIN DIRECT. Healthy, vigorous stock. Eggs \$5.00-100 delivered. Baby Chicks, 14 cents. Philip Stenzel, Marion, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTES DIRECT FROM Martin-Keelers show quality record layers. Range eggs 100-\$6.00; pens \$3.00 setting. H. O. Collins, Fontana, Kan. REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES. Eggs \$5.00-105. Special pen Martin direct, \$3.00-15. Baby Chicks 15c. Prepaid. Mrs. Geo. Edman, Kinsley, Kan. REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, \$5.00-100, prepaid. Culled and bred for heavy egg production. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ethel Donovan, Lewis, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, Fishel, Barron and Keeler strains, 100-\$7.00; 15-\$1.50. Safe delivery and 70% fertility guaranteed. C. J. Oswald, Kit Carson, Colo. MARTIN'S REGAL DORCAS WHITE Wyandotte hatching eggs. Farm raised, pen headed by prize winning cockerels, \$8.00 per hundred; range \$6.00 per hundred; settings \$2.50. Mrs. W. Skaer, Augusta, Kan. Route 2. 1925 STATE ACCREDITED, HIGH PRODUCING, White Wyandottes. Hens headed by splendid Martin cockerels. Eggs \$6.00-100; \$11.00-200; special pen eggs \$2.50-15. Fertility and satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Flo Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00. Mrs. N. J. Antrim, Galesburg, Kan. EGGS: WHITE WYANDOTTE, KEELER strain, \$5.00-100. Mrs. Rose Jelinek, Anthony, Kan. PURE BRED ROSE COMB BUFF WYANDOTTE, eggs, \$5.00-100. Paul Schmanke, Alma, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$2.50; Eggs \$4.50 per hundred. S. A. Ellerman, Potter, Kan. ACCREDITED ROSE WHITE WYANDOTTES. Eggs \$4.00 per 100. S. F. Crites, Burns, Kan. KANSAS STATE CERTIFIED EGGS, \$6.00 per hundred, Free range. Mrs. Karl Utting, Antelope, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$5.00-100, prepaid. State certified. Mrs. A. L. Dutton, Rt. 6, Atchison, Kan. PURE BRED KEELER STRAIN WHITE Wyandotte eggs \$5.00 hundred. Anna Larson, Route 4, White City, Kan. STATE CERTIFIED WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, Martin direct, prize winning stock, 6c each. Mrs. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan. REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE hatching eggs. State certified. Setting \$2.00; 50-\$4.00. J. Marcus Jantzen, Hillsboro, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, M. MARTIN, prize stock, good layers, 240 to 280 egg strain. \$6.00 hundred. David Keller, Chase, Kan. BARRON'S LAYING STRAIN WHITE Wyandottes. Eggs 15-\$1.50; 100-\$7.50, prepaid. Guarantee 60% hatch. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan. M. MARTIN-KEELERS WHITE WYANDOTTES, headed by Martin's cockerels. Eggs \$5.00-100. Chicks 15c. Clarence Ellsworth, Fontana, Kan. BARRON'S HEAVY LAYING STRAIN hatching eggs 100-\$5.50; 50-\$3.00; 15-\$1.25. Fertility guaranteed. August Olson, Russell, Kan. MARTIN'S WHITE WYANDOTTES. STATE certified Grade A. Range flock. Eggs \$6.00 hundred prepaid. Mrs. Arthur Erickson, Pawnee Rock, Kan. REGAL DORCAS MARTIN STRAIN DIRECT. Healthy, vigorous stock. Eggs \$5.00-100 delivered. Baby Chicks, 14 cents. Philip Stenzel, Marion, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTES DIRECT FROM Martin-Keelers show quality record layers. Range eggs 100-\$6.00; pens \$3.00 setting. H. O. Collins, Fontana, Kan. REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES. Eggs \$5.00-105. Special pen Martin direct, \$3.00-15. Baby Chicks 15c. Prepaid. Mrs. Geo. Edman, Kinsley, Kan. REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, \$5.00-100, prepaid. Culled and bred for heavy egg production. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ethel Donovan, Lewis, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, Fishel, Barron and Keeler strains, 100-\$7.00; 15-\$1.50. Safe delivery and 70% fertility guaranteed. C. J. Oswald, Kit Carson, Colo. MARTIN'S REGAL DORCAS WHITE Wyandotte hatching eggs. Farm raised, pen headed by prize winning cockerels, \$8.00 per hundred; range \$6.00 per hundred; settings \$2.50. Mrs. W. Skaer, Augusta, Kan. Route 2. 1925 STATE ACCREDITED, HIGH PRODUCING, White Wyandottes. Hens headed by splendid Martin cockerels. Eggs \$6.00-100; \$11.00-200; special pen eggs \$2.50-15. Fertility and satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Flo Stover, Fredonia, Kan. SEVERAL VARIETIES PEAFOWL, PHEASANTS, BANTAMS, Pigeons, Wild Geese, Ducks. Free circular. John Hass, Bittendorf, Iowa.

We'll Grow More Legumes!

The Sweet Clover Seed Market Has Been Especially Active Recently

THE market for Sweet clover seed is very active. But this also is true to a smaller degree with the other legumes, and especially with alfalfa. At Kansas City recently the alfalfa hay market has been on favorable levels, and this has helped to increase the interest in the crop in Kansas. No doubt there will be an increase of several hundred thousand acres this year in the acreage of the legumes. Some oats has been sown, especially in Southeastern Kansas. Most of the incubators are running. Livestock is in the best condition which Kansas farmers have seen at this season for many years.

Allen—Mild February weather made a great saving in feed possible. Farmers have done some plowing. There will be a considerable increase here this year in the acreage of alfalfa and of Sweet clover. Alfalfa, \$20; prairie hay, \$12; milk, \$2.20 a cwt; eggs, 20c; hens, 20c; corn, 60.—T. E. Whitlaw. Barber—With the coming of warmer weather the wheat is beginning to get green, and to show a very promising condition for this season. Roads are fine. Stock is in excellent condition, and there is plenty of moisture to last until grass comes. Farmers are plowing and listing, and some oats has been sown.—J. W. Bibb. Cherokee—We have had a fine winter for livestock, and farm animals are in good condition. Wheat is greening up, and getting ready for a good start into the spring. Farmers are preparing to sow oats. Eggs, 22c to 25c; butterfat, 35c; butter, 35c.—L. Smyres. Cloud—The weather has been giving us enough variety recently to satisfy the most particular folks. A few spring-like days were followed by cold winds that did some damage to the growing wheat, which is rather small, although it is making a fine start. Some disking has been done for spring crops. Feed likely will hold out until grass comes if it is divided properly. Livestock is doing fairly well.—W. H. Plumly. Elk—Most of the February weather was exceptionally fine. Oats is being sown, and the wheat fields are getting green. Stock is coming thru the winter in excellent condition. Farm sales are well attended, and prices are the best which have been paid since 1920. Farm labor is scarce and high priced.—D. W. Lockhart. Finney—The weather has been rather changeable recently. Wheat is making a good growth, but some rain or snow would be of value, as the soil is getting rather dry. Some farmers have started with their spring work. A few men have lost horses recently from blind staggers. Livestock has had a good winter, and it will go into the spring in good condition.—Dan A. Ohmes. Gray—Wheat is well rooted, and with the coming of warmer weather recently it has been making an excellent growth. Stock is wintering nicely. But few farm sales are being held; livestock is in great demand bringing fair prices. There is an especially good demand for both milk and beef cows. Wheat, \$1.62; corn, 62c; oats, 55c; kafir, 78c.—Forrest Luther. Greenwood—Farmers have been preparing their oats ground; about the usual acreage will be sown. If grass doesn't come early, farmers will be short of feed. There isn't much sale for corn or kafir. Kanota oats are bringing 75 cents a bushel; this will be about the only variety which will be planted here. A good many farms are being leased for oil and gas.—A. H. Brothers. Harper—Wheat wintered well, and it is now producing some pasture. Livestock is in good condition, but feed is getting scarce. The winter has been mild, with little snow or rain, and it is likely that we will have an early, dry spring. A few farm families here are ill with the flu. Wheat, \$1.55; corn, 82c; cream, 32c; eggs, 20c.—S. Knight. Johnson—Very little snow or rain has fallen in the last month, but still there is plenty of moisture in the soil, and the wheat is in good condition. Considerable

plowing has been done. Livestock is in good condition, but many cases of flu are reported among the folks. Roads are fine. Everything sells well at public sales. Eggs, 25c; butterfat, 35c; potatoes, \$3.20; corn, 65c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw. Lyon—The winter has been very favorable for wheat, and the crop is in excellent condition. Fields have been in fine condition for plowing, and a good deal of this work has been done. Roads are fine. A few public sales have been held recently, and prices have been very high.—E. R. Griffith. Ness—Dry weather continues, with some wind, but the wheat is getting along all right so far, and it is showing a green tint. But moisture would be welcome, as the country has been rather dry since last November. A few public sales have been held recently, with high prices.—James McHill. Osage—Everything sells well at public sales except horses; feed is 25 per cent higher, and there is an extraordinary demand for shotes. There is a large amount of corn in the cribs and some in the shocks; it is moving to market in very small amounts. The warmer weather of February put the sale of eggs on a test basis, and down to rather low prices. There are more hens in the county than a year ago. All farms for rent are rented, at a higher price than a year ago; about the usual number of owners are working their own farms.—H. L. Ferris. Osborne—Snow is all gone, and the weather is nice and warm. The wheat is beginning to make a considerable growth. Livestock is doing well. Several public sales have been held recently, with very satisfactory prices. Hogs are scarce, and brood sows sell at very high prices. While a few farmers will have some surplus feed to sell before grass comes, most of the folks will run rather short.—E. G. Doak. Rice—A little of the wheat in the southwest part of the county was blown out, but the rest is in fine condition. Many farm sales are being held. Some deaths among livestock from cornstalk poisoning have been reported. Most of the fruit is yet safe. Hogs are scarce. Wheat, \$1.54; corn, 70c; butterfat, 40c; eggs, 21c; hens, 20c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion. Riley—The days have been almost spring-like recently, and some farmers have been in the fields plowing. Wheat fields are becoming green. Not much corn is being sold except to feeders. Considerable road work will be done soon. A good many hedge fences have been cut this winter. Many farm sales have been held recently; cattle and horses are in good demand. Renters are moving to new locations. Hogs, \$12.50; corn, 68c; eggs, 22c; flour, \$2.40.—P. O. Hawkinson. Rooks—We have had a few windy days recently, and there was some blowing of wheat fields. The ground is rather dry, there is only a little surface moisture. A few public sales are held, at which everything brings fair prices. Eggs, 21c; butterfat, 34c; corn, 60c.—C. O. Thomas. Russell—Wheat is in good condition, but it is rather small. Some farmers are getting short of feed. Hogs are scarce, and there is an excellent demand for them. Some folks from here are moving westward, to where land is cheaper. Farmers are busy working on fences and getting machinery in condition for the spring campaign. Eggs, 22c; cream, 35c; potatoes, \$3.—Mrs. M. Bushell. Washington—Dry, windy weather has done some damage to the wheat. Moisture is needed. Considerable disking has been done for oats, and it is likely that seeding will soon be in full swing. The nice weather has been very favorable for livestock, and there is plenty of feed on hand. Potatoes are scarce. Corn, 57c; cream, 34c; eggs, 22c.—Ralph B. Cole. Wilson—Farmers have done a good deal of the work required in preparing oats fields. Wheat is making its usual good growth. Livestock is doing very well. Hay is high in price, although but little is being sold. A few farm sales have been held recently, and satisfactory prices were paid for everything except horses. An unusually large amount of eggs has been sold recently. Wheat, \$1.60; corn, 65c; oats, 45c; eggs, 20c.—A. E. Burgess.

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More Scholarship Awards

Scholarship awards will be made again this year by the Union Pacific System, to students of agriculture in vocational high schools in Kansas. These will apply on agricultural or home economics courses at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Boys and girls between 14 and 21 years old, residing in Atchison, Clay, Cloud, Dickinson, Douglas, Graham, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Marshall, Mitchell, Nemaha, Osborne, Pottawatomie, Riley, Rooks, Shawnee, Thomas, Wallace, Washington and Wyandotte counties are eligible. These awards are for the school year of 1925-26, and will consist of a \$100 scholarship, for each county, to apply for the full term course at the college, or a \$50 scholarship for the winter short course. In each case the winner will be chosen from the 12 students ranking highest in the county. In the event the winner cannot accept the award, an alternate will be chosen.

The latest from Florida is the announcement of a bull-fight in Tampa. And there's a lot of it down there.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

MARCY JERSEY GIANTS, HUGE SIZE, heavy layers. Golden Seabright Bantams Mammoth Toulouse Geese. Stock, Eggs. E. A. Meeker, Erie, Kan. EGGS FOR HATCHING, BARRED ROCKS, bred-to-lay strain, also Ringlets, \$1.25-15; \$6.00-100. Light Brahmas, weighing and laying, \$1.50-15; \$8.00-100. Mrs. H. W. Hill, Parker, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

OUR CASH POULTRY PAYING PRICES published daily in the Topeka Capital. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka. PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka. WANTED: ANCONAS, RUNNER DUCKS, Turkeys and all kinds of pure bred poultry. Describe what you have with lowest wholesale price. Paul Frehse, Clarinda, Ia.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

SPECIAL: CEL-O-GLASS, 33 FT. DELIVERED \$5.00. Two large fountains \$6. Custom hatching ec. McCune Hatchery, Ottawa. 25 LB. SACK H. & B. BABY CHICK starter, \$1.25 postpaid. Try one sack and be convinced that it's the best. J. A. Holstrom, Randolph, Kan. EVERYTHING FOR POULTRY, INCUBATORS, Putnam brooders, feeders, fountains, supplies, Buttermilk Feeds. Particulars free. Valley Supply Company, 959 Osage, Kansas City, Kan.

The Real Estate Market Page

There are 6 other Capper Publications that reach over 2,302,000 families which are also widely used for real estate advertising. Write for special Real Estate advertising rates on these papers. Special discount given when used in combination.

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For Real Estate Advertising on This Page
50c a line per issue

Special Notice All advertising copy, discontinuance or change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

REAL ESTATE

ATTENTION, Farm Buyers, anywhere. Deal direct with owners. List of farm bargains free. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

\$700 Secures Splendid Farm 169 Acres, 6 Cattle, Horses

10 hogs, 75 hens, vehicles, implements; handy busy college town, best neighbors; smooth productive fields, estimated 50,000 ft. timber, 150 choice fruit trees; good 6 room house, ample barns, farm bldgs. a pick-up at \$3,000, only \$700 needed. Details pg. 69 new illus. Catalog money-making farms. Free. **STROUT AGENCY, 831-GP, New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

Western Farm and Ranch Lands Will Never Be Cheaper

We have numerous desirable ranches and farms, irrigated and dry, located in nearly all the Western and Southwestern states, which we can sell at low prices.

The man with a little courage and some capital can make his fortune buying Western lands which, as a result of the recent depression are today cheaper than they ever will be again.

We invite inquiries from responsible parties. **THE WESTERN MORTGAGE & SECURITIES CO., 4110 Packers Ave., Union Stock Yards, Chicago**

SNOW, ICE AND A LONG cold winter saps the energy of the northern farmer, while down south cattle are grazing, the farmers are planting strawberries, potatoes and truck crops, which will be sold on early high price markets before the northern spring begins. Why not move to the country where farming pays? No hard winters, expensive living, nor fuel bills. Fine old farms, \$40 per acre. Rich virgin land, \$20 an acre. For full information and how to save \$1,000 in buying a farm. Write **W. E. Price, General Immigration Agent, Room 673, Southern Railway System, Washington, D. C.**

KANSAS

100 QUARTERS wheat, share with land, \$20 to \$35 per A. Goss & Dwyer, Liberal, Kan.

PRICED to sell: alfalfa, clover, timothy, corn, wheat land. A. D. Hawthorne, Iola, Kan.

WE SELL wheat farms on Crop-Payment Plan. Clement L. Wilson, Tribune, Kansas.

20 QUARTERS Farm land, \$15 to \$20 per acre. Buell Scott, Owner, Johnson, Kan.

FOR SALE: N. E. Kansas bottom and upland farms. Melvin Ward, Holton, Kan., Rt. 1.

LAND BARGAINS write today for list, Jess Klisner, Garden City, Kan.

WHEAT LAND—in the new wheat belt. SNAPS. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan.

FINE LAND \$29 ACRE, \$5 acre cash, balance crop payments. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

500 FARMS, easy terms, Western half of Kansas. Write for list. Avery & Keesling, Cimarron, Kansas

240 acres 3 miles town and high school. 100 plowed, balance pasture and mow land. Good bldgs. \$50 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Ka.

1,600 A. well imp. best of soil, 12 1/2 ml. Johnson, on new R.R. Stanton Co. Abundance soft water 50 ft. E.C. Bray, Syracuse, Ka.

IMPROVED 160, 78 and 66 acres near Ottawa. Possession. Come at once. These should sell. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Ka.

BEST LAND FOR THE LEAST MONEY in Kansas. Grows all crops. Prices \$10 to \$40 per acre. Morton County Land Co., Rolla, Kansas.

WHEAT AND GRAIN LAND, \$10 per A. and up, terms. Near R.R., schools and churches. Williamson Land Company, Manter (Stanton County) Kansas.

160 A. DAIRY FARM

\$350 per month, hospital, Harvey House and private business contracts. Modern equipped improvements. 2 miles Wellington, 7,500 population. Price \$12,800. Terms. Edminister & Davis, Wichita, Kan.

Half Section Improved

210 Acres wheat, third of crop delivered goes with place, 3 miles good town. Easy terms. Write for list. **J. J. GALLIVAN, Ensign, Kansas.**

Best Buy in Kansas

640 Acres improved; 320 Acres wheat 1/2 goes, wheat extra fine prospect, 6 miles railroad town, fine neighborhood, good water—price \$26.25 per acre, terms on half at 6% Act quick if you want this. **F. M. LUTHER'S SONS, Cimarron, Kansas**

CORN AND WHEAT LAND

Gray county, Kansas, where 160 Acres has grown 19,179 bu. corn and 3,200 bu. wheat from 1920 to 1925. \$25 to \$40 per acre. Good schools and markets. **Ray & Cessna, Ingalls, Kan.**

Pay No Advance Fee Don't give option for any kind of contract without first knowing those you are dealing with are absolutely honorable, responsible and reliable.

KANSAS

320 ACRES Improved, 200 in wheat, 1/4 goes \$7,500. Loan \$3,200. All tillable, level and first class. **Wright Realty Company, Satanta, Kansas.**

45 QUARTERS, Improved and unimproved, in locality where quarter produced over 9,000 bu. wheat, 1924 and '25, easy terms. **Henry B. Weldon Land Co., Garden City, Ka.**

6 HALF SECTIONS—All in wheat, entire crop goes with land, \$30 per acre, as many acres as you like. **T. L. Vandever, Montezuma, Kansas.**

MY 320 ACRES imp. 140 cultivation, 60 A. wheat. Close to market, school and Catholic church. For particulars write **M. H. Whitham, Marienthal, Kansas**

160 A. HIGH STATE FERTILITY, Improved. Splendid dairy or grain. On surfaced road. Price right. Write **Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kansas.**

FOR SALE—1120 acres of land in Thomas Co., 12 ml. from town, 700 A. of this ranch in wheat. Price \$25 per A. Will with reasonable payment down, give terms to suit purchaser. **G. F. Ball, Colby, Kan.**

FOR SALE—Ten sections smooth wheat land adjoining improved farms, suitable for development as a whole or subdivision into smaller farms \$25 per acre, on easy terms. **Dawson & Zutavern, Great Bend, Kan.**

RANCH land in Southwestern Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado from \$10 to \$18.50 per acre. Will advance in price in next few years as ranch land is getting scarce. **John W. Baughman, Owner, Liberal, Kan.**

ARTESIAN VALLEY FARM 320 Acres, 200 acres alfalfa land, 80 Acres wheat, share goes with place, two artesian wells, \$35 per acre, easy terms. **F. Fuhr, Meade, Kansas**

40,000 ACRES WHEAT and raw crop land, \$20.00 per acre and up, poor man's opportunity. **H. F. McCall, Ulysses, Kansas**

FARM IN NORTHWEST KANSAS 480 Acres, improved smooth, good town, schools, churches, 300 acres crop. Price \$35.00 per acre. Good terms. Many other bargains. **Cave Realty Co., Oakley, Kan.**

160 ACRES, 100 in cultivation, 60 A. pasture, barn will hold 100 tons hay, 5 room house, 2 chicken houses, 2 1/2 ml. good town, in Dickinson Co. \$1500 will handle. Possession March 1. Write **T. J. Cahill, 309 S. Washington St., Junction City, Kan.**

WHEAT AND ALFALFA FARM. Southwest Wichita 40 miles, 1/2 mile high school town, perfect quarter, 100 acres wheat. Balance pasture and corn ground, level, black loam alfalfa land Splendid improvements. Price \$13,000. Possession at once. **Edminster & Davis, Realtors, Wichita, Kan.**

20 Ranches different sizes. In the alfalfa and Flint hill section. \$35 to \$50 per acre. **F. A. Hinshaw, Emporia, Kansas**

ARKANSAS

\$500 SECURES good 80 Acres impvd. Also team, wagon, harness, furniture, implements, chickens, hogs, well located. Orchard, springs. Priced \$1,100, only \$560 needed. Many bargains, free. **Wilks, Mtn. Home, Ark.**

COLORADO

IMPROVED Colorado Ranches, \$3 to \$5 per acre. **J. Brown, Florence, Colo.**

EASTERN COLO., choice wheat, corn land. Will sell part or all seven quarters. Price \$25 A. might consider exchange. **Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Smith, Eads, Colo.**

IRRIGATED CROPS NEVER FAIL. Colorado climate best on earth. 220 acres fine land, full water right, each acre. 40 A. tracts at \$100.00. Will Keen, Realtor, Pueblo, Colorado.

FLORIDA

New Florida Opportunity Bithlo, the new town being built in the heart of the citrus and agricultural section of Florida. Only 20 miles from the Atlantic, on the Splendid Cheney-Dixie Highway and Florida East Coast Railway. Write for maps, prices and references. **Bithlo Sales Co., Orlando, Florida.**

GEORGIA

COME SOUTH YOUNG MAN—COME SOUTH Come to South Georgia, the Land of Opportunity, where you can grow twelve nationally known crops twelve months in a year. Where you can graze your cattle the year around. Write for information and literature. We want you and need you. **Southern Co-operative Company, Box 532, Valdosta, Ga.**

NEW MEXICO

WARM SUNSHINY WINTER DAYS make farming a pleasant as well as profitable occupation in U. S. Elephant Butte irrigated district. No blizzards, no zero days. Big returns from diversified farming, dairying, co-operative selling, splendid markets. For illustrated booklet address **Dept. E Farm Bureau, Las Cruces, N. M.**

MISSOURI

POULTRY LAND, \$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres Southern Mo. Price \$200. Send for list. **Box 22 A, Kirkwood, Mo.**

FARMS in the beautiful Ozarks of south-west Missouri. Write for list. **Daugherty Realty Co., Wheaton, Mo.**

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buy forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. **Box 425-O, Carthage, Missouri.**

OREGON

OREGON The Farmer Knows the Joy of Living
Where winters are short and mild, summers cool and long. No electrical storms or destructive winds. Great diversity of products; 210 days growing season. All small grains sown in fall. All tree and bush fruits, English walnuts and filberts grow to perfection. Dairying and poultry pay. Milk and egg production high when price is best. Fertile, productive land at reasonable prices. A few acres make a self-supporting home. Beautiful farm homesites on improved modern highways. Ideal living conditions; splendid schools. Banking and business interests co-operate with farmers. Beautiful streams afford sport and plentiful supply of water. Oregon is the vacation state of the Union. Spend your summer with us. Unlimited opportunity to the man with intelligence, capital and energy. Free official information. Write Land Settlement Department, Room 793.

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TEXAS

MAKE MORE MONEY on Small "Family Farms." In sunny Winter Garden District or Southwest Texas, where you can work outdoors all the year and get most out of life. Splendid opportunities for families of moderate means 20 and 40 A. irrigated farms produce winter vegetables, citrus fruits, dates, figs, peaches, etc., abundantly. Dairying, hogs, and poultry earn good returns; combination of these means well balanced farm with good income throughout year. Climate delightful, year-around growing season, no winter handicaps. Easy terms, 6% interest. Illustrated folder mailed free—special homeseekers rates. **Henry Hagelstein Land Co., Desk G., Travis St., San Antonio, Texas**

WISCONSIN

160 FARM, choice clay loam land, \$2000. **Cloverland Col. Co., Merrill, Wis., Dept. I.**

SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you? Big list free. **Borsie Agency, Eldorado, Ka.**

320 ACRES in Alamosa Co., Colo, clear, for sale or trade. **J. M. Mason, Rockport, Mo.**

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms— Sale or exch. **Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Ka.**

440 ACRES, Southeastern Kansas, for sale or trade. Send for views. **The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.**

KANSAS CITY HOUSE, 10 rm. house well located. Want to trade for land or Topeka property. **Mansfield Land Mtg. Co., Topeka, Ka.**

IMPROVED and unimproved farms, wheat belt of Southwest Kan. Tracts 160 Acres and up—\$30 to \$35 per acre. **Liston Dennis, Sublette, Haskell County, Kansas.**

240 ACRE farm for sale. E. Kan. 3 ml. co. seat, highly imp. Price \$100 acre, might accept part payment livestock, hardware or smaller farm. **J. E. Wilcox, Bancroft, Kan.**

160 ACRE OHIO FARM adjoining good town, splendid improvements; Owner wants **Kansas Farm. Mansfield Co., 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

FOR RENT

FOR RENT: Two improved eighties. Also improved 160 Acres. **John Deer, Neodesha, Kansas.**

IMPROVED FARMS for rent in Minnesota and North Dakota. Experienced farmers can purchase on very easy terms. **FREE book. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 300, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.**

REAL ESTATE WANTED

CASH BUYERS want farms, Describe, give lowest price. **N. Lanning, Lexington, Nebraska.**

OWNER having good Kansas farm for sale at reasonable price. Write **C. Smith, 1814 Albee Street, Oakland, Calif.**

FARMS WANTED by Cash Buyers. Describe fully, state lowest price. **E. L. Thompson, 243 Gray Bldg., West Lafayette, Ohio.**

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. **Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.**

Athletics in Schools

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO
The basketball season will be nearly over when this gets into print. I am glad of that because I want the discussion to be sound rather than inflammatory. I know the mother whose letter I shall quote writes about actual conditions. Personally I am an advocate of athletic games for boys and girls alike. I believe that properly conducted they may improve health. On the other hand, I know that basketball is a game that is even more trying on the heart and lungs than football. No pupil should be allowed to

play any such a game in competition with other teams until a thorough examination by a competent physician certifies him as "physically fit." Neither should that be the end of matters. School authorities must consider the health of the players vastly more important than winning games, and must devolve upon such authorities to see that both health and morals are fully safeguarded. Now read the letter:

"The question of school athletics, especially basketball, is one about which many parents are concerned. It is not the game which is so injurious, tho it is rough enough. It is the long, cold drives they make to other towns, coming home at midnight or 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning when the roads are bad, the general unreasonableness and extreme views which seem to be held by the teachers concerning athletics, and taking young girls 75 miles to play and being away from home two nights on the trip. Then if the parents object, they are censured by the children.

"Perhaps I am a crank, but I cannot see that parents should lose all control of their children's conduct, just because they attend high school. We are the ones who have to pay the doctor bills, and see our children suffer when their health is broken down.

"Our 17-year old boy has been playing basketball, and is very much opposed to giving it up as the doctor advises. It seems as tho basketball is the only thing worth going to school for (in his opinion). I wonder, sometimes, just what parents ought to do about athletics. The pupils are made to feel, by their teachers, that if they are able to play and don't, they are almost traitors. I called our principal this morning and told him of our boy's condition and the doctor's orders. His reply was that the boy did not have to play if he was not able. Of course when they are able to play we expect them to do so," he said. And there it is. The boys will put forth every ounce of energy to play rather than be called quitters. Our boy insists that he is just as strong and able to play as he ever was, even tho the doctor told us that it may become advisable to take him out of school entirely if his condition does not improve."

What do our readers think about this? We can find room for a discussion if you think it worth while.

Send Stamped Envelope

Does low blood pressure indicate heart trouble? Could stomach disorders, ulcers in stomach, kidney trouble, female trouble and rupture be a direct cause of low blood pressure? Would like an answer if any way possible in paper printed February 13, this giving you a week's time. **W. T. K.**

Low blood pressure may be due to heart disease, but several other things might cause it. Such disorders as named are more likely to produce high than low pressure. The only way to get a reply on a definite date is to enclose a stamped, addressed envelope.

Please Give More Details

My ears ring all the time and at times I am dizzy. What can I do for this and what causes it? **W. S. W.**

This letter illustrates one of my troubles with inquirers. You don't tell me enough. Not a word as to age, sex, weight or general condition. There are a dozen things that might bring such a condition as mentioned. Impacted ear wax might do it, so might middle ear catarrh, so might high blood pressure. With so little knowledge of general conditions I can't make a choice.

A Doctor Should Know

Will your doctor please tell us if there is any treatment that can be given wisely for cancer of the stomach? If they cannot feel the cancer is there much certainty that it is there? Would you advise any treatment for a person 75 years old? **McC.**

If the case is found at the very start a surgical operation is well worth while even in a person of 75. If at all far advanced the only treatment is palliation and relief of pain. A doctor should diagnose a cancer long before it can be felt.

Are the Dreams Tiring?

I dream every night. Is this a bad symptom? I appear to be in fine health, and feel good. Am 10 pounds under weight. **J. K.**

Almost every one dreams. It depends on whether the dreams are distressing and tiring. If so, something is wrong.

What's Important?

As the parting instructions were being given, the fresh young salesman looked up his grip and started on his final trip.

"What," he asked, "what do you see?" "Far, far below," she cried, "I see a long, white sheet stretching like a paper ribbon almost back to our hotel."



Unhappy F8!

Keep to the tale of Willie T8 who met a girl whose name was K8. He courted her at a fearful r8 and begged her soon to become his m8.

A Twin Six?

SEES DEER ROAM AT NEW CONCORD Stately Seven Point Buick Protected by Ohio Laws

Surgeon—"I'll sew that scalp wound for you for \$10." Patient—"Gee, Doc! I just want plain sewing, not hemstitching and embroidery."

A Common Mistake

Jean—"So Tom and you are to be married? Why, I thought it was a mere flirtation." Joan—"So did Tom."

After the Accident

Battered Motorist (waking up)—"Where am I? Where am I?" Nurse—"This is number 116." Motorist—"Room or cell?"

Hitting the Stars!

"So you went up 30,000 feet! How high is that?" "Lady," answered the weary aviator, "you see that slash in my coat? The point of a star did that."



Lady—"Does that parrot swear?" Sailor—"A little, but he never drinks or gambles."

Some Bird!

PERSIA'S DICTATOR WAS AT ONE TIME A PHEASANT—Headlines in a New Bedford, Mass., paper.

The End

She slapped my face, And slammed her door, That's all there is, There ain't no more.

Certainly

Woman (talking over a telephone): Send up a bale of hay. Feed Merchant: Who's it for? Woman: The horse.



Chemistry Professor—"Name three articles containing starch." Student—"Two cuffs and a collar."

An Apt Servant

Lord Babbington was instructing his new colored servant in his duties, adding: "Now, Zeke, when I ring for you, you must answer me by saying, 'My lord, what will you have?'"

Kansas Hereford Breeders

Remember when Hereford registrations reached one million? The association made quite an event of it. Seems to me they sold the number at auction.

COCHRAN'S CHOICE HEREFORDS The largest herd in Kansas of choice, Royal bred Herefords. Cows, heifers and bulls for sale. Visitors welcome. Write C. G. Cochran & Sons, Hays, Kan.

Dandy Andrew Blood 14 coming two year old bulls for sale; also bred and open heifers. 100 head in herd. E. S. JONES, EMPORIA, KANSAS

Hereford Bred Heifers 12 head good coming three year old heifers. Bred reasonably early \$100 per head. Carl L. Howe, Neosho Rapids, Kansas

BEAU ONWARD HEREFORDS We offer young bulls, good ones of serviceable ages. One and two year old heifers and cows bred or with calves. Write for prices at once. Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kan.

QUALITY HILL STOCK FARM Reg. Herefords. 110 breeding cows. Beau Delaware bulls, descendants of Beau President in service. 20 top bull calves for sale. Mansfield & Jennings, Ottawa, Kansas.

Grandview Stock Farm Anxiety 4th Herefords. Bulls and heifers for sale, priced right. Mischief breeding. OSCAR H. VANDERLIP, Woodston, Kan.

Anxiety 4th Herefords Bulls all sold, females of all ages, including this season's heifers. SCHLICKAU BROS., HAVEN, KAN.

POLLED HEREFORDS THREE FIRST PRIZE BULLS in our herd. A cow herd as good as any, either Polled or Horned. Your next herd sire or females should come from such a herd. Goernandt Bros., Aurora, Kan.

TONN'S ANXIETY HEREFORDS 25 coming two year old heifers. 15 young bred cows. 40 bull and heifer calves. Sired by or bred to son of Bocaldo 6th. W. H. TONN, HAVEN, KANSAS.

POLLED HEREFORDS Bulls from 10 to 20 mos. old, also cows and heifers all sired by or bred to Worthmore Jr., grand champion of 1924-1925 Dickinson-Geary County Livestock Show. JESSE RIFFEL, NAVARRE, KANSAS.

20 Anxiety Bred Cows for sale, and bred to Captain Domino, reasonable price for quick sale. We have more than we can winter. H. D. PLUMMER, LONGTON, KANSAS.

WE CAN START YOU In the Polled Hereford business with cows with calves and bred back. Also yearling and two year old heifers and young bulls. WM. C. MUELLER, Hanover, Washington Co., Ks.

Whitney's Herefords 25 young bulls for sale, also females of different ages. 100 head in herd. Anxiety breeding. J. D. WHITNEY, ANTHONY, KAN.

TRUMBO POLLED HEREFORDS Special prices—bull and heifer calves ready to wean. Registered. Delivered free of charge. Come look them over. W. W. Trumbo, Peabody, Kansas.

Herd Founded in 1892 60 young bulls and heifers for sale, also cows. Anxiety foundation. Fairfax bulls in service. THOS. EVANS, HARTFORD, KAN.

ZOOK'S POLLED HEREFORDS Beau Perfection in service, Anxiety foundation. Herd culled close. Bulls and heifers for sale. WALTER A. ZOOK, LARNED, KANSAS

Shady Lawn Herefords A son of Prince Domino, in service, Anxiety foundation. Quality our aim. CLARENCE HAMMAN, Hartford, Kan.

Double Standard Polled Herefords Must reduce herd. Registered cows and heifers Anxiety foundation at special low prices. Bulls in service Admiral Plato and Polled Echo. J. H. Goertzen, Rt. 3, Hillsboro, Kansas

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CATTLE

BESIDES HIGH-TEST, MY OLD-ESTABLISHED Jersey herd is bred for heavy production and is rich in the blood of Pogg's 7th, Sybil's Gamboge and Golden Fern's noble imported from Island of Jersey, unexcelled sires of heavy producers at the mill; the dam of one of my herd bulls holds world's record for Jersey milk production.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL YOUNG REGISTERED Guernsey bulls, ages 2 mos. to 14 mos. Accredited herd. Peter Johansen, Ringsted, Iowa.

FOR THE VERY BEST HOLSTEIN OR Guernsey calves, write Spreading Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES \$20.00 each. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE REGISTERED RED POLLED bull. Walter Hogue, Barnes, Kan.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION IN CATTLE stopped. Five years successful record. Guaranteed cure and prevention. Folder, explaining, free. Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Neb.

HORSES AND JACKS

FOR SALE—12 BIG MAMMOTH JACKS and 14 jennets, priced to sell. M. E. Holt Estate, Uniontown, Kan.

FOR SALE, REGISTERED PERCHERONS, stallions and mares of best breeding. J. T. Schwalm, Baldwin, Kan.

FOR SALE—FOUR PERCHERON Stallions coming two year. F. J. Bruns, Nortonville, Kan.

21 HEAD OF STALLIONS AND JACKS for sale cheap or will trade. Chaput Bros., Aurora, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE GOOD JACK. Write for particulars. C. J. Armstrong, Eureka, Kan.

FOR SALE—50 HEAD OF MARES AND mules. For bargains see G. F. Ball, Colby, Kan.

HOGS

ROYALLY BRED CHESTER WHITE boars, \$85. F. Scherman, Rt. 7, Topeka, Kan.

Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders

George Grant, Victoria, Kan., was one of the first Angus breeders in Kansas. In 1873 he imported three bulls for improvement of range cattle and showed them at the Kansas City Fair that year.

Twin Pine Stock Farm Two blocky May yearling bulls. One of them a Pride is a herd bull prospect. Lots of size. Quiet and gentle. Henry A. Wrampe, Yates Center, Kan.

220 REGISTERED BREEDING COWS Bulls from six to 18 months old for sale. Herd bulls, sons of World's record price bull. We offer also some young cows and heifers. Johnson Workman, Russell, Russell Co., Ks.

QUEEN MOTHERS AND MINAS and individual excellence in Aberdeen Angus cattle. Cows for sale bred to grandson of Po, the \$9,000 bull. JACOB SCHWEIZER, TURON, KAN.

Young Cows and Heifers for sale. Either open or bred heifers. Also young bulls. Ranch eight miles northeast of Russell, Kan. Write for prices. NORMAN GROSS, Russell, Kan.

RIVER DALE HERD Aberdeen Angus cattle. Established 40 years. 200 head in herd. 20 young bulls and females for sale. PARKER PARRISH & CO., Raymond, Ks.

BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGES Also females of all ages and bull calves and heifers. Let us tell you what we offer by letter right away. Wyckoff Bros., Luray, Russell County, Kan.

DALE BANKS ANGUS 125 in herd. Black Birds, Trojan Ericas and Prides. Few choice young bulls for sale. E. L. BARRIER, EUREKA, KANSAS

BULLS ALL AGES FOR SALE Use a bull from the herd that sold the second highest priced load of feeder calves out of 54 loads at the 1925 Royal auction sale. Jas. B. Hollinger, Chapman, Kan.

When writing any of our Livestock advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

BLACK CAP ITO 2nd One of the best bred bulls in Kansas. Heads our herd. Result some splendid young stuff. Write for prices. JOHN COOLIDGE, GREENSBURG, KAN.

casion to summon the servant, his lordship was astonished with the following: "My Gawd, what does you want now?"

Down With the Trucks

Too much of the world is run on the theory that you don't need road manners if you are driving a 5-ton truck.

Not So Many Beans

Apparently the prohibition forces these days are spilling more liquor and fewer beans.

Good Season For Squirrels?

One thing that is absolutely impervious to drouth, weevil, blight or worms is America's nut crop.

A Martyr to Truth

When Freddy came home from school he was crying. "Teacher

whipped me because I was the only one who could answer a question she asked the class," he wailed.

Freddy's mother was both astounded and angry. "I'll see the teacher about that! What was the question she asked you?"

"She wanted to know who put the glue in her ink bottle."

Good Slogan, Maybe?

The music house wishing to put out a suitable slogan to help boost the sale of saxophones might use this: "Ask the Man Who Moans One."

Down in a small Southern town a motorist stopped at a shack to seek directions to the next village. A lanky youth ambled to the door.

"Boy," asked the tourist, "how far is it to Hickham?"

"Waal," drawled the youth, "I don't rightly know. But I'll call Jed. Jed's traveled all over, Jed has. Jed's got shoes."

Kansas Duroc Breeders

County agents in the Kansas counties which are entered in the "Better Farming Contest," conducted by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce and Kansas State Agricultural College, report that the increase in sows to farrow this spring will be 5 to 25 per cent. The average of the 21 counties will be about 10 per cent increase. Four counties report little change from the number last year, and two estimate decreases of 10 to 20 per cent.—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

BRED SOWS AND GILTS
For sale, sired by Daddy Longlegs and Still's Consul. This is the blood that wins, size and finish.
F. F. McATEE, ARLINGTON, KANSAS.

Schaffer's Big Durocs
Pathfinder and Sensation blood. 20 sows bred for Sept. and Oct. farrow. Few boars.
F. J. SCHAFER, PRATT, KANSAS

ORION RAINBOW WON
Srd in a stiong class at Kansas state fair this year. Boars by All Orion Sensation 1st. Sale Feb. 10.
LEO BREEDEN, GREAT BEND, KAN.

ALL ORION SENSATION FIRST
heads our Durocs. Few spring boars for sale. Bred sow sale Feb. 10. Farm 3 miles east on Santa Fe trail. J. G. AXTELL & SON, GREAT BEND, KS.

SHEPHERD'S DUROCS
Serviceable boars, fall pigs for sale now. Uniques Top Colonel. Still's Major bred sow sale, Feb. 9. Write for catalog. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

Goldmaster-Orchard Sissors Boars
A most outstanding line of individuals of size and quality. Priced right.
E. G. Hoover, R. F. D. 9, Wichita, Kansas.

The Kansas Grand Champ.
TOP SISSORS has his home on our farm, bred sow sale Feb. 16th.
W. A. GLADFELTER, EMPORIA, KAN.

FALL BOARS—DUROCS
Choice boars, long smooth and growthy. Sired by Big Sensation Master \$50.00 crated.
INNIS DUROC FARM, MEADE, KANSAS

Spring Boars For Sale
sired by sons of Originator and Unique Top Col. Just the tops go out on orders.
A. F. KISER, GENESEO, KANSAS

HOME OF GIANT CONSTRUCTOR
Spring boars and gilts all sold. Fall pigs either sex by Giant Constructor, Unique Top Colonel and Still's Major. A. M. Carlton & Son, Geneseo, Kansas.

Creek Valley Durocs
choice gilts for sale, bred to sons of the state grand Champion King of All Pathmasters. Priced to sell quickly. Chas. P. Johnson, Macksville, Ka.

WESTERN HOME FARM. Gilts and tried sows bred to Leading Pathmaster first aged boar Kansas State Fair. Fall pigs sired by Leading Pathmaster and Western Sensation. Pairs not related. Brood sow sale Feb. 24. H. E. MUELLER, ST. JOHN, KAN.

DUROC BOARS, big boars, smaller boars, summer boars, baby boars and baby gilts for sale by the two great boars of World's most famous blood lines. Walmeyer's Giant and Major Still's. Satisfaction or money back. W. R. Huston, Amerleus, Kansas.

Edgemore Farm's Durocs
200 head in herd. Plenty of big strong boars for sale, by son of Walmeyers Giant, also gilts.
IVY ALLEN, BURLINGTON, KAN.

RAINBOW SPECIAL
a March son of the grand champion The Rainbow. Priced reasonable.
Henry C. Stunkel, Belle Plaine, Kansas

March Gilts For Sale
sired by ORCHARD SCISSORS and out of a GOLD-MASTER dam. Out of the best litter produced in Kansas last year. Fred L. Stunkel, Belle Plaine, Ka.

Zimmerman Type Durocs
Choice spring boars and gilts for sale, sired by Gold Master and other great boars.
W. J. Zimmerman & Sons, South Haven, Ka.

CHOICE MARCH DUROC BOARS
Sired by a strongly bred Sensation boar out of dams by Pathmaster. Reasonable prices.
OLIVER GAINES, LONGTON, KANSAS

SONS OF GOLDEN SENSATION
We have a few extra good boar pigs sired by this premier herd boar for immediate sale and out of our best sows.
Woodbury Farm, Sabetha, Kan.

KANSAS TOP SCISSORS
First at Belleville, second at Topeka and first in class and reserve grand champion, Kansas state fair, Hutchinson. Some choice spring boars by him for sale. Also gilts. Burt C. Fisher, (Clay Co.) Morganville, Kansas

GOLD MASTER DUROCS
Our sows are by the above sire, mated to the boar that was first in class at Kansas State fair in class of fifty.
T. M. STEINBERGER, Fairbury, Neb. Nine miles south of town.

PETERSON'S DUROC SALE
40 boars, open gilts and bred sows sale pavilion, Bendena, Kan., November 18. Sows bred to Sensation Climax and Jack Sissors. Write for sale catalog now. M. R. PETERSON, TROY, KANSAS.

BOAR AND GILT SALE
Sired by our herd boars, Col. Joe and The Cardinal, Bendena, Kan., Oct. 28. Also litters by Red Scissors and High Col. Jr. For catalog address
Foley Bros., Bendena, Kansas.

Hill Crest Farm Durocs
Will sell a few sows at private sale, good individuals, good blood lines. Write for description and prices.
W. H. HILBERT, CORNING, KANSAS.

BRED SOW SALE
Feb. 11. Either by or bred to Golden Rainbow, Champion of Champions. Write for catalog. Long Hog Farm, Ellsworth, Kan.

TWO SONS OF SUPER. COL.
Farrowed May 7, 1925 and out of a litter of nine raised. Also good August boars. Write. Farm eight miles north and two east of postoffice.
Sherwood Bros., Concordia, Kan.

Woody & Crowl's Durocs
A few choice last of February and 1st of March and April bred gilts. They are extra good. Satisfaction guaranteed.
BARNARD, KANSAS.

Bred Sows March 10
A great lot of bred sows and gilts, mostly bred to my boar, Top Scissors. Write for catalog. E. E. NORMAN, Chapman, Kan.

SENSATION GILTS
Bred for April farrow to our new boar Long Col. 4th at Iowa State Fair. 3 aged boars for sale.
Mike Stensaa & Sons, Concordia, Kan.

OUTSTANDING BOAR PIGS
Sired by Proud Sensation, the Rodeokohr boar and by Monarch, the third prize Junior yearling boar at Topeka and out of the dam of the second prize litter at Hutchinson. N. H. ANGLE, COURTLAND, KAN.

BRED SOW SALE FEB. 4
Everest, Kan. All bred to Still's Laddie and his great son, Red Still's, popular junior champion, Topeka. Send me your name at once for catalog.
Earl Means, Everest, Kan.

TRIED SOWS AND GILTS
100 of them and bred to our 1924 Kansas Grand Champion and other good boars. Registered, immune. Guaranteed and shipped on approval.
Stants Bros., Abilene, Kan.

TOP BOARS FROM TWO HERDS
Also open gilts. Write for full particulars about size, breeding, show records, prices and we will answer by return mail. Address, either
G. C. Clark or Theo. Garrett, Overbrook, Ks.

Perreault's Duroc Farm
19 boars and 26 gilts by Kansas Top Scissors, Reserve grand champion, Kansas state fair 1925. Address,
OMER PERREAULT, (Clay Co.), Morganville, Kan.

Spring Dale Duroc Farm
Bred sow sale March 2. A choice offering bred to "Rainbow Jr." and "Pilots Top Colonel." Write for catalog. GEO. ANSPAUGH, NESS CITY, KANSAS

When writing any of our Livestock advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze

Real Course in Good Roads

(Continued from Page 16)

practically every day in the year. It is not a "hard surface school," although naturally the hard surfaced roads take their part in the program.

An interesting time is promised for Friday, when administration and control of roads will be discussed in the morning. The school will close with an address by the Hon. Ben Paulen, governor of Kansas.

The Southwest Road Show and School is sponsored by the Wichita Tractor and Thresher Club, which has held annual power farming shows for 25 years. It will hold one this year on the same dates as the road show, and the power farming show will be on "tractor row," just a block removed from the big Exposition Building where the road show will be held. Elaborate arrangements have been made by the club for the Road Show and School. These men who are in such close touch with the farming industry realized the part that good roads were due to play in that industry, and also that the subject of getting roads was very much alive in Kansas and the Southwest. They therefore planned the show to give the people of the Southwest an opportunity to get some real information on the building and maintaining of roads.

The Bureau of Roads will have an exhibition said to be the largest ever shown at a Road Show. It is sending an entire carload of materials to make up the exhibit. Several states will have exhibits, and practically all the states of the Southwest will have great maps on display showing their highway systems. It will be an opportunity for Kansas to see just what is being done in neighboring states.

Millions of dollars are being spent annually in every state in the Southwest upon roads; it is the biggest public industry. Yet it is an industry as yet hardly understood by the average citizen. The Road Show and School gives him a chance to find out something about the proposition of having good roads.

What Has Been Learned?

(Continued from Page 7)

These are some of the things that the public is learning about improved roads. They can now figure what it costs to build and how much these roads will earn in dollars and cents. And as for the benefits that cannot be measured by money, such as better schools, rural fire departments, and better living conditions—why, those things are the bonus that goes with road improvement.

Practically all progressive states have either launched or are about to begin a comprehensive road program. About 5,900 more miles of concrete roads were built during 1925. Added to the 31,700 miles built in previous years, there are now approximately 37,600 miles of concrete on the highways in the United States outside the limits of incorporated cities and villages.

Every state contributed to the new mileage of improved roads. Pennsylvania led them all with about 1,100 miles of new pavement. Illinois lived up to her reputation of being a leader in highway development by completing about 850 miles of concrete.

In the Southeast road improvement was exceptionally active. North Carolina has long been known for its highway activities, but the last year has seen practically every other state in Dixie come to the fore with real highway programs.

The East and the Middle West have continued with their progressive highway activities. Missouri and Oklahoma came forward during last year with larger programs than they had ever attempted before.

The automobiles of 14 Middle Western states, including Kansas, this year have more than paid for construction of 9,000 miles of new roads in those states. License fees and gasoline taxes supplied the money. The cost of the 9,000 miles of new roads was approximately 94 million dollars, and the taxes reported received to date more than 127 million dollars. The licenses issued to date this year in these states total more than 8,800,000. Of the new roads, 2,700 miles are permanent. The remainder is largely gravel.

In the Rocky Mountain states and on the Pacific Coast highway improvement has proceeded steadily. As in past years these states have been occupied with paving their heaviest traveled routes and placing gravel on their other thru routes so that motorists would find good going until they were able to pave the entire state systems.

Is Concrete Worth the Cost?

(Continued from Page 21)

more than land just as good a half mile away, and that few farmers along the road were especially eager to sell. He couldn't recall a sale since the slab was completed that would give an accurate estimate of the effect.

"You can see the development for yourself," he said. "East and west of Topeka you will note the building and repairing that is being done. Close to town people are moving out to small acreages. The city is elongating along the road. The same thing is happening near Lawrence, Kansas City and the other towns. Farm lands are actually lower than they were during the war period, but I do not believe the farms on this concrete road can be bought at as great proportional reductions as those which lie back a ways. The road has made our Victory Highway farmers become more attached to their homes."

Joe Kinnaird, who lives at the end of the slab west of Topeka, feels this way about it:

"I bought this place as a home. I do not know what it would sell for because there is no price on it. The increase in values in this neighborhood, tho, has been several times more than the road cost even under the benefit district plan."

F. G. Fitzpatrick, Douglas county, believes that few of the farmers would take their money back and forego the road if that were possible.

"We had no road until that one was built," he said one day as he stood under the big trees that shade his yard and watched humanity whiz by. "There were times in winter when we were isolated. The road was narrow, rutty and hilly. Most of the thru traffic went north of the river and 2 miles south of here. Even those roads were nothing to brag about. The traffic is largely a nuisance to the farmer, but he must be prepared to expect some bother for the privilege of living on a good road."

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



F. B. Wempe's Hampshire bred sow sale, Frankfort, is next Monday. He is selling 50 head.

The Charteroak Farm Poland China sale at Butler, Mo., recently averaged \$95.00 on forty sows and gilts.

John McCoy & Son, Sabetha; T. J. Sands, Robinson and D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, have claimed April 8 for their spring Shorthorn sale. The sale will be held in Hiawatha.

The J. C. Long & Sons Duroc bred sow sale at Ellsworth recently averaged \$55.41 on 46 head. The two top sows sold for \$97.50 each. C. A. Miller, Grinnell, was the heaviest buyer and secured 11 head at an average of \$77.00. Other buyers were: H. E. Hale, Solomon; John M. Runge, Sylvan Grove; Guy Duvall, Bunker Hill; F. A. Wittwer, Lebanon; E. D. Sampson, Quinter; B. F. Crowl, Lyons; G. M. Shepherd, Lyons; Carl Black, Ellsworth; H. A. Schacht, Lorraine; L. V. Durr, Holyrood; R. Turner, St. John; Ollie C. Lowe, Ozawie, Alfred Melchert, Lorraine and O. R. Peterson, Wichita.

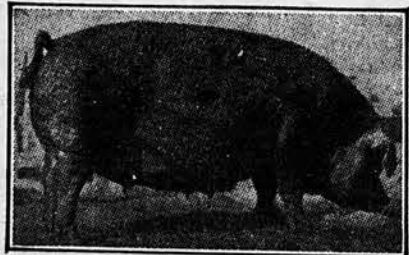
A meeting of the board of directors of the Mitchell county fair in the office of secretary Wm. Tice, Beloit, was held recently. John E. Albert, Glen Elder, is president of the association and the board of directors are as follows: E. E. Booker, J. T. Helmer, J. J. Kindscher, E. C. Logan, H. L. Miller, and Dr. F. J. Ruffner. The Mitchell county fair is always a good one and has been for years. The meeting recently was held for the purpose of selecting superintendents for the different departments.

The twenty-ninth meeting of the Central Shorthorn breeders association together with the Missouri Shorthorn breeders association will hold their meeting the evening of March 4 at the Hoop and Horn club, Kansas City Livestock Exchange. The banquet will be at six o'clock and the program and election of officers will follow. The program is as follows: Shorthorn Opportunities in the Southwest. Jas. Thomson, Wakarusa; "Making the Best of County Fairs," J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.; "Are Section Shorthorn Meetings Worth While?" J. F. Richards, Bevier, Mo.; "Present Status of Shorthorn Affairs," F. W. Harding, General Executive, American Shorthorn Breeders Association.

The B. L. Bean sale of pure bred Holsteins at Atchison last Tuesday was well attended and the prices received were good. There were 38 head in all in the sale. Of this number 18 were cows in milk but only three or four were fresh and the rest had been in milk some time. They averaged \$125. The nine heifer calves averaged about \$90.00. The 10 baby calves sold for \$45.00 each. The herd bull, seven years old sold for \$102.50.

Reg. Duroc Sow Offering

Tuesday, March 2
on farm 7 miles North of Ness City.



40 HEAD—7 tried sows and 32 spring gilts. All bred for March and April farrow, most of them to our great young boar RAINBOW JR., best son of the Kansas National Grand Champion The Rainbow. Others bred to PILOTS TOP COL. by Uniques Top Colonel. Our sows are largely of SENSATION and COLO-NEL breeding. Fed for best results for those who buy them. Write for catalog.

George Anspaugh, Ness City, Ks.

Col. Homer Rule, Auctioneer. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

Draft Horse Shortage

Figures compiled by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, based on the assessors' returns since 1918 indicate a shortage of work horses in the near future that may become serious. The tabulation shows there are now over 200,000 fewer horses in Kansas than there were in 1920. During the same period stallions decreased nearly 2,000 in number. If this ratio of decrease continues for a few years good horses will be so high the average farmer cannot afford to own them.

Maple Leaf Stock Farm

Carnio 172092, grandson of Carnob and grand champion 1925 Kansas National Stock show in service. Mares bred to and colts sired by him for sale. H. G. ESHELMAN, SEDGWICK, KAN.

REG. PERCHERONS

Lagos, Mu, and Glacis strains, both sexes. For Sale. Write for description. A. W. ZOOK, LARNED, KAN.

Dyerly's Big Percherons

20 breeding mares, in herd. Headed by grandson of Carno and Casino. Stallions and mares for sale. CHAS. T. DYERLY, PRATT, KANSAS.

Reg. Percheron Mares

8 choice young mares and a few fillies and weanlings. One big stallion and a pair of grey geldings, weight 1700. CHAS. F. REZEAU, CULLISON, KAN.

BROWN'S MORGAN HORSE FARM

Linsley owned by U. S. Morgan farm in service. 16 mares in herd. Stallion colts and fillies for sale. BROWN BROS., HALSTEAD, KANSAS.

The Grand Champion Stallion Carleux 166144 heads our herd of fifteen excellent Reg. Percheron mares. Few colts for sale now, also one tried sire that is an extra good breeder, very sure and well broke to work. A. H. Taylor & Son, Sedgwick, Kansas.

65 Head to Choose From

6 coming two year old stallions, sired by a son of Carnot. 20 mares same blood, bred to a grandson of Houleux. Inspection invited. Ira E. Rusk & Sons, Wellington, Kansas.

Four Yearling Percheron Stallions

Four coming 3 year old stallions. One black team mares bred, one of them Grand Champion in 3 states, other just as good. 50 head Percherons in the herd. ED NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kan.

GLENN'S BIG PERCHERONS

Stallions for sale, mature stallions and weanlings. The ton kind that win at best shows. H. H. Glenn, Newton, Kan.

Snyder Orchard's Farm

Registered Percherons. Headed by Inn-Carnot. Stallions, mares and fillies for sale. DR. H. L. SNYDER, Winfield, Kan.

Casino-Carnot-Calypto Blood

For sale, young stallions, yearlings. Two and three. Good individuals. None better bred. W. K. Rusk, Wellington, Kan.

Bowman's Percherons

Stallions and mares of all ages at reasonable prices. Largest herd in United States to select from. T. B. BOWMAN & SONS, BOONE, NEB.

We Offer For Sale

two Percheron mares, registered, regular breeders and broke to all work. Two stallions, one seven and one a two year old. Both very desirable. W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS.

NEGRO RESERVE GRAND CHAMPION

International Chicago 1917, weight 2400, heads our herd. 1st 3 year old Topeka-Hutchinson-Oklahoma City and Muskogee 1925 and yearling winner at above shows. Also weanlings and young mares. Adam Becker & Son, Meriden, Kansas.

HORSES AND JACKS

45 Jacks and Jennets

to select from. The kind that sire good mules. Priced to sell quick. Guarantee with each one. Come and see them. H. Marshall, Winfield, Ks.

2 Percheron Stallions

3 and 6 years old. Two big Jacks 6 and 7 years old and one Morgan stallion. Good individuals. Can show colts. Would trade for land in Central Kansas or Nebraska. J. P. MALONE, LYONS, KANSAS.

30 Big Mammoth Jacks

Sons and grandsons of the World's champion Kansas Chief. We have won 90% of premiums at Kansas State fair 6 yrs on Jacks, Jennets and mules. Written guarantee with every Jack. Hineman's Jack Farm, Dighton (Lane Co.), Ka.

Big Breeding Jacks

10 head to select from. Good individuals and priced right. F. S. WILLIAMS, Scott City, Kansas

FOR SALE

Three black jacks, white points, 5 to 8 years old. 15 to 15 1/2 hands, good workers, sure breeders. M. G. BIGHAM, Ozawkie, Jefferson County, Kansas

REGISTERED SADDLE HORSES

High class stallions, mares and geldings, show prospects. Also two big Missouri jacks 15 and 16 hands. One reg. Percheron stallion. T. I. Wooddall, Howard, Kansas

TAMWORTH HOGS

Wempe's Tamworths on Approval The grazing breed and Bacon type. Champion herd of the Middle West. Bred gilts and fall pigs for sale. P. A. WEMPE, SENECA, KAN.

The top cows sold for \$207.50 to N. K. Hasford, Fall City, Neb. The next highest priced cow was \$165. The cattle were in very good condition and it was a dispersal sale and an ideal day with splendid roads. Mr. Bean has sold his farm and purchased a ranch in Graham county

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



E. E. Innis writes that they had a regular old time blizzard out at Meade. A heavy rain preceded the snow and wheat will be much benefited. The Dueros had to be dug out but were no worse for the experience.

O. M. Norby, one of the best known and successful breeders of Ayrshire cattle in Kansas is now located on his own well improved farm two miles from Pratt, Kan. Mr. Norby is building up a herd of high production and deserves the success he is meeting with.

Brice L. Newkirk, Hartford, announces a sale of Duroc bred sows to be held March 11. Mr. Newkirk is one of the successful breeders of the state and has at the head of his herd a son of the twice world's grand champion, Great Colonel. Mr. Newkirk specializes in developing his gilts so they will grow into big sows and save strong litters.

Horace Lower, Humboldt, is a great booster for the Allen county cow testing association. Horace was the state dairy club champion last year, his best cow making 548 pounds fat for the year, and the last four months of the present year she has made over 300 pounds. The entire herd of twelve cows made an average of 46 pounds fat for the last 28 days. Mr. Lower breeds Holsteins.

The better prices and the big demand for good bulls has brought about a better feeling among the breeders of all kinds of cattle. One can read between the lines of the letters received from men who a year ago could hardly find sale for their surplus stock. I have just received a fine letter from Henry Wranne, Aberdeen Angus breeder of Yates Center, among other things he says, "I have only two bulls left for sale and they are May yearlings."

When the automobile age set in, saddle horses were almost lost sight of, but occasionally there was a man who loved the business of breeding good saddlers so well that he just couldn't quit and so he continued, and as the demand for good horses of this type appears again it is fortunate that there are still places where they can be found. T. I. Wooddall for years bought foundation stock from the best stables in Kentucky and Missouri and on his farm near Howard has a fine herd.

W. T. McBride, the well known and universally like Duroc breeder of Parker, held one of the most interesting sales of the season on February 18. Forty-nine of the fifty head sold were farrowed in March, 1925. Not one of them sold above \$75.00 and only one reached that figure, two sold for \$70 each, seven sold for \$67.50 each, ten head sold for \$65.00 each; seven brought \$57.50 each, and the others sold at from \$50 to \$60. Only one animal in the entire sale sold below \$50.00. With a general average of something like \$65.00, this is what the writer calls a good sale and one that reflects credit on the man who produced them. Col. Homer Rule was the auctioneer.

I. E. Knox of South Haven and F. E. Witum held a joint sale of registered Poland China bred sows at Caldwell, Feb. 9th. The offering was an extra good one, better than one breeder could put up without selling off too close. A big crowd attended and the bidding was spirited all thru the sale. There were mail bids from Kansas, Illinois and Missouri but none of them high enough to buy. The good farmers and breeders of Southern Kansas and Oklahoma took the offering at prices ranging from \$45.00 to \$80.00; three head sold as high as \$80.00. A general average of about \$63.00 was made. Mighty good considering the local corn shortage.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Percheron Horses**
March 8—Rotermund Bros., Lincoln, Mo. Sale held at Fair Grounds, Sedalia, Mo.
- Shorthorn Cattle**
March 4—Central Round-up, Kansas City, Mo.
March 23—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Manhattan, Kan., C. E. Aubel, Sale Manager, Manhattan.
March 24—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Wichita, Kan., C. E. Aubel, Sale Manager, Manhattan.
March 25—Nebraska State Show and Sale, Grand Island, Neb. H. C. McKelvie, Lincoln, Neb., Sale Manager.
April 6—Jewell County Breeders Association, Shorthorns and Polled Shorthorns, Lovell, Kan.
April 8—John McCoy & Son, Sabetha, T. J. Sands, Robinson and D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, at Hiawatha, Kan.
April 21—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders, Concordia, Kan. E. A. Cory, Sale manager.
- Polled Shorthorn Cattle**
April 1—Annual show and sale, Omaha, Neb. H. C. McKelvie, Sale Manager, Lincoln, Neb.
- Holstein Cattle**
March 25—Shawnee County Holstein Breeders Sale at Topeka. Joe White, Rt. 2, Topeka, Sale Manager.
- Jersey Cattle**
March 30—Fred Stalder, Meade, Kan.
- Aberdeen Angus Cattle**
March 1—Central Round-up, Kansas City, Mo.
- Hereford Cattle**
March 2—Central Round-up, Kansas City, Mo.
- Poland China Hogs**
April 22—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
- Duroc Hogs**
March 2—Geo. Anspaugh, Ness City, Kan.
March 10—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
March 11—B. L. Newkirk, Hartford, Kan.
March 17—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
April 22—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Kansas Spotted Poland Breeders

One Kansas farmer is reported to have used the radio in keeping himself awake while his sows were farrowing. That's not a bad idea if you don't forget about the sow. Anyway it might be well to get the old set in good order after you have provided good quarters for the sows and got everything else in shape. Should the weather turn cold on the night your pigs pick to be introduced to the world every facility should be available for protecting them. Pigs mean money this year. Get ready to save them.—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

SERGEANT SPOTTED POLANDS

9 tried sows in good breeding condition. Fall pigs ready to ship, sire Lebo's Pride by Realization. C. C. SERGEANT & SONS, Rt. 1, Lebo, Kan.

ELLENDALE BREEDING FARMS

We are looking orders for gilts and sows bred to a good son of the World's Grand Champion boar, Jack O'Diamonds. Also fall pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. C. WATSON & SONS, Altoona, Kan.

GREEN VALLEY STOCK FARM

Is now offering at private sale Spotted Poland hogs. Spring Boars and Gilts. Sired by Eldorado Giant. Also weaning pigs from 8 to 10 weeks old. Write for price and description. Lloyd Shea, Larned, Kan.

BRED SOW SALE WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17

Bred to Big Munn 1925 World's Junior Champion, and Backfire, half brother to World's Grand Champion. Write for catalog. Highway Farm, Marysville, Kan. J. A. BEVERIDGE, Owner.

Ackervue Stock Farm

We are offering bred sows and gilts at private sale. Bred for March and April farrow. Write for prices. L. E. ACKER, CHAPMAN, KANSAS

KAWNEE STOCK FARM

Bred Sow Sale Feb. 13. Featuring Kawnee Arch Back, grandchampion Kansas 1925. 50 sows and gilts. Catalog on request. Henry B. Miller, Rossville, Kan.

KANSAS WILDFIRE

has the blood that wins. I have for sale extra good March boars ready for service, and gilts by or bred to Kansas Wildfire. T. J. Crippin, Council Grove, Kan.

THE MILLIONAIRE

Sire of Champions. Sold out on bred stuff. Some keen fall pigs for sale. Unrelated young herds. Grand Champion breeding. Better inquire. Crubill & Son, Cawker City, Kan.

LYNCH BROS., JAMESTOWN, KAN.

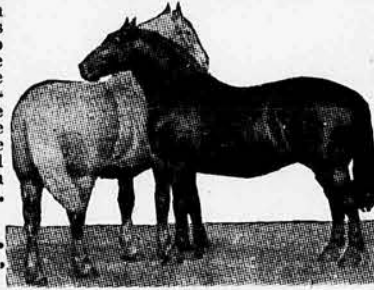
We offer at private sale the tops of our spring boars. Plenty to select from. Choice breeding and individuals. Address, as above.

BRED SOW SALE MARCH 5

40 head of bred sows and gilts, bred to good boars. Also a few fall pigs selling. Chas. W. Taylor, Auctioneer. Write me for catalog. Robert Freemyer, Rexford, Kansas

Breeder's Sale Percheron Horses & Jacks At Fair Grounds, Sedalia, Monday, March 8

7 registered Percheron stallions, two to ten years old. 12 registered Percheron mares, ages two to eight years, several in foal, all broke to work. Good useful farm mares that will make money if given a little care. Six head large Jacks, heavy bone, broke to service and guaranteed right, ages four to six years old will be consigned to this sale. Every animal will be sold as represented, day of sale. Please write today for catalog and make plans to attend this sale. Remember date, Monday, March 8th and the sale will be held at State Fair Grounds. For catalog write,



Rotermund Bros., Sale Mgr., Lincoln, Mo. Auctioneers—P. M. Gross, Charles Hieronymus, Kemp Hieronymus.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Meyer's Holsteins

Bulls from a proven sire and dams with records as high as 1036 pounds in 365 days, and 32.50 pounds in seven days. Write for booklet, photos, etc.

MEYER DAIRY FARM CO., Leavenworth County, Basehor, Kan.

Shungavally Holsteins

Bulls sired by the great proven and show sire, Count College Cornucopia, up to ten months of age from high record dams. Can also spare a few females. IRA ROMIG & SONS, TOPEKA, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN BULLS

Sired by 30 lb. son of Canary Butter Boy King from high producing dams, serviceable age, federal accredited. Photos on request. E. W. OBITS, Herington, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Use a Polled bull and register just the same. \$150 buys a nice pair of reds 10 mos. old. \$200 buys a nice pair of roans 16 mos. old. Good until March 1. J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Ks.



MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

MILKING SHORTHORNS

of VALUE and DISTINCTION J. B. Benedet, WYDEMERE FARMS, Littleton, Colo.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

For Sale, Scotch Herd Bull

A. L. Cumberland 3d, roan. Also, red 15 mo. Cruick-shank Lavendar bull by Imp. Lochlin Warrior. L. C. WAITS & SON, CASSODAY, KANSAS

RED POLLED CATTLE

Pleasant View Stock Farm

On Capital Highway. Fine specimens of the Dual type. 6 young bulls, from 8 to 16 months, for sale. Inquiries and visitors welcome. ALBERT H. HAAG, Holton, Ks.

Abortion

Seventy-five per cent of so called infectious contagious abortion is caused by a mineral deficiency and is being handled by the addition of a well balanced mineral supplement ration to the feeds already being used. S. S. Minerals will do this. All livestock and poultry require mineral supplement. Write for information. Sun Shine Laboratories, Colony, Kan.

DUROC HOGS

Pathmaster-Colonel Duroc Blood

35 HEAD at auction on farm 6 miles east and 2 south of Hartford. 8 miles south of Lebo. 20 bred gilts, 2 sows with litters, 6 open gilts, 3 fall and 2 choice last May boars sired by STILTS TYPE.

Thursday, March 11

The offering includes a choice lot of gilts sired by STILTS TYPE, and PATHMASTER and bred to GREAT COLONEL, twice WORLD'S GRAND CHAMPION. Some gilts are good enough to go in any herd in the state. Write for catalog.

Brice L. Newkirk, Hartford, Kan. Col. Homer Rule, Auctioneer

300 Immune Duroc Bred Gilts

Special prices on car load lots. Seven prize winning sires in herd. F. C. CROCKER, Box M, BEATRICE, NEB.

DUROC BRED GILTS

bred to King of Pathmasters son of the 1924 grand champ. April and May farrow. Registered and immune. HOMER DRAKE, STERLING, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

O.L.C. HOGS on time

Write for Hog Book Originators and most extensive breeders. THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 15, Salem, Ohio

CHESTER WHITE SWINE

Bred gilts, March, April, May farrow. Bone, size, smoothness. Bred to several champion boars. Fall pigs, trios. Few spring boars. Immuned. Alpha Wilmers, Box C, Diller, Neb.



BERSHIRE HOGS

HAPPY HOLLOW BERKSHIRE FARM

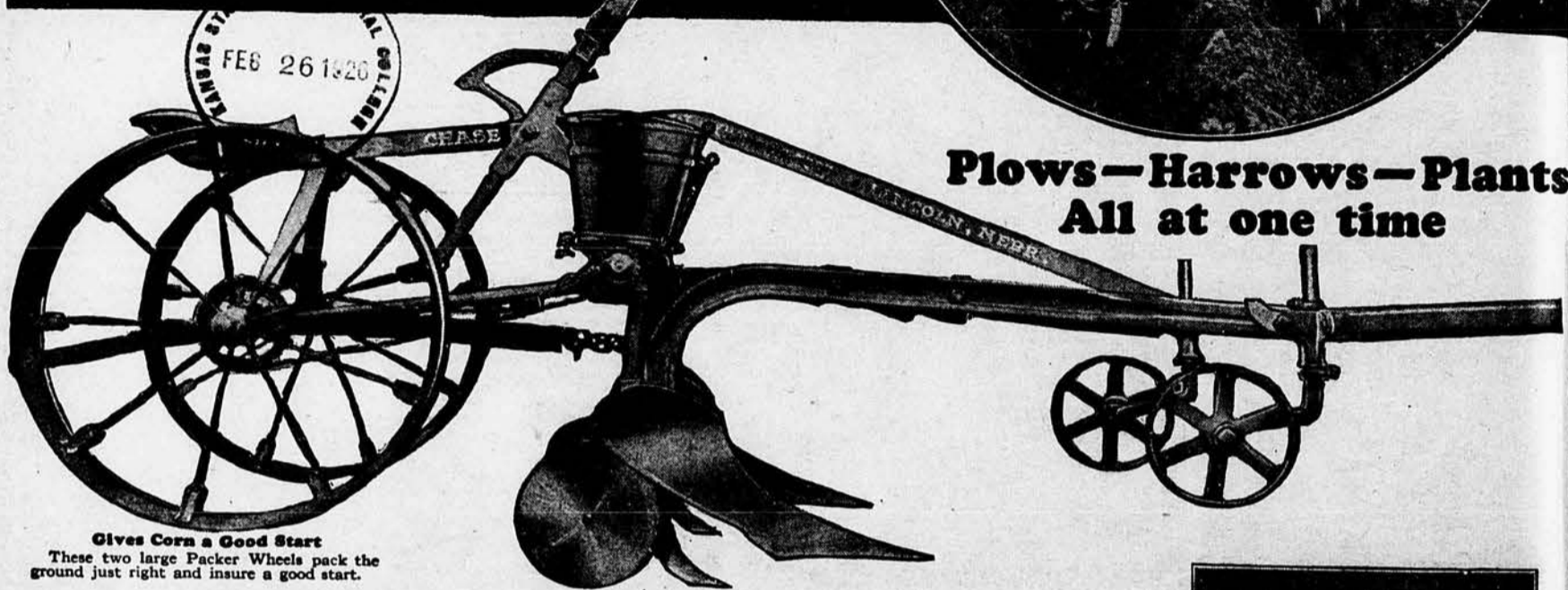
For sale; Spring boars and gilts. A nice lot of fall yearling gilts, bred or open. Bargin in a herd boar and headquarters for Berkshires. Address Beardswell & Feeney, Wakeeney, Kansas.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

For sale. Yearling heifers and last spring calves. Some good young bulls from six months to two years old. Buckeye Phone. H. S. Knisely & Son, Talmage, Kan.

The Greatest Machine for Western Corn Growers Ever Invented



**Plows—Harrow—Plants
All at one time**

Gives Corn a Good Start
These two large Packer Wheels pack the ground just right and insure a good start.

CHASE 2-ROW LISTER

THAT'S what the farmers—hundreds of them—have told and written me since I put out this 2-Row Lister five years ago—that it is the greatest help for western corn growers ever invented.

I have lived and farmed in this western country all my life. For 16 years I was in charge of the Department of Agricultural Engineering of the University of Nebraska.

I built this Lister for this western country, where weather and soil conditions are different than in the corn-growing states farther east.

I claim this Lister will come nearer guaranteeing a corn crop in Kansas and Nebraska than anything else you can possibly use. I wouldn't tell you this if it hadn't been in use long enough for me to know that it has accomplished remarkable results in the hands of farmers all over this territory.

Two Large Packer Wheels Give Corn a Quick Start

The large packer wheels roll the soil over the corn into a perfect mulch, which at the same time is given a uniform pack over the seed so that it gets the full benefit of all moisture in the soil. Leaves the soil in proper condition for cultivation and does not scatter weed seeds in the bottom of the trench.

The tilling and planting mechanism is carried on the front and rear wheels, so there is no bobbing up and down of the lister bottoms and subsoilers. Because of this, the corn is put into the ground at a uniform depth and each kernel has an equal chance to germinate and come through the ground at the same time its neighbor kernel does. This one feature alone has caused hundreds of farmers to buy this lister.

The Packer Wheels follow in the furrows as the lister makes them and makes the Chase Lister a perfect self-leveling machine. When operating in the field, the small wheels in front float over the surface of the ground and guide the beam ends.

The Chase 2-Row Lister breaks up and retards the growth of the two rows of weeds that are such a nuisance along the edges of the furrow.

In addition, the Chase 2-Row Lister leaves a nice furrow and is simple and easily handled. A boy can manage it. One lever adjusts and controls it. Also, it operates satisfactorily on a side hill.

Very light in draft. From a horse to a horse and a half less power required to pull it. Five horses will handle it. Many farmers are using only four horses to pull it.

What the Farmers Say Who Have Used the Chase

Each of the following paragraphs was taken from a letter from some farmer who owns and uses a Chase Lister:

"Last year I used alternately in my fields, a Chase Lister and two other makes. The corn from the Chase Lister is yielding from three to five bushels more than the others, and anybody who does not believe it may come and see, for I am just husking it."

"You have overlooked one point in your advertising. Your lister covers the corn with dirt from the bottom of the furrow, thus not throwing weed seed over the corn, to be a nuisance during cultivation."

"Last year I used three old listers behind my 30-60 tractor and this year I am using five of yours behind the same tractor and listing from 96 to 104 acres per day, depending on whether I make 12 or 13 rounds per day."

"Your lister leaves the nicest furrow to look at and to cultivate of any machine I ever used."

"I would like to trade my six-horse hitch for a four-horse. Your lister pulls so easily that I do not want to bother with six horses."

"Works in hard ground with heavy growth of grass on ground with only four horses."

"There is no doubt in my mind but what your lister will be the only two-row machine in use in a few years."



Prof. L. W. Chase
Builder of the Chase Line of Farm Implements for Western Farming. Formerly Head of the Dept. of Agricultural Engineering, University of Nebraska.

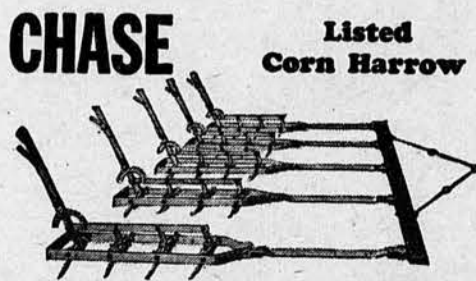
Just Send Your Name

I want to send full information about the Chase Lister, or the Cultivator or Harrow; to any farmer who is interested. Just fill out the corner below with your name and address; cut off and mail to me, and I will write you at once.

L. W. CHASE, President
Chase Plow Company
742 West P Street, Lincoln, Nebr.



Has shorter hitch, easier and quicker action, no sliding parts—all pivoted and a proven attachment for cultivating listed corn. Works fine on hillsides. If interested, write for Cultivator Circular.



Enables you to harrow listed corn before and after it comes up. Breaks up the clods, tears up the crust, kills the small weeds and enables soil to absorb and retain more moisture. Increases the yield. Ask for Harrow Circular.

Chase Plow Co.,
742 West P St., Lincoln, Nebr.

Please send me information on the following which I have checked:

Lister.....Cultivator.....Harrow.....

Name.....

Town.....

State.....R. F. D.....