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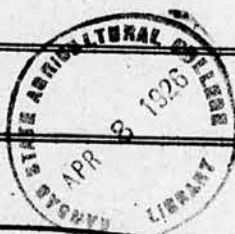
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 64

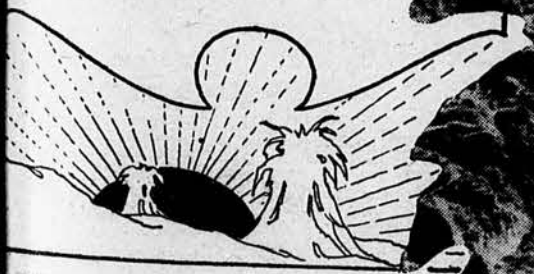
April 10, 1926

Number 15



The solution of
the farm labor
problem must
be found mostly
thru the use of
more and better
machinery~

Gilbert Gusler





Polarine

THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL

Stays on the Job

A farmer, facing the problem of harvesting his wheat which already was over-ripe, picked up four likely looking men who said they wanted work.

He drove them home, relieved at the thought that his crop was safe and that evening set them down to a hearty dinner. The next morning when he was ready to start for the field they appeared in their city clothes and said they thought they would go back to town.

The dismayed farmer asked them if they were dissatisfied for any reason. No, they said, they liked the place all right, but they had decided they didn't want to work after all.

Some lubricating oils are like that. They look all right. They get all ready for work, covering metal surfaces with a thin protective film. Then when the time comes to *do* their work, they quit on the job. They break under the strain of heat and friction.

The consequences of their failure are serious. Metal surfaces come together, dirt and grit do their grinding work of destruction, and vital parts of the engine are gradually eaten away.

To find an oil that will not quit on the job is one of the farmer's most important problems.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) recommends Polarine. Its lubricating staff has solved this problem for the farmer, after years of experimenting with every make of tractor under every possible temperature condition.

Polarine—the perfect motor oil for tractors, is made to fit the needs of each type. It protects metal surfaces with a film of oil that never breaks down—no matter what the conditions. A machine lubricated with Polarine runs smoothly and lasts long. The farmer knows that he can depend on Polarine, as he can depend on all the products of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

Consult chart for correct grade of Polarine for your motor. Change your oil frequently.

Standard Oil Company
910 S. Michigan Ave. (Indiana) Chicago, Illinois

Tractor Chart of Recommendations

TRACTORS

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Advance-Rumely		Keck Gonnerman	S. H.
Oil Pull	E. H.	LaCrosse	E. H.
Allis Chalmers 15-25, 20-35	S. H.	Lauson	S. H.
Allwork	S. H.	Little Giant	S. H.
Appleton	S. H.	Lombard	S. H.
Aro	H.	McCormick-Deering	H.
Bates, Steel Mule and others	S. H.	Mead Morrison	S. H.
Capital	E. H.	Minneapolis	E. H.
Case, 12-20, 15-27, 18-32	H.	Moline	S. H.
Case, 22-40, 40-72, 25-45	S. H.	Monarch	S. H.
Caterpillar, 2 ton	H.	Nichols & Shepard	E. H.
Caterpillar, others	E. H.	Nilson	S. H.
Centaur	H.	Pioneer	E. H.
Cletrac	S. H.	Rock Island Heider	S. H.
Cultor	F.	Russell, (except Giant)	S. H.
Eagle	E. H.	Shawnee	H.
E. B.	S. H.	Tioga	H.
Fitch Four Drive	S. H.	Topp-Stewart	S. H.
Flour City	E. H.	Toro	H.
Fordson	S. H.	Townsend	E. H.
Frick	S. H.	Traylor	H.
Gray	S. H.	Twin City, (except 40-65)	S. H.
Hart Parr	E. H.	Wallis	S. H.
Huber	S. H.	Waterloo Boy	S. H.
J. T.	S. H.	Wetmore	S. H.
John Deere	S. H.	Wisconsin	S. H.
		Yuba Ball Tread	S. H.

GARDEN TRACTORS

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Acme	H.	N. B.	H.
Aro	H.	Red E.	H.
Beeman	H.	Shaw	H.
Bolens	H.	Spray-Mor	S. H.
Bready	H.	Spry Wheel	H.
Centaur	H.	Standard	H.
Clip Mor	S. H.	Utilitor	H.
Do-It-All	S. H.		
Federal	H.		
Gilson	H.		
Gro-Mor	H.		
Gro-Mor Jr.	S. H.		
Gravely	H.		
Kin Kade	H.		

KEY

H.—Polarine Heavy
S. H.—Polarine Special Heavy
E. H.—Polarine Extra Heavy
F.—Polarine F

If tractor is operated in cold weather, use next lighter grade.

N. B.—For recommendations of grades of Polarine to use in automobiles and trucks consult chart at any Standard Oil Company (Indiana) Station.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 64

April 10, 1926

Number 15

Two Settings of Eggs Opened the Road to a \$30,000 Plant for Laughlin

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

HE READ the note, considered it for a minute and smiled. Then C. H. Laughlin's face sobered and he busied himself with pencil and paper. Presently he handed the results of his labor across the dining room table, emphasizing it with the smile that made his visitor feel welcome, and by a generous nodding of the head. "Sure, I'll be glad to give any information I can, if it will help," he had written. "We have nothing at all to conceal." For an hour thereafter the men settled down to writing questions and answers.

"There is so much you feel and know that cannot be written," Mr. Laughlin's expression seemed to reveal. "The planning and working; the hopes—and then the time required to build again where mistakes have been made." He was lost in thought for a few minutes. Probably he didn't know whether to begin with the folks down in Florida, who are paying 65 to 80 cents a dozen for eggs, or with the two settings he bought back in 1914.

Mr. Laughlin has thought a lot, and he has put those thoughts into action. Modern laying houses accommodating 1,000 high-producing White Leghorns, and brooder houses keeping 1,000 baby chicks warm, that could be seen thru the window on his 3 or 4 acres in Johnson county, just outside of Olathe, testified to this. Mr. Laughlin didn't have time to listen to folks say, "It can't be done." He wouldn't have heard them even if he had been seeking that kind of advice. Destiny decreed that C. H. Laughlin should not hear or speak. But he doesn't seem to question why, nor does he accept his affliction as a handicap. Perhaps he thinks more deeply and sees into life a bit more keenly than the rest of us. Regardless, he had the courage to stick to the poultry business until he attained success.

His little venture with two settings of eggs, purchased from a Pennsylvania breeder 12 years ago, has grown until—well, until now the sky seems to be the limit. "Demand forces me to keep on expanding my business," were the words his pencil traced, "and I'm going to broaden out as rapidly as I will pay."

Customers in 25 States

For the first two years things went along rather smoothly for Mr. Laughlin. He started in the vicinity of Englewood Station, 8 miles out of Kansas City. He christened his place, together with his hopes, ambitions and air castles, the Englewood Egg Farm, and during the intervening years as his thoughts and efforts have brought results, that name has developed a cash value. "I couldn't change it now," his pencil dashed off. "It would cost me too much money. I have regular customers in at least 25 states who would be confused by a change of the name, and you know what that would do."

With two years of success back of him, Mr. Laughlin thought maybe he could experiment with the poultry business a little. He wondered whether he wouldn't do just as well to buy several hundred chicks at lower prices than he had to pay for the purebred birds he owned. He couldn't decide without making the trial, so he did. He tempted fate, and, of course, fate fell. "Two years later," he wrote, "after a hard up-hill struggle, I finally got rid of all the birds bred from poor laying stock and replaced them with the best blood I could find. From that time we have been trapnesting and pedigreeing our birds, and they have been steadily improving in egg production by means of line breeding."

Careful records verify the statement that the flock has improved steadily. The page showing receipts from year to year reads like this: 1920, 145 hens, \$800; 1921, 175 hens, \$1,200; 1922, 200 hens, \$2,000; 1923, 400 hens, \$4,161.61; 1924, 500 hens, \$4,234.78; 1925, 800 hens, \$6,508.08.

This year Mr. Laughlin is keeping 1,000 layers, and judging from the way they have started out, the record for 1926 will be better in proportion than any other year.

It's unreasonable for two men to sit at a dining room table and write, and not pay any attention to a 3-year-old boy. Anyway that was what the youngest member of the Laughlin family thought. Just as his daddy decided to make a search for some pictures, he felt a tug on his coat sleeve. A young fellow formed a few letters with pudgy little fingers, and as he spelled out his big idea in the sign language, the visitor got an inkling of what it was

all about from the happy baby talk that accompanied the motions of the active little hand. A smile and a nod from daddy, a baby chuckle, and all was well.

While the search for pictures was in progress, Sonny overcame his bashfulness enough to start a conversation with the man who didn't live there. He explained about the toy auto truck he had in tow, and about Buddy and other important things. Buddy, by the way, is the 11-year old son who also can talk and hear like other boys. He has a pretty important part in the poultry business, too. One Sunday afternoon, for example, he sold 185 dozen



One of the Open-Front, Straw-Loft Houses That Provides Shelter For High Producing White Leghorns, and Helps to Keep Them in a Laying Mood on the Englewood Egg Farm

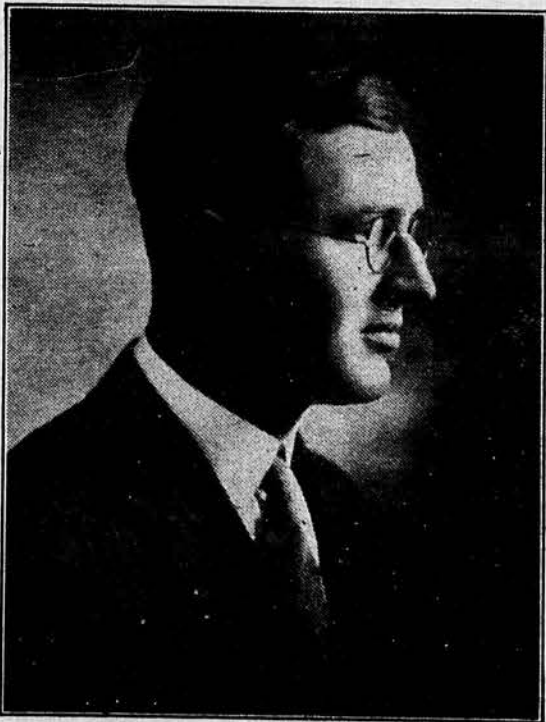
eggs to folks who motored out to the Englewood Egg Farm, which borders a concrete highway.

Finally the pictures were located, but only after an appeal had been made to the only person who knows everything about the home. Mrs. Laughlin knew right where they were, and got them. She also must use the sign language.

Presently Mr. Laughlin got back to answer more of the questions his visitor had thought up. Average egg production of his flock is 185 eggs to the hen, but he has some individuals that go over the 300-egg mark. "I keep all birds that lay 200 eggs or better if possible," he wrote. "These are held for breeding purposes. I also keep a few extra good birds that produce as low as 170 eggs. A \$100 cockerel recently has been added to the flock to help keep up production records."

"Every bird on the place is trapnested, and that accounts for much of our success. It is necessary to know which hens are good layers and which are not, and the trapnest remains the only practical method of determining this. A bird must lay 100 eggs a year to pay for her feed, room and care. Trapnesting costs approximately \$1 a year to the hen."

"This and culling and pedigreeing are just mat-



C. H. Laughlin Believes What He Has Done With Poultry Can be Duplicated on a Good Many Farms in Kansas

ters of honest, hard work. It often proves disappointing, because a few of the offspring from the best layers never make high records. The Leghorns are very peculiar birds. They will not lay well if they are not properly housed, fed and managed. We like 4 to 4½ pound hens best for layers."

At the end of every year all the high producing hens are sorted according to their egg records, and put in separate breeding pens. Hatching eggs gathered from these matings are examined for color, size and shape. Those that meet Laughlin's requirements are kept or shipped out to customers for hatching purposes. Other eggs are sold for food locally or to special markets. All the chicks are toe-marked, and leg and wing banded so they can easily be identified for further systematic breeding.

Mr. Laughlin is very particular about egg records. No floor eggs are counted. Pedigrees run back, year to year, and these records are kept in the "key" book. The dates pedigreed birds are hatched, and information about their ancestry are recorded. When the pullet lays her first egg, her leg band is put on, and later she is subject to a rigid inspection for color, vigor, egg capacity and trueness to type. Size of eggs laid by pullets, leg band, number of dams and the number of the mating they were in are recorded. This careful pedigreeing applies to every bird. It is little wonder that Mr. Laughlin can tell his customers what birds they buy from him will do, or what they may expect from baby chicks he sells or from hatching eggs he supplies.

Size of Egg Important

"Most folks don't understand what systematic breeding effort will do," one of Laughlin's notations read. "It costs considerable money to handle the work scientifically, but we have been getting wonderful results. Our margin of profit above costs runs from \$3 to \$5 on a hen for the year. You can get off on the wrong foot in breeding. First thing you know you will have a high egg production, but the eggs will be small. The hen producing undersized eggs, even when in large numbers, is to a large extent wasting her effort and feed. The size of the egg a hen lays is as important as the number she produces. The number of marketable eggs a hen lays indicates her value as a breeder. The shape and color, no less than the size, are important egg characteristics. To breed for size, select eggs that come up to the proper standard in weight, discarding eggs that are too large as well as those not large enough. We attempt to select eggs that weigh 24 to 27 ounces to the dozen, and incubate none that fall below that standard."

"One of the best ways to increase the average egg production of a flock is by using an extra good male." The statement that the male bird is half the pen never was more important than it is today. The male should be out of a hen with 250 or more eggs a year to her credit. Breeding experiments show that the high producing hens transmit this high production quality to their male offspring rather than to their pullets. The cockerel, in turn, transmits egg-laying qualities to his pullets."

There is quality in Laughlin's layers, backed by good blood lines, and he works to bring out the best that is in them. Up-to-date housing, an abundant supply of green feed, such as germinated oats, cabbage, beets, and good range when possible; and a good laying mash enter into this. The laying pullets are fed a clean grain ration in this proportion: 100 pounds cracked corn, 100 pounds wheat, and 50 pounds heavy white oats. The laying ration that has been found most successful consists of 100 pounds bran, 100 pounds corn chop, 100 pounds pulverized oats, 100 pounds fine alfalfa meal, 100 pounds middlings, 75 pounds beef scrap, 35 pounds dried buttermilk, 5 pounds fine charcoal, 3 pounds fine salt and 30 pounds of minerals. This mash is before them all the time, and a scratch feed, 1 pint to 10 birds of a morning, and 1½ pints to 10 birds every evening, also is fed. Grit, charcoal and oyster shell are before the birds at all times.

Last year Mr. Laughlin sold 24,000 baby chicks for 15 cents to \$1.50 apiece. This year he intends to sell 35,000. He is setting about 3,200 eggs a week, and shipping 2,000 chicks. He has incubator capacity for 10,000 eggs. His market is national in scope. Chicks and eggs go to regular customers in

(Continued on Page 23)

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 advertisement in Kansas Farmer."

I AM in receipt of another communication from Messrs. J. C. Johnson, H. Klingerman and S. A. Briggs, representing 1,400 cattle owners of McPherson county, taking further exceptions to an article by George A. Montgomery which appeared in the Kansas Farmer of March 13, favoring the modified area plan of testing cattle for tuberculosis. The objections urged in this communication are practically the same as those of these gentlemen which appeared on the editorial page last week.

Now if there are 1,400 cattle raisers in McPherson county who object to this plan they certainly have the right to be heard and their objections weighed.

What are the objections urged by these gentlemen and the cattle growers they represent?

Briefly stated they are that the plan subjects them to vexatious rules and regulations which are, as they believe, unnecessary and detrimental. They do not object to testing dairy cattle, but they do object to being annoyed by Government inspectors when they think the matter could be better attended to by local inspectors. They say that the testing of stockers and feeders is unnecessary and harmful. It compels the cattle owner to sign an agreement stating where he will hold his cattle, how long he intends to keep them and if he should change his mind and want to handle his cattle in any other way he must submit the matter to the livestock commissioner at Topeka and comply with his directions. The plan, they insist, is a Federal scheme made under Federal supervision and automatically becomes a state and Federal area once it is put over.

"They tell us," wrote Messrs. Johnson, Klingerman and Briggs, "it—the tuberculin test—is free, but in the Sanitary Commissioner's report for 1923-1924, page 111, it says, the owner of the cattle pays the charge, so that must be optional with the commissioner. But that is a very small part of the cost. The average bunch of cattle when you start to fool with them get nervous, wild and excited. Some get crazy mad and make everybody climb the fence and it takes a 10-foot plank fence to hold them. They must be handled with prod poles and clubs to get them in a chute or they must be roped and harassed, and some of them are knocked out and ruined completely. Occasionally some will break out and get away. We had this happen last summer when two 2-year-old steers got out of the stock yards. In trying to get them back they became hot, crazy mad, and one dropped dead in the road, the other had to be hauled in, in a truck.

"In three days the process is to be gone thru again to find the reactors, and if any are found then the whole process must be gone thru with again within six months, and so on until no more reactors are found. But this isn't all. There is grief all along the line. Time for testing or re-testing may come when cattle are out in pasture, 10, 15 or 20 miles from home. Talk about it being free. Why there are items of expense in the way of injury to the cattle which will average several dollars a head as anyone who ever handled cattle can testify, to say nothing of labor, expense, loss of time and worst of all, the aggravating and impractical requirements that go with this testing plan. And don't forget there is a penalty of from \$100 to \$5,000 for violating or attempting to violate any of these requirements or regulations.

"And where is the benefit to offset it all? Mr. Montgomery says in his article, that at the Milwaukee market 7.08 per cent of all cattle killed were affected with tuberculosis, while at Kansas City it is only .43 per cent. Now this is a trifle more than one-third of 1 per cent for our Western country. Is it necessary or right to put the cattle owners under this bureaucratic handicap for this negligible fraction of 1 per cent?"

These McPherson cattle men also are somewhat skeptical concerning the reported fatal effects of bovine tuberculosis. Our ancestors knew nothing about bovine tuberculosis or the tuberculin test for either milk or beef cattle. "If tuberculosis were as dangerous as some would have us believe," say these McPherson cattle growers, "all animal life, both man and beast, would have been extinct long ago." Still our forefathers went right along flirting with death, filling themselves with bovine tubercular germs and living to a green old age.

However, the McPherson protestors want it distinctly understood that they are not opposed to a test for milk cows in dairies, or when used for dairy purposes; and it seems to be admitted that all the real danger comes from dairy products. What they do most strenuously object to is being

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

compelled to submit to a lot of arbitrary, vexatious and harmful rules.

In this connection I may say that I have a letter from J. B. Honeyfield of Medicine Lodge, endorsing the stand taken by the McPherson cattle men. He cites some rather interesting history. Twenty-six years ago he was living in Floyd county, Iowa. At that time the testing of cattle for tuberculosis was being agitated. In the Orange Judd Farmer, perhaps the leading farm paper of that time, there appeared a long editorial denouncing the use of the anti-tuberculosis serum as positively dangerous and likely to make both the meat and milk of the animals tested unfit for food. Mr. Honeyfield also is a hog raiser and has



Driving From the Back Seat

his theory about hog cholera. He never has had a hog immunized and never has lost one from cholera, altho his neighbors were losing hogs from the dread disease. His theory is that if the hog is properly fed and kept in a sanitary condition it will not contract the cholera.

Values Real and Imaginary

WORD from Wall Street is to the effect that the reaction in stocks amounts to a loss of between 5 billion and 10 billion dollars. This seems like a tremendous discrepancy in estimates, but Wall Street has become so accustomed to talking in billions that it doesn't seem to make much difference whether the loss is 5 billion or 10 billion dollars. The fact is that this vast sum called loss is largely a matter of bookkeeping. The properties which these stocks represent are intrinsically just as valuable and most of them, perhaps all of them are producing as much and paying as much in the way of dividends as they were paying before the shrinkage. In other words, the actual loss amounts to almost nothing.

I do not have the figures to back my guess, but that guess is that these properties whose selling value on Wall Street went down somewhere between 5 and 10 billion dollars actually are earning as much and probably more money now than when their stocks were selling at the high point. The aggregate wealth of the country is not 5 billion or 10 billion dollars less than it was a month ago or two months ago. On the contrary it probably is greater. Many individuals are poorer, because they cannot sell their holdings for as much as they could have a month ago, or two weeks ago. No doubt a great many individuals are "broke" today who imagined they were comparatively rich a month or two ago, but that is because their sup-

posed wealth was largely fictitious. If they actually owned the stocks they held, that is, if they actually had paid for them, they are possessed of just as much actual property as they were when they bought the stocks; the property back of the shares of stock is worth as much and producing as much.

For the ordinary individual who wants to invest in stocks, it seems to me there is only one reasonably safe rule to follow. First obtain the best information you can in regard to the financial condition and management of the corporation offering stock for sale. Of course, you have to take considerable for granted at the best. You cannot personally examine the books of the corporation and if you could, unless you have much more time and ability than I have, you would not be any wiser at the end of a week's examination than you now are. About the best you can do is to get the last annual or quarterly statement of the corporation, study its list of assets and assume the statement is true. And in addition to that by getting a report of the earnings and disbursements of the corporation for several years, you may make a pretty fair guess about whether the stock is a good buy. Then buy the stock outright on the basis of its net earnings for a number of years. If the history of the corporation shows that it is increasing its assets and has regularly paid reasonable dividends, such as its net earnings will amply justify, the stock is a reasonably safe investment. If it seems safe and sound, judging from this record and will likely continue to pay 6 or 7 per cent interest on your investment, you are justified in buying. But you had better buy outright, not on a margin which is likely to be wiped out entirely by a flurry in the stock market. I have heard and read a good deal about "perfectly safe" investments. There is no such thing.

If a man, supposed to be wise in financial lore, were to be asked what the safest investment is one can make, he would perhaps say United States bonds. Just now no investment seems safer. We hope and believe that it will continue to be safe, as it will be so long as our Government continues strong and solvent. But Governments apparently as sound and almost as strong as ours have failed and their obligations have become worthless. We hope and believe that fate does not await our Government, but there is and can be no positive assurance of that.

Perhaps another financier might say that a first mortgage on good agricultural land is the safest kind of investment, but the soundness of that mortgage after all depends on the soundness of the Government. There are as rich and fertile lands in Mexico or in any one of the Central American states as can be found anywhere in the United States, but no financier of recognized good judgment would recommend a real estate mortgage in Mexico or in any one of these states. There is no stability of government and all securities must be very risky under such conditions.

Again, securities which are entirely sound under certain conditions may become worthless by a change of economic conditions. Stocks and bonds in the leading railroads of the country seem gilded just now, and they are, but railroads may be supplanted by some other transportation system and in that event their securities would not be desirable investments. However, these contingencies seem rather remote. There is no indication that our Government is going to fail and no prospect that the well managed railroads are going into the hands of receivers. The prudent person will invest in those things that, so far as human judgment can determine, are proved sound by experience. This prudent person also either will buy the stocks and bonds outright or at least will have them safeguarded that he cannot be squeezed out by a sudden flurry in the stock market.

Truthful James

I AM glad, William," I said to Bill Wilkins, "that you are a modest man; if you wuz to tell some of your most harrowin' experiences there are a lot of uv people who would say that you are a goldurned liar. Aside from your ridin' and ropin' activities, what did you do to pass away the time?"

"I am glad, James, that you recognize my disposition to be over modest. It is a failin' with me I know, but I hev always hesitated about tellin' the truth about my own achievements. I am one of these flowers the poet tells about that is born to blush unseen and waste its sweetness on the desert air. Uv course, James, I suppose that you air not familiar with the leadin' poets, but with me it's dif-

erent. I am familiar with the leadin' poets both
our own and ancient times.

"You asked me what I did to pass away the
time. Well, James, fur one thing I trained the most
expert team uv jackrabbits ever seen on the conti-
nent uv South America. I mentioned the ropin' uv
10 jackrabbits during that celebrated contest with
a hundred trained ropers. Well, that put an idee
into my head. I decided that I would rope a hun-
dred rabbits, tame them and organize them into a
team. I built a rabbit-tight corral an' then set out
together in the jacks. Inside uv a couple uv weeks
I had altogether the finest collection uv jackrab-
bits ever seen in that country. There wuzn't a
rabbit that weighed under 10 pounds and not one
uv the lot that couldn't run a mile in a minute if
given a fair field and no interference. The fust
thing I did wuz to tame them rabbits 'til they had
perfect confidence in me. Not one uv the lot that
wouldn't come when I called his name and eat
out uv my hand and git up in my lap and purr like
a cat. Then I commenced hitchin' 'em together,
two at a time, until they would either run or walk
together and go 'gee' or 'haw' like a well-trained
team uv hosses. Then I got them so that they
would work in teams uv four and then 10 and then
20 and then 40 and then 50, 'til finally the hull
hundred would work together and travel together
perfect.

"Then I sent up to the states fur a light ball-
bearin' sulky and hitched 'em up, sometimes drivin'
andem, sometimes four abreast, sometimes 10
abreast and sometimes 20 abreast. It wuz indeed
a beautiful and inspirin' sight, James, when them
hundred jackrabbits wuz hitched up 20 abreast
and I took my seat in the rubber tired, ball-bearin'
sulky and give them the signal 'gidap.' Often I
would take a drive uv 20 miles before breakfast,
makin' the grand circle in 20 minutes. At times
the hull team, jumpin' together in perfect time
would clear from 40 to 50 feet at a single bound.
At such times the sulky would also leave the ground
and sail thru the air. Fur purposes uv safety I
carried a parachute, so that if a wheel hed come off
the sulky while it wuz takin' its aerial flights I
could hev loosed the parachute and sailed gently
to the ground.

"My idee in trainin' them jackrabbits at first
wuz only fur my personal use and entertainment,
but there come a time when they saved a man's
life. A couple uv them Spanish cowboys got into
cuttin' scrape and one uv them slashed the other
acrost his abdomen, a medical term, James, with
which you may not be familiar. Suffice it to say
that the feller who was slashed wuz about to lose
his intestines as a result. There wuzn't a surgeon
within 200 miles. I sez to the friends uv the feller
who wuz knifed, sez I, 'If you will hold this guy
together fur about 6 or 7 hours I'll hey a doc here
to sew him up.' I hitched up them jacks and
started fur Buenos Aires, makin' the trip in 3
hours and 20 minutes flat, and got the surgeon and
started back. As we come back I see that Doc wuz
wuz in the air. He talked four different languages
and prayed and swore in each one, sometimes

mixin' his prayers and cuss words quite indiscrim-
inate. Seven hours from the time I left the ranch
I wuz back, hev'n' traveled 400 miles. The jacks
wuz tuckered out considerable but after a few days'
rest they wuz all right again.

"Well, Doc sewed the feller up and he got all
right and I will say fur him that he showed a sense
uv gratitude. As fur that surgeon, he asked me to
name my price fur that team. I refused to sell and
finally he offered me \$5,000. I sez, 'Doc, you hev



bought somethin.' But it didn't do him no good,
James. Them jacks simply wouldn't work fur any-
body else but yours truly. When Doc undertook to
drive 'em they would just crouch down and lay
back their ears and wouldn't go nowhere. Some
uv them died with grief on account uv bein' sepa-
rated from me, others got out uv the pen Doc
tried to keep 'em in and in a month he didn't hev
no team whatsoever.

"I never tried trainin' another team, as I left
them parts shortly after."

Is the Mortgage Protected?

A sells a team of mules to B for \$300. B paid
\$100 cash and gave a note and mortgage for the
\$200 due in six months at 8 per cent interest per
annum. A had recorded the note and mortgage a
few days after the note was given. B had this
note renewed three times for six months, each
time with the interest added. A wants to know if
the last note given for \$224.97 is protected by the
recording done when the note and mortgage were
first given. In other words, should A have re-
corded the new notes when given each six months,
or does one recording protect A until B pays him?
Could A record this mortgage after the note is
due?

A chattel mortgage is void as to creditors or

subsequent purchasers in good faith after the
expiration of two years from the filing thereof
unless within 30 days next preceding the expira-
tion of the term of two years from such filing and
each two years thereafter the mortgagee, his agent
or attorney shall make an affidavit exhibiting the
interest of the mortgagee in the property at the
time last aforesaid claimed by virtue of such
mortgage, and if such mortgage is to secure the
payment of money, the amount either due or un-
paid.

If this note has been renewed three times I
take it that the two-year period has expired, and
it would be necessary for A in order to protect
himself to file this affidavit. If he has done this
it is all that is necessary. The renewal of the
note would not require the execution of a new
chattel mortgage. Reference should be made, how-
ever, in the note to this mortgage so it would show
that it was merely a renewal of the same note. A
chattel mortgage which is not recorded is not
void as between the maker of the note and mort-
gage and the payee. It is only void as against
creditors or subsequent purchasers in good faith.
The mortgage may be recorded at any time before
the debt is paid, but of course if the property had
been taken by creditors before such recording was
done or if it had been purchased in good faith in
the meantime it would be void as to A.

Jail House for A!

A deserted his wife, B, and four children, going
away with another woman. B obtained a divorce.
A was required to pay the grocery bill and also an
alimony of \$75 a month. Several months have
passed, but B has not received any alimony. What
should she do about it? MRS. M. W.

She should notify the judge of the district court
that A fails to pay the alimony awarded against
him. The court should then cite him to appear
and show cause why he should not be punished
for contempt of the court's order in failing to pay
the alimony as ordered.

Money Must be Paid

A takes a first mortgage on some ranch cattle.
Later B takes a second mortgage on the same
cattle. At the end of a year A has a new mort-
gage made out. B still holds the second mortgage.
In case of bankrupt proceedings which mortgage
would take first place? Can the wife hold a
mortgage on her husband's property, after having
earned the money independently which was lent
to him? T. L.

The bankrupt proceedings would not affect the
rights of the holder of either of these mortgages.
The cattle would be subject first to the payment
of the first mortgage, and if there was any money
left they would be subject to the second mortgage.
Or the holder of the second mortgage would have
a right to pay the first mortgage and would then
stand in the shoes of the first mortgagee, and the
cattle would be subject then to the payment of
both his mortgages.

A wife in Wyoming has the right to do business
in her own name, and would have a right to lend
money to her husband and secure herself by a
mortgage.

What the West is Thinking

Extracts From Senator Capper's Remarks at the Philadelphia Real Estate Men's Annual Dinner

At this dinner in the Bellvue-Stratford hotel, Senator
Capper addressed about 2,000 of the leading business and
professional men, bankers, merchants and newspaper
men of Philadelphia.

WE ARE in a period of over-production in
this country—in agriculture as well as
industry. This can be remedied only by
good will, a better understanding, and by
amwork all along the line from the raw to the
finished product.

It is in the interest of this spirit of fair play
and of mutual helpfulness that I always appeal to
business men on an occasion like this, for the great
food-producing area on which a sound national
prosperity depends.

With general business showing high prosperity
and profits, with rail earnings in 1925 reaching a
new high record of 1,136 million dollars, agricul-
ture still drags, showing little or no marked sign
of recovery. Cash income from farm products
declined from 14,100 million dollars in 1919-
20 to 10,300 million dollars in 1924-'25.

It is wrong to assume that any permanent solu-
tion of the difficulties of agriculture has yet been
reached. Conditions have improved somewhat
within the year, but the farm is far from being
on a satisfactory money-making basis. No real
adjustment of affairs disputes this. Certain basic re-
adjustments must be made, if we are to have a
stabilized and healthy agricultural industry, and
if this our national well-being depends, no matter
what any mere juggler of business statistics may
say.

Our farmers are a great body of hard-working
citizens. They are not organized in the sense or
the close, effective degree that every other busi-
ness is organized. They have trusted that their
interests would be protected without special
organization on their part.

Now the farmer has discovered it is not enough
at he work hard to supply new wealth and food
to the country. But if he is to have equal facili-

ties and equal opportunities in credit, in protec-
tion from disastrous world competition, in trans-
portation, in taxation—in all things with which
government has to do—it is necessary to urge his
point of view before business organizations as well
as at Washington. That is one reason why I am
here tonight.

Nineteen million persons traffic in the products
of our 34 million farmers. These 19 million dis-
tributors collected 30 billion dollars last year from
consumers for what the farmers received only 10
billions. That is the price the farmers pay and we
pay for our costly and wasteful system of distri-
bution and for too wide a spread between pro-
ducer and consumer.

The most generous figures disclose the farmer
earns an annual net income of less than 4 per cent
on his investment, and that the exchange value of
his dollar has only about 85 per cent of the buy-
ing power it had before the war.

What farmers must do first of all—and this
conviction is growing among thoughtful and in-
telligent farmers—is to profit by the example of
other industries and organize for self-protection—
to end the conditions which load their selling
market against them. The great need is for more
effective organization for better marketing condi-
tions, and for better business methods thru more
efficient co-operation.

A permanent national policy for agriculture
must be worked out, with the farmer himself the
largest factor in the program. American farmers
are experiencing an increasing competition with
farmers of countries like Canada, Australia and
Argentina, with their relatively cheaper land; and
with farmers of such nations as Russia, which
have low standards of living. Therefore it is
inevitable, it seems to me, that some arrangement
must be made whereby, when there is a crop sur-
plus to export, say 10, 15 or 20 per cent of the
crop, it shall not govern the price of the entire
crop.

Up to this time the plans presented to Congress
for coping with this difficulty leave something to
be desired, but that does not mean the problem is
impossible of solution, nor does it weaken the
plain fact that from this problem one of two things
must result. Either our tariff must apply effec-
tively to agricultural surpluses, or its benevolent
protecting hand be withdrawn from our surpluses
of manufactured products.

While the government should not engage in buy-
ing and selling farm products, nor in actual price-
fixing, it should take a more active part in find-
ing markets for our agricultural surpluses, that
the prices realized by the producer of farm prod-
ucts shall not continue so absurdly out of line
with general price levels.

If our farming business is to be reorganized and
put on a modern footing, it must have a better
marketing system. This system should be in con-
trol of the producers who now are subject to the
highly organized devices of big business interests
which have both the disposition and the facilities
to buy farm products at prices in absolute disre-
gard of production costs.

The answer is that agriculture must set up and
use selling machinery comparable to that which
other business has found necessary. A Federal
Marketing Board, with the Secretary of Agricul-
ture as a member, made up of men experienced in
the problems of marketing, would be of great as-
sistance in aiding farmer co-operative associations
to put their business on a profitable basis.

Co-operative marketing can be made to shrink
the spread between consumer and producer, to
eliminate waste and the costly processes of distri-
bution, to the ultimate benefit of everyone. The
success of co-operatives, established on a sound
basis and conducted with reasonable prudence, is
convincing. We now have more than 14,000 such
successful co-operative associations in the United
States, a most encouraging development in the
modernizing of agriculture.





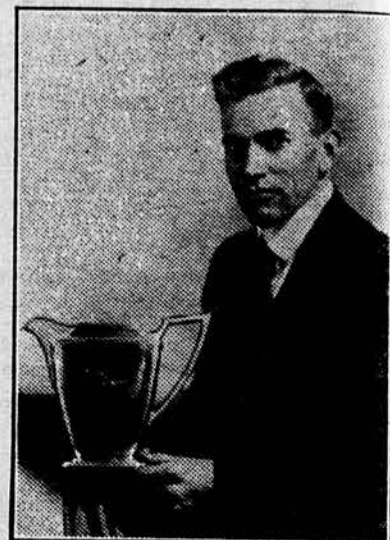
World Events in Pictures



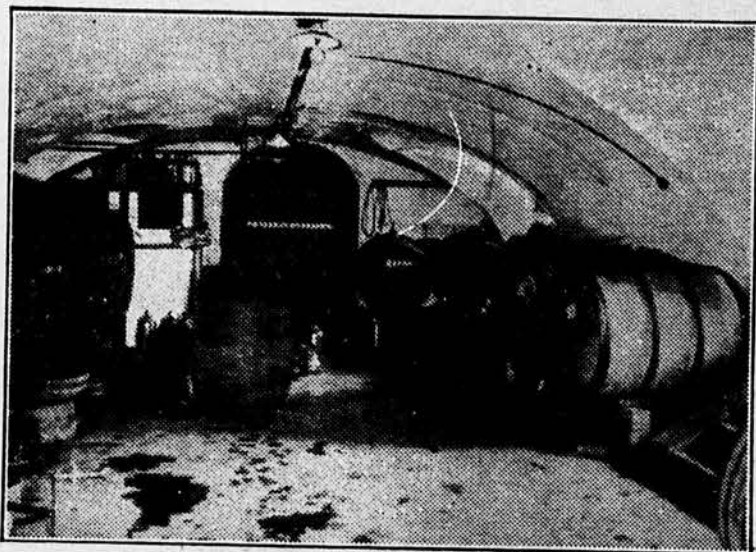
William Green, Right, President of American Federation of Labor, Dressed up in Sunday Clothes and Ready to Broadcast from Station WBOQ. F. B. Pratt is with Him



More Than \$35,000 Worth of Tractors and Farm Implements Were Delivered to Farmers of McLean County, At Bloomington, Ill., in One Day in Exchange for Corn at the Rate of \$1 a Bushel, and Each of the 32 Tractors and Implements Were Driven Home by the New Owners



James R. Holbert, McLean County, Illinois, is Considered the World's Greatest Authority on Diseases of Corn, and Has Been Presented with a Silver Cup in Recognition of This



Koniglichen Castle, Once the Berlin Residence of the Ex-Kaiser, and Built by the Great Grandfather of Frederick the Great, Now Houses One of the German Capital's Most Popular Cafes. The Wine Cellars Still Are Piled High with Ancient Vintages of Royalty and the Casks Are Tapped for Any Who Pay the Price



"Fat" Roderick, Springfield, O., Counts Out Johnny Webb, 17 Years Old, Who Weighs Just 612 Pounds. Mary Webb, 14 Years Old, His Sister, Who Tips the Scales at 442 Pounds, Has Just Put Over the Knock-Out Punch. Both Heavyweights Are in Training Preparatory to Going with a Carnival Company That Winters in Savannah, Ga.



Walter Secker, Right, Once a Lieutenant and Aviator in the German Army, Was Sworn in Recently as Private in Air Service of the United States Army. He Has Gone to Panama, Where He Will Meet American Aviators He Fought in World War



E. V. Debs, Five Times Candidate for Presidency, is off for Bermuda. He hoped to Go Abroad but Feared Passport Ordeal on Account of Loss of Citizenship



In Annual Open Women's Gymnastic Championships of Metropolitan Association of Amateur Athletic Union Held Under Auspices of Savage School for Physical Education, New York, Wilhelmina Hayn Made 528 Points for Side Horse Work



Seriously and Serenely These Seven Fine Looking Specimens of Pacific Coast Dogdom, None of Them More Than 7 Weeks Old, Await Entry in the Annual Exhibition in San Francisco. The Impartial, Expert Judges' Decision Will Determine Which Will Rule the Kingdom of Dog for the Coming Year



A. O. Anderson, New York Organist, Has a Hobby for Collecting Miniature Elephants Whether They Be Brass, Ebony, Ivory or Other Material. He is Just Completing a World Tour During Which He Has Collected 44 New Specimens, Pictured with Him Aboard the Steamer Empress of Scotland

Penny a Day from Every Hen

A FLOCK of 80 Buff Rocks returned 85 cents a day above expenses in 1924 for Mrs. T. W. Baker of Pratt county. According to her records the gross earnings amounted to \$486.96, and expenses were \$173.63. That left \$313.31 net. The sale of market eggs lacked only cents of equaling expenses, so that hatching eggs, chickens sold and products consumed at home were near.

The hens earned \$3.52 apiece above costs. Mrs. Baker estimates that the layers required about 20 minutes of her time every day. She could make no estimate of the time required during hatching and brooding, but is convinced that the hens paid well for the attention she gave.

Last year she had 90 hens. Owing to losses among the chicks she did not do so well, but the hens earned \$2.50 apiece at that. Sales totaled \$421.68, and expenses amounted to \$189.80. She sells the market eggs to customers in Pratt who pay her just what they would be required to pay retail stores, which averages a few cents above the produce market. These customers also take chickens. Her flock averaged 131 eggs a bird last year, which is a little above the average for certified flocks of the state.

A Sane Business Outlook

INDUSTRIAL employment is increasing in the United States. With the coming of spring it seems that we are again to be at the point where the folks who desire work can have it. This, as the solid strength being shown by the security and commodity markets, following the flurry of a month ago on Wall Street, seems to indicate another year which from the business standpoint will perhaps be compared to 1925, after it is over.

Many business men believe we are in a period, which may last for many years, of substantial prosperity, in which both "boom times" and panics will be eliminated. Certainly that is what we all desire. And the "March drop" in security prices definitely indicated that the general public had no desire to get too far out on a limb with security values.

If this reasoning is correct, it is of the greatest value from the standpoint of Kansas agriculture, for it means that the readjustment of the country's business structure is largely completed. Agriculture always profits from a stable business structure, for inasmuch as it is the one large industry protected by the safeguards with which labor and capital have been able to surround themselves, it always suffers more than city industries in times of depression. Apparently we are getting farther and farther away from such a threat.

Not only that, but we have reached the point where the farm is beginning to look attractive to some of the folks in the city. The real estate market is again showing signs of activity. High prices have ruled at public sales in Kansas since last September. These items all are signs along the road toward normal times.

Labor Unions in Big Business

ORGANIZED labor is not restricting its activities to labor problems only. It is branching out in business and industry. Its well known labor banking enterprises, which it established a few years ago, are now being followed by others. For instance, labor is engaged in speculative real estate ventures in Florida. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which founded the first big labor bank, is now financing the B. of L. E. Realty Company, which has acquired a big tract in Florida with a 3-mile beach line. It is proposed to establish a town named Venice there. The Carpenters' union also has bought a tract in Florida, on which it proposes to locate a colony of superannuated carpenters. The brotherhood had a chance to sell the land at a big profit, but preferred to keep it and develop its colonization scheme.

The Illinois Federation Corporation, composed entirely of members of labor unions, has been organized in Chicago to handle real estate investments. It has a capital of 10 million dollars. It will lend money only to borrowers who sign up to employ one but union men.

Having completed a survey showing that members of labor unions, alone, pay 100 million dollars in premiums annually for life insurance the unions have decided to start the Union Life Insurance company, designed to be of service to unionists alone and to operate as a legal reserve stock company. "Law and Labor" says: "Every type of insurance now sold by old-line companies will be offered at current rates based on actuarial data. The advantage is not a savings effected by a lower premium rate, but a share in the dividends, pro-rated according to the amount of the policy each holds. The stockholders' dividend is limited to 6 per cent; the surplus earnings are to be distributed among the policyholders." As soon as \$500,000 in capital stock and surplus are sold the company expects to start business.

There are many other phases to any full statement of these extra-union activities. There are a few co-operative stores in operation, but they have

not proved a shining success. To cope with unusual conditions near the Mexican border the bricklayers years ago subsidized the International Brick Company of El Paso for the making of brick and clay products in competition with cheap and "unfair" bricks from over the boundary. The Order of Railway Conductors is experimenting with a mail order department for the sale of union made shoes to members at lower prices than are charged in the retail shops. The International Association of Machinists owns a controlling interest in "the largest office building in the world," the Equitable Building, at 120 Broadway, New York. Some enterprises in the list have proved flat failures, as the Railroad Shopmen's industrial ventures after the war, and



A Non-Paying Customer

the Clothing Workers' attempt to finance the building of model apartment houses; the latter, however, sold their site at a profit.

Is all this a sign of the times? It is. Labor is doing these things advisedly. It is a good sign.

Too Much Hay Baling

We have given up the idea of baling prairie hay for sale.—Harley Hatch on Page 14 of the Kansas Farmer for March 27.

REPORTS from Southeastern Kansas indicate that quite generally the prairie hay business is being regarded with less favor than in the past. Harley is not alone in his belief that it is time to "quit hay." Even the folks in Woodson county, who have had an acute attack of the hay disease for a generation, are beginning to see—some of 'em at least—that developing a high type of livestock farming may be more attractive than baling hay for sale on the commercial markets which do not appreciate their efforts enough to pay a price which will allow a fair profit.

Just why the prairie hay business has secured such a firm foothold in that section is one of the unexplained mysteries of Kansas agriculture. It is true that this is a "cash crop"—but the difficulty is that the amount of the cash usually is too small. And it is no more a "cash crop" than is butterfat, from which one can get a steady income, that is much more profitable.

When the first settlers came to Southeastern Kansas they found these magnificent meadows, green with a luxuriant growth of grass, and delightful in the springtime with Easter flowers and wild roses. It is a cattleman's paradise. Farther west, in the Flint Hills, where the land is rougher, and so not so well adapted to hay making, a superior type of livestock production has been developed. It is an irony of fate that this should have been true there, while farther east, on the smoother lands, which were formed largely from the decomposition of shale and sandstone, and which need livestock in maintaining soil fertility more than flint soils, livestock has been neglected.

There is perhaps no recipe for the destruction of soil fertility any more effective than hay farming. It is worse than the one-crop systems of the wheat belt. In growing grain crops there is some hope from a fertility standpoint in that a little of the vegetation may be returned to the soil—in wheat farming the straw, or at least the stubble, and with corn the stalks.

But with hay farming the whole works goes—it is baled and placed on cars. And even the growth after haying is burned, usually, in the spring, following the alleged idea that it will improve the quality of the following crop. This has been the practice in Woodson and Coffey counties for a generation.

The net result has been an alarming decline in fertility, and especially in the physical condition of the soil. Practically all these lands are now very deficient in humus, for little decaying vegetable matter has been returned to them for many years.

Naturally the yields of hay have been dropping year by year. They will continue to decline. Season after season the fertility has been mined out—and there has not been an adequate financial return for this loss.

The solution of the problem is in developing a system of livestock farming.

The Cost of War

A WYOMING woman writes asking what was the approximate cost of the World War. It is nearly impossible to give even an estimate of the cost of that great conflict.

According to the World Almanac, the pre-war debts of all the leading nations of the world amounted to \$43,200,931,000. The post-war debts of these same nations amounted to \$354,181,523,786. In other words, the national debts increased during the World War approximately 311 billion dollars.

However, all of the nations paid a part of the war expense out of current revenues. The United States paid 50 per cent of our war expenses that way. The European nations did not raise anything like that proportion of their expenses out of current revenues, but estimating that on the average the nations engaged paid 20 per cent as they went along, the total would be swelled to the extent of more than 60 billion dollars. This would make the direct outlay as represented by current payments and debts at more than 370 billion dollars.

No nation will have wiped out its war debt unless by repudiation without paying out more than the original principal in the way of interest; so that the war debts and interest will finally reach the staggering total of at least 740 billion dollars. However, this does not tell the whole story. Since the Civil War the United States has paid in the way of pensions as a result of that war more than twice the original cost of that war. At the same rate the pension bill of the nations will aggregate perhaps 750 billion dollars.

Still the story is not all told. The World War took a toll of 10 million young lives, the flower of the manhood of the countries engaged. Supposing the earning power of these young men to have been only \$300 per annum on the average and the total period of their earning power, if they had lived, 25 years, that would mean an annual loss of productive man-power to the world of 3 billion dollars, or a grand total of 75 billion dollars. Still this does not account for the loss of wealth destroyed by the contending armies. It would seem then that a rather conservative estimate of the total World War bill will reach the inconceivable total of 1 trillion 600 billion dollars. This is more than twice the total estimated wealth of all the leading nations of the world. No person can have any conception of this staggering total, but perhaps he can get some little conception of the folly and wickedness of war.

Fort Hays Roundup May 1

STOCKMEN of Western Kansas will receive a progress report on winter feeding tests at the Fort Hays Experiment Station May 1. L. C. Aicher, superintendent, in announcing the meeting, called attention to the program that will be provided also for farm women. This is a new feature of the Roundup. Miss Amy Kelly, state home demonstration leader, will have charge of the program. Miss Pearl Martin, of the extension division, will speak, and the champion girl's club team from Brown county will give a demonstration.

The livestock and grain judging contest for club members and high school students will be held April 30. Entries for these contests are coming in now. Superintendent Aicher announces, and strong competition is expected.

The Roundup program will include discussions on crop problems of Western Kansas by R. I. Throckmorton, of the Kansas State Agricultural College agronomy department; a review of the experimental work by Aicher and Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the college animal husbandry department; a talk on general production problems by Dean L. E. Call; and a discussion of the livestock situation by W. A. Cochel, former southwestern representative of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

The feeding tests this year have dealt with the comparative value of grain and cane sorghums for steers. Different methods of preparing the feeds, both as silage and dry roughage, were tested on 100 steers in lots of 10 head each. The effects of feeding the crops, with and without the grain they produced are being noted. Superintendent Aicher reports that some striking results are evident even now, and the final observations will be of vital interest to every beef man in that section.

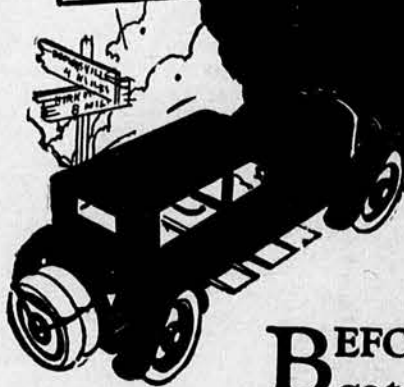
In addition to the tests on steers, the station is conducting experiments with 20 steer and 20 heifer calves to determine the relative value of 43 per cent high protein cottonseed cake and cold pressed cottonseed cake with cane silage as a basal ration.

Simon Bought 10 Combines!

SIMON FISHMAN of Tribune recently purchased 10 combine harvesters at a cost of \$26,000.

4
Individual
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farmer and
priced RIGHT

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THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY
Akron, Ohio

Goodrich
"Best in the Long Run"

And It's Good Cheese, Too

Anyhow the First One Tasted Better Than
"Longhorn" From the Grocery Store

BY HARLEY HATCH

SINCE writing about the farm cheese making here under the direction of the Agricultural College at Manhattan, I have had numerous inquiries for recipes, and have sent what were on hand. We no longer have any, but anyone wishing to give cheese making a trial can write to the college, and he will receive as complete instructions as can be given by the printed sheet. The lady who makes the cheese on this farm thinks that an actual demonstration is necessary, even tho the recipe seems to cover the ground completely. I would recommend that a club be formed at the county seat and help from the college asked and, if it is at all possible, the folks will get it. The first cheese made on this farm, one of 5 pounds, is already nearly eaten. It was, I think, cut just a little too soon, in four weeks, but it was much better than the average store "Longhorn" at that. When the writer was a boy he used to stay during the summer months on a Vermont farm, and when the cows were flush in milk Grandmother used to make a lot of cheese. That was fully 45 years ago, but I seem to remember Grandmother's saying that a cheese should cure six weeks before being cut.

tions until the snow settles. If the snow goes off gradually it may mean a long sugar season. The price charged by the farmers who make the best quality of sugar is 25 cents a pound f. o. b. Orleans county, shipped in wood pails of about 35 pounds apiece. The freight on maple sugar so shipped is very reasonable, it being \$2 a 10 pounds from Vermont to this part of Kansas. Put up in small packages and shipped by parcel post the cost is much greater. Sugar makers there have been forced in self-defense to organize and ship individually. The stuff which is left is sold to maple sugar buyers there, and the blacker and ranker it is the better the sugar makers seem to like it. As I have been doing for a number of years, I will send the names and addresses of farmer sugar makers of the best quality to readers who will inclose stamped and addressed envelope.

Why Not Trade Corn?

One of our nationally known implement companies has a standing offer of \$1 a bushel for corn in exchange for farm implements. The corn is to be No. 2 grade; if of lower grade the usual deduction is to be made. The corn is priced at Chicago and delivered at the nearest elevator. This makes good corn worth at least 8 cents here in Coffey county in exchange for implements. The cash price for corn here today is 55 cents. One would think that implement dealers would be swamped with offers to trade corn for implements on those terms, for never since homestead days have farmers been skimping along with such a slim line of implements. But dealers say there is not much doing in that line; the first trade of corn for implements in Burlington was when this farm traded corn for a new cream separator. The first trade made in Emporia was when the lawyer owner of a Lyon county farm traded corn for a manure spreader. Implement dealers run frequent advertising telling how one can get 80 cents for corn in exchange for needed implements.

Galveston is Nearer

Galveston, as T. A. McNeal remarked in the March 27 issue of this paper, is the natural seaport for Kansas. It is nearer the sea by many miles than any other gulf port. For years, however, the grain rate to New Orleans and Galveston has been the same from Southern Kansas territory, regardless of the fact that Galveston was much nearer. Last year the matter was taken up before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and it granted Galveston a rate of 3 cents a hundred less than the New Orleans rate from Texas, Oklahoma and Southern Kansas points. New Orleans protested and asked for another hearing, which was held at Kansas City last week, and Kansas City joined with New Orleans in fighting the reduction. Why, you may ask. One would think the farmers of the territory are entitled to the reduction. But it might allow Galveston to reach up a little into Kansas City territory. It would be good for the farmer but might harm Kansas City a little. The really humorous part of it is that Kansas City fought the reduction because it said, this would hurt the farmer. How glad we should be that we have this protecting influence to watch over us! If it were not for our benevolent cities with their boards of trade and chambers of commerce our great and widespread farm prosperity might be entirely destroyed.

Our Army and Navy officers and men of the right stamp for their jobs. In these piping times they would rather scrap among themselves than remain in innocuous silence.

That effort being made to get Russia into the League of Nations may be just a clever ruse to break up the League.

Oats Have Pep, Anyhow

Dame Nature pulled a big joke on those of us who have budded peaches and apricots. A day of summer temperature in late March brought the blossoms out, and we had visions of another apricot crop; then came a change of the wind to the north, and the longer it blew the worse it howled and the colder it got. The first night it went to 21 above, and the next night it was worse. The blossoms are as brown as prairie grass in November. In 15 years we have raised two crops of apricots, one in 1924 and one in 1925. No more apricots for us, and we are almost ready to drop budded peaches. Early sown oats are all up and seem in nowise damaged by the cold weather, but all clover and alfalfa of the spring seeding which had appeared above ground has gone to join the apricots. Both oats and wheat would welcome a warm shower after these four days of strong winds, and the forecast sounds good, "warmer, with rain or snow."

Soybeans Made 10 Bushels

Late last summer we saw a field of soybeans that attracted our attention; they were growing about 3 miles northeast of Altamont in Labette county. We stopped to inspect the field and found them of the Wilson variety, and very close to waist high in many places. They made such a great bulk of feed and were so loaded with beans that we asked the grower to write us when they were threshed, which he promised to do. This week a letter arrived from him saying that after all the loss in threshing and recleaning the field made 10 bushels an acre. The straw without doubt contained lots of beans; I did not see how the crop could be cut with a grain binder, the way the beans were harvested, without a big loss. I am going to ask for a report on the crop raised on that field this coming year as compared with similar soil right beside the bean field but which last year grew corn or wheat. The going price for beans of this quality there is \$2.25 a bushel, which seems to me cheap, as ordinary seed corn, selected, butted and tipped, costs even more than that.

Want Some Maple Sugar?

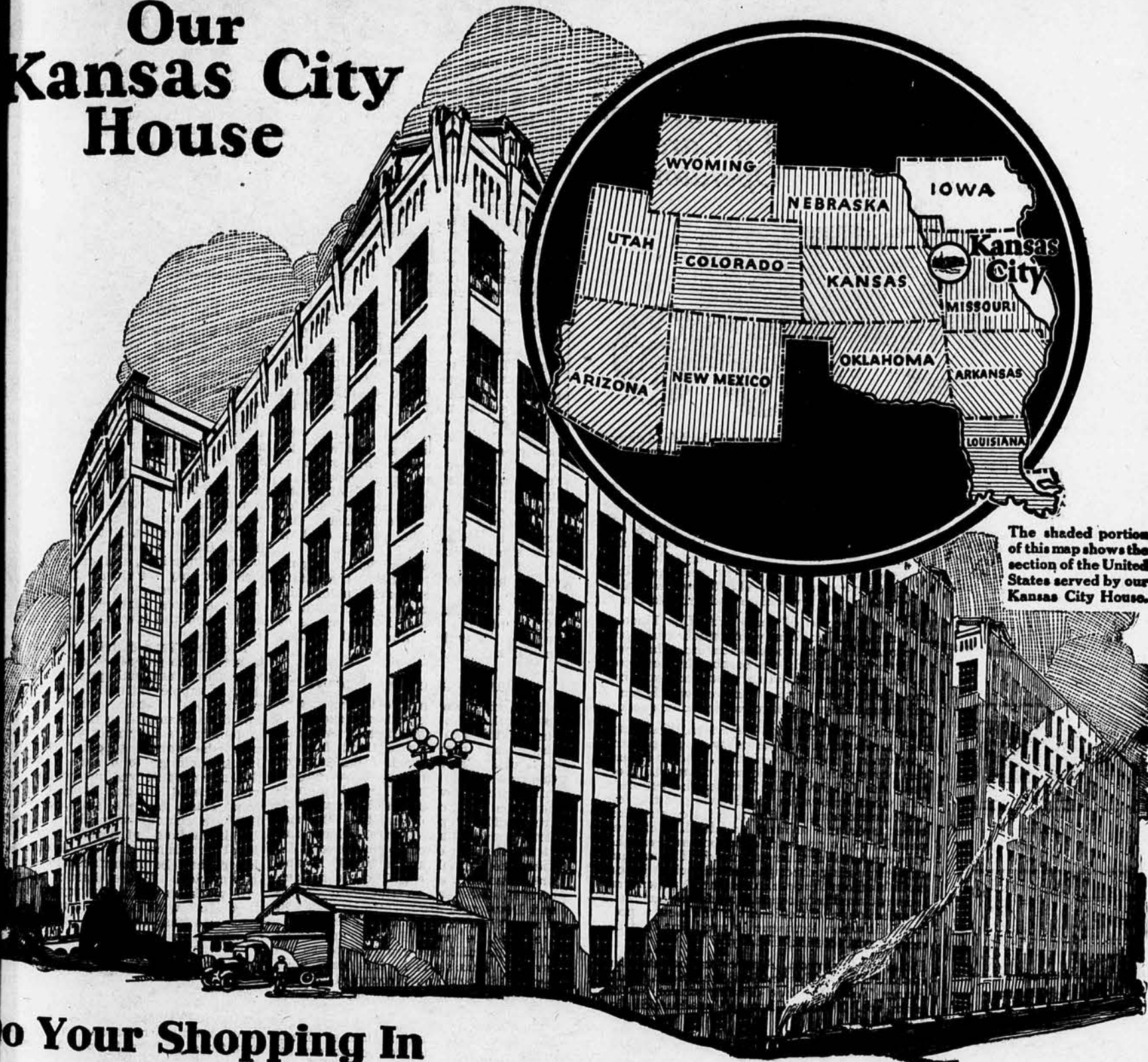
I have received a number of letters asking where pure maple sugar may be had and what the outlook is for quantity, quality and price. A letter this week from Northern Vermont indicates that the outlook this spring is mixed, for there is yet 4 feet of solid snow in the sugar places, and most of the makers will not begin opera-

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Our Kansas City House



The shaded portion of this map shows the section of the United States served by our Kansas City House.

Go Your Shopping In This Big Kansas City House

This big Kansas City House of Ward's were around the corner from your home—where would you do your shopping?

Yet that is almost true. Your Catalogue enables you to visit, to see every room in this big building, to note the price of every piece of merchandise, to shop at will for everything you need. Do you really use your Catalogue? Study this page just as you would visit each merchandise room in this big building.

\$50 Can Be Your Saving This Season

Consider that \$60,000,000 in cash was used in buying the merchandise for your Catalogue. Think of this vast buying power at work for you to make low prices for you, not only on tires, furniture, or clothes, but on almost everything you buy.

Every time you look at your Catalogue, remember that you and 8,000,000 other customers made this all possible. That together you have given us the buying

power to secure these low prices for you. Such is the advantage of your cooperative buying, all together, through Montgomery Ward & Co.

"Ward Quality" Assures Lasting Satisfaction

We try to buy only goods of standard quality. We make low prices by big buying for cash. We do not cut quality. We never sacrifice your satisfaction or the wear any article will give in order to quote a low price.

It is easy to make a low price by sacrificing quality. It takes millions in cash, and a complete buying organization to visit every market in America and Europe, to enable us to quote these low prices—and maintain Ward Quality.

These are the facts to consider when you look through your Catalogue. These are the reasons why you should turn to your Catalogue for everything you need to buy. The Catalogue brings you the opportunity for saving. This big, convenient Kansas City House is ready to serve you quickly. There is a saving this season of at least \$50 in cash for you—if you use your Catalogue—and send all your orders to Ward's.



Your orders are shipped within 24 hours

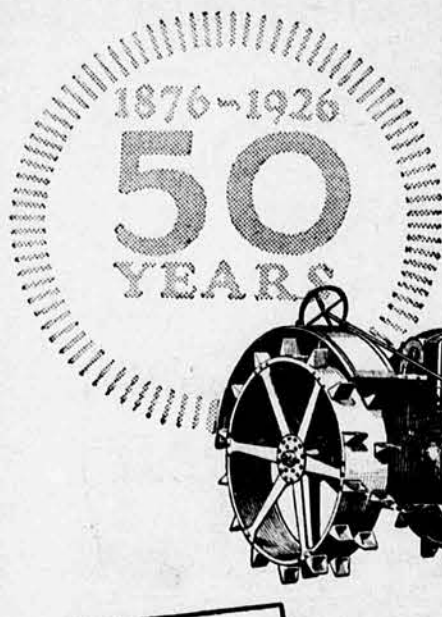
Your orders will be shipped within 24 hours. That saves time. Our big Kansas City House is near to you. Your letter reaches us quicker. Your goods go to you quicker. It is quicker and cheaper, and more satisfactory to send all your orders to Ward's.

ESTABLISHED 1872

Montgomery Ward & Co.

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

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Low Upkeep— A Good Tractor and a Careful Operator

Columbus, Neb.
Jan. 26, 1926

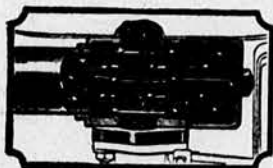
My WALLIS Tractor has proved out wonderful. This will be the sixth year of service, and all these years I didn't spend one cent for repairs except for two fan belts and a set of spark plugs.

Leo Adamy

SUCH statements as made by Mr. Adamy are a tribute to the Fifty Years manufacturing experience of this institution.

Coupled with our half century of manufacturing and field experience is another factor, of equal importance to the buyer—our desire to give 100 cents for every dollar of the purchase price. This combination of invaluable experience, plus an earnest desire to honestly serve every customer is responsible for the good will of WALLIS Owners, which we so highly appreciate and strive to merit.

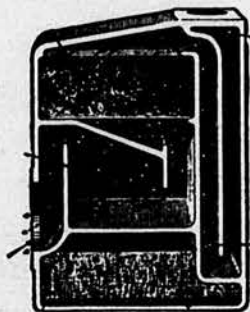
Over a period of years WALLIS Tractors have given uniformly dependable and economical service, and this year more than ever is the WALLIS the one best buy in the tractor market, for, added to past performances, are the following new features which make for those things the successful farmer expects:



Vaporizer



Pickering Governor



Oil Air Cleaner

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

Pickering Governor. Assures smooth running motor. **Oil Air Cleaner.** 98.8% efficient. **Wallis Power Take-Off.** For driving binder mechanism, etc. **Oversize Chrome Vanadium Sliding Gear Shaft.**

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

J. I. CASE FLOW WORKS, Inc. RACINE WISCONSIN

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

WALLIS 1926

15-27 TRACTOR

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You Save \$1.00 on This Special Offer If You Order Now

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Kansas Farmer-Mail and Breeze, 1 yr..... \$6.25
Household Magazine, 1 yr.....

You get all three publications by returning this coupon and \$6.25. This offer is good only in Kansas and expires in 30 days. Order today.

THE TOPEKA DAILY CAPITAL, Topeka, Kansas

Gentlemen: For the enclosed \$6.25, please send Offer C.

Name..... R. F. D. or St.....

Town..... State.....

Be sure to give R. F. D. number if you live on a rural route.

In the Wake of the News

ONE piece of work done by the 1925 legislature that apparently is going so well that there is no talk of any revision being needed at the next session is the board of regents law, placing all the state schools under a non-paid board of nine members.

The schools seem well pleased with the law and with the board. Nothing but favorable comment has been heard from over the state. The schools have caused the state administration no trouble—and what is perhaps more important to the state at large, the state administration has caused the schools no trouble.

Probably three factors account in large measure for the popularity of the single board of regents plan. The personnel of the board ranks very high. The board has not dipped into the sphere of the state business manager's office, but has co-operated with it at every turn of the road. No friction there.

Also the board has adopted the policy, and in doing so followed the intent of the legislature, of not interfering with the details of school management. The board is holding the heads of the schools responsible for the conduct of the schools, and is not trying to dictate the details of how they shall be run.

Incidentally, the new board apparently has learned that the state schools, thru the years under the board of administration as created in 1917, had been placed in the hands of capable executives and well trained faculties.

Have Cause For Worry

It is giving no political secret away to say that the Republican leaders of the nation are considerably worried these days over the outlook for the Senatorial elections this fall. Some of them go so far as to say that only a miracle can save the Republican majority in the Senate in the next Congress. The Republicans hold the majority now by an eyelash. There are 34 Senators to elect in November. Of these the Republicans now hold 27 and the Democrats seven. The seven Democratic seats are in the solid South, and Democrats are sure to be returned there. Of the 27 Republican seats nine are held in solid Republican states where Republicans are sure to be returned. Kansas is in this list. This leaves 18 seats, now occupied by Republicans, where the Democrats have a fighting chance to win. In fact, in six of these states the Democrats have the advantage, and a change of six votes will give the Democrats control of the Senate. It will require hard work and able campaign management for the Republicans to hold control of the upper body.

Radio is Popular With Farmers

Radio is changing the marketing methods of entire groups of farmers, according to nation-wide survey concluded recently by the National Farm Radio Council.

The importance of radio in the marketing of farm products is illustrated by reports from 43 states. Practically every report indicated the value to the farmer of having market reports from 24 to 48 hours earlier than they are obtainable thru any other medium. Results of the survey to determine just when the farmer listens in on his radio show the maximum farm audience somewhere between 8 and 8:30 in the evening. Starting at 6:30, the audience increases up to 8 o'clock. After 8:30 there is a sharp decline.

The size of the noon farm radio audience is one of the most outstanding results of the survey. A little more than 60 per cent of farm radio owners are on the air at that time. In some states, notably Illinois, Kansas, Pennsylvania and New York, the noon audience approaches 75 per cent.

Very few farm folks, according to the survey, listen to radio programs before noon. There is practically no farm afternoon audience. Replies from farm women indicated an interest in household talks and other home features.

The farmer wants his market reports at exactly 12 noon and at 7:30 in the evening. Orchestra or band, educational talks, weather reports, market reports and singing are the

features with the greatest appeal to the farm audience. The orchestra leads, with farm talks second. Weather reports and market reports have about the same general appeal. A wide decline of interest was registered regarding vocal efforts.

While the orchestra and band are given first place, a general objection by farmers was made to jazz, and there was a wide demand for more Hawaiian and old-time music. Vocal selections were not popular. Male quartets were preferred, and soprano voices found general disfavor. News bulletins were in general demand.

Talk Sounds Familiar

The United States attorney for the district of New York City hands out the same line of talk that the county attorneys at Wichita, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison and Topeka did years ago in regard to the enforcement of the prohibitory law. Those county attorneys felt positive the law could not be enforced, and believed it would be wise to turn the whole matter over to the cities and let them put in a monthly fine system, which virtually would be a license system. Those county attorneys, as a rule, were "wets" themselves. But the state, with its assistant attorney generals, padlocks, injunctions and ouster proceedings, not only got rid of the joints and jointists but also the weak-kneed, and in some cases corrupt, county attorneys. And the law has been enforced ever since.

The New York district attorney now says that the federal forces are unable to enforce national prohibition, and that a happier situation would exist under local option, where a state would be permitted to fix the alcoholic content in its beer and wine. Thus a man who wanted to get just a little drunk could go to a state where the alcoholic content was low, while a man who wanted to get "soused to the gills" could go to a state where the alcoholic content was high. And all this in defiance of a federal constitutional provision that no intoxicating liquor shall be manufactured or sold in America. If the district attorney will work as diligently trying to enforce the law as he is in trying to find a way to pass the buck, he might be surprised at results.

Old Tricks in Europe

A baby touches a stove only once, but Europe is playing with fire again. Dispatches from London say that eight nations are laying in arms and munitions at a rate which does not look as if they intend to use them for target practice only.

The nations named are Greece, Russia, Jugoslavia, Finland, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania and Turkey.

Thirty planes are being built in Sweden for Turkey by a German company. They are not mail planes.

You'd think that after all these years they'd have a little sense over there. But you can't teach an old dog new tricks.

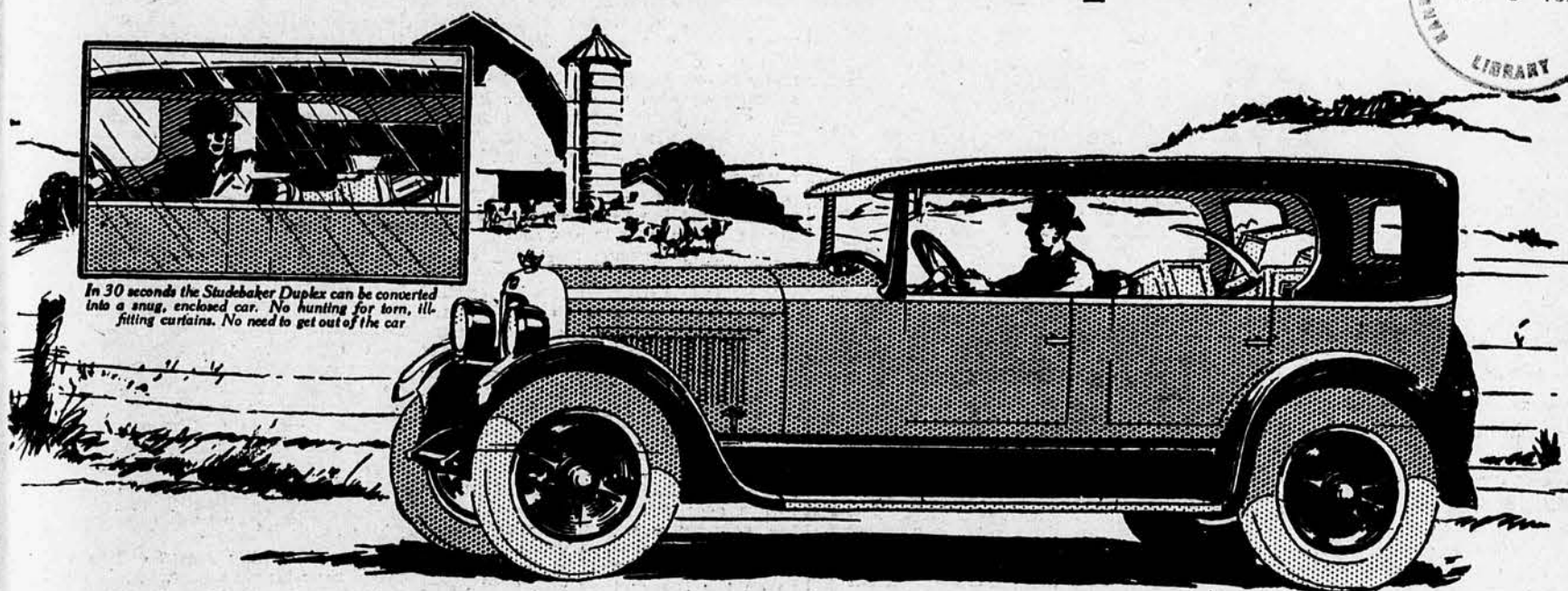
To Consider Wool Grades

A public hearing on the proposed Government grades for wool has been called at Washington April 29 by the United States Department of Agriculture.



But They Always Come Back

Half the Buyers of Quality Open Cars Select Studebaker Duplexes



—thousands are buying this new-type open car because it offers closed-car protection in 30 seconds—plus One-Profit value

THE Studebaker Standard Six Duplex-Phaeton gives you the freedom and utility of an open car—plus the big advantage of closed-car protection always at your finger tips.

In its steel-framed top are roller side enclosures which may be lowered in 30 seconds—affording complete protection from rain, snow, cold or wind and giving wide, clear vision. The enclosures may be lowered without getting out of the car.

Like the rest of the car, the Duplex curtains are designed for long life. In a recent test, one of the curtains was raised and lowered over 500,000 times without sign of wear.

So obvious are the advantages of the Duplex that approximately half the buyers of open cars in the Studebaker price field selected it last year. Thousands more will purchase it this year. It has made all other open touring cars obsolete.

Ideal for farmers

The convenience of the Duplex appeals particularly to farmers, for it retains the freedom and extra utility of an open car. Bulky crates, baskets and tools—difficult to handle in a closed car—can be easily loaded into the roomy rear compartment. The seat back is removable, allowing for additional carrying space without injury to upholstery.

Most powerful car of its size

According to the rating of the Society of Automotive Engineers, the Studebaker Standard Six Duplex-Phaeton is the most powerful car of its size and weight in the world. 24 makes of five-passenger open cars have less power, yet sell for from \$5 to \$5505 more.

The chassis is world-famous for dependability and exceptional freedom from repair expense. Tremendous mileage records achieved in all parts of the world testify to its amazing strength and sturdiness. Factory repair parts sales in 1925 averaged only \$10 per car.

Superior quality throughout

In every detail, this car is a worthy representative of Studebaker quality. Crankshaft is completely machined to eliminate vibration, as in the most expensive cars. Body framework is of choice hardwood. Other advanced features include: oil and gas filters and air cleaner; tapered roller bearings; automatic spark control. Full-size balloon tires (with specially designed steering gear), plus long, resilient springs, assure maximum riding comfort. Upholstery is genuine leather over deep, restful cushions.

Completely equipped

Numerous outward refinements reflect the completeness of design, such as: gasoline gauge on the dash; improved one-piece windshield with automatic cleaner; rear-view mirror; special coincidental lock to ignition and steering gear, which is controlled by the same key used for the spare-tire carrier; foot-controlled cowl ventilator. Lights are operated by a steering-wheel switch. Durable metallic blue finish.

One-Profit value

Studebaker is able to offer the famous Standard Six chassis and the exclusive Duplex body at an amazingly low price because of advantages gained through One-Profit manufacture.

Like Ford in the low-price field, Studebaker saves the profits of outside parts and body makers by manufacturing all engines, bodies, clutches, gear sets, brakes, springs, differentials, steering gears, axles, gray-iron castings and drop forgings in its own modern plants. Savings thus effected enable Studebaker to use finer materials and more painstaking workmanship—without charging higher prices.

Unit-Built construction

Studebaker's unique manufacturing facilities result, too, in cars designed, engineered and built as units. The hundreds of parts in a Studebaker function as a smooth-working unit, giving scores of thousands of miles of excess transportation, greater riding comfort and minimum repair expense.

The factory has received reports from more than 300 owners who have each driven their Unit-Built Studebakers over 100,000 miles—some 200,000 and even 300,000 miles. That is proof of the tremendous reserve mileage built into every Studebaker.

Before you buy any car, open or closed, see this new-type Studebaker Standard Six Duplex-Phaeton. Remember: because all phases of manufacture are directly under Studebaker control, Studebaker cars are kept constantly up-to-date, thus stabilizing resale values.

Studebaker Standard Six Duplex-Phaeton

\$1145

f. o. b. factory

If desired purchase can be arranged on a fair and liberal Budget Payment Plan at the lowest time-payment rates known to the industry.

Authorized Studebaker Sales and Service throughout every State

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BELOIT—S. E. Lanterman
BISON—John Stang & Son
BUCYRUS—J. Francis Crawford
CADDWELL—Clark Motors
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EL DORADO—Dillenbeck Motors
ELLSWORTH—Morgenstern-Pyle-Robinson, Inc.
FT. SCOTT—R. L. Hammons Mtr. Co.
FREDONIA—Ozark Trail Garage
GARNETT—Farrow & Rooks Mtr. Co.
GOFF—W. J. Groves
GOODLAND—Newton Bros.
GOSHAM—E. P. Polcyn
GREAT BEND—Morrison Motor Co.
HAYS—A. W. Desmarreau
HERINGTON—Adam Haas

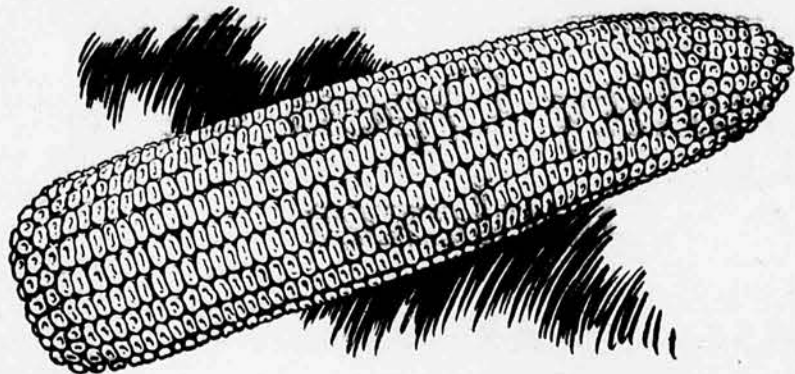
HIAWATHA—Sterns Auto Co.
HORTON—Rudolph J. Burns
HOWARD—Fred Rhoades Motor Co.
HUTCHINSON—Clark Motor Co.
INDEPENDENCE—Eichen Auto Co.
JEWELL CITY—E. L. Gray Imp. Co.
JUNCTION CITY—Bermant Motor Co.
KANSAS CITY—Studebaker Riley Co.
KINGMAN—Herbert Fear
KINGSDOWN—Holloway-Cory Co.
LAWRENCE—Peerless Garage
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NEODESHA—Eichen Auto Co.
NEOSHO FALLS—Reynolds Motor Co.
NEWTON—W. R. Baer
NORTON—M. W. Bicknell
OAKLEY—Price's Garage
OLATHE—Central Auto Co.
OSKALOOSA—W. D. Ratliff
OTTAWA—Cummings Motor Co.
PAOLA—Cummings Motor Co.
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PARSONS—Johnston Auto Co.
PEABODY—Becton Bros.
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RUSSELL—Woelk Motor Co.
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SCAMMON—Kammermeyer Motor Co.
SEDAN—Oil Belt Garage
SENECA—Frank Morman
SPRING HILL—E. R. Barker
TOPEKA—Central Motor Co.
TREECE—Kammermeyer Motor Co.
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LONGMONT—Motor Market
LOVELAND—G. A. Benson
MANCOS—Harry French
MEEKER—Meeker Garage
MONTE VISTA—The City Garage
OURAY—Croft Bros.
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SALIDA—Van Dyke Motor Co., Inc.
SILVERTON—Ray Cooper
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Benefit Now by U. S. Government Experiences

To offset poor seed corn and to insure better results from good seed, treat your seed with

USPULUN

The original organic mercury compound tested for 3 years in the United States and the acknowledged leader in efficiency.

Soaking shelled corn seed in an Uspulun solution before planting.

Does Not Injure Seed,
Permits Earlier Planting,
Prevents Soil Decay,
Increases Germination,
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Increases Vigor of Plants,
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Increases Yield,
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One pound of Uspulun makes 25 gallons of solution, sufficient to treat 6 bushels of seed. Adds little to cost of seed. Full directions on each package.



Write for Booklet entitled

"LARGER YIELDS FROM SMALLER FIELDS"

Your nearest seed dealer carries Uspulun.

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Have You Stopped to Think

that Kansas Farmer has gotten entirely away from the old style farm paper which contained little except theory? Maybe your neighbor doesn't know this. Show him a big interesting copy full of stories written by experienced farmers and ask him to subscribe.

**\$5 Down and You Can Buy
Any WITTE Engine**

Up to 10 H-P.

30 Days' FREE TRIAL

TO PROVE that this

"super-powered" one-profit,

light weight WITTE will save you one-half

the time, labor and cost of any job on the

place I want to send it to you on a 30-day

test at my risk. I guarantee it to do the

work of 8 to 6 hired hands.



Nearly a YEAR TO PAY

Scrap the Old One—Pay a Little of It Down on the New WITTE

With my generous terms my engine pays for itself. Increases farm profits \$500 to \$1000 a year. Thousands say the WITTE is ten years ahead of any other make—simple and trouble-proof at rock-bottom, direct-to-you prices. Completely equipped with WICO Magneto, speed and power regulator and throttling governor. All sizes 2 to 25 H-P.

FREE—Write me today for my big, new, illustrated engine book and full details of my guaranteed test offer. No obligation, absolutely free. Or, if interested, ask for our Log and Tree Saw, 8-in-1 Saw Rig or Pump Catalogs.—ED. H. WITTE, Pres.

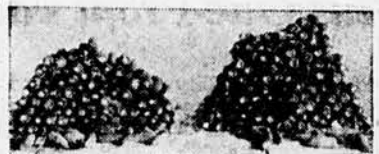
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Effect of Uspulun seed treatment on seedling growth and vigor. Test conducted at the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Inc., Yonkers, N. Y.



Increase in yield secured from USPULUN seed treatment. In this case, an increase of 34.5% was obtained. Test conducted on farm of W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

Sheep Men Counsel Caution

The Market Tendency is Steady at Lower Prices,
But Prospects Remain Good

BY GEORGE A. MONTGOMERY

ABEL, second son of Adam, was a keeper of sheep, so the Scriptures record, while his brother Cain was a tiller of the soil. In the course of time, the two were called on to make an offering unto the Lord. The offering of Abel was more acceptable, and Cain, jealous, rose up and slew his younger brother.

"That story about Cain and Abel could not have its counterpart today," said an Arkansas Valley sheep feeder recently, "if the favor sheep are finding on the market is any index to the degree of preference they might find in the eyes of the Lord."

"Can that stuff," bantered a cynical salesman for a Kansas City livestock commission firm. "You made money last year, and the year before—good money—on sheep. You got overconfident, and paid too high for your lambs. As a result you were nipped a little—not much—so you come in here and croak like a jilted bull-frog. You'll keep on feeding—you know that—but you'll be a little more careful in the future how you buy your lambs, and the chances are you'll make money next year. Sheep are down from the mark of a year ago, and you want to go on the theory they will stay down somewhere near the present figure. It only means feeders will have to be a bit more cautious when they buy lambs. What's the use, anyway, of letting the Western range men make the big end of the money in the sheep business?"

Wasn't Hurt Anyway

The feeder tamped down some plug cut in the old pipe, lighted up a smudge, grinned sheepishly, and passed on.

"He didn't get quite what he thought his lambs would bring," remarked the commission man. "He's disappointed just now, but he isn't hurt. He contracted those lambs before they were born—put up a good stiff price for them—but, at that, I don't think he lost a darned cent."

"Lambs down?" queried a bystander who had not kept up on the sheep market.

"Yes," he said, "they're considerably below the high figure that has prevailed much of the time in the last few years, but they're still a good price. I think they'll stay somewhere around present values. I'm not much of a prophet, and I may be off—most of us get off at times—but if I were a feeder, I'd take my chances. Only, mind you, I'd be careful what I paid for my lambs. You've got to buy 'em right to feed 'em at a profit."

"But if you want to get the low down on the sheep business and what's likely to happen, go see Andy Paterson. He's up in the American Royal offices. Andy can give you more sheep dope in 5 minutes than I could between now and noon. He used to have charge of the sheep experiments up at the Kansas State Agricultural College and topped this market right along with his lambs. He took a pride in his sheep and he still keeps up on the sheep business better than any of the rest of us around here."

"The sheep business?" queried Paterson. "What do I think of the future? It's good. There's nothing discouraging in the prospects. Oh, I know that fat lambs are down, and that some of the feeders are getting a close shave, but they contracted their lambs too high. They can't feed profitably without some margin to go on. Some of them have been telling us they can, but when they have to do it you hear a lot of them knocking the sheep business."

Wolf Fed 2,000

"This depression in prices ought to have a good effect in one way. It will show feeders that they can't pay just any price for lambs and come out all right. Those with sound business judgment will go right on feeding, and if they are cautious they ought to make money. I saw Dr. O. O. Wolf of Ottawa not long ago. He fed his first lambs this winter—about 2,000 of

them. He says they didn't make him very much, but he likes lambs, and he is going to feed again next winter. I think he will come out in good shape."

Despite the fact that Mr. Paterson was unusually successful in feeding and marketing lambs when he was at the Kansas State Agricultural College, he doesn't advocate large scale operations generally. He favors the farm flock.

"The big thing for Kansas," continued Mr. Paterson, "and this holds true for the rest of the Middle West as well, is not fitting Western lambs for market. This section of the country ought to have a small flock of sheep on every farm. During three-fourths of the year it will live on feed that otherwise would go to waste. There is no animal better than a sheep to control weeds, clear out undergrowth along streams, clean up the orchard or grove, and keep down grass along roadways or fences. This feed goes to waste if it is cut, and the labor of cutting costs money."

432,000 Sheep in Kansas

"The other day I was out to a big farm near Kansas City. It is one of the show places in this section, and the folks there try to keep everything spick and span, since they have fine cattle and hundreds of people visit the place every year. They have a lot of driveways, roads and timber out there, and all summer long they have to keep a man busy with a mower and a scythe. It costs a lot of money, so I suggested that they buy a flock of sheep. From now on, this vegetation which has been going to waste will be converted into mutton."

"This farm is an exception, in that an attempt is made to keep it showy, but otherwise it is typical of all the farms in this part of the country. There are very few farms that can't furnish free board to a small flock of sheep from spring to late fall."

"The man with the farm flock usually is able to get to a more advantageous market than the fellow who feeds Western lambs. The Corn Belt lamb usually is ready for market ahead of the Western stuff, and can be sold before the big runs of fed lambs get to the markets, causing the price to sag."

Lambs are moving to market in smaller numbers than a year ago, and reports show that there are fewer in feed lots in the big feeding sections than a year ago. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates that there were 1/4 million fewer lambs in the feeding sections of the Arkansas Valley and Northern Colorado March 1, 1926, than on March 1, 1925. Between January 1, 1926, and March 13, 1926, the bureau reports, 4,476 cars of lambs moved from feeding sections. The movement during the same period last year was 4,728 cars, while two years ago it was 3,932 cars.

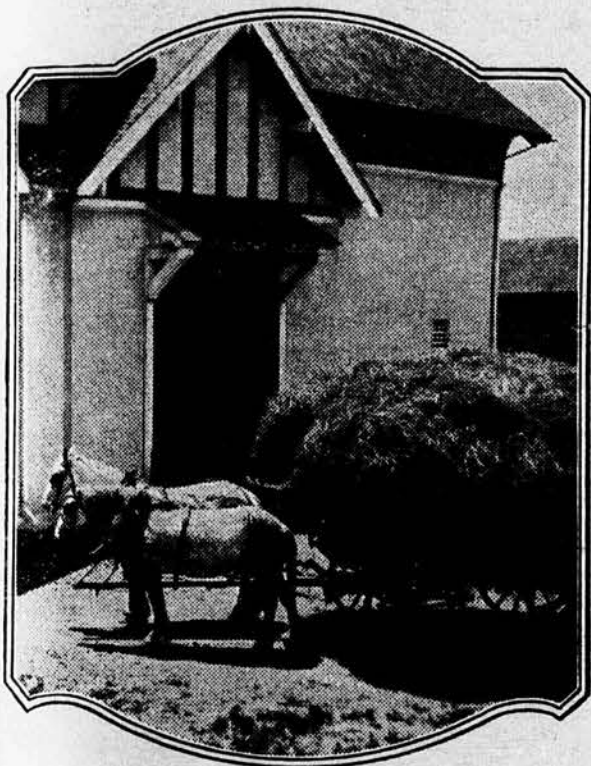
During the last few years many Western lambs have been contracted before they were born at extremely high prices. This year it is reported that very few lambs have been contracted, and many feeders and dealers expect that the prices feeders will have to pay for lambs will be down fully enough to take care of the sheep market drop.

The Department of Agriculture's estimate of the number of sheep on farms January 1, 1926, was 40,748,000, an increase of 1,358,000 in the preceding year. Practically 80 per cent of the increase is in the Western states. Many sheep men in this section feel that this will have a tendency to bring down the prices of feeder lambs. According to the department's report, the number of sheep in Kansas increased in 1925 from 376,000 to 432,000.

Amelia Bingham's presence of mind in sitting on her jewelry when confronted by burglars is referred to by the Toledo Blade as "rising to the occasion."

Money is the main prop in propaganda.

"We Get All Our Clothing, Farm Implements, Furniture and Household Necessities From Sears"



New Harmony, Utah, Feb. 17, 1926.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO., Kansas City, Missouri.
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We have been buying from Sears for more than twenty years, and have always been well pleased with the goods and the service we have received.

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P. S. You may print this if you wish.

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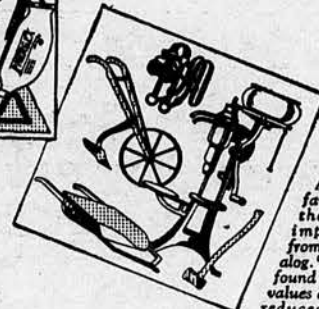


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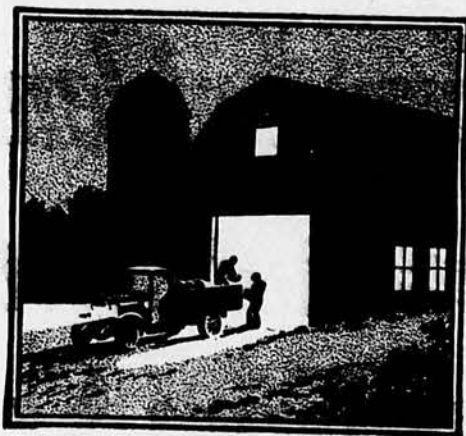
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AND BEST
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After you read your Mail & Breeze, hand it to a neighbor who is not a subscriber. He, as well as you, can profit by the experience of others engaged in similar work.

Club Leaders Like New Jobs

It Will Take Best Efforts of Every Single Member for a Team to Win

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

THOSE folks who remember Mrs. Fred Johnson, Capper club booster living in Anderson county, will be glad to know she now is working as a leader of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, also as a millinery instructor in the Farm Bureau, and is president of the Ladies' Aid of Richmond, Kan. Mrs. Johnson has been one of our most loyal club workers, has been honored several times by the clubs, and the results of her excellent leadership still are standing as a fitting memorial of ideals achieved in the Capper clubs. We are glad she has reached fields of greater responsibility, and we know these will be benefited thereby, but it is with much regret that we lose her from our club work.

In Mrs. Johnson's letter, I read: "You have heard of boys starting out to play ball, becoming experts, and then leaving that work for higher ground. Well, that is about my case. I played in the pig and poultry clubs with the boys and girls. This was excellent training because we played earnestly. Now, I have other work to do, even more than I can accept."

Every year the Capper clubs train and fit at least a few folks for community leadership. Many others are enabled to hold much higher positions as a result of their training, and they learn to take an interest in the upbuilding of social and co-operative work in their counties. One of the chief aims of the Capper clubs is to produce leaders.

County Clubs Organize

County clubs are organized by one of the members of the club in every community represented. This member is chosen by the club manager to lead in the club work in his community, and the names and addresses of the folks with whom he is to work are sent to him. The leader's principal duties are to arrange for club meetings once a month, to invite all his club workers, and friends of the members, also to encourage club loyalty, friendliness and pep by using the talents and tact he will acquire as a leader.

Appointments already have been made for 1926. Here is the way Charles Figg, Smith county, accepts his office: "I will accept the appointment. I have no motor car to make going to see the other members an easy task, but I shall write to them, asking for their suggestions. We'll do something in Smith county anyhow. I will work hard for the silver loving cup for pep, and will try to get the other members of my county to help me." The whole contest is a get-acquainted-with-your-neighbor affair. Club members in Lyon county will do this, as a new member is enrolled at Hartford. Here is Martha Sterbenz's acceptance of leadership: "I will work very hard to win the silver cup. I have a clubmate at Hartford, but my members did not know it until you sent me the list of names of Lyon county folks who are enrolled."

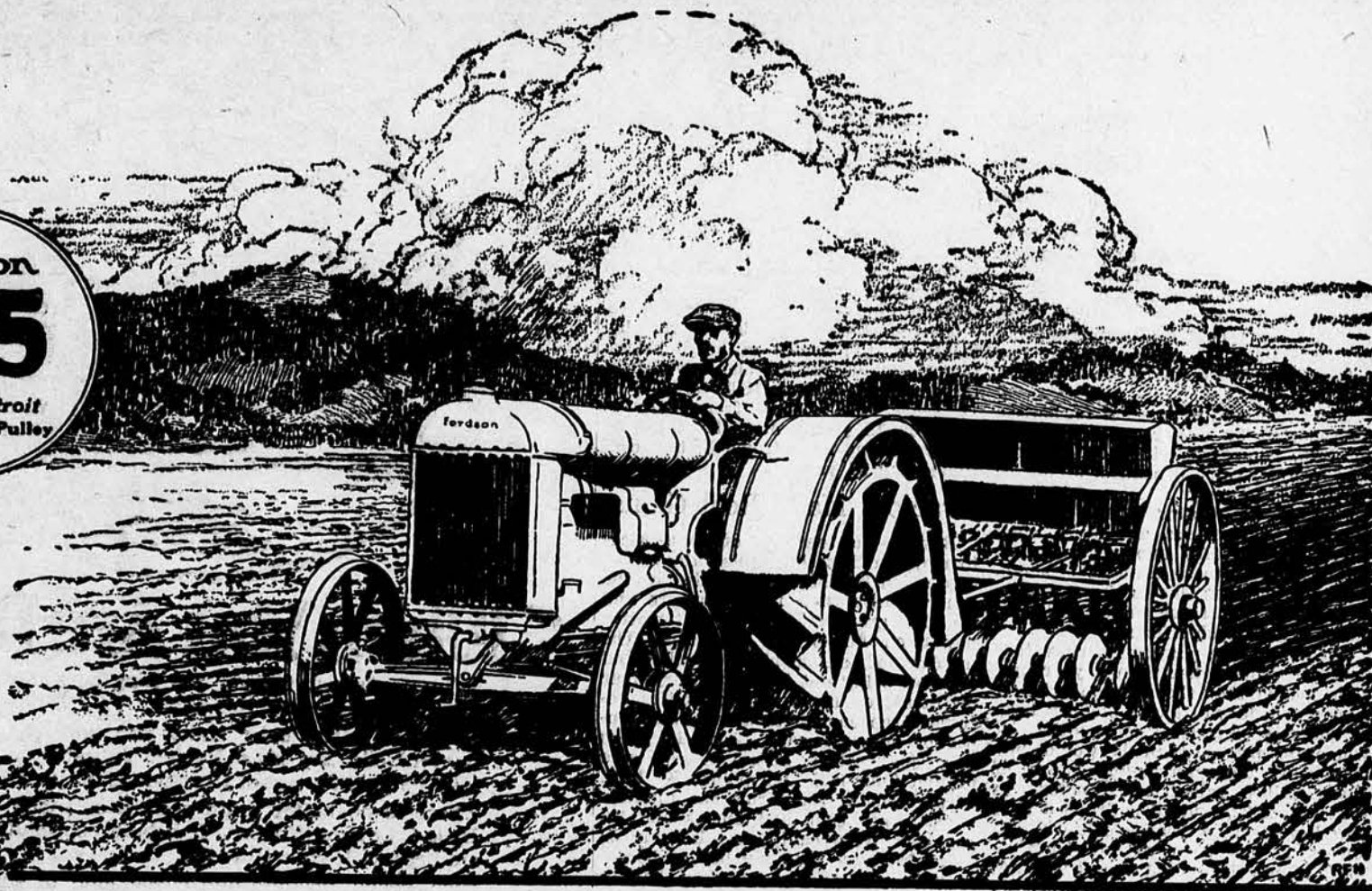
Jewell to Start Early

Merle Crispin is starting the pep work in Jewell county with much vim this year. His team placed second last year, and to place second to none is their aim this year. Merle tells here how they will make their record. "I will try to get all the members of the Jewell County Club together for an April meeting. Then we will get acquainted. I have eight fine Chester White pigs that are doing well." Nearly all the Jewell county members already are acquainted, and the new members will be received with much cordiality. They know one another, and have a mutual confidence that each will do his utmost to win.

"I will accept the office of leadership and thank you for the honor," is Fern Hewitt's response to the letter I sent to folks chosen as leaders. She continues, "I certainly will try, and our team will do its best. We have several new members but I know all except one. Zella Curry is in three of my classes in high school and we are chums. Eva and Veda Frederick are old neighbors. I am writing to Marie Wallace today to get acquainted with her. We have not decided on a date for the first meeting, but I wish to have it soon and make plans for the year's work."



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But no matter how well the soil is prepared or how strong and vigorous the seed, the best yields cannot be produced unless the seed is put in the ground properly.

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allowed to do a thorough and careful job of putting the seed into the ground. More acreage can be planted in a day and at a lower cost with the Fordson.

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Greater Demand for Horses

Price Trends Probably Will Stay on a Decided Upgrade For Several Years

BY GILBERT GUSLER

NUMEROUS predictions have been made since 1920 that horse prices were at the bottom of the cycle, and that a prolonged rise of 10 or 12 years was about to start. While these forecasts have been slow to make good, evidence that the upward trend has set in has become fairly convincing in the last year.

The price paid to farmers for horses, as reported by dealers, averaged \$78 in 1925, compared with \$76 in 1924. The average value a head of all horses on farms January 1, 1926, was estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at \$65.08, compared with \$64.18 one year earlier. The extent of these changes is small, but the fact that this is the first time since 1918 that these prices failed to show a loss is significant.

The purchasing power of horse values is 4 per cent higher than a year ago. This means that the average price of horses a head will buy a slightly larger quantity of general commodities, at wholesale prices, than it would buy last year. The purchasing power of horse values rallied once before in 1921 and 1922, and then dropped to a new low level. A year ago it was the lowest it has been as far back as 1867, where the record stops! The advance this year may be construed as another temporary rise, but the fact that the 1925 level was not much under 1920, the previous low point, is a strong hint that a final "bottom" has been established.

\$300 at Chicago!

In addition to these signs of betterment, prices of horses at central markets have advanced. Good drafters are quoted at \$175 to \$300 at Chicago, against \$160 to \$250 two years ago. Good light drafters or chunks, weighing 1,600 to 1,700 pounds, sell at \$150 to \$225, against \$125 to \$200 at this time in 1924. Wagon horses and farm chunks also show gains in price ranging up to \$25 a head. Buyers are highly discriminating, however, so that prices of plain horses of all kinds have improved very little.

The chart which accompanies this discussion portrays the average value of horses and mules a head January 1 of every year since 1867. Horse values have held within a narrow range for the last five years. The same behavior occurred during previous depression periods. In the late "nineties", prices hung around the low point for five years, while the preceding bottom lasted for seven years, or from 1876 to 1882. In view of that tendency, there was no reason to expect an immediate advance when horse prices dropped to the low level of 1922. It was tolerably certain they would stay in that vicin-

ity for several years, or else decline still farther. Once started upward from these low points, however, the advance in every case has continued without interruption for several years.

The chart also reveals the variable length of the cycles in horse prices. Counting from the extreme low points, the first lasted from 1868 to 1879, or 11 years, the second from 1879 to 1897, or 18 years, and the third, if last year was its extreme bottom, continued for 28 years.

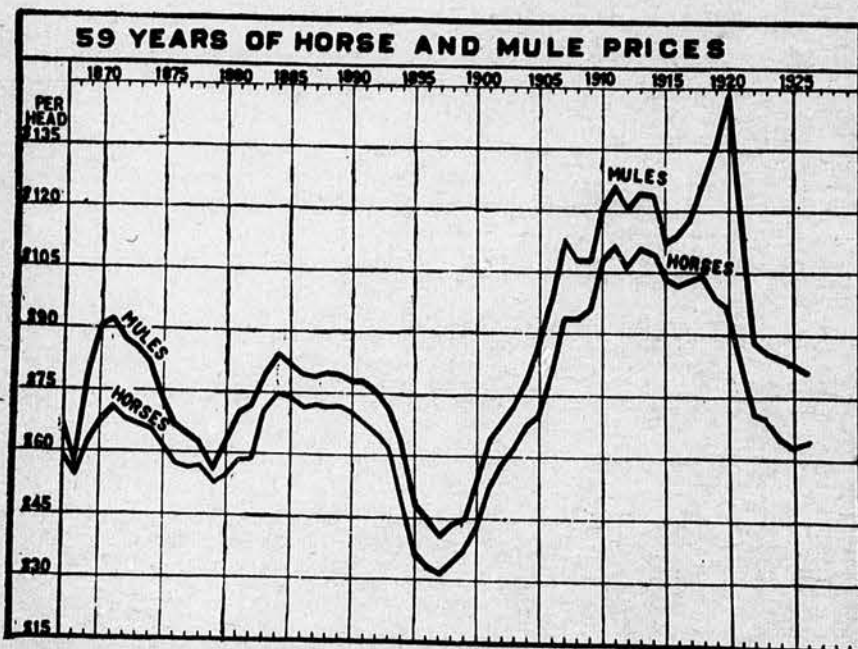
Tractors Made Real Gains

Besides the tendency of horse prices to move in these big cycles, the recent depression has been aggravated by the general depression in agriculture and by the growing use of automotive power on farms and in cities. The number of automobiles, trucks and tractors being put into use every year on farms or in towns and cities became large enough to affect the number of horses needed 12 or 15 years ago, just when horse prices were around their last high point. By 1920, 31 per cent of the farms had automobiles, 2 per cent had trucks and 3.6 per cent were equipped with one or more tractors. The number of horses in cities was 30 per cent less than 10 years before, although the cities had increased materially in size and their motive power needs were greater. These changes have continued down to the present time.

No exact record of the number of automobiles on farms is available, but probably two-thirds of them are so equipped. The 1925 Farm Census for the 30 states which have been reported on thus far shows more than twice as many tractors as in 1920, the number being 296,881, compared with 146,178 five years before. Also, 8.7 per cent of the farms in these states report tractors, or one farm out of 12, compared with one farm out of 24 in 1920. Presumably, the number of trucks has shown a like increase. Such records as are available indicate a further decrease in the number of horses in use on city streets.

There is no way to determine the number of horses which these mechanical power units now in use on farms would displace, but the automobile has eliminated the need for several million horses kept by farmers primarily for driving purposes. Unfortunately, no census has ever shown the number of the different kinds of horses in use. Tractors and trucks are numerous enough to take away the jobs of over a million farm work horses.

These influences are still at work. The new and second-hand automobile is displacing the driving horse to a



Here Are the Average Values of Horses and Mules a Head January 1 as Estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture. Horse Prices Advanced Slightly Last Year For the First Time Since 1918, and Seem to be Completing a Bottom Similar to Those of the Late "Nineties" and Around 1879. If so, Several Years of Rising Prices Can be Expected

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These are not claims, but facts proved by more than 20 years of fence construction. Make your fence dollar buy more real quality, life and service. The COLORADO-FENCED farm is the best-fenced farm!

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Sun Shine Laboratories, Colony, Kan.

greater degree every year, and trucks are coming into more common use on farms. The number of tractors manufactured has ranged from 100,000 to 135,000 a year in the last four years, which is considerably more than the number going to the scrap pile. Based on the incomplete census returns, the number of tractors on farms has increased about 50,000 a year since 1920.

Obviously, this constant displacement of horses by mechanical power, on the farms as well as in the cities, has tended to prolong the period of low prices for horses, and has prevented the reduction in the horse population in recent years from having as much effect on prices as it would have done otherwise. Furthermore, it is logical to expect that it will prevent as large a rise in horse prices in the coming prosperity phase of the cycle as would occur if this influence were absent.

Granting the full importance of this factor, however, there is ample ground for belief that the rise in horse prices which appeared in the last year will persist. The total number of horses on farms January 1, 1926, was estimated at 15,778,000 head, a decrease of 776,000 head in the preceding year, and a reduction of 4,070,000 head, or 20.5 per cent, compared with 1920.

The number of horses under 2 years old is only about 1,200,000, compared with 2,532,000 in 1920, and even the latter number was below a replacement basis. In short, a substantial decrease in the number of horses 2 years old and over is certain to take place in the next two years. Since horse prices have not improved enough to stimulate production, the number of colts produced this spring and next will not be much, if any, larger than in the last two or three years. This means that horses old enough to be in harness will decrease every year up to 1930 at least. That decrease probably will amount to from 600,000 to 800,000 head a year.

Fewer Colts

Increased use of mechanical power will offset part of this reduction in the horse population, but with the surplus of horses eliminated, substantial improvement in horse prices seems bound to occur. Values will rise high enough to stimulate some increase in production again, and will supply a profitable outlet for surplus horses produced by folks who were wise enough to see the trend in time and raise more colts before the advance in prices had gone far.

On the farms of the 30,000 crop reporters of the United States Department of Agriculture, there were only 41 colts to 1,000 horses and mules January 1, 1926, compared with 91 colts to 1,000 in 1920, and 1920 usually is considered below normal in the extent of horse breeding operations.

The number of stallions enrolled in five leading states in the Middle West for which records are available has declined sharply in the last 10 years. Purebred stallions enrolled in 1925 were only 41 per cent of the number in 1913, and grade stallions had decreased 89 per cent. This means that increased horse production will be at a moderate pace.

The mule population has increased every year since 1920. However, the number of young mules is now below a replacement basis, so a decreasing mule population seems probable until production is speeded up again.

The horse and mule situation is a factor of no mean importance in the agricultural problem. A farmer with few hogs or cattle on his farm and raising corn, oats and hay with a tractor is an agricultural anomaly, yet numerous cases of this kind can be found. Warren and Pearson have recently pointed out that the decrease in the horse population in recent years has reduced the crop area required to grow feed grains and hay by about 18 million acres, which is about 5 per cent of the crop area. This is enough to offset half of the increased requirements for food resulting from the gain of human population in the same period.

Purebred Hog Prices Better

Prices for purebred hogs are steadily improving from the low point reached in 1924, according to a recent summary of conditions issued by the

United States Department of Agriculture. Of the 46,830 purebred hogs reported sold by breeders in 1925, 21,514 were under 8 months old; 8,910 were boars of breeding age and 16,406 were sows and gilts of breeding age. Sales totaled 8,141 animals fewer than in 1924, and of this number 7,784 were bred sows and gilts.

Average prices for pigs under 8 months old in 1925 according to breeds ranged from \$17 to \$32, which was an advance of \$2 to \$11 a head over the prices of 1924. These prices were higher than those of 1923, but still below those of 1922.

Boars more than 8 months old aver-

aged \$37 last year, an advance of \$7, whereas boars more than 2 years old averaged \$50 to \$64, according to breed. In this class the advance for 1925 over 1924 was \$7 to \$26 for the respective breeds. Average breed prices for the 10,382 bred gilts reported ranged from \$37 to \$43, and those for the 2,812 gilts not bred, ranged from \$29 to \$38. The advances were \$4 to \$11 and \$3 to \$15 respectively for the two classes.

Bred sows held the center of demand for 1925, according to results of the department survey. Reports indicate sales of 2,522 bred sows with breed averages ranging from \$45 to

\$50, an advance of \$9 to \$19 a head over the previous year, but in three of the five breeds prices were lower than in 1923. The 690 sows not bred averaged \$39 to \$47, there being advances of \$1 to \$15 over 1924. In this class prices were higher, except for one breed, than they were in 1923.

The highest average for 1925 was made by Poland Chinas in pigs under 8 months, boars 2 years old or over and gilts over 8 months, both bred and not bred. Hampshires and Polands made the same average in boars 8 months to 2 years. Berkshires had the highest average in bred sows, and Chester Whites in sows not bred.



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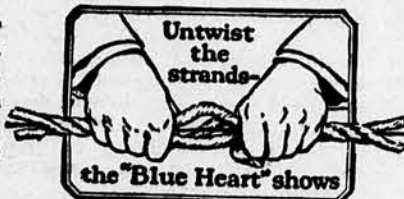
Once you have found dependable, long-wearing rope, you will insist on having it always. And what a *real* saving it is in both time and money, if you can know such a rope *before* you buy it!

You can't tell good rope by outward appearance, for ordinary rope may look better than it is. But there is a way to tell rope value in advance—a sure way.

Untwist the strands of the rope you plan to buy. If you see a thin, blue thread marker—the “Blue Heart”—running in the center between the strands, then you may be sure of these facts about the rope:

H. & A. “Star Brand” Binder Twine

evenly spun from the best fibres, is of full yardage and has ample strength for binding purposes.



What the “Blue Heart” signifies

The “Blue Heart” marker means that the rope is genuine H. & A. “Blue Heart” Manila Rope, spun from high grade, pure, selected manila fibre by rope makers with over half a century's accumulated experience.

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Heart” Manila Rope are drawn spun, laid, and properly lubricated so as to insure the smooth working of every fibre, yarn, and strand.

Before you buy rope, untwist the strands and look for the “Blue Heart”—our registered trade mark. It assures you of dependable rope value not only on the first purchase, but whenever you need more of the same kind.

Guarantee

H. & A. “Blue Heart” Manila Rope is guaranteed to equal in yardage and tensile strength the specifications of the U. S. Government Bureau of Standards.

The Hooven & Allison Company
“Spinners of fine cordage since 1869”
Xenia, Ohio

For sisal rope

For other jobs where high-grade sisal rope is wanted, use the best—H. & A. “Red Heart” Sisal Rope—spun from selected sisal fibre by the same skilled rope makers.



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This coupon with 25c will entitle you to our special Halter Lead made from H. & A. “Blue Heart” Manila Rope. It is 1/2 inch in diameter, 7 feet long, and is fitted with a snap at one end. It is offered to introduce to you the great strength and wonderful wear-

ing qualities of H. & A. “Blue Heart” Manila Rope.

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Enclosed is 25c for which please send me one H. & A. “Blue Heart” Manila Halter Lead.

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My Dealer's Name _____

Address _____

K.F.M.B. 4-10-26

96 Acres For Every Worker!

Kansas Farmers Produce as Much Food, Aided by Machinery, as Eight Men in 1850

BY H. B. WALKER

FOUR score years ago the village blacksmith made many of the implements and tools utilized by agricultural workers. This sturdy mechanic was an important factor in the development of the community in which he lived, and his shop was often the gathering place for country folks who came to town for such necessities as the village stores afforded. In those days equipment was simple and quite readily made in the shop of the ingenious smith, for then the flail was still in use to beat the grain from the straw; the single-shovel cultivator was used to till the soil; and altho the reaper had become a reality, the cradle, hoe and spade were still important pieces of equipment on many American farms.

With such simple devices the farm worker was able to care for a very limited acreage of crops, this being about 12 acres on the average. Today we have a very different situation. The average Kansas farmer cares for 96 acres of crops, or eight times as much as the average farm worker of 80 years ago. Why has this been possible? It has been due to the extensive use of labor-saving farm equipment.

No longer does the village blacksmith construct the tools of the farmer. When his services are needed now it is for sharpening a tillage tool or mending a minor part of some farm machine. The building of farm equipment has long since passed from the local blacksmith to the great factories in our industrial centers. Here farm machines, some of which have many hundreds of parts, are built to take the place of the simple farm tools which were the chief reliance of our forefathers. These great factories now constitute the implement industry of our land.

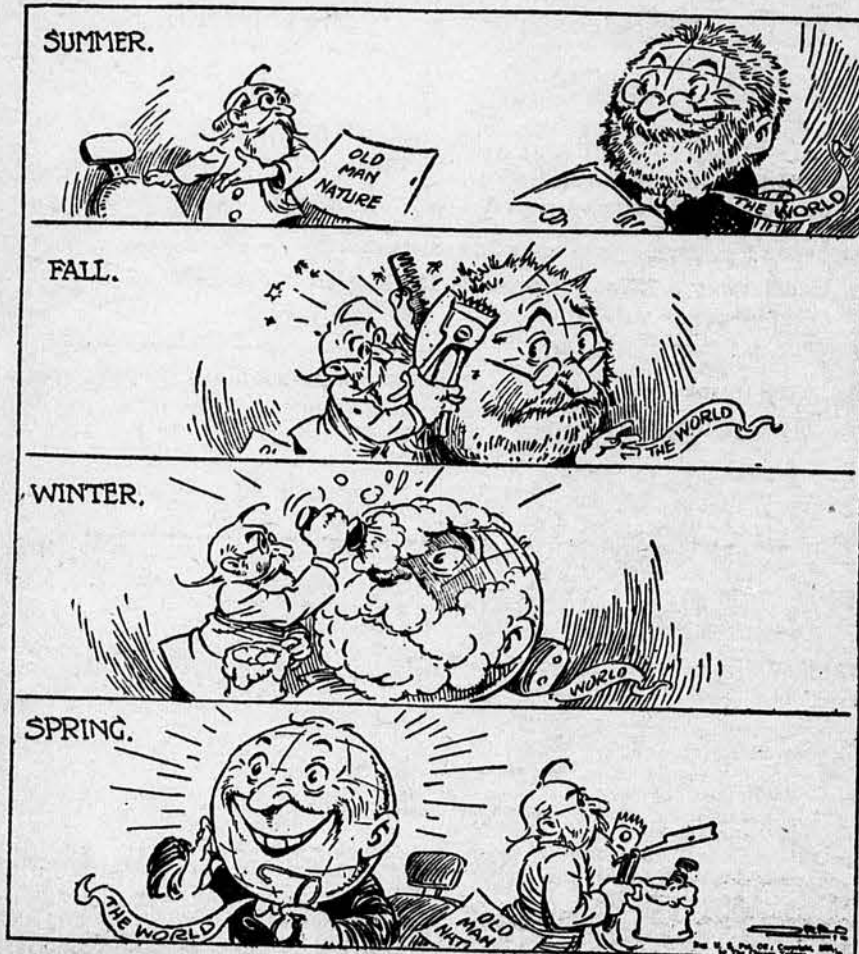
In these industrial plants every part of the finished machine is accurately made from tested materials of known strength, and it is carefully machined and so fitted that one man utilizing these modern factory made machines is able to do as much productive farm work as eight men did in 1850. Moreover, he accomplishes this work in a better manner and with much less personal discomfort.

This progress in type and size of farm equipment also has brought great

changes in the requirements of the farming community in the distribution of equipment. The village blacksmith is no longer the center of attention in the repair, construction and distribution of farm tools. The distribution of farm machines has now become an established retail business of far greater importance than the pioneer work of the village smith. The present-day distributor of farm equipment is your local implement dealer. He is the connecting link in the distribution of farm implements between the great implement industry on the one hand and the user of these implements on the other. It is he who anticipates the farm equipment needs of the community in which he lives and orders in advance the necessary machines and parts his community will require for the future farming seasons.

It is he who sets up new machines, who orders new parts for worn machines, who hears the complaints of the customers, and it is he who too often is asked to carry the credit of his customer until after the harvest season has passed. Truly, the implement dealer is an essential part of an agricultural community. He is just as necessary as the grocery man, the banker, or the clothing merchant, for he deals in things essential for the economical development of the agricultural resources of the community.

Agricultural authorities assert that power and labor make up 60 per cent of the cost of carrying on a farm business, and since these are items directly subject to the control of the farm worker, great opportunities exist for cutting down production costs thru the adoption of more efficient and less expensive types of farm machines. Labor in agriculture is regulated, for the most part, by the use of modern labor-saving farm equipment. Hence, there is real need for the introduction of efficient equipment in agriculture which will actually decrease labor, save power, and lower the cost of producing farm products. The extent to which such equipment comes into use in a community depends, to a large extent, on the type of implement dealer the community supports. If he is the right type, if he has the vision of his business, if he knows what constitutes real service, both he and the community in which he lives will profit.



—From the Chicago Tribune



Its high quality makes it economical

FOLGER'S COFFEE is a blend of the world's highest grade, highest type coffees. It represents 76 years of experience in the selection, blending and roasting of the world's finest coffees. It never varies in quality, each day's roasts being tested and checked by experts against the famous Folger standard.

Because of its uniform high quality, Folger's Coffee costs no more to use. In fact, any family that can afford to drink coffee at all, can afford to drink and enjoy Folger's Coffee. Its high quality makes it economical.

Folger's Coffee is sold by almost every grocer in Kansas. It is vacuum packed in 1, 2, 2½ and 5 pound cans. If you are not yet using Folger's Coffee in your home, we ask you to make the Folger Coffee Test.

The Folger Test . . .

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

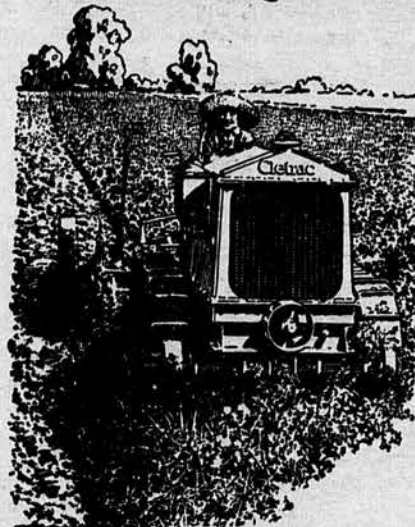
FOLGER'S
Coffee
Established 1850

© 1926, J. A. Folger & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

=Cletrac=Crawler Tractors

CLETRAC'S abundant power, low operating cost, and extremely easy handling make it a farm tractor of unusual ability. With Cletrac on the farm, it is easy to set a new record of economy and speed on all the big jobs. Labor costs are cut, work is done quicker and easier, time is saved and power expense is cut to an absolute minimum. Plowing, discing, seeding, cultivating—heavy field and belt jobs—Cletrac wades through them all and puts bigger profits in the pockets of its owners.

You Can Depend on a Cletrac—Always!



Cletrac Power is always "on the job"—whether in the field, the barn, the woodlot or on the highway, building and maintaining roads. It is dependable power—easily controlled—and quickly available.

The broad tracks of Cletrac Tractors afford positive traction and substantial fuel saving. There is no wasted power. And their short turning radius and low height make them ideal for thorough work in tight places.

Let us tell you how Cletrac Power earns large profits on every class of farm work. Write us today for complete information and the name of our nearest dealer who will demonstrate the Cletrac for you.

Cletrac
Crawler Tractors

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR CO.
Cleveland, Ohio

Everyone admits that the use of implements is essential to the advancement of agriculture. The community then, of necessity, will secure this equipment from some source. The nature of the farm equipment now used and the necessity for prompt and careful community service strongly favors a plan of distribution which includes local sales and service. This is, therefore, a permanent business that someone will always be called on to give. The modern implement dealer realizes this, and he builds up his business with the idea of permanency. His motto is the Golden Rule, the same as that of any other worthwhile merchant. He studies the needs of the community, and he lends his best business and civic efforts to all neighborhood enterprises.

To Lower Production Costs

He keeps up-to-date on farm problems, not to tell his customer how to manage his farm, but to better understand how the implements he sells will best meet the farmer's demands for his particular agricultural operations. He is too good a business man to tell the farmer when and what to plant, or the kind of livestock he should produce. These are things the business farmer should know for himself, and the farmer, like other good business men, resents being told how to run his business. The farmer comes to the implement dealer for a service, and it is the dealer's function to render this particular service. It is entirely within the province of the dealer to tell why a farm implement will save in cost of production; to explain how adjustments of parts will decrease draft, and how improved manufacturing processes make it possible to produce equipment capable of delivering better service for less cost.

These are things which appeal to the business farmer, and he has a high respect for the dealer who does these things. The advantages of roller or ball bearings over plain bearings, the use of specially treated gears, more convenient operation, less dead weight, and longer life of machines are all points which often present a better sales argument than the overworked story of the first cost of a piece of equipment. The implement dealer who is a real asset to his community recognizes these things, and he is appreciated by his customers.

The slogan, "Good Equipment Makes a Good Farmer Better," is an excellent one, because it is true. The term "Good Equipment," however, involves a number of factors not always comprehended by the user of machines. It is largely the function of the local implement dealer to set the standards for good equipment. First of all, only reliable manufacturing companies make really "good equipment." By reliable manufacturers is meant those permanently established, and which are in a position to build, and continue to build, machines of merit.

Farm machines are better built today than ever before, and these will give more years of service. All classes of machinery, however, are likely to require new parts from time to time. The reliable manufacturer provides for this service, and the local representative of the manufacturer, the implement dealer, in turn anticipates these needs, and he maintains, in co-operation with the manufacturer, a suitable repair service for his local customers. If he wishes to give the best service to his customers he will not attempt to sell very many different makes of the same type of equipment, but he will select good, standard makes of farm machines and then maintain high standards of service.

Promotes Modern Living

The up-to-date farm equipment dealer does not limit his retail sales to farm machines alone. While he realizes that farm implements are a tremendous factor in economical production, he also recognizes the welfare of the farm family. He will, therefore, maintain sales and service in equipment specially suited for rural needs which will contribute to the conveniences and comforts of a farmer's family.

The use of good equipment in the production of crops is a means to greater farm profits. Out of these a

portion will be spent for those things which will contribute to a higher standard of living. The American farmer is engaged in a capitalistic enterprise that is becoming highly competitive. He must be intelligent, alert, and practical, and he must practice business methods to succeed. For these reasons we have on our farms today a highly trained and intelligent class of folks who should have the same home conveniences and comforts enjoyed by citizens engaged in similar capitalistic enterprises. Farm families need electric lights, water systems, plumbing fixtures and heating plants.

The local implement dealer should be interested in supplying his rural customer with these things for his customer's personal comfort, and he should recognize that accessories in farm equipment such as refrigeration plants, milking machines, barn equipment, feed grinders and water tanks will help to round out a community service. These are all services which require special merchandizing methods to meet farm requirements. When the implement dealer realizes and appreciates his rightful place in community

development he will naturally operate his business in a way which will promote the welfare of the community he serves. This will be based on high grade implements and equipment sold at a fair and reasonable profit and honestly serviced.

No class of people appreciates honest, fair dealing more than American farmers. They need and desire this farm equipment service for the community. Our retail implement dealers have an opportunity to provide this service, which when honestly rendered will be the means of building up a mutually profitable community enterprise, and thus the prophecy of the slogan—"Good Equipment Makes a Good Farmer Better"—will be constantly fulfilled.

Sells Chicks on Shares

Baby chicks sold on shares is the plan of marketing adopted by the Pratt Chick Hatchery, operated by R. W. Josseland and G. H. Glaser. They bought an incubator of 12,000 eggs capacity during the winter. Instead of selling chicks they are putting them

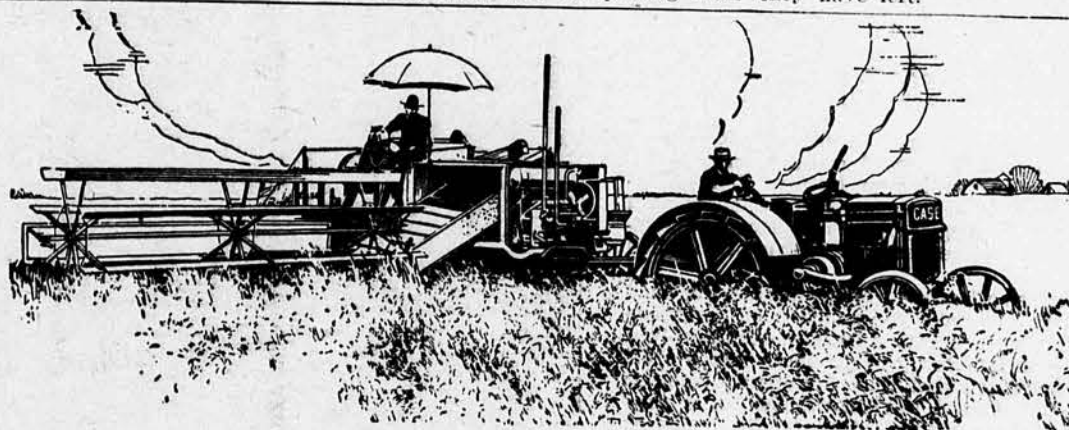
out to farmers, and receive pay in one-fourth of the chickens. The farmers who receive chicks agree to return the hatchery's portion within 90 days at average weights of 2½ pounds.

A chattel mortgage-note contract has been provided. In case all the chicks die the face value of the note becomes due immediately, and the farmer pays for the chicks at the normal hatchery price at the time he received them. If the farmer prefers to keep the chickens at the time of delivery he may do so by paying the market value. If he prefers to pay in some other breed of chickens than the one he received, he is privileged to do so.

The hatchery has about 20 contracts out, and a waiting list of about the same number has accumulated. This will insure full capacity hatches until the close of the season.

Nevada bankers will pay \$1,000 for a live bandit, and \$2,500 for a dead one. No governor can pardon a dead bandit.

Moscow says the next tax law will relieve peasants. Presumably of what they have left.



Save Labor and Grain

INSTEAD of feeding and paying a small army of men, you can take a Case combine and with three or four men get in all the grain in record time, harvested, threshed and ready for market.

The Case combine does away with heading, stacking and pitching to the thresher and saves all the losses caused by these handlings. It cuts all the grain because the header is adjustable from 36" down to within 4" of the ground.

The Case combine is easy to handle. One man on the operator's platform controls the entire operation. Being up above the dust and dirt, he can see what is going on all the time. He can control the condition of the delivered grain. Adjustments are few and simple. Any one can learn quickly how to operate a Case combine.

Harvest this year with a Case, and make real money. Find out what is meant by "The Cheapest Known Method of Harvesting Grain."



Established
1842

To make and save the most money in grain growing use a Case tractor for your plowing, planting and to draw your combine steadily. It is built to outwork and outlast any other tractor.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company

Incorporated

Dept. R12

Racine

Wisconsin



TRADE MARKS REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Wide or Narrow Shelves—Which?

S AID the housekeeper who was building a new home, "I am going to have lots of good, wide shelves in my kitchen and pantry." I heartily agreed with the "lots" part of her remarks, but not at all with the wide idea. There rose in my memory visions of a pantry in which I had often worked. It had "lots of good, wide shelves" on which cooking utensils and supplies were nearly always piled three deep in at least two rows. Finding any article was reduced to a system of grab and grab again until you happened to get the right thing.

In sharp contrast was the picture of another work room which had been planned to the last detail on paper before a single board was cut or a nail driven. The shelves were nearly all narrow—some of them very narrow. They were planned to accommodate certain things and it was impossible to have one row playing hide and seek behind another. These shelves also were close together so that it was impossible to stack things. The bottom shelf for the potato bucket and such other supplies, was 12 inches from the floor, giving space enough for easy cleaning underneath.

The top shelf was just 2 feet above the housekeeper's head so that she might easily reach anything thereon. Even at that this top-most shelf was dedicated to the big roaster, the large coffee pot and all those other utensils which are used only when there are especially large meals to be prepared.

To be sure the carpenter demurred. It "looked funny"; he never had heard of such an arrangement, and so on. Yet even he was finally convinced that beauty in a woman's workshop, as well as any other is judged by convenience and efficiency and not by the usual standards of so-called beauty.

Spices and small cans of seasoning are the most exasperating and elusive articles on ordinary shelves. One woman with a built in cabinet solved the problem satisfactorily by having a 3-inch shelf put in between two that were far apart. Another with an old-fashioned kitchen cabinet put a very narrow shelf with a wire railing on the inside of the cabinet door.

Hatters in Pratt

By M. N. Beeler

F A R M women added variety to the Pratt County Seed Exchange last week with a millinery display. They showed 35 hats and Mrs. V. C. Crandall, Fairview community, who is one of the local millinery leaders estimated that at least as many more hand-made hats were in the crowd. The weather was so spring-like that many of the women couldn't forego the opportunity to wear their bonnets for sake of the show.

Mrs. Crandall and Mrs. H. H. Nicholas had charge of the millinery show. Mrs. Rosa Petrovsky, Preston, gave a demonstration before the general meeting on preparing the diet and setting the tray for an invalid. Representatives of 14 Farm Bureau women's clubs served tea in the corridors of the court house to the folks who attended the seed exchange, the lectures and the hat show.

Spring in the Farm Home

By Dora L. Thompson

A H A R D W A R E merchant says he is selling more woven wire fencing now than at any time in the past. This is a hopeful sign so far as gardens are concerned. Many, many times farm women work hard to get a garden in good condition only to have stock of some sort destroy it. If there is anything more trying or discouraging, it is unknown to the writer. A broken clothesline, loaded with newly washed clothes, is the only calamity one can use as a comparison. The time to prevent tragic happenings is at the time of planting. A good fence may be placed around the average garden at a cost of less than \$15 for woven wire. One garden crop is worth much more than that.

A Luncheon Dish

At this season of the year when appetites lag and the discouraged cook wonders what she can do to provide a change, a new combination of materials is welcome. This menu for a luncheon was broadcasted by the representatives of a flour milling company: Ham mousse, spring salad, rolls, tea or coffee, fruit dessert and cake. For the spring salad, head lettuce and salad dressing or tomatoes and cubes of celery with dressing were suggested.

The ham mousse is the dish one may well "spring" on the family as a welcome surprise. The whole menu is good for a Sunday dinner to pre-

By Lola Thompson Oden

pare in advance, or for an evennig meal. For the ham mousse, 1 tablespoon gelatine, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cold water, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup hot water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds cooked ham, 1 teaspoon mustard, 2 grains cayenne pepper and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups whipping cream are used. Soak the gelatine in cold water 5 minutes. Dissolve in the hot water. Run the ham thru a food chopper, then add the mustard and cayenne pepper and mix with the gelatine. Fold in the beaten cream. Turn into molds and chill. This amount is enough for a dozen portions.

Renovating Feathers at Home

P U T a dry wash boiler on the back of the stove where it will be warm enough that the hand can be held on the bottom without discomfort. Empty the contents of a pillow into the boiler. If the



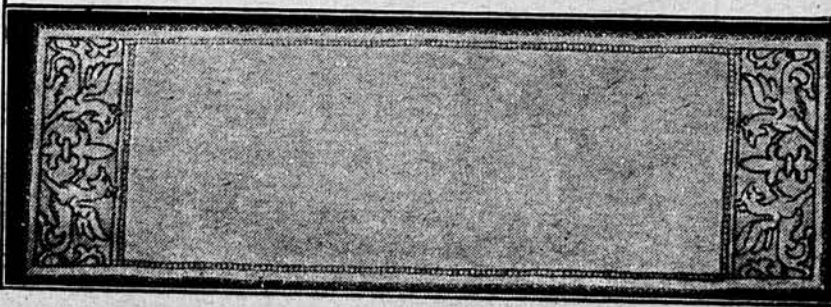
T H E S E photographs depict the latest modes in dressing milady's coiffure as exhibited at the annual show of the Ladies' Hairdressers' Association of New England. At the top left the straight marcel wave is shown. A swivel to the side on one side of the head and a straight marcel wave on the other side is worn in the top right illustration. At the lower left, a new permanent wave is demonstrated, and the new Parisian bob at the lower right.

boiler is large and the pillows small, two may be satisfactorily handled at one time.

Leave for 2 hours (a little longer if necessary) maintaining an even temperature to avoid scorching. Stir lightly several times taking care not to reach quite to the bottom of the boiler. The warm air coming from below lifts the feathers slightly, allowing the dirt to fall to the bottom of the boiler. At the end of the 2 hours return the feathers to clean ticks when they will be fresh and sweet.

To Be Embroidered in Blue

A S T R I K I N G L Y handsome scarf is the one pictured here—one that you will enjoy embroidering and one that all your friends will admire. The unusual design is stamped on a fine quality of art material. The figures are outlined in delft blue darning stitch and white darning stitches are run in between the designs. Price of the stamped material with floss for completing is but 75 cents. Order from the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



This simple method was vouched for by an excellent German housekeeper who not only uses it for herself but picks up a bit of pin money by cleaning feathers for those of her neighbors who do not want the bother themselves.

Lola Thompson Oden.

Short Cuts Around the House

By Our Readers

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

How We Like Roast Beef

C U T the meat in small servings, place in a roaster and cover with sliced onion. Season with salt, pepper and sage, and add a little water. Roast until the meat is nearly done when the water will be almost all cooked away, and then pour over meat 1 cup thick cream, sift flour lightly over all and finish roasting. This also is an excellent way to prepare rabbit.

Nettie Johnson.

Crawford County.

Simplified Lazy Daisy Stitches

I N E M B R O I D E R I N G lazy daisies, lovely color combinations may be obtained by making the loop of the petal of one color and catching the loop with a different color. For this, most persons use two needles, one threaded with each color. I found this rather awkward so tried putting in the little stitch at the top of the petals first. When they are in, thread the needle with the other color, bring up at base of petal, slip under little stitch at end, then down again at base, thus completing petal.

El Paso Co., Colorado.

Mrs. Lee Clutter.

For Glossy Linoleum

I U S E 2 tablespoons of paraffin and 1 tablespoon of kerosene to a half bucket of hot water when mopping my linoleum. I never put much water on the linoleum, and find that this treatment helps it to retain its glossy, "new" appearance.

Lyon County.

Josephine H. Coffeen.

Geography Via the Camera

By Velma West Sykes

W H I L E we are often reminded that the motion picture industry is still in its infancy and has many objectionable features yet, we must not forget that pictures have an educational value that has been under-emphasized because they have been used mostly for entertainment. However, let us consider even the ordinary picture which children see, and look for some educational value.

We will take a western picture, for example. Formerly children who lived on the prairies knew that a mountain was a very high hill, but it was difficult for them to visualize it. Now it spreads before their eyes so clearly that a better conception is obtained than from an ordinary flat picture, for the moving of the landscape shows other things in proportion and gives an understanding of geography impossible for an untraveled child to have received in former years.

Then there is the sea. Here a still picture is indeed handicapped in presenting an idea of what it is like, but the motion picture gives such a clear impression of it that the child feels that he knows oceans intimately, having watched boats rock or sail smoothly as the picture presents it.

The frozen North becomes a reality to the child as he sees large icebergs floating in the sea, and polar bears lying on cakes of ice. The desert, the tropics, wild animals, wonderful spots in history and of geographic importance fasten themselves into the child's mind thru the appeal to the eye, where he might read pages or listen to long lectures and never get as clear an impression. Things we see are so much more lasting with us than things we hear—and in this way motion pictures are going to be used more and more for educational purposes.

When Baby Sleeps

B A B Y needs 20 hours of sleep a day during the first months of his life, and not less than 16 until he is a year old. He should sleep alone. If you haven't a special crib, a clothes basket or a good sized box will do just as well. The room should be darkened and well ventilated, and the

windows open at the top, except in the coldest weather. All children under 6 years old should sleep from 1 to 2 hours in the middle of the day.

To protect the baby on cold nights, sew half of an old woolen blanket to make a square bag and cut a round hole in the center of one end for the neck. Cut down the middle of the front and bind the edge. Tie with strings or pin with safety pins. Make this sleeping bag large enough so that the baby can move around if he likes.

Women's Service Corner

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

Buttermilk Custard

I have heard of using buttermilk in custard, but cannot find a recipe. Do you have one?—Mary G.

I am glad to give you this recipe for baked buttermilk custard which is even better than custard made with sweet milk in the opinion of some persons. Use 2 cups buttermilk, 1 cup granulated sugar, 4 eggs and a teaspoon of lemon extract. Beat eggs until yolks and whites are well mixed, add sugar, buttermilk and flavoring. Strain into custard cups, grate nutmeg on top, stand in pan of hot water and bake until firm in a moderate oven.

Concerning Ink Spots

What do you advise your readers to use to remove ink spots? I spilled some ink recently on a favorite flannel dress and there isn't a professional cleaner near to whom I could send it.—Rose F.

The composition of ink varies so what would remove one kind would have no effect on another. I removed an ink spot from a flannel dress with borax, wetting the spot first with clean water and rubbing powdered borax into it. When dry I brushed off the powder and the ink came out with it.

Ammonia is suggested as being effective in removing stains of fresh fruit and some inks. Before using this however, the color of the fabric should be tested as it may change under the influence of the solvent. Turpentine also is used with success. Saturate the spots and let them remain wet for several hours. Then rub between the hands. Neither the texture nor the color should be changed.

Glancing at the Elbows

By Helen Lake

BECAUSE of its nature, an elbow can become very unsightly. But a minute's care every day will keep the skin as soft and lovely as the skin on the back of the hands.

If the skin seems unusually wrinkled, gently massage the bent elbow with a fattening cream. If the skin is dark, also, allow an application of lemon juice to dry before using the skin food. Form the habit of fitting the elbow into the moist palm when using a hand lotion. Guard against allowing soap suds to dry in the loose folds of skin.

Simple things, these, yet short sleeves frequently tell a story of neglect. May I help you with a list of fattening creams or hand lotions or both? Address, Helen Lake, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

April

SOFT turf oozin' odors,
Sweet with sproutin' herbs;
Ruffly little streamlets
Slippin' long the curbs.
Puddles in the sidewalk,
Flash o' blue above;
Rain-drenched grass a'shinin'
Song o' turtle dove.

Sudden burst o' sunshine,
Sudden dash o' rain,
Follows up a dust whirl,
Specks the window pane.
White clouds gather swiftly,
Flockin' 'cross the sky;
Fluff o' fairy snow flakes,
Winter passin' by.
— Sylvia Anna Armstrong.

First National Pictures



~ they draw
the wonders
of the world
right up to
you

BEFORE your very eyes!—the most wonderful romances that ever happened!... in the most wonderful places in the world! As History wrote them—as famous writers of fiction and drama dreamed them.

To thrill and refresh you—to provide you with the best of Drama and Comedy, First National Pictures explore the whole world for the gold of ideas to mint into the finest screen entertainment for America.

And First National Pictures are enacted by scores of the players you like best, including your favorite stars:—

NORMA TALMADGE
COLLEEN MOORE
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
CORINNE GRIFFITH
MILTON SILLS
RICHARD BARTHELMESS
HARRY LANGDON
JOHNNY HINES
LEON ERROL

First National Pictures that You'll Enjoy

"The Live Wire"—Johnny Hines, the pepper-and-ginger comedian in a whirlwind of fun and adventure that will give you spasms of laughter and thrills galore. The lad who hurdled into a tough job as a newspaper reporter and won love and victory.

"The Far Cry"—with Blanche Sweet and Jack Mulhall. The American girl who gadded about Europe—a modern social nomad. She knew neither home nor father—she had a philandering matron for a makeshift mother. From Arthur Richman's stage success.

"The Dancer of Paris"—Conway Tearle and Dorothy Mackaill in a brilliant screen version of Michael Arlen's great story. A beautiful girl betrothed—the crash of her dream—the penalty she exacted from the man and the great true love she found at last.

"Tramp, Tramp, Tramp"—Harry Langdon in this rich comedy will make you laugh till you cry—and touch the tender part of your heart. The fun is all the jollier for the exquisite mixture of pathos. A droll walking race across the U. S. A.—a marathon of mirth.

"Irene"—Colleen Moore, roguish, captivating, in an adaptation from the musical comedy triumph that charmed Broadway for two years. Three great shows in one—marvelous fete of Fashion screened in colors, gripping Drama, sparkling Comedy.

"Her Second Chance"—Anna Q. Nilsson, Huntley Gordon and Charles Murray. How a Kentucky mountain girl turned the tables on a handsome young judge who jailed her. She stole a horse—for a race with death—and she stole a stern man's heart.

"High Steppers"—Mary Astor and Lloyd Hughes in an adaptation of "Heirs Apparent," by Sir Phillip Gibbs. Is the world going mad with jazz? Mothers too busy socially and fathers too busy making money to guide their children. Where does it lead?

Good Style for Juniors, Matrons and Maids



2312—Attractive Apron Style. Sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure.

2681—Jaunty Sport Frock. This is a practical, smart garment for all occasions. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2692—This graceful style is as clever as it is simple. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2367—Lines That Slenderize Youthfully. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2502—Junior Frock with Flared Skirt. Sizes 6, 8 and 10 years.

2659—Boys' Suit. This suit consists of a blouse and straight trousers. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

2676—Morning Frock. Developed in one of the new printed materials, this frock would be charming for morning wear. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

Any of the patterns described here may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each, or 25 cents for a pattern and our new fashion magazine. The magazine ordered separately is 15 cents.



Here's Fun for Every Boy and Girl



B—is for Bluebird,
Who comes in the spring
And makes us all glad
With songs he can sing.
He's gone far away
When winter is here,
But when he comes back
You know spring is quite near.

Kiser and Blacky Are Pets

I am 6 years old and in the second grade. I have one brother and two sisters that go to school with me. We live 3 miles from the Shady Grove school. Daddy takes us in his new car. My teacher's name is Miss Elliott. I have a sister in the eighth grade and one in the sixth grade and my brother is in the fifth grade. For pets I have a dog named Kiser and a cat named Blacky.
Josephine Amraen.
Bellefont, Kan.



"Just follow the ribbons from the squares and they will point to letters. Put these letters in the squares from where the ribbons started and they will spell the answer for you," says

Bobbie Brown. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of post-cards each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

There Are Nine of Us

I am 14 years old and in the eighth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Agnew. There are 24 pupils in our room. I have three brothers and three sisters at home and two sisters and one brother married. For pets I have a dog named Peanuts and a white chicken. I walk $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to school. I wish some of the girls would write to me.
Lebanon, Kan. Iva Carpenter.

Goosey Gander

Goosey, Goosey Gander
Come answer me I pray.
Whither shall I wander
This beautiful spring day?
Upstairs or downstairs—
Now help me to decide
Which of these two places
Should I choose to abide.
Goosey closed his big blue eyes
"To settle questions for yourself
Is a very good rule I've found."
So to my lady's chamber upon the second floor,
I choose to turn my footsteps and dwell forever more.

Goes to the Star School

My teacher's name is Miss Loquist. There are four in my class. I go to the Star school. I am 13 years old and in the sixth grade. I have two brothers and one sister. Their names are Roy, Mike and Myrtle. My dog's name is Shep. He is very smart. I milk two cows every night. I have brown hair and eyes, am 5 feet tall and weigh 115 pounds. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls.
Herington, Kan. Olivett Schunk.

Try These on the Family

What most resembles the half of a cheese? The other half.

What kind of a hen lays the longest? A dead hen.

Why is a clock a pattern of modesty? Because it covers its face with its hands and runs down its own works.

How is the best way to make a coat last? To make the trousers and vest first.

What is it that stands aloft, and

regulates our daily movements, yet feels no interest in our concerns; directs us when to go, and when to come; yet cares not whether we attend or not; still, thus indifferent to our fate, often strikes a heavy blow to urge us on, and we feel no resentment when the reproof is given? A clock.

What is the difference between a coat and a baby? The one I wear, the other I was!

What is a good thing to part with? A comb.

What is it, which the man that made it does not need, the man who buys it does not use for himself, and the person that uses it does not know it? A coffin.

When is coffee like the soil? When it is "ground."

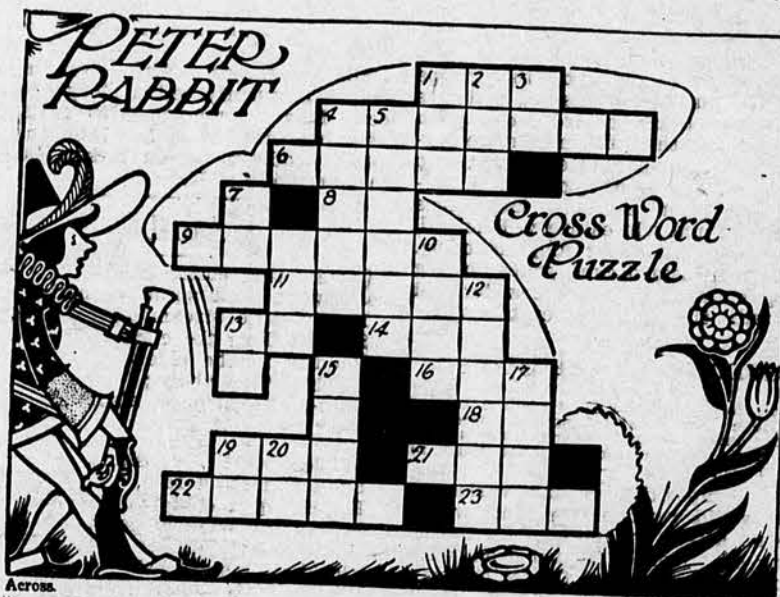
Why is coffee like an axe with a dull edge? Because it must be ground before it is used.

When has a man a right to scold his coffee? When he has more than sufficient grounds.

Why is dough like the sun? Because it is light when it rises.

Wyeth Has Three Dogs

I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade. I have two Shetland ponies—Midget and Cupid. Midget is black and Cupid is brown and white. I have three dogs—two big ones and one little pup. Their names are Queen, Bounce and Pup. I have two brothers and two sisters. My sisters' names are Lois and Dorothea. My brothers' names are Ralph and Kenneth. Lois goes to high school at Pratt, Kan., and Dorothea, Kenneth, Ralph and I go to country school. I would like to have some of the boys and girls write to me.
Iuka, Kan. Wyeth Hand.



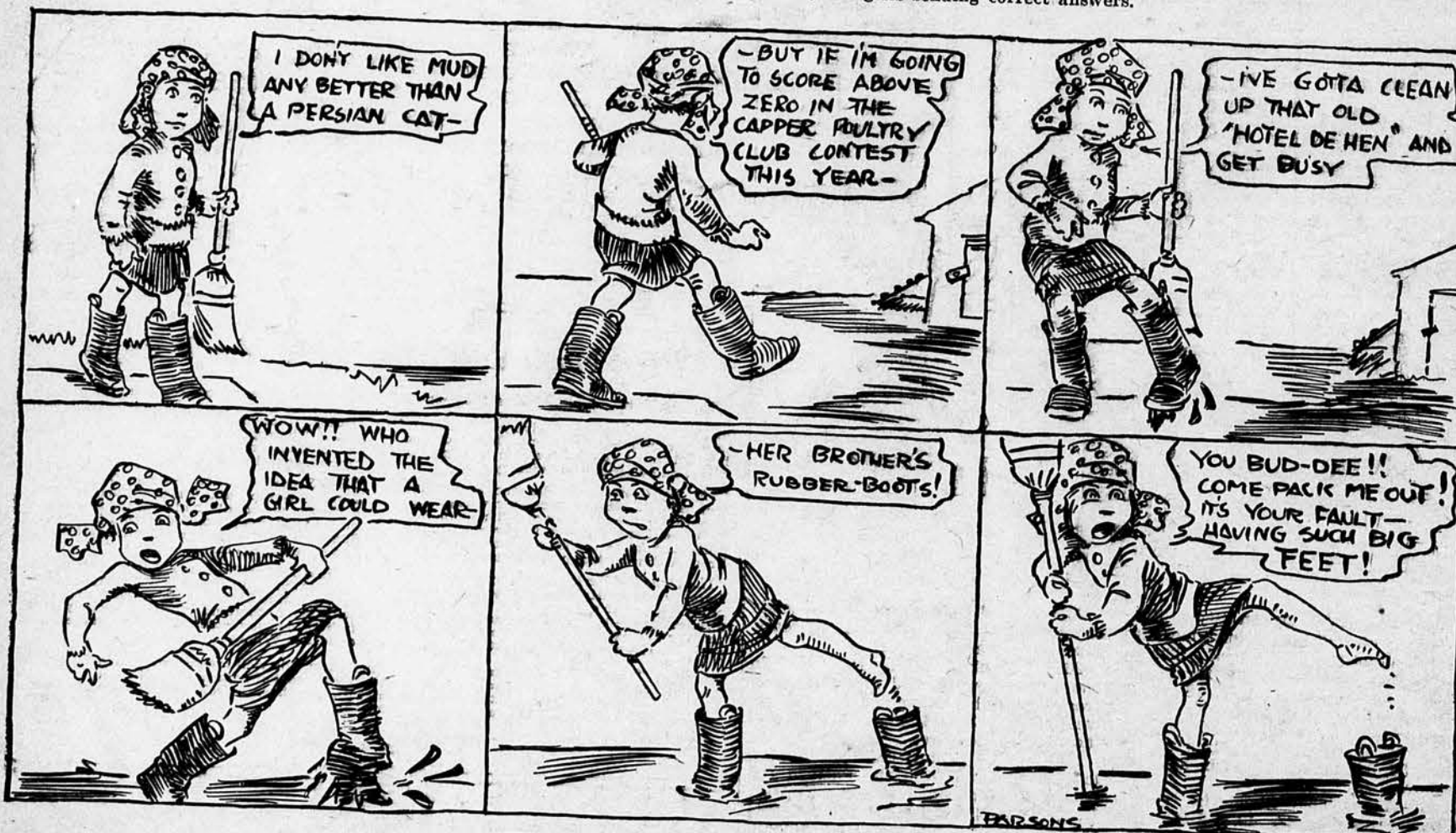
Across.

- 1—The whole.
- 4—A storm with spiral winds.
- 6—To shed blood.
- 8—The fifteenth and twelfth letters of the alphabet.
- 9—To cuddle up.
- 11—A daily task.
- 13—Belongs to me.
- 14—Gained.
- 16—A man who is always drunk.
- 18—United Republic (initials).
- 19—Iniquity.
- 21—The years of our life.
- 22—Curving to make crooked (plural).
- 23—A female barnyard fowl.

Up and Down.

- 1—A playing-card with a single spot.
- 2—Doctor of laws (abbreviation).
- 3—Biblical exclamation.
- 4—A woven fabric.
- 6—The color of gold.
- 7—I, myself.
- 10—The god of love.
- 12—Sufficient.
- 13—Maine (abbreviation).
- 15—To repair.
- 17—The largest plant.
- 19—South East (abbreviation).
- 20—Not out.

Send your answers to this crossword puzzle to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—Too Much Boots?

'Tis the Same Disease

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

As I read a newspaper this morning I noted a paragraph reporting that certain prominent citizens "are ill with the grip or the flu, whichever it is that is prevalent this spring."

Grip and influenza are only different names for the same disease. It may soothe the mind and allay the fears of the timid to say that one has "just a touch of the grip"; but if it is really grip it is just as truly influenza, and it must be treated with the definite respect to which such a terrible enemy is entitled.

Bear well in mind that influenza is not a cold, is not due to exposure to cold, and is much more dangerous than a cold. Colds do not "run into" influenza unless one comes into contact with germs from some influenza patient. Influenza is a germ disease.

The most dangerous diseases are those in which the invading bacteria develop poisons that overcome and destroy the vital forces of the body. It is in such manner that diphtheria works, and altho influenza is not usually considered to be like that disease, it is my conviction that it resembles it in many deadly points and is even more dangerous. Everyone knows how seriously diphtheria affects the heart, but the poison of influenza is no particle behind it. It burdens the heart, depresses the great centers of the nervous system that control the vital functions of life, and not infrequently acts so swiftly that the patient meets his end without the common symptoms having time to develop.

Resistance to contagion is aided greatly by a body in sound health, free from colds, indigestion and other petty ailments. So the best general health available is one of your safeguards. A more important one, however, is to avoid close contact with all persons showing signs of infection, such as a running, sneezing nose, watery eyes and frequent hawking and spitting. Do not go visiting at homes where influenza is present.

Operation Not Needed?

Is there any good treatment for exophthalmic goiter, for a man 45 years old? Is there any cure besides operation? J. J.

Operation is not always the best treatment for exophthalmic goiter. Most cases are markedly benefited by rest, fresh air, and tissue building with nourishing food; about the same treatment as is given with such marked success in tuberculosis. Give this method a thoro, conscientious and complete trial before you turn your thoughts to a surgical operation, unless you have definite advice, from some physician able to study the case in person, to the contrary.

Build Up the Body

What causes Raynaud's disease? What chance has a patient of getting well? F. R. S.

The cause is not known definitely. It is a disease that attacks the extremities; generally the fingers and toes, tho sometimes the ears and nose suffer. It comes on gradually and is marked by a pale, cold condition of the affected parts, or else a blue and congested state. Ulceration and gangrene may follow. In most cases the patient gets over it temporarily, but there is a tendency to relapse. The treatment is to build up the body and improve the circulation.

See a Good Doctor

I have a daughter 22 years old, and she is suffering from what the doctor here says is neuralgia of the chest, but his prescriptions did no good. She has pains in her chest and arms. When she first got her growth she was plump and fleshy, but now she has lost flesh and is very thin. She has sleepless nights and suffers very much. G. F. B.

Your daughter's symptoms suggest a possibility of tuberculosis. You can have a fairly accurate diagnosis made by means of X-Ray pictures of the chest. I think you should do this without delay, as tuberculosis can be cured only if early treatment is given.

5 Million Hunters

More than 5 million hunting and fishing licenses were taken out during the season 1924-25 by sportsmen and anglers thruout the United States, in-

cluding Alaska, and the returns of state treasuries amounted to more than \$6,400,000. Detailed figures for the season, just compiled by the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, show increases in the number of licenses issued and fees received over the two years preceding. Two years before the licenses numbered 4,341,498, and the fees paid were \$5,385,489. One year later 4,395,038 hunters paid for their licenses a total of \$5,594,982. During the season 1924-25 the license figures were 5,039,834 and the fees totaled \$6,423,276.87. Pennsylvania, with 504,130 licenses and fees of \$613,939.30, headed the list both in licenses and returns to the state treasury.

In Kansas 100,720 licenses were sold last year to residents and 110 to non-residents; the income from both sources was \$100,226.

Kansas Birds to Atlanta

Paul Melcher of Clay Center shipped 100 White Leghorns to Atlanta, Ga., recently, for which he received \$2.50 apiece.

Eggs Opened the Road

(Continued from Page 3)

25 states every year, and as each new season rolls around customers are found in other states. Thru the winter he has been shipping eggs to Florida for which he received from 65 to 80 cents a dozen.

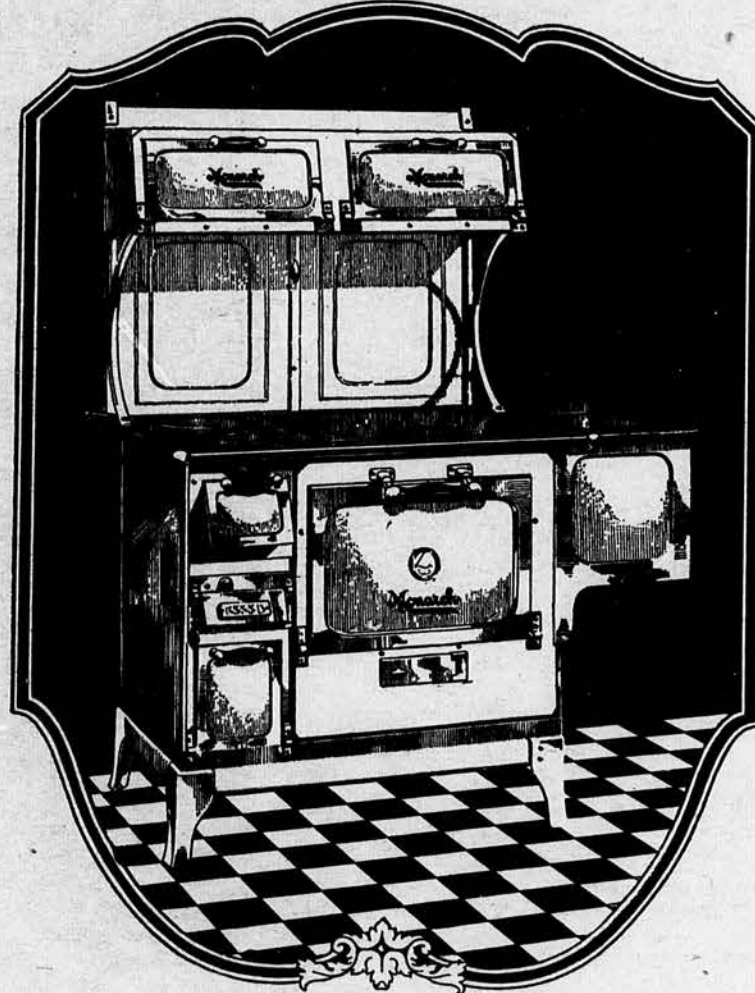
Quotations on eggs and chicks are based on production as indicated by daily trapnesting records. Hatching eggs sell at \$7 to \$15 a hundred in large lots, with the best at \$35 a setting. Breeding hens and cockerels bring from \$5 to \$25.

Baby chicks get every care. The floor of each brooder house is covered with about 2 inches of coarse sand, and chaff is sprinkled over this. Whenever possible chicks get out of doors when 4 to 5 days old. They are kept busy and not allowed to be crowded for room. Up to 5 days all the chicks get buttermilk and a little mash. After that they get a scratch feed, three times a day, but they are kept just a little hungry. Mr. Laughlin recommends the following mixture: 30 pounds bran, 40 pounds

cornmeal, 40 pounds middlings, 1 pound salt, 40 pounds rolled oats, 10 pounds bonemeal, and 5 pounds dried buttermilk. Chicks from 3 weeks old to maturity get a different ration. This mash contains 60 pounds bran, 20 pounds middlings, 20 pounds pulverized oats, 20 pounds oilmeal, 20 pounds cornmeal, 20 pounds gluten feed, 20 pounds meat scrap, 20 pounds dried buttermilk and 6 pounds of minerals.

"I've done nothing that cannot be duplicated on a good many Kansas farms," Mr. Laughlin wanted his visitor to know. He brought up again that his idea is to continue expanding in the business. The place he has had isn't large enough for further growth, so recently he purchased 12½ acres a little farther out along the concrete road from Olathe. There he expects to build a model poultry farm this year. The investment, including improvements, will total \$30,000.

A new washer will usually stop the dripping faucet. If a supply of the right sizes is kept on hand it is not difficult to learn to change them without calling a plumber.



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THE LISTENER

By George Washington Ogden

HARTWELDL thought he was exploring around for sight of his dreaded enemy, Zeb Smith.

Noggle, he noticed, was armed with a revolver that looked rather small in comparison with his length of limb. He kept putting back the skirt of his seersucker coat to show the weapon, which had a mother-of-pearl handle, and was slung in a holster of patent leather.

"Hi 're y'u?" said Noggle, still turning his look up and down the street, an air of abstraction and uneasiness about him altogether strange.

"Middlin'," Texas replied. "Was you headin' for home?"

"Ye-es," allowed the barber, standing with his revolver showing under the street light, looking this way and that, his mind plainly not on his answer.

"I'm headin' down that di-rection," said Texas.

"Apt to Hurt My Business!"

Noggle did not make any move to fall in for the march to Malvina's embrace. He stood teetering on his long legs like some kind of insect stuck in glue, watching around him with an air of suspicion and fear that spoke little for his confidence in his gun.

"Well, I tell you, Hartwell," said he, "I was just a thinkin', you know, that maybe you'd better go on ahead, or let me go on ahead, you know. You know, you ain't in very good standin' here in Cottonwood, Hartwell, and it's apt to hurt my business to be seen out with you, you know."

He hummed and hawed a good deal in getting it out, and shifted from leg to leg like an embarrassed schoolgirl. Texas felt the blood come hot into his face, and his scorn for this chicken-headed shaver of gritty chins knocking at his teeth for utterance.

He held himself in with an effort, and managed to speak without a tremor, altho he flavored his words with a dash of contempt which was lost on Noggle as completely as a drop of his perfume would have been completely overwhelmed in a barrel of tar.

"I wouldn't take a shave away from you for a million dollars, or more," Texas said. "I'll go ahead, for I'm in a hurry to go to bed. It'll count more for you to have folks think you're a chasin' me than that I'm a chasin' you."

"All right, Hartwell. A man's got to look out for number one, you know, specially if he's got a wife dependin' on him."

Hartwell did not feel that he could be trusted to make comment on that plea. He hurried off toward the hotel, where he was in earnest conversation with Malvina when Noggle came grinning in at the office door.

"Was somebody sayin' you'd hurt my business if you stayed on here at the hotel, Mr. Hartwell?" Malvina demanded, rather severely, at that moment.

Noggle stopped when the words hit him, and jerked back like a foolish horse rearing against the halter. The animated triumph which suffused his narrow face over the feat of threading alone the perils of the streets faded out of him, leaving him the color of a boiled ear of corn.

"No, ma'am; nobody was sayin' that in so many words, ma'am," Texas replied; "but takin' the events of the day to base my judgment on, it might turn out that-away."

"Wait till it does," said she, with firm and lofty finality.

"I think it will be the wisest thing for me to pack out of here, and bring no trouble to your door, Mrs. Noggle," Texas maintained. "I seem to leave a trail of bad luck behind me, and you-all have been so kind to me here I'd rather cut my arm off than be the cause of you losing one dollar."

Malvina was behind the counter, her round white arms resting on the showcase, her round, freckled face as full of softness and good-nature as a human countenance could contain. Noggle came up and cleared his throat.

"I expect if he wants to leave, Malvina, you'd better let him," he suggested.

"What's bitin' you?" said Malvina, not even turning her eyes in her husband's direction.

Malvina Thought, Too

Texas could not forbear landing one little dig, one little barb of discomfort, in Noggle's perfumed hide.

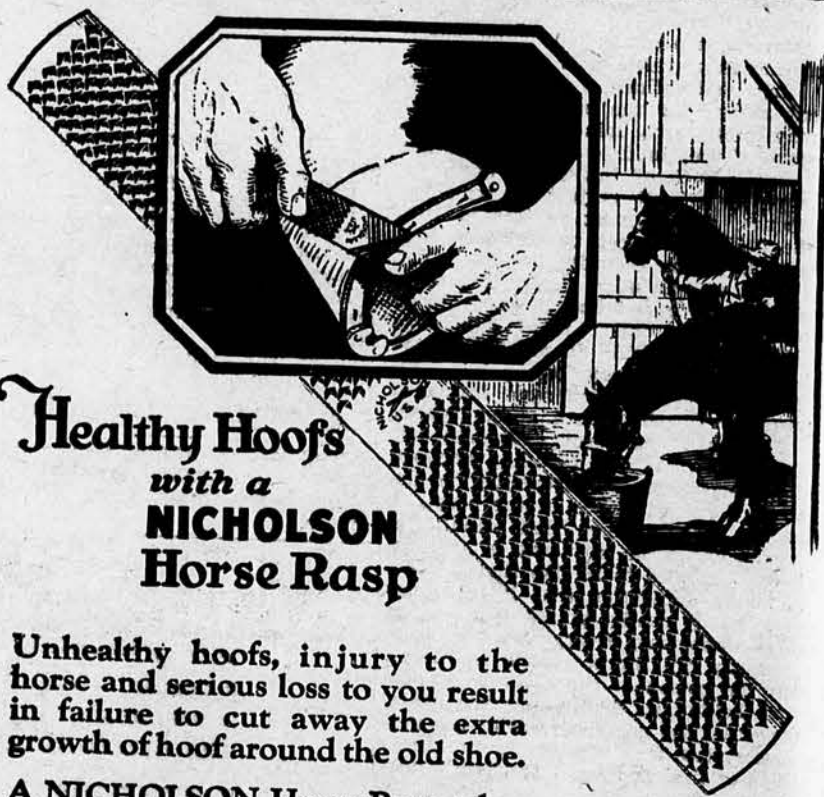
"Even your husband is afraid to be seen on the street with me any more," said he.

Malvina turned to Noggle now with fire in her eyes.

"Oh, he is, is he?"

"If it would hurt his business, ma'—"

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For a Uniform Automobile Law

KANSAS automobile owners will welcome the nation-wide movement to establish a uniform code for the operation of automobiles. The need for uniformity of laws as between states and traffic ordinances as between cities of the same state, as Secretary Hoover says, is so obvious as not to need any elaborate discussion. There perhaps isn't an automobile owner in Kansas who doesn't motor to many towns in his section during a year. Most of them even take motor trips thru other states. The time has passed when people live within the limits of their own little community. The automobile has changed that mode of living. Perhaps a half million tourists from other states will pass thru Kansas this season, and almost that number of Kansans will make extensive trips in their own or adjoining states.

It is important that tourists know the traffic regulations of the towns and states they visit. But now they are in the dark. The laws of the various towns, as well as states, vary so greatly that tourists find it difficult to keep within the law. How much better it would be if a tourist knew that the same law that applied in his own town and state also applied in other towns and other states! It is to bring about this very desirable situation that Secretary Hoover is striving for a model code for all towns and all states.

One illustration might be given to show the benefits of a uniform automobile law to Kansas motorists. Kansas is one of the very few states, if not the only one, that requires a tag only on the rear of an automobile. All other states require two tags—one in front and one behind. As a consequence, Kansas tourists are continually being stopped by the traffic cops in other states for not having tags on the front of their cars. Of course, they are not taken into court, due to the courtesy one state extends to another, but it always requires a lot of explanations, and leaves an impression with the officers that Kansas is a cheap state. When the automobile law was first enacted one tag was enough. There were only a few automobiles, the streets were wide and an officer could easily spot the number. But now with the wide streets packed with moving cars at all times, a front number is needed badly. The Secretary of State has plenty of money out of his 50-cent administration fee to buy two tags, but he cannot do so until the law is changed. The model law would take care of that situation, and at the same time decrease the number of accidents, in which 23,900 persons were killed and 600,000 injured last year.

am, what might my stoppin' here in the hotel do to yours?"

Malvina took her arms down from the showcase, and came round from behind the counter. The color was gone out of her face, and her eyes were very bright.

"Mr. Hartwell, maybe there are some people in the world little enough to put business above gratitude," said she, never turning an eye toward her wilted, shifting husband; "but I'm not one of that kind."

She faced Noggle, burning him with a look that made him squirm.

"Maybe you're afraid to be seen on the street with Mr. Hartwell, but I ain't! I ain't afraid to be seen anywhere with him; I'd go to—"

"Well, Malvina, a man's got to think of his business, you know."

"Yes, and I'd let him have room and board in this house if the last cow-man on the range turned from the door on account of it, and I'd tell 'em all to go straight to hell!"

"Well, Malvina, you know—"

"I'd give him my last dollar if he wanted it, and if that wasn't enough I'd go out and borrow more! As far as I'm concerned they can all go straight—"

"So would I!" said Mrs. Goodloe, coming into the dining-room door, her arms red from dishwater, her apron wet from the splashing of it.

"The trouble with people in this town is they don't know a man when they see one," Malvina declared; "that's what the trouble with these run-downs is!"

Texas took off his hat and gave Malvina his hand.

"Ma'am, I'm proud to know you!" he said. He stepped over to Mrs. Goodloe and shook hands with her. "And you, too, ma'am—I'm proud to know you both."

Noggle stood rubbing the back of his hand across his big mustache, no doubt feeling something like an outsider in the midst of his own family. He was well enough broken in already to offer no further comment. All he did was stretch hugely, gape amazingly, and take off his little dove-gray hat and try to look unconcerned as became a valiant man with a thirty-two caliber pistol at his belt.

"Gosh! I'm as tired as a wet dog," he said.

"You better go to bed, then," said Malvina, at no pains to cover her displeasure with her new mate.

Noggle acted on the suggestion at once, heaving himself off upstairs on his long, ostrich legs, his light trousers making quite an elegant showing as they flickered between the balusters. Malvina shifted the register, and dusted the place where it had lain with her apron, saying nothing until Noggle's feet had sounded along the uncarpeted hall overhead and come to silence.

"There was a man here lookin' for you a little while before you came in, Mr. Hartwell," she said.

"Did you know who he was?"

"No, he was a stranger to me—a little dark man off of the range somewhere. Well, I don't know all of 'em—new ones is comin' in all the time. He said he'd be back."

"I'll set outside by the door and wait for him, thank you, ma'am."

"Don't you mention it," returned Malvina with such stress of earnestness that it was almost a threat. "Wouldn't you like a cup of coffee and a piece of pie?"

"Thank you, ma'am, most kindly, but I'm so full of trouble I ain't got room for anything else. I don't feel like I want to eat again for seven or eight years."

"It'll all come out right—don't you worry over it, Mr. Hartwell."

"For my own part I can carry it; but look what I've brought on Miss Sallie McCoy, ma'am."

Along the Hotel Wall

Malvina was wiping the showcase with her apron now, her head behind it, her face hidden.

"You was up there to see them this evening, wasn't you?"

"Yes, I called in on 'em for a little while."

"I heard they had to have the doctor for Sallie."

"So her mother told me, ma'am."

"It's a shame the way the school-board treated that girl! But it's nothing to get sick over—she knows she wasn't hurt nor spoilt by bein' seen walkin' along the street with you. It's foolish, plumb foolish!"

"But knowin' he's to blame for trouble like that is as draggin' on a man as a broken leg, ma'am. When did that man say he'd be back?"

"In a little while, he said."

"I'll set out in the cool of the night and wait for him, and thank you most generous for all your kindness to a footless stranger like me, ma'am."

Texas went out and sat on the bench along the hotel wall. There was a little space between the sidewalk and the building, and he sat in the shadow where he could see readily but be seen indistinctly. He was troubled over this stranger's presence in Cottonwood, for he believed it must be some messenger from Winch with a fresh taunt and defiance, or from Duncan, bearing word that would add to his unrest.

Few people were passing that hour, for it was late for respectable Cottonwood, and the other half didn't roam down into that section. Texas had not waited long on the bench beside the door, scanning hurriedly every man who came into view, his mind alert, his hand ready to his gun, when the one for whom he was waiting came.

The stranger approached him with-

out hesitation, Texas standing, turning to bring his elbow free from interference against the wall.

"Hello, Texas," came the familiar hail.

"Sir, good evening," Texas returned, watching the stranger narrowly, puzzled by his familiarity.

The stranger was of medium height, but slender. He was dressed in the regulation cowboy style, except that his chaparejos were of plain leather instead of the hairy kind so much in vogue at that time on the Arkansas Valley range.

"Don't You Know Me?"

He was standing where the light fell full on him thru the open door, and the friendliness of his attitude was as mystifying to Texas as his identity.

"Don't you know me, Texas?"

He came a step nearer, turning his head in the light so Texas could see his face clearly. But beyond establishing that he was a comely youth, dark-skinned as an Indian, with dark hair cut close to his handsome head, Texas could make out nothing at all.

"No, sir; you've got me, as sure as you're born."

"Why, I'm your old side-partner, Ben Chouteau, from the Nation," said the unaccountable stranger, speaking a little louder, for the benefit of Malvina, apparently, who had come to the door.

Texas started at the clearer note of that boyish treble, held out his hand, giving the cowboy the grip of genuine friendliness.

"I'm glad to see you—I'm more than glad, old feller!" he said. "It's an old friend of mine, a sure-enough good friend, like the rest of you-all here at this ho-tel, ma'am," he assured Malvina, who nodded, entirely satisfied, and returned to her duties within the house.

Texas drew the stranger into the shadow, still holding him by the hand.

"Miss Fannie!" he whispered. "Where in this world did you come from—what're you doin' rigged up thataway?"

"Even you didn't know me!"

"Not till you spoke loud thataway, then it come to me in a flash."

"I'm supposed to be dead, Texas."

"You don't tell me, Miss Fannie!"

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"Well, I am. So we've got to go easy, and don't forget I'm your old side-pardner from the Nation, and Ben Chouteau's my name."

"I'll remember; don't you doubt I'll remember."

"I've come back to this town to throw a crimp into some of the crooks that thought they'd salted my old hide down, and I want you to help me, Texas."

"My heart's with you, and my hand's the same as your own."

"We'll have a bunch of these crooks breakin' their necks to hit the timber before this time tomorrow night. But I don't want to talk around here where somebody might be listenin'—do you care to take a little walk?"

They walked toward the railroad station, for in that direction the town quickly blended out to open prairie, where there was room for all the confidences in the world to pass from ear to ear without danger of a leak. They came into range of a noise of shouting men and the rumble of hoofs on planks as they left the town, telling that cattle were being loaded.

"Lucky for Stott!"

"It's that Texas crowd," said Fannie—"they're roundin' them up fast. They shipped a big bunch two days ago, they told me—I came up that way today, passed right thru the thick of them. I guess there'll not be any trouble over them."

"Lucky for Stott!" said he.

"How did you know Stott was in it, Texas?"

"I knew him by his cussed voice."

"Anybody would that ever heard him twice."

They sat down by the roadside, far from any house. There was no moon, but starlight strong enough to break the density of the night, and a soft wind filled with the spicy ripe scents of drying grasses and blooming flowers in the boundless meadow lands.

"Stott's the first man on my list," she said.

"And mine, too, Fannie."

"He thought he left both of us dead down there on Clear Creek that night, Texas."

"Did that monstrous scoun'rel lift his hand?"

"Here—feel here." She guided his hand to the back of her head, where he felt a strip of adhesive plaster over a long wound.

"The houn' hit you!"

"I tried to go back and turn you loose."

"You pore little lamb! He hit you with his gun, didn't he, Fannie?"

"My horse ran away when I lopped over in the saddle, just sense enough left in me to hang on somehow. I think he shot after me—I think I can remember shots. Anyhow, I fell off after a while, and the horse went on. I heard Stott go by chasin' it, and go back with it. Then I crawled into the brush and fainted, I guess, like a regular woman."

"How in this merciless world did you ever get out of there?"

"I don't hardly know, Texas. I knew Stott would be back there at daylight to look for me, and finish me off if he found me alive, and I remember startin' to run away. When I got my head again I was away down in the Nation, miles from that place, and it was afternoon. I guess it must have been the next day."

"And you knew where you was—I'll bet a purty you knew!"

"Lucky for my skin, I did, Texas. I wasn't more than fifteen miles from Colby's ranch. I got over there about dark. My head was as big as a barrel, and my hair so mussed and matted with blood and tangles I had Belle whack it off right close up to the handle. She stitched up the gap in my scalp, and in the morning I was about as usual."

"Oh, I was a little fuzzy around the edges, like you feel after a drunk. Belle stained me up with walnut hulls, and I borrowed a horse and rode up here, hoping that I'd find you. And that's all there is to that, Texas."

Texas marveled over her escape, and sympathized with her in little, soft ejaculations. She inquired of his own adventures after they parted, and he told her all that had overtaken him from that time forward. Fannie sat silent a long time when he had finished, as if there was something in his story that threw her into deep thought. After a while:

"Texas?"

"Yes, Fannie."

"That girl they fired, the one I

helped Mackey and Stott and that gang hand out the crooked deal to—you think a good deal of her, don't you, Texas?"

"I hold her in the highest of respect—I have a very warm, friendly feelin' for her, Fannie."

"I Am Square With You"

"Of course you have, Texas, and more than that," she said, as if she had thought it out to an indisputable conclusion. "That's all right—you've got a right to—she's a nice kid, you can see it in her eyes."

"She's not exactly a kid, Fannie; she's a woman as old as you."

"Yes, but she's a kid in experience. Well, I wish to God I was, too! If I was, maybe—"

She let it stop there, and sat with her chin in her hands, her hat on the ground. He could see the white strip of adhesive plaster on her head, and his compassion for her was as deep as the sea.

"How do you know I'm square with you, Texas—how do you know I'm not planning to draw you into some fresh trouble?"

"I can't tell you just how I know, Fannie, but I know."

"Well, I am square with you. It came to me down there on Clear Creek that night that I had to be square; that it was the time set for me to part company with crooks. I'm thru with them; they never brought me anything but trouble, anyhow."

"No, I don't reckon it pays out, Fannie."

"There's no use to tell you what my life's been, Texas—you know!"

"You pore little dove!"

He spoke with great tenderness, with boundless compassion; took her hand and stroked it, as if to console her for all that had been denied her in the parched ways that she had walked. Fannie bent her head to her updrawn knees and sobbed as if some great growth of sorrow had suddenly broken in her heart.

Her gust of weeping passed away slowly, only coming back now and then in diminishing force, like a bitter wind, making her voice shiver when she spoke.

"You're the only man that ever treated me like I was as good as other women," she said; "the only man I ever knew since I was a little girl, it seems to me, that says the same things with eyes and words to me at the same time. I'd die for you, Texas—I'd die for you, and be glad!"

Confidence Had Returned

Texas was greatly disturbed by her sudden and stormy confession. No woman, good or bad, ever had gone to such an honest and outspoken length with him before, and he had no precedent to guide him in the circumstances. But he still held her hand and stroked it to comfort her, and make amends for what he could not give her out of his heart.

"I couldn't ever permit you to do that, Miss Fannie," he said in all seriousness; "I couldn't begin to hear of it!"

Along the railroad half a mile away he could see the bobbing lanterns of the men who were loading part of the big drove of Texas cattle. He knew that Stott had gone on ahead to Kansas City to arrange for the sale of them, and collect for those already shipped, and a feeling of impatience came up in his breast at the thought of how many days it would be before he returned to face the adjustment that he could not now escape.

He got up with an air of briskness, and drew gently on her hand to lift her to her feet.

"Don't you think we'd better go



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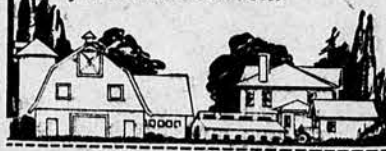
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now, Fannie? You'll be drug plumb to death, you'll be so tired."

"Sit down, Texas; I haven't begun to tell you what I've got on that gang. We've both suffered by what they've handed us, but it's our day to talk now. Sit down—I'll tell you something."

When they started back to the hotel, Texas could read in the Big Dipper that it was close to two o'clock. But his weariness had gone from him, his troubles had dissolved.

He now felt like a man who had been armed to meet an enemy before whom he had stood bare-handed and hopeless a little while before.

Only a few hours since he had walked thru the streets of Cottonwood in the distrust and contempt of the earth's mean cowards, such as Ollie Noggle, and the accusation of others, a load so heavy that it almost broke his heart. The back door of that town had stood open to him, and fingers were pointing him out that way between the dusk and the dawn.

But it was different now. Confidence was in his heart, power in his hand. There would be a smoke in that town before long, and the crooks would be running ahead of it, like Chinch bugs out of a blazing stubble field.

Even Mrs. Goodloe had gone to bed when they reached the hotel, and there was nobody to place Fannie. But Texas knew that half the rooms were empty, and one had but to go roaming along the hall until he found an open door.

That was the rule for late arrivals at the Woodbine, known far and wide over the range.

The room next to his own was empty. Investigation disclosed, altho a heavy-snooring cow-man had inhabited it the night before.

Here he installed his side-partner, to go and sit by his own window until dawn, aflame with eagerness to make use of the astonishing information which Fannie Goodnight had put that night into his hands.

Could Stand Pain

"It wasn't nothing but one of them back-breakin' headaches like a woman will git ever so often," Uncle Boley said. "I went up there this morning to see how she was, and she met me at the door herself, her eyes as big as tea-cups, but smilin', son, smilin'."

"She'd smile, sir, I'd bet you a purty, if the last drop of blood was bein' drawn from her veins, like that old time Roman lady, sir, and she'd 'low it didn't hurt a bit."

"I never heard tell of the lady you speak of, son, but Sallie McCoy can stand pain and sufferin' as good as any Indian that ever lived. She's been thru it; she bends before the wind like a willer, but when the sun comes out you see her standin' straight, maybe with some signs of tears like the rain on the willer-leaves, but standin' straight up with her eyes on the sky."

"This was different to any trouble she'd ever met before, and it must have cut her deeper, Uncle Boley, deeper than death and bereavement."

"Yes, she always had the highest respect of everybody—oh, well, she has yet, too. Them scoundrels a firin' her out of her job in the school won't make anybody that knows her think the less of her."

"She realizes that, sir, I'm sure. But there must be a good many newcomers in this town that don't know her. That's where it'll hurt. But there's a day of reckonin' close, sir, mighty close! And when it comes, I tell you, Uncle Boley, that school board'll go down on their knees to her, and they'll take off their hats to me, and stand to one side when I go by, and I'll bet you a purty they'll do it, sir!"

Uncle Boley was putting holes thru the sole of a mighty boot, preparing it for the thread. He left his awl standing in the leather, and looked at Texas with sharp, questioning eyes.

"I thought you looked danged pert and rambunctious for a feller that ain't got no name or fame or character whatsoever, as the lawyer said. What's been happenin'?"

"Something happened, Uncle Boley, that put me in tune like a fiddle, and raised my heart up like a bird in the morning. A friend of mine struck town last night lookin' for me, a little Indian feller from down in the Nation, Bennie Chouteau by name, and he come bearin' proof that puts the responsibility for them Southern cattle on Henry Stott so certain he can't back out of it to save his 'ornery skin."

"Amen!"

Uncle Boley gave the bench a whack with his hammer that made the bottle of blacking on the shelf jump, and the finished boots standing there in a row shift as if they were setting their heels for a jig.

"Yes, sir; and that ain't all, it ain't half—it ain't more than the first word of what that little feller knows!"

"A man can't hide it—it'll come up ag'in' him, it'll come up ag'in' him out of the ground!"

Uncle Boley's hand trembled as he jerked the awl from the boot-sole and held it like a dagger.

"Miss Sallie's a comin', sir, as I live!"

Texas rose in embarrassment, pushed back his chair, and retreated as far as the partition, where he stood with his back against Uncle Boley's bedroom door.

Then Came Fannie

Few marks of his battle with the cowman Sawyer remained on his face that morning, where a new animation lighted the severity of its lines. Neither was there anything to be ashamed of—to draw back and attempt to hide, in

his dress, which was neat and clean, with a flash of scarlet necktie at the collar of his gray flannel shirt, and tucked into his bosom as if it sprung from the fire of his heart.

Yet he looked as if he would have run away if he had been given time, as thirsty as his heart was for the cool laving of those soft, brown eyes, as hungry as his soul for the music of her voice. But there was not time for retreat. Sallie was in the door.

She was dressed in white linen, and her face was as pale as some religious penitent's who had knelt night-long beside a shrine. The virginal sorrow of her eyes struck the heart like a sad, soft chord from a great, vibrant organ. She paused in the door a moment, a packet of papers and letters in her hand.

Uncle Boley rose to greet her in the ceremonious way that he always carried toward her, and she went forward without hesitation, or reservation, or question in her heart, and gave Hartwell her hand. Certain now that he was to be neither blasted nor scorned, he placed the chair for her, and the little shop instantly became for him the most glorious place in the world.

"You wasn't expectin' to find this feller here, was you?" Uncle Boley asked in the bantering lightness so common in the manner of the old toward the young.

"I hoped I'd find Mr. Hartwell here, Uncle Boley," she admitted with frankness, lifting her eyes to Hartwell's face, a flush in her pale cheeks. The fire at once sprang to Hartwell's own brown, homely face, as if it leaped the space between them from heart to heart and found congenial fuel there.

"Well, you had a right to," said Uncle Boley, rather taken back by her ready confession.

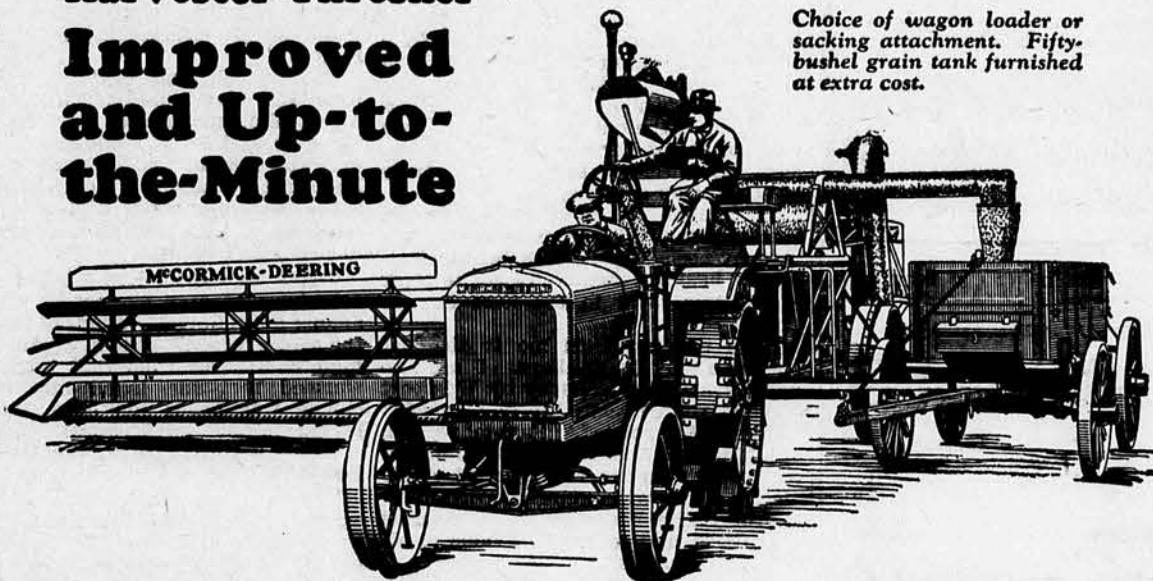
Texas stood by proudly, his head held high, glad that she was not ashamed to have it known that she had sought his company, despised as he was of men.

"I was afraid, from what mother said last night, that you might be gone, or about to leave, Mr. Hartwell. I want to ask you not to leave Cottonwood on my account, if there is any reason whatever for your staying on."

"Thank you, Miss Sallie. I felt so lonesome and cussed, and full of blame last night after I'd talked with your mother that I just wanted to sneak off

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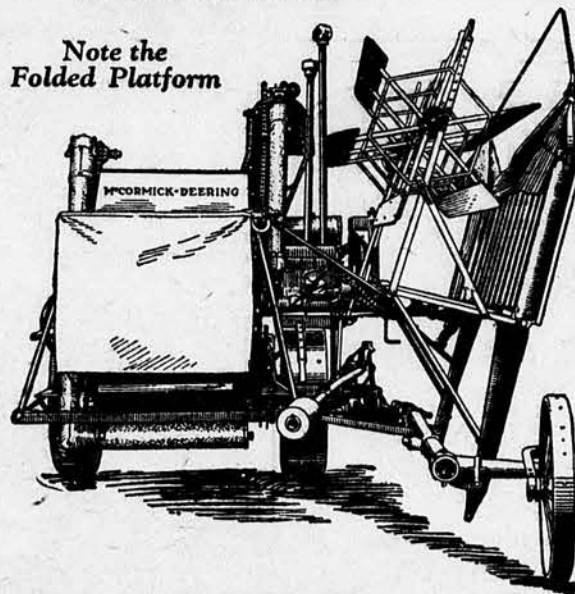
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into a corner somewhere and die like a dog. But things have changed around wonderfully since then, Miss Sallie. I've just got to stay around here for a day or two more."

"I'm glad it's coming out right for you." She gave him such a look that his heart melted in him, as it felt, with a most delicious pain. "Have the cattlemen found out their mistake, Mr. Hartwell?"

"Not just yet," said he portentously. "A friend of mine—here he comes now."

Fannie and Hartwell had arranged between them for a little test on Uncle Boley, for the purpose of learning under the shrewd eyes of that sharp-seeing old fellow how well her disguise covered her identity. If it was sufficient to pass with him, they believed it would hold good anywhere in Cottonwood. In the end they intended to take him into their confidence, for Hartwell knew that he could be trusted to the rim of the world.

Fannie appeared in the door with a quick, half-careless "Hello, Texas," hat pulled over her eyes, very much an Indian in appearance, indeed. She was wearing gloves with red stars worked into the gauntlets, and spurs with rowels which clicked on the floor as she walked. She was a trim figure of a cowboy, but not unusual in a field where light-framed men were the general rule.

Sallie Was Interested

Confident and careless as she appeared there when Texas introduced her as his friend Ben Chouteau, from the Nation, Fannie had walked in shrinking fear between the hotel and Uncle Boley's shop. She dreaded meeting some of the old gang who had been the tyrants of her past life of oppression, unconscious herself how truly effective was her disguise.

"I wanted you to meet my friend, Uncle Boley," Texas explained, "for we may need your help on certain matters of business that we've got to clear up in this town in the next day or two."

"You can count on me to the last button of my jeans, boys. I used to know some Chouteaus up by Westport—might you be related to that crowd?"

"Distantly related," Fannie replied, speaking in a low voice. She felt uncomfortable under the eyes of Sallie McCoy, altho without reason apparently, for Sallie had opened the Kansas City paper and seemed oblivious to all outside its pages.

"Them folks was French-Indians, and good business men, too. I don't recall now what tribe they belonged to, but they all went off to the Nation a long time ago."

"My people are Shawnees," said Fannie, sure of herself there, for it was entirely true.

Sallie McCoy turned her eyes upward to look over the top of the paper as Fannie spoke, and sat studying the masquerader a moment. Fannie stood with her back to Sallie, facing Uncle Boley across the little counter, Texas over by the door.

From where he stood Hartwell watched Sallie's behavior with alarm, for her close reading of the paper was only a sham and a pretense to cover her close scrutiny of the stranger from the Nation.

When Fannie was not speaking, Sallie's eyes were decorously on the paper; when she spoke, they lifted, altho the position of her face did not change. But there was nothing of suspicion, wonder, even curiosity in the look which she swept over Fannie Goodnight's back. It was more like the indefinable, knowledge-gathering stare of a little girl.

"I've made boots for lots of them big Indians down there," said Uncle Boley; "them ranchers along just below the line. They used to come up here regular, but in the last year or so they've been givin' me the go-by."

He named over several, all of whom Fannie knew, and added some detail to what the old man had said to prove the genuineness of her acquaintance. This pleased Uncle Boley mightily; it was the same as meeting an old friend. And Fannie was glad that such a safe vein had been opened for her to follow. It relieved her of the necessity of facing about and talking to Sallie McCoy, whose cool, brown eyes she seemed to feel looking thru her, right down to the end of her last pitiful secret, and despising them all.

Texas was growing so uneasy that he

was beginning to sweat. He wanted to pass a hint to Fannie to go, and stood shifting his weight from leg to leg, debating whether it wouldn't be the most honest thing to take Sallie into the secret then and there, thus relieving the suspicion that he saw growing up in her mind.

But doubt over Sallie's readiness to accept on such short notice, and under such peculiar conditions, the girl who had been a party to defrauding her out of her victory in the roping contest, held him back.

"Take the First Train"

Fannie managed to break out of Uncle Boley's windy grasp at last. She turned to Texas with a hasty word that she must go. She shook hands with Uncle Boley, and from the door nodded goodbye to Sallie, who inclined her head, her eyes lifting for a flash from the paper, and dropping instantly again to her reading.

"Nice kid," said Uncle Boley, "and a youngster, from his talk."

"Yes, sir, quite young, sir," said Texas, drawing a long breath for the first time in ten minutes as Fannie passed the window and was gone from sight.

Sallie folded her paper, gathered her mail, got up, and stood looking Texas Hartwell in the eyes as straight as if she aimed a rifle to shoot him dead.

"Mr. Hartwell, I don't believe there is any reason whatever, sir, for you to remain in Cottonwood another hour! The best thing—the manliest thing—you can do will be to take the first train that passes, no matter which way it goes!"

She passed him, holding her skirt back for fear the hem of it might brush him, and almost darted out of the door, and away. Uncle Boley leaned over the counter and looked after her, his beard working, his mouth open, but no sound coming out of him in that moment of greatest astonishment of his long and crowded years.

Texas was little less winded, altho astonishment over her action was not among his emotions. Too well he knew the cause of her sudden scorn. The high feeling of pride that lately had warmed him and lifted him to the clouds was gone; his hope had collapsed in one swift word.

"Well, what in the hell!" said Uncle Boley.

"Sir, I've done and mused it all up again!" said Texas miserably. "That wasn't any man that was in here a minute ago, Uncle Boley; it was a girl dressed up like one, and she knew it!"

"A girl? What do you mean trickin' Sallie? What girl, damn it all, what girl?"

"Fannie Goodnight, sir. We wanted—"

Uncle Boley stood rolling his head from side to side as if he had been struck with a mortal pain. He groaned, eyes closed, hands clasping his head like an old Jew mourning beside the temple wall.

"She knew it, sir—she knew it from the first look! I'd give my heart out of my body if I could undo what's done, Uncle Boley!"

"Any fool can say that after he's kicked over the mush! Well, you've done it now, you've fixed yourself with her for good. I don't blame her, you keepin' that girl down there at the hotel under false pretenses—"

"I'm not keeping her, sir! She's payin' her way; I ain't got—"

"In your room, under pretext she's a man!"

"No such a thing, sir, Uncle Boley, sir!"

Texas was so vehement in his denial that he was almost wild. He swung his long arms, and slammed his hat down on the counter as if stripping himself to fight.

"Well, maybe not in the same room, but it looks just as bad to Sallie."

"She'll think I brought her up here to parade before her face!"

"Yes, and worse than that. No man can imagine the things a woman can think when she believes somebody else has crowded her out of his heart."

"There's not room even for a ghost to come in there beside Miss Sallie edgeways, Uncle Boley."

"You'll have a gay old time makin' her believe you."

"I'll never have even the show of don't it!"

"What'd that darned Fannie want to go puttin' on briches for and paradin' herself around?"

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The Corn-Hog Ratio

BY E. A. STOKDYK

We hear a great deal about the corn-hog ratio these days, and the question is often asked, "Just what is meant by the term 'The Corn-Hog Ratio'?" Simply stated it means the number of bushels of corn that it takes to buy 100 pounds of live hogs. For instance, if corn is selling for 60 cents a bushel and hogs for \$11 a hundred, it takes about 18 bushels of corn to buy 100 pounds of live hogs. The corn-hog ratio is then 18 bushels of corn to 1 hundredweight of hogs.

It has been found that over a long period of years it takes about 11 bushels of corn to buy 100 pounds of live hogs, or taken the other way round, 100 pounds of live hogs sell for the price of 11 bushels of corn. For that reason the corn-hog ratio is said to be normal when it stands at 11 bushels of corn to 1 hundredweight of hogs. If the average is 11 to 1, naturally it is a profitable business to feed hogs when the ratio is so high as it is now, about 18 to 1. Under such circumstances the corn-hog ratio is said to be favorable to the hog feeder. On the other hand, in January a year ago the corn-hog ratio was about 8 to 1, and it was unfavorable to the hog feeder.

Almost every hog raiser also is a corn farmer, and for that reason is extremely interested in the corn-hog ratio, for if the ratio is favorable to feeding hogs he will try to dispose of his corn in that way, while if the ratio is unfavorable for feeding hogs he will sell his corn on the market. Some hog and corn farmers pay little attention to such circumstances, and as a consequence suffer heavy losses that could be avoided.

Between June, 1862, and March, 1925, there have been no less than 12 ups and downs in hog prices. These ups and downs averaged about 67 months, or 5½ years, in length. These so-called cycles from one high to another do not occur with any regularity, but vary from 3 years to 9½ years in length. However, one thing is certain, and this is that high prices for hogs mean an increase in production, and this is more nearly certain when the corn-hog ratio is favorable. The recent better market prices for hogs and the favorable position of the corn-hog ratio is inducing many farmers to expand their hog operations, and others to get into the business who have not been in it. Hog men are bidding high prices for breeding stock and are holding gilts and sows from the market. To the conservative man who is looking ahead 12 to 18 months, this means that he must be careful in planning his hog operations for this time a year hence.

From a short-time market standpoint, that is, in the next six months, the hog feeder who has his hogs in the "golden chair." Altho seasonal declines are to be expected in the near future, as I pointed out in a recent article in the Kansas Farmer, the corn-hog ratio promises to be good, and there is nothing to indicate that hog prices will go so low as to make it a losing proposition to feed corn to hogs for the next six months.

Grass Cattle Too High?

When you go gunning for pasture cattle, just ram the old wallet down in the southeast corner of the pants pocket and tuck it with a big wad of caution. That's what economists for the Kansas State Agricultural College suggest. After rendering a modified swan song about what makes the cattle market do the way it does, a quartette of these economists, W. E. Grimes, R. M. Green, Morris Evans and Harold Howe, join in the rollicking chorus about as follows:

"With stocker and feeder cattle at high levels and the outlook for fat cattle somewhat less bright than could be wished, it is going to require careful buying, handling and selling of grass cattle to make a profit on them this year. If the market trends follow present indications, the tendency to bid up the price of thin cattle this spring should at least be moderated, as the outlook for fat cattle at the time these thin cattle will be going to market does not indicate particularly strong prices."

This conclusion is considered justified after they made a study into the immediate probable future as indicated

by all the influences which bear upon cattle markets.

"Most factors point to no great improvement in the cattle market after June or July. The price improvement in fat cattle this season, therefore, appears most likely to come between now and mid-summer. The shortage in cattle supplies this year is most likely to be in stocker-feeder cattle during the fall months. The price for these will depend very much on the corn crop for 1926. If another average or better than average corn crop materializes, thin grass cattle for the stocker-feeder trade are likely to offer the best opportunity to the grass cattle man."

Now if you intend to buy some steers for pasturing and are willing to accept these conclusions as your guide, go out and become a bear on the thin cattle market. On the recent fat cattle-stocker and feeder market the report continues:

Prices of stockers and feeders at Kansas City the last of February were about 18 to 20 per cent above the average of the last three years. At the same time, choice fat steers were selling below the three-year average price for that grade. Good fat steers were selling at about the three-year average price. Common to medium steers were selling at 6 to 10 per cent above the three-year average price.

Comparing this year's situation with last year's, stocker and feeder prices were about \$1 a hundred higher than a year ago, while choice to good fat steers were selling below a year ago, and common to medium steers at 25 to 75 per cent above a year ago. The common to medium grades, therefore, were nearer in line with stocker-feeder prices. However, it must be remembered that February is a season when the spread between common to medium and good to choice steers usually is narrowest. After July this spread tends to widen. Therefore, unless choice to good steers show some improvement later in the season, the present stronger position of common to medium steers is likely to be lost by mid-summer. The question then becomes largely one of whether the market for good to choice fat steers is likely to show any considerable improvement by next fall. Present price relationships between stockers and feeders and fat cattle are not favorable for this.

The steady downward trend of wholesale commodity prices since last August is an influence that will tend to prevent cattle price advances in the late summer of this year.

Normally, there is a seasonal improvement in fat cattle prices between March and August or September. The present situation with regard to production should tend to increase this seasonal tendency. This seasonal upward trend is due to the

fact that from March to August, or September, cattle receipts other than range cattle tend to decrease. This seasonal tendency in receipts and prices, however, may be modified by various conditions. One of the most important of these is the price of corn.

Past experience indicates that receipts of fat cattle at Chicago from July to September have run 6 to 7 per cent heavier than the 21-year average receipts of all cattle, excepting range cattle, during the period July to September. On the other hand, in years of high corn prices, the receipts from July to September have averaged 7 to 8 per cent below the 21-year average. Indications are, therefore, that in years of low corn prices there is at least a strong chance of fat cattle receipts being proportionately heavier than usual during the period July to September. This being the case, we would expect the supply of fat cattle coming to market during the period July to September of this year to hold up better than last year.

This will mean that the grass cattle marketed later will run into stronger than usual competition from grain-fed cattle. If this situation holds, as it appears at this time, early marketing of grass cattle is more important than usual. In 12 recent years of low corn prices, good beef steer prices at Chicago have shown a tendency to weaken during the period July to September eight out of the 12 years. In general, the exceptional years were those in which there was a strong upward movement in the general price level, so that the buying power was quite generally increasing, which seems improbable this year.

Another War Coming?

The former editor of the "Living Age," John Bakeless, says that another great war is coming.

Professor Frederick Soddy, Oxford's Nobel prize man, says the same thing in somewhat different words.

Ramsay MacDonald, the British labor leader, is quoted as saying that the present policy of Great Britain is leading toward another war. Dean Inge says that the revival of Napoleonism in France points to another European war.

Mussolini expects another war. General Taskar H. Bliss also predicts another war.

Edward Benes, the Czechoslovakian statesman, also is quoted as saying that another war is likely to break out any time in Central Europe.

Lord Thompson, a prominent British general, thinks that another war between Germany and France is likely.

Possibly some of these distinguished

gentlemen have not been quoted correctly, but assuming that they have been, then they are guilty of being contributors to the causes that lead to war.

War is a state of mind. It is the result of propaganda.

A peaceful crowd can be changed to a bloodthirsty mob by suggestion.

There is no sense in war. As the late President Harding well said, "the issues involved in a war must finally be settled around a table by the representatives of the nations involved—why not settle them that way before the war rather than after?"

There never will be permanent peace so long as the leaders of human thought continue to suggest to the people's minds that war is inevitable.

If all these eminent persons quoted are correct in their prognostications, then the advocate of drastic birth control is a benefactor of mankind. As the World War was more horrible and more destructive and more costly than any which had preceded it, so will the next World War be proportionately more terrible, more destructive and more costly than the last. As in the last war the rights of non-combatants were disregarded, so in the next great war there will be less consideration shown to the rights of non-combatants than there was in the last, and the destruction of lives and property of non-combatants will be progressively greater than in the last war.

If these persons are right, then happy is the man or woman who is approaching the end of life. The parents of the new-born child are not to be congratulated but commiserated with and perhaps blamed for bringing a child into a world controlled by lunatics and fools.

It is said that Ireland is now enjoying a peace that she has never before experienced. The inhabitants are bearing up under it as well as can be expected.

Scales are too often on the eyes of Justice instead of in her hands.



Scene in White House, 1862. Lincoln signing the famous Land Grant Act, which was sponsored by Justin S. Morrill (at left). It was largely Morrill's sagacity and vision which made possible the development of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.



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AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER... *H.B. Swinton*

Why Kill Your Own Chicks?

Hendriks Method Avoids Fatal Overfeeding and Develops Birds More Rapidly

BY MRS. CHLOE A. CROSS

I HAVE killed hundreds of baby chicks by overfeeding during my 35 years of experience. If your losses during the brooding period have been heavy, I am sure you have made the same mistake. And it is all so unnecessary! I accepted heavy losses as a matter of course until I learned how to feed the baby chicks. You'd think one would know how after more than a third of a century in chicken raising. I didn't, and observation indicates that others don't either. Most of the chick losses are so easy to avoid, I am surprised that a way was not discovered long ago.

Judge for yourself whether the plan I am following is worth while. This year I started with 1,015 chicks; at the end of four weeks I had lost but 76, and the flock averaged $\frac{3}{4}$ pound a bird. Last year my son and I raised 1,800 chickens, 1,400 broilers and 400 White Leghorns from 2,000 baby chicks. Compare these results with those obtained on the average farm. I believe you will find that my percentage of loss is much less. I know it is noticeably lower than when I followed the old method.

I put my flock under the direction of J. A. Hendriks, the Anderson county farm agent. His method of feeding baby chicks is becoming famous not only because under it losses are much lower than ordinarily but the chickens also grow faster. They reach broiler weights much sooner than chickens fed under the old method. Mr. Hendriks will gladly send directions for feeding chicks by his method to any poultry keeper who will write him at Garnett and enclose a stamped and addressed envelope.

When I built my brooder house this year I prepared it for the chicks according to my customary way by covering the floor with a layer of alfalfa hay. But Mr. Hendriks objected when he came out to inspect the brooder equipment.

"Take that hay out and sweep the floor clean," he told me. "Then put the chicks on the ground."

Out Went the Hay

At first I was peeved. His directions did not conform to my years of experience, but inasmuch as I had asked him to help, I decided that he couldn't do me much good if I took that attitude and didn't follow directions. I took out the hay and put the baby chicks on the dirt floor, even tho it did seem cruel. But after a few days I decided that was better for them. The floor is always warm and is easy to keep clean. I sweep it every morning.

The chicks all came from a hatchery. I believe that is the best source, for by dealing with a reliable hatchery one is certain to get strong healthy

stock and to be sure of the breeds. Furthermore, you can get as many chicks as you desire any time. That is an advantage in brooding and in developing broilers or laying stock. Chicks of different ages must be handled in separate groups. If they all are of the same age they can be raised together.

In feeding baby chicks it is very important to give all the sour milk they will take. The milk may be fed in any kind of container. I have tried many kinds, and they all seem to be successful. One also must give the chicks plenty of green material. Mr. Hendriks likes wild lettuce, Dandelions or other dark green plants are good.

As my earliest chicks come on before wild lettuce or dandelions are available, I feed rye. This I cut in sods and let the chicks pick and scratch it. Last year coccidiosis started in my brooders. The chicks were in bad condition. I called Mr. Hendriks, and he recommended wild lettuce. We cut it by the wagonload and hauled it to the chicks. Only four died, but at the beginning I expected half of them to go.

Laying by September 1

I believe it was the large quantities of wild lettuce and sour milk that made my Leghorns such large hens. I always get the chicks I intend to develop into layers late in the season, say the last of March or first of April. Earlier, I buy some of the heavier breeds, such as Barred Rocks, as I did this spring, and produce broilers. Last year I put the Leghorns in the brooder house May 23, and they were laying by September 1. They were big hens for the breed and became good layers. They have not stopped laying since and have gained all the time. That is another big advantage of the Hendriks method. It develops pullets in a much shorter time than the other methods. I never give the chicks any water, other than that contained in the milk, until they are 15 days old.

One of the great conveniences of the Hendriks method is that you put the chicks to bed at 4 o'clock in the evening until they are 4 weeks old. I put the curtains down and make the house dark. They fuss for a while, but soon get used to this early roosting time. That is much better than waiting until they would go of their own accord. Once they are on their roosts they will need little if any attention thereafter. That gives me time to get supper or go to town with assurance that the chicks will be all right.

I feel that I could not raise chickens without the Hendriks method, after trying it for the last two years. I also am sure that if you will follow his directions you will have better luck than you have ever had. I am not permitted to give the feeding method. That of course is the important part, but any reader of Kansas Farmer may have it by writing to Mr. Hendriks and enclosing enough postage for the return letter.

Another on Sweet Clover

Charles Gherke planted $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of Sweet clover on his Solomon valley farm, in the southwest part of Cloud county, last spring. In June five cows and nine horses were turned on the patch. They grazed until fall. Pasture was abundant, according to Mr. Gherke, and the cows maintained milk production on it.

After this discovery, L. F. Neff, county agent, delivered a peck of Sweet clover seed to Dale Lundblade, Grant township, and another to Roy Christie, Summitt township. Sweet clover is to be tested for adaptability to alkali land and hill land by these men.

It might be that the girls would voluntarily give up smoking if they could be prevailed on to try a few of the cigars the men folks received Christmas.



From the New York Tribune

Kansas Accredited Hatcheries



The Kansas Accredited Hatcheries Association stands for high standards in baby chicks. All "Accredited Chicks" come from carefully selected flocks where every breeding bird must pass a rigid inspection by an association inspector specially trained and approved by the Kansas State Agricultural College. Each bird is selected for breed characteristics, for strength and vitality, and for production.

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House Plant Dept., Topeka, Kan.

A Large Wheat Crop in View?

At Least the "Big Snow" of Last Week Will Be Remembered For a While

ANYHOW we had a snow last week that will live in history for many seasons! In the coming years the old timers will remark, many a time no doubt, "Now I remember a time, back in let's see, 'bout March of '26, when—" And no doubt the yarn will not grow less with the years!

Certainly the snow supplied a huge amount of moisture, and in some places it was much needed; in others it has gone into the subsoil, to provide a reserve which will be available later in the season. And how the wheat did enjoy it! If Kansas doesn't raise a big wheat crop this year it will be because we get an extraordinary amount of grief between now and June.

Barber—The weather was cold and windy last week, and we got the largest snow storm of the winter. Peaches, apricots and wild plums were in bloom when it came; all the fruit has been damaged. Wheat is in excellent condition. Roads were drifted badly by the snow storm.—J. W. Bibb.

Bourbon—Our spring weather departed for a while last week. Oats and wheat are doing very well. Good progress has been made in preparing land for corn. Pastures are coming along slowly.—Robert Creamer.

Chautauqua—Wheat and oats are in good condition. About 6 inches of snow fell last week, and this supplied some needed moisture. Livestock went thru the winter in fine condition. Farm labor is rather scarce. The agricultural department of the Cedar Vale Chamber of Commerce is making arrangements for some extensive co-operative work with the Kansas State Agricultural College.—Coburn Jones.

Cherokee—We had considerable cold weather last week, with a good deal of snow and ice. Peach and plum buds likely have been killed, and there has been some damage to the oats. Much of the early garden was up when the snow came. Rough feed will all be used before grass is large enough in the pastures to support the cattle.—L. Smyres.

Cloud—We have been having some cold weather, and a good deal of moisture arrived last week in the form of rain and snow. The soil is in fine condition for working, and wheat is making an excellent start. Fruit and oats probably have been damaged somewhat. Livestock naturally is consuming a great deal of feed, tho it is coming thru the winter in good condition. There are a good many young colts and calves.—W. H. Plumly.

Coffey—Oats are making a fine growth. Cattle wintered unusually well. There are not many hogs on the farms here. Corn, 53c; kafir, 50c; hens, 22c; eggs, 24c; butter, 45c.—M. L. Griffin.

Cowley—Oats and wheat are doing well. The acreage of oats is larger than usual. Farmers have made considerable progress in getting land ready for row crops, and some corn has been planted—the snow of last week broke into this work of course. Livestock is doing well, and there is plenty of feed to last until grass comes. The pig crop will not be large.—E. A. Millard.

Dickinson—The cold and raw weather of last week finally brought plenty of snow. It drifted quite badly. Some damage was done to the oats which were up, and to fruit trees that were in bloom. The storm was hard on stock; many farmers are getting short of feed. Some of the chicks have died from exposure.—F. M. Lorson.

Edwards—More than a foot of snow fell here last week. Farmers are hoping that it will melt quickly, as they need the wheat pasture. Peach trees were in bloom, and no doubt the buds have been killed. Wheat, \$1.47; corn, 56c; hens, 18c to 22c; eggs, 21c.—W. E. Fravel.

Elk—The snow storm of last week did some damage to young chickens, gardens and the early fruit. But farmers had taken advantage of the good weather which came before this storm, and they were well caught up with their work. The snow supplied some needed moisture.—D. W. Lockhart.

Finney—The weather was much colder last week, and we had a big snow. Wheat is in excellent condition; livestock also is doing well, altho feed is beginning to get scarce. Farmers are busy getting ground ready for spring crops. A few public sales are being held, with fairly good prices, except with hogs, which bring more than they are worth. Wheat, \$1.38; eggs, 19c; butter, 35c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Gray—The big snow of last week drifted badly, but it supplied a good deal of moisture anyway. The temperature went down to 16 degrees, and some damage probably was done to oats and barley. There is a fine prospect for a wonderful wheat crop.—Forrest Luther.

Harvey—We had a good deal of cold and stormy weather last week, including a heavy snow. Buds on the apricots and plums have been damaged badly. Livestock requires a great deal of feed. Wheat is in excellent condition. Wheat, \$1.42; corn, 73c; oats, 40c; eggs, 22c; butter, 45c.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—The weather of last week was very cold and stormy; there was a great deal of snow, which drifted badly. It is likely that the early fruit was killed, and there was perhaps some damage done to the early gardens, clover and potatoes. Eggs, 25c; butterfat, 34c; potatoes, \$4 a cwt.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lane—Rain and snow have helped to stop soil blowing; much of the wheat is doing very well, altho some fields have been damaged by the winds. Considerable road work is being done. Spring work is well underway.—A. R. Bentley.

Marshall—Farmers are busy preparing corn land. Wheat is making a good growth and the snow of last week supplied some moisture which will be helpful. A great deal of sweet clover has been sown here this spring; many farmers have planted as much as 50 acres or more. Corn, 56c; wheat, \$1.45; eggs, 22c; potatoes, \$2.50 to \$3.50.—Walter R. Wulfschleyer.

McPherson—Wheat has made a good growth. The snow of last week drifted badly, but it supplied considerable moisture anyway. The snow and the cold wave likely did some damage to the oats. Most of the livestock which has been on full feed has been shipped. Hogs are scarce. Wheat, \$1.42; corn, 70c; hogs, \$11 to \$11.75; eggs, 23c; butter, 35c.—F. M. Shields.

Phillips—The cold weather, light rains and the big snow have damaged fruit seriously. Part of the potatoes and early gardens have been planted. Hens are doing well in egg production. Wheat is in good condition. Eggs, 23c; butterfat, 35c.—J. B. Hicks.

Rawlins—The soil has been very dry here. Some of the wheat fields likely will be planted to spring crops. Wheat, \$1.30; hogs, \$11; corn, 48c.—J. A. Kelley.

Riley—The weather was stormy last week; we got a big snow. Peaches and apricots probably were killed. Very little garden has been planted, and not much progress has been made with the potatoes. Most of the wheat fields are making a good growth; oats is coming up. Considerable progress has been made in preparing corn ground, and with other spring work. Most of the fat hogs have been sold, and only the brood sows and young pigs remain on the farms. Corn, 60c; hogs, \$11 to \$12; eggs, 22c; butterfat, 30c.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Rush—Wheat is doing well. The soil is in excellent condition, and it contains plenty of moisture. Numerous public sales are being held, and everything brings fair prices. Wheat, \$1.42; eggs, 23c; butterfat, 32c.—William Crotinger.

Sedgwick—We got considerable moisture last week, including a good snow. Most of the buds on the apricots, peaches and pears have been killed, but the apple and cherry buds have not been injured. Cut worms are doing considerable damage to the early gardens. Alfalfa is making a good start. Wheat, \$1.50; corn, 69c; oats, 43c; butterfat, 35c; hens, 24c; eggs, 23c; potatoes, \$3.—W. J. Roof.

Washington—Farmers are busy preparing land for corn, and doing other spring work such as hauling manure. High winds did some damage recently to the wheat; in a few cases oats have been sown on damaged fields. Seed corn is scarce, and much of it has a low germination. Butterfat, 35c; eggs, 23c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Wilson—Wheat, oats and alfalfa are making a rapid growth. Farmers are rushing their usual spring work. The dairy program is being pushed with renewed vigor; production is the largest in several years. Livestock came thru the winter in good condition. Very few hogs are being sold for slaughter. Hens are producing an unusually large number of eggs. Corn, 70c; kafir, 65c; eggs, 21c.—A. E. Burgess.

Into the Depths

The descent of the submarine V-1 to a depth of 204 feet below the surface marks another landmark in man's slow exploration of that part of the earth about which we know the least. We are accustomed to say that the entire earth has now been explored. So it has, if we forget the oceans.

Actually, nearly three-fourths of the earth's surface is under water. Most of this is submerged a mile or more. No man has even seen this vast sunken area. All that we know of it is gleaned from a few tiny handfuls of mud and slime, brought up by deep dredges. We know no more of the ocean bottom, really, than an aviator up above opaque clouds would learn of our country by dredging up two or three handfuls of random debris.

The scientists have captured, it is true, a few specimens of the animal denizens of the deep sea. These include fish which carry lighted lanterns to find their food, archaic shell-fish like those which lived near the surface millions of years ago, a species of shrimp-like creature reaching a length of more than 5 feet, long-legged crabs which walk on their toes like spiders, and others, all of them indicating a world marvelously different from our own. No one can doubt that these samples of the sea bottom life are utterly inadequate.

We shall never know the wonders of the sea bottom as they really are until we are able to go down there ourselves in some kind of machine and come back again to tell what we saw. Two hundred feet is not enough. That is still within the surface zone of the ocean. All the real wonders lie much farther down, in the black depths where no faintest ray of sunlight ever penetrates. But 200 feet is progress. Only a few years ago a submarine descent of even 50 feet was considered marvelous. Man's conquest of unknown realms, whether of the air, of the earth's surface or of the deep sea, progresses always in this way. We advance a little at a time. Presently we have conquered it all.

New York Stock Exchange seats are selling for \$150,000 each. It takes some standing to sit there.



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A machine that is making records for Breeders who never dared use a machine before. A machine that produces low count, premium priced milk—and does it with no more work than you now give to washing milk pails. The Surge is sweeping everything before it!

Only These 4 Rubbers To Wash

Think of that! You men who have tried to keep old fashioned milkers clean—mark this! Only 4 simple pieces of rubber to wash. No long tubes. No claws. No places for the milk to lodge and breed bacteria. Easy to produce Grade "A" milk and get premium prices.

Mail Coupon For FREE Demonstration Offer

Just mail the coupon below—now—and we will install The Surge Milker complete in your barn—Free—and show you what it will do on your own cows. No cost or obligation on your part.

PINE TREE MILKING MACHINE CO. Dept. 29-84
222 E. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Please send me without cost or obligation, Free Surge Catalog and tell me all about your special Free Demonstration Offer on the SURGE Milker. (Please give this information)
Number of cows milked..... Do you have Electricity?.....
Name.....
Address..... R. F. D.

Which is easier to keep clean?

With The Surge Milker the milk travels ONLY 4 inches from Teat to Pail. With other milkers it travels through 4 feet of curling rubber tubes and twisted claws—where bacteria breeds and contaminate the milk. To produce CLEAN milk any milker must be thoroughly washed EVERY DAY. The Surge is so easy to clean that there is no temptation to slight the job.

Before and After a Hard Days Work

This~or this?



See Your De Laval Agent

\$175 and up for De Laval Milker Outfits

ONE of the reasons why the De Laval Milker is so well liked is the fact that its owners are not tired out by hand milking before they start their day's work; and when they come in at night after a hard day they can rest while the De Laval does the milking.

You can figure that a De Laval will do your milking in at least half the time it now takes. But saving in time is only one of several distinct advantages. It pleases the cows with its uniformly gentle and stimulating action, which causes them almost invariably to produce more milk. It keeps udders and teats in better condition. It is easy to wash and keep clean, therefore it aids in producing cleaner milk.

De Laval Milker The Better Way of Milking

De Laval Cream Separator

The world's best cream separator. Has the wonderful "floating bowl." Guaranteed to skim cleaner. Furnished in seven sizes, with hand, electric or belt drive.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY, Dept. 29-84
New York, 165 Broadway Chicago, 600 Jackson Boulevard
San Francisco, 61 Beale Street
Send catalog checked—Separator ☐ Milker ☐
Name..... Town..... State..... No. Cows..... R. D.

BEAUTIFY IT WITH

"DIAMOND DYES"

Just Dip to Tint or Boil
to Dye

Each 15-cent package contains directions so simple any woman can tint soft, delicate shades or dye rich, permanent colors in lingerie, silks, ribbons, skirts, waists, dresses, coats, stockings, sweaters, draperies, coverings, hangings—everything!

Buy Diamond Dyes—no other kind—and tell your druggist whether the material you wish to color is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton or mixed goods.

140 Egg Incubator \$13.75
30 Days Trial

Freight Paid east of the Rockies. Hot water, copper tanks—double walls—dead air space—double glass doors. Shipped complete, with all fixtures set up ready to use.

140 Egg	\$13.75; with Drum Brooder, \$18.95
180 Egg	\$15.95; with Drum Brooder, \$21.15
250 Egg	\$22.75; with Canopy Brooder, \$35.45
340 Egg	\$30.75; with Canopy Brooder, \$43.45
500 Egg	\$45.50; with Canopy Brooder, \$58.20

Drum Brooder (50 to 200 Chicks Capacity) \$7.25
24 inch Wickless Canopy (25 to 125 Chicks), \$10.25
44 inch Wickless Canopy (50 to 500 Chicks), \$14.75

Order direct from this ad. 30 days trial—money back if not pleased. If not ready to order now, don't buy until you get our 1926 catalog which shows larger sizes up to 1000 eggs.

Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 132, Racine, Wis.

Renfrew

soon pays for itself—gets 99.9% of cream by official test. Old machines waste cream. The Renfrew skims clean, so earns.

Larger Cream Profits
All gears enclosed. Dirt can't get in. Oil can't get out until drained. Oil every three months. Easiest to clean. A child can operate it. Low tank—high crank. Turns easy.

Interchangeable Capacity
It grows with the herd by simply changing a few working parts. Ask for descriptive folder—"The Last Drop of Cream."

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
Distributors
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Only \$2 DOWN
ONE YEAR TO PAY

Brings you any size New Butterfly Cream Separator direct from factory. Machine costs its own cost and more before you can get it. We quote lowest prices and payments as low as

ONLY \$3.50 PER MONTH

No interest—No extra. Every machine guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship.

30 Days' FREE Trial on your farm at our risk. Return for full refund, or keep it for 30 days. No money back. Easiest to clean and turn. Write for free folder today (22) ALBANY-DOVER MFG. CO. 2177 Marshall Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

103-DEGREE Incubator

Free Trial for one hatch
The better-built incubator that sells itself on actual performance. 6 Patented Two-Circuit, Hot Water Heating System and Timing Chimney—world's two greatest incubator improvements. Temperature, ventilation and moisture just right day and night without constant watching.

More and better chicks
Money-Back Guarantee. Write today for beautiful free book and liberal FREE Trial Offer.

103-Degree Incubator Co., Box 47, Crown Point, Ind.

Bale Hay Quick and Easy

The Admiral Press makes neat fast baling. Construction simple. Quick, smooth running, dependable. Operates at low cost. Baler capacity with less help. Run by tractor, steam or gasoline engine. Send now for our FREE catalog. Write Today

Admiral Hay Press Co., Box 22, Kansas City, Mo.

SPECIALISTS in Attractive Farm Letterheads
Write for Samples

Capper Engraving
Artists, Engravers
Dept. M
TOPEKA-WICHITA

Feeding Brooder Chicks

BY E. A. WILLIAMS

The feeding of artificially brooded chicks is one of the important factors in poultry keeping—successful nutrition should begin with hatching, and extend thruout the growing period. The first 4 weeks are the most trying, for this period covers the delicate stage of the chicks' growth, and is the time when the death rate is greatest, and when mistaken methods will be shown by poor broods.

Just prior to hatching, the yolk is drawn into the bird's body, and this supplies the growing chick with nourishment for a number of hours after hatching. It is undesirable to tempt or force the chick to eat within 60 hours after hatching. The best practice is to supply fresh water and plenty of fine grit when putting chicks in the brooder, withholding all solid feed for at least the first 12 hours in the brooder. A good plan is to give the chicks their first feed the morning after they are placed in the brooder.

The young chick artificially hatched has to be taught many things which, under natural conditions, it learns from the mother hen; such as searching for feed, and the elementary process of eating. The natural instinct of the chick is to pick up bright things; for this reason, feed which is easily seen is desirable. A good practice is to throw a limited amount of rolled oats on the floor of the brooder, only what the chicks will eat in an hour. Rolled oats are nutritious, are relished by the chicks, and make an excellent first feed, but their continued use is not desirable. Hard boiled eggs mixed with bread crumbs may be used as a first feed for young chicks. Dry, cracked grains are fed, but they are less easily seen. Grit, to enable the digestive organs to perform their functions, and shell to supply lime so essential in the formation of bone should not be omitted. Sand placed on the floor of the brooder will help, but will not of itself be as effective as 2 or 3 handfuls of sharp granite grit and fine oyster shell placed in several conspicuous places in the brooder.

Plenty of fresh water is essential, since the chick gains weight rapidly, much of this being water. Stale or stagnant water carries disease germs, and is likely to produce disorders in the digestive system of the chicks. Keep fresh water before them constantly, using a small syphon fountain, which can be rinsed out daily to prevent it from becoming slimy.

Dry, cracked grains are the best feed, all things considered, since they supply the elements required, and in a form which cannot lead to injurious results. When the chicks are from 6 to 10 days old, this can be economically supplemented with bran and dry mash. Wheat bran is an important asset in the feeding of the baby chicks, since it is easily digested and contains a form of vegetable ash which is readily assimilated. Wheat bran alone may be kept in small hoppers, and will furnish nearly a balanced ration for the first 2 weeks.

The young chicks' digestive systems are not well adapted to the assimilation of wet mashes, even after it is possible to feed them. Moreover, they make it impossible to keep the floor of the brooder sanitary, and to prepare and feed them involves a great deal of labor, so their use during the early growing period should be discouraged, except with broilers.

The practice should be to feed only what the chicks will eat up quickly, so that at the next feeding they are anxious and ready for feed. This prevents the loss of feed by it becoming dirty, in which case they will not eat it, and also gives them an appetite and a chance to exercise. It is just as necessary to feed extremely early and rather late as it is to feed little and often. The time between the feeding at night and the first feeding in the morning is, at best, rather long, and it can be shortened by feeding early and late. Health is the one great essential, and to promote this the feed must be clean.

More Chickens and Eggs

An increase of 4.7 per cent in the number of hens and pullets of laying age on farms January 1 this year over January 1, 1925, and a production of chickens on farms last year 4.2 per cent greater than in 1924 are esti-

mated by the Department of Agriculture.

The total value of the chickens produced on farms last year was about 12 per cent greater than in 1924, and the average chicken produced was worth 7 per cent more.

The total production of eggs in 1925 was slightly larger than in 1924, receipts at the five principal markets being about 15½ million cases, or about 1 per cent more than in 1924. The farm price of eggs in 1925 averaged 30½ cents a dozen, compared with 26.4 cents in 1924, and 27 cents in 1923. The total value of the 1925 farm egg crop increased about 17 per cent over that of 1924.

Incomplete returns from large commercial poultry plants indicate increases during the last year greater than shown for farm flocks.

Profits Come Four Ways

I keep from 100 to 150 White Wyandottes in my farm flock. It seems to me that success depends to a considerable extent on starting with the right breed, and good judgment should be used in making this selection. Evidently the popular demand is swinging toward a dual purpose breed; one that excels as a layer and also as a table fowl.

This is exactly what you get in the White Wyandottes. The birds are quick maturing, plump, and are always ready for the market. Their warm feathers and rose combs make them excel as winter layers. And they lay well in the summer, too.

And don't give the birds merely a "hen house" in which to stay; it will pay well to provide them with a real home. Make it comfortable. There should be plenty of light; it should be dry and well ventilated, but free from drafts. Keep it clean and free from vermin. With folks we say that "cleanliness is next to Godliness;" and with our poultry we should say that "cleanliness is next to profits."

Management in poultry raising is of as much importance as in any manufacturing business. In the morning I feed a mash composed of 5 pounds of bran, 5 pounds of shorts and 3 pounds of tankage. At noon a small quantity of scratch feed is thrown in straw litter, and at 4 o'clock enough scratch feed is thrown in the litter to keep the birds busy until dark. The litter is bright wheat straw. The grain ration consists of 10 pounds of corn, 10 pounds of wheat and 5 pounds of oats or kafir. I like to feed kafir in the head when this is practicable.

I get my profits from four sources: market eggs, hatching eggs, sale of cockerels for breeding purposes and the sale of broilers and cull hens. The income from the flock last year was \$325.

Mrs. Ivan Norman.
Hall's Summit, Kan.

This Crow Trap Works!

A crow trap was developed a few months ago by the famous Miner Bird Refuge in Ontario, Canada, which works! This should be real news in Southeastern Kansas! It costs about \$100. If you are interested you can get the blue prints and plans from the Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A Fine Poultry Outlook

Conditions have been very satisfactory in the poultry world of Kansas recently. This likely will be the best year the industry has ever seen. Favorable weather has been an important factor in this. Egg production was well above normal even in the winter, and since then the days have been helpful to both the hens and the baby chicks.

6,371,617 Farms

According to the Farm Census of last year, the United States has 6,371,617 farms, worth \$49,546,523,750. Owners operate 3,869,334 of these farms; 40,755 are operated by managers, and 2,462,528 by tenants.

A National Egg Day!

Now it's a "National Egg Day." The date is May 1, according to a proclamation issued by the National Poultry Council.

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in Preventing White Diarrhea

The following letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Bradshaw tell of her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 40, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail. —Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa."

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea (Coccidiosis) is caused by a protozoal organism of microscopic size which multiplies with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko. White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or \$1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 40, Waterloo, Iowa

MISSOURI ACCREDITED

Our Chicks are from Purebred, Heavy laying, State inspected flocks. Ferris 300 Egg Strain W. Leghorns, Barron Strain W. Leghorns, Br. Leghorns, Ancona, Heavy Mixed, 50, \$6.50; 100, \$12; 500, \$58. Barred & Wh. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Buff Orpington, Blk. Minorca, Wh. Wyandotte, 50, \$7.50; 100, \$14. Light Mixed, 50, \$5; 100, \$9. Big Discount on larger quantities. Postpaid. Full Live Arrival. Ref. Montrose Savings Bank. Free Catalog. So. West Mo. CALHOUN'S POULTRY FARMS, Box 42, Montrose, Mo.

CapperChixSentC.O.D. Order now. Pay on arrival. Card brings them postpaid. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, 100-\$18. Anconas, \$14. Black Minorcas, Single and R. C. Reds, Barred and White Rocks, \$15. Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, 100-\$16. Assorted, \$11. \$5 discount on 500.

CAPPER HATCHERY, Box A, Elgin, Iowa

QUALITY Chicks & Eggs

32,000 Standard Bred Breeders. 14 varieties. Best laying strains. State Accredited. Incubate 25,000 eggs daily. Catalog free. Freewar prices. Free live delivery. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

RANGER DELIVERED FREE

on approval and 90 days' trial, express prepaid. Many styles. Bicycles \$21.50 up. Easy payments. Write today for our big catalog and Factory-to-Rider prices.

MEAD Cycle Co., Dept. G177 CHICAGO

Better Go to Work?

Labor in England is taking a more liberal attitude toward capital and employers. This is said to be due to a decision of the employers to embrace the theory of high wages on the plan of more production and more pay. Labor there has been stubbornly opposed to more production thru more efficiency, on the false principle that there was a certain amount of work to be done and why waste the supply of work by using it up quickly?

The belief has been growing that industrial Britain must follow American methods. This was virtually the intimated belief of Stanley Baldwin, and the trend of thought, even among the Socialists, thruout the debates recently in the House of Commons. The London Daily Mail recently organized a tour of the United States for representatives of the British Trade Unions to give them an opportunity of informing themselves at first hand regarding working conditions, hours, wages and the use of up-to-date machinery in representative American industrial establishments.

The eight British Labor representatives chosen for the tour, all of them confirmed union men, arrived a few days ago in New York and will visit the General Electric Works at Schenectady, the Ford motor plants at Detroit and those of the General Motors Corporation, also the steel mills at Pittsburgh and elsewhere and other prominent industrial plants. These representatives will report back to their unions in England. Broadening and beneficial results should follow in a more progressive solution of the labor problem there.

Thus far, and after a few days' inspection of large industrial plants in New York and Brooklyn, the composite conclusion of the visitors is that the mean average industrial wage here is at least double the British standard, but that "the American worker really earns his wages."

A somewhat curious recent development in one branch of our wage-earners' unions is the reported intention of the Realty Corporation of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to found a city called Venice Bay on a 30,000 acre tract in Florida, 70 miles from Tampa. The cost of the land is given at 2½ million dollars, with \$225,000 for improvements to be spent at the beginning; but as a city can hardly be more than started for that sum, future expenditures for the purpose probably will grow apace.

The undertakings of this brotherhood have heretofore been of a hard-headed business character in the way of banks and loan associations thus far highly successful, extending further into coal mines and insurance com-

panies. This last adventure, however, takes on the character of high speculation or else that of a luxury investment to furnish winter resorts for members of the order.

At any rate, wise or not wise, it shows in labor circles a prosperity which never has been duplicated, and a situation which would be impossible in any other nation.

Pratt Improves Crops

Pratt county held its second seed exchange March 20. Several hundred farmers attended the afternoon sessions. E. A. Stokdyk, marketing specialist for the college; H. R. Sumner, crops specialist; C. H. Stinson, county agent; Mrs. Rosa Petrovsky, and E. E. Frizell of Larned were the speakers.

The seed display consisted of 61 samples of corn, grain and sweet sorghums, millet, Sudan grass, Sweet clover and alfalfa. Approximately 3,100 bushels of certified seeds were distributed as a result of the exchange last year. Corn type tests will be features of the crop improvement program this year. J. L. Keys co-operated with a test of local yellow corn last year, and samples of the corn were shown at the exchange this spring. The adapted or so-called smooth type produced 43.5 bushels an acre; unadapted or "rough" type produced 36.4 bushels, while unselected seed from the same lot produced 35 bushels.

35,000 Tractors in Kansas?

Kansas farmers probably are using about 35,000 tractors. There were 31,171 at the beginning of this year, according to the Department of Commerce, and sales have been heavy recently, especially since the Wichita Tractor Show. There were 17,177 tractors in Kansas in 1920.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

Of The Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, published weekly at Topeka, Kansas for April 1, 1926.

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. E. Griest who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of The Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the Publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager, are: Publisher, Arthur Capper.....Topeka, Kansas Editor, T. A. McNeal.....Topeka, Kansas Managing Editor, F. B. Nichols.....Topeka, Kansas Business Manager, J. E. Griest.....Topeka, Kansas

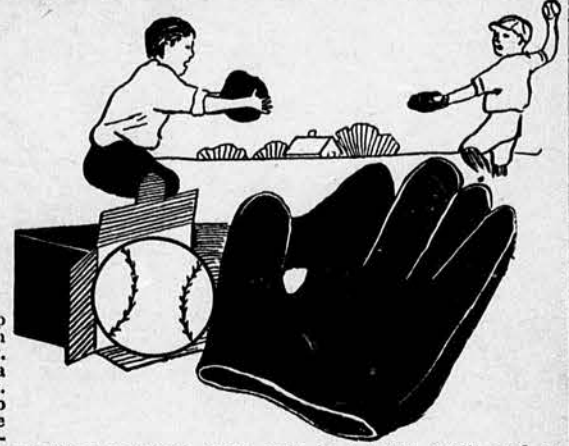
2. That the owner is: Arthur Capper.....Topeka, Kansas

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities, are: None.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March, 1926. R. C. Mcgregor, Notary Public (Seal) (My commission expires June 6, 1926)

Play Ball

Start the Season With a New Ball and Fielder's Mitt



This is not a cheap low price set, but each piece is of good quality. The outfit consists of a good ball, fielder's mitt. You can earn the two piece set or you can have either of them by getting the number of subscriptions required. Boys, this is a great outfit and a dandy opportunity to get what you need without a cent of your own money. Look at these offers and see for yourself. Study them carefully now.

OUR BASEBALL OFFER—This boy's size baseball is constructed to withstand the severest batting and has a hard rubber center and is covered with genuine horsehide, sewed with the toughest kind of thread and comes packed in a neat box. It is sent postpaid for 4 one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25c each. Only \$1.00 in subscriptions.

FIELDER'S MITT OFFER—This fielder's mitt is a real professional model, tan leather, well padded with a good grade of felt padding, inside humps, web thumb. Well made thruout. Do not take a chance of injuring a finger but have a well padded mitt like this one that will protect your hand and help you to win many games for the home team. Sent prepaid for 6 one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25c each—only \$1.50 in subscriptions.

Send all your orders to Capper's Farmer, Baseball Dept., Topeka, Kan.

Used Machinery

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

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

DO YOU KNOW that you can help both your neighbor and us by asking him to subscribe for the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze? If he becomes a regular reader he will thank you—so will we.



A Self-Filling Fountain Pen

Here is a self-filling Fountain Pen with a 14-karat gold pen point that is just the thing for every day use. It is guaranteed by the manufacturer in the strongest kind of way. It has a hard rubber barrel, fully cased, and with proper care should last for years. Only one action needed for filling. It is a pen you will be proud to own.

BIG REWARD OFFER—A Self-Filling Fountain Pen will be given FREE for a club of four one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25c each, or two two-year at 50c each—just a \$1.00 club. **CAPPER'S FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS**

Your Subscription—How About It?

The Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze is the oldest and now the only farm paper in Kansas. Over two-thirds of the farmers of the state read it. It is the standard of value in the 165,000 farm homes of Kansas. Kansas farmers demand, read and subscribe for the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

SPECIAL OFFER—The regular subscription price is \$1.00 a year, but if you order NOW we will extend your credit three full years for \$2.00. You save \$1.00.

Your Time May Be Nearly Out — Renew Today !

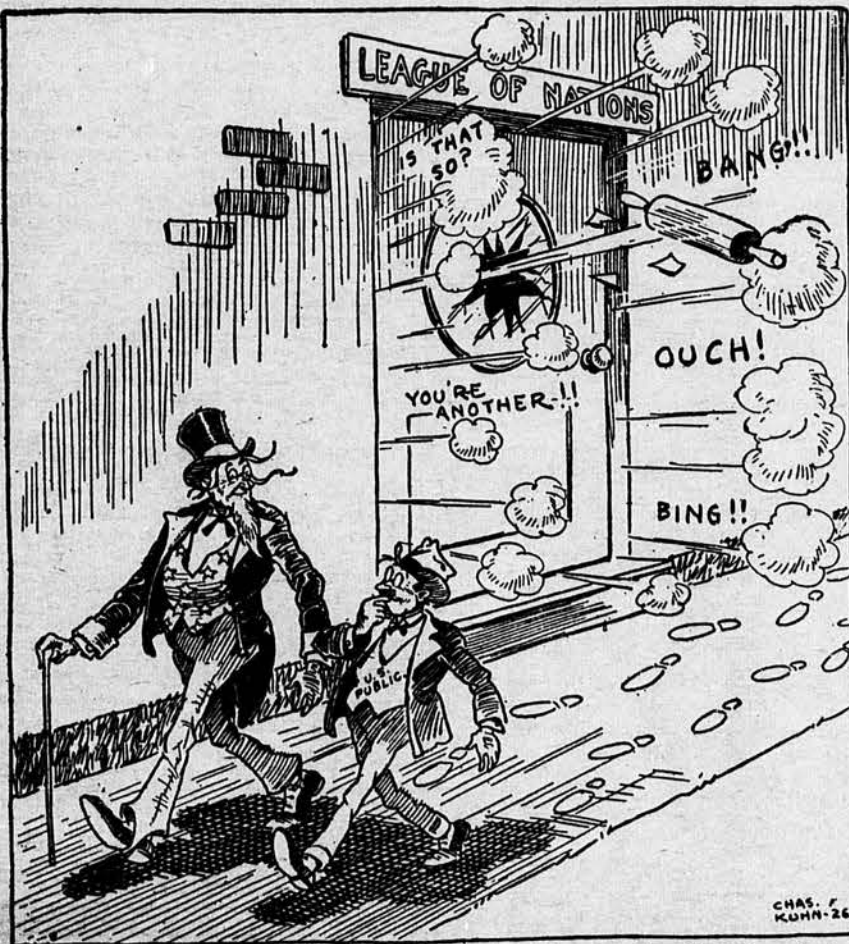
The Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen: I want to save \$1.00 on my subscription to the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze. For the enclosed \$2.00 you will please extend my credit three full years in advance.

My Name.....

R. F. D. or St.....

Town..... State.....



—From the Indianapolis News



Sell thru our Farmers' Market and turn your surplus into profits.

RATES 8 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive issues; 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues. Display type headings, \$1.50 extra each insertion. Illustrations not permitted. Minimum charge is for 10 words. White space, 50 cents an agate line each insertion. Count abbreviations, initials as words and your name and address as part of advertisement. Copy must reach us by Saturday preceding publication. **REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER.**

Buy thru our Farmers' Market and save money on your farm products purchases.

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$1.00	\$3.20	26.....	\$2.60	\$8.32
11.....	1.10	3.52	27.....	2.70	8.64
12.....	1.20	3.84	28.....	2.80	8.96
13.....	1.30	4.16	29.....	2.90	9.28
14.....	1.40	4.48	30.....	3.00	9.60
15.....	1.50	4.80	31.....	3.10	9.92
16.....	1.60	5.12	32.....	3.20	10.24
17.....	1.70	5.44	33.....	3.30	10.56
18.....	1.80	5.76	34.....	3.40	10.88
19.....	1.90	6.08	35.....	3.50	11.20
20.....	2.00	6.40	36.....	3.60	11.52
21.....	2.10	6.72	37.....	3.70	11.84
22.....	2.20	7.04	38.....	3.80	12.16
23.....	2.30	7.36	39.....	3.90	12.48
24.....	2.40	7.68	40.....	4.00	12.80
25.....	2.50	8.00	41.....	4.10	13.12

DISPLAY Headings

Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 15 letters as a line. With capitals and small letters, count 22 letters as a line. The rate is \$1.50 each insertion for the display heading. One line heading only. Figure the remainder of your advertisement on regular word basis and add the cost of the heading.

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction, nor include classified advertisements within the guaranty on Display Advertisements. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

AGENTS

ICELESS ICE CREAM SHIPPER. AMAZING new invention. Eliminates ice, salt, weight and cuts express costs half. Iceless Container, St. Paul, Minn.

SALESMEN WANTED: MEN TO SELL our high grade line of nursery stock. Steady work, payments weekly. Write for our proposition. The Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

A PAYING POSITION OPEN TO REPRESENTATIVE of character. Take orders shoes-hosiery direct to wearer. Good income. Permanent. Write now. Tanners Shoe Mfg. Co., 2-151 C St., Boston, Mass.

WONDERFUL NEW BATTERY CHARGING Super-electrolyte. When simply poured into discharged batteries, they become charged without aid of line. All garages prospective customers. Gallon free to agents. Mickman Co., St. Paul, Minn.

AGENTS—WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn \$100 weekly and bonus. Madison Corporation, 566 Broadway, New York.

SELL GUARANTEED PAINT AND OILS. Earn \$250-\$300 monthly. Exclusive territory. Freight prepaid. We deliver and collect. No capital or previous experience needed. Extra premiums and bonuses. Spare time will do. Write today. Universal Paint & Oil Co., 474 Dwight Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

HONEY

THE BEST COLORADO HONEY. 5-LB. can postpaid \$1.45; 10-LB. can postpaid \$2.45. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE: MASSEY-HARRIS COMBINE, cut 500 acres. Chas. Flory, Sawyer, Kan.

22-40 GRAY TRACTOR FOR SALE. Priced to sell. R. J. Schrag, McPherson, Kan.

FOR SALE: 20-40 RUMELY TRACTOR, good shape. Russell Showalter, Darlow, Kan.

GOULD'S NO. 4 CENTRIFUGAL PUMP. cheap. Write me. Will Cullins, Peabody, Kan.

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FOR SALE: 20-40 RUMELY OIL PULL tractor; 32x52 Rumely separator. Good condition. Wayne Vinson, Garfield, Kan.

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FOR SALE OR TRADE AT A BARGAIN. One complete Reeves Steam Threshing outfit, located in Ford county. M. H. Taylor, Hews, Kan.

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FOR SALE: ONE EIGHTY HORSE CASE and 36x55 Case steel separator, cook shack and equipment. One 30-60 Rumely and 36x55 Case steel separator and equipment. Both these rigs are located in Rush county. One 20-40 Oil Pull tractor. One 18-35 Type F Oil Pull. One 20 horse Minneapolis steam engine. One 18 horse Advance steam engine. One 32x55 Special Aultman Taylor separator. One 30x48 Rumely Ideal separator. One 12-25 Avery tractor and 22 inch Yellow Baby separator. One 5 bottom Grand Detour plow. Two 1 1/2 ton trucks, pneumatic tires. Three 3 bottom tractor plows. Joseph Grother, Paola, Kan.

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FOR THE TABLE

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SPLIT PINTO BEANS COOK QUICKLY and taste good. 100 pounds, freight paid, \$3.50. J. A. Jackson, Woodward, Okla.

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POSTS, LUMBER, SHINGLES SHIPPED direct to you. Write for delivered prices. Kirk Company, Tacoma, Wash.

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GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; pipe free, pay when received. Farmers Association, Maxon Mills, Ky.

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WE PAY \$18 A WEEK, FURNISH AUTO and expenses to introduce our Soap and Washing Powder. Huss-Bench Company, Dept. A89, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

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SUDAN SEED, RECLEANED, \$5.00 PER 100 lbs. John P. Mueller, Cleveland, Kan.

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NANCY HALL SEED SWEET POTATOES, \$1.50 bushel. H. T. Jackson, North Topeka, Kan.

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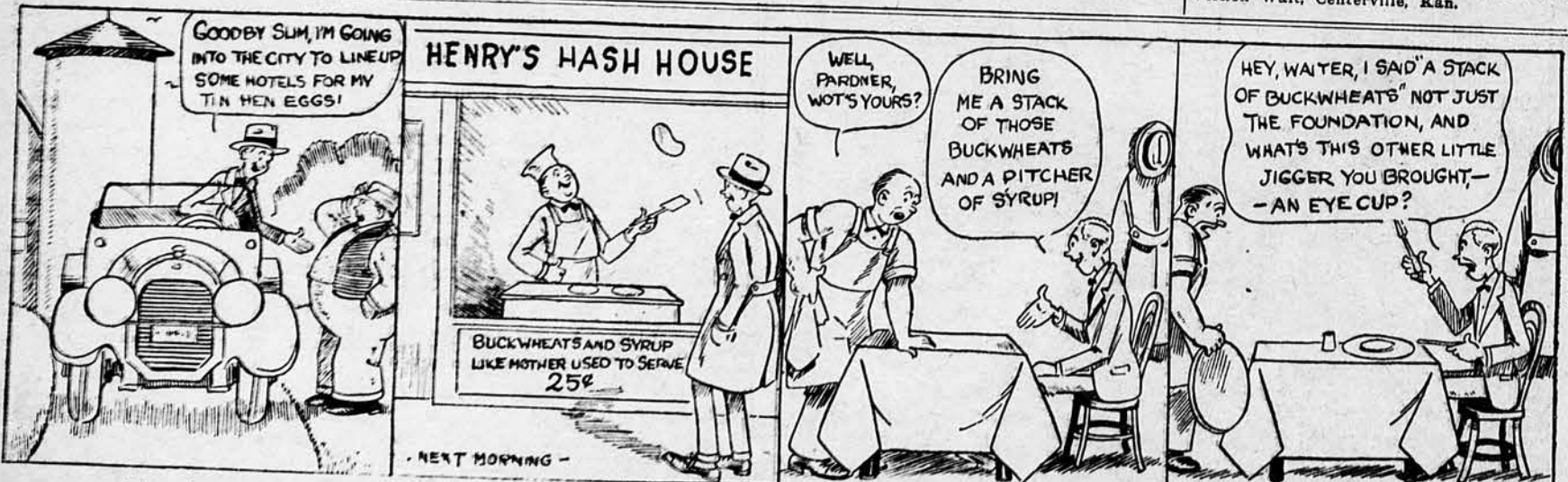
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SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS, SENATOR DUNLAP, state inspected, 250-\$1.00; 500-\$1.75; 1,000-\$3.00. 10,000-\$25.00, postpaid. Thale's Nursery, Quincy, Ill.

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CERTIFIED SEEDS, KANSAS GROWN. Kanota oats, Sweet clover, Kansas alfalfa, Sudan grass, Kafir, cane, corn. All standard varieties. Write for list of growers to Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

RED CLOVER, \$13; SCARIFIED SWEET Clover, \$4.80; Alfalfa, \$6.75; Alsike, \$11; Sudan Grass, \$2.20; Soy Beans, \$2.50; Cane Seed, \$1.50; all per bushel, sacks free. Samples and price list free. Standard Seed Company, 119 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

BEST PLANTS THAT GROW. SWEET POTATO, Tomato, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Peppers, Eggplant, Celery, Tobacco. Varieties too numerous to mention here. Plants from best seeds and true to name. Write for wholesale and retail price list. Satisfied customers everywhere. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kan.

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250 SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRY plants \$1; 100 Everbearing strawberries \$1.25; twelve 2 year Concord Grapevines \$1; 25 Rhubarb, \$1; 100 Asparagus, \$1; Twelve Compass Cherries, \$3; Twelve Apple trees (your choice) \$3. good four foot trees. Prepaid. Free catalog. Iowa Nurseries, Shenandoah, Iowa.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, OPEN field grown. Leading varieties: 500-85c; 1000-\$1.45, postpaid. Bermuda Onions 500-90c, postpaid. Nancy Hall Potato Plants early delivery: 500-\$1.75; 1000-\$3.00, postpaid. Leading variety Tomato plants 500-85c; 1000-\$1.40, postpaid. Kentucky Plant Co., Hawesville, Ky.

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FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION Plants. Grown in open field, strong, well-rooted. Cabbage, damp moss packed to roots, each bundle fifty plants labeled separately with variety name. Cabbage: Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen Market, Early and Late Flat-dutch; parcel post prepaid, 100-50c, 300-\$1.00, 500-\$1.25, 1000-\$2.00, 5000-\$9.50; express collect 5000-\$6.25, 10000-\$10.00. Onions: White Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Parcel post prepaid, 100-50c, 500-\$1.00, 1000-\$1.50, 5000-\$7.50, 12000-\$14.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Arkansas.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

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CABBAGE PLANTS: MY FROST PROOF cabbage plants will mature head heads three weeks earlier than your home grown plants. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Wakefield, Succession and Flat Dutch. Prices by parcel post, 500 for \$1.25, 1000 for \$2.25, postpaid. By express, 1000 to 4000 at \$1.50 per 1000, 5000 to 9000 at \$1.25 per 1000, 10,000 and over at \$1.00 per 1000. Order now. Prompt shipments, first class plants. P. D. Fulwood, Tifton, Ga.

TOMATO AND PEPPER PLANTS, TEN acres large stalky plants April 1st to May 20th. Variety label on each bundle and moss packed. Tomato; Earlana, John Baer, Livingston's Beauty, Early Jewel, Greater Baltimore, Dwarf Champion, 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.75; 5000-\$7.00, postpaid. Pepper, Ruby King and Cayenne: 50-35c; 100-50c; 500-\$1.75; 1000-\$3.00, postpaid. Place your order now. Every plant guaranteed. Write for wholesale prices. Standard Plant Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

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BLUE ANDALUSIAN COCKERELS, \$2.00. Eggs 16-\$1.50; 50-\$3.50; 105-\$6.00, prepaid. Ella Briscoe, Lincoln, Kan.

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BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.00 PER 16; \$5.50 per 100, prepaid. \$4.00-100 at farm. Mrs. E. E. Bowersox, Bellevue, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS. Eggs \$6.00 per 100. Kellerstrass strain, farm range. Louis Metzger, Haddam, Kan.

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BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$5.00-100. PREPAID. Mrs. Chas. Seal, Wakefield, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, PRICES REASONABLE. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

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GIANT WHITE ROCKS, EGGS \$6.00 PER 100. Thomas Brain, Burlingame, Kan.

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MAMMOTH WHITE ROCK EGGS, HEAVY layers, \$6.00 hundred, prepaid. Glenn Hoover, Marion, Kan.

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FISHEL WHITE ROCKS, STATE CERTIFIED Class "A." Eggs \$6.00. Baby chicks \$18.00 hundred. Two special matings. Carl Keesling, Neodesha, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCKS, FISHEL strain, heavy layers, culled, farm range. Cockerels direct from Fishel. Eggs \$5.00 hundred. Mrs. John Kaesberger, Eudora, Ka.

WHITE ROCKS: SELECTED; 200 EGG strain hens, again mated to excellent birds from pens with 200 to 284 records. \$5.00-100 prepaid. H. C. Loewen, Peabody, Kan.

HALBACH'S WONDERFUL LAYING strain. White Rocks. Eggs \$6.00-100; Chicks \$15.00-100. Show winners. Guaranteed. Walter W. Peden, Route A, Lewis, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM CERTIFIED Grade "A" flock, trapnested for high winter production, mated to pedigreed males from dams with records to 281, \$7.00-100. Ethel Brazelton, Troy, Kan.

HIGH PRODUCING WHITE ROCKS, DIRECT Fishel strain. Certified Class "A." Bloodtested breeding pens. Flock eggs \$6.50-100; Special matings, \$2.50 to \$5.00 per 15. R. C. Beesley, Girard, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS MISCELLANEOUS

PARTRIDGE ROCK EGGS, PEN MATING \$5.00-15. Flock \$1.50-15; \$7.00-100. Geo. L. Fink, Ottawa, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS—RED

SINGLE COMB, TOMPKINS STRAIN, Eggs \$1.50 setting. Wanda Peak, Derby, Colo.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, \$5.00 hundred. Geo. Hamit, Speed, Kan.

BLOOD TESTED SINGLE COMB REDS. Circular free. Thos. D. Troughton, Wetmore, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB RED EGGS, \$6.00 PER hundred, prepaid. Free range. Katie Novak, Logan, Kan.

DARK ROSE COMB RED EGGS, 323 egg strain, \$6.50-100, prepaid. Joseph Oborny, Rush Center, Kan.

EXHIBITION ROSE COMB RED EGGS 100-5.50, prepaid, guaranteed. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kan.

PURE BRED DARK ROSE COMB EGGS, 100-5.50, prepaid. Good type, color, size. Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Wakefield, Kan.

PURE, BIG BONE, VELVETY ROSE COMB Red laying strain, \$5.00-100; \$1.15-15, prepaid. Melvin Whitehead, Walnut, Kan.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, Tompkins laying strain, \$5.00-100; \$3.00-50, prepaid. Mrs. H. H. Dunn, Marion, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB REDS, BRED FOR size, color, egg-production. Eggs 100-6.00, 30-2.25, prepaid. Mrs. Earle Bryan, Emporia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS, TOMPKINS Direct, state accredited. Utility \$6.00 per 100; special matings \$3.00 per 15. P. V. Stratton, Walton, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB REDS, RICH, true coloring, heavy layers. 100 eggs \$5.50, prepaid. Nelson Smith, Hutchinson, Kan. Route 5.

RHODE ISLANDS—RED

STATE CERTIFIED GRADE "A" TRAP-nested, pedigree, non-sitting Rose Comb Reds. Blue ribbon, exhibition and highest producing qualities. Excellent pen matings and range eggs. Information on request. Mrs. James Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS—WHITE

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs, \$5.00-100. Excelsior strain, G. F. Wills, Mullinville, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs, Excelsior strain, \$5.00 hundred, Mrs. Clem Giger, Allen, Kan.

CLASSY PURE BRED ROSE COMB Whites, Wonderful layers, 100 eggs \$5.50, postpaid, E. Biddleman, Kinsley, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs, \$5.50 per 100. Good winter layers, closely culled, healthy farm flock. Blue ribbons. Mrs. S. T. Marcuson, Dresden, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE, 4 blue ribbons Solomon, 4 blue ribbons Salina, 2 blue special ribbons Hutchinson. Eggs \$5.50 hundred. Charley L. Donmyer, Solomon, Kan.

SUSSEX

RED SPECKLED SUSSEX EGGS, \$2.00-15. H. Surber, Wakarusa, Kan.

SQUABS

EXTRA CHANCE FOR SQUAB PRODUCTION, 1925 birds mated and banded. Martin Johnson, Russell, Kan.

TURKEYS

Bronze Turkey Eggs 25c each at farm. Ethel A. Cross, Portis, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOLDBANK Turkey eggs, ten \$9.00. Ira Range, Alton, Ks.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, \$3.50 dozen, postpaid, Harry Knell, Portis, Ks.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLANDS, EGGS, \$5.00 dozen. Dot Wheatcroft, Pendennis, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, EXTRA GOOD stock. Eggs 11-13.50. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, 40c each; 11 for \$4.00, postpaid. A. A. Wiltz, Clifton, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys. Large, healthy, vigorous. Eggs \$1.00; 11-10.00. E. Biddleman, Kinsley, Kan.

GOLDBANK MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Foundation stock direct. Eggs \$7.50-11, postpaid. Nealia Huckstadt, Garden City, Kan.

LARGE PINK SHANKS, LONG BROAD backs, deep breasted, dark red, pure white wings, tall. Bourbon turkeys. 11 eggs \$4.50; 22-\$8.50. Walter Baird, Lake City, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—SILVER LACED

PURE SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$5.00-105. Mrs. Robert Bishop, Atchison, Kan., Route 4.

ROSE COMB SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE eggs \$5.00 per 100. John F. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, CULLED for egg production. \$5.00-100. Henry Kern, 111 East 21st, Topeka, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$4.00 per 100, prepaid. Mrs. Falkner, Bellevue, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$4.00 per hundred. Chas. Cleland, Eskridge, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$5.00-100, prepaid. State certified. Mrs. A. L. Duton, Rt. 6, Atchison, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs. Farm range. 100-\$5.00; 15-\$1.00. Mrs. Roy Phillips, Manhattan, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM GOOD layers and selected stock. Keeler's strain, 100-\$5.00. Mrs. Rose Jelinek, Anthony, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRON'S HEAVY LAYING strain White Wyandotte eggs. Range flock or pen matings. August Olson, Russell, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE, Martin Keeler strain eggs for hatching, five dollars per 100. Mrs. L. C. Collins, Fontana, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, MARTIN, prize stock, good layers, 240 to 280 egg strain, \$6.00 hundred. David Keller, Chase, Kan.

MARTIN WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. Good layers mated to prize stock. \$5.00 per 100 prepaid. Mrs. John Montgomery, Holton, Kan.

KEELER STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs from heavy layers of superior quality, culled flock, \$6.00. Sadie Springer, Manhattan, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs \$5.00-100. Special pen Martin direct \$3.00-15. Baby chicks 15c, prepaid. Mrs. Geo. Edman, Kinsley, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES. Licensed culled. Superior quality free range flock. Eggs \$4.75-100, prepaid. Mrs. Cora Butler, Lewis, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES DIRECT FROM Martin-Keeler show quality record layers. Range eggs 100-\$6.00; pens \$2.00 setting. H. O. Collins, Fontana, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs. State certified. Exhibition, utility, quality. 75% fertility guaranteed. J. Marcus Jantzen, Hillboro, Kan.

FLOCKS WHITE WYANDOTTE FARM, Clay Center, Kansas. Eggs from the famous "Henrietta Strain." \$8.00 per 100; \$4.00 per 50. Mating list free.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, \$5.00-100, prepaid. Culled and bred for heavy egg production. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ethel Donovan, Lewis, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE setting eggs, heavy laying strain, \$5 per 100 from range stock. Also select eggs from pens. Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Abbeville, Kan.

1925 STATE ACCREDITED HIGH PRODUCING White Wyandottes. Hens headed by splendid Martin cockerels. Eggs \$5.00-100; \$11.00-200. Special mating, \$2.50-15. Fertility and satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Flo Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

QUALITY WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching. Prize winning stock, high producers, tested free from Bacillary White Diarrhea: \$10-100; \$2.00-15. Mrs. John Collier, Manhattan, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—MISCELLANEOUS

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE CHICKS, 15c. Mrs. A. B. MacLuskey, Burlington, Kan.

PRIZE PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES. Eggs \$6.00-100 prepaid. Wm. Hebbard, Milan, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2.00-15; cockerels \$3.00. Floyd Kimrey, Clay Center, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

S. C. W. LEIGHORNS, STOCK AND EGGS. Pearl Guinea, White Ganders, E. Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

PEAFOWL, PHEASANTS, BANTAMS, Pigeons, Wild Geese, Ducks. Free circular. John Hass, Bittendorf, Iowa.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

TURKO, GUARANTEED TO CURE TURKEY cholera or money back, one dollar. Turkey Remedy Co., McAllister, Kan.

EXTRA SPECIAL—33 SQUARE FEET Cel-O-Glass \$5.00 delivered. Poultry supplies equally priced. McCune Hatchery, Ottawa.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

HENS AND ODD POULTRY ACTIVE DEMAND. Good prices. Coops loaned free. For cash offers write The Copes, Topeka.

PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

LIVESTOCK

HORSES AND JACKS

BLACK MISSOURI JACK, WHITE points, 16 hands, 7 yrs. old, good breeder. Spotted Shetland stallion priced right. John Fletcher, Bucklin, Kan.

20 THREE AND FOUR YEAR OLD TON Percheron stallions. Blacks and grays, mares and some large jacks. Al E. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.

TWENTY-FIVE PERCHERON STALLIONS and jacks for sale. Red Polled bulls serviceable ages. George Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.

FOR SALE—50 HEAD OF MARES AND mules. For bargains see G. F. Ball, Colby, Kan.

CATTLE

BESIDES HIGH-TEST, MY OLD-ESTABLISHED Jersey herd is bred for heavy production and is rich in the blood of Pops 99th, Sybil's Gamboe and Golden Fern's Noble imported from Island of Jersey, unexcelled sire of heavy producers at the fair; the dam of one of my herd bulls holds world's record for Jersey milk production. My experience is that Jerseys are by far the most profitable breed for the farmer who sells butterfat, and the most suitable as family cows, and I have a working farmer's herd of real Jersey cream cows, and believe that one good Jersey cow will make you more net profit than three common cows. For sale now; extra good, young, pure bred Jersey cows, unregistered, many heavy springers, \$65 each, two for \$125, ten or more at \$60 each. Tuberculin tested and 60-day re-test guaranteed. Fred Chandler, R. 7, Charlton, Iowa. (Fast trains from Kansas City north direct to Charlton.)

TWO SHORTHORN BULLS, SCOTCH and Scotch topped, 10 and 11 months, Grandsons Maxwellton-Mandolin. Harry Leclerc, Burrton, Kan.

YOUR BARREN COWS CAN BE MADE "Safe with Calv." or money refunded. Remedy, \$2. Booklet free. Breed-O Remedy Co., Box K, Bristol, Conn.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE, 34 lb. 3 year old herd bull. Heifers, bull and heifer calves from good dams, 34 lb. sire. V. E. Carlson, Formoso, Kan.

HIGH TESTING HEAVY MILKING HOLSTEIN or Guernsey heifer calves, practically pure bred. Fero & Son, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE 3 SHORTHORN BULLS, 10 TO 13 months, grand sons of Meadow's Sultan. L. H. Rollins & Son, Hill City, Kan.

FOR THE VERY BEST HOLSTEIN OR Guernsey calves, write Spreading Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

STAR CENTER SHORTHORNS, THREE choice Scotch bulls. E. C. Lacy, Miltonvale, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED POLED Hereford cattle. Paul Blize, Julian, Neb.

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES, write Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION IN CATTLE stopped. Five years successful record. Guaranteed cure and prevention. Folder, explaining, free. Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Neb.

HOGS

CHOICE CHESTER WHITE FALL BOARS and gilts. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

FOXES

FOXES—BLUE AND SILVERS: SPECIAL offer. Booklet and Plans free. Bank References twenty years. Cleary Bros. Fox Farms, Seattle, Washington.

REAL ESTATE

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

FREE BOOKS descriptive of the opportunities offered homeseekers and investors in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington and Oregon. Low round-trip homeseekers' tickets every Tuesday. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 500 Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE

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

OWN YOUR OWN HOME

Farms and ranches, southwestern Kansas and Colorado, wheat, raw crops—cows and poultry will make you independent. \$15.00 to \$35.00 per acre, easy terms.

Stewart, 11½ North Main St., Hutchinson, Kansas

FARM BARGAINS

We are selling Agents for Farms in the following counties which can be bought at a small part of their former values. Good care is being given these farms.

10 counties in Nebraska
5 counties in Missouri
4 counties in Iowa
4 counties in South Dakota
3 counties in Colorado

Write us your location preference. Reasonable terms can be arranged. FARM INVESTMENT COMPANY
Peters Trust Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

40 A., Good 5-Rm. House
Only \$1600; Horses, 5 Cows

and young stock, poultry, furniture, fodder, implements included; beautiful views, high elevation, shaded cottage with porch, 40 ft. barn, other buildings; convenient school, cannery, milk station, store, etc; half clear, balance wooded pasture, spring water, apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, grapes, berries. Reduced to \$1600 for all, part cash. Details page 66 big new illustrated catalog money-making farm bargains. Free. Strout Agency, 831-GP New York Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS

100 QUARTERS wheat, share with land, \$20 to \$35 per A. Goss & Dwyer, Liberal, Kan.

PRICED to sell: alfalfa, clover, timothy, corn, what land. A. D. Hawthorne, Iola, Ks.

20 QUARTERS Farm land, \$15 to \$20 per acre. Buell Scott, Owner, Johnson, Kan.

LAND BARGAINS write today for list. Jess Kinsner, Garden City, Kan.

SUBURBAN HOMES, houses, farms for sale. Free list.
T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas

545 A. blue grass and grain farm near Kan. University. Good imp. Consider other land part pay. Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kan.

640 A., Comb. ranch, Chase Co., 160 corn, alfalfa land, 480 grazing, good imp, 2 mi. town \$42,000, terms. J. E. Bock, Cottonwood Falls, Ks.

SNAP for speculation—320 acres Greeley Co., Kan. Level, unimproved, good soil. \$3400, terms. Jas. H. Little, LaCrosse, Kan.

FORECLOSURE \$7,200. 160 A. on highway, good soil, prospects for oil. Write for particulars. The Mansfield Co., Topeka, Kan.

HALF SECTION most all smooth land, good 3 rm. house, well, mill, 200 A. wheat ½ goes. Close to school \$30 A. \$4000 can run for 3 yrs. 6%. T. L. Vandever, Montezuma, Ks.

45 QUARTERS. Improved and unimproved, in locality where quarter produced over 9,000 bu. wheat, 1924 and '25, easy terms. Henry B. Weldon Land Co., Garden City, Ks.

FOR SALE—1120 acres of land in Thomas Co., 12 mi. from town, 700 A. of this ranch in wheat. Price \$25 per A. Will with reasonable payment down, give terms to suit purchaser. G. F. Ball, Colby, Kan.

160 ACRES level, ½ in wheat, ½ grass, good well, fenced, 1 mi. market. All wheat goes. Price \$5,800. 320 A. level, all in wheat, all wheat goes. 9 mi. market. Price \$35 acre. J. R. Connelly & Son, Colby, Kan.

640 ACRES wheat farm, improved, 3½ mi. of Copeland, 400 A. wheat, fine prospect, ½ rent goes if sold soon, price \$35 per acre, terms. Buy now lists furnished.
B. & B. Realty Co., Copeland, Kansas.

40 ACRES, 2 miles from good town, improved. Priced \$1750. \$250 cash, balance time. Send for description.

32 acres, nicely improved, good location, fine land, low price. \$500 down, balance time. Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

CROP PAYMENTS—I will give you a chance to own a farm on crop payment plan in the CORN and WHEAT belt of Eastern Colorado and Western Kansas. Have 8,000 acres to select from, 2,000 acres broke. Write C. E. Mitchem, (owner), Harvard, Illinois.

HALF SEC. 3¼ mi. Ensign, small set imp., 240 cult. \$35 A., 210 wheat, ½ goes. Perfect Half, 8¼ mi. N. Rys. all in grass \$17.50 A. This is a dandy half section.

480 A. 11 mi. Ensign, imp., 300 A. wheat, ½ goes, \$32 A. Terms on above tracts. Write me your wants. J. J. Gallivan, Ensign, Kan.

FINE 154 Acre Solomon Valley Farm. Large house, 60 ft. bank barn, 2 mi. Beloit. 284 Acre improved bottom farm, 5 miles Beloit.

195 acre well improved Cloud county farm, part valley. Meridian Highway. Good terms. Bell & Logan, Box 597, Beloit, Kan.

2320 ACRE RANCH
Half tillable. 500 a. cultivated. Improved, well watered. \$15 per A., terms. Wheat farms \$20, up. C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

LOOK, 160 GRAY CO. FARM
All in wheat, share to go, \$30 per A. Terms. Write for list.
Leonard J. Isern, Great Bend, Kan.

Corn, Cotton, Alfalfa
and ranch lands \$20.00 to \$50.00 per acre. On easy terms. S. G. Straight, Independence, Kan.

SCOTT COUNTY LAND
CROP PLAN—Five quarters level wheat land in grass. \$23 Acre. \$3 cash. You plow, put in wheat. I agree to take half first crop for half balance. Then \$9 annual. E. W. Buffum, Shallow Water, Kan.

ARKANSAS

\$1300 CASH, 160 well located, 2 sets nice improvements. 100 acres rich farm land, hog fences. Priced \$1900. Other bargains. Wilks, Mountain Home, Ark.

7200 ACRES Southern Arkansas cutover Delta land. Special price made on tract, unusually liberal terms. Good cultivable land. Good climate. Suitable to raising cotton, fruits, berries. Good investment and a money maker. Write owner George C. Brown Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.

COLORADO

IMPROVED Colorado Ranches, \$3 to \$5 per acre. J. Brown, Florence, Colo.

IRRIGATED CROPS NEVER FAIL
Colorado climate best on earth. 220 acres fine land, full water right, each acre. 40 A. tracts at \$100.00. Will Keen, Realtor, Pueblo, Colorado.

BIGGEST SNAP IN COLORADO

432 acres, all under ditch but 80 acres, best water right in state. Water alone worth on open market over \$6000. Price for this tract and water right now to settle estate only \$16,000. Half cash, balance long time, well improved. All kinds fruit, 60 acres fine alfalfa, located on Boulder to Estes Park highway. Ideal location for filling station 4 months of year. Daily milk truck. For your health and a money maker this can't be beat. Full details of this and other bargains in Colorado and Kansas. Write R. C. Buxton, Ransom, Kan.

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY for young farmers and others of moderate means to own a farm. Choice irrigated cultivated farms in fertile Arkansas Valley near thriving town of Lamar, Colorado at fair prices and on easy terms. Only Ten to Twenty Dollars per acre cash with balance at 5½ per cent interest spread over 34½ years in semi-annual payments ranging from Three to Six Dollars per acre making the purchase easier than paying rent. Sugar beets, alfalfa, grains, dairy, poultry and livestock operations profitable. Winters mild. Good markets, excellent schools and churches and improved roads. For full particulars write C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 992 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

THE LAST FRONTIER

Come to Baca County and start as your father did in Eastern Kansas. Land that grows corn and other Kansas crops sells cheap as it always does when the country is new. The renter's chance to own his own farm. Lands that can be bought very low will soon double in price. For information address Paris Lay, Springfield, Colo.

IDAHO

GOOD IRRIGATED Fruit and Berry land at Twenty to Sixty Dollars per acre, eight years to pay. The Famous Payette Valley. Write Fitch Realty Company, Payette, Idaho.

MISSOURI

POULTRY LAND, \$5 down, \$5 monthly. buys 40 acres Southern Mo. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22 A. Kirkwood, Mo.

OZARK FARM—10 acres Noel, Mo., timber, new strawberries, spring water, small house, barn, \$1000 cash. R. B. Whipple, Owner, Box 239, Topeka, Kan.

FOUR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buy forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Missouri.

MINNESOTA

FOR SALE—Quarter section unimproved land. Good soil, \$600 half cash, bal. terms. Quarter section unimproved land. On good road, close to school. Running water, easy clearing. Very best soil, telephone, 3 mi. from town. \$1200, part cash, balance easy terms. W. F. Zauche, Baudette, Minn.

NORTH DAKOTA

NORTH DAKOTA imp. farms. Crop pymt. or easy terms. No inflated values. Real opportunity for men of moderate means. Citizens committees help new settlers locate among prosperous, contented neighbors. Write Greater No. Dakota Assn., Bx 8273, Fargo, N.D.

NEW MEXICO

NEW MEXICO IS FULL OF OPPORTUNITIES. Here in the Cuba and San Juan Valleys you can now buy low priced land on terms that assure financial success. The Cuba Extension of the Santa Fe Northwestern Railroad should be completed into the Cuba Valley, August 1. This means rapid development and big advance in land values. This is the best opportunity in New Mexico to secure a farm home at the right price or a business location in our principal towns, soon open to investors. We feel that no one should buy real estate without full knowledge of the property. Investigate this opportunity at once. Write today. Agents wanted. Your letter will be given careful thought and prompt attention. Colonization Dept., Cuba Extension Railroad, 727 First National Bank Bldg., Albuquerque, N. M.

OKLAHOMA

CATTLE RANCH AND ALFALFA FARM. 2840 acres Woods Co., Okla., improved 150 A. tilled, at least 500 A. tillable, 4 mi. of R. R. Station. Price \$10.00 per acre, \$10,400 cash, balance on ranch at 7%.

THORNTON & ARNOLD, Coldwater, Kansas

WASHINGTON

FARMS FOR SALE—FAMOUS KICKITAT Valley, Washington. good terms. Long time payments. Low rate interest. J. J. Brown, Goldendale, Wash.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you? Big list free. Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Ks.

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—Sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Ks.

320 A. and 640 A. fine cult. but no bldgs. Take clear city property as first payment bal. crop payments. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

160 ACRE OHIO FARM adjoining good town, splendid improvements; Owner wants Kansas farm. Mansfield Co., 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—PEERLESS Steamer 36x58 Case A 1 Shape, consider land or truck. Also well improved 320 acre farm. H. O. Fleischer, Ingalls, Kan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

OWNER having good Kansas farm for sale at reasonable price. Write C. Smith, 1814 Alice Street, Oakland, Calif.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for cash, no matter where located, particularly free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 615 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

The Kansas Guernsey Breeders

If the dairyman objects to fat and milk prices it would be a good idea to do some Guernsey extension work. Point out that the business isn't going to the bow-wows, but that this is a good time to install a bull to pull the average production of heifers up and a still better time to cull out marginal producers and replace them with a purebred cow or two. Look into the cow testing association records and see if one of your cows doesn't return as much profit as a dozen or more low producers. Why keep 20 cows when 10 of the right kind will do as well? That's Guernsey conservation.—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

GUERNSEYS

The Quality-Quantity Breed

Profitable dairying means a combination of progressive methods and good grade or pure bred Guernseys. The pure bred Guernsey bull will help you to develop a profitable dairy herd.

For particulars write to

The American Guernsey Cattle Club
Box KF Peterboro, N. H.

Guernsey Bull Calves

by bulls of best blood. Out of high producing dams. Herd under federal supervision. E. M. Leach, 1421 North Lorraine St., Wichita, Kansas.

DAUNTLESS OF EDMOOR
Now has 9 A. R. daughters whose records average 408 lbs. of fat as two-year olds. One of his sons will improve your herd.
Ransom Farm, (Franklin Co.), Homewood, Kansas

Brainard's Guernseys

Small herd of high quality animals. Best of blood lines. Bull calves for sale.
J. R. Brainard, Carlyle, Kansas.

Springdale Guernseys

Registered bulls, calves to 10 months of age. Prize winning A. R. breeding. Accredited herd. Special bargain prices. C. R. Kissinger & Sons, Ottawa, Ks.

Mature Guernsey Bull

fine individual, has sired nothing but heifers. Reasonable price. Also young bulls.
O. H. Hurst, Independence, Kan.

Cherub Bred Guernseys
one of the few herds of the breed here. There should be more. Stock for sale. Ask us about them.
H. J. Reynolds, Hutchinson, Kansas.

OLD HOMESTEAD GUERNSEYS

Write me your wants in quality breeding stock. Old Homestead Guernsey Farm, LaCygne, Kansas.

BOOKING ORDERS

for high grade baby heifer or bull calves for April and May delivery \$15.00 up. Will have a few pure bred calves. HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KAN.

MAY ROSE GUERNSEYS

Federal Accredited herd. Young males at reasonable prices. Visitors always welcome.
W. C. ENGLAND, Manager Overland Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, Kan.

UPLAND GUERNSEY FARM

Our herd is Federal accredited and a working herd. 80 head. Two choice young bulls for sale. Write for description and breeding.
Garlow & Edwards, Rt. 5, Concordia, Kan.

WOODLAND PARK GUERNSEYS

For sale—Registered Guernsey Cattle. Also a few high grade cows and heifers worth the money.
DR. E. G. L. HARBOUR, Lawrence, Kan.

BULL SALE FOR SALE

Born Sept. 27, 1925. Sire—Lone Pine Adjutant 72801 (7 nearest dams average 761 lbs. fat). Dam: Elm Lodge Caroline 137424.
Guy E. Wolcott, Linwood, Kan.

C & L GUERNSEY FARM

for sale my herd bull, No. 51767, whose sire has 17 A. R. daughters and whose dam has official record of 709 butterfat. Also young bulls.
C. D. Gibson, Morehead (Neosho Co.) Kan.

Herd Bull For Sale

best of breeding and good individual. Keeping his heifers only reason for selling. Also bull calves.
W. E. WELTY, CHERRYVALE, KANSAS.

AXTELL'S GUERNSEYS

Young grade cows, small grade heifer calves, and young purebred bulls, for sale.
DR. J. T. AXTELL, NEWTON, KANSAS.

Neosho Breeze Guernseys
Major strain.
JOHN PERRENOUD, HUMBOLDT, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Holstein Dispersal Wednesday, April 14

At the Farm near Hiattville, under cover, rain or shine

65 reg. Holstein Friesian Cattle, owned by C. E. Williams, Hiattville, Kan.

A record herd, cow testing records, 7 day records and yearly records. Herd built on the blood lines of KING SEGIS PONTIAC, HENGERSVELD DEKOL AND CANARY BUTTER BOY KING.

Fresh cows, heavy springers, bred heifers, serviceable bulls and a splendid lot of heifer calves from a few weeks to one year old.

Mr. Williams says, EMPHASIZE THE QUALITY AND BREEDING of these calves, a great opportunity for calf clubs to buy the desirable kind.

This offering of purebred Holstein cattle is without doubt, a real lot of quality cattle and not since the days of the war has there been such a herd of real dairy cattle offered in a public sale in southeast part of the State. Herd fully accredited.

Write today for catalog to W. H. Mott, Sales Manager, Herington, Kansas

C. E. WILLIAMS, Owner

BOYD NEWCOM, Auctioneer.

Parties advising by wire or phone will be furnished conveyance from Ft. Scott, leaving point, Goodlander Hotel.

JERSEY CATTLE

JERSEY CATTLE

Sale of Superbly Bred Jerseys

At Fair Grounds

Tulsa, Okla., Thursday, April 22

Fifty-six head of High Class Jerseys, Imported and American Bred from three of the best herds in America, consigned by the following well known breeders.

J. R. Manion, Tulsa, Okla., A. B. Jones, Okmulgee, Okla., and F. J. Bannister, La Cima Farm, Hickman Mills, Mo.

RALEIGH, XENIA'S SULTAN, NOBLE OF OAKLANDS AND OXFORD LAD BREEDING. Show animals and cows and heifers of exceptional dairy quality. Also a few high class bulls from high record dams.

For Catalog write

B. C. Settles, Sales Manager, 404 Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Auctioneer — Ed. F. Herriff

Ten policemen were summoned to redirect traffic, which was hell up in the block for nearly an hour.—New York Times.

Teacher—"Do you understand the difference between liking and loving?"
Willie—"Yes, ma'am; I like my father and mother, but I love pie."

Gratitude

We wish to thank the many friends for the expressions of sympathy and for their assistance in the death of my husband.—From a "Card of Thanks" in a Kentucky paper.

A Sneaking Draft

Jack—"You've got a bad cold, Pete."
Pete—"Yeh."
Jack—"How'd you get it?"
Pete—"I slept in a field last night and someone left the gate open!"

First Aid

Sentimental Spinster—"Six times I have advertised that a lonely maiden seeks light and warmth in her life, and at last I have got a reply . . . from the gas company!"

All Lit Up

Grocer—"Don't you find that a baby brightens up a household wonderfully?"
Woman Customer—"Yes, we have the electric lights going most of the time now."

In a Taxi!

Said the bank teller to the new girl who was making a deposit: "You didn't foot it up."
"No," she replied innocently, "I took a taxi."

Wet Item

Onlookers gave three tears as Supt. Michael Crowley and a squad of 20 stalwarts, instilled with duty, wrecked 50 seized stills in front of police headquarters.—Boston Advertiser.

And Not a Yard Wide

The Girl—"What's that funny stuff on the sheep?"
The Herder—"Wool, ma'am."
The Girl—"Wool? Huh, I'll bet it's half cotton!"

A Fine Distinction

Experience not necessary but essential.—From an ad for real estate salesmen in a Florida paper.

Bisected

Cuban Concerns to employ half women.—Headline in the San Francisco Bulletin.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle
April 15—D. L. Dawdy and others consignment sale, Hiawatha, Kan.
May 4—E. S. Dale & Sons and Ben Bird, Protection, Kan.
June 2—F. C. Baker, Hickman Mills, Mo.
Holstein Cattle
April 14—C. E. Williams, Hiattville, Kan.
Jersey Cattle
April 20—W. B. Dalton, Lawrence, Kan.
Apr. 22—Oklahoma Jersey Breeders' Sale, Tulsa, Okla.
May 6—Smith & Williams, Platte City, Mo.
May 8—Clarkson & Leist, Macon, Mo.
May 15—C. T. Horton, Blue Mound, Kan.
Chester White Hogs
April 15—Ray Gould, Rexford, Kan.
Poland China Hogs
April 22—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
May 5—C. J. Simkins & Son, Protection, Ks.
Duroc Hogs
April 22—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Fred G. Laptad, of Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan., has announced a public sale of Durocs and Polands to be held April 22. This will be the twenty-seventh semi-annual sale of Durocs and Polands for Laptad Stock Farm.

On account of impassable roads the Shorthorn consignment sale advertised to be held at Hiawatha, Kan., April 8 was postponed to April 15. The following Shorthorn breeders will have consignments in the sale: John McCoy & Son, Sabetha, Kan.; T. J. Sands & Sons, Robinson, Kan.; D. L. Dawdy & John C. Dawdy, Arrington, Kan.; Louthian Bros., Huron, Kan.; Scholz Bros., Huron, Kan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse B. Johnson
463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

One of the careful and enthusiastic Guernsey breeders of the state is C. D. Gibson of Morehead. He has at the head of his herd a bull out of an official record dam and he has seventeen A. R. sisters.

The Holstein herd of W. A. Marshall of Colony was first in the Allen County Cow Testing Association, the first three months of the testing year, and tied for first place for the fourth month. His four year old cows have made from 205.3 to 342.2 in

DUROC HOGS

Laptad Stock Farm

27th Semi-Annual

Hog Sale

DUROCS AND POLANDS

Boars and gilts of each breed—cholera immune ready for service. Send for Hog and Seed Catalog.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22,

LAWRENCE, KAN.

FRED G. LAPTAD, Owner & Mgr.

SHEPHERD'S DUROCS

Splendid Sept. boars sired by Unique's Top Col. and Stills Major. Herd boar prospects. Immured. Recorded \$50. F.O.B. Lyons. G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kan.

FALL BOARS by Lucky Strike 2nd and Uneda Sensation by Admiral Sensation, wt. 175 to 225 lbs. Choice registered and immured. \$30. Also a May pig by Super Col. at \$45. Crates \$2.50 extra. SHERWOOD BROS., Concordia, Kansas

We are now booking orders for **WEANLING PIGS**. Write for booklet and photos. STANTS BROS., ABILENE, KAN.

150 Immune Duroc Bred Gilts

Special prices on car load lots. Seven prize winning sires in herd.
F. C. CROCKER, Box M, BEATRICE, NEB.

Tried Sows and Spring Gilts
bred for spring farrow. Five fall boars for sale. Mike Stensaa & Sons, Concordia, Kan.

DUROC BOARS

A few good fall boars, plenty bone and length. Two tractors 12-25 H. P. to trade for livestock, one new, one used. Write J. E. WELLER, HOLTON, KANSAS.

FALL YEARLING BOAR
for sale, sired by the World's Champion GOLDEN SENSATION, good individual and sure breeder. Also other boars. O. R. PETERSON, Wichita Union Stock Yards, Wichita, Kansas.

DUROC FALL BOARS AND GILTS
Tops of 80 head, first of Sept. pigs. They are big. A lot of them would make good show stuff. Sired by Sensation Climax and Pete's Col. Priced right.
M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kansas

LONG'S BOARS AND GILTS
Sired by Golden Rainbow and out of big sows. September and October farrow. Bred Right, Fed Right and Priced Right. Immune and ready to ship.
Long Duroc Farm, Ellsworth, Kan.

DUROC FALL BOARS
The best sired by the two great boars of World's most famous blood lines, Waltemeyer's Giant and Major Stills. Satisfaction or money back.
W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Poland China Boars
Fall boars Sept. farrow, cholera immune. Price \$40.00. EARL LUFT, ALMENA, KAN.

Deming Ranch Polands
Spring gilts for sale, bred for April litters. Fall boars and gilts, splendid individuals. Prize winning blood.
H. O. SHELDON, Manager, Oswego, Kan.

Poland China Fall Boars
Ready for service, papers furnished, priced reasonable. Ray Marshall, Stockton, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

MAKE MORE MONEY
by using a registered Holstein bull and increasing the production of your heifers. Young bulls for sale.
W. H. WILLIAMSON, RAYMOND, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Gould's Chester White Hog Sale

Rexford, Kan., April 15

35 Head—Bred and Open Gilts
5 Fall Boars, Immune

The famous Blue Grass breeding. A few spring gilts. The rest are all fall gilts. Some of these open gilts will make good show stuff. A few are sired by Blue Grass Model 244711, most of them bred to Western Model, a son of Blue Grass Model and some to Rexford Type, the good boar at the head of my herd. Send for catalog. All mail bids shipped on approval.

RAY GOULD, Rexford, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

Bisonte Farm

First Biennial Sale

Reg. Jersey Cattle

Woodland Park (Fair Grounds)

Tuesday, April 20,
Lawrence, Kan.

Thirty-seven head of Richly Bred Jerseys. Cows, Heifers, Calves and Bulls.

Register of Merit cows and their progeny. Heavy producers and profitable at the pail and churn.

FINANCIAL KING, OXFORD LAD, NOBLE OF OAKLANDS, INTERESTED PRINCE, RALEIGH and GAMBOGE KNIGHT breeding

For catalog write W. B. Dalton, Lawrence, Kansas, or B. C. Settles, Sales Manager, 404 Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Hiawatha
Shorthorn Sale
Postponed to April 15

On account of impassable roads the Shorthorn cattle consignment sale advertised to be held April 8, was postponed to April 15, 1926.

Consignment—John McCoy & Son, Sabetha, Kan.; T. J. Sands & Sons, Robinson, Kan.; L. L. Dawdy & John C. Dawdy, Arrington, Kan.; Louthian Bros., Huron, Kan.; Scholz Bros., Huron, Kan.

For catalog address
D. L. DAWDY, Arrington, Kan.

6 Shorthorn Bulls

As good as we ever raised, in age from 9 to 16 months. Reds, roans and whites. Some real herd bulls. Best of Scotch breeding and out of heavy milking dams. Most of them by Maxwellton, Manolin and Divide Champion. Also choice bred heifers.

JOHN REGIER, WHITEWATER, KAN.

Herd Bull For Sale

Grandson of Rubertus Goods and Village Marshall. Extra good individual and breeder. Very gentle. Reason for selling is that we are keeping his heifers. Priced reasonable. H. W. ESTES, SITKA, KANSAS

Five Spring Yearlings

Choice young bulls, three red, two roans. Scotch and Scotch topped.

C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS

POLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLED SHORTHORNS

Established 1907

Reborn your Shorthorns with a reg. P. Red Shorthorn bull. Some of the greatest families and prize winning blood lines of the breed. 3 over a ton, bulls in service. Bulls \$75 to \$200. Free del. on 3 or more. Phone 1602 our expense.

J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Ka.



Reg. Polled Shorthorns

One roan bull ten months old, two cows with bull calves at foot, all good ones and priced to sell.

D. C. VAN NICE, RICHLAND, KANSAS

HEREFORD CATTLE

LONGVIEW
STOCK FARM

For sale a few choice young Hereford bulls and a car load of open heifers, extra good ones. Also 30 choice young cows.

S. W. TILLEY, IRVING, KANSAS

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

McADAM'S ABERDEEN ANGUS HERD

Some choice cows and heifers. Several extra good bulls. Also my herd bull, Erica E. M. 256753 by Edinburgh Pat 169411, as I cannot use him longer. They are priced reasonable.

GEO. M. McADAM, Rt. 3, Holton, Kansas

HORSES AND JACKS

30 Big Mammoth Jacks

Sons and grandsons of the World's champion Kansas Chief. We have won 90% of premiums at Kansas State fair 6 yrs on Jacks, Jennets and mules. Written guarantee with every Jack. Hineman's Jack Farm, Dighton (Lane Co.), Ka.

Bowman's Percherons

Stallions and mares of all ages at reasonable prices. Largest herd in United States to select from.

T. B. BOWMAN & SONS, Boone, Nebr.

five months and seven days. Mr. Marshall reports very good inquiry and some sales on young bulls.

G. M. Shepherd, Duroc breeder of Lyons, reports 60 spring pigs to date, with several sows yet to farrow. He has splendid reports from parties who bought sows in his February sale.

H. E. Hostetter, Holstein breeder, located at Harper, is a member of the Reno County Cow Testing Association, and a great booster for Cow Testing Associations. Mr. Hostetter reports very good inquiry for stock.

Roscoe C. Charles, Ayrshire breeder of Stafford, writes that he has had several inquiries and has made a recent sale of a young bull. He states that the general herd publicity he has been receiving is very satisfactory.

O. R. Peterson, extension agent for the Wichita Stock Yards, has so far this season put out 50 bred sows among the farmers and stockmen in Wichita. Plans are underway to put out at least five hundred more. Several pig clubs have been organized and others are now being organized.

George Bradfield gets his mail at Derby, but is one of the most active of the Mulvane bunch of Holstein breeders. Mr. Bradfield owns the young Canary Paul Anna Homestead. This bull was first in class and Junior Champion of Kansas and Oklahoma last year.

The biggest hog sale of the season will be held at Protection, May 5. On that date C. J. Simkins & Son will sell 200 head of pure bred Poland Chinas, part of them registered, but all pure breeds. Simkins & Son have bred Poles for several years and have bought from leading breeders.

A. H. Darroch of Caldwell, out in the edge of the ranch country, is keeping high grade Holsteins and reports great success. He has about fifty head. Nine cows in milk are averaging \$30 per month for cream and in 33 days by careful records kept, it was ascertained that the skim milk from the nine cows made \$87 fed to hogs.

Henry Barrett, proprietor of the Ninesuch Ayrshire herd, located one mile south of Pratt, says Ayrshires are more than ever in demand. Mr. Barrett now has one of the best bred herds in Kansas. His herd bull Ravena Peter Pan 20th, is close up in breeding to the most noted animals of the breed.

The C. E. Williams herd of registered cattle, located at Hiawatha, Kan., will be dispersed on Wednesday, April 14th. This herd has been prominent in Eastern Kansas for many years and Holstein breeders will watch with interest the outcome. Many of the cows have yearly and seven day records. W. H. Mott of Herington, will manage the sale.

R. M. McClelland, Jersey breeder of Kingman, Kan., is a member of the Reno County Cow Testing Association. The herd was put on test the first of the year and for the first three months the entire herd made an average of one pound of butterfat each day per cow. The average age of the cows on test is three and one half years.

Youngmeyer Bros., Holstein breeders and members of the Mulvane Association, write that everything is fine in Holstein circles. They say their young bull, King Segis Canary Homestead, has done fine and is in their opinion one of the best two year old bulls in the state. He was shown quite successfully last year at several state fairs. He is a grandson of the noted bull Canary Paul Fobes Homestead.

With the experience of many years in breeding and selling registered Jersey cattle and with a good understanding of what it takes in the way of general publicity to become well known as a breeder, Percy E. Lill of Mt. Hope, says: "I sold out so close last fall that I had nothing for sale during the winter, but the card kept the herd in the minds of prospective buyers and gives me an opportunity to sell them when I have stock for sale again."

Fifteen years ago H. W. Estes of Sitka, bought four registered Shorthorn females. Two years later he bought two more. In one sale since starting he sold 67 head from the original herd that brought him over \$7,000. In another sale he sold 37 head at an average of over \$100 per head. He has sold a lot of bulls privately at an average of about \$125, and still has a herd of nearly forty, including calves. Mr. Estes says we are entering on a period of much better prices for good cattle.

About a year ago W. C. Williams of Protection, attended the J. W. Hyde dispersion sale of Milking Shorthorns and bought the herd bull, White Goods. This bull has sired a large number of heavy producing cows for Mr. Hyde, and it has been stated on good authority that White Goods is the sire of more Register of Merit cows than is any other Scotch bull in America. This bull is siring a fine lot of calves for Mr. Williams. In the same sale Mr. Williams purchased several cows.

Dr. C. A. Branch, the new secretary-treasurer of the State Holstein Breeders' Association, is now collecting material for an early issue of the state bulletin and would like news items of interest from the members and others throughout the state. Dr. Branch also asks that every member make himself a committee of one to solicit new members. The membership fee is \$2.50 and parties desiring the current issue of the bulletin should send in their membership at once. It should be sent to Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan.

J. B. Dossor of Jetmore, breeder of Milking Shorthorns, reports over one hundred inquiries for stock during the past year. Mr. Dossor has at the head of his herd the bull, Bonvue Lee Oxford, a son of the nine times grand Champion Bonvue Oxford. He is being assisted by Joseph Clay, a double great grandson of General Clay, the foundation bull of the milking Shorthorns. Some recent records have been made on the farm with the help of the county agent. These tests show cows testing up to 5.8 and giving about 35 lbs. of milk under ordinary farm care.

For several years Ben Bird of Protection, and E. S. Dale & Sons of the same place, have been breeding registered Shorthorns. When the deflation came a few years ago and registered cattle were so little in demand, many breeders in this part of the country quit the business and turned the

Kansas Holstein Breeders

Testing may seem expensive when bills for records come due, but the returns from official or semi-official work are gratifying when sales are made. Take the experience of George B. Appleman for example. Twelve cows with 7-day records averaged \$262 in his sale; six with long time records averaged \$430, and 22 without records, but with tested dams, averaged \$201, and 21 without records either on themselves or dams averaged \$159. Doesn't that make a pretty good case for testing and records?—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

KING SEGIS PONTIAC

Holstein blood. All females have A. R. O. records or come direct from A. R. O. stock. Heifers for sale. Federal accredited. A. M. Davis, Hutchinson, Kan.

Holsteins That Make Good

Everything with Cow testing association records. Herd federal accredited. Inspection invited.

Harrold A. Pennington, Hutchinson, Kan.

Clover Leaf Holsteins

Best of blood lines. A. R. O. breeding. Homestead and Ormsby. Bull calves for sale.

J. M. Leondorff, Oatville, (Sedgwick Co.) Kan.

Young Holstein Bulls

Out of high producing dams and sired by a Homestead bull of great merit. We keep only good ones.

W. G. Linley & Son, Eldorado, Kansas

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE

Sired by Sir Ormsby Skylark Segis Beets. Owned by Oklahoma State College. His dam was a 39 lb. cow. As a 4 yr. old, his sister was a world's record cow. 1506 lbs. one year. E. A. BROWN, Pratt, Kan.

Stop Look Listen

A bull sired by Champion Ecco Sylvia Pontiac from a 19 lb. two year old, ready for heavy service.

C. C. KAGARICE, DARLOW, KANSAS.

FOR QUICK SALE

Baby bull calf out of "Kansas Star Polly" the highest tested daughter of "Johanna Bonheur Champion 2nd" the best show bull ever owned in Kansas. Address, DR. C. A. BRANCH, MARION, KAN.

EIGHT MONTHS BULL

Out of a state record Jr. two year old. 368.6 lbs. milk and 1763 butter in 7 days. A state record when made. Nearly white. Sire equal to dam. Price right.

J. C. Dulaney, Udall, Kansas

SNOOK'S HOLSTEINS

Four good Segis and Canary Homestead, bred, bull calves, 4 and 5 months old. Write for particulars.

HARRY A. SNOOK, R. 2, WINFIELD, KS.

REGIER HOLSTEIN FARMS

Serviceable young bulls for sale. A. R. O. record dams, one with over 21 lbs. butter as Jr. 2 yr. old. Second dam 25 lbs. butter in seven days.

G. Regier & Son, Whitewater, Wis.

MULVANE HOMESTEADS

The following breeders all in Mulvane territory, have herds strong in Homestead blood. Every herd federal accredited.

FEW SPRINGERS

also bred and open heifers and bulls from high record dams, Homestead and Pontiac blood.

B. R. GOSNEY, MULVANE, KAN.

FOR SALE BULL CALVES

sired by Canary Paul Anna Homestead, first and junior champion Kansas and Oklahoma state fairs last year. Out of high producing dams.

George Bradfield, Derby, Kan.

Bulls Ready For Service

Out of high record dams, sired by King Korndyke Homestead. Also females all ages.

HIGH BROS., DERBY, KANSAS.

HOMESTEAD HOLSTEINS

combining, quality, true type, large size and high production.

MARK ABILDGAARD, MULVANE, KAN.

Goodin Holstein Farm

We feature the blood of King Korndyke Homestead. Few choice heifers for sale.

GOODIN BROS., DERBY, KANSAS.

Young Bulls for Sale

sired by King Segis Canary Homestead, out of heavy production dams. Also fresh cows. Visit our herd.

YUNGMEYER BROS., Rt. 6, Wichita, Kan.

HOMESTEAD HOLSTEINS

A. R. O. breeding, glad to show what we have any time.

C. L. Somers, Wichita, Kansas, R. F. D. 6.

King Segis Bred Cows

Fresh cows and bull calves for sale. Ask the Mulvane boys where our farm is.

A. C. CLINE, ROSE HILL, KANSAS.

HIGH PRODUCING HOLSTEINS

Herd bull close up in breeding to KING OF THE PONTIACS. Farm adjoining town. Inspection invited.

R. C. GREEN, ELDORADO, KANSAS

STATE RECORD HOLSTEINS

Have bred reg. Holsteins longer than any man in Kansas. Have some high record young cows for sale, no better breeding to be found anywhere.

M. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kansas.

REG. HOLSTEIN BULL CALF

4 mo. old, 3/4 white, very straight and well grown. Dam 23 lb. 3 yr. old, sire four nearest dams average 30 lbs. Price \$60.

Reynolds & Son, Box 52, Lawrence, Kan.

Eight Nice Bull Calves

Three to ten months old and sired by a 26 pound bull and out of our good producing cows. Very reasonable prices. ROY H. JOHNSTON, Oskaloosa, Ka.

A 1030 POUND BULL

On dam's side has 2 yr. old sister with 756.60 lbs. 365 days. On sire's side has 2 yr. old sister with 23.50 lbs. 7 days, 90 lbs. 30 days.

Meyer Dairy Farm Co., Basehor, Kansas.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

Write for information. The dam of our herd sire produced 1008 pounds of butter in one year.

J. M. BARNETT, DENISON, KAN.

COMING YEAR OLD BULL

sired by Canary Paul Fobes Homestead 6th, and out of a better than 20 pound dam. Also few heifers combining Homestead Pontiac and Ormsby blood.

D. L. Button & Son, Elmont, Kansas

Vansdale Farm Holsteins

We offer a two year old tried bull, from a state record dam, and sired by the sire of a dozen state record cows. Williamson Bros., Owners, Topeka, Ka.

COMING YEAR OLD BULL

By a 900 pound sire and out of an almost 26 pound dam. Good individual, nicely marked, well grown. Other bulls. Prices reasonable. Crestline Holstein Farm, Dr. C. Van Horn, Pat Chestnut, Topeka, Kan.

MEIERKORD HOLSTEIN FARM

We offer a few choice reg. Holstein cows and heifers, also bull and heifer calves. Priced reasonable.

H. J. MEIERKORD, Owner.

F. P. Bradfield, Herdsman, Linn, Kansas.

WM. C. MUELLER, HANOVER, KAN.

We offer young bulls and heifers sired by a good bull and out of A. R. O. dams. Address as above.

PURE BRED HOLSTEIN DAIRY

We have some splendid young bulls for sale reasonable out of cows with Washington county cow testing association records.

Henry Halesohl, Greenleaf, Kansas.

FIRST CHECK FOR \$100

buys large, handsome, straight yearling bull. Grandson of Colantha Johanna Lad. Dam milking 80 pounds of milk per day now. Write today to

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

AN ACCREDITED HERD

of Advanced Registry Producers. Forty head. Seventeen years experience breeding Holstein Dairy cattle. Correspondence and inspection invited.

Elmer G. Engle, Abilene, Kansas

COLLINS FARM CO.

Quality Holsteins. Let us quote you prices on bull calves and some old enough for service out of A. R. O. dams and sired by an outstanding bull.

Collins Farm Co., Sabetha, Kansas

COWLES HOLSTEINS

A few choice bull calves for sale.

H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KAN.

MARSHALLHOLM HOLSTEIN FARM

Herd lacked 9-10 lbs. fat per cow of tying for high herd for state December. Average 51.1 lbs. fat per cow. Buy some of these good cows cheap, also choice baby bulls.

W. A. MARSHALL, COLONY, KAN.

CHICKASKIA HOLSTEIN FARM

King Kalmuck Homestead 453372 in service. He is a brother to the state champ, Wina-A-Home Lady Homestead. Herd federal accredited.

F. Oliver, Danville, Kansas.

Bull Calves for Sale

registered and out of cows with big records made by the Reno County Cow Testing Association. Best of blood.

H. E. HOSTETLER, HARPER, KAN.

breeding cows out on the range. But the above breeders held steadily to their original purpose and instead of letting their breeding herds run down continued to build them better. Mr. Bird at this time has at the head of his herd the bull, Golden Crown 2nd, a son of Marshall's Crown and the Dales are using a good son of their former bull, Emblem Jr. They call him Emblem Jr. 2nd. The females in both herds match the herd sires for rich breeding and individual excellence. Both firms have also given some attention to milk qualities and many of the big cows in the herds are valuable from the standpoint of milk production as well as beef. Drafts from these herds make up a sale to be held May 4.

Chancy H. Hostetter, official tester for the Reno County Cow Testing Association, has just issued the annual report of the association for the past year. It contains more valuable information and is better calculated to interest farmers in better cows than any like report I have ever seen. The report is also for the Pawnee County Association. The two associations started 372 cows on test. Out of this number 58

were exposed as boarders and went to the block. Some were sold while on test, but a long list of names appear on the honor roll of cows that not only paid well for their board and lodging but returned a handsome profit for their owners.

A. E. Johnson, proprietor of the Elmdale Stock Farm at Greensburg, is applying the same business methods in the breeding and selling of registered Shorthorns that he does in his banking business and the service he is rendering to the community with his bank is more than likely doubled by the good he will do the western half of the state by sending out good bulls to improve the quality of the herds in which they go. Mr. Johnson with the instinct of a good business man is striving to buy the best for foundation stock, his records are complete and he knows more about the business now than many a man who has followed it for a life time. The herd now numbers about one hundred. About all the bulls of serviceable age have already been sold for this year and Mr. Johnson takes keen delight in the fact that they have not left his part of the state.



SPRING — TIME TO PAINT!

Thousands of farmers in this state will do their painting on a sensible, economical basis this year through the Davis Paint Plan. This plan—to the farmer—means just this:

*Long Wearing, Quality Paint; Shipped Fresh; Low Prices,
With a Definite Guarantee of Complete Satisfaction.*

Davis Ever-Bright Paint is offered to the residents of 18,000 communities through Davis Paint Men. These men are the local representatives of a large national organization. They come to the door to serve you and can show you many ways of saving money on painting jobs. They offer full-bodied, bright colored, long wearing paints for every purpose.

Davis Ever-Bright Paint is shipped to you FRESH; it does not settle rock-hard in the bottom of the can before you get it. It is offered at low prices and FREIGHT IS PREPAID to your station. The money-back guarantee shown here is backed by a financially sound business house and is on every can for your protection.

You'll need paint this year! If you don't know the Davis Paint Man in your community, send in the coupon and we'll have him get in touch with you. Acquaintance with him will mean just one more of those sound economies that make profit for the business farmer.

GUARANTEE

Here's our Guarantee printed in black and white. Always demand a PRINTED Guarantee before you buy Paints.

We Guarantee House and Barn Paints to cover from 250 to 300 square feet, two coats, to each gallon.

If, for any reason Davis Ever-Bright Guaranteed Paints do not come up to your expectation or this Guarantee, after applying two gallons to your building, you may return the remainder, and we will refund the entire amount you have paid.

After you have applied all the Paint according to our directions, and if it does not give you the service you have a right to expect, we will replace it free of charge and prepay the shipping charges; or, if you prefer, we will refund your money in full.

Signed DAVIS PAINT COMPANY,

B. J. Davis
President

DAVIS
PAINT CO.
Union Avenue and
Mulberry Streets,
Kansas City, Mo.

I would like to know The Davis Paint Man and your service on Guaranteed—Long-Wearing—Low-Priced Paint. There is no obligation connected with this request.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____



Freight Prepaid

THE DAVIS PAINT CO.

UNION AVENUE AND MULBERRY STREETS
KANSAS CITY, MO.