

Copy 2

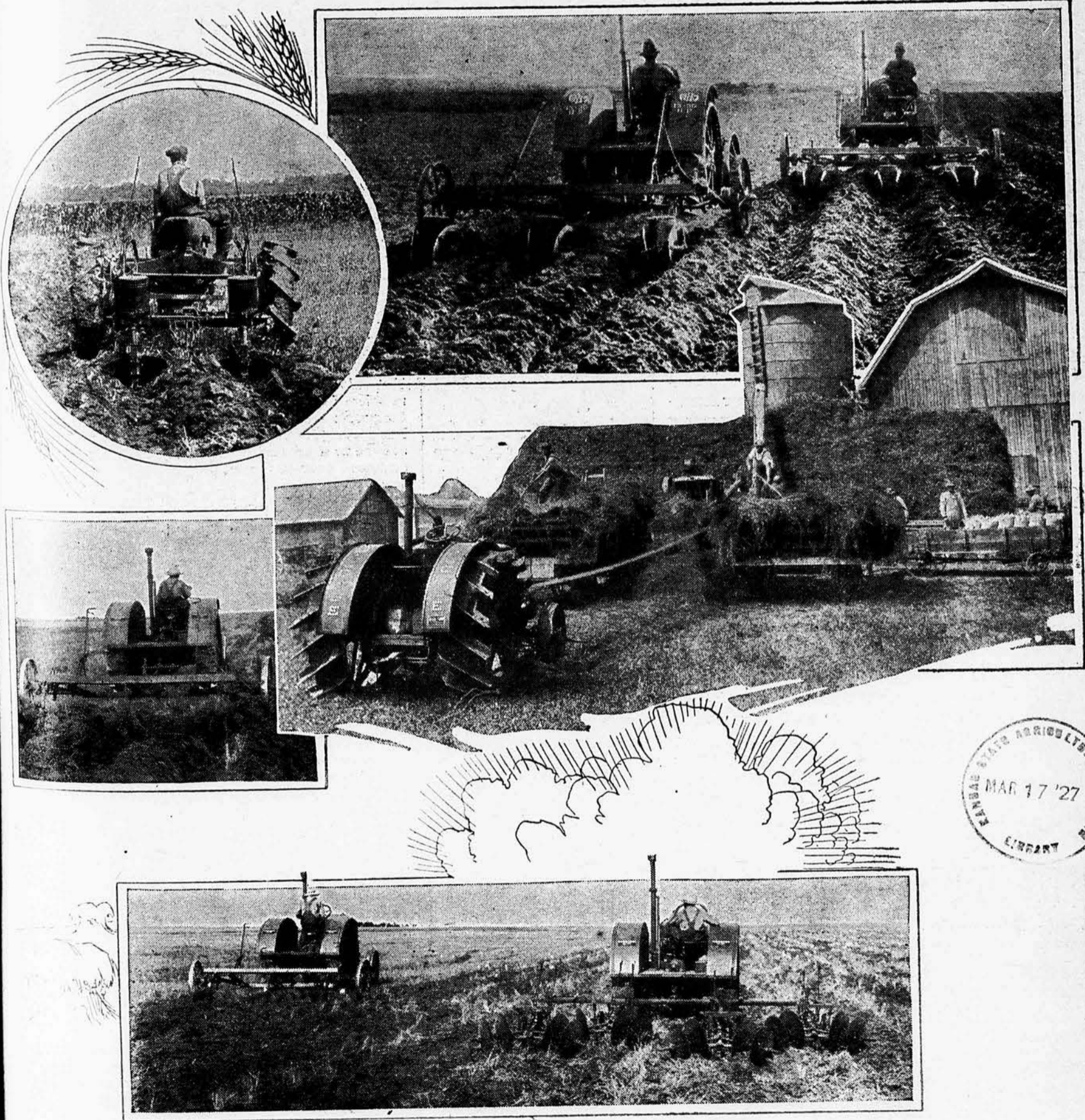
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 65

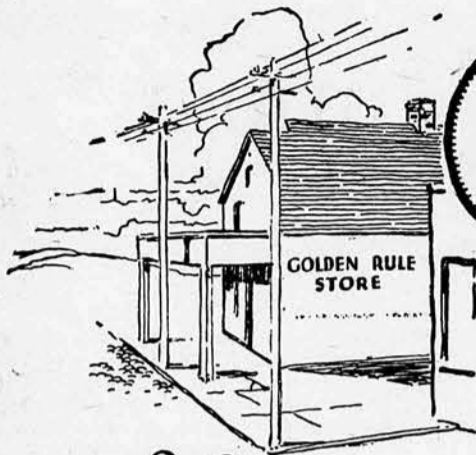
March 19, 1927

Number 12



KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
 MAR 17 '27
 LIBRARY

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



1902

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



1927

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

FROM ACORN TO OAK

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

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

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

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

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

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



Where Some of Our 773 Stores Are Located

KANSAS

Abilene	Kansas City
Arkansas City	Lawrence
Atchison	Leavenworth
Chanute	Liberal
Clay Center	McPherson
Coffeyville	Manhattan
Columbus	Newton
Concordia	Ottawa
Eldorado	Parsons
Emporia	Pittsburg
Fort Scott	Pratt
Great Bend	Salina
Herington	Topeka
Hutchinson	Wellington
Independence	Wichita
Iola	Winfield

COLORADO

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

MISSOURI

Boonville	Kirkville
Brookfield	Macon
Cape Girardeau	Marshall
Carthage	Maryville
Chillicothe	Mexico
Clinton	Moberly
Columbia	Nevada
Hamilton	Poplar Bluff
Hannibal	St. Joseph
Independence	Sedalia
Jefferson City	Springfield
Joplin	Trenton

Not only is that one little Golden Rule Store of 1902—now itself grown to far larger proportions—still serving the people in and about Kemmerer, Wyoming, but there has sprung from its applied principles and policies, others to a present total of 773 Department Stores, scattered over 46 States.

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

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

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

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

OUR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION BEGINS APRIL FIRST!

WRITE TODAY FOR
"THE STORE NEWS"

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

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

Executive Offices and Warehouse—330 W. 34th St., N. Y. City

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

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 65

March 19, 1927

Number 12

What if the Worst Should Happen?

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

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

The years brought other conveniences; and added pleasures, too, including baby Patsy, and Ben Junior, who was going to be big of frame, big of heart and smiling, like his father. Then, just when life

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

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

"What are the most popular policies?" the younger man questioned.

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

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

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

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

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

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

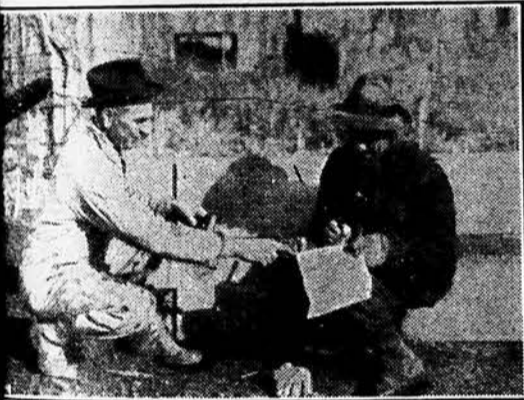
Every time egg money comes into another neighbor's home, a certain amount of it is deposited in a special box against the time the premium on a \$1,500 insurance policy is due. This is a case where money isn't any too plentiful, and the family finds it easier to set aside a certain part of every egg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

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

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

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

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



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

promised the most, the train hit Ben's car, there at the cut where the crossing was so bad. A few hours later Ben's lips whispered a faint good night; his eyes closed in the last sleep. And a heart broke, the heart of her who had been his wife.

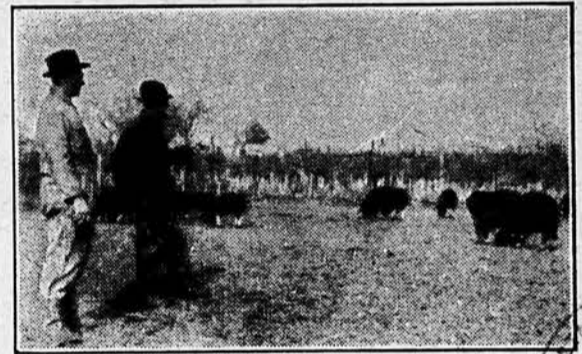
She couldn't remember how the next days passed. Neighbors took turns at the chores, and tried to comfort her, as neighbors do who understand. Then the days counted up into weeks. Three of them had gone now. She tried to pick up the loose ends, but always her eyes were following down the trail and over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

Just now Ben Junior had brought her a letter from the mail box out by the road. And what she found in it brought a fresh deluge of tears, and caused her to live over again those first cruel days. It was a check from an insurance company. What did money mean now? She and Ben no longer could plan together. Was anything worth while?

A baby cry startled her out of agonized inaction. Little Patsy was awake and needed her. Needed her? That was the answer! That was her job! Baby Patsy and brother would need her more than ever now. And this money would help. Just like Ben, always thoughtful. She knew now that the money would educate the children. Ben would have that way. It would seem as if he were ever near to breathe encouragement in her big task.

"It is instances of that kind," the younger man said, "that make us realize the importance of providing for the family in case a train bumps into us. How can insurance serve folks best?"

Lee D. Keener, Clay county, contemplated the question. "I can answer that best with examples," he said. Keener is a farmer, handling 240 acres, so you know he keeps fairly busy. As a sideline he sells insurance. For instance, he jumps in his car while the horses are feeding at noon and talks insurance to a neighbor whom he has called on the phone beforehand. Evenings after chores are done, find him on the same kind of mission. "I used to drive some insurance salesmen around when I was a youngster," Keener said, "and I got interested in it. The idea settled in my mind that selling insurance in any community, if you give the most possible for the money, is a real service. And I think every man owes his community a service of some



"One or Two of These Hogs Will Pay the Premiums This Year," Toulouse Explained to Keener. It is Figured That Way in the Farm Budget

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

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

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

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

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



DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 Protective Service.....O. C. Thompson
 Livestock Editor.....M. N. Beeler
 Agricultural Engineer.....Frank A. Meckel
 Jayhawker Notes.....Harley Hatch
 Medical Department.....Dr. C. H. Lerrigo
 Poultry.....A. G. Kittell
 Dairying.....M. N. Beeler

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

ADVERTISING RATE
 80c an agate line. Circulation 120,000
 Advertising orders, changes in copy, or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday preceding date of publication when all advertising forms close.

KANSAS FARMER

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

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher
F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor **T. A. McNEAL, Editor**
RAYMOND H. GILKESON, Associate Editor
ROY R. MOORE, Advertising Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Dollar a Year

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

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 Farm Home Editor.....Florence G. Wells
 Farm-Home News.....Mrs. Dora L. Thompson
 Young Folks' Pages.....Leona E. Stahl
 Manager, Capper Pig Club.....Raymond H. Gilkeson
 Assistant Mgr. Capper Pig Club.....Philip Ackerman
 Legal Department.....T. A. McNeal

ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

WE GUARANTEE that all display advertising in this issue is reliable, and should any subscriber suffer financial loss thru fraudulent dealing resulting from such advertising, we will make good such loss. We make this guaranty with the provisions that the transaction take place within one month from the date of this issue; that we are notified promptly and that in writing the advertiser you state: "I saw your advertisement in Kansas Farmer."

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

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

War Prices and Incomes

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

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

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

American Imperialism

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

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

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

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

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

The words "economic development" in the Thompson report reveal the ultimate purpose, which is imperialistic, or commercial. With the extensive natural resources of the Philippines their economic development will precede political objectives, such as the granting of the independence of the islands to their inhabitants. While this has long been the nominal policy of the Government and has been repeatedly pledged in party platforms of both parties, it is as far from realization as 20 years ago. The



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

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

What of Radio Regulation?

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

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

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

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

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

Enforce the Law!

TAX assessors are starting on their annual rounds, but with such uncertain instruction from county tax assessors that one deputy assessor in an Eastern Kansas county was quoted the other day as inquiring what the difference is between the intangible and tangible schedule. Moreover, the assessors, unless under better discipline from county assessors than heretofore, will entirely fail of their duty to require persons giving in no intangible property to swear to their statement of value to the common plea in avoidance that their debits exceed the value of such property.

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

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

But Farmers Pay the Bill

IT IS SHOWN in a bulletin of the Department of Commerce that Kansas lays a heavier proportionate burden of taxation on farmers than any other state. We raise twice as large a proportion not of all taxes only but of all revenues by the general property tax than the average for the 48 states.

Of total revenues, 59 per cent in Kansas come from the general property tax, but of total taxes 82 per cent are raised by the general property tax. The farmer is rightly on the warpath, and should keep up his agitation for diversification of taxation in this state.

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

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

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

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

A Peace-Thinking World

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

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

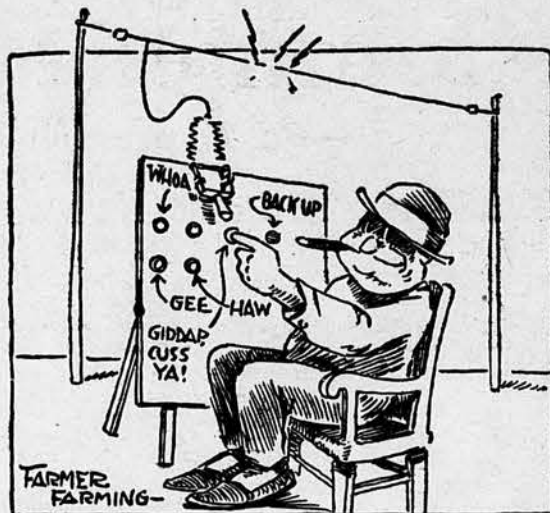
In the efforts to organize international relations on a peace instead of a military foundation, Europe in 1926 made greater progress than America or the Far East, and the greatest progress made in any year since 1918.

The universal sentiment of all peoples in behalf

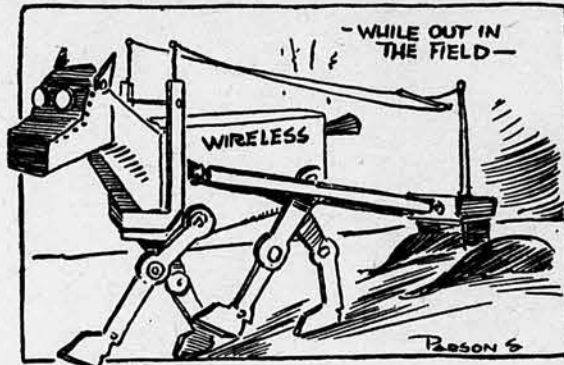
of peace establishments, such as the Locarno agreements foster, is beginning to show tangible results. China is a danger spot, but European Powers are not so hasty as they used to be, and the same thing is evident in this country, in connection with Mexican and Nicaraguan difficulties.

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

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



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



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

A Cable Direct to Germany

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

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

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

Not Liable for Damages

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

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

The Court Will Decide

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

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

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

Better Pay the Taxes

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

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

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

Market Gambling Still a Curse

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

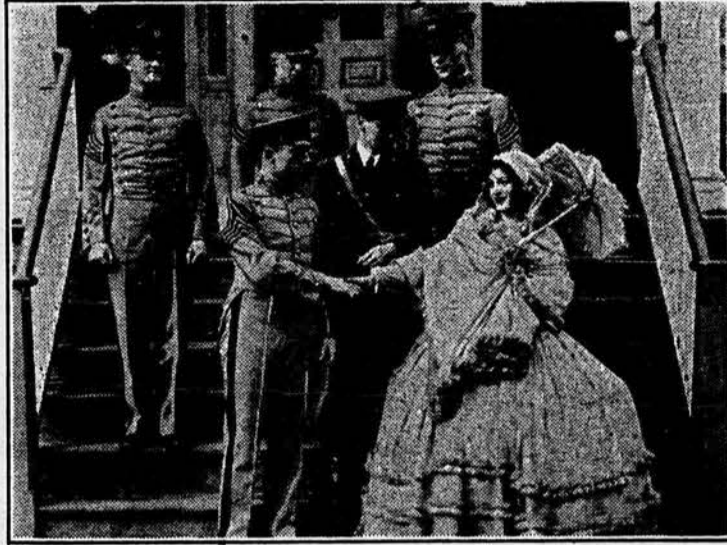
The Capper-Tincher grain futures act was an attempt to regulate the market gambling evil. It was a step in the right direction and has removed some of the vicious practices in the grain markets, but it should be followed up. It now is time we went the whole journey, completely abolishing gambling in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

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures



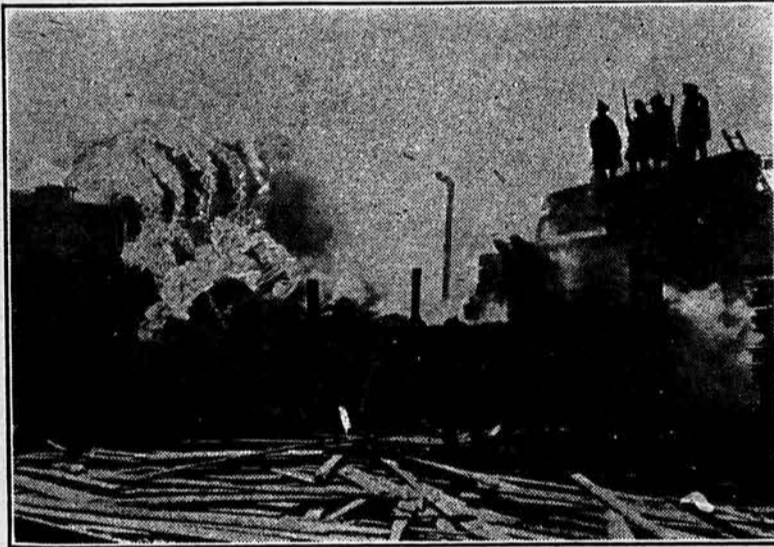
Viscountess Curzon, London, One of the Most Beautiful Women in English Society, Snapped While Taking a Stroll Thru Hyde Park with Her Pet Pekingese



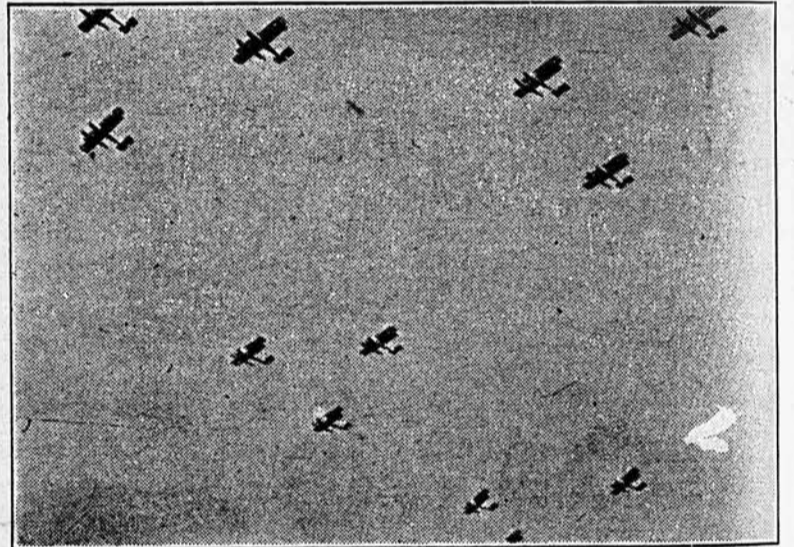
A Page from the Life of Jenny Lind, Famous Nightingale, When She Visited West Point to See Her Sweetheart, Major Rex Gurnee, Decorated by Order of President Fillmore. Eleanor Painter, of the "Nightingale" Company, Represented Jenny Lind, and Cadet Captain Joseph Cox, Grandson of Major Gurnee, Acted in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



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



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



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



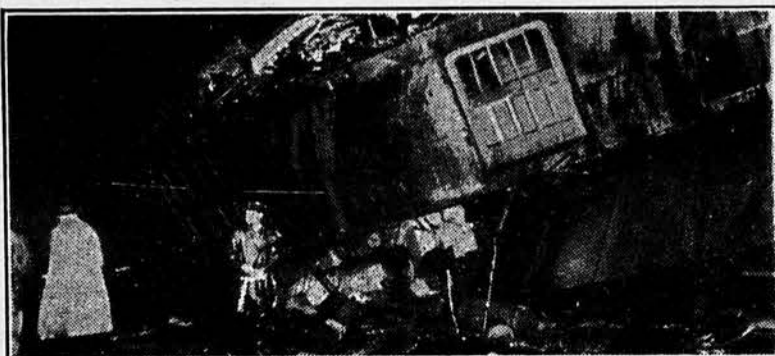
Now You Can Display Your Idol, as Picture Ear-rings Are the Latest Fad from Paris. Photo Shows Paulette Winston, Wearing the New Ear Decorations with Photos of Jimmy Maloney



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



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



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



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

Bets 25 Acres Against 160

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

"I started to irrigate last year," Mr. Rogers said, "with 25 acres of alfalfa, and it paid so well that I'll increase the water area to 40 acres this next year. Where the water was applied, in six cuttings I got more than 8 tons of hay an acre. Made one crop in 23 days. Where the alfalfa was left to shift for itself I got less than a ton an acre. After that single cutting I didn't get a thing there. The increased tonnage more than paid for the equipment and installation the first year. In all it cost \$1,500."

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

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

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

In a little back-water inlet, Rogers dug a well 6 feet below the river, and it is from this the engine pumps the water. Two hundred feet of pipe, costing only 50 cents a foot, carries the water to the top of the dike, a total lift of 19½ feet. "I like river water better than well water for irrigation," Rogers said, "because it is warmer, and has a sediment of good, fertile soil. When the river is up it has more sediment."

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

\$550 From the Poultry

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

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

Last spring there were 238 Plymouth Rock hens in the flock; last fall 42 were culled out and sold. Enough pullets were kept to make a flock of 400. During March, April and part of May the 238 hens laid an average of 100 eggs a day. The largest number was 176, gathered March 27.

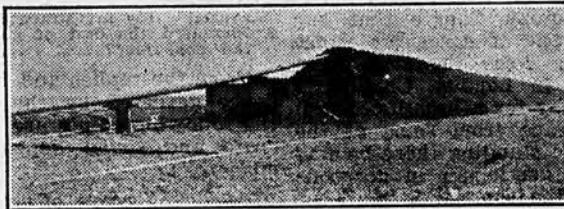
Mrs. Workman has been raising Barded Plymouth Rocks for several years. The flock was not purebred, but is being built up by buying eggs from certified flocks and raising good roosters. All off type or undesirable birds are culled out. Ground

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

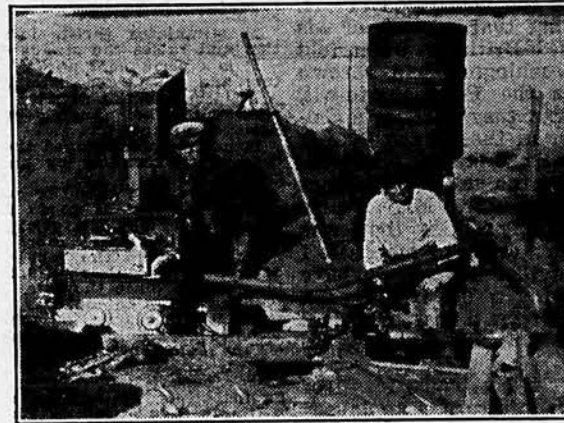
Diplomatic Sidestepping

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

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



Part of the Flume That Carries River Water to the Top of the Dike, a Total Lift of 19½ Feet. The Dike Was Constructed With a Wheel Scraper



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

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

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

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

And the Land Owner Pays

WE KANSANS like to swat the land and the landowner when it comes to levying taxes. And this despite the advice of such economists as Eric J. Englund, formerly of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Harold T. Chase of the Topeka Daily Capital, W. C. Lansdon of the Kansas Union Farmer and others who have been urging for years that Kansas taxes are more inequitably distributed than almost any other state.

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

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

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

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

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

State	Percentage
Minnesota	28.2
Iowa	35.5
Missouri	13.0
North Dakota	28.3
South Dakota	25.9
Nebraska	46.5
Kansas	59.0

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

Divisions	Percentage
The Entire Nation	24.1
New England	20.0
Middle Atlantic	16.3
East North Central	31.4
West North Central	30.1
South Atlantic	19.1
East South Central	31.9
West South Central	32.5
Mountain	33.6
Pacific	14.6

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

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

Here is the percentage of state revenue collected by Kansas, Iowa and Missouri, in 1925, from these various sources:

Kind of Tax	Kansas Percentage	Iowa Percentage	Missouri Percentage
General Property Tax	59.0	35.5	13.0
Special Taxes	5.5	3.6	18.3
Business and Non-Business Taxes	8.4	36.4	38.5
Grants and Donations	2.0	7.1	13.1
Highway Privileges	4.8	1.4	1.6
Earnings of Departments	18.3	15.9	19.5
Earnings Public Service Enterprises	2.0	0.0	0.0

Missouri's income tax, which accounted for the large percentage of special taxes, raised more than 3½ million dollars. Missouri—as a state—got more than 4 million dollars from its motor fuel tax in 1925. Kansas, of course, paid many millions last year in motor fuel taxes, but it went to the counties, not to the state, altho it traveled thru the state treasury. Iowa received nearly 9¼ million dollars from automobile licenses in 1925; Kansas received \$244,872 from the same source, the bulk of it remaining in the counties for road work. Missouri received more than 7 million dollars from the same source.

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

Country Needs More Doctors

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

Discovers how to Increase the size of Litters

Important Discovery Made by Prominent Nebraska Breeder 12 Sows Raise 124 Pigs

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

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

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

The blood of the growing pigs is CHARGED with minerals that aid in developing larger bone and giving the framework for great extra growth of flesh. "Getting daily gains of 1 1/2 lbs. a day," says L. W. Pate, Hampshire, Ill., and hundreds of others. Keeps your pigs healthy and makes them more immune from disease. "Altho there is a lot of sickness all around here," says Ben Willenborg, Dyersville, Ia., "my hogs are fine and healthy, thanks to 3RD DEGREE LIQUID HOG CONCENTRATE."

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

Destroys All Worms

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

Free 40-Page Book

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



The Universal Huller and Scarifier

Assure Germination of all seed and get better stand. Machine and work guaranteed. Deserves your investigation. Priced so all can afford. Write for literature today.

AMERICAN GRAIN SEPARATOR CO. 1025 Essex St., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

SAVE CALVES

 and prevent Barrenness by using **Aborno**, the pioneer, guaranteed remedy for Contagious Abortion. Write for free booklet today. **Aborno Laboratory 95 Jeff St. Lancaster, Wis.**

CONCRETE STAVE SILOS



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

CONCORDIA CONCRETE PRODUCTS COMPANY
W. A. Dehner, Mgr.
Concordia, Kansas

In the Wake of the News

AS THE week-by-week crop reports in Kansas Farmer have well indicated, there is every indication that the state will again produce a good wheat crop. If so, this will perhaps indicate that luck is with us, for three large yields together are unusual. And it will be especially fine for Northern Kansas, which has not done nearly so well in the last two seasons as the southern half of the state. The sale of combines doubtless will run quite high this season in Northern Kansas, as the larger part of the 8,274 machines which were used in the harvest of 1926 were in Southern Kansas.

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

Letting the Opportunity Slip

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

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

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

Bars Are Lunch Counters Now

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

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

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

Officials of the league are being urged by friends of the prohibition cause to establish a museum collection of old barroom fixtures at the national headquarters. Before many years these fixtures will be curios, they assert.

What About Installment Buying?

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

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

mic sin for which retribution will be "automatic and inevitable." But if we turn to the survey made by the Portland Oregonian, which that paper declares to be the most comprehensive and authoritative ever taken on the subject, we find many dissenting views recorded, with the more favorable predominating. Questionnaires were sent out to bankers in all the important cities of the country to be redistributed to leaders in various industries and trades. The answers to the questions are compiled as follows by The Oregonian:

	Yes	No
1. Directly or indirectly increased production and made for general business prosperity?.....	1,080	131
2. Come to stay?.....	1,200	62
3. Had a tendency to level the summer slump in buying?.....	804	353
4. Affected the amount of savings accounts? (An ambiguously worded question, to which the answer has little significance, as it is not specific as to whether the effect is good or bad. Bankers contend it has had an excellent effect on saving.).....	674	555
5. Led to a dangerous credit situation?.....	674	622
6. Materially increased the proportion of purchases of luxuries?.....	1,238	118
7. Had the psychological effect of inducing purchasers to plunge without sufficient realization of eventual payment?.....	980	266
8. Reduced the amount of money available for investment?.....	784	450
9. Increased the cost of goods to the consumer?.....	981	315

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

Installment buying of necessities is sound economic practice and far better than the open-account system.

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

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

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

It stimulates thrift, increases consumption and raises the standard of living.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From the replies as classified and digested for The Oregonian by the Lumberman's Trust Company Bank of

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

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

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

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

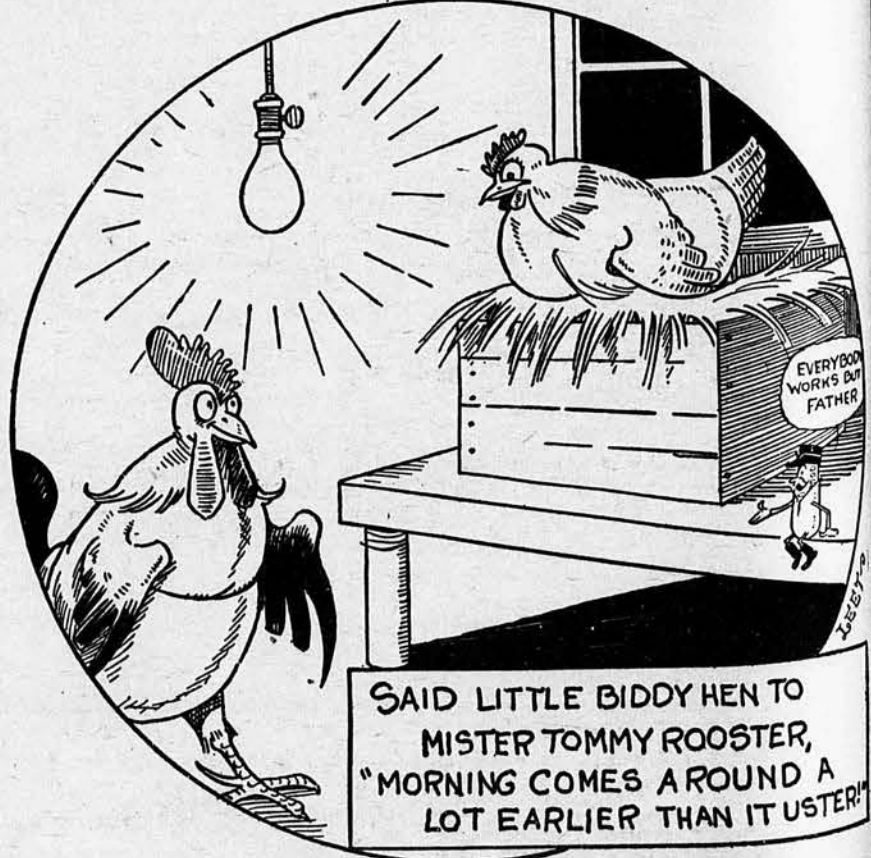
The Kansas Farmer has had, and still has, serious misgivings in regard to the ultimate outcome of installment buying. But we recognize in the whole movement the possibilities of some great economic changes. We think that it is a movement which is still on that trial, and that very soon, perhaps before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

Riches For Universities

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

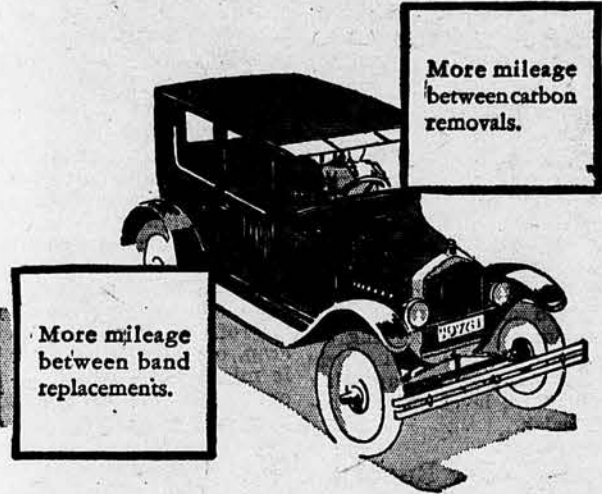
"Had universities during centuries past," says New York Magazine, "made a practice of capitalizing directly upon the discoveries of their professors, they might have today an opulence which would make the medieval church seem impoverished by comparison."

There can be no disputing this moderate statement of the case. The inventor of the telegraph was a professor of New York University, and it was a professor of George Washington University who abolished yellow fever. A professor, or two professors in their joint work in Toronto University recently discovered a remedy for diabetes. "When hiring professors," says New York Magazine, "the institutions might require these individuals to turn over to the college or university all discoveries made during their term of employment. They would find ample precedent for this in the practice of large corporations that require such a contract when they hire technical experts. Such a program might soon secure for certain schools a patent monopoly in some important field of applied science." It no doubt would.



Have You Turned on the Juice in the Henhouse?

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



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

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

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



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

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

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



Four quarts to prove it

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

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

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



Mobiloil "E" for Fords

Crash!



Auto Smash-Up Fractures Hip We Paid \$240

Driving home from town... no thought of danger—then, C-R-A-S-H! head-on collision... fractured hip. Just ask R. Wertz, Hastings, Minn., if accident insurance pays. His Woodmen Accident policy saved him \$240. The cost was only 2 1/4¢ a day.

YOUR injury may be much more severe. Therefore, YOUR need of a Woodmen Accident policy may be much greater than his. The chances are you will be injured sooner or later. **FARMER IN 8 IS SERIOUSLY INJURED EVERY YEAR.** 500,000 a year are hurt by autos, alone. Accidents lurk everywhere. Fate may pick YOU next. Be ready with Woodmen Accident protection. Costs only 2 1/4¢ a day. Pays up to \$1,000. Why gamble? Play the sure thing. Mail coupon TODAY!

AGENTS
We want capable men over 21 for good territory. Write for facts.

Woodmen Accident Company of Lincoln, Nebr.

WOODMEN ACCIDENT CO., Lincoln, Nebraska. B34
Please send me details of your accident insurance policies. (Age limits, 16 to 60.)

Name.....
Occupation.....
P. O.....
State..... R. F. D.....

We GUARANTEE Red Strand Galvanized Square Deal Fence

to outlast any farm fence you've ever owned!
KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.

An extra heavy zinc coating protects Red Strand fence against rust for many years longer than the regular "Galvanizing" process. More copper in the steel fights rust, too. These together—heavier ZINC and more COPPER—form a longer lasting, rust resisting combination never used before in any farm fence.

Galvanized Square Deal Fence

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

Ask your dealer for prices. Red Strand costs no more than any good, woven wire fencing.

Write for "Official Proof of Tests", and "What 17,000 Farm Folks Said" booklets; also Keystone Catalog. FREE.

Keystone Steel & Wire Co. 2177 Industrial Street Peoria, Ill.



Always look for the Red Strand (top wire)

Mild Weather Was Forecast

And so Quite Naturally We Were Smothered in a Snow Storm!

BY HENRY HATCH

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

Helped the Hogs, Anyway

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

Shelter Pays With Hay

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

"Everybody" Bales Alfalfa Now

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

A Manure Spreader Helps

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

First Comes a Small Ditch

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

have filled several of them, with the "stitch in time saves nine" proverb in mind.

Fresno Scraper is Handy

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

Planter Needed New Runners

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

But We Didn't Trade

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

Should Reduce the Acreage?

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

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

Farmers Need More Insurance?

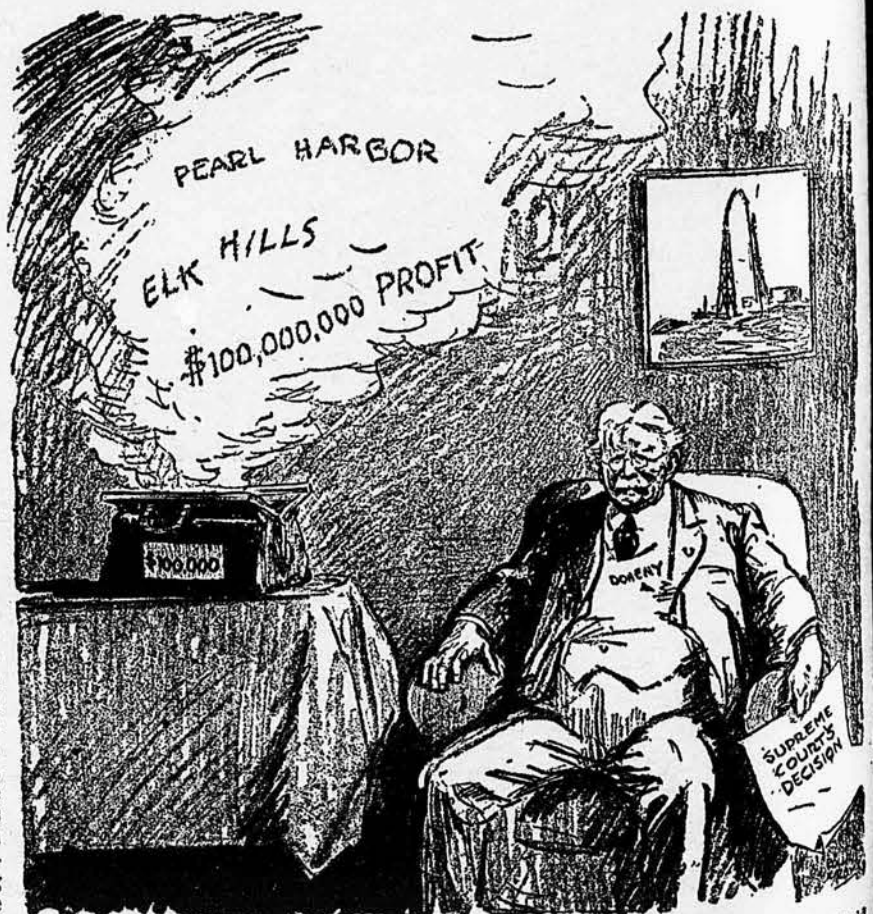
Since everything can be insured nowadays, even to ball games against the effect a rain might have on the gate receipts, our friend suggested that the farmer might find a cure-all for his present financial aches and pains by the insurance route. No doubt some enterprising company might do a rushing business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

Why the Difference?

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

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

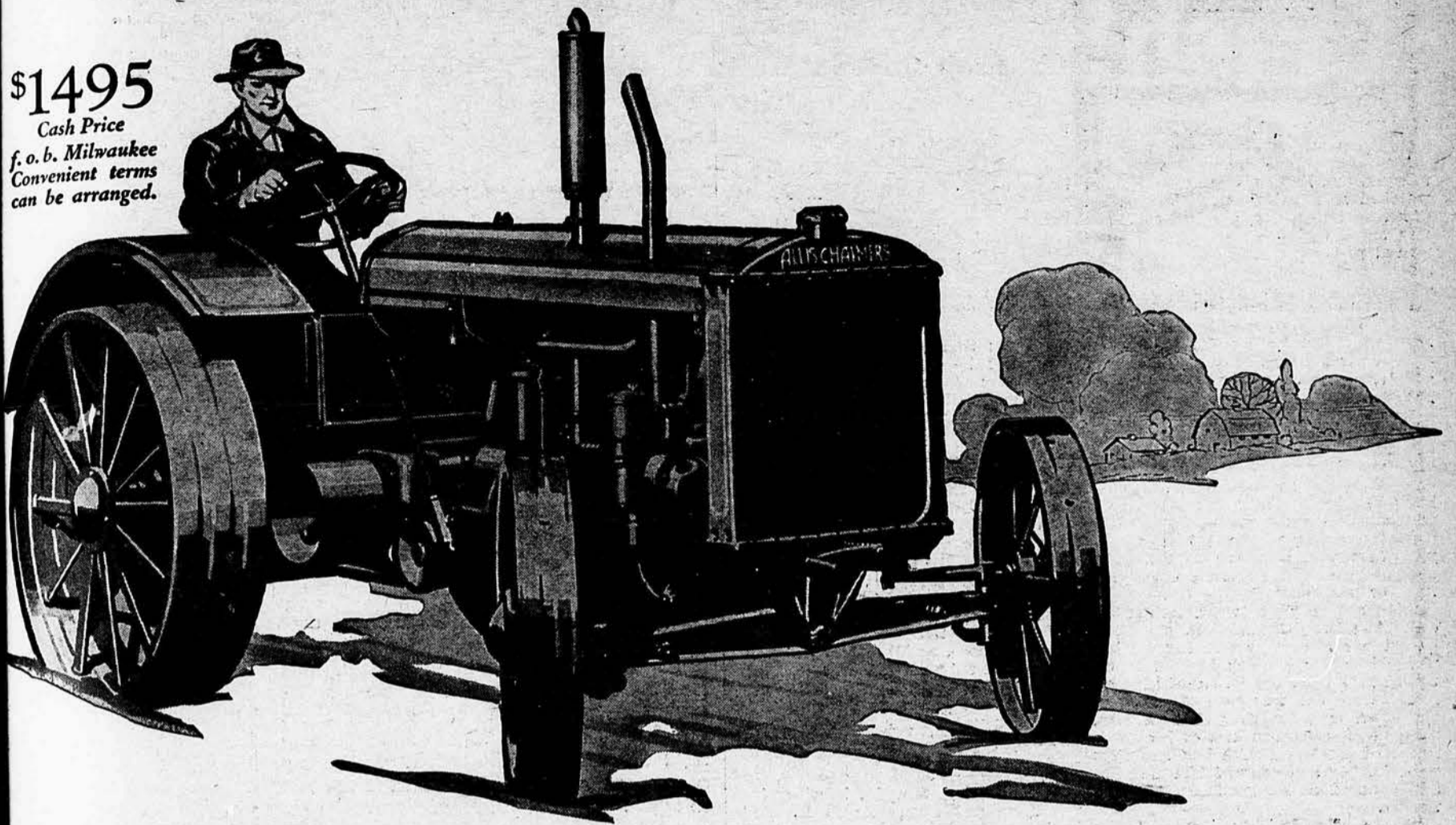
Now our interests in Nicaragua with its prospective canal site are just as vital to us as are the British interests in China to Britons. And Nicaragua is just as near the Panama canal as China is near to India.



—From the New York World
"Consummated by Conspiracy, Corruption and Fraud"—United States Supreme Court

\$1495

Cash Price
f. o. b. Milwaukee
Convenient terms
can be arranged.



These *New* Features *double* Tractor Life

Amazing important improvements

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

A tractor *must* work in a cloud of dust.

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

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

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

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

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

ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING CO., Tractor Division
Branch: FARGO, N. D. Milwaukee, Wisconsin Branch: WICHITA, KANS.

Allis-Chalmers

20-35 TRACTORS



Oil Purulator



Every 4 minutes or 150 times in a 10-hour day oil is cleaned, strained, and purified, removing every atom of dust and grit. This prevents enormous amount of wear for lubrication is with clean oil entirely.

Air Washer



By centrifugal action and forcing through an oil-soaked mattress, every particle of dust and grit is removed from carbureting air.

Spark Arrester and Muffler



Insures quieter, more comfortable operation with no danger of flying sparks.

Gas Filter



Fuel cannot carry grit to cylinders or pistons, for every drop is cleaned and filtered.

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Company
Tractor Division
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Please send me picture and full details about the new 20-35 tractor.

Name.....
P. O.....
R. F. D..... State.....

Timber-Wolf

By Jackson Gregory

(Copyright)

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

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

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

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

And not altogether did her answer please him, for a quick hint of frown touched his eyes, tho he banished it almost before she was sure of it. Those words of hers, tho they thanked him, most of all reminded him of his goodness and gentleness with her, and thus went farther and assured him that she still counted on his goodness and gentleness.

"I am afraid, Babe Deveril," she added quickly, tho still her eyes were grave and her lips unsmiling, "that I am pretty well tired out . . . all sort of let-down like, as an old miner I once knew used to say! It's going to be sundown in a few minutes; can't we treat ourselves to the luxury of a good blazing camp fire, and sit by it, and get good and warm and rested?"

Had she spoken her true thought she would have cried out instead:

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

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

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

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

her two curly braids over her shoulders.

Deveril lay near her, his hand palming his chin.

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

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

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

All without warning a great booming voice crashed into their ears, shattering the silence, as Bruce Standing bore down upon them from the ridge, shouting:

"So, now I've got you! Got both of you! Got you where I want you, by the living God!"

Drunk With Rage

The one first thought, bursting into full form and expression in Lynette's brain, with the suddenness and the shock of an explosion, was: "He is alive!" And in Babe Deveril's mind the thought: "Bruce Standing at last! . . . And drunk with rage!"

And Bruce Standing's one thought, as both understood somewhat as they leaped to their feet:

"Into my hands, of all my enemies are those two whom I hate most delivered!" For it had been almost like a religion with him, his certainty that he would come up with them—the girl who had laughed and shot him; the man who had stolen her away, cheating his vengeance.

Babe Deveril, on the alert in the first flash of comprehension, stooped, groping among the shadows for his club, his only weapon. He saw the sun glinting upon Bruce Standing's rifle barrel. That club of his . . . where was it? Dropped somewhere; perhaps while he was building a leafy bower for a pretty lady; forgotten in a gush of other thoughts . . . he couldn't find it. He stood straight again; his hands, clinched and lifted, imitated clubs. The first weapons of the first men . . .

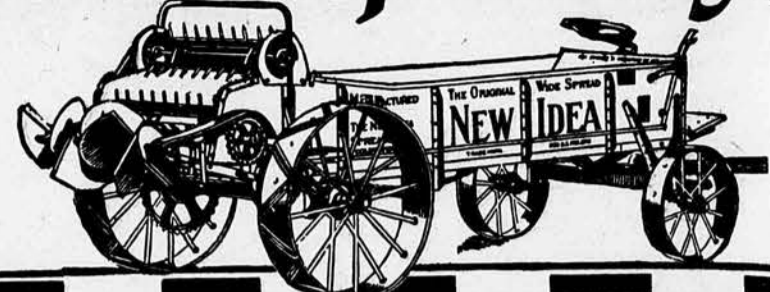
Lynette heard them shouting at each other, two men who hated each other, two men seeing red as they looked thru the spectacles which always heady hatred wears. Men, both of them; masculinity asserting itself triumphantly, belligerently; manhood rampant and, on the spur of the moment, as warlike as two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



It Would Help Smooth Out the Bumps

(Continued on Page 15)

at the Top—Always



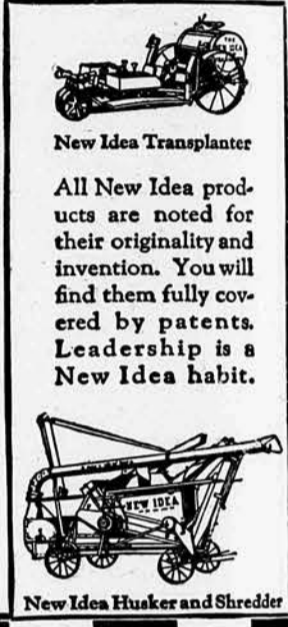
ANY machine so important to agriculture as the spreader, is naturally the subject of many attempts at improvement. The first big improvement came when NEW IDEA originated the wide-spreading distributor twenty-eight years ago. And spreader history shows clearly that each succeeding forward step has always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

NEW IDEA Spreaders

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

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

Largest independent spreader factory in the world.
Not in any trust or combination.
Over 4,000 agencies. Branches everywhere.



New Idea Transplanter

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

New Idea Husker and Shredder



MYERS SPRAY PUMPS Mean More Profits Per Tree

ON fruit and truck farms—and on cotton and tobacco plantations, the use of Myers Spray Pumps means larger yields per acre.

Hand pumps with easy-operating cog-gear handles and self-oiling power pumps with automatic pressure control, give a powerful penetrating spray that reaches every leaf and blossom.

An investment in adequate Myers spraying equipment is an insurance for larger crops and bigger profits.



Honor-Built for 50 Years

Myers Self-Oiling Power Spray Pumps and complete Power Spray Rigs are built with the same exacting workmanship that has distinguished other Myers products for the last fifty years. Visit your nearest Myers dealer or write for our latest catalog. The Myers line includes Pumps for Every Purpose, Hay Tools and Door Hangers.



The F. E. Myers & Bro. Co.

263 Orange Street

Ashland, Ohio

(C-7)

More Manicurists, Sure!

As the economic life of a country develops, as human wants, productive methods and international trade relations change, its labor, intelligence and capital shift their occupations from old to new fields of enterprise and service. This constant flux of the current and accumulated working energies of a people, usually imperceptible but sometimes rapid and sudden, is not only an effect of economic evolution but often a cause of severe industrial and financial stresses and strains that accompany it.

This reflection upon the mutability of economic life is forced on anyone who notes the striking changes that have taken place in the last half century in the occupations to which the labor and intelligence of our people have been applied. The story of a revolution in the social customs of our people is compressed in the fact that in 1870 there were only 289 plumbers, gas and steamfitters to serve each million of our population, while by 1920 the number had grown to 1,956—an increase of 577 per cent. A revolution in methods of transportation is concealed in the decrease of 50 per cent in the number of blacksmiths since 1870. A complete change in the housing of a people lies behind the information that the number of brick and stone masons in proportion to our population has declined 40 per cent in this period, while the proportion of iron and steel workers has grown by 559 per cent, and of architects by 230 per cent. The decline of the United States as a shipping nation, as well as great changes in the methods of water transportation, are reflected in the fact that the proportion of sailors and deckhands to our population has decreased nearly 65 per cent in the last half century. Our legal and spiritual needs appear to require almost the same proportion of lawyers and clergymen as they did in 1870; but that we have exchanged old physical tribulations for new ones is suggested by the fact that, while the proportion of physicians and surgeons to the population has decreased by about 15 per cent, the proportion of dentists has grown by 102 per cent, and that of barbers, hairdressers and manicurists by 229 per cent. Finally, the astonishing increase of 1286 per cent in the proportion of clerical and office employees to the population offers a striking reflection on the enormous growth in the "paper machinery" of our economic life.

The proportion of the people "gainfully employed" in agriculture declines readily. It was 97 per cent in 1790; 82 per cent in 1910, 26.3 per cent in 1920, and 24.5 per cent in 1925. The figures for 1910 and 1920 are from the United States Census; those for 1925 are from a recent estimate made by the National Industrial Conference Board.

And These Sheep Pay

Sheep have a three-fold purpose and serve their purpose economically and with little trouble to the owner on the William Kitzenger farm, 3 miles north of Americus. The lambs are butchered for home consumption or else sold on the market, thereby fulfilling two of the purposes. The ewes keep the weeds, brush and waste from the feed bunks cleaned up.

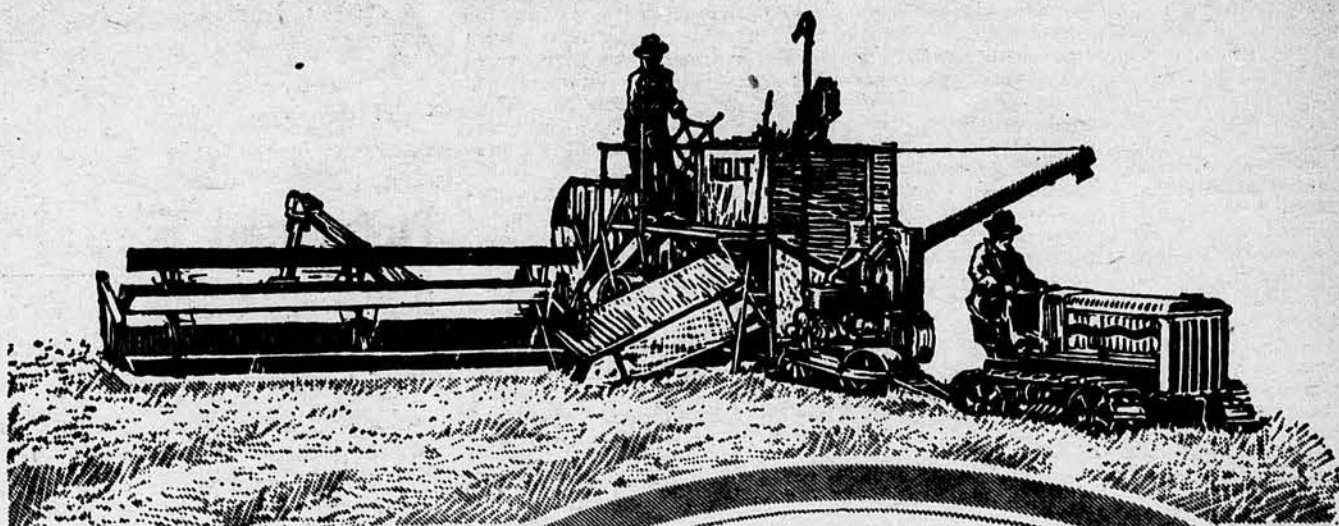
Hogs as well as wolves and human beings like lambs, Mr. Kitzenger has found. If they once get the taste of a lamb, woe unto the sheep that gets in their road.

The strong taste which some people do not like in sheep is lacking in the mutton butchered on this farm. The owner has found that by proper butchering methods no odor will adhere to the meat. The secret of mutton with no strong taste is the quick removal of the intestines from the carcass. Gas forms in the intestines of a sheep more quickly than in other animals.

No special care is given the ewes except at lambing time. Before lambing time they are fed alfalfa hay and a little grain. During the rest of the year they run on pasture, and in the winter follow the cattle. Mr. Kitzenger keeps only 15 Shropshire ewes, but would keep more if he had the pasture for them. They are more profitable when a carload at a time may be shipped.

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

~ get ALL your grain!



Grain saved is money made!

Avoid waste from many rehandlings—Avoid loss from sprouting shocks and exposed stacks—Cut, thresh and clean your grain, and deliver it to sack or bin, in one trip over the field—Adopt the modern Combine method! But choose your Combined Harvester with care! "The "Holt" has been a leader since 1886. The time-proved "Holt" system of separation by constant and vigorous agitation is famous for grain-saving.

Long service is insured by "HOLT" quality standards and simplified design—developed through 40 years experience. Steel construction and scientific bracing provide ruggedness without excess weight. Safety clutches, anti-friction bearings and pressure-gun lubrication mean long life, low upkeep, easy handling and economy.

The "HOLT" saves time, labor, money! There is no big crew to pay and board—no binder twine to buy. The grain is ready for early cash returns—fields cleared for prompt plowing.

There's a "HOLT" of the size and type for your work. See your Dealer . . . or write for illustrated booklet.

WESTERN HARVESTER CO.

(A subsidiary of the Caterpillar Tractor Co.)
General Offices and Factory: Stockton, California
Distributing Warehouses:
Topeka, Kansas and Spokane, Washington

PRICES

f.o.b. Mississippi Valley Points

Model 34, \$2180

Model 36, \$2555

(including built-in steel grain tank)

Write for complete price lists of all models, attachments and special equipment.

427(uw)

"HOLT" Combined Harvester

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Dawes—97th Senator

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

One of the notable events of the winter in Washington was the political resurrection of Vice-President Charles G. Dawes. They were counting him out in Cleveland back in 1923. When he accepted the nomination that June night it did seem that the political graveyard was yearning for him.

Senator Borah had rejected it. Mr. Lowden, with an eye on 1928, spurned it with scorn. The General took it. He lambasted La Folletteism that summer and came on to Washington in March, 1925. Nobody paid much attention to him. The shine was off his Dawes-plan halo, and, anyway, nobody ever had paid much attention to Vice Presidents.

It was assumed that, for all his reparations plan, his "Helen-Maria" outbursts and his record as the first Budget Director, he would walk the usual path of Vice Presidents. But at noon on that March 4 he did, in a manner of speaking, twist the tails of some of the Senate's Sacred Cows and create an Awesome Situation by manhandling its sacrosanct rules.

Yet he was never able to dramatize this fight as that of a Lone Champion of the People, battling 96 tyrannical Senators. As the months dragged along the fire went out of his crusade, and it seemed that the General was being tamed. The Senate went its time-honored, dawdling, delaying and sometimes filibustering way, but it seemed to be changing its mind about the Vice President.

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

The change that came in the Senate came gradually. Somewhere a hand was busy with a little log-rolling here and a little maneuvering there. Hopeless measures became hopeful. Out of nowhere appeared the "Banker-Farmer" coalition. The Pepper-McFadden Banking Bill passed under a threat of cloture. Likewise the McNary-Haugen Farm Bill.

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

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

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

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

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

the blistering vocabulary, has again become a force with which political field marshals, strategists, map-makers and tacticians must reckon. This has been a Dawes winter in Washington, and the chances are fair to middling that there may be a Dawes spring in the Corn Belt in 1928.

It's a Mess, Anyway

The folks in Latin America and Europe continue to comment at great length on the disputes between the United States and Mexico and Nicaragua. So, for that matter, do those in the United States, not to mention the wise birds who roost along Kansas Avenue in Topeka. Anyhow the situation invites an essay on national psychoanalysis. Mexico's oil is affected with international interest to such an extent that controversies over its ownership almost transcend ordinary canons of property law.

The same might be said of inter-oceanic canal rights.

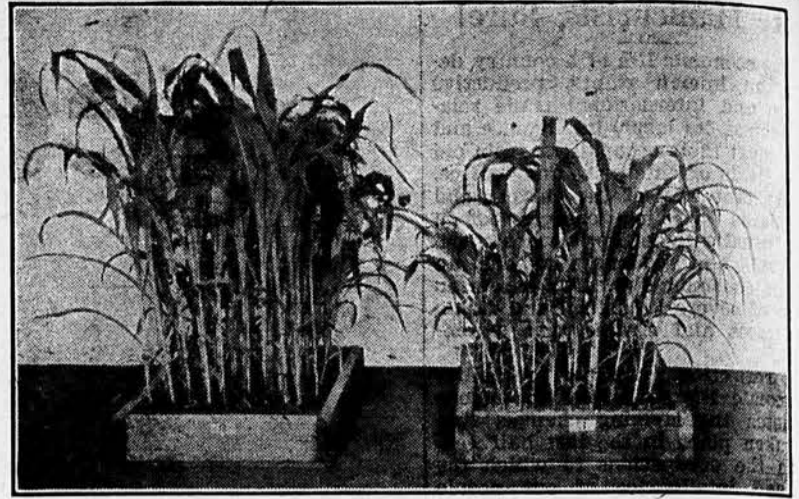
Europe and the Spanish-speaking republics tacitly rally together against the United States, partly because our power, wealth, and position as a creditor country are resented, and partly because other industrial nations are interested in playing up antagonisms that will embarrass our trade in Latin America. We are facing a situation that calls for a greater display of tact and broad vision on the part of our Government than any other in the history of our relations with our Southern neighbors. Mexico discovers with something of a shock that the latest census reports an absolute decrease in her population. This is due largely to the migration of more than 1 million laborers to the United States.

El Universal laments that a new country with vast unoccupied territories and wonderful natural opportunities should exhibit this symptom of decadence—and thus accounts for it: "What we lack are sensible and moderate laws, solid guarantees for labor, security for investments, and social equilibrium. We have in excess radical laws, fanatical theories, and class prejudices, social demoralization following political disillusionment, insecurity of property, uncertain employment, defective educational facilities, and, worst of all, falsehood promulgated as Gospel truth and errors disguised as guides to salvation. Such unanswerable facts as a declining population, rural distress, diminished production, compulsory importation of food, clothing, medicine, and the other indispensable necessities of life only invite more radical legislation, restrictions, and regimentation."

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

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

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



TREATED

UNTREATED

Treated Corn Seed Outyields Untreated 5 to 15 Bushels per Acre

Remarkable Results secured by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, State Agricultural Colleges, Big Seed Houses, and Thousands of Corn Growers throughout the Corn Belt

Every experienced corn grower knows that heavy corn losses are due either to unsuspected disease in the seed, or to disease in the soil infecting the seed after it is planted.

A new corn seed treatment, Bayer Dust or Uspulun, protects seed corn from disease both on the seed and in the soil. It prevents seedling blight, root rot, and other diseases that literally steal the results of your hard work in hot fields.

At a cost of less than five cents an acre, it has increased corn yields for thousands of practical corn growers from 5 to 15 bushels per acre. It insures germination and sturdy growth never before possible from poor seed and benefits the best seed by protecting it from injurious and costly attacks of soil-infesting organisms.

Easy to Use

You need no special equipment for this new seed treatment. No tiresome or lengthy procedure is involved. Two bushels of seed can be treated in less than three minutes.

Bayer seed treatment comes in two forms: BAYER DUST for Dust treatment and USPULUN for Soak treatment. Most growers prefer the Dust treatment because it is quicker and saves the trouble of drying the seed. Both are equally effective.

One pound of either treats six bushels of seed corn

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



If your dealer's stock of BAYER DUST and USPULUN has not yet arrived, send us his name and address



THE BAYER CO., Inc., 117 Hudson Street, New York City

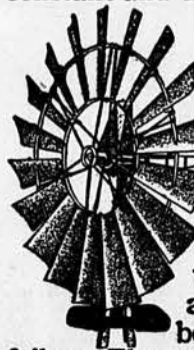
BAYER DUST OR USPULUN

Dust Treatment Soak Treatment

A WONDERFUL SUCCESS

"Nothing succeeds like success," they say, but where success is constant and increasing there must be some unusual merit back of it. The continued success of the Auto-Oiled Aermotor is based entirely on merit. It has been made better and better year after year. Improvements have been added as experience has shown the way. The Auto-Oiled Aermotor of today is a wonderfully durable and efficient windmill.

The Aermotor Company, more than 12 years ago, solved the problem of complete self-oiling for windmills in such a way as to make the system absolutely reliable. The oil circulates to every bearing and returns to the reservoir with never a failure. There are no delicate parts to get out of order. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case.



CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY

AERMOTOR CO.
DES MOINES OAKLAND

DALLAS
MINNEAPOLIS



Timber-Wolf

(Continued from Page 12)

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

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

But he was not just now concerned with her! He meant to ignore her until he had given his mind to other matters! He was still shouting in that wonderful, golden voice of his; to every name in a calendar not of saints he laid his tongue as he read Babe Deveril's title clear for him. And, name to name, Babe Deveril checked off with him, hurling back anathema and epithet as good as came his way. . . . Lynette understood that both men had forgotten her. To them, passion-gripped as they were, it was as tho she did not exist and had never existed. And yet it was largely because of her that they were gathering themselves to fly at each other! Man inconsistent and therefore man. Otherwise something either higher or lower; either of a devil-order or a god-order. But as it is . . . better as it is . . . something of god and devil and altogether—man.

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

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

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

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

Then Came the End

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

Once it entered her thought that she

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

Babe Deveril fought like a young, lissome tiger. . . . He fought with all of the might that lay within him, muscle and mind and controlling spirit. When he struck a blow he put into it, with a little coughing grunt, every last ounce of hostility which was at his command; with every blow he longed to kill. And, as tho the two were blood-brothers, Bruce Standing fought as did Babe Deveril. Straight, hard, merciless blow to answer blow as straight and hard and merciless. . . .

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

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

A short fight it had been, but already had the swift end come. So hard had that blow been, so tremendous had been the crash against rock and earth when the flung body struck, there appeared to be but a pale flame of life, flickering wanly, in Deveril's body. Timber-Wolf came and stood over him and over Lynette, gloating, mumbling; muttering while his great

1 year to pay after 30-day trial

American CREAM SEPARATOR

Brand new models, vastly improved. Unexcelled by any in World for close skimming, easy turning and convenience. Quick cleaning Bowl is Sanitary marvel. Skims warm or cold milk. Makes thick or thin cream perfectly. Seven sizes, from 850 lb. to one-cow size.

PROMPT SHIPMENT FROM POINT NEAR YOU. Factory prices as low as \$24.95. Easy Monthly Payments low as \$2.25.

Write for FREE Catalog
Tells about our sensational money saving offer; our low prices, free servicing and new models. Write for it TODAY.

American Separator Co.
Box 32-J, Bainbridge, N. Y., or
Box 32-J, 1929 W. 43d St., Chicago, Ill.

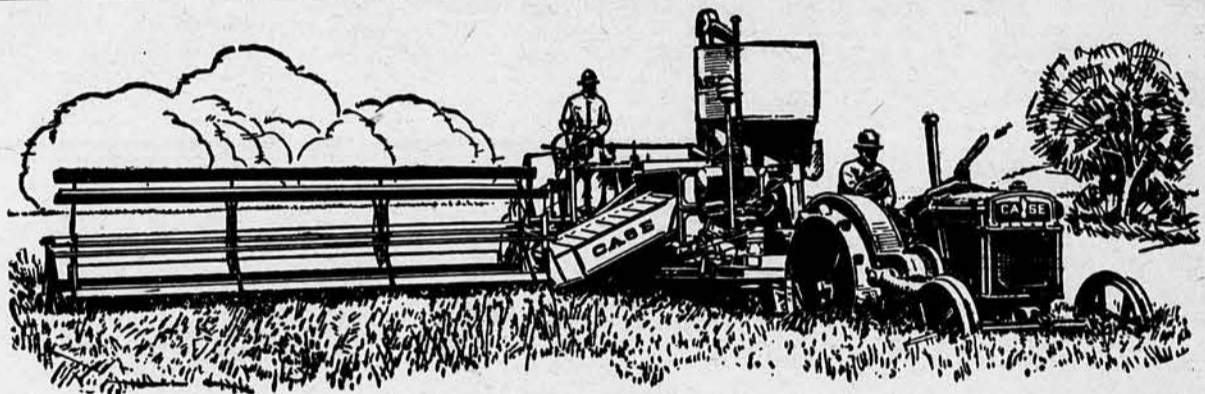
LIGHTNING HAY BALERS

HORSE POWER BELT POWER

Combined Press and Engine

Write us

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.



A Product Of Three Generations

Back of the Case Combine, which is now revolutionizing harvesting methods, are three generations of human effort, ingenuity and experience.

All the experience gained in all the grain fields from remotest Russia to southern Argentine, together with the vast engineering and manufacturing knowledge and facilities of the largest manufacturer of grain threshers in the world, have gone into Case Combines.

There are thousands of Case Combines in use today. They have established a new standard in mechanical efficiency and perfection, applied to farming.

There are essential mechanical features that make Case Combines outstanding—in operation; in the saving of grain under all conditions; in ability to do fast work; in simplicity and easy handling; in unfailing dependability and long life. These are exclusively Case features. They are the result of three generations of experience of the largest builders of threshing machines in the world.

Save time, labor and grain with a Case Combine.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Inc.

Dept. C12 Racine Wisconsin

CASE

Case Combines Offer the **CHEAPEST** Known Method Of Harvesting



Established 1842

Mail the Coupon

New and interesting booklets on "The Cheapest Known Method of Harvesting" are ready for you. Mail this coupon NOW.

Name

Post Office..... State.....

C12

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

"You great big brute! . . ."
It was then that she sprang to her feet and, almost inarticulate with her own warring emotions, grief and fear and anger and hatred, flung the jagged stone full into his face. He was unprepared; the stone struck him full upon the forehead; he staggered backward, stumbling, almost falling; his hands flew to his face. He was near-stunned; blinded. Deveril was on his elbow. . . .

"Come!" she screamed wildly. "Quick! You and I . . ."

"Tracherous devil-cat!" There was his thunderous voice shouting so that she, so near him, was almost deafened.

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

"God Aids the Righteous"

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

"Well, Deveril, what now?"
Again Deveril was on his feet. He swayed; his face was dead-white; it was easy to see how fiercely he bent every energy at his command to remain upright. There was a queer look in the eyes he turned upon Timber-Wolf.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Timber-Wolf looked at him in surprise; he began to cast about him for a fresh and clearer comprehension of a man whom he despised. He strove with all of his power of clear vision to see to the bottom of Deveril's most hidden thought.

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

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

Into the Pines

"You die just the same," said Standing coldly. "It's only because I gave my word; that you can take in man-to-man style from me, Kid; for once I am not ashamed to be related to you. Either you travel or, in five minutes, you are a dead man."

Slowly Deveril's haggard eyes roved to Lynette's face . . . Lynette chained to Bruce Standing in that crushing grip. . . .

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

"For God's sake!" she screamed.

"Go! Hurry!"

"Hurry!" Bruce Standing, with his

own word of honor in the balance against the weight of the life of a man whom he began to respect, was all anxiety to have his kinsman gone. Deveril's last word, with his last look, was for Lynette.

"A man who doesn't know when he's beat is a fool. . . . but you can be sure of this: I'll be back!"

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

"A man!" grunted Timber-Wolf. Whether in admiration or disgust, Lynette could not guess from his tone.

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

"Hurry, Kid . . . you damn' fool . . . hurry. . . ."

TANNERY to YOU
MAKES THIS POSSIBLE

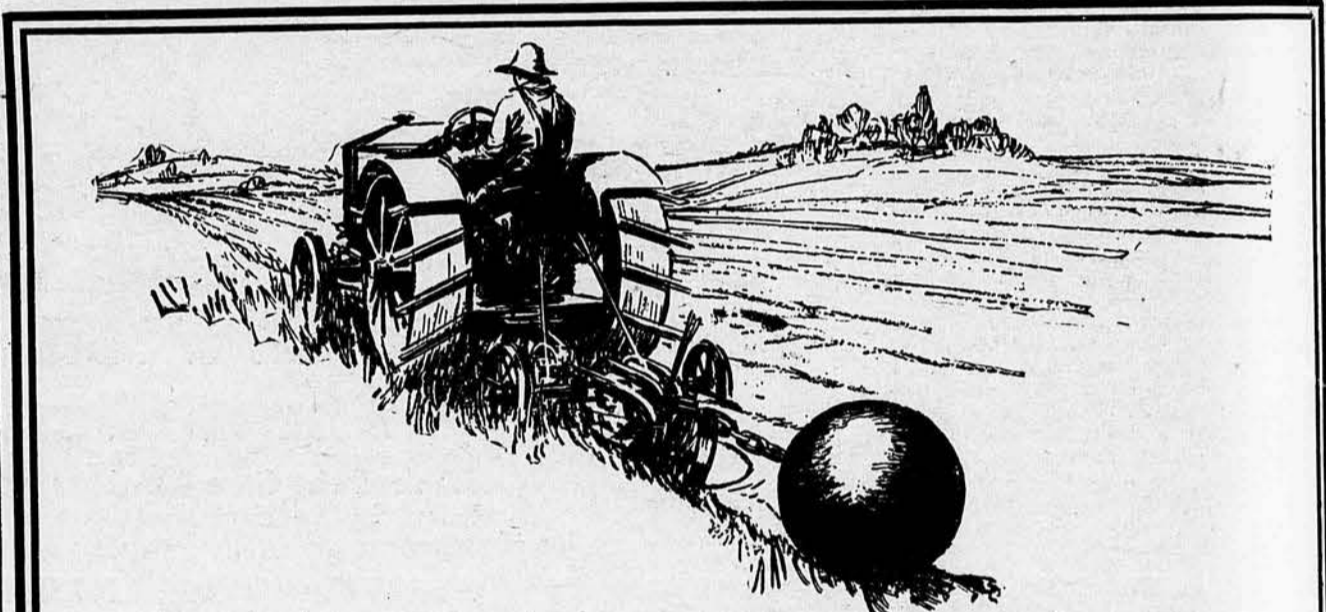


I HAVE PLEASED OVER 100,000 FARMERS
Save Five Profits

Owning my own tannery, tanning my own harness leather, manufacturing my own harness and selling direct-from-my-Tannery-to-you, saves you 5 profits, making possible the lowest harness prices ever heard of—JUST WHAT YOU'VE ALWAYS WANTED! To prove that you get better harness this way. I will send you any harness you select from my catalog—all at my own risk. You know harness—examine it thoroughly, test the materials—you be the judge. Costs you nothing unless you decide to keep it.
Write Me Today
Find out for yourself all about my 19 different styles of harness; also collars, saddles, leather, etc.—at amazingly low tannery-to-you prices. Write today. Just say, Send Free Harness Book.
OMAHA TANNING CO., 4513 So. 27th St., Omaha, Nebr.

FARM FENCE

17 Cents a rod for a 36-in. Hog Fence, Freight Prepaid in Ill. and Ind.
18¢ in Iowa and only slightly more in other states for freight. From Factory to User Direct.
WE PAY THE FREIGHT. Low prices barb wire. Catalog Free.
INTERLOCKING FENCE CO., Box 185, MORTON, ILLS.



Like a Ball and Chain
on Your Tractor's Power

Poor oil, which breaks down under the terrific heat of heavy work, eats into the power of your motor like dragging a heavy load. Worse yet, it brings unnecessary wear and costly break-downs.

The best oil—En-ar-co—is important anytime. But now, with plowing, planting and other spring work, your tractor must do its hardest work of the year. Hour after hour, with wide open throttle, demands perfect lubrication.



Don't risk damage to your tractor when you need it most. Nearly fifty years of making quality lubricants, of improvements and refinements, of actual tests in all kinds of tractors, trucks and cars, are back of En-ar-co oils. All tractor manufacturers recommend them.

Your tractor deserves and needs the best oil for its heavy tasks of preparing the soil for the spring planting—get it at the sign of the Boy and the Slate.

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

Send for the EN-AR-CO Auto Game FREE!
The National Refining Co., 704 C-6, National Bldg., Cleveland, O.
I enclose 4c in stamps to cover postage and packing. Send En-ar-co Auto Game FREE.

My Name is _____ Street or R. F. D. No. _____
Post Office _____ County _____ State _____
My Dealer's Name is _____ Address _____



Buy at the Sign of the Boy and Slate

En-ar-co Gear Compound
Keeps All Tractors Cool

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

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

Prices subject to change

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

shirt collar; on the bandage, where it passed about his left shoulder-blade, were red stains.

"Wait a minute," he commanded. "In my pocket I've got some sort of salve; some idiotic mess that Billy Winch cooked up; the Lord knows what it is or what he made it of; iodine and soap and flaxseed and cobwebs, most likely! But it will chink up the leak . . . and it feels good and hasn't poisoned me so far! Here, smear it on."

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

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

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

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

A Warning

He crimsoned her face with that way of his. She whipped back from him and her eyes brightened with defiance. He sat looking at her a long time, while with slow fingers he buttoned his collar; his face showed not

so much as a flicker of expression; his eyes were keen, but gave no clue to his thought.

The sun was already down beyond the ridge; shadows here in the little hollow had gathered swiftly; dark was on the way. He rose and went to the fire, for an instant turning his back on her as he piled on the dead-wood which Deveril had gathered. But over his shoulder he called to her coolly:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Dick Brooke? Dick Brooke's daughter? Why then . . . the daughter also of a dancing-girl!"

Her face went white with anger.

"Oh . . . I hate you! Oh, I hate you! You . . . you are contemptible!"

"Aha! So that hurts!" he jeered at her.

"It is a cruel lie. Olympe Labelle was not a dancing-girl. . . . She was an artist! And a woman among ten thousand . . ."

The firelight cast its warm glow

COLORADO FENCE!

OF COPPER-BEARING STEEL

CERTAINLY!

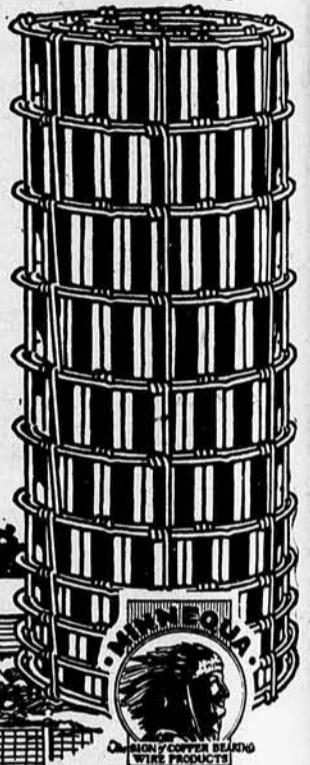
It lasts longer

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

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

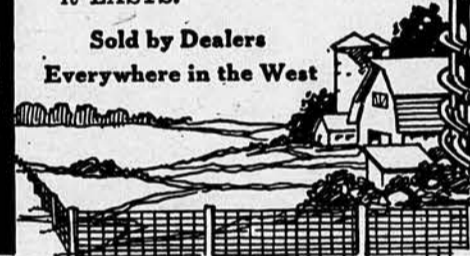
Keep this important idea in mind—Copper-bearing Steel! Insist on it as you would on good blood in your live stock. It's the same principle. COLORADO FENCE—of Copper-bearing steel. That's easy to remember, easy to buy, easy to pay for. And it LASTS.

Sold by Dealers
Everywhere in the West



COPPER-BEARING STEEL

ORDINARY STEEL



AMARILLO EL PASO FORT WORTH SIOUX CITY GRAND ISLAND SALT LAKE CITY
The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company
"A WESTERN INDUSTRY"
LOS ANGELES DENVER SAN FRANCISCO
SALINA KANSAS CITY WICHITA SPOKANE PORTLAND OKLAHOMA CITY

Must Have a License to Fish Now

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHASE 2-Row Cultivator



For 18 Years the Leader

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

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

Do Your Shopping In Kansas Farmer

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

er her face. She lifted her chin de-
 dantly. Her hair fell in loose, rippling
 strands of bronze and over her should-
 ers. She was very beautiful thus; no
 woman on whom Bruce Standing had
 ever looked was half so beautiful. And
 ever looked like a princess... like a
 naughty, like a princess... like a
 high-bred lady made captive, yet scorn-
 ing to show sign of fear....
 "You are Lynette Brooke," he mut-
 tered; "you are the girl who laughed
 at me, shaming me; you are the girl
 who shot me in the back! Those are
 the things to remember. A treacherous
 eat of a woman; a gun woman! One
 to go sneaking around with a revolver
 at hand to shoot a man in the back
 with...."
 "Any woman, dealing with men like
 you, has need of a gun!"
 "I'll tell you this," he muttered.
 "I'm a fair judge of men, if not of
 women. And when it's a case of a
 man... why just show me a man
 who carries a pocket-gun and I'll show
 you a cheap ragamuffin, a tin horn, or
 an overgrown kid... or a dirty coward.
 A man's weapon is a rifle carried
 in the open; give me a good pair of
 boots and I'll stamp the white livers
 out of a whole crowd of your little
 gunmen.... As for women, gun-tot-
 ting women..." He broke off with a
 heavy shrug. "Now, girl, I'm hungry.
 The smell of your coffee has been in
 my nostrils a long time. See what you
 can give me to eat."
 "So I'm to wait on you... to be
 your servant..."
 "To be my slave!" he shouted at
 her. "Proud, are you? So much the
 better. I swore to make you pay, and
 you begin paying now. Yes, as my
 slave as long as I like!"
 "And you call yourself a man!"
 "I call myself the best man that
 ever came into this wilderness coun-
 try," he told her impudently. "If you
 are in doubt, bring on any other man
 of your choice and ask him, with your
 pretty smiles, if he cares to stand up
 against me! Yes, a man who goes
 tough-shod over everything and any-
 thing and anybody who stands in his
 way..."
No Boaster
 "Boaster!" she named him scorn-
 fully.
 He laughed loudly at that.
 "I am no boaster and in your heart
 you know it!... There's another
 damn-fool convention for you, that
 business of great modesty! A man
 who is sure of himself doesn't have to
 walk easy and talk easy, but can tell
 other men what he is, and then, by
 glory, show 'em!"
 Still she was scornful of him...
 she could not keep out of her
 thought that picture which he had
 made when, axe in hand, he had laid
 an armed jailer in the dust, and single-
 handed had made a jail delivery which
 hundreds of other men wanted to
 make and held back from... thru
 back of that unrestricted confidence
 which was Bruce Standing's.
 He was staring at her.
 "You, too... for a woman..."
 "Have courage," he muttered. And then,
 with a sudden arm flung out: "I'm
 hungry, I tell you."
 "I'd rather die..."
 "It's easy to die... for any one
 who is not a coward. And I just told
 you that you had courage." He came
 suddenly close to her. "But there are
 other things that are not so easy!
 What if I put my two arms about
 you? If I hold you tight... and set
 my lips to yours... and..."
 "You beast..."
 "But my dinner?" he jeered at her.
 She went hot and cold; she cast a
 quick glance toward the forest land
 where the night was thickening; she
 cast another glance at his rifle where
 it lay, a few feet from the fire. Then,
 her lower lip caught between her teeth,
 she went to the tin can in which she
 and Babe Deveril had made coffee.
 "A funny thing," said Bruce Stand-
 ing, watching her; "you skipped out,
 foot-foot, from Big Pine, thinking you
 had killed me! And your little friend,
 meaning Baby Devil, skipped along,
 thinking he had done Jim Taggart in!
 And, after all, nobody much hurt!
 ... Glad to hear that Taggart did
 not die?"
 "I knew it already," she said, just
 to cheat him of any satisfaction in
 telling her.
 "Mexicali Joe skipped this way, too,"
 he went on swiftly, so swiftly that he
 succeeded in tricking her into saying:
 "I knew that, too!"

Then he laughed at her, informing
 her:
 "Now there remains little for you to
 tell me. You knew Taggart was still
 on his feet and you knew Joe was
 traveling this way, and you've come
 up from the general direction of Joe's
 dugout! Which tells me one thing:
 where you and Baby Devil got the
 coffee and this tinned stuff. Now let's
 hear details!"
 "Oh... I hate you!"
 "You've told me that before. And
 ..." He burst into booming laughter.
 And then, still laughter-choked, he
 cried: "Like a good old-time two-
 handed sword is the man Bruce Stand-
 ing! And yet his wit, like a Spanish
 dagger, is good match for a girl's!"
 She made no reply, tho her blood
 tingled, and tho her hand, with a will
 of its own, must be held back from
 striking him across the face again.

She brought him his coffee and there-
 after food which he called for from
 among the tins.
 (TO BE CONTINUED)

Married for 67 Years

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Stanfield of
 Mankato, celebrated their 67th wedding
 anniversary March 10. Mr. Stanfield
 is a veteran of the Civil War. Five
 of the Stanfield's seven children are
 living. Mrs. Stanfield, who is 85 years
 old, does her own housework. Her hus-
 band is 87.

An Exodus of Horses

Thirty-seven carloads, or 900 head,
 of horses have been shipped from
 Larned to Eastern markets since Jan-
 uary 1.

Playford Concrete Stave
SILOS
 Every stave power tamped and steam cured.
 The only Concrete Stave with a 15 in. lap at
 the joint, and a glazed stave. Priced right and
 erected by our experienced men. Material and
 workmanship fully guaranteed.
 Distributors for Blizard En-
 slage Cutters. Write us for
 prices and terms.
CONCRETE PRODUCTS CO.
 Salina, Kansas

CATCH FISH
EASY WAY!
TRAP & BAIT FREE!
 Catch Fish by the Dozens. Also Weasels, Mink, Muskrats
 and many other fur-bearing animals with my New Folding
 Galvanized STEEL WIRE TRAPS. They catch them
 like a fly-trap catches flies. Made in all sizes. Big money
 makers for trappers and fishermen. Write for Descriptive
 Price List, Free Trap Offer, and my Free Formula for
 making best bait known for attracting fish and animals.
J. F. GREGORY, Dept. 148 Lebanon, Mo.



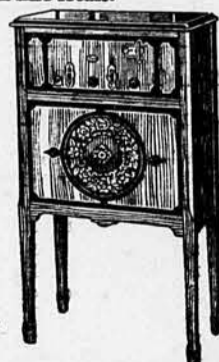
New! Amazing! 6 tube
CROSLEY
 SINGLE DRUM CONTROL

RADIO
\$60.

Distant stations louder and clearer—cut through summer static with this powerful 6 tube radio.

Folks who own this new Crosley set are going to enjoy radio as much this summer as in winter. 1927 summer broadcasting will be more extensive than ever. With this 6 tube marvel stations formerly in the far-away class become neighbors.
 Crosley radio is the farm radio because farmers as a whole spend their money very carefully. They are business men. They have learned to look for value. Actual count shows more Crosley radios owned on farms than any other make.
 This new set of Crosley is a wonder. Match it against any set of 6 or 7 tubes. The volume of its reproduction will keep radio a delight all summer.
 Crosley radios are high in quality. Finely finished cabinets, beautifully decorative in two tones and gold metal trimmings. Up to the minute single drum control. Easiest set on the market to tune.
 Crosley radios are low in price, because Crosley mass production methods permit spreading expenses over many units instead of few. Second cost is reasonable too, because battery consumption is unusually low.
 See them at your Crosley dealers. Write Dept. 205 for descriptive literature if your dealer cannot supply you

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



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

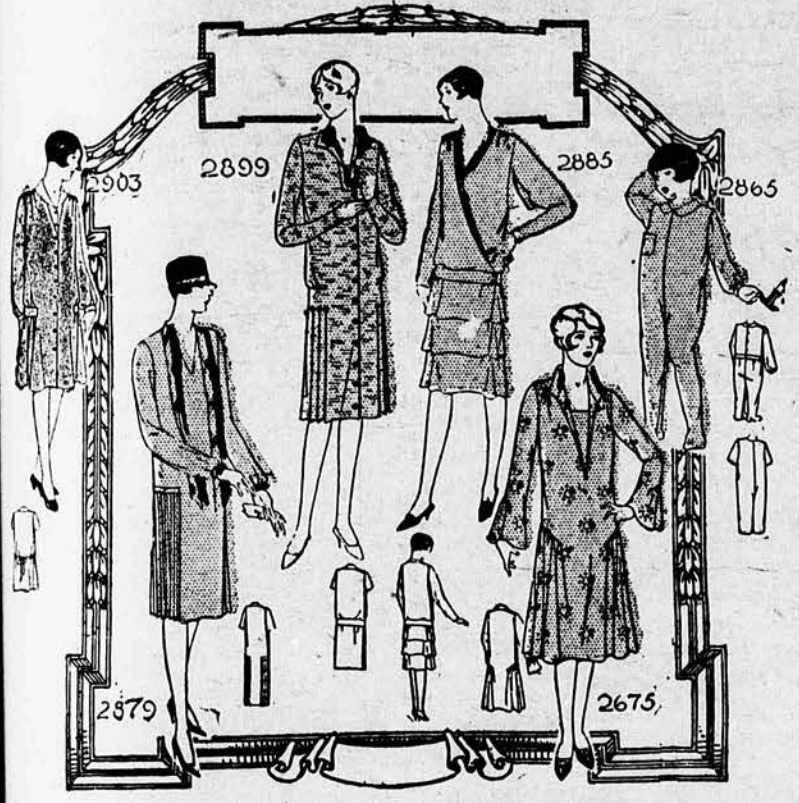
THE CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION

POWEL CROSLEY, Jr.
 President.

CINCINNATI,
OHIO.

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

You'll Like These



2903—Junior Frock. Sizes 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.
 2899—Sleepers. With or Without Feet. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.
 2885—Afternoon Dress—Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
 2865—Three-Tiered Skirt. Sizes 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
 2879—Unique Sport Dress. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
 2675—Tailored Lines. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
 Any of these patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents. Be sure to mention sizes and numbers.

Women's Service Corner

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

The Perfume for Your Type

Do you have a list of perfumes that are suitable for the different personalities and types? If you do have would you please list it?—Ruth N.
 Yes, we have a list of perfumes recommended for the different types and will be very glad to send it to you or anyone who will send me a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Send your letters to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Becoming Neck Lines

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

Talking Records Again

BY CHERYL MARQUARDT
 THE first time I heard a phonograph was when I was a little girl, sitting out in the country. I can remember how my father loaded us all into the big lumber wagon and drove half mile or so thru zero weather to listen to the new phonograph that a neighbor had just purchased. I can remember that phonograph, too, with its big horn and cylinder records—but most of all the talking records of "Uncle Josh." Few folks listen these days to this old type of "talking machine," but we've not outgrown a weakness for the comic talking records, and they have their place in our collections quite as truly as the grandest operatic selections.
 Two new numbers of this type, on one record, are "Sam and Henry Rollin' the Bones" and "Sam and Henry Buying Insurance." In the first they have gotten their pay envelopes and started home. They pass a crap game and Sam cannot resist. He wins, loses, the police arrive and both the guilty Sam and innocent Henry get "pinched." The second number has to do with the next week when Sam tries in vain to hold out enough for a gift for Liza.

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

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

Try Orange Biscuits

NELL B. NICHOLS

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

Biscuits

2 cups flour
 4 teaspoons baking powder
 3 teaspoons sugar
 1/4 cup shortening

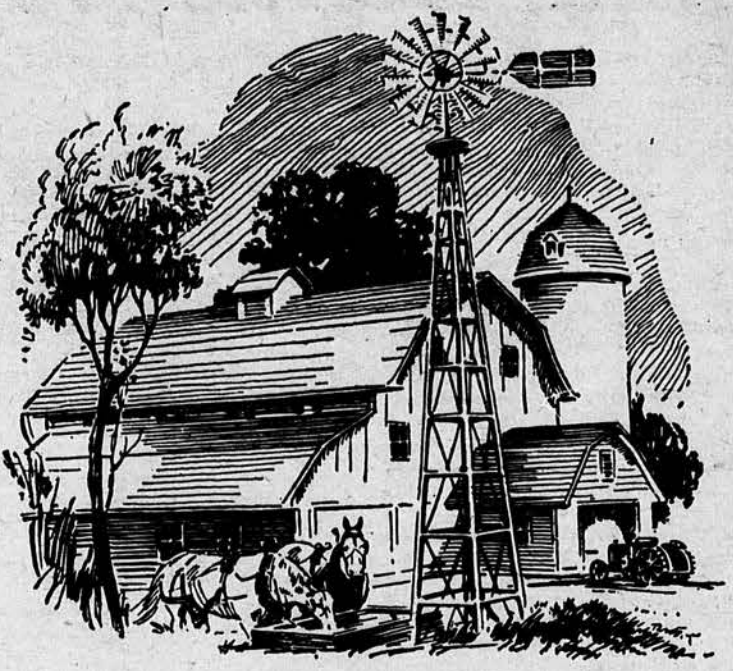
1/2 to 1 cup milk—
 enough to make soft dough
 Grated rind of 1 orange
 1 teaspoon salt

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

Orange Filling

4 tablespoons orange juice and grated rind
 1 1/2 tablespoons butter
 1/2 cup sugar
 2 tablespoons flour

Melt butter in pan and add the sugar and flour. Add the juice and boil until mixture thickens, stirring constantly. Sometimes I prepare the biscuit dough a few hours before the biscuits are baked. After they are placed in the muffin tins, they are covered and set in a cool place where there is no danger of freezing. The orange filling may be made a day in advance. If this is done, I heat it over boiling water just before spreading it. Occasionally I bake the biscuits a day before they are used. They are re-heated by being placed in paper bags and set in a warm oven for a few minutes. The bags must be twisted tightly at the top. The biscuits are especially nice for a company supper or for party refreshments if served piping hot.



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

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

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

Because farm people do want good coffee, they have shown a marked preference for Folger's Coffee. They have learned that it costs no more to use Folger's because its uniform high quality makes it economical. It is vacuum packed in these convenient sizes—1, 2 and 2 1/2 pounds.

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

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

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

The first thought in the morning

FOLGER'S Coffee

Established 1850

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



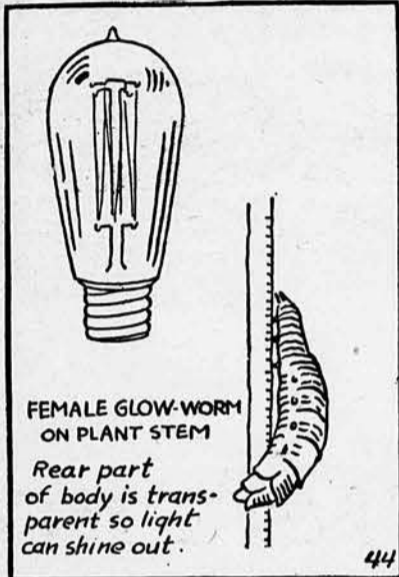
VACUUM PACKED

© 1927, J. A. Folger & Co.

For the Little Folks in Puzzletown

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

Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



The Glow Worm's Lamp

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

The rays given out by the common glow worm or fire-fly, are remarkable because they are produced without being accompanied by any heat. The glow-worm's "cold" light is thus the ideal towards which man strives, but has yet failed to reach, for in every method of artificial illumination much more fuel-energy is wasted in producing heat than in creating light. A gas jet wastes all but 3 per cent; an electric arc light all but 10 per cent.

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

Strangely enough, the glow-worm's light is actually produced by the combustion of minute drops of fat, which "burn" when freed in the presence of air, and another substance which is also carried in the body fluid of the insect.

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

Billy, who was staying at his grandfather's farm, ran into the house one day breathless and excited.

"There's a mouse in the milk pail!" he panted.

"Well, Billy," replied his grandfather, "and did you take it out?"

"No, grandfather," said Billy proudly, "but I threw the cat in!"

Age Contest

What age is required at sea? Tonnage.

A necessary attribute of a soldier? Courage.

What age do people get stuck on? Mucilage.

What age is neither more nor less? Average.

At what age will vessels ride safely? Anchorage.

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

What age is necessary for a clergyman? Parsonage.

What is the age of communication? Postage.

What age is most important to travelers? Mileage.

What age is served for breakfast? Sausage.

What age signifies the farmer? Tillage.

What age belongs to travelers? Baggage.

What age do milliners delight in? Plumage.

What age is used in turkey stuffing? S-age.

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

Teddy and Topsy Are Pets

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

Ariel Has Four Bantams

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

town, but I like the country better. For pets we have four little Bantams and a calf, and my brother has a black cat that he calls Nig. We had the cutest little black dog that we called Patsy but she was run over by a truck. My Daddy carries the mail, go with him sometimes when the weather is nice. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls my age.
Dover, Kan. Ariel Bauer.

The Old Castle Mystery

PLAN OF THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE OLD CASTLE SHOWING THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE 16 ROOMS

One of the Solutions How Many Other Ways Can You Do It!

In an old castle in Europe, the first floor was arranged just like this picture. There was one servant who boasted that he could go thru the 16 rooms in six straight moves. How did he do it? If you are unable to solve the mystery, take a pencil and draw from dot A to dot B and so on to G. This is one way. Can you find another?

Tommy: "Please, mister, give me another box of those pills which I got for my mother yesterday."

Druggist: "I sure will, but did your mother say she liked them?"

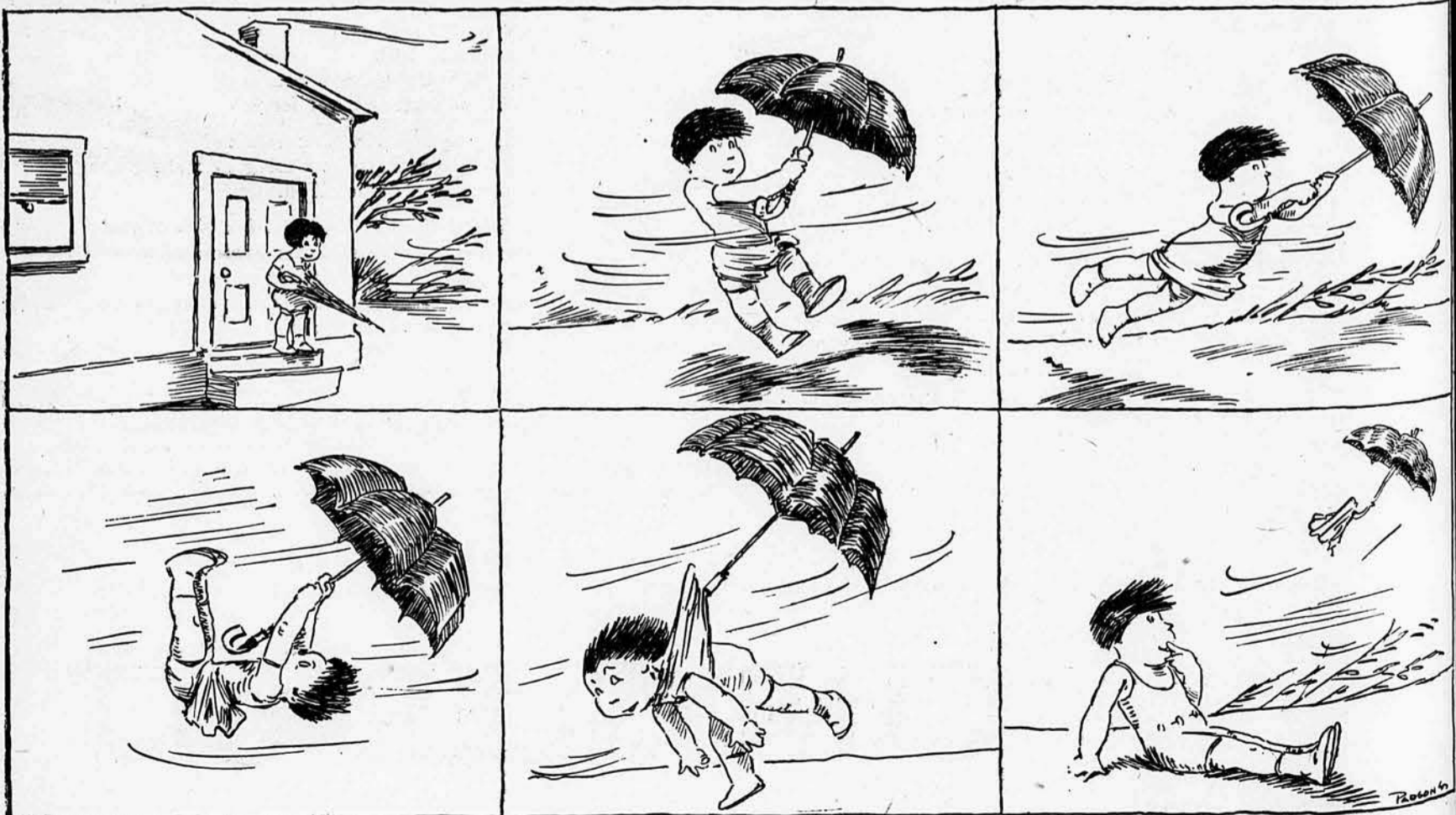
Tommy: "No, sir; but they just fit my airgun."

My Cat's Name is Felix

I am 14 years old and in the ninth grade. We live on a 160-acre farm 5½ miles from the nearest town. I have two sisters and three brothers but I am the only one at home at present. For pets I have a cow named Goldie, a dog named Brownie and a cat named Felix. Felix is half Angora. I am 2 feet 2 inches tall and have brown eyes and hair. I would like to hear from some of the young readers my age.
Miltonvale, Kan. Anna M. Thorpe.

2,12,1,3 KING
19,20,15,3 KING
19,13,15 KING

What kings are these? The numbers in front of each one of the kings stand for letters of the alphabet—A is 1, B is 2, and so on down the alphabet. If you figure them out you can tell what king they stand for. You'll be surprised when you figure out the first one. Then try to guess the other two. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



The Hoovers—Dotty Meets a March Wind

Why Weigh Children?

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

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

The lady was quite indignant, but she had no great warrant for the heat. Her doctor will concede that there is an occasional youngster who is sound in health in spite of being "skinny." The rules make allowance for that. A child is not considered abnormal unless his weight deviates 7 per cent from the standard, and it is only when there is a variation of 10 per cent that the matter becomes urgent. I have seen a great number of these children who are "just naturally fat," or "just naturally thin," and have listened to many stories of how "it runs in the family." And because I have seen these cases and have followed them up, I am more and more in favor of expecting children to conform to the standard of the weight tables.

Take the indignant lady whose family is "naturally tall and slender." A questioning reveals that two uncles died of tuberculosis, and that the father was seriously ill with "pleurisy" but is now much better. A little deeper probing develops the fact that the slenderness is undoubtedly true, but they are not so very tall, after all. In plain words, we discover that they have strong family tendencies to tuberculosis, and the indignation of the mother is an outcry against any suggestion that will disturb the placid hope that this boy is all right. But the old hopes that are not built on a firm foundation would better be discarded while yet there is time to give the boy protection.

Find this same defense "it runs in the family" from the relatives of the overweight children, too. Granting that it does run in the family, I contend that nine times in 10 there is no occasion for it to do so. The mother and father are hearty eaters because they are the indulgence. The child is fed at the family table, and, of course, acquiring the family characteristics. He will enjoy life better and be a brighter student and better citizen if he is taught to control the appetite and eat moderately. Standards of health as indicated by a child's conformity to normal weight are now a feature of all up-to-date schools. Your child's report card should indicate if he is doing well in this respect.

A Razor Blade Helps!

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

But See a Doctor

Is an exophthalmic goiter the same as Graves' disease? What would you recommend as the best treatment for one of these exophthalmic goiters? Mrs. E. W. Yes. Both names apply to the same disease. There are many varieties of treatment because cases differ widely. It is not a disease that will yield to home remedies, and your doctor has to make his choice of treatment from a wide field.

Keeps Out the Cold!

Is there any damage to health in a person who is quite bald wearing a toupee? McM. Not at all. Some baldheaded persons usually wear wigs to guard against catching cold. I think one would have to be careful to wear the toupee regularly.

Keep the Body Normal

My limbs have blood rings and streaks which are noticeable in winter. This is not a or ache or annoy me in any way, only shows thru silk hose. This is just in the leg below the knee. It has been showing up more every year for about ten years. E. M. B. This is a condition very much like varicose veins. The chief thing of importance is to see that it gets no worse. You must maintain a good heart action. Don't wear garters or any tight things. If overweight reduce to nor-

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

On Being a Billionaire

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

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

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

But Ford's wealth easily can be placed at a billion. The testimony in the tax case showed that on three separate occasions he was offered 1 billion dollars for his holdings.

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

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

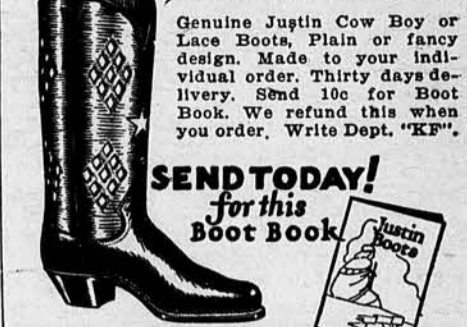
Made More Trucks, Anyway

Automobile production in the United States for January, 1927, amounted to 234,130 vehicles, a decline of 23 per cent from January, 1926. The decline in passenger cars alone amounted to 28 per cent. But the production of trucks was 37,157, which was an increase of 25 per cent.

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

COWBOY BOOTS

Genuine Justin's made to measure



SEND TODAY! for this Boot Book

H.J. JUSTIN & SONS
320 SO. LAKE ST. FORT WORTH TEXAS



\$1.85
5-Year GUARANTEE
To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our new bargain catalogue of Elgin watches, we will send this elegant watch by mail post paid for ONLY \$1.85 (safe delivery guaranteed). Dust proof case, stem wind and stem set, newest style decorated dial, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this advertisement to us with \$1.85 and watch will be sent at once by mail post paid, or send \$3.00 and we will send two watches. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address CHICAGO WATCH AND DIAMOND CO. 4737 Broadway, Chicago, Ill.



PUBLIC preference chooses the inimitable Chrysler "60"

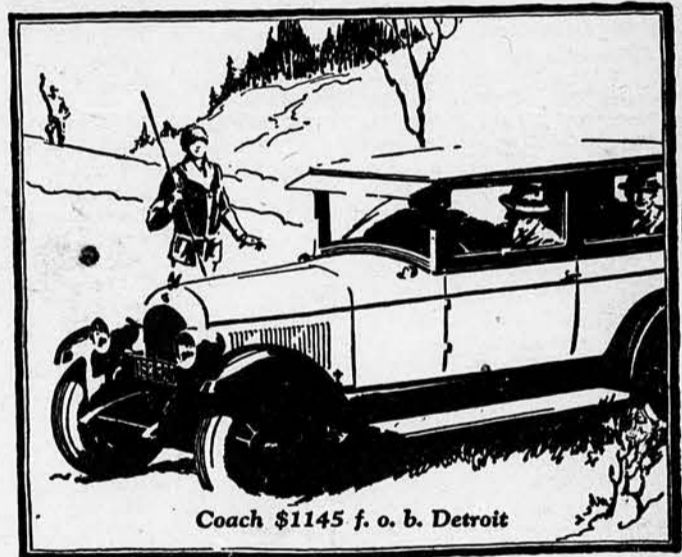
ONE of the most convincing proofs of Chrysler "60" superiority is trying to match its features in any other six of its type and price.

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

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

These typical features of the Chrysler "60" were harmonized into the car's original engineering design—and are thus uniquely Chrysler—insuring that flashing speed of 60 miles and more per hour, enviable acceleration of 5 to 25 miles in 7¾ seconds, with the almost magical handling and operating ease that are typical of every Chrysler, and endure throughout its long life.

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



Coach \$1145 f. o. b. Detroit

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

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

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

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

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

CHRYSLER "60"

CHRYSLER MODEL NUMBERS MEAN MILES PER HOUR

Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

will not leave us in the dust; the maddest man, he knows not why, thinks he was not made to die; thou hast made him, thou art just.

Israel Zangwill asks, "In truth, except for the Mussulman soldier whose even is a harem and whose eternity perpetual polygamy, does anybody believe in resurrection? Is there in south, a certain insolence in this demand for immortality?" Contrast this with the words of E. E. Kelley, written when his 5-year-old grandson died by an automobile accident: "You were such a little tyke, Sonny, to fare forth all alone on the great adventure. But you had no doubt whatever that the far country was a beautiful place—a place of many mansions, and pleasant shade by cooling rivers on whose banks little angels can play while no one fears will come to grief; a place of music and triumphant song; of fruits and fragrant flowers. You no doubt of all these things, Sonny, no doubt whatever. In an instant, my boy, you were invested with eternal youth. We who stay behind grow old, and the years may come when we shall say, 'I have no pleasure in them.' But to us you will always be the little 5-year-old boy filled with joy in the new-born day."

Somehow one warms to the Christian's way of belief, rather than the Jew's.

Let not your heart be troubled." The Last Supper was over. The traitor had gone forth to execute his black designs. Something dark and tragic was at hand. The hearts of all the men were troubled, except one. In the first place, says Jesus, have a strong, sturdy belief in God. That alone will drive away thoughts of gloom, fear and hopelessness. Believe in God. Trust in God, Father, who never forgets his children. This is more than intellectual belief. It means that we trust God implicitly. When Alexander the Great was ill, he took medicine which his physician had prepared. Someone had whispered that he beware, perhaps the medicine was poisoned. "Friend," said Alexander, before he drank the potion, "friend, I trust you." Let one's whole life go out in trust and confidence in the love and care of God. This can displace, root out, the worst of fears. And we are to believe also in Christ. He may have sounded strange to those of us, that night, to hear their Friend speak himself in the same sentence with God. But he knew that in time they would come to believe that he spoke for God. To believe in Jesus was to believe in God, and to believe in God made belief in Jesus easy. They had seen yet what was going to take place. They little dreamed that their friend was about to open a new way to the next world, and was to make himself victor over death, so that they could, from that time on, read a new meaning into the prophet's words, "O death, I will be thy plagues; O grave, I will be thy destruction."

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

There was a difference in the things emphasized. Today we emphasize health, and we have a right to. The life of man has been increased by six years since 1900, and that is an amazing advance. We are learning how to prevent disease, so that diphtheria may in a few years be utterly wiped off the map, and smallpox and scarlet fever less virulent than they once were.

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

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

He Built a Herd

From five 2-year old registered Hereford heifers bought in 1919 to a herd of 90 cows, heifers and bulls in 1927. This in short is the record of one of the best herds of Herefords in Lyon

county, owned by Ralph R. Sanders, who lives 4 miles from Miller. Good foundation stock was bought from the Hazlett farms of Eldorado. The first herd bull was a son of the international grand champion of 1916, owned by Robert Hazlett. Later Mr. Sanders bought a young bull sired by Domino, one of the best-known blood lines of today.

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

Low type is bred for consistently. Any males or females showing a tendency to ranginess are sold for beef. Little feed is bought, most of it being raised on the farm, which is known as the Springdale Stock Farm. The young bulls are fed kafir silage, 1 1/2 pounds a day of cottonseed meal, cob meal and tame hay. The heifers have been fed meal and silage during the winter. This spring hay has been added to the ration.

This year the entire herd will be tested for tuberculosis. Many individuals have been tested and none have reacted.

When It Rains Let A FISH BRAND SLICKER KEEP YOU DRY!

THE GENUINE WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING SINCE 1866
"The Rainy Day Pal"

A. J. TOWER CO.
BOSTON, MASS.

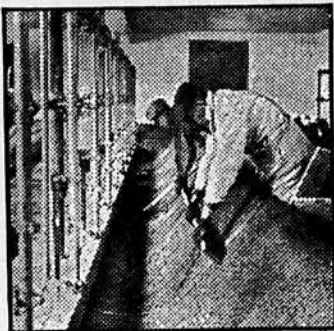
STRETCH WIRE FAST and EASY

One man with a Whitesel can stretch more fence than two with any other stretcher. Pulls wire past post, holding it tight for stapling. Easy. Automatic. "Saved me \$50 on one job" writes a user. Also manufacturers of the Whitesel Woven Wire Stretcher. Write for illustrated folder and factory price. AGENTS WANTED—write for liberal offer.

WHITESSEL MFG. CO., 1447 S. 126th St., OMAHA, NEBR.

BIG ALMANAC 10¢

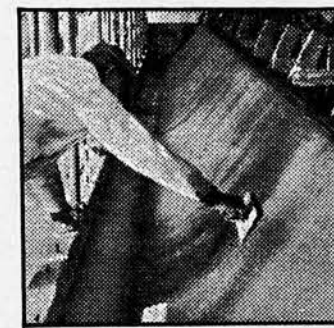
WORTH \$5. CONTENTS—BEST FISHING DAYS, BEST BAIT, HOW TO PLANT BY THE MOON, WEATHER FORECAST, HOW TO MAKE MEDICINE FROM ROOTS AND HERBS, HERBALIST P.O. BOX 5 HAMMOND, IND.



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

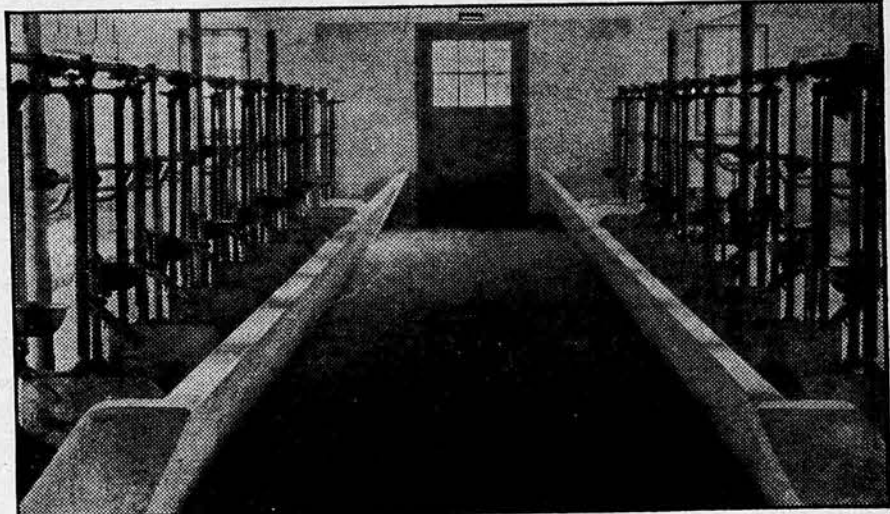


The final finishing-coat is a very thin layer of one part cement and three parts fine sand.



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

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



Structographs for the farm

Actions speak louder than words — So do these action pictures

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

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

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

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

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



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

STRUCTOGRAPHS FREE!

On the following subjects are included in this new book—each a complete picture-story of how to build correctly and economically:

Foundation and walls; dairy barn floors; hog houses; storage cellars; concrete walks and steps and cellar

entrances; fence posts; manure pits; septic tanks; water troughs.

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

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

Lehigh Portland Cement Company
Box 19-C, Allentown, Pa.

Please send me without cost or obligation, a copy of *The Lehigh Farm Book of Structographs*.

Name.....
Route.....
P. O.....State.....

How Rate Increases Hit You

Everything Used on the Farm and in the Home Will Cost You More When Rates Go Up

BY O. C. THOMPSON

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

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

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

Ten Freight Classes

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

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

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

There are 835 articles shipped at Third class rates in carload lots. Among these are grain cleaning machinery, belting for machinery, household goods, stoves, grain spouts and sheet iron pipes, incubators and brooders, fresh berries and fresh grapes, butter, cheese, eggs, dressed poultry, glassware, flavoring extracts and toilet preparations.

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

The 1,592 articles shipped at Fifth class rates in carload lots include coffee, baking powder and many other package groceries, bolts and nuts, chains, iron or steel fence posts, wire and wire fencing, iron or steel tanks, iron or steel roofing, nails, paints, enameled plumbing ware and window glass.

There are 969 articles shipped in carload lots at Class A rates, such as agricultural implements, water heat-

ers, scales, shovels, sprayers wheelbarrows, windmills, hames and stanchions.

In classes B, C, D, and E are 712 articles, such as mineral mixtures for livestock, feeds, vegetables, fish meal, kalsomine, tankage and fertilizers.

All the above articles and others of the 5,585 listed in the 10 classes from First to E, inclusive, are shipped from the big manufacturing or distributing centers of the country to jobbers or wholesalers at Kansas City, Topeka, Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina, Coffeyville, or other jobbing points in Kansas in carload lots. The jobber or wholesaler must pay the freight on these shipments, and when he resells the goods or materials to your local dealer, the jobber must add the freight charges to the price. If these freight charges are increased your local dealer will have to pay more for the goods, and will in turn have to charge you more for them. But that is not all. Your local dealer or merchant seldom buys enough goods or material at one time to make a full carload, so when he buys from the jobber or wholesaler he must buy in less-than-carload lots. The freight on these less-than-carload lot shipments is charged as either First, Second, Third or Fourth class, and it also must be added to the price you pay. First, Second, Third and Fourth classes are the four highest class rates, and the rates that will be increased the most if the present request of the Western Trunk Line railroads is granted.

Freight Added to Price

There are 11,035 articles shipped over Western Trunk Line railroads in less-than-carload lots, and classified under First, Second, Third and Fourth classes. The articles shipped at First class rates, in less-than-carload lots,

POWER ON THE FARM

IOWA 50 PER DAY CHORE BOY AND HIRED MAN ENGINES

500,000 IOWA Over-size, Reserve Power Engines, now in use the world over, prove they cost less to operate, cost less per year of service than ordinary Engines—owner-ship cost 50 per day and less.

Designed with 100% high-tension rotary magnetism to start, smooth running. Solve your problems with an IOWA Engine. 25 H.P. See your IOWA dealer or write Associated Manufacturers Company Dept. 130 Waterloo, Iowa

FREE. Write today for dealer's name and special IOWA Reserve Power Engine Proposition.

NATIONAL Hollow TILE SILOS

Last FOREVER SILOS

Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble.

Buy Now Erect Early Immediate Shipment **NO** Blowing or Freezing

Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open to all agents.

NATIONAL TILE SILO CO.
1400 N. A. Long Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.
Special discount on immediate orders. Write for all prices on hard burned hollow building tile.

The Universal Shift

An AVERY PLUS Feature

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

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

Avery Plus Features Save You Time and Money

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

B. F. AVERY & SONS
Incorporated
(Established 1825)
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
Branches in All Principal Trade Centers

AVERY **LEVERLESS CULTIVATOR**

total 4,909 and include such things as light, bulky agricultural implements, baskets, furniture, rugs, carpets, mattresses, kitchen cabinets, brooms and brushes, aluminum ware, cameras, radios, receiving sets, radio tubes, loud speakers, talking machines and radio sets combined, talking machine records, enameled bath tubs, automobiles, automobile horns and speedometers, electric storage batteries, belting for machinery, shoes, brooders and incubators, milk cans and tin fruit cans, clothing, iron and steel pipe and culverts, dry goods, farm wagons, fresh meat, dressed poultry, canned fruits, berries and preserves, lemons, oranges and grape-fruit, hats and caps, hosiery and knitted goods, nursery stock, pianos, toilet preparations, rubber goods and sundries, automobile tires and tubes, harness and saddles, sewing machines, sheet iron and steel, and hundreds of other articles.

All of the 4,909 articles shipped in less-than-carload lots at the First class rate will come under not only the increased rates, but, on more than 1,600 of these articles, from 1 1/4 to 4 times the increases in the First class rates will have to be paid.

Shipped at Second class rates, in less-than-carload lots, are 2,649 important articles such as pitchforks, hoes, rakes and rakes, axes, hatchets, hammers and similar tools, candy and confectionery, spices, nuts, carpets, mats, rugs and linoleums, eggs, glassware, hardware such as locks and many similar articles, leather, knocked-down machinery, refrigerators, wooden window sash, and wall paper.

Shipped at Third class rates, in less-than-carload lots, are 2,080 articles such as the heavy agricultural implements, asbestos roofing, metal lath, galvanized and window glass, burlap, baking powder, dry cell batteries, chinaware and pottery, furnaces, insecticides and fungicides, sirups, lard, dry beans, fresh cabbage, egg case fillers, woven wire fencing and poultry netting, hand pumps, windmill pumps, clover and grass seeds.

Shipped at Fourth class rates, in less-than-carload lots, are 1,397 heavy articles such as buttermilk feed, tankage, copper sulphate, iron for ceiling siding, lumber, wire and wire rope, soy beans, coffee, corn, cornmeal, flour, meal foods, grain of all kinds and grain feeds, cured meats, molasses, lard, soap, sugar, canned vegetables and many other package goods and groceries.

You see in the lists above many things you use every day. Those are only a few of the thousands of things upon which the railroads are asking that you pay more freight. And in most cases you will have to pay an increased freight charge on the shipment from the manufacturer to the jobber or wholesaler, and another increase on the freight from the jobber to your local merchant. There will be no escaping these increases in freight rates if they are granted. The increase will apply to everything that is shipped in and everything that is shipped out under the 10 class rates. And you and I and the other 2 million citizens of Kansas will have to foot the bill to the tune of about 7 million dollars a year. That million dollars will be sweet music to railroad stock and bondholders, but it will be a terribly sour tune to Kansas folks who will have to pay it.

Yields Are Higher Now

Dairying and Sweet clover, coupled with a judicious use of a manure spreader, are slowly bringing the fertility of Gilbert Stanbrough's farm back to normal, while the cows bring a substantial living along with the chickens and a few other sidelines. After trying wheat for one year on a farm 2 miles southeast of Emporia, and getting a yield of only 5 bushels an acre, the owner decided dairying and Sweet clover would save the fertility and general welfare of the farm. For two years a herd of cows has been kept, and 14 purebred Holsteins, four of which are registered, four heifers, and one registered male have been acquired. The herd bull is from the cow which placed second at both state fairs in 1925. One cow now 10 years old but still the heaviest producer in the herd was bought in Wisconsin when she was a heifer for \$260 by a Kansas man. She is giving 6 to 7 gallons of milk a day, and will be fresh in April. Twelve cows are being milked, six of which will be fresh in March or

April and are soon to go dry. Forty gallons of milk a day is sold to a commercial dairy. The checks this winter have amounted to \$55 to \$60 a week. Last spring when most of the cows were fresh the check amounted to \$70 a week. The average test of the milk from the herd is 4.2 per cent butterfat, which is high for a Holstein herd. The cows are tuberculosis tested.

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

Milking is started at 5 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Stanbrough family is then free in the evenings, which is a decided advantage of selling milk wholesale, says

Mr. Stanbrough. There are no milk bottles, separator parts, and other apparatus to be washed.

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

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

"Edison believes supreme intelligence pervades universe." Excepting a few hundred million people, this may be true of the rest of the universe.

before the spring rush



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

The New Sharples

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

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

Special prices and special proposition for those who order now.

SHARPLES SEPARATOR COMPANY
Dept. "D", West Chester, Pa.

Repairs for all Sharples Separators and Milkers

The Sins of Price

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

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

In many other lines, the "manipulation" of merchandise to make price "baits" is not illegal—

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

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

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

These are the sins of price.

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

A Price too low—makes the Cost too great.

An example of Ward Quality

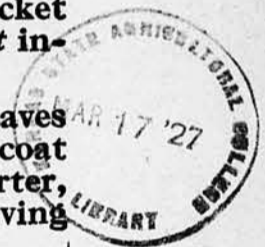


This shoe has a second sole as good as the outer sole. Similar appearing shoes are sold at 25 cents less—by making the second sole of leather costing 20 cents instead of 45 cents. Such shoes are worn out when the first sole wears through. The saving in cash is 25 cents—the loss in serviceability at least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

Use Your Ward Catalogue for Greater Savings

ESTABLISHED 1872
Montgomery Ward & Co.

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



A Fine Outlook For Pastures

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

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

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

J. W. Zahnley of Manhattan, the director of the State Seed Laboratory, suggests that it is advisable to test all seed for germination before planting this spring. This is especially true of corn and the sorghums, judging from results of tests made at the State Seed Laboratory. Nearly 900 samples of seed of the above crops tested from January 1 to February 20 gave an average germination test of only 84.7 per cent. Good seed corn should germinate above 95 per cent. Of 813 samples of seed-corn tested this spring only 151, or less than 49 per cent tested above 95. In other words, it appears that less than half of the seed corn in Kansas this spring can be rated as good seed. Twenty-five per cent of all samples of corn germinated below 90, and 8 per cent below 75. The average of the entire 313 samples of seed corn tested was only 90.9 per cent.

Kafir gave lower tests than corn, and cane seed still lower than the kafir. Of 198 samples of kafir tested, only 21 samples, or 11 per cent tested above 95, and one sample in every five tested below 75. The average for all kafir was 82.8 per cent. Of 135 samples of cane tested, the average germination was 80.7 per cent.

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

General Business Improves

The general level of business over the United States is higher than had been expected by most folks. Industrial activity has been slightly larger since the turn of the year than at the close of 1925. Seasonal liquidation of Reserve Bank credit has been in unusually large volume, owing chiefly to the inflow of gold from abroad, and conditions in the money market have been easy. Wholesale prices have continued to decline.

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

of the year has been smaller than for the corresponding period of the last four years. The textile industries have continued active since December, without, however, showing the usual seasonal increase.

Building contracts awarded in 37 states during the first seven weeks of the year were smaller in value than those for the same period of 1925. Decreases have been largest in New York and in the New England, Southeastern and Northwestern states, while increases occurred in the Middle Atlantic and Central Western states. By types of building, contracts awarded for residential and industrial building in January showed large reductions as compared with December and with January, 1925, while contracts for commercial buildings were larger than a month or a year ago.

Retail trade showed more than the usual seasonal decline between December and January. Sales of department stores were in about the same volume as a year ago, while those of mail order houses were 7 per cent smaller. Wholesale trade declined in nearly all leading lines in January, and was considerably smaller than a year ago. Inventories of department stores were reduced less than is customary, and at the end of the month were in about the same volume as in January, 1925. Stocks of merchandise carried by wholesale firms increased slightly but continued in smaller volume than in the corresponding month of the previous year. Freight car loadings declined by somewhat more than the seasonal amount between December and January, but owing chiefly to heavier shipments of coal this year, weekly loadings since the beginning of the year were larger than for the same period of 1925. Shipments of merchandise in less than carload lots also were slightly larger than last year, but those of most basic commodities were smaller.

Hog Situation For 1927

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

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

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

Ton Litters of Pigs

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

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

Hogs free from parasites with rapid development versus hogs with parasites and retarded growth

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

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

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

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

When the pigs were six months and twelve days old, they weighed 2968 pounds. If they averaged 2½ pounds in weight when littered, they had gained over 100 times their original weight. They were the First Prize Ton Litter at the Buffalo County (Wisconsin) Fair.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic expels worms without injury or checking growth of hogs. The mineral content—calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, potassium iodide—is essential to the development of bone and tissue. No partially paralyzed hind quarters when Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is fed regularly. The iodine content will also absolutely prevent hairless pigs.

An offer to all hog owners

Go to the dealer and get enough of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic to last your hogs 30 days. Get 25 pounds of Tonic for every 20 hogs. Feed as directed. If it does not drive out the worms and prevent reinfestation—and if it does not put and keep your hogs in a healthy, thriving condition, return the empty container to your dealer and he will refund your money or cancel the charge. We reimburse the dealer.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Improved

A Conditioner and Worm Expeller

Prices: 25 lbs., \$3.00. 100 lbs., \$10.00. 500 lbs., at 9½c. 1000 lbs., at 9c. Ton lots, at 8½c a pound.
Except in the Far West and Canada

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio



Going Home for a Visit

—From the Detroit News

Since this is impossible, one can only conclude from such estimates as have been made.

Government pig surveys of June 1, 1926, together with the figure of the numbers of hogs on farms on December 1, are among the most reliable that we have on the hog industry. Combined pig surveys for June and December, 1926, show an increase of less than 1 per cent for 1926. This small increase of 300,000 hogs is wiped out by the loss in deaths from cholera due to the epidemic are subtracted. It is estimated that there were about 1 million less hogs raised in 1926 than in 1925. Hogs are being marketed now, and continue to be the source of market prices until July and August. Between August and September the receipts at markets may be expected to be about the same as those of last year. In case of a shortage, one might expect the hog prices to remain at about the same level until that time, after making allowances for seasonal fluctuations. The price of hogs is not likely to be higher in 1927 as it was during the latter part of 1926. The all-commodity price for hogs during the last five weeks on the market has been 10 to 12 points under what it was one year ago. This index of prices shows that people in other lines are not securing as much for their products as they were one year ago. There is, however, another angle to this same factor. The price of hogs is still at the present level of prices for agricultural products experience declines. The hog man may gain in power without any price increase. This situation can be assumed, only if demand is not materially reduced. The prospect of only a small increase in demand, the present short hog crop, and the fact that beef prices are likely to become lower should warrant present favorable hog price level being maintained until September 1.

By next August and September, or at that time that the spring pig crop begins to arrive at market in volume, there is less chance of present price levels being maintained. The size of the spring pig crop of 1927—and spring pig crops usually fall two to three times as large as fall crops—is still to be determined by the hog raisers. Again the Government furnishes information thru its estimates on number of sows bred or to be bred for farrowing.

According to United States figures, the 1926 crop have bred or intend to breed 13 per cent more sows than they did in the year of 1926. Those familiar with pig reports are inclined to believe that

the number actually farrowed will not exceed last year's figure. The basis for this conclusion is the fact that, without exception, all past surveys of intentions to breed have always shown a larger number of sows bred than farrowed later. In the spring of 1924 intentions to breed reports indicated a 1.2 per cent decrease in farrowing under the previous spring. Actually, the decrease amounted to 21.3 per cent. In the spring of 1925, intentions indicated a decrease of 5.7 per cent, while the actual decrease was 18.3 per cent. In the spring of 1926 intentions indicated an increase of 11.9 per cent, while the actual increase was only 1.7 per cent. In the last three springs, the intentions to breed have been 20 per cent, 13.1 per cent and 10.2 per cent, respectively, higher than actual farrowings. Using these three past years as a basis then, the belief is quite general that the actual number of sows farrowed in the spring of 1927 will be no larger than in the spring of 1926. If that contention is true, the present price level on hogs will in all probability be maintained through 1927.

Altho it has been the tendency on the part of farmers in the past to dispose of some of their breeding stock before farrowing, there is no fundamental underlying factor which should cause them always to follow this plan. With the present favorable corn-hog ratio, provided weather conditions are also favorable, it should be no surprise if the spring crop is 10 per cent over that of one year ago. An increase of 10 per cent would amount to about 3 million more hogs than were raised last spring. In the light of present short supplies, this increase would not prove burdensome, but might cause prices to be somewhat lower next fall than last.

The second question confronting the hog producer is when to sell the hogs he is now feeding as well as those that he will raise this spring. This brings up the question of seasonal fluctuations in price due to a series of factors which recur year after year. The size of the corn crop has an influence on the time when hogs move to market. When the small number of livestock on farms is also considered, the 1926 corn crop cannot be termed a small crop like that of 1924. Neither is it a large crop like that of 1925. This year can well be considered an in-between year so far as the previous year's corn crop is concerned. Some seasonal price gains can be expected thru March to the first part of April, May and June are seasonally weak months, and probably will prove no exception this year. The 1926 fall pig crop will be moving to market at that time. The period July to September comes immediately after the bulk of the fall pig crop arrives at market and before the spring crop arrives in volume. As a consequence,

Getting at the "Crime Problem"

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

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

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

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

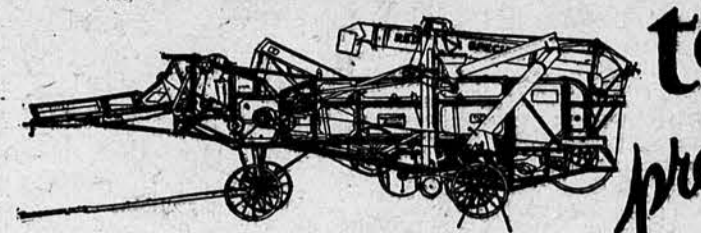
The public has heard much of this from criminologists, psychiatrists and psychologists, but when it begins to hear it from eminent lawyers and judges progress is evidently being made toward the essential point, which is the treatment of crime as an individual matter. The old view that the individual is guilty or innocent, and that is the end of it, must give way to the newer view of a study of the individual in relation to circumstances, not merely of the criminal act by itself, but to all the circumstances of the individual's life. The old view is that if he is found guilty, off he goes, or as the warden quoted by Mr. Wickersham put it, "happens to be sent to jail." And in the old view that is the end of it, the end of him and the end of society's interest. Secretary Hughes's "just and humane interest in delinquents" is not yet popular, but must become so.

Probation is not the complete solution of the crime problem, but its merit is that it regards crime from a new point of view, that of the individual who has gone wrong. It considers rather the criminal than the crime. It deals with the criminal rather than the crime. Probation is not the cure, but a method by which the prevention and cure of crime becomes possible.

"Opposition to probation," says Dr. Charles Platt, president of the National Probation Association, "rests largely on the fact that people nowadays tend to think of crime only in terms of the gunmen—but these really form an insignificant percentage of the whole. It is not for them that probation is intended." Yet it is intended for the control of circumstances and conditions that create gunmen. Such approval of the newer attitude toward the criminal and the wrongdoer from such lawyers as former Secretary of State Hughes and former Attorney General Wickersham must have widespread influence on the problem of crime and crime prevention.

It SAVES the FARMER'S THRESH BILL

The Thresher that returns top profits



the 28 x 46 of the Red River Special Line



The 28x46 Thresher leads the Red River Special Line because of performance. It has proved the most profitable thresher in most localities.

For 1927 it is greatly improved. Now it is a 5 shaker machine—a 25% increase in shaker capacity. It's the right size for use on larger farms; it has also the capacity to handle the runs of custom threshermen and farmer companies.

Only a moderate sized gang is needed to thresh with it. Hyatt Roller Bearings—Alemite-Zerk Lubrication at every main bearing point make power requirements very low.

This thresher, like all others of the Red River Special Line, is built with Armco Ingot Iron, the great rust resisting metal. Like every other Red River Special it is equipped with the famous 4 Threshermen, the most efficient combination of machinery ever devised for getting the grain from the straw, and the N. & S. Hart Special Tilting Feeder, that makes good feeding sure and the cylinder quickly get-at-able.

However you thresh, you will want to look over our new threshing book—"The Book of Successful Threshing." It gives more of the facts of threshing with this and other machines—the other book "Another Great Advance in Threshing Machines" deals with the machines themselves. You can use them both. We will gladly send you copies on receipt of the coupon.

These Books Are Ready For You

Another Great Advance in Threshing Machines

NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY, 284 Marshall St., Battle Creek, Mich.
Please send me the books on Threshing.

Name _____
City _____
R. F. D. _____ State _____
My tractor is a _____ size _____ make _____

- The Red River Special Line
- Threshers
- 22 x 36
 - 28 x 46
 - 30 x 52
 - 32 x 56
 - 36 x 60
- Tractors
- Louson Built
- 16-32
 - 20-40
- N & S
- 25-50
- Red River Special Combine
- 15' Cut
 - 20' Cut
- Prairie Type
- Nichols & Shepard Steam Engines

NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY

In continuous business since 1848

The RED RIVER SPECIAL Line

GLASS CLOTH

Brings Amazing Success with BABY CHICKS

If you want unusual success with your chicks raise them under GLASS CLOTH. This wonder material admits the ultra-violet rays of the sun. (Plain glass stops them.) These rays prevent rickets, softness, leg weakness and many other chick troubles. Death loss from these causes is stopped.

Ultra-violet rays speed up the building of bone and tissue. Chicks thrive amazingly and grow very fast. If you want to raise every chick, if you want early broilers and layers, put GLASS CLOTH in your brooder house windows and build a GLASS CLOTH scratch shed where the chicks can run and exercise in real sunlight. It is nature's health remedy. All you need is a roll of GLASS CLOTH and a few scraps of lumber. Millions of yards in use today. Repays its cost many times a season.

Fred Turne
Originator of Glass Cloth

Ideal for HOT BEDS

Much Cheaper Than Glass

GLASS CLOTH is the cheapest and best covering for hot beds. Costs a fraction as much as glass and gives far better results. Vegetables and flowers mature weeks earlier and produce bigger yields because GLASS CLOTH admits the life giving ultra-violet rays of the sun. (Plain glass stops them.) Plants grow stronger and harder and transplant better. GLASS CLOTH holds the heat of the sun and throws it to all parts of the frame. Under glass, plants become weak and spindly for want of violet light.

Patented—Accept No Imitations

Genuine, durable GLASS CLOTH is made only by Turne Bros. under exclusive patents. No other concern can copy our process. No other has the same weather resisting formula. Avoid imitations. Real GLASS CLOTH is a strong fabric specially treated to make it transparent, water-proof and weather-proof. Originated in 1918 and proven by eleven years success. You will know it by its quality. So much cheaper than glass it has won wide popularity all over the United States and Europe.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER Send \$5.00 for big roll 45 ft. long and 36 in. wide, postpaid. (Will cover scratch shed 9x15 ft.) If, after ten days' use, you do not find it better than glass or any substitute, return it and we will refund your money. For smaller quantity send \$3.50 for 30 ft. roll, or \$2.25 for 18 ft. roll. Common sense instructions, "Success With Chicks," with each order. Catalog illustrating uses on request. (Many dealers sell Glass Cloth.)

Bladen, Nebr. Wellington, Ohio

Turner Bros. Dept. 3917

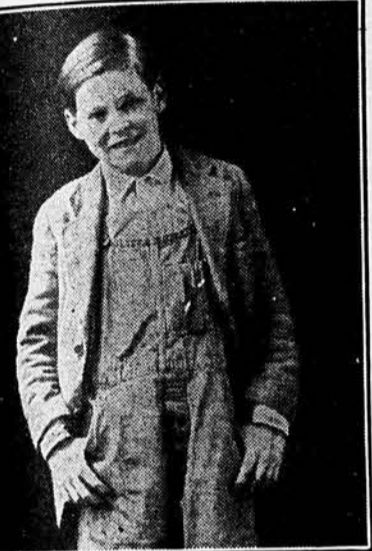
TRUCKS · WAGONS · WHEELS

Write for free book describing Farm Trucks, Wagons and Trailers. Also any size steel or wood wheel to fit any farm truck, wagon or trailer. Farm Tractors—Crawler Attachment for Ford or International Tractors.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., 30 ELM ST., QUINCY, ILLINOIS

He Wants a Home

This little boy, Floyd Swisher, is anxious to get a home in the country where he can earn his board and go to school. Thru unfortunate family conditions he has become a ward of the Probate Court of Shawnee county. He is 11 years old, weighs 74 pounds, is 4 feet 8 inches tall, and has blue eyes and brown hair. He is in the 6th grade in school. The teachers of Garfield School in Topeka, where he has been attending school for the last six months, have taken considerable interest in the boy, and they recommend him as a cheerful, obedient worker. He is bright, above the average child in being able to record his observations and ex-



Floyd Swisher

periences. Apparently he takes a special interest in animals, and in country life in general. Anyone interested in taking Floyd into his home should write to H. R. Thompson, Principal of the Garfield School, 14th and Pine Streets, Topeka.

A Survey of Churches

Two contrasting views of the importance of churches appear in an address in Indianapolis by Will Hays, head of the nationwide ministers' pension program of the Presbyterian church, and a survey by Frederick L. Collins on excessive church organization, for the *Woman's Home Companion* magazine. Mr. Collins reports 200,000 churches in the United States representing 200 denominations and faiths, an average of 1,000 to each. Many religious faiths have few followers in this country and consequently few churches, while others have many more than 1,000. The churches stand for an investment, according to Mr. Collins, of 3 billion dollars. As this is only three times the capitalization of the Ford motor company, it can scarcely be called excessive. The census of the United States reports 42 million church members, or more than a third of the population. Nevertheless, Mr. Collins thinks them over-organized. Their annual budget is given by him as 300 millions a year. Public schools are independent of churches or of religion, yet there was a time when religion dominated education and had it in charge. The public schools have an investment in sites and buildings of a trifle less than 3 billion dollars, but on the other hand their budget aggregates 2 billion dollars annually, against 300 millions by the churches. Moreover church expenditures have not greatly increased in 20 years, while 30 years ago school budgets were but one-tenth what they are now. The churches, says Mr. Collins, pay taxes to the community, but neither do the schools, for that matter. Yet there is point to his report that churches pay their ministers on the average but \$800 a year, a powerful evidence that they are overorganized. Writing under the title, "Shall We Tear Down the Churches," Mr. Collins states his opinion that the loss of the average Protestant church "would scarcely be felt by the community and about." He says: "In brief, I suggest the immediate reduction by at least one-half of the existing places of worship, and the use of the savings thus realized for vigorous expansion of religious work. Church reduction viewed in this light is not a blow at

religious prestige. It is a blow at dry rot. It is solemn recognition that the average church is not fit to meet modern conditions." Possibly Will Hays would not disagree violently with Mr. Collins's opinion that the average church with its \$800 minister does not fit into modern conditions. He is engaged in raising a fund of 15 million dollars for old age pension of Presbyterian ministers in order to encourage young men to enter the ministry of that denomination. "It is not work that kills," Mr. Hays told a group of Indianapolis Presbyterians, "but worry, and it is worry over the problems of old age that causes young men to hesitate before adopting a profession that is rich in opportunity for service, but poor in financial returns. The minister receives hardly a living wage, and a saving wage is almost out of the question." He urged that "it is the duty of the church to adopt the same business principles that have been found practicable in the commercial world."

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

Chewing on the Right

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

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

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

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

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

49

YEARS

of

Service

4

MILLION

DeLaval

Separators

Sold

De Laval Cream Separators have done more to change the dairy industry from a "pin money" proposition to the largest and most profitable branch of agriculture. The original centrifugal separator to begin with, De Laval's have led in every important improvement, and today the latest

Improved De Laval Separator is generally acknowledged as being the best cream separator ever made. Among other improvements and refinements it has a "floating" bowl which eliminates vibration, causing it to run smoother and easier. It gives you a richer, smoother, higher-testing cream, and skims cleaner under all conditions. It soon pays for itself.

Skim Your Skim-Milk
Ask your De Laval Agent to bring out a new De Laval Separator and run the skim-milk from your old separator through it. The new De Laval skims so clean that if you are losing any butter-fat it will surely be recovered. Have any cream recovered in this manner weighed and tested at your creamery, and then you can tell exactly how much a new De Laval will save for you. Trade allowances made on old separators of any age or make.

Send for **FREE** catalogs



Ask Your De Laval Agent for a Demonstration

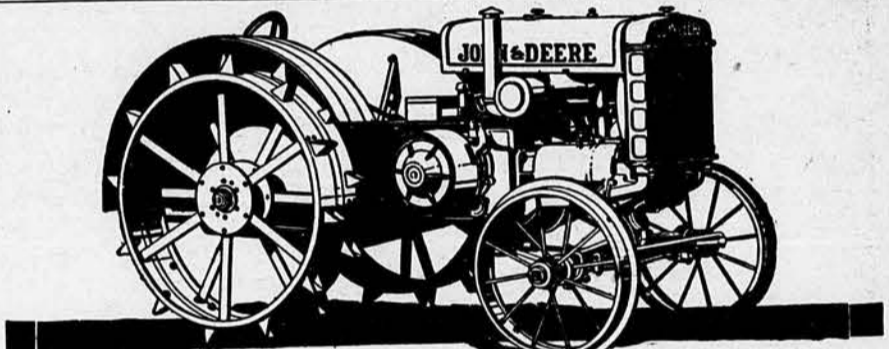


See and Try the **NEW DeLaval**

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY, Dept. 42-5
New York, 165 Broadway
San Francisco, 61 Beale Street

Send catalog checked — Separator Mixer

Name _____ Town _____ State _____ No. Cont. _____ R.D. _____



More and Better Farm Power At Lower Cost

The light weight John Deere 15-27 Tractor is producing its great power for its thousands of users at costs surprisingly low.

It is doing more work with less fuel and oil than tractors hundreds of pounds heavier.

It is saving money for its users in exceptionally low upkeep costs—in repair and overhauling expense.

The great power of the John Deere Tractor is being profitably employed under field and weather conditions that keep heavier tractors idle.

It is giving its users dependable, money-making service far beyond their highest expectation.

The John Deere is not only hundreds of parts simpler, but also hundreds of pounds lighter than other tractors of a similar power rating—it weighs only 4,000 pounds—no more than three good draft horses.

Its sturdy, long-lived parts are completely enclosed in a dust-proof case, and automatically oiled. The few adjustments are all easy for you to make on the farm.

You want plenty of power to do your work at the lowest cost. Then investigate the John Deere. See it at your John Deere dealer's.



WRITE FOR THIS BOOKLET

Reading it is the next thing to talking to 101 users of this great tractor. We will also send you free literature that fully illustrates and describes this remarkable farm power plant. Write today to John Deere, Moline, Illinois and ask for booklets SW-711.

JOHN DEERE

MOLINE, ILL.

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Litter in Poultry Houses

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

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

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

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

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

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

Care of Hatching Eggs

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

Past care of the breeding flock cannot now be changed. It should be remembered, however, that to produce an egg that will hatch into a strong, livable chick, the breeding stock must be fed well, and fed feeds that will not only produce eggs, but that also will produce eggs carrying the vitamins necessary for normal chick development. Exposure of the flock to direct sunlight thru glass, exposure to ultra-violet light, or the liberal feeding of cod liver oil will

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

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

During cold weather, the eggs should be gathered sufficiently so that they will not be chilled, and when the temperature inside the laying house is below freezing, they should be gathered three or four times a day. The eggs should then be carefully sorted, and all eggs weighing less than 1 1/8 ounces should be discarded, as well as eggs that are of poor color, off in shape, or of poor shell texture. The eggs saved should be packed in cases, with an excelsior pad between each layer of eggs. The eggs should be kept in a room where the temperature is kept at approximately 55 degrees, or where the temperature ranges anywhere from 40 to 65 degrees, but never at a temperature in excess of 65 degrees, as at a temperature of 72 degrees incubation starts, cell division commences and the egg very soon becomes worthless as a hatching egg. The embryo develops to a point where it dies before being placed in the incubator, or soon thereafter. The eggs should be turned daily before incubation, and when packed in cases, this can be accomplished easily by turning the case first on one side and then on another, and by changing the position of the case the eggs are effectively turned daily.

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

Turkeys Like Squash Bugs

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

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

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

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

We are very fond of squash, and until I discovered that turkeys eat squash bugs we could not raise them. This also is quite a help, as squash out here brings 1 1/2 cents a pound.

Lydia Dikeman.

Fort Morgan, Colo.

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

Keep walking to keep well, the doctors advise. To be sure; and, occasionally, jump.

For Quick Growth and Early Maturity

Contains Minerals Cod Liver Oil and Dried Buttermilk



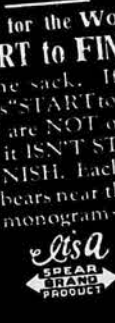
"Used only START to FINISH for my chicks. This R. I. B. cockerel weighed 2 lbs. at 8 weeks. When photo was taken it was 5 mo. old and weighed 6 1/2 lbs." Mrs. J. H. Mo.

2 Weeks, 3/4 Lb. "My Red and W. Rock chicks 2 weeks old, weigh 3/4 lb. each. Used only START to FINISH." J. L. B. Mo.

1 1/2 lbs. at 6 Weeks "Chicks 6 weeks old weigh over 1 1/2 lbs. ea. Fed START to FINISH only." C. E. Miller, Kans.

2 1/4 lbs. in 60 Days "50 Red chicks 60 days old, fed only START to FINISH, average 2 1/4 lbs. each." Oscar Hoffman, Kans.

Look for the Words START to FINISH on the sack. If the words "START to FINISH" are NOT on the sack, it ISN'T START to FINISH. Each sack also bears near the top this monogram—



THIS famous "all-in-one" mash is cheaper to feed than grains, home mixtures or inferior feeds because it shortens feeding time from shell to maturity. That means higher prices for your frys, less feed expense and better profits.

Makes 2-lb. Frys In 8 Weeks Produces greatest growth in the shortest time. Saves baby chicks, helps prevent white diarrhea, bowel trouble and leg weakness. Builds flesh for the lowest cost per pound. Makes chicks live—thrive—and pay.

Starts Pullets Laying Weeks Earlier

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

Chas. Bergman, Mo., Says:—"I have 4 month pullets, fed only START to FINISH and RED SPEAR Egg Mash that lay right along." T. B. Lacy, Kas., writes:—"Believe it or not—but my 16 weeks old pullets are laying. Fed only START to FINISH."

For results and economy insist on "SPEAR BRAND" feeds for Poultry and Livestock.

Sold by Most Feed Dealers

STARTS · GROWS · MATURES



AMERICAN CERT. O' GULD OFFICIAL record of Performance Truest Pedigree Male, Quality, Exhilarating and Foundation Stock Mating Chicks, 40 Popular and Rare Breeds, Jersey Giants, Hamburgs, Polish, Lakenfelders, Buttercups, Houdans, Campines, International B. C. A. and American B. C. P. A. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows:

Postage Paid, 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed	50	100
Wh., Buff, Br. and Bl. and R. C. B. Leghorns.....	7.00	\$12.00
Barred Rocks, S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds, Anconas, Bl. Minorcas.....	8.00	14.00
Wh. and Buff Rocks, Wh. Leghorns, Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....	8.50	15.00
S. C. and R. C. R. I. Whites, S. L. Wyandottes, Black Langshans.....	9.50	18.00
Gold and Col. Wyandottes, Wh. Orpingtons, White Minorcas.....	11.00	19.00
Part. Rocks, R. C. Anconas, Blue Andalusians, Light Brahmas.....	11.00	20.00
Part. and Buff Wyandottes, Bl. Orpingtons, Bl. Minorcas, S. S. Hamburgs.....	13.00	23.00
Silver Campines, Jersey Blk. Giants, Dark Cornish, W. C. B. Polish.....	13.00	23.00

Light Mixed Assorted, \$10 per 100. Heavy Assorted, \$13 per 100. ALL OTHER BREEDS REASONABLY PRICED. Big, Fine, colorplate poultry book, FREE, stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this Great Book and invest your money this season in Famous Nabob 18K Strains. The most profitable investment you can make in the poultry field right now. NABOB HATCHERIES, BOX F-11, FORD CITY, MO.

Your local dealer can promptly get from a nearby CRANE branch any

CRANE VALVES · FITTINGS

plumbing fixtures, water system, or softeners. See him

Chicks Need Clean Ground

BY J. G. HALPIN

Only early hatched chicks, properly managed, will be mature enough to lay during the fall and early winter season of high egg prices.

Early hatched chicks need a good brooder house and clean, fresh range. It is impossible to brood successfully a part of the laying house. Although a brooder house may be cleaned and disinfected thoroughly, the ground outside will be satisfactory as a chick range. Raising stock is healthier and grows better if ranged on clean ground. The essentials of sanitary quarters, clean range and separation from the old flock can be obtained with a portable house. Every spring the house should be cleaned thoroughly. All the dirt must be cleaned out of the cracks and corners. A good spray should then be applied, the interior may be whitewashed. This must be done early enough so the house will be thoroughly dry before the chicks are put into it.

The spring cleaning is very important, but its results will not last a year. During the summer the house, feeding dishes and drinking utensils should be cleaned frequently.

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

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

Access to an alfalfa or clover field insures an abundance of green feed and clean range. It may be possible to place the building next to the orchard and near a grain field after harvesting. The chicks should be supplied with shade and allowed to act as gleaners. The time to move the house should be governed by the green supply and condition of the soil. As soon as the soil near the house becomes coated with droppings, the brooder house should be moved.

It usually is not practicable to brood large groups under one brooder or in small houses. Some folks are successful with 1,000 to 1,200 chicks in one house, but the average person will not succeed with such a large lot even if the conditions are ideal most of the year. Usually two smaller lots will result in better growth and a lower loss on one large group.

A house 8 feet by 12 feet, mounted on skids to permit moving from one place to another, will give satisfaction. The 12-foot depth allows the brooder to be placed at the rear of the sliding, thus permitting the front to be cooler and conducive to water brooding.

A house 10 feet by 12 feet, or 12 feet by 14 feet for larger lots, is often constructed. Buildings of this size are not so easily handled by a team in moving.

In the early spring or during the winter the chicks have to be kept inside much more than during the late spring. Consequently, for early brooding put fewer chicks in the brooder house. After May 1 the chicks can be let out of doors practically every day and need less house room.

5 Duck Hens; 650 Eggs

I have raised ducks for several years, but I had the best success last season. I started with five Pekin duck hens and two drakes. About the first of February I began feeding a laying mash, 1 quart at a feed, twice a day, moistened with milk or water, and with a sprinkle of sand over the top of the mash. This with plenty of water to drink and what the birds gathered from the range was all they were fed. From the middle of February until the first of August the hens laid 650 eggs. Of these, about 100 were set during

the middle of April to the middle of May.

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

When hatched I give them to quiet hens, and begin to feed, at about 48 hours old, hard-boiled eggs, bread crumbs and oatmeal, with a sprinkle of sand. When a week old, I pen the hens and ducklings out on the grass and feed a mash of corn chop, bran, shorts, ground wheat, oats and beef scraps, with about 5 per cent of sand moistened with water or buttermilk about five times a day, just what they will clean up in about 10 minutes. Then with water and milk, if I have it, they will weigh 3½ to 4½ pounds at 10 weeks old.

At 10 weeks, I sold 70 of the duck-

lings for \$65.40. We had several roasted ducks during holiday time which we thought were most excellent. I picked several pounds of feathers, and with the eggs considered that the old ducks made me a nice profit. Last fall when eggs were high the five old ducks laid about 75 eggs. During the winter they do not get any extra care. They gather their feed after the stock and on the range. This season I am keeping seven ducks and two drakes.

Mrs. J. H. Van Horn.

Ottawa, Kan.

Need Statistics on Hogs

A printed publication containing most complete compilations of statistics on hogs, pork and pork products in the United States and abroad has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture as Statistical Bul-

letin No. 18. The purpose of the bulletin is to present available statistical material for the year ended December 31, 1925, with comparable data for earlier years, for the use of farmers, agricultural students, and others interested in the marketing and distribution of the commodities listed.

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

The bone that Al Smith has to pick with McAdoo may be assumed to be a wish-bone.

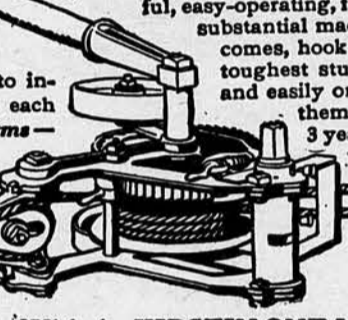


Try This One Man Stump Puller 30 Days FREE

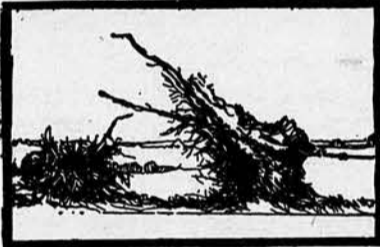
Get Special Offer!

Limited Time Only — to introduce new models in each locality — also easy terms — one year to pay.

All I ask is the privilege of sending you the Kirstin to TRY 30 DAYS on your own stumps. I want you to see for yourself what a wonderful, easy-operating, fast-working, strong, substantial machine it is. When it comes, hook it to your biggest, toughest stumps. See how quickly and easily one man alone handles them. **Prove All My Claims!**



With the KIRSTIN ONE MAN ALONE handles biggest stumps! This feature has enabled thousands of farmers to rid their land of money-losing, land-wasting stumps. **No horses or extra help needed!** No digging, no chopping or other expense! Kirstin's scientific leverage principle is the reason! A few pounds pull or push on handle exerts tons on stump. One man pulls big, little, green, rotten, low-cut, tap-rooted stumps — trees, hedges, or brush. Clears an acre from one anchor. Works in swamps, boggy soil, thick timber, or on steep hill-sides where horses can't work. Easy to move around field.



One Man Pulls Big, Little, Green, Rotten, Low-Cut, Tap-Rooted Stumps



One Man Pulls Trees, Hedges or Brush



One Man Moves Buildings, Pulls Out Stalled Automobiles, Wagons, Tractors, etc.

Kirstin ONE MAN Stump Puller

Single — Double — Triple Power

The Kirstin weighs less and costs less. Has greater speed, strength and power. **Lasts longer! Guaranteed 3 years against breakage — flaw or no flaw!** Pulls stubborn stumps in a few minutes at low cost. Several speeds. Low speed starts stumps — high, rips 'em out quick! Patented, quick-cable take-up saves time, cable and machine. Government Officials, University Experts, Land Clearing Contractors, thousands of Farmers — ALL AGREE it is the cheapest, quickest and easiest way to pull stumps!

SEND THE COUPON For My FREE New Book FREE

Contains valuable land clearing information; tells why expensive labor need no longer prevent pulling pesky stumps; why you should have all your land cleared NOW, available for more crops — more profits! Reproduces hundreds of letters from Kirstin users like shown above. Fully describes the famous new model Kirstin One Man Stump Puller. Shows how any Kirstin pays its cost in BIGGER CROPS and increased land value the first season — goes on making money for years. Send coupon for the FREE BOOK and for Special Offer! Address me personally



A. J. KIRSTIN General Manager

Read These Letters From Kirstin Users

My 13-year-old boy easily pulls big solid birch stumps from red clay with our Kirstin. It does all you claim and more. — G. E. Clark, Brampton, Mich.

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

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

My neighbors are astonished to see the Kirstin yank out the big ones. It pulls my largest stumps. — Martin Peterson, Rio, La.

My Kirstin cleared six acres of solid, sound tamarac and fir stumps measuring up to 60 inches from hard clay soil. — Charles Flannigan, Springdale, Wash.

Last fall I cleared land of stumps up to 34 inches in diameter. However, not a single one sat hard enough to show how much power my Kirstin would develop. — E. Thompson, Culver, Minn.

My Kirstin has pulled probably 4,000 stumps — some locust stumps with 20 to 35 foot roots. No stump puller could be better. — Adam Billett, Wrightsville, Pa.

World's Largest Makers of Stump Pullers

We make 14 sizes and models — including Kirstin One-Man Chute, One-Man Drum, and the speedy, strong, powerful Horse Power models — the best and most efficient Horse Power Stump Puller you can get.



My Big Stump Puller Book FREE!

EASY TERMS — ONE YEAR TO PAY

A. J. KIRSTIN, General Manager
A. J. KIRSTIN CO.
575 LUD STREET
ESCANABA MICHIGAN

A. J. KIRSTIN, Gen. Mgr.
A. J. KIRSTIN CO.
575 Lud Street Escanaba, Mich.
Dear Mr. Kirstin — Without obligation on my part, please send me your Book on Land Clearing. Also Special Proposition.

Name _____
P. O. _____ R. F. D. _____
State _____ County _____

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK
ED CORN, CERTIFIED PURE, GERM-
ED CORN, Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence,
Kans.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK
STRAWBERRY PLANTS. EXCELSIOR.
Improved Klondike, Missionary, Dunlap,
500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.25; 5,000, \$15.00; 10,000,
\$27.50 express collect.

Classified Ads Make a Home
Business Successful
Kansas Farmer ads pays because they reach 125,000 subscribers, thousands of whom are prospects for you.

BABY CHICKS
LARGE BARRON LEGHORNS, 272-314
egg strain, direct from importer. Chicks;
100-\$15. Eggs; 100-\$7.

BABY CHICKS
BOOTH CHICKS; 8 1/2 UPI FROM MIS-
souri's largest trap-nest breeding insti-
tution with official records up to 518 eggs
yearly.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

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

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES: SKAER'S REGAL Dorcas, stock from John Martin, bred for exhibition and production.

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

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES; SETTINGS 1st per \$3.00; 2nd \$2.00. High quality. Floyd Kimrey, Clay Center, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM closely culled flock, \$6 hundred. Cockerels, Sadie Springer, Manhattan, Kan.

REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES. Federal inspected. Accredited "A" farm flock. None better. Eggs \$10.00 per 100.

TURKEYS

BRONZE, WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$6.00. L. Williams, Box 105, Sublette, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES—EGGS

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs, \$6.00-100. Single Comb White Leghorn eggs \$4.00-100. Chicks 12c.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

PIGEONS, CAPONS, OTHER POULTRY, wanted. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

HORSES AND JACKS

FISTULA HORSES CURED, \$5. PAY WHEN well. Chemist, Barnes, Kan.

FOR SALE REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion and Mammoth Jack. Alex Studer, Beloit, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

ATTENTION, Farm Buyers, anywhere. Deal direct with owners. List of farm bargains free. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

ARKANSAS

60 ACRES on highway. House, barn, fruit, well, timber. Price \$350, terms. H. W. Stone, successor to Wilks, Mountain Home, Arkansas.

COLORADO

IMPROVED Colorado ranches \$2.75 per acre up. R. Brown, Florence, Colorado.

KANSAS

LAND BARGAINS. Write for printed list. Jess Kinsner, Garden City, Kan.

MINNESOTA

LEARN ALL ABOUT MINNESOTA, the great mixed farming and dairy state. Map and books free. State Immigration Dept. 641, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

MONTANA

IDEAL stock ranch for sale. 640 A. deeded land, 3500 A. good grazing lease. Light payment, balance easy terms.

HORSES AND JACKS

BELGIAN STALLIONS FOR SALE. TWO years old, White Arabian Stud. J. A. Corzine, Route 3, Caldwell, Kan.

FOR SALE REGISTERED JACK SEVEN years old, 16 hands high, extra heavy type. 480 acres Finney Co., level land for sale or exchange for Hutchinson property.

MISSOURI

TIMBER LAND at \$5 A., near town; more than pay for itself. 594 Mountain View, Mo.

OREGON

OWN A FARM HOME in the Rogue River Valley. Climate, soil, markets and class of people our assets.

WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN DAIRYLAND—EASY TERMS—New Plan for 1927—Come to "Happy Land" in the fertile valley of the Chippewa and Flambeau Rivers.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT: Poultry and dairy farm, close in; cash rent. Box 324, Garden City, Kansas.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—Sale or exchg. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kas.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

FARMERS WANTED By cash buyers. Will deal with owners only. Write Wm. F. Puffert, Douglas, Wash.

A Gentlemanly Mare

With a race track on the site, it is expected that Sam Riddle, nationally known sportsman, is contemplating transferring his stables to Lancaster county, including his noted mare "Man o' War."

Anti-Freeze Excesses

The association went on record as being in favor of a law providing for taking away the license from drivers of motor-vehicles found drunk for a period of one year.—South Dakota paper.

Tall Money For a Kiss

In a small Southern town a justice of the peace who is very popular with the colored folk had just married a couple. The groom made inquiry as to the fee and the J. P. replied it would be a dollar.

Not-Too-Wide-Open Spaces

"I want to get clear away from civilization for two weeks," announced the back-to-nature hound.

Time Will Tell

The father of four boys, discovering the eldest, aged 11, smoking a surreptitious cigarette, called them together for a lecture on the evils of nicotine.

In the Van

The following is the true retort made by one of two second lieutenants in hospital in England in the summer of 1918.

An Infantile Banquet

"You're looking fine," announced the doctor to his patient. "Have you followed my dieting instructions and eaten only what a 3-year-old child would?"

Against All Precedents

"Did ye hear about Clancy the detective bein' suspended fer 30 days?" asked the cop.

That's Where

"No, you can't see Mr. Snapper," flatly declared Mrs. Snapper to the political canvasser at the door.

Right on the Block

"Well, Farmer Jones, what did this chicken die of?" asked the smart summer boarder, chewing at a meaty leg.

A Method in Her Madness

"She's very modern." "How come?" "Fights with her sweetie, pulls off her engagement ring and puts it on another finger."

A .38 Caliber

Hotel Clerk—"Just in from Chicago, I see, Mr. Smith." Mr. Smith—"No; that's a moth hole in my lapel."

Glories In It

"Mamma, who's that poor man running around there that every one is yelling at?" "Hush, child, that's the cheer-leader."

All Broken Up

WINDOW OF SAGINAW OIL PRODUCER KILLS SELF —Detroit Free Press.

Wonderful New Method Milks Cows Like No Other Machine Ever Milked Cows Before

AT LAST something new has happened in the history of machine milking!

For 15 years milking machine makers have been bringing out new models—telling of the grand improvements they have made—BUT when all was said and done, it proved to be mostly talk, which didn't mean a thing to the farmer.

Now—the Pine Tree Milking Machine Company has brought out something really new.

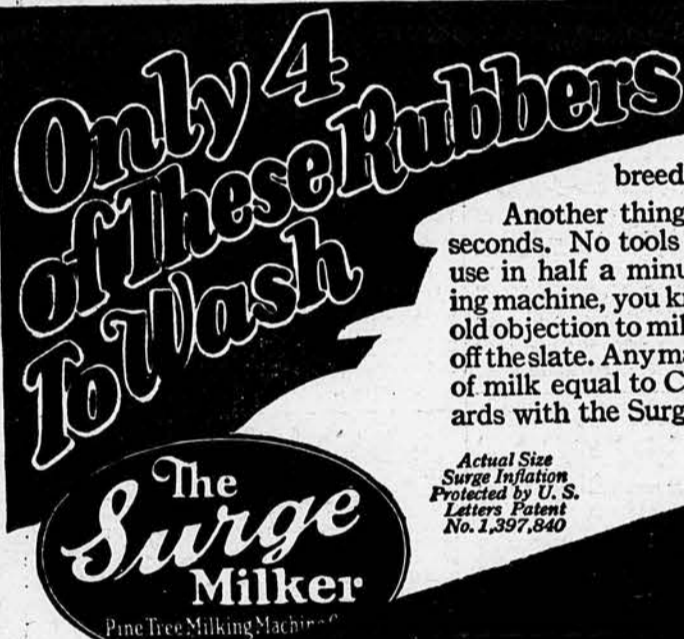
The wonderful SURGE Milker has changed all old ideas of what a milking machine ought to accomplish. You cannot judge this machine by anything you ever knew of milking machines in the past. Breeders who used to be afraid to put a machine on their record

making pure bred's are using the SURGE. They tell us they are making wonderful records—and the udders have never been in better condition by the most careful hand milking.

Dairymen producing for city milk trade who couldn't make pure clean milk with old type machines are earning premiums for low bacteria count—and spend no more time washing the SURGE than they used to spend washing milk pails.

The SURGE is sweeping everything before it. It is the greatest thing that has happened in the dairy industry for many years.

Send the coupon below for details of our surprising offer that gives you a chance to prove out these things for yourself before you obligate yourself to buy a thing.



Think of that! You men who have tried so hard to keep old "Long Tube" milkers clean—and couldn't get by with it. Only these four simple pieces of rubber to wash. No long tubes. No claws. No places for milk to lodge and breed bacteria. Milk travels only 4 inches from teat to pail.

Another thing! You take the machine all apart for washing in 20 seconds. No tools needed. And you put it all together ready for use in half a minute. If you have ever handled a milking machine, you know what this means. The one old objection to milking machines is wiped off the slate. Any man can make a grade of milk equal to Certified standards with the Surge.

Actual Size
Surge Inflation
Protected by U. S.
Letters Patent
No. 1,397,840

Mail Coupon for FREE Demonstration OFFER

Why Do We Call It the "SURGE"?

You will know at once when you see it work. That surging action—back and forth, gets the milk as no milker ever got it before. Cows that would never give down their milk to a machine, milk out DRY with this wonder milker. It sucks from the front, just like a calf. It gets the strippings as no machine ever got them. For two years it has been milking a herd of freak cows that we got together to put this machine to the most difficult test that any milker ever had to meet.

You've been reading here the most surprising statements you have ever read about milking machine. But you will never believe them as we believe them until you see the wonder milker working in your own barn, on your own cows. That's why we are ready to offer you a chance to have a FREE demonstration without obligating yourself to buy anything. We want you to see the Surge Milker milk out a cow that you are ready to bet can't be milked by machine. We want you to take the machine apart and wash it, yourself. Just to see how quick and easy it's done.

Once you see these things for yourself, we don't have to spend any time trying to "sell" you an outfit. You'll never let us take it out of your barn. But we're taking the chance of that—not you. Our FREE demonstration offer leaves you open to do exactly what you want to do. It is the most surprising offer ever made in milking machine history. Send today for full details.

Easy Terms

Any man who wants to buy a Pine Tree Surge Milker can make an outfit after our free demonstration. We'll give you a deal to pay for it on very easy terms. We'll give you with you to keep the cost down by using any equipment you may have already installed in your barn. You'll be surprised how little it will amount to. Fill in the coupon and mail it right now. It does not obligate you to do a thing but listen to the proposition we have ready to make you. Mail the coupon at once.

Pine Tree Milking Machine Co. Dept. 29-83
222 E. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Please send me, without cost or obligation, your special offer on the Pine Tree Surge Milker.

I milk.....cows.

What power will you use? Gas Engine Electricity

Name.....

Address.....R. F. D.....

PINE TREE MILKING MACHINE CO.

2843 West 19th Street, Dept. 29-83 Chicago, Ill.
523 Willow Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1518 First Ave. So., Seattle, Wash.
222 E. 11th Street, Kansas City, Mo.
750 N. Washington Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
2445 Prince Street, Berkeley, Cal.
620 S. Delaware Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.