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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

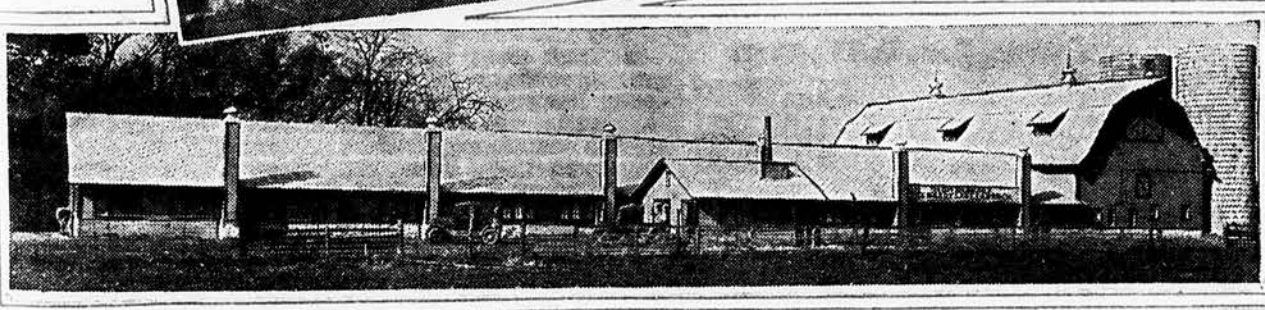
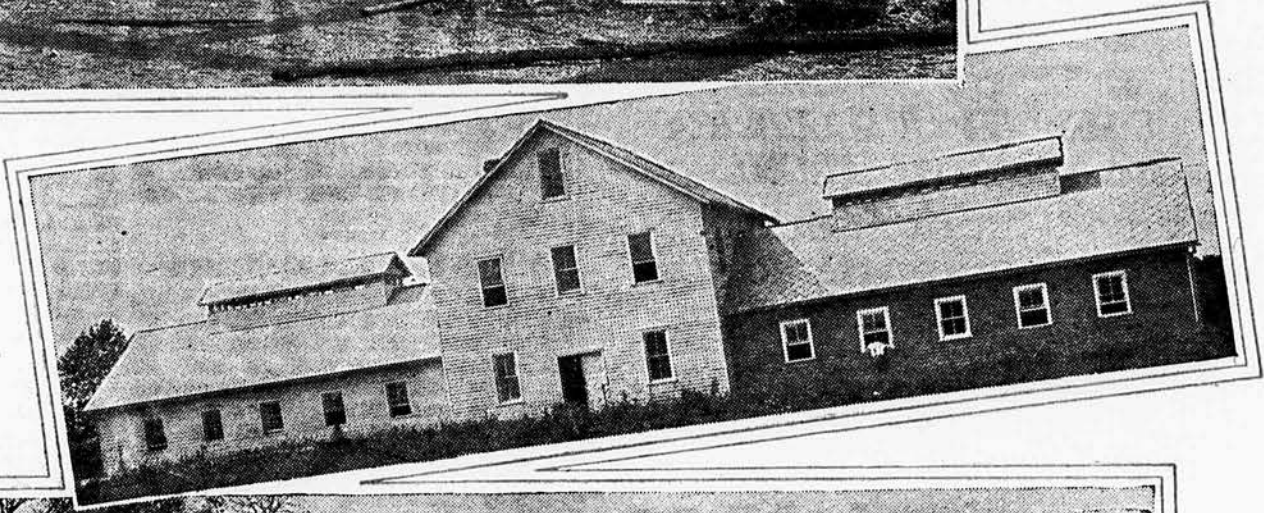
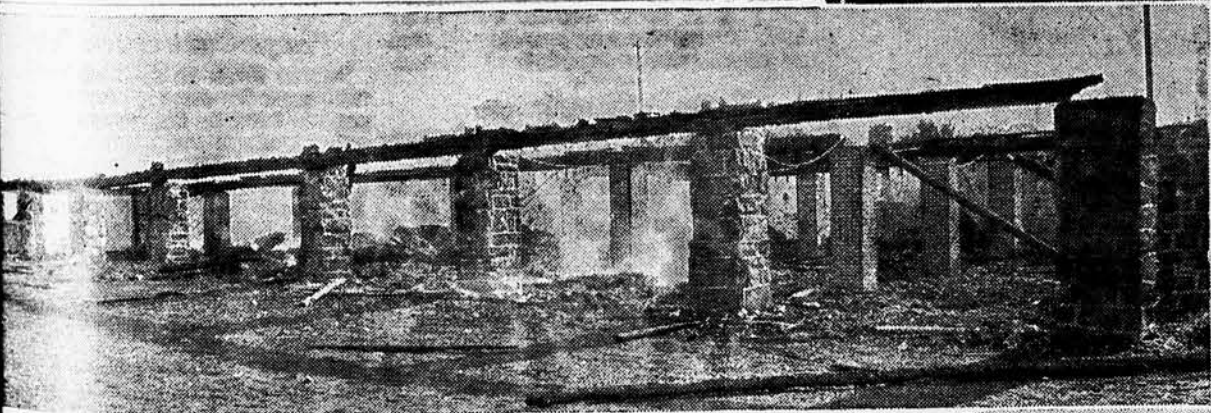
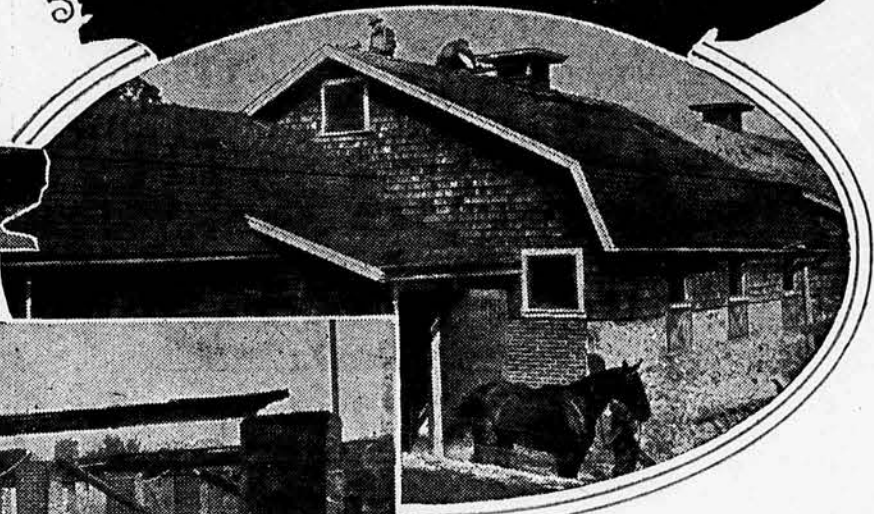


Volume 65

April 9, 1927

Number 15

*The Time to "Stop" a Barn Fire is
Before it Starts*



What a Change in Tractor Models Means to a Purchaser

When a tractor salesman tells you that he has a new model, and that this model is SO MUCH BETTER than his older model, (which old model has not given satisfactory service to you or some neighbor)

LOOK OUT! Should you buy one of his "New Models" your farm may be the factory's experimental ground. Who pays the expense? You would.

There is only one reason for a factory to bring out a new model, and that reason is—the public has quit buying their earlier models.

A "Caterpillar" model "60" (Best) is 10 years old.

A "Caterpillar" model "30" (Best) is 7 years old.

A "Caterpillar" model "2 Ton" (Holt) is 6 years old.

They have all long since gone through the experimental stages, and have proven their worth in farm work as well as industrial.

"Caterpillar" (Best and Holt) track type tractors have stood the GRINDING TEST on road work—in oil field mud—below zero temperature of northern Logging woods—and hardest of all, the dirty, dusty construction job all over the world, these tractors in many cases being driven by inexperienced men of every nationality and color, yet "Caterpillar" tractors have mounted the PINNACLE of SUPREMACY with a name envied by all—THE BEST.

ASK ANY honest and disinterested tractor operator or authority on tractors what tractors are the outstanding exemplification of durability and long life, and without an exception you will receive the reply—Best or Holt, (which are now called "Caterpillar.")

A "CATERPILLAR" tractor is its own best salesman

Ask an owner

Prices, f. o. b. Factory:

2 Ton	\$1,850.00
Thirty	3,000.00
Sixty	5,000.00

Write for information

H.W. Cardwell Company
300 S. Wichita Street Wichita, Kansas

Real "Fence Building Week"

Will We Live Long Enough to See This Spring Task Eliminated, Maybe?

BY HENRY HATCH

IT HAS been a week of fence building on this farm. We all think, talk and dream of post holes and setting posts. Nearly every spring, when a week comes with the fields too wet for work there, we find ourselves suddenly become a race of fence builders. For four years now we have been building fences as nearly permanently as possible whenever the old ones are torn down, so one of these years we hope to live thru a period of springtime showers without having to shoulder a spade and post hole digger and start for a recent fence wreck when the morning chores have been finished.

We Saw Only Fences!

At whatever job a fellow works, so is he most interested at that particular time. We did take a day off from fence-building to drive to Emporia and back, the last week, so of course the most of what we saw in going and coming was fences. We have been over this road many times in recent years, but not until this time did we realize there were so many poor and dilapidated fences along the way. "Folks too busy riding around in cars nowadays," someone suggests, "to fix up their fences." Perhaps there is something in that, and, perhaps again, the prices we have been getting for what we have produced have not enabled us to reach out and keep everything up in ship-shape just as we would like.

Wire is Better Now

There is many a fence, however, that does not need much but a quarter's worth of staples and a quarter of a week's time spent on it to turn it into a well-strung line good enough for anyone to look at and strong enough to hold anything. But we were fearfully "buncoed" on wire about 15 to 20 years ago, and now we are reaping the effect of it in seeing what should have been a semi-permanent fence a worthless wreck, due to the miserable quality of the wire then on the market. The galvanizing has long since gone, and just a tough breaks this rusty stuff. Manufacturers are doing a better job of galvanizing their wire now.

Deep Drilling is Best

Several freezes in the last week have started many of us to wondering if our oats stand was to be thinned by the severity of these unseasonable jolts. Had our grain been broadcasted, as we were compelled to do before the days of drills, no doubt the one hard freeze we had would have thinned it badly, as it came with the soil very wet, yet one could go out the next morning and get a big load of fodder and pull it from any field without breaking thru the frost. This is unusual for the last of March and could have done us much damage had our seed been lightly covered, but now it appears as if our deeper method of seeding by drilling is going to pull us thru without much loss.

Might Sow Sweet Clover?

"What would be the best thing to do if I should find my oats a thin stand?" Let the seeding alone, buy enough scarified Sweet clover seed to sow 15 pounds on every acre, then go out on your thin oats just before a rain is due and broadcast that seed. Do this for your land's sake. If you get the stand you should get, and need more pasture next summer you'll have it in this Sweet clover field. Surely you can stop raising grain on the field for one or two years, especially when you will stand a very good chance of raising two normal crops in one when you plow up the Sweet clover. If the freeze does thin out the oats, and on about 50,000 farms in Kansas this will occur, the loss may not be a loss after all.

High Livestock Prices

The fellow who will have cattle and hogs ready for market any time during the next three months should not be doing a very great deal of howling about conditions being against him.

This is speaking of the fellow who actually raised the stuff he is putting on the market. The prosperity of a man who has bought what he will sell will depend entirely on what he gets at the time of his purchase. Stock and feeders now are selling at any of the central markets for prices that seem to be dangerously high, yet buyers are not at all timid.

Beef Outlook is Good?

Pastures are being filled at price for the season on the level with the of last year. Just now there seems to be no trouble to find pasture, but in the month probably everything will be placed, and after all there will be little grass growing without something to eat it. These frequent chilly turns the weather are holding back the grass growth, but there is moisture enough to bring it along in a hurry when the warm weather does come to stay. The fellow who has a good beefy looking bunch of cattle to go out on grass this spring should have no fears of his come unless he has bought them at a high a figure. The farmer who has grown them on his own home produce feed ought to be feeling very well of his immediate prospect, for the business does not look half bad, now.

More Interest in Dairying

While this section of Kansas is one of the best native grass regions of the world, from a beef producer's standpoint, there are not the numbers of beef cattle produced here there were 30 years ago. Many of our farmers have found that what is good for beef is likewise good for milk, and have turned from beef raising to dairying. In most cases this has been a good turn for them, while it has likewise been a good turn for those of us who have stayed with the beef cattle. There are those who believe the great shift from beef to dairy cattle will force a stop to those great runs we once had of beef cattle that were so demoralizing to prices. Here's hoping.

Pays Out in Five Years

There lives in this county a man who says he can pay for any quarter section here in five years by growing nothing on it but cane and Hereford cattle and grass. The fact that he has paid for several quarter sections this very way should prove that he knows what he is talking about. His plan is never to overstock his pasture grow Red Top cane enough to fill the silos, and have a plenty to feed the shock, besides. He has no alfalfa and buys corn from his neighbors, fatten his Herefords when they have been grown to feedlot size. He apparently is able to get more out of a cattle feed than anything else can grow, and his success with cattle certainly proves it. Drouth or flood this cane produces a good crop, and keeps his lands producing good crops of it from year to year by keeping manure spreader busy. Every November finds his farm looking just the same—the fields filled with long, even rows of thickly set cane shocks and feedlots with 200 to 300 white faces.

And It Was Small!

"This is a good restaurant, isn't it?" said the customer to the waiter who had brought his order. "Yes," replied the waiter. "If you order a fresh egg here, you get the freshest egg in the world. If you order a good cup of coffee, you get the best cup of coffee in the world, and—"

"Yes, I believe you. I ordered a steak."

Back Home Again
Rufe Johnson's pet hound disappeared. Rufe put the following ad in the paper:
"Lost or Run Away—One liver-colored bird dog called Jim. Will show signs of hydrofobia in about ten days."
The dog came home the following day.

Limiting Pasture Hours Boosted Value

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

STANTS BROTHERS get 75 per cent more value from their alfalfa pasture since they regulate the time of day it is used. And being purebred hog breeders, this leguminous delicacy plays an important part in their business. Three years ago the hogs pastured at will, ate at a time would straggle out thru the pasture, eat a while and hunt the shade. Usually managed to develop a longing for alfalfa during the hottest part of the day. They would get too early in the afternoon and couldn't stand sun. As a result, only a limited area close to gate was pastured. Here the hogs would eat

fore bed time and put the sows on for the night. I've watched them. They spread out over the field and eat off and on all night long. We have handled our pasturing this way for three years, and are sure we get 75 per cent more good from the alfalfa than we did when the hogs had free access at all times. The alfalfa is grazed evenly, as the hogs 'spread out' when they are turned on in bunches. And it is much better for the hogs, too. They get a better fill during the cool hours, and then are content to lie in the shade out of the scorching sun."

Infant porkers on this Dickinson county farm don't make their homes in the alfalfa pastures any more, either. Not that they don't have the advantages of sanitation and the like. This is one of the strong features about hog production on the Stants farm. The pigs arrive in a community farrowing house—there are 24 individual pens all told—but a scalding campaign takes place before farrowing time, and fresh ground is provided. The pigs are kept on cement floors until they are 3 weeks old, and then are turned out on alfalfa pasture during the daytime only. When individual houses were used and placed in the pasture, the alfalfa was killed out around each house. "That would occur on any soil," Mr. Stants said, "and here where the soil is sandy it would be much worse." It is another plan the Stants Brothers follow in their pasture conservation efforts. They feel, too that handling pigs as they do, rather than in individual houses, cuts down the overhead in time saved.

Stants Brothers started to build their herd of purebred Durocs about eight years ago, and they speak of the first three years as the time in which they laid their foundation. Their idea was to build so that in 15 years they would have established a herd good enough to sell to the smaller breeders, and they figure they are about one-third of the way along toward their goal at present. They have been supplying the general farm trade in hogs for five years, selling at private treaty. They like this selling system better than holding a sale. For one thing it gives them a wider territory. So far they have shipped hogs to more than 100 counties in Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado, and out of some 800 head shipped, only three animals have

been returned. That speaks for quality. "We think a customer is better satisfied at private treaty," Mr. Stants said, "because he doesn't have to make a decision in a minute, like he does at a sale. He can sit down, figure out just what he needs and we will try to fill his order. We guarantee all of our animals that are sold; money back any place in the United States if the customer isn't satisfied. And customers call on us time after time. One man has bought 10 boars from us in the last four years."

Usually about 250 pigs are raised every year in spring and fall litters, 50 per cent of the mothers



L. B. Stants is Explaining His Non-Freeze Outlet in the Buttermilk Tanks to the Feeding Troughs. Short-Cuts Are to Be Found on This Dickinson County Farm That Save Money, Time and Labor

root and tramp, and then go back to the shade. Actually this part of the pasture was literally bed out, while farther over the alfalfa was unbed and grew too rank to eat. Now the hogs are turned out in bunches at hours to avoid the heat of the day, and they spread out over the entire acreage. "Quite often we run two bunches of hogs on the same pasture," L. B. Stants explained. "We put the light hogs out a while in the morning and again between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon. There is some heat, of course, but the light hogs don't mind it like the heavier animals. We take these hogs off just be-



Note the Convenient Creep-Gate in the Front of This Farrowing Pen. The Picture Also Shows One of the Big Doors Swung Down on Its Supports, and One Closed, With the Heavy Wires Crossed, Locking It Securely in Place

being gilts and the others tried sows. Every year Stants Brothers pick the top 10 or 12 gilts out of a crop for home breeding stock. They cull their hogs even more closely than they would their poultry flock, and as they always have plenty of calls for stock pigs there is no over-supply of these so-called culls on hand. From weaning time on, the culling process continues. If a pig gets sick it is marked out as a non-breeder. "We can't afford to take a chance," Stants explained. "Suppose a hog got the flu? It might come out all right; then again some-

(Continued on Page 25)

\$80 an Acre From the Honey!

By J. H. Merrill

WHAT hast thou in the house?" In the answer to this question often lies the ray of light which leads to the overcoming of discouragement, and one finds that he has been entertaining an angel unawares. In any situation be imagined where this question would be more in order than on a farm, in a growing country, which was too rough to grow grain, too far from market to permit of general farming, and which couldn't produce enough to make cattle feeding profitable? This was the problem which faced G. F. (Doc) Wagner of Stockdale, when he returned to manage the old home place. Such a proposition called for courage and lots of it. No one who had ever watched the football field during his days at the Kansas State Agricultural College could possibly doubt his courage. The tradition of Doc's prowess as a gladiator warrior persists even to this day. This farm was the old homestead, where his childhood days had been spent. His father had made it profitable to fatten steers for the Kansas market. However, changing conditions made it no longer a practicable pursuit, and "Doc's" father leased his farm and "moved to town" to enjoy a more comfortable existence. "Doc," himself, inherited the position of custodian of the college, taking his home with his father. No more popular or efficient man ever held this position. "Doc" was popularly supposed to come to us, but he was willing to meet his half way. During his custodianship he took a course in beekeeping, a subject which was not offered when he was a student. In addition to the course offered in the classroom, he gained his practical knowledge by installing \$6.25 in a colony of bees. He maintained "apiaries" at his father's home, and although his father never made him much honey, he did get lots of experience with these insects. The tenant system of farming is an unsatisfactory one at its best, and the Wagner venture was no exception. The day finally came when it was decided that something had to be done. The Wagner family was loath to sell the old homestead, so "Doc"

resigned his position and moved to the farm, taking with him his colony of bees.

Altho "Doc" hit the farming game harder than he had ever hit any football line, the old farm put up a stone wall defense. However, this is a story of how he entertained an angel unawares, and not of his trials and tribulations on the old home place.

At that time, Sweet clover was coming into prominence as a farm crop. Overlooking no bets, and being willing "to try anything once," he sowed an otherwise worthless 5 acres of his farm to White Sweet clover. This clover grew and flourished like the proverbial green bay tree. It bloomed, and that year his "angel" colony of bees stored 300 pounds of surplus honey. When sold at war-time prices this netted him \$90. His colony of bees occupied about 300 square inches of ground, and it is safe to say that it was the most profitable 300 square inches on the entire farm. Some scoffer will rise here to remark that the honey was secured from 5 acres of Sweet clover. Granted, but the fact must be borne in mind that this clover was not put there for the bees. It was planted to make use of a piece of worthless ground, and, beyond that, nothing was expected of it. Had the bees not been there the \$90 profit from the honey would never have been realized.

Numerous textbooks may be found which solemnly affirm that it is not a paying proposition to plant any crops solely for the honey which it will yield. Usually this is true, but, as with lots of other things, there are exceptions.

"Doc" increased the size of his apiary until he had 18 colonies. His farm is isolated from other farms that produce Sweet clover, and, consequently, his bees were obliged to content themselves with what nectar they could gather from the 5 acres on his own farm. One colony, which he kept on scales, showed an increase in weight when his Sweet clover came into bloom. This indicated that his bees were storing honey. The actions of the bees and the

scale readings showed that the bees continued to bring in nectar so long as the Sweet clover was in bloom, and no longer.

An opportunity such as this, where it was possible to know how much honey was secured from a known acreage of honey plants, is a rare one, indeed. During the Sweet clover blooming period, the 18 colonies of bees stored 4,000 pounds of honey, which, when sold at 20 cents a pound, showed \$400 profit from 5 acres of Sweet clover, and that, too, without "Doc" being put to any expense of harvesting. It represents an income of \$80 an acre from the bees' work alone. This in itself would have meant an excellent return from a forage crop, but, in addition to this, he gathered a good seed crop. As he had more seed than he really needed, part of it was sold and the remainder planted on other waste spots on the farm.

As his Sweet clover plantings have increased, his apiary has grown in proportion. Today he owns one of the two prettiest apiaries in Kansas.

His honey is marketed with the future always in view, so that as his crop increases his marketing problem will be solved. No sales are ever made for the day only. Each is intended to result in another life-long friend and honey customer.

No meeting of beekeepers in that part of the state is considered to be a success unless "Doc" is present and one of the speakers. As a matter of fact, it will be found that he is one of the moving spirits in arousing interest in the meeting. He is an officer in the beekeeping society, and has served as a deputy state apiary inspector.

His farm is 10 miles north of Manhattan. It is reached by a drive over the beautiful road which winds its way northward along the Blue River, as pretty a piece of scenery as can be found anywhere. On the farm is a large grove of hardwood trees, and a pretty little stream which finds its way over a rocky bed and fed by never failing springs. Such a spot cannot help but attract campers and picknickers, and on Sundays and holidays "Doc Wagner's place" is a Mecca for all who enjoy the great out-of-doors.

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We make this guaranty with the provisions that the
transaction take place within one month from the
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date in writing the advertiser you state: "I saw my
advertisement in Kansas Farmer."

AFTER a lay-off of three months I am back on the job, I hope for some time to come. As this has been an unusual experience I may be excused for a word personal. Since my boyhood, in fact all of my life, I have enjoyed remarkably good health; for a period covering half a century I have hardly needed the services of a physician.

This is so rare an experience that I feel I have been an exceptionally lucky man, and even counting the last three months on the other side of the ledger I feel the balance is so largely in my favor that I have no ground for complaint. However, this experience has brought to me the feeling that if a man in this country is dowered with good health he has very little reason to complain, for with that capital he ought to be able to accumulate the other things necessary to at least a moderate success. I am talking about the average human being.

He has abundant opportunities to acquire at least a fair education; if he has a reasonable amount of energy and a pleasant disposition he can obtain the other two things that are necessary to success, friends and opportunity. Energy and a pleasant disposition are not always granted by nature, but they can be acquired. Of course a reasonable amount of brains are necessary, but this the average man has. His average amount of brains ought to teach him to adapt himself to circumstances and also to take some chances. He will not always have the opportunity to do just the things he would like to do, and he will have to deprive himself of some things he would like to have. He will not always have a smooth paved road to travel on—the going will sometimes be pretty rough—but if he has good health he ought not to mind that. Another thing he will need is courage, and his average brain ought to tell him that. Now courage is not a natural gift, I think, with this average man, but that also is something that can be cultivated.

When I speak of courage I do not mean merely physical courage, altho that is a good thing to have, but the courage that will make him willing to take a chance. Many a man has failed because he did not have the moral courage to take a chance; he has just gone along in a little narrow rut when opportunities for better things are all around him. Of course he must use judgment in taking chances; there is where his average brain ought to guide him. There are a vast number of suckers in the world who think they are taking chances when as a matter of fact they haven't taken a chance at all. They go into things where their average brain, if they give it a chance, will tell them they haven't a chance to win, or at best the probabilities of failure far outweigh those of success. When a smooth talker tells that average man that he, the smooth talker, can invest the average man's money so it will make him rich in a short time, the average man's brain ought to tell him that the smooth talker is a fraud and a liar. That is not the kind of chance I advise this average man to take; but there are legitimate opportunities all over this blessed country for the average man to make moderate winnings if he will only use his head.

I seem to have gotten quite a distance from my starting point, which was that the man who is blessed with good health in this country has not much to complain about, but this is the point I was trying to make; given the blessing of good health and an average brain, if this average man will use it, he should make a fair success and be thankful that he is alive and a citizen of the United States.

Perhaps I may be excused for adding that I have found this much advantage in being sick; I have found that people are more friendly than I had supposed, and I had a pretty fair opinion of them before. It seems to me as I come back to my accustomed task that it is a little brighter and better world than I had supposed, and that while the people in it have their faults and weaknesses and follies, on the whole they have more of good than evil in them, and that even their faults are very often the result of environment and misunderstandings rather than of inherent meanness and viciousness.

During the time I have been off the job the readers of the Kansas Farmer have really lost nothing. Other members of the editorial staff have given you as good, and often better material than I could have done, and I appreciate it. Again I say, it's a pretty good old world after all.

The prairie provinces in Canada are making splendid progress with their wheat pools. The pools have 15,412,531 acres signed up for this year; last

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

year 21 million acres were devoted to wheat, and it is estimated that 23 million acres will be grown in 1927. The membership in the pools now consists of 142,459 farmers; there are 241,623 grain farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The pools are handling more than 1/4 billion dollars' worth of wheat a year. And all this progress has come in three years!

While it has been made the farmers of the United States have accomplished relatively little in wheat marketing by the pooling route. The state pools here are small. What is the reason for this? Why should pooling be such a great success in Canada while at the same time it gets little attention here? We don't know, and we pause for a reply.

The debate on the McNary-Haugen bill was a feature of the meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association recently at Topeka. The affirmative side of the question was presented by Ralph Snyder of Manhattan, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau, who based much of his argument



on the belief that the condition of agriculture is not going to improve until some factor of major economic importance is injected into the situation, and that the McNary-Haugen bill is the best thing along this line which has been suggested. The objections to the bill were set forth by George R. Gould of Bucklin, the head of the Gould Grain Company. His argument was based first on his belief that this would put the Government into business with a vengeance and that the organization required to handle the farm surplus would be very difficult to build, and second that it would not accomplish its purpose even if it were developed. Both speakers did unusually well; it probably was the most outstanding debate on this question ever held in Kansas. It should be repeated elsewhere, either with these speakers or others. This proposed farm legislation has become one of the great national questions, and it is important that all the argument for and against it be presented to the people. The Kansas Farmer is for the McNary-Haugen bill, but it believes that the greatest progress will be made with the proposition if farmers keep the arguments against it in mind, so they may be prepared to meet them.

Did Little Harm, Anyway

ON ACCOUNT of being confined to my home during the session of the legislature, I did not have an opportunity of watching the movements of that body. The average legislature is composed of men of average ability and judgment; taken individually they are apt to act in a sane and reasonable manner, but taken collectively there is no telling what they may do.

I think the legislature which just adjourned an average body, altho I have heard more of hooch consumed and parties where it is rather freely than I have heard of legislature a good many years; probably at that only a minority of the legislators were participants in parties.

I have not had the time to examine the passed by this legislature, and cannot pass ment on their character. I know that some that seem to me to be foolish and harmful introduced, but I think most of them, or per all, were finally killed by one house or the o so that it can be said that the legislature at did as little harm as legislatures usually do.

There was a more effective lobby than there been for a good many years; it was more effe because the lobbyists who were working for ferent measures worked together; that en them to bring tremendous pressure on indiv members of the legislature. Some bills were p and some defeated by reason of this lobby would not have been defeated or passed if the sure had not been used.

Before the session began I stated that a would be introduced providing for the pay of a large part of the expense of supporting higher educational institutions by the students also providing for a revolving loan fund that have enabled any ambitious and industrious Kansan of good character to get a college education without great sacrifice. It would have rec the annual appropriations for these higher educational institutions by half and made it possible any energetic young man or woman to get a education. The bill was introduced but it go where, because it had no efficient backing. A that has nobody to push it does not get any in the legislature. I am just as certain as I was that the bill would have worked if en into law, but it can never be enacted into law the members of the legislature understand wh means. Not one in 10 of them had any real ception of what the bill did mean. Even if looked at it their first impression probably that it would mean that the state would risk lions of dollars in student loans with no sec and probably in the end lose most of the loan. With that impression no one could blame them not supporting the bill. The fact was, how that the bill carefully guarded the interest of state. It would have prevented the extravag that prevails in some of our higher educat institutions; it would have instilled business oods into the minds of the students; it would taught them habits of economy and given the better idea of what education ought to mean would have discouraged college snobbery and our higher educational institutions more dcratic than they are at present—but then it d pass and maybe never will.

The legislature amended our stray law; not know how much yet, as I have not read amended bill. As a matter of fact the whole should have been wiped out and a simplified adopted. Kansas has perhaps the most coe cated stray law of any state. It was adopte 1863, when the state was very new, and strays likely to wander far from home; I suppose must have been the reason for its passage.

Under this law no person can take up a unless it be found between April 1 and Nov 1 within his lawful enclosure. He must be a zen and householder and enter into bonds for use of the owner double the value of property posed to be taken up. If the stray comes on premises of any person and the owner of the mal fails to keep up such stray for more than days after being notified, one might natura pose that the simple and reasonable thing woud be to advertise and sell the animal; enough of the proceeds to pay the taker-up whatever damages he had suffered, together the cost of advertising and sale, and turn the mainder back to owner, but no such simple speedy procedure is permitted. On the con notwithstanding the fact that the owner m known, the taker-up must post three notices in township and send one copy to the county cler curately describing the stray animal.

But when he has done that he has only begu the stray is not claimed at the end of 10 days the taker-up must hunt up a justice of the t and file an affidavit that the stray was take on his premises and that he did not drive or it to be driven there, that the marks and br have not been changed and give an accurate scription of it.

the matter rests for a year. Then if the is not claimed the J. P. is required to call the disinterested householders to examine and the value of the stray and make an affidavit describing the stray, which shall be recorded and kept by the J. P. for that purpose, and a certified copy of the findings of the appraiser to the county clerk. If the value of the stray is less than \$10 the clerk is required to advertise it for three weeks (that part of the law has been amended by this legislature). If after considerably more than a year, if the animal is not yet claimed, the title shall pass to the taker, but after deducting the cost of the animal, the posting and taking care of the animal, the taker shall pay into the county treasury half of the value of the stray, to be turned into the school fund.

meantime if the animal dies on the hands of the taker-up he has no recourse—he has not taken up his time and expense but if he has the animal in order to get even, altho he had a bond to secure the owner if there was an owner, he also will land in jail or be subject to a fine in the county double the value of the stray.

Section 216 of the revised statutes reads as follows: "If any person shall sell or dispose of any animal or take the same out of this state before the animal is in him, he shall forfeit and pay to the county double the value of such stray, and may be punished by a fine not exceeding \$20, and may be committed in the county jail not to exceed 30

Little Danger of War

ANXIOUS reader asks if I think we are going to get into war with China. No, not at all. Our Government acts with reasonable judgment and I think it will do this. The fact is, China has been kicked about by all the leading powers. The assumption has been that it made no particular difference what the Chinese might think or they might want, these outside nations had the right to do as they pleased. For example, they have dictated to China just what might be levied and what concessions must be made to the various powers, which disputed among themselves concerning what should be given.

Of course, China had to submit because there was no government there with power enough to resist. But at last something has aroused a national spirit in China, and it seems as if there were a real Chinese government in the making cannot be dealt with in such an overbearing manner as has prevailed in the past. It is not at all remarkable that there is a prejudice against the Chinese. Most of the foreigners have shown only contempt for the Chinese. It will be remarkable if the new Chinese government, if it succeeds, will be intolerant and do many foolish things; that is common to revolutionary governments.

excesses the Chinese commit are the natural result of the wrongs they have suffered under governments which ruled them. It was a natural reaction that accounted for the excesses and wrongs committed by the governments after the French revolution and after the Russian revolution. There may be excesses by the government in China, but men who know the world well all agree that they have many excellencies, and that in integrity and ability they are well with the people of other races. It is all for our Government to send enough forces to protect our citizens who are there, but it is our business to undertake to dictate to the Chinese what kind of government they shall have.

If we do not meddle with that we are not going to have any war or very much trouble.

Another reader is worried about Mexico. Now, there is some reason to be worried, I will admit. Mexico hasn't a very stable government, and a large percentage of the people are ignorant and poor. They have been exploited by unscrupulous Mexicans and foreigners and also perhaps by unscrupulous priests. It is difficult to establish a successful republic among a people 90 per cent of whom are wholly illiterate. Nevertheless, I am satisfied that the proper policy to pursue toward Mexico is one of tolerant patience. Let Mexico work out her own problems and let's keep our hands off.

We have enough problems at home to keep us right busy, and we are not certain by a long way whether we know how to work them out. There is a certain element in this country who, for purely selfish financial reasons, would like to see this Government invade Mexico with an army, but the vast majority of our people are opposed to that. The Mexican government is having some church troubles, and there are people in the United States who think we ought to take a hand in that, but I am satisfied that a large majority of the people of the United States feel that it is none of our business; let the Mexican government and the church settle that themselves.

In short, if we attend to our own business and treat our neighbors fairly and courteously, I think we are not going to have much outside trouble.

Another reader dropped in yesterday who is worried about the number of young people who are committing suicide. Well, I am sorry to hear about these young people killing themselves. I think most of them are laboring under some form of temporary insanity, because the natural tendency of the human animal is to cling tenaciously to life even when it seems to offer no hope or prospect of betterment. However, while these cases are shocking it must be remembered that they constitute but an exceedingly small percentage of the entire population. Where one commits suicide a hundred are killed by automobiles, but somehow or other this reader was not nearly so much worried about the hundred deaths from automobiles as the one suicide.

It may shock some of my readers when I say that in my opinion there are cases where suicide is justifiable. By way of example, I knew a man who was suffering from a horrible cancer. It had eaten nearly his whole face away, and he was continually suffering excruciating pain. The doctors were not willing to put him out of his misery. I held that if he could have gotten hold of a deadly drug that would put him out of his suffering he would have been entirely justified in taking it, but from what I have read about these student suicides there was nothing to justify their self-destruction; the only possible excuse that could be urged for them was that they probably were insane.

Bill Wilkins' Fishin' Experience

JAMES," remarked Bill Wilkins to his side partner, Truthful James, "I hear a good many fellows blowin' about the number of fish they have ketchin'. I think most of them are liars, but I listened, not sayin' anything to lead them to suppose I wasn't taking it all in.

"You know, James, I never blow about my own experiences, but I must stick to the truth no matter what it costs. I might tell you of my experience in fishin' down on the Gulf of Mexico. There's a lot of all kinds of fish down there and a man who's a fisherman can get pretty near what he wants.

"One day I was out there and I didn't have any

pole but there was a big tree growin' right close to the water's edge and one limb about a foot thru reached out mebbe 40 or 50 feet over the water. I had a line—well, I should say it was about a half inch rope, and I fastened a hook onto it and baited it with two or three just common minners—oh, little minners that would weigh mebbe a couple or 3 ounces apiece—and just let that hang from that limb into the water and then I set back watchin' the performance.

"Pretty soon there was a fish come up. It weighed mebbe a couple of pounds and it grabbed that hook and minners and there it was hangin' in the water. In about 2 minutes a big sea bass that would weigh about 15 pounds come up and made a grab for that 2-pound fish and swallowed it and he was thrashin' around in the water and in about 5 minutes there was one of these here tarpons come along—one of these silver tarpons that would weigh about 50 pounds—and he made a dash for that sea bass and swallowed sea bass and all.

"Things was getting kind of interestin' then when this tarpon was hooked and I wondered what was goin' to happen next and he was surgin' on the line, running back and forth, and the first thing I knowed a shark that I should say would weigh 250 pounds and was about 20 feet long come a dashin' up and he grabbed that tarpon and blamed if he didn't swallow tarpon and all. And there he was hooked.

"I thinks now this is the end of this but the first thing I knowed there was one of these here moderate sized sperm whales come sailin' along, and that was the first time I ever knew that they had whales in the Gulf, and probably, James, you never heard of it.

"This here sperm whale I would say was about 125 feet long and he saw this shark and didn't know what to make of him evidently, for a while. He swum around and around and around and by and by he made up his mind evidently that the shark was hooked and he had it in for sharks generally, so he swallowed that shark.

"There was the whale with the shark inside the whale and the tarpon inside the shark and the big sea bass inside the tarpon and this here 2-pound fish inside the big bass and the hook and two minnows inside the fish and then commenced a struggle, James, such as no other man I think ever see. That tree was at least 125 feet high and this here limb I'm speakin' of to which the line was fastened run out for a distance of 60 feet. Well, the whale he kept surgin' back and forth and I saw that there tree just rock like it was in a wind storm and I commenced to figure on how I could ever get that whale and all that was inside of him. But the first thing I knowed, James, I see the roots of that tree commence to pull up from the ground and the whale gave a surge and the first thing I knowed he pulled that tree up by the roots and back off into the Gulf and that was the last I ever saw him.

"If I could have landed that whale I would have had the biggest single catch of fish there ever was along that coast. It was just my luck that time to have him pull up that tree and go into the Gulf."

"William," said Truthful James, when Bill had ceased his narrative, "I have knowed you now for 40 year. There have been times when I hoped you had reformed, but I must say you are getting to be a bigger liar every day."

Certainly He Can

Is it legal for a person who was elected at a mutual telephone meeting to hold the office of secretary and treasurer at the same time?

R. E. K.

Yes.

Defenseless Agriculture

AFTER a year's investigation, a Chicago banker, as arbitrator, finds the Armour Grain Company guilty of conspiracy and fraud thru causing the failure of the Grain Marketing Company, launched in 1926 as a farm-operative enterprise.

The arbitrator rules that the Armour company, which owned nearly half of the stock, must pay \$3 million damages to the projectors of this defenseless concern.

Agriculture's defenseless position economically demonstrated about every time it comes in touch with other industries, with organized business and modern business methods good or bad. Not only does it suffer greatly and continually from inequality, but it also is the prey of every predatory interest.

A classic example is the manipulation of markets and the demoralization of values by grain and stock gamblers on the big exchanges. Farmer co-atives only lately have been permitted to trade on these exchanges. And the lesser boards of trade opened to them only by the last Congress.

Stock men estimate that Armour's private gains at Kansas City cost Mid-West swine \$20 million dollars a year in their effect on the open market. The Senate Committee on Agriculture reported a bill to correct this evil, after a fully contested hearing at which the packers were fully represented and marshaled by skillful counsel. But this measure got caught in the Senate and failed of enactment with other

needed legislation which was lost to the country.

This is only one item. The farm industry is still involved in a long drawn out battle for its existence and its economic rights.

The Armour elevator deal is of comparatively small moment, but is interesting because of its spectacular features of which farmers were to have been the victims. Farmers did not suffer by it for the reason they were suspicious and did not invest.

In 1925, farmers had recently been given legal status as co-operators. That year prospects in the grain business were not good. It was then that the head of a Chicago elevator concern conceived the idea of merging three big elevator companies in Chicago, including the Armour company, with one in Kansas City, into a single big company to be known as the Grain Marketing Company conducted by farmers.

It was planned to sell 26 million dollars in stock to the farmers at a small sum a share. This would dispose of the properties at a better price than they would otherwise bring. The Armour company had suffered losses and was eager to sell.

The Grain Marketing Company was formed with a former official of a farm organization at its head. The real control remained in the hands of the elevator companies. Men believed to enjoy the confidence of the farmers were employed to sell stock. When the farmers did not buy, the scheme collapsed.

Yet, the arbitrator finds, the Grain Marketing Company would have made a considerable profit

during its first year of operation, instead of losing \$2,400,000, if it had not been for the wrongful acts of the Armour Grain Company. The Armour company, the arbitrator declares, was guilty of raising the grades of more than 2 million bushels of unmerchantable grain "utterly undeliverable on the Chicago Board of Trade, or elsewhere." Samples taken from the bins of the Armour elevator by samplers of the board of trade were left in the testing room of the elevator at night. During the night Armour employes changed a large percentage of the samples by replacing the bad wheat with good wheat. In the language of the arbitrator "the law makes the Armour Grain Company responsible for the proximate damages caused by their fraud."

This was one time the farmers were not left holding the sack.

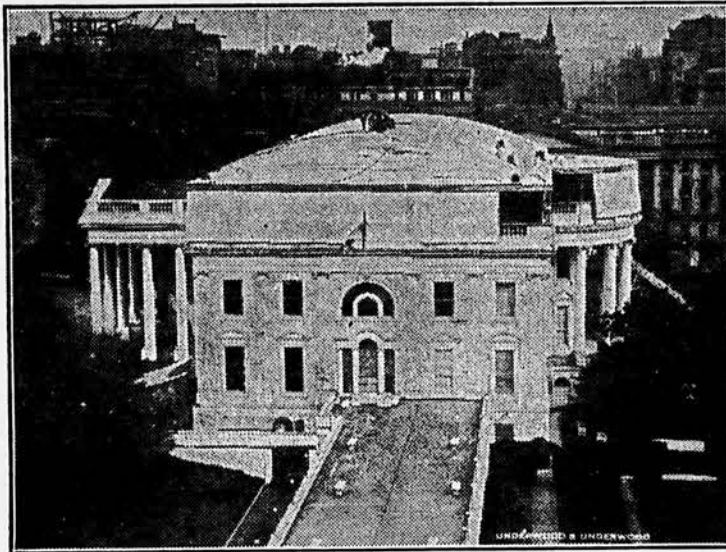
What is of more import to farmers and to the welfare of the country is that little may be done to improve the condition of the agricultural industry, so long as farmers everywhere at every point are at an economic disadvantage with the rest of the country. All other industries, and business and labor, are highly and efficiently organized and buttressed by the American protective system. So far the full benefits of that system are denied to the farmers.

Arthur Capper

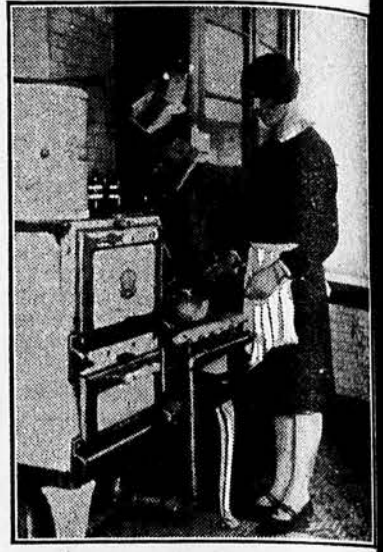
World Events in Pictures



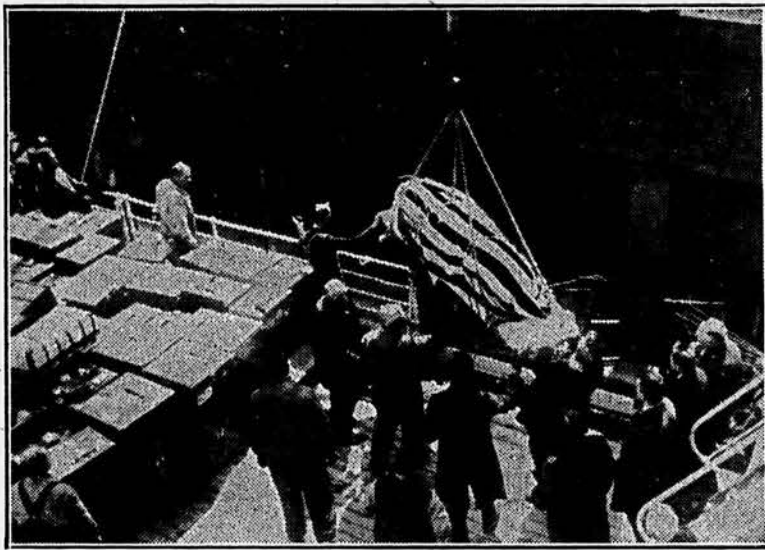
Dorothy Dawn as an "Easter Lily," Successfully Typifies the Spirit of Easter. Miss Dawn is a Popular Member of the Hollywood Movie Colony



The New Roof, Now Under Construction on the White House, Changes the Traditional Appearance of the Home of American Presidents, as Shown in This Photograph, Which Was Made from the State Department, Showing a Side View of the Executive Mansion



Agnes Geraghty, Elmhurst, L. I., National Breast-Stroke Champion and Holder of Many World Swimming Records, is an Excellent Cook as Well as an Accomplished Musician



Bodies of Captain C. F. Woolsey and Lieut. J. W. Benton, Two American "Good-Will" Flyers, Who Were Killed in a Collision of Two Planes at Buenos Ayres, Arrived at New York on the Liner Vauban, and Were Paid Full Honors. The Vessel Was Met by Five Airplanes Which Flew Over the Ship Until it Docked



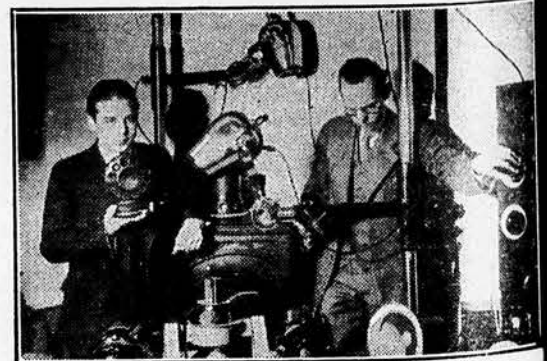
Chauncey M. Depew in Gardens of Hotel Ponce de Leon, with Thelma Crane, Left, and Mrs. Marguerite Thomas, in Costumes of Old Spain They Will Wear During Historical Ponce de Leon Celebrations. Mr. Depew is President of the Historical Society Sponsoring the Event



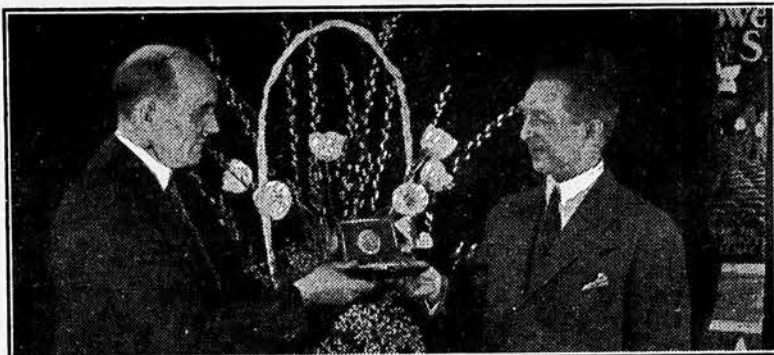
Children in the Exclusive Scarborough New York, School, on the Hudson, Studying Actual Processes Involved in Making Maple Sugar. An Old Maple Grove on the Beautiful Estate of Frank A. Vanderbilt Served as the Setting for This Novel and Practical Lesson



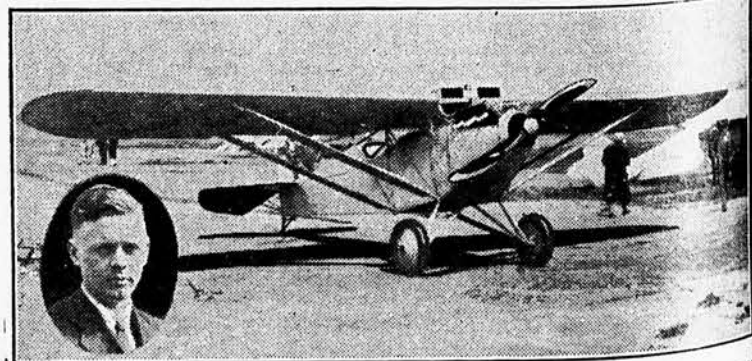
Roy A. Haynes, Storm Center of "Prohibition Politics," Photographed at His Desk When He Assumed His New Duties as Acting Commissioner of Prohibition



Synchronization of Sound Waves of Music with the Penetrating Rays Which Pass Directly Thru the Body, Have Been Developed by Huston Ray, Left, New York. The Instruments Are Designed to Utilize the Healing Value of Music. Dr. Ward Gibson is Assisting Him



Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, Left, Presenting the Calvin Coolidge Medal to John Shepers, New York, for His Latest Development in Floriculture, the White Darwin Tulip. Shepers Spent Seven Years in Developing This Flower, Which He Named "Helen Eakin," After a Girl in Washington



C. A. Linbergh, Former Army Aviator and Until Recently an Airmail Pilot, is Preparing to Fly from New York to Paris in a Land Monoplane, Carrying No Gear for Landing on the Sea, No Radio Sending Set and Depending on a Single Motor for Power. Photo Shows Toy-Like Monoplane in Which Flight Will be Attempted, and Mr. Linbergh

A Big Job for a Few Acres

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

Jobs belong to Western Kansas, and men who are not afraid to tackle them. There seems to be a challenge in the magnitude of the plains country that dares the best in a fight over, perhaps, from frontier times. But plenty of reward for effort that is directed to the soil produce. If you doubt that, you talk with J. L. Owen of Finney county.

He landed there in 1893 with 50 cents in his pocket. He formerly had lived in Tennessee and Illinois and then in Pratt county, Kansas, where he "proke" farming. But he had faith in the land ultimately was to provide for his family. He put his hand to day labor at first in Finney earning 50 to 75 cents. And no 8-hour day was then, either. The second year he started in a seed store, and continued there for some time. But he was working toward a certain goal, a farm. And eventually he got it, 30 acres

has been on the same place now for 34 years, and has educated a family of 13 children. He doesn't owe any man a dollar. He had the land for in the first 10 years. And he has so that the acres are more valuable today than when he got them. Twice he has sold \$19,000 for his little farm. That was when he had it 14 years.

He had attempted in early years, but he had out those plans. Since then Mr. Owen has put all his time and energy to truck gardening, growing small fruits. And he knows the folks ask his opinion and he has been asked to prepare papers to read before meetings had to do with his work. Several times he has been offered good salaries if he would leave to superintend acreages for others. But he has a better cultivated place than his cannot.

He irrigates everything he grows, of course, but "cultivation and less irrigation" is his rule. "I came here," he said, "folks didn't grow to. All they had was big vines. You must allow tomato vines to grow until they are big to bear, and then check them. Let them go until the fruit sets. If you can get just one on, that will keep the vines down. There are ways to check vines—let them go dry or

work it so that I have something to sell every year. My sweet potatoes and onions are paying vegetables. A good crop of onions brings \$1,000 an acre, and 700 bushels is a good crop. The sweet potatoes average 300 to 350 bushels an acre. The best paying crops to the acre are corn and celery. Strawberries do well here, and I have more of them than other berries. The biggest

item in the truck business out here is proper cultivation."

There isn't any mystery about making Western Kansas soil produce, according to Owen. It is a matter of proper methods with him. But also it is a matter of men big enough to cope with conditions there. Owen has managed a big job on a few acres.

First in Dirt Roads

KANSAS ranks first in the number of miles of earth improved highways contemplated for 1927, 10th in the mileage of hard surfaced construction under contract or to be contracted for, fourth



in mileage of sandy-clay and gravel roads, and second in total mileage to be improved this year, among 47 states, according to an estimate given out by the Bureau of Public Roads. No estimates are available for Connecticut, owing to an uncertainty as to whether the nutmeg state is going to continue to co-operate with the Federal Government in road building.

The statement given out shows that the construc-

tion of 26,841 miles of road this year, and the maintenance of 239,847 miles are included in the plans of the other 47 states. Kansas plans the construction of 836 miles of earth improved roads, 522 miles of the sand-clay, gravel and macadam, 240 miles of hard surfaced roads, for a total of 1,598 miles of new road improvements.

Texas with 1,000 miles, Nebraska with 1,110 miles and Wisconsin with 1,195 miles of sand-clay gravel and macadam roads are the only states leading Kansas for 1927 in that class.

Nine states contemplate more asphalt, concrete and brick road construction than Kansas—Florida 400 miles, Illinois 1,036, Indiana 275, Iowa 263, New York 1,006, Ohio 300, Pennsylvania 800, South Carolina 250 and Wisconsin 374.

Wisconsin, with 1,195 miles of sand-clay type, and 374 miles of hard surface type, leads all the states with 1,569 miles.

Mileage planned for states surrounding Kansas follows:

Missouri, 450 miles earth improved, 350 sand-clay type, 122 hard surfaced; total 922.
Nebraska, 600 miles earth, 700 miles sand-clay type, 10 miles hard surfaced; total, 1,310.
Oklahoma, 300 miles earth, 400 miles sand-clay type, 150 miles hard surfaced; total 850.
Colorado, 32 miles earth, 49 miles sand-clay type, 43 miles hard surfaced; total 124.

State highway departments will supervise the expenditure of \$648,483,000 during the year for this construction. It is estimated that counties and smaller subdivisions will expend another 475 million dollars on road construction and maintenance during the year. Of the expenditures under state highway departments it is estimated 421 million dollars will be for new road construction, 56 million dollars for bridges, 27 million dollars for reconstruction, and 126 million dollars for maintenance.

At Hays April 30

THE 15th Annual Roundup and Feeders' Day at the Fort Hays Experiment Station is scheduled for April 30. An interesting and instructive program has been arranged. Harry Umberger, director of the Extension Division of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and John Fields, vice-president of the Federal Land Bank at Wichita, will give addresses on matters of vital interest to farmers and stockmen of Western Kansas. Dr. C. W. McCampbell, professor of animal husbandry at the Kansas State Agricultural College, will present the results of the feeding experiments and discuss various phases of these experiments.

A program for the farm women is being arranged by Miss Amy Kelly, state home demonstration leader, and it will be announced later.

The feeding experiments this year embrace "The determination of the feeding value of kafir fodder and kafir silage fed with alfalfa and with cottoncake, to yearlings and calves." Other comparisons include wheat straw and cottoncake compared to cottonseed hulls and cottoncake. Supt. L. C. Aicher says the cattle on experiment are doing well.

The Wheat Made 44 Bushels an Acre

By Asa R. Payne

About May 15, depending on rainfall, weather and soil conditions, we "throw-in," using two ordinary two-row lister corn cultivators, or what we have found to be a better implement, a four-row ridge buster, using the same power.

The third operation consists of relisting or "splitting the middles," and is started just in time to be completed and have it out of the way for harvest, which usually starts here about July 1. The ground is now in the very best of condition to take and retain moisture, and at the same time, should it happen that we have a rainy harvest, delaying work, we can rest easy, always knowing that we have a downhill pull at the weeds as soon as the harvest work will allow us to get in the fields. This we consider one of the great advantages of the lister system. At this period every man, boy, horse and engine is in the harvest field, and this also is the time when the heaviest weed growth starts. With the land ridged we have the advantage of all vegetation no matter how heavy the growth may be. We also have noted that should a heavy rain occur during harvest, listing will not tend to cake and crack the ground as plowing will, with an ensuing loss by evaporation, at a time when the farmer is too busy to go into the field.

On the fourth operation we believe our system excels any other in operation, as we again use the two-row lister cultivator or the four-row ridge buster, not only leveling the ground but also absolutely killing all kinds of vegetation, saving all the moisture and thus avoiding soil baking and blowing.

The soil is now level. You will note that during the four operations at no time has all of the surface been cut at the same time, thus destroying capillary action. The various operations have exposed every particle of the earth to the air and sun, and furthermore every operation has tended to firm the soil, re-establish capillary attraction and leave a moist, firm seedbed.

This practically concludes summer fallowing operations. The rest of the work from now on to seeding date is controlled by weather conditions. The

only implement we use is the springtooth harrow, which serves to pack the subsoil and make a firm seedbed, cultivating the surface, killing what few small weeds start, and leaving the soil in a slightly ridged and granular condition, which is the ideal seedbed. This, we have found, leaves the soil in a condition which eliminates all danger of wind erosion during the winter months.

In using the springtooth harrow, if necessary to use it the second time, we cross the field diagonally. This leaves the field so the tooth marks will not interfere with drilling.

We usually plant wheat the last week in August or the first week in September, sowing about 3 pecks an acre, at a depth of 2½ or 3 inches, using heavy drag chain covers. We have found that worn header or binder drive chains, cut up, are very efficient for that purpose.

We have not tried to invent, neither have we requested machine companies to manufacture, an implement to handle big weeds, for it is not our intention to let them grow.

You will notice that the implements we use are staple tools that have been on the market for years and in use on every farm, with the exception of making use of a ridge buster last year, instead of the lister cultivator. So you see we do not use experiments but only the implements you now have.

We have tried in this article to make our operations plain, simple and brief, showing that our methods are superior to any other method used, getting the best results at the least cost and with the least possible labor. We can prove that 160 acres of ground can be summer fallowed in the best manner with only 18 days' labor, consisting of eight days' listing, six days for throwing in, and four days using a springtooth harrow with a 15-foot cut.

One 160 acres of our land was summer fallowed in 1904, and has never been farmed in any other manner since, has increased in production every year, and in 1926, one of our dry years, this quarter yielded 41 bushels an acre.

Our opinion is that if this district is farmed as we have shown, its productiveness will be increased, and that our land will retain its fertility, instead of going backward, as other wheat sections have done.

WHAT is the best method of growing wheat in Northwest Kansas? This is a question of vast importance to our section. It is one in which I have been much interested, the 25 years that I have been growing wheat on summer fallowed land on my farm near McPherson. I have used every method that has been used for this region, and I have found the use of the lister, the lister cultivator and the spring harrow to be the most practicable and eco-

nomical. We purchased a four-row ridge buster the place of the lister cultivator, and find this implement does good work and is eco-

nomical. These 25 years of summer fallowing we have never failed to raise a good crop of wheat, from 100 to 420 acres planted every year, yielding from 27 to 45 bushels an acre.

In 1926 we had 240 acres of summer fallowed that averaged 41 bushels an acre, 80 acres of wheat 44½ bushels. This wheat was grown on 60 inches of rainfall from the time it was until harvested.

We have never had any of our listed summer fallowed, but last year we had to summer fallow with the plow, because the ground was so hard and this spring this 20 acres is the only land that is blowing.

A disk should not be used at any time, and has never been used in summer fallowing, where the soil is as in Northwest Kansas. The idea is to leave the top soil in a granular and not pulverized condition, and to take and retain moisture, retard growth and prevent blowing. To accomplish this we use the following system, which we have found to be the most practicable, economical and

effective. On April 15, depending on soil conditions, we list 5 to 7 inches deep, using a three-row lister and a 15-hp tractor. Do not list when the soil is wet, as it should be in condition so the dirt will back and cover the bottom of the furrow with a lumpy or granular mulch. In this operation we are careful to drive straight, making the listing uniform, so that in future operations our implements will cover all the surface.

Railroads Are Prosperous

Admit 1926 Was the Greatest Freight Year— Average Net Earnings More Than 5 Per Cent

BY O. C. THOMPSON

WHEN railroads wish to sell their stocks and bonds, or for other reasons desire to create a favorable impression on the dear public, they send out to the press of the country many news articles and pamphlets full of statistics showing their prosperous condition. When they want an increase in rates they produce piles of statistical data carefully arranged so as to leave the impression they are as poor as Job's turkey. In the present case before the Interstate Commerce Commission, wherein the roads of the Western Trunk Line territory are asking for an increase in the class freight rates, the roads have been careful to prepare statistical data that will tend to show they are headed straight for the poorhouse if the public does not shell out additional millions for freight every year.

If you wish to get a pretty true picture of the present prosperous condition of the railroads of the country you will be interested in reading the recently published 38-page pamphlet, "A Review of the Railway Operations in 1926," written by Julius H. Parmelee, Director, Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C., which tells quite a different story of the condition of the railroads from the one told in evidence submitted by the roads in the recent hearing at Omaha. The Bureau of Railway Economics is maintained by the railroads of the country for the scientific study of transportation problems. The information given out by the bureau is considered true and authoritative. The data given in the pamphlet deals with Class I roads, which are the roads with an income of more than 1 million dollars a year.

Operating Costs Reduced

According to information in the pamphlet, 1926 was a record breaking year in amount of freight hauled by the railroads. Despite the fact that passenger business fell off 1½ per cent below 1925, the total operating revenue received by the roads in 1926 from freight and passenger business was greater than in any previous year. It cost more to run the roads in 1926 than in any previous years, except 1920 and 1923, but the net operating income during 1926 was greater than in 1925 by 8.2 per cent, and greater than in the previous high year of 1916. The average rate of return on property investment of all the roads for 1926 was 5.13 per cent. The operating ratio for 1926 was 73.1 per cent, which was lower than in any year since 1917. The operating ratio of railroads is the percentage of their income for the year which they must pay out for labor, fuel and locomotive supplies, material for right of way and equipment, and facilities such as terminal facilities and for taxes. The remainder of the yearly income is used for rent of leased roads, improvements, interest on funded and unfunded debt, sinking funds, surplus and dividends. A railroad is considered to be in a prosperous condition if it has from 25 to 30 per cent to set aside every year for these latter purposes. In 1926, after paying operating costs, the Class I roads had 26.9 per cent left over to apply on rent for leased roads, improvements, interest on funded and unfunded debts, sinking funds, surplus and dividends.

The pamphlet says the freight traffic of the railways of the United States in 1926 was the greatest on record. The yearly average of revenue car loadings of freight for the years 1921 to 1925 inclusive was 46,420,000 cars. In 1925 the revenue car loadings of freight were 51,224,000 cars, and in 1926 they were 53,310,000 cars, a gain for 1926 over 1925 of 2,086,000 cars, and a gain in 1926 over the previous five year average of 6,890,000 cars. No wonder 1926 is proclaimed a big year for railroad freight business! The roads handled an average of more than a million cars of freight a week during 1926, the greatest amount carried by the railroads in their history. In previous articles we have mentioned that the roads have been making steady improvements in income since 1922.

The weekly average of revenue freight car loadings from 1922 to 1926 inclusive will give some idea of the steady improvement in the condition of the roads during that time. The weekly average of revenue freight car loadings from 1922 to 1926 inclusive was: 831,000 cars in 1922, 958,000 cars in 1923, 933,000 cars in 1924, 985,000 cars in 1925 and 1,025,000 cars in 1926. The net ton-miles of freight showed a proportionate weekly average increase over the same period.

Operating Revenues Increased

More important than the number of cars of freight hauled by the roads is the amount of money the roads received for their efforts. According to Mr. Parmelee's statements in his interesting pamphlet, "the total operating revenues of railroads in Class I amounted to \$6,449,000,000 in 1926, compared with \$6,187,000,000 in 1925. This is an increase of 262 million dollars or 4.2 per cent. These revenues in 1926 were greater than in any previous year, altho both passenger and mail revenue declined. The largest increase, both relatively and absolutely, occurred in the freight revenue, and reflected the increase of 7 per cent in ton-miles.

"Total operating expense in 1926 aggregated \$4,715,000,000, which was an increase of 133 million dollars or 2.9 per cent over 1925. The increase over the expense of 1924 was 3.4 per cent. Operating expenses last year were less than in 1923 or 1920, but were greater than in any other previous year.

"The operating ratio, which indicates the relationship between revenues and expense, showed a decline under 1925, dropping to 73.1 per cent in 1926. A progressive reduction in this ratio was made every year from 1920 thru to 1926, and for the first time last year began to approach the level of 70 per cent, which before the war was regarded as a fair basis of relationship between railway revenues and expenses. The lowest ratio attained in the 10 years to 1926 was 70.5 per cent, in 1917."

You will note from the above state-

ments of Mr. Parmelee that the Class I railroads of the country are steadily improving, not only in receipts, but also in net earnings, and are rapidly approaching the 70 per cent ratio which the roads themselves consider "a fair basis of relationship between railway revenues and expenses." In speaking of the net income of the Class I railroads in 1926, Mr. Parmelee says that this net income was \$1,232,000,000, which was an increase of 93 million dollars, or 8.2 per cent, over the aggregate of \$1,139,000,000 for 1925. According to Mr. Parmelee's statement the total net income for 1925 was greater than any previous year. According to his figures compared with 1916, the previous high year, the aggregate for 1926 was greater, while the rate of return was less, being 5.13 per cent in 1926, as compared with 5.90 per cent in 1916.

In 1925 Class I roads showed a return of 4.85 per cent on the property investment, and in 1926 this return was increased to 5.13 per cent. This return of 5.13 is only .62 of 1 per cent less than the amount the roads are permitted to earn under a ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission based on the Transportation Act of 1920. While this average return of 5.13 per cent during 1926 is for all the roads of the country, it is shown that the roads in the East earned 5.68 per cent, the roads in the South 5.48 per cent, and the roads in the West 4.45 per cent during 1926. You will note the roads in the West didn't earn as much in 1926 as the roads in the East or the roads in the South. It is the claim of the roads in the Western Trunk Line territory that they are entitled to an increase in the class rates to bring their earnings up so they will reach the 5.75 per cent permitted them by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Earned 5.13 Per Cent

The rate of return on investment made by the Class I railroads of the country from 1920 to 1926 is as follows: In 1920 they earned 0.09 per cent; in 1921, 2.92 per cent; in 1922, 3.61 per cent; in 1923, 4.48 per cent; in 1924, 4.33 per cent; in 1925, 4.85 per cent; and in 1926, 5.13 per cent. Even tho the roads of the West made only 4.45 per cent return on their investment in 1926, it is evident that their return is steadily increasing, and at the rate they have been improving during the last six years they should reach the 5.75 per cent return permit-

ted by the Interstate Commerce Commission within the next two years. They are granted their present rate for an increase in class freight in the Western Trunk Line territory. It is probable they will soon be asking the income permitted by the Interstate Commerce Commission. You may be sure these roads are going to stand for a future reduction in the rates without a serious altho they may be receiving a rate of income than the 5.75 per cent permitted them. This is one of the reasons why many men believe that the proposed class rate increases are justified and that they should be granted.

May Ask for More

It has been suggested by some persons in railroad circles that if class rates are granted it will open way for a reduction in freight rates on certain farm commodities such as grain and livestock. However, it is noted that in the face of the increases being asked for in the rates, the roads are putting up a fight against any possible reduction in agricultural commodity rates. Attitude in this matter is shown distinctly in the recent livestock case in which the American National Livestock Association asked for a reduction in freight rates on livestock. The roads put up a hard fight against this request for a reduction, and a decision which was announced on 30 by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Commission held the roads' arguments in the main well founded, and that the basis of livestock rates was not excessive under the law.

Can it be possible the railroad going not only to ask for an increase in the class rates, but make every effort to keep the rates on grain, livestock and other farm commodities at their present level, or even an increase in agricultural commodity rates? It would not be surprising to see the roads take this livestock decision as a signal for an effort to ask for higher livestock rates.

The burden of the proposed increased class rates, if granted, fall on the farmers of the West. It is not improbable that if these are granted farmers will find themselves in a position of not only having to pay many additional millions of dollars for freight every year under new rates, but also find that the roads have made it impossible for any reduction on grain, livestock and other farm commodity rates. The question of freight rates is one of the most serious problems confronting Western farmers, and every effort should be made to defeat this demand for increases in the class rates.

\$1,288 From Eight Cows

From November 1, 1925, to November 1, 1926, I sold \$830 worth of butterfat from eight cows. And in addition we used \$72 worth of butter on the table, sold \$180 worth of milk and produced skim milk worth \$180, which was fed to the calves and pigs. I estimated the value of the milk on experiment station which say that 10 pounds of skim milk is worth 1 pound of butterfat. Skim milk fed to the calves is included in the \$180. This gives a total of \$1,288 in 12 months from eight cows, at the rate of \$161 a cow a year. I test the milk for butterfat content, weigh every cow's milk separately, and file my check stubs. From data I can cull my herd and select cows which are the least profitable milk a mixed herd of Jerseys and Guernseys.

We feed 1 pound of cottonseed oil a cow a day in the winter and 1 pound of corn and cob meal for every pound of milk. The winter ration includes all the alfalfa hay the cows will eat and some wheat pasture in the summer the herd is on native timothy and Sudan grass, and we use the concentrated feed.

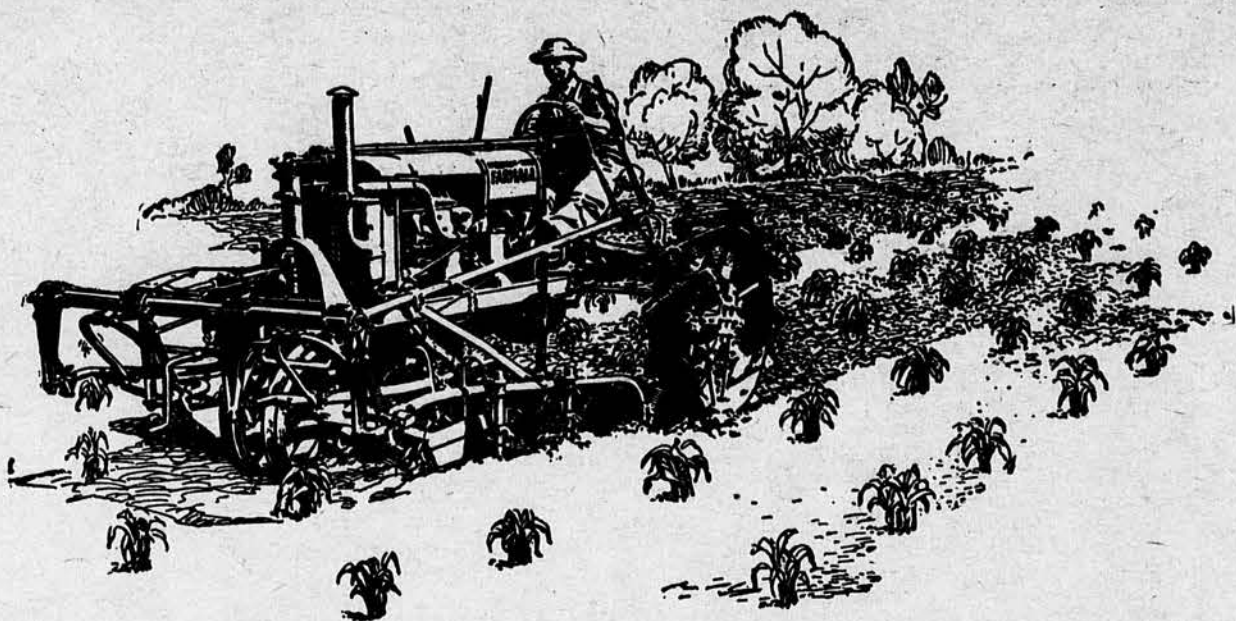
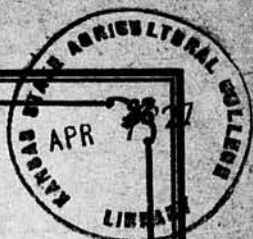
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—From the New York Herald Tribune

Next Broadcast—The Jungle Blues



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With a 2-row planter the FARMALL covers 25 to 30 acres a day; with a 4-row planter 50 acres a day. Equipped with cultivating attachment, as shown above, FARMALL cultivates 15 to 25 acres a day, doing the work of 2 or 3 men and 6 to 8 horses.



"I wouldn't try to farm without a FARMALL. We have owned four other tractors but they were no comparison to the FARMALL." JOHN BINLY, Bluff City, Ill.

"We wish to pat the Harvester Company on the back and say that we believe they have, in the FARMALL Tractor, the best all-around tractor that's made today."

A. S. McDONALD, Trivoli, Ill.

IN the very heart of the Corn Belt, at Rock Island, Illinois, lies the FARMALL plant shown in the *bird's-eye* view below. This 23-acre factory of the International Harvester Company is devoted exclusively to building the new all-purpose tractor, the McCormick-Deering FARMALL.

In the FARMALL the farmer for the first time has a tractor that handles with speed and complete efficiency the planting and cultivating of corn and other row crops, besides handling all drawbar, belt, and power take-off work. The FARMALL is the first true all-purpose tractor. For the first time horseless farming is entirely practicable on corn belt farms.

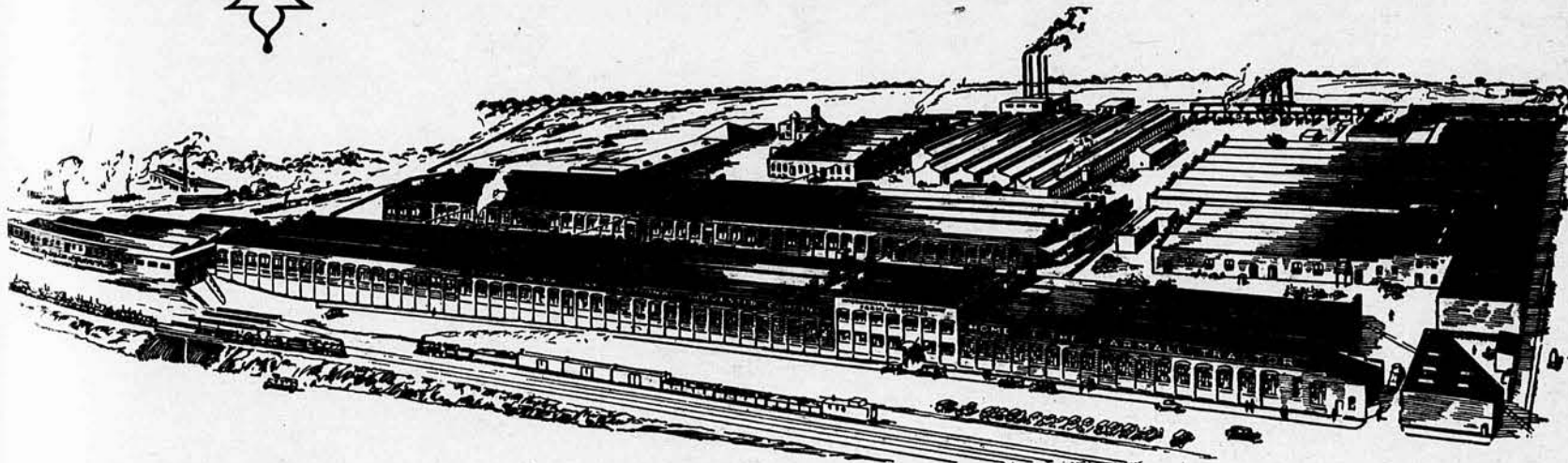
The 1927 corn-growing season will soon be here. On thousands of farms the tedious and expensive operations of planting, and especially cultivating the crop, will now be greatly reduced by the fast 2 and 4-row efficiency of the FARMALL.

Read the details of the planting and cultivating capacity of this tractor at the left of the page. Planting is done swiftly and efficiently at the right time. Frequent, thorough cultivations are made possible without slighting other rush work of spring and early summer, and much drudgery is avoided.

The FARMALL is the biggest improvement in tractor design in recent years. Wherever it is seen and demonstrated, it meets with an enthusiasm seldom accorded a new machine. The great demand for this popular tractor has made it necessary to devote an entire plant to its manufacture.

Illustrated booklet describing FARMALL farming in detail will be sent to you on request

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
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The FARMALL Works, at Rock Island, Ill., Devoted Exclusively to the Manufacture of FARMALL Tractors

Timber-Wolf

By Jackson Gregory

(Copyright)

BACK? He commanded her to turn back? Shouted his dictates at her in that first moment when she sensed escape and freedom and victory over him who had been victor long enough? Back? Not now; not then he flourished his rifle, threatening her with that while he shouted angrily at her. Briefly the sight of him had unnerved her, had created within her an utter powerlessness to move hand or foot. But before he could shout "Back!" the second time, defiance, like a flood of fire, broke along her veins, warming her from head to foot; she sprang out from the area of light at the cabin door and, running more swiftly than Bruce Standing had deemed any girl could ever run, she sped away among the trees. . . .

A moment ago he had but the one firm intention: to set her free and be rid of her for all time. Now, not ten seconds after holding that purpose, he was rushing after her, forgetful of everything, his wounds and sick weariness, except his one determination to drag her back! He was angry; in his anger, not admitting to himself the true explanation, he felt that he must blame her for a third crime. . . . she had trifled with the integrity of his dog's loyalty. . . . she had corrupted old Thor's sturdy honesty. . . .

She ran like a deer. The moment she broke into headlong flight, that very act released within her a full tide of fright; it became a panic like that of soldiers once they have thrown down their arms and plunged into the delirium of disordered retreat. She ran as she had never done before, even when she and Babe Deveril had fled thru the night. And Bruce Standing would never have come up with her that night had it not been that in the dark she fell, stumbling over the low mound left to mark the place where an ancient log had disintegrated. As she floundered to her feet she felt his hand on her shoulder. She screamed, she struck at him. . . .

He caught her two hands as he had done once before; she could have no inkling of the tremendous call he put upon himself, body and will; she could hear his heavy, labored breathing, but she, too, was breathing in gasps. She could see neither the whiteness of his face nor yet the blood soaking his shirt. He did not speak. He was not thinking clearly. He merely said within himself: "I got her!" That was everything. Until, as they came again into the outward-pouring firelight in front of the cabin door, he wondered somewhat uneasily, "What am I going to do with her?"

Lynette, panting and piteously shaken, dropped down on the edge of the bunk, overborne by disaster, hopeless, her face in her hands; she was fighting with herself against a burst of tears. Thus she did not see Bruce Standing as he stood at the threshold, looking at her. She heard his step; it shuffled and was uncertain, but she did not at the moment mark this. She

heard a whine from old Thor, a Thor perplexed and ill at ease.

... Suddenly she thought: "He hasn't moved; he hasn't spoken!" She dropped her hands then and looked up swiftly. And, thus, she surprised a queer look in his eyes; his own thoughts were all chaotic and yet there was beginning to burn one steady thought among them like one bright flame in a whirl of smoke. He had closed the door when they came in; he had sat down on the up-ended log which served here as a chair; Thor's head was on the master's knee and absently Standing's hand was stroking it. He had dropped his rifle outside when he started to run after her; he had not stopped to look for it as they came in. She saw that a revolver was half out of his pocket. . . . Then she marked, with a start, the dead white of his face and the way his left arm hung limp, and the red stain on his wrist and the back of his hand where the blood had run down his sleeve. Her first thought was of his old wound and how he was not the man to give a wound a chance to heal, but rather would break it open again and again thru his violence. Then she recalled what, during these last few minutes she had forgotten—the shots which she had heard a little while ago. And she knew that, tho he sat upright and stared at her with the old look again in his eyes, he had been shot the second time.

"You Can Go"

"I brought you back, girl," he said at last, and she knew that he was bending a vast resource of will to keep his tone clear and steady, "not because I mean to keep you any longer. . . . but just to show you that with all the tricks of your sex you can take no step that I do not tell you to take! Now, I've the idea that I'd like best to be alone. You can go."

In a flash she jumped to her feet; she would scarcely credit her ears, and yet one look at the man told her reassuringly that he was in earnest.

"I don't know where you'll go," he said. "And I don't care. But I can tell you you'll find some good men and true, men of your own kind, since they shoot in the back, down below my other cabin; Taggart and Gallup and Ship-ton. . . . No, your friend Baby Devil isn't there! And Mexicali Joe has skipped out. If you like to take your chances with those birds. . . ." He jerked out the revolver which recently had been Taggart's and tossed it to the bunk. "You can take that along, if you like."

She flushed up, her face as hot as fire, as he jeered at her, saying: "Men of your own kind, since they shoot in the back!" . . . She could come close to an accurate guess of what had happened; since Mexicali Joe was gone it must be that Standing had set him free; since Standing returned with a fresh wound, it must be that Taggart or one of his crowd had shot him in the back. . . .

She had not meant to speak, but now she cried out hotly:

"I did not shoot you! You didn't see. . . if you had seen you would know. My pistol lay on the table. . . the window was open. . . some one reached in and picked it up and shot you. . . I was frightened, and when the pistol was dropped back to the table, I caught it up. . . ."

His eyes grew brilliant with the intensity of the look he turned upon her. . . . But his brain was reeling, his weakness overpowered him. . . he was set with all the steel of his character against showing before her the first sign of weakness. . . .

"Liar!" he flung at her. "To lie about it. . . that's worse than the shot. . . ."

He leaned back against the wall. "You're free now," he said. "I would to God I had never seen you!"

"I could shoot you now. . . with no one to see. . . ."

His own laughter, hard and ugly, answered while he found the strength to say sternly:

"But with me looking you straight in the eyes. . . you'd lose your nerve at that!"



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She flung the weapon down to the floor, scorning any gift of his. Without another word, with never another glance toward him, she passed to the door, jerked it open and went out.

Wes Were Shut

He sat staring into the fire. Thorpe sniffing at the limp hand. Standing got to his feet; the fire was dying down and a sudden shiver of cold prompted him to pile on fresh fuel. He checked Taggart's revolver viciously out of his way. He was going to the fireplace, but in doing so passed the bunk. He sat down a moment, wiping the sweat from his forehead . . . cold and sweating at the same time. He lay back, flat on his back, and shut his eyes. He wondered vaguely how much good he had lost coming up thru the woods from the lower cabin where he had been shot; how much blood he had lost while he ran like a madman after that girl. . . . His eyes were shut, but he felt a light and yet it seemed to be a dizzied senses as tho he could feel the look of her eyes, bending over him. Now that was a strange thing. . . . Never once had she given him a look from those eyes of hers to show a single spasm of fear. . . . Fearless? . . . a girl? Did fearlessness and cowardice blend, then, that the incomprehensible result might be known as woman? For it was the supreme stroke of cowardice to shoot a man in the back. And yet . . . she had said: "I did not shoot you!" While she spoke, he had believed! . . . He lay jeering himself. . . . And all the while, as a vision, he saw a pair of big gray eyes, soft and tender and alluring, bending over him. . . .

"There's just one thing in the world," muttered Bruce Standing loud, as a man may do when hard given by perplexity and safe in solitary isolation from other ears than his own. "that I'd give everything to know! To know for sure! . . . Just one thing . . ."

Lynette, running like one blind out into the dark silent forest land, her own soul storm-tossed, stopped with sudden dizziness, staring about her, striving to see what lay before her, out there. Free! As free as the wind, in a room where she listed. And alone! Alone with the wilderness for the first moment since she had fled the menace clinging at her heels in Big Pine. Alone. And waited about by the wildest and most impenetrably blackly dark solitudes. She had but the one impulse; to flee from this man whose fellows named him a wolf; but the one clear thought, that she must hasten in search of the very man from whom originally she had fled, Jim Taggart. For, since Bruce Standing had not been killed by that shot fired in her room at the Gallup House, she, like Babe Deveril, was no longer threatened with the most serious charge of murder. Let Taggart take her under arrest; let him take her back into the region of towns and houses and lamp-lit homes; let him accuse her. Suddenly it seemed to her, weary with endless exertion and privation and nervous tension, that there could be no peace greater than that of being taken back and placed in custody in Big Pine!

Now she had to guide her but a general, a very vague, sense of direction. It was so absolutely dark! There were stars, but they seemed little sparks of cold distant light, blurred and almost lost beyond the tops of the pines. Standing had led her after him, on his way to his lower cabin, down the gentle slope. Yes; she knew the general direction. And the distance? She had little impression of the distance between these two aloof lairs of Timber-Wolf; half a mile or two miles, she did not know. She would go on and on, seeking a way among the trees; on and on, stumbling in the dark. Then, after a while, she would call; call and call again, praying that Taggart and the others were lurking somewhere within ear-shot; that they would hear and come to her . . . and place her under arrest! And she wondered, as she had done so many a time to-day, where was Babe Deveril? Was he near? Would he, by any chance, hear her? Would he, too, come to her? And, then, what?

She began hastening on; to be farther from him, tho that meant to come every step nearer Jim Taggart and young Gallup and that other man with the hawk face. She could not be absolutely certain the direction she set her course by would ever lead her to the

lower cabin; but on one point she was assured: at every step she was getting farther from wolf-man and wolf-dog. What a brute, what a beast he was! And yet . . . and yet. . . . There swept across her, like a clean, cold wind out of the north, a sudden appreciation of those finer qualities of manhood which his nature and his fate had allowed to dwell on in that anomaly, Bruce Standing. His absolute honesty, itself like a north wind, was not to be gainsaid even by his bitterest enemy; his courage, in any woman's eyes, was invested with sheer nobility. How he had befriended poor little Mexicali Joe; how, to-night for the second time, tho handicapped by his wound, he had gone to Joe's relief; how he, one against three, had had his way, like a lion among curs. Wolf or lion? . . . And, finally, she abode wonderingly on that queer, distorted chivalry which resided in the heart of him, his brutally chivalrous way with her. For, no matter how harsh and bitter his tongue had been and no matter how hard his eye, he had not harmed her; when his hands had been like steel upon hers, commanding her while he jeered at her,

they had not once so much as bruised her soft skin. In no way had he harmed her while it had been at his command, had he desired, to harm her in all ways. . . . She thought of being alone with any man like Taggart or Gallup or that hawk-faced hanger-on of theirs . . . and shuddered. Even Babe Deveril; he had looked at her last night, insinuating. . . . She remembered how Bruce Standing, rushing down upon them, had thrown his own rifle away to grapple with Deveril, man to man and no odds stolen; she would never forget the picture of him with his axe, attacking the jail and defying the law. . . . Her mind raced, her thoughts switched into a new groove: how he had set her free just now and tossed her the revolver. . . .

What a Man!

And then came the most vivid picture of all, the latest one, that of Bruce Standing glaring at her just before she ran out of the cabin. A second time she came to a sudden stop. He had looked like a man dying! Too proud, with that vainglorious pride of his, to have her, a girl, watch him, a man,

die. Too unyielding, proud and defiant to have her, a weakling, look on while he, the strongest man she had ever glimpsed, yielded in anything, if even to death itself. What a man he was! A man wrong-minded, maybe; a man who overrode others and bore them down; a man who set up his own standards, such as they were, and battled for them wholeheartedly. Even in the matter of high-handed robbery . . . he had robbed Babe Deveril of three thousand dollars, and yet voluntarily, when he was ready to make restitution and not before, he had returned the full amount, estimating in his own way that he had merely borrowed it! There was the man disclosed; one who made his own laws, and yet who abode by them as loyally and as unswervingly as a true priest may abide by God's. . . .

And he had looked like a man dying. She turned her head. The door of his cabin was still wide open, as she had left it; light, tho falling, still gushed out. She told herself it was only a natural curiosity, surely her sex's most irrefutable prerogative, that made her turn and look. She caught no sight

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him demonstrate Delco-Light—how it operates—what it does. Let him show you how, at low cost, you can have electricity that does the chores—how you can have electric light wherever you want it—light to read by—light to work by—clean, safe, dependable Delco-Light.

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of him; he was not striding up and down. And he had not come outside for his fallen rifle. . . .

Her breast rose and fell to a deep sigh. Of relief, perhaps; perhaps for another emotion. Still she remained where she was, pondering. Which way lay the path to the other cabin, where Taggart and Gallup and the other men were? And what was Bruce Standing doing? He had named her "Liar!" He did not believe when she had cried out passionately: "I did not shoot you!" Darling considerations, flashing thru her consciousness. The one question was: "Was Bruce Standing mortally wounded?" Shot in the back a second time; he had as much as told her that.

Babe Deveril was what the world names a ladies' man. Bruce Standing was a man's man. And the strange part of it is that the feminine soul is drawn to the man's man inevitably more urgently than to the ladies' man.

And all the while Lynette was saying to herself: "He is a brute and a beast and yet . . . he has not harmed me once and he has set me free and there is some good in him and . . . and he may be dying! Alone."

She had turned her head to look back; now, hesitatingly, her whole body turned. Slowly, silently, she retraced her steps. She came closer and closer to the hidden cabin; the light outlining the open door grew fainter, dimmer as the fire died down; she heard no sound; she caught no glimpse of a man within. She drew still closer; she heard the strange whining of his dog. Even Thor she could not see until, lingering at every step, she came close to the door. Then she saw both, the man on his back, his lax hand on the floor; the dog whining, distressed, licking the hand one instant and then looking wistfully into the master's face. A face bloodlessly white, save for one smear of blood, where a hand had sought to wipe his eyes clear of a gathering film.

Hesitating no longer, she stepped across the threshold. Thor looked at her and broke into a new whining, a note of sudden joyousness in it. Standing did not hear and did not know that she had returned; his eyes were shut and there was the pulse as of distant seas in his ears. She hurried to the fireplace and tossed into it the last of the wood he had gathered; then she came swiftly to where he lay. Her heart was beating wildly. . . .

She saw that his jaw was set, hard and stubborn. She stood, uncertain, troubled, half regretful that she had come back, hence half of a mind to go hurriedly. But she did not stir for a long time, and then only to come the last step closer. His eyes flew open; he looked up at her. And, as the fire she had freshly piled blazed higher, she saw a sudden flash of his eyes . . . whether the reflection of the fire or the flash of the spirit within him, she could not tell.

"You Have Been Cruel"

"I thought you'd gone," he said. He sat up; it was a struggle for him to do so, yet here was a man who made of all his life a struggle and who thought nothing of a trifling victory over either nature itself or his fellow man.

"You have been cruel. . . ."

He mocked her with his haggard eyes.

"That," she ran on swiftly, "is what you expected me to say to you, Bruce Standing; that you have been cruel! And, what I came back to say is: 'You have been good to me!'"

She had not meant to say anything of the kind. But when she looked into

his eyes, when she saw the clear-as-crystal soul of him, a soul as simple as a child's and . . . yes! . . . as clean; and when she remembered how she had ridden all day long while he had walked, and how he had steadfastly refused to so much as harm a hair of her head, the words gushed forth.

He eyed her queerly; suspicion in his look and confusion. She could have laughed out aloud suddenly, since her whole emotional being was aquiver; for he, Timber-Wolf, like his own wolf-dog, Thor, distrusted her and regarded her with fierce eyes and yet . . . and yet . . .

"Your wound has not been dressed since morning," she said quietly. "And now you've got yourself another wound. I am going to help you with them."

His slave. . . He had commanded her once to help him with his wound. . . . But his slave no longer, since he himself had set her free! Yet here she was, saying that she stood ready to help him care for his wounds. More, already she was getting warm water, and his old piece of castile soap . . . she was rolling up her sleeves. . . .

He glared at her thru a mist. He could be sure of nothing, since it seemed to him that she was half smiling! A tender, wistful sort of smile . . . as if she had it in her heart to forget injuries done, to forgive him who had done them, and to succor him now that there was little of man-strength left in his body. . . . Curse her! What right had she to forgive, to look at a man that way? He had asked nothing from her, save that she leave him. . . .

He stirred uneasily. Had she smiled? In this uncertain light one could be certain of nothing; the flickering of the wood fire, casting quick-racing little shadows, breaking into their play with sudden warm, rosy gleamings, made it impossible for him to know if she had smiled, or if that semblance of a smile were but the effect of shifting lights. He held himself rigid, his back to the wall now, his right hand clinched on his knee.

"When I am in need of your help . . . you who shot me. . . ."

She came to him unafraid; she set down the can of warm water on the floor; she began unbuttoning the neck of his shirt. He threw up his hand, the right, hard-clinched, as tho he would strike her in the face; but he let the hand fall back to his side. She heard a great sigh.

"I told you once," she said quietly, "that I did not shoot you. And I am no more liar than you are, Bruce Standing."

He cursed himself for a fool; he was tired and weak and dizzy; his mind was the abode of confusions; he no longer knew what was fact and what illusion. One thing alone he did know, a marvelous thing; there was in her low voice the ring of utter honesty when she said: "I did not shoot you!" . . . Liars; all her sex, waging their weak wars from ambush, holding their place in the world thru seduction and deceit, all were liars. And yet she troubled him, and with that voice and those eyes she bred uncertainty on top of uncertainty in his uncertain soul. Her steady fingers were unbuttoning his collar. . . .

"Why Did You Run?"

"Then why," he muttered, jeering and challenging, "did you run as you did after the shot? And how, since you and I were alone in the room . . ."

"The window was open! Under it was the table, my pistol where I had dropped it on the table. You turned your back; I was going to jump out the window and run because for the moment I was afraid! But some one, some man, was there; I saw his hand; it caught up the pistol. It was he who shot you in the back! And when he dropped the pistol back to the table . . ."

Again he demanded fiercely: "But you ran . . . why? And with the gun in your hand! Why? Why, girl, if you are not lying to me?" "Haven't I told you?" Suddenly she was aflame with passionate vehemence. "I was frightened; ready to run; keyed up to run! There came that shot, and you were hit; I thought you were killed! It flashed over me that I would be suspected and all evidence would point to me and I would be convicted of murder! Cowardly murder! . . . One does not think at such a time; there is only the rush of instinct and impulse. I was all ready to run; I had no time to think. . . ."

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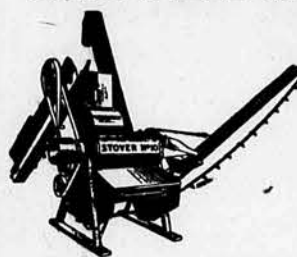
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he did not answer. He began
w angry with her for that; for
ng to reply when he spoke; for

Defiantly she snatched up a second blanket and folded it into the opposite corner, sitting down on it with her feet tucked under her, beginning swiftly to rebraid her loose hair. He turned from her to lie down. But since he had chosen the corner which he had and since because of his wounds he

Lynette was tired almost to the end of endurance; further, this night had been no less a tax upon her than had the other nights. Now, suddenly, she burst into that inimitable laughter of

OVERLAND *Whippet*

hers, sounding as light and gay and mirthful as the laugh of a delighted child. . . .

"Behold! The acme of politeness!" she cried merrily. "A perfectly good bunk and the two travelers going to sleep on the floor!"

He stared at her unsmilingly for a long time.

"I haven't thanked you, girl, for what you've done for me to-night. I am not without gratitude, but I'm no man for pretty speeches, I am afraid. At any rate here's this: I came hunting a cowardly sneak of a she-cat and I found a true sport. And I think I'm done with making war on you! . . . Unless . . ."

"Unless . . . what?" asked Lynette. But he was lying back now, his eyes closed. He did not appear to have heard. She, too, lay down with a little weary sigh. Her last thoughts were three; they mingled and grew confused as all thoughts faded. But before they blurred they were these: Bruce Standing had dropped his rifle outside and had not gone out for it; Babe Deveril had not returned for her, but no doubt was still seeking her; and Bruce Standing was done making war on her, unless . . .

Someone Was Outside

Lynette awoke, shivering. It was pitch-dark; the fire had burned out; it must be very late, as she was stiff and cold. She had been dreaming and her shivering was half a shudder of fear. Her nightmare had been one of herself attacked and pursued hideously by wild animals; lions which in the fashion of dreams changed into wolves, then into savages. She sat up, gathering her blanket about her. She heard Standing breathing heavily; she could hear, now and then, his mutterings of uneasy sleep. Perhaps it had been this which had awakened her? She began listening as one, startled out of slumber, inevitably does to another's incoherencies. It was hard to catch a word despite the cabin's hushed silence into which every slightest sound penetrated. The sounds were like those of a man babbling in fever. Once it seemed to her that he had hardly more than whispered "Girl!"

Always must the mind of one who listens thus be held under the spell of another spirit winging its way among dreams; the moment is uncanny if only because it brings in such close contact the commonplace of every day and the inexplicable of dreams. In the night, in the silence, under this queer spell, her own mind groping, she stirred uneasily.

It flashed across Lynette that it had not been Timber-Wolf's mumbling voice that had awakened her. That there had been something else, a new sound from without. She listened intently, straining her ears. There was some one or something outside! She started to her feet, tho clinging to the security offered by her corner.

The door was open; it was a mere degree less dark outside than within. As she stared into the blackness she made out vaguely the mass of trees. A black wall in a black night. Some one out there? Then who? Babe Deveril?

All along she had held tenaciously to the thought that Babe Deveril would come for her. Perhaps he had come now; perhaps he lingered outside, not knowing positively that she was here, not knowing if Standing were awake or asleep, not knowing if Standing were sick of his wound or ready with rifle in hand.

Her thoughts began to fly like stabs of lightning; briefly they made everything clear only to plunge her whole

world of thought back into even more profound darkness. Babe Deveril? It might be! Or it might be Mexicali Joe, lurking after his fashion. Or it might, equally well, be Taggart with Gallup and that other man at his heels. By now she was certain of only one thing: There was some one out there.

She stood rigid for ten or fifteen minutes; Standing had become quiet save for his heavy breathing; she strove with all senses upgathered tensely to read the riddle of the night. Once she was sure of a sound outside; but the mystery of a night sound is so baffling! A man's cautious tread? Or a limb stirring gently? Or a bird among leaves, or a rabbit? It was so easy a matter, with her senses so freshly aroused from a nightmare of wild animals and savage pursuers, to people the night with fantastic menaces.

Bruce Standing was unarmed; his rifle dropped somewhere outside when he had dashed after her. She, too, was without a weapon. He had given her the big revolver; she had refused it; she had flung it angrily to the floor, near the bunk. She remembered seeing it there, almost out of sight, under the bunk. . . .

If it were Babe Deveril, she had nothing to fear. If Mexicali Joe, she had nothing to fear. If Taggart and Gallup and the other? What had she to fear from them? Merely arrest, at most, and not so long ago she had been eager for that! And if some prowling animal?

"There's nothing to hurt me," she told herself, fighting to throttle down that trepidation which had leaped upon her when she first awoke with the wildly beating heart of one threatened in sleep. "If I only had that revolver now . . . if it chanced to be wolf or bear or mountain-cat, one shot at it would send it scurrying. And, if a man, there is none for me to be afraid of."

She began, ever so slowly and guardedly, tiptoeing across the floor. She came to the bunk; she stooped and groped, and at last her fingers closed about the fallen revolver. She clinched it tightly and stood up, again rigid. This time she was sure of the sound which came again; a man's step, as guarded as her own had been, but betrayed by a little dry twig snapping.

Again she waited, without moving, a long time. And not another sound; only Standing's deep breathing. Once she thought his breathing had changed; that he, too, was awake. But after a moment she persuaded herself that she had imagined that; that he was still sleeping heavily. But no further sound outside. What a cautious man, or what a cowardly, was he out there! What did he want?

Suddenly she thought of Thor. How was it that Thor, a dog, hence man's superior in as many matters as he was man's inferior, a thing of keenest senses, had given no sign? Why had not Thor stirred when she did; why had he not heard what she heard; why was he not already rushing out, growling, demanding to know what intruder lurked in such stealth at his master's door? Had there been a ray of light in the cabin she would have had her answer; for Bruce Standing was sitting up, his arms were about Thor, one big hand was at Thor's muzzle, commanding quiet. And when Standing commanded, Thor obeyed.

"Come Here"

Some girls, some men . . . perhaps most girls and most men . . . would have remained in the protection of the four walls, resigned to uncertainty, until daybreak. Of their number was not Lynette Brooke, a girl little given to fear and greatly moved by a desire to know! She waited as long as she could bear to wait. Then, holding Taggart's revolver well before her and walking with one silent footfall distanced patiently from the other, she gained the door and stepped outside. She was trembling; that she could not help. But she was determined to go on. And on she did go, cautiously, until she had gone ten steps toward the sound which she had heard. She paused, turning in all directions, ready to fire and ready to run. . . .

"Sh! Come here!"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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Silver Cups Reach Winners

S. J. M. Nielson Enjoys Raising Chickens Since She Joined the Poultry Club

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

TELEGRAMS and letters are coming to tell us that club folks have received the silver trophy cups sent by the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs. Mrs. J. M. Nielson, who the mother's cup wrote, "The silver cup was received in perfect company. To say I was pleased to get it is a beauty. What I did in work was a pleasure to me. As I to raise poultry anyway, it things so much more interesting long to the Capper Poultry Club." "Many thanks," came from Vin Moellman, who won the profit offered by the Capper Poultry

is a food that gives health and vigor in yellow corn that white corn does not have. Of course, this may not be new to you, but new ideas will be brought up at meetings by boys and girls who read swine and poultry magazines.

Besides studying the business side of your work, why not take some time at club gatherings for good times and outdoor recreation? Baseball is the thing for a bunch of boys. I remember we used to play work-up and one-o-cat when just a few folks played. Boys and girls both were interested in these games and we played with a soft, string ball and a light bat. Another game that we used to say

was "bushels of fun," is called throw the stick. It is a game that boys and girls of all ages like to play, and for some of you who may not know how to play it these rules of the game are given. A stick about 3 feet long is stood upon end at the side of a building. A broom stick is all right. The player who starts the game throws the stick, and calls upon one of the other players to bring it back. While this player, who now is called the catcher, goes after the stick all the others hide behind the building. The catcher now has one side of the building for his base. He brings the stick back and stands it against the wall about the middle of his base. Then he leaves the stick and makes a dash around the corner to catch the others. But he must get back to the stick and touch it while calling out the names of all those whom he caught. Should someone reach the stick before the catcher he has the privilege of throwing it. This frees all those who are caught and they may hide. The catcher begins over. Players are eager to throw the stick. They are caught sometimes

while attempting to do so. When all the players are caught, the fellow who has been "it," throws the stick and calls for a new catcher.

Angus Breeders to Meet

The second annual Better Livestock Day, promoted by Aberdeen-Angus breeders of Geary and Dickinson counties, will be held April 20, on the A. J. Schuler farm near Chapman. Several of the breeders in this group made the Southwest fair circuit last year, and they will have the best of their show herds on exhibition again April 20. The program will start at 9:30 a. m., with a judging contest for vocational high school students, club teams and other folks who are interested. Lunch will be served at noon by the Angus breeders, and the program will continue thruout the afternoon. Several men of national prominence will attend the meeting.

Kansas needs a larger acreage of the legumes, especially alfalfa.

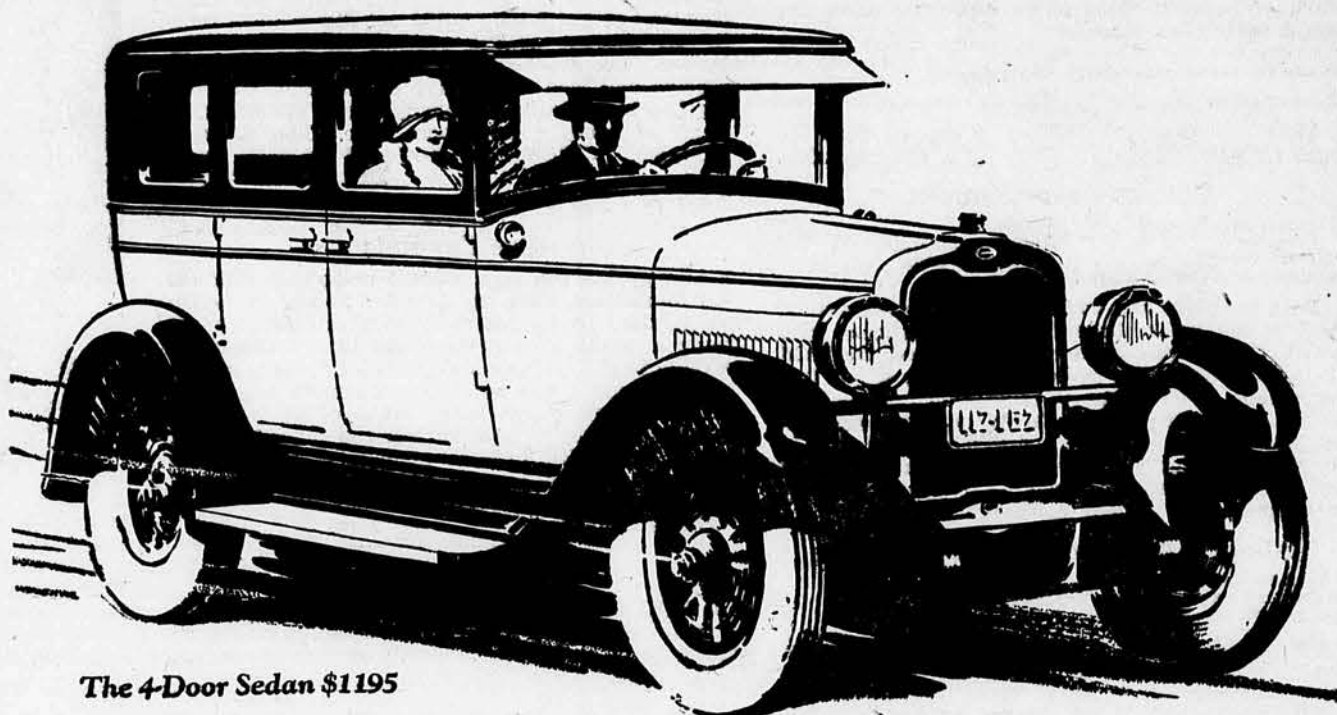
et May Blazer, Lincoln county, successful hog raiser. She has the Capper Pig Club. Her hogs prize winners, and in this letter tells about winning a trip to Chicago. "Your letter and literature from Capper Pig Club was received to I have decided to enroll in the pig club and will enter a pure-bred in the contest. Both of my have farrowed. My 4-year-old saved only seven pigs and the 2-old has nine. I raise Durocs. I had one year of breeding gilt, one of fat barrow, and two years of and litter club work in the 4-H. My old sow was junior champion in open class show in 1923. And helped me win county club championship that year, so I attended the and Girls' Club Congress at Chicago. My 2-year-old sow was grand champion in 1925."

Has 12 Chester Whites

the Jewell county boys still are for the Capper Pig Club. Merle has 12 Chester Whites in his st litter. "They are doing fine," he says. Harold Harding, county, is one of our last year boys who has entered a small gilt the Capper Pig Club. Other boys girls are doing club work with pigs. The small pig contest is our division of club work this year. boy or girl who wishes to raise has an opportunity to get in this

soon are going to get acquainted other folks who are enrolled in work in your county. One of the in each community where is a club will be appointed leader. names of all the members in that unity will be sent to the leader, he will write, telephone or call on club folks and will arrange for acquainted meeting.

ys and girls can make a study of e and poultry problems, and each ber may have some ideas that will the others. Parents and experi- breeders should be invited to at meetings, to explain their meth- of feeding and caring for pigs and ons. Articles in magazines about e methods might be brought to ings for discussion. yellow corn has greater food value. white corn for chickens. There



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ing Them Out of House and Home

Eggs Don New Attire For Easter

By Mary F. Reed

FROM Aunt Aggie, that connoisseur of good cookery and composite of the home economics staff of the Kansas State Agricultural College, I secured these appetizing egg recipes. They appealed to me for this particular season, since eggs are more plentiful now and egg dishes during Lent and for Easter are traditional and popular.

Aunt Aggie writes weekly home hints for Kansas newspapers and magazines, which concern everything about the home from babies to gardens. Each hint is checked up on before it can be sent out. So I believed Aunt Aggie when she assured me, "The egg recipes are tried and proved—they're good in flavor and rich in vitamins and iron."

Lily Salad

Cut a hard cooked egg lengthwise into five petal-like strips, beginning at the small end of the egg and cutting almost to the base. Place on a lettuce leaf on individual salad plates. Remove yolk and run thru sieve. Mix yolk with salad dressing and place in a small mound in the center of the petals of egg white. Serve with salad dressing and a dash of paprika. This is an especially attractive salad for Easter dinner.

Eggs and Tomatoes

2 cups canned tomatoes 2 hard cooked eggs

Heat tomatoes and thicken. Chop or slice the eggs into the tomatoes. Serve as a hot vegetable.

Cottage Cheese Omelet

1 tablespoon chopped 2 eggs
pimentos 2 tablespoons milk
¼ teaspoon salt ½ teaspoon soda
4 tablespoons cottage cheese

Beat the yolks and whites of the eggs separately. Add to the yolks the salt, milk and cheese with which the pimentos have been blended and fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Pour into a hot frying pan in which about ½ tablespoon fat has been melted. Cook the omelet slowly until the egg has set, place in the oven for a few moments to finish cooking. Fold over the center. Garnish with parsley. Other seasoning, such as chopped parsley, green pepper or minced ham may be used.

Scalloped Eggs with Cottage Cheese

6 hard cooked eggs 1 sweet red pepper cut in
½ cup cottage cheese strips
1 cup white sauce (medium)

Cut the eggs into quarters and place about ¼ the quantity in a buttered baking dish. Cover this layer with sauce into which the cottage cheese has been stirred and sprinkle over it a layer of sliced sweet pepper, green or red. Repeat until the dish is full. Sprinkle bread crumbs on top, dot with butter, and brown in a hot oven.

Egg and Spinach Salad

This is very rich in iron. Pick over, wash, and cook ½ peck spinach. Drain and chop finely. Season with salt, pepper and lemon juice. Add 1 tablespoon melted butter. Butter slightly small moulds. Place slices of hard boiled egg in the bottom and sides of the mould and pack spinach in solidly upon it. Chill and remove from moulds. Serve on individual salad plates with salad dressing.

Eggs a la Goldenrod

2 to 3 hard cooked eggs Salt to taste
1 cup white sauce Pinch paprika
4 slices toast

Chop egg whites fine, add to sauce and season to taste. Arrange 3 slices of toast on serving dish and pour egg mixture over them. Sprinkle with egg yolks which have been run thru a sieve. Garnish with parsley and toast points made from the remaining slices of toast.

To Make White Sauce

1 cup milk 3 to 4 tablespoons flour
2 tablespoons fat ½ teaspoon salt

Cream fat, add flour and cream until thoroly mixed. Add a little hot milk, mix well and add gradually to the remaining hot liquid, stirring while adding. This cooks in 3 to 5 minutes over direct flame and in 15 or 20 minutes in the double boiler.

To Make Toast Points

Cut bread as for toast, removing crusts. Toast. While hot, cut diagonally across each way to form four small triangles. Use as a garnish.

If you would like to have a copy of the new bulletin on clothing for children, you may obtain it by writing to the New York State Agricultural College at Ithaca, New York. Ask for Bulletin E150. A post card will bring it to you.

Mustard Relish

MAYBE this little recipe I have perfected—by experiments—will help others as it has helped me. Beat 1 egg light, add 3 level tablespoons flour, 1 rounding 'ablespoon sugar, 1 tablespoon ground mustard, ½ teaspoon turmeric and a little cayenne, all sifted together. Blend. Have boiling 1½ cups vinegar and 1 cup water. Add the mixture, salt to

taste and add a small lump of butter. Let boil up, stirring all the time. This will make a pint of fine mustard.

Benton Co., Arkansas.

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

Substitute Tomato Juice for Vinegar

THE doctor recommended the use of both vegetable and fruit salads in our menus, but three members of my family could not digest them readily on account of the vinegar in the dressing. Lemon juice worked fine instead but proved expensive and was not always on hand. I tried using the juice drained from a can of tomatoes instead of vinegar or lemon juice. The dressing was cheap, delicious and bothered no one's "tummy."

Prowers Co., Colorado.

Gas the Rats

LAST spring the rats worked under the concrete foundation, into my brooder house. A neighbor advised me to gas them with carbide. First I made a paste of mud then placed a teaspoon of carbide in the rat hole and poured a little water on it, then pasted the hole up with mud. I put the carbide in every rat hole that I could find and now we do not have a rat on the place. It cost me 10 cents. However care must be taken not to have fire around for the gas which results from carbide mixed with water, is explosive.

Osage County.

Mrs. C. A. Blex.

If Color is Lacking

IF YOU need a flash of color to liven up a too drab room, or a brilliant scarf to compete with the light of the screened porch or the sun porch,

this scarf will exactly meet your needs. The design is stamped on blue count cloth which is guaranteed to be fast color, with edges hand stitched for crocheting an edge. The stitches are lazy daisy, running stitch, French knots and a stitch. The color of the crocheted edge and predominating color in the flowers is orange, m



still more striking by the clusters of tiny ranunculus roses here and there.

This scarf may be ordered by number 3121 from the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price of the scarf with floss for embroidery is \$1.30. A vanity set to match can also be obtained. Price \$1.15 with floss included.

Everybody's Birthday Party

By Judith Baskerville

THE Daughters of Ruth, a Sunday School class in Missouri, combined money-making and pleasure on this festive occasion. "Come to your birthday dinner, next Thursday at 6 o'clock, Presbyterian church," the posters read.

Of course everybody in town had a birthday sometime during the year. They responded in crowds to the invitation. This was an opportunity to celebrate the event without the embarrassment of telling their ages.

The president appointed two hostesses for each of the 12 tables—representing the 12 months of the year. The hostesses used their own tastes in decorating, but it was in keeping with the month designated. The most beautiful table was awarded a prize. As the guests arrived they were given badges bearing the name of their birth month. They were then asked to find their table. It was interesting to watch families break up and go to different tables.

On the January table we found Father Time sitting on a bank of snow with the infant New Year creeping upon him. To give that bit of brightness associated with the day, a frill of rose crepe paper was placed around the centerpiece, rose candles were used and even the chairs were decorated with bows of rose crepe paper.

The February table was symbolic of Washington's Birthday. A large white cake with 22 red candles occupied the center. On each side stood a pot of Jerusalem cherry, with a hatchet lying near. The favors were red hatchets cut from cardboard. George and Martha Washington very graciously presided over this table.

The table representing March contained a winsome Irish Nora with green flounces and a dainty white apron. In her hand were garlands of shamrocks which streamed over the white cloth. Her fluffy crepe paper skirt served as a shade for the electric light in the center of the table. Paper shamrocks and Irish potatoes were used as favors.

The April table presented a pleasing picture. Lilies and jonquils, yellow candles in crystal candlesticks, a profusion of eggs and rabbits betokened Easter. The "place eggs" were odd in shape and vivid in color.

What could be more appropriate for May than a gayly decorated "May Pole"? The various colored ribbons extended to dolls, dressed in colorful crepe paper frocks, ready for the fete. The

favors were wee nosegays of sweet peas.

A real bride's cake, trimmed with a wreath of white roses and a miniature bride and bridegroom formed the main decoration for June. Small bouquets for favors and large bows of white tulle on the chairs carried out the idea. A bride in all her wedding finery, together with the bridegroom, served the dinner.

The July table was patriotic thruout. National colors and numerous banners completely concealed a framework from which the liberty bell was suspended. Bunting streamed from the top of the chairs and small flags were at each place.

The lure of golden summer days was cleverly carried out in the August table. There was a table with sandy beach, summer girls in bathing suits, visitors lounging in the sand under gay Japanese parasols. The pretty paper "place fans" were novel. A round mirror answered for the lake. The beach beauties were celluloid dolls.

The beauty of the September table lay in the colorful bed of asters from which rose nine paper candles. A glass bowl of asters stood at each end. Frilly crepe paper cups were filled with mints for favors.

A large pumpkin jack o'lantern, orange painted with cat shades, bats, cats and witches gave a real Halloween atmosphere to the October table. The spooky looking caps, which the guests were required to wear while eating, increased the canniness. Two gruesome witches waited on the table.

November featured the harvest. A shock of grain, tied with a yellow band, was arranged in the center of the table. Turkeys strutted about the shock. Little baskets, fashioned of corn shuck and filled with corn shaped candies and nuts enhanced the attractiveness.

The December table was suggestive of Christmas. A gorgeous poinsettia basket, white candles with poinsettia shades, and camels created a festive appearance. Red tarlatan stockings, filled with little candies, for favors and brilliant poinsettias on the chair backs added to the holiday atmosphere.

The general effect of the tables was one of unusual beauty. The prize went to January and birthday dinner was a success both socially and financially. It was the most enjoyable class fair of the year.

Femininity Craves Jewelry

BY FLORENCE MILLER JOHNSON

THE desire to possess a variety of jewelry is not a frivolous trait to which woman need confess with apologies. It is her birthright, for as far back as we have record, the female of the species has reveled in personal adornment. Nowadays, however, we have learned to apply discretion in our jewelry selections and in the manner in which we wear them. For one thing, we know that jewelry won't stand crowding. We know that there are types in jewelry, and that bold, dashing ornaments should not be worn with sheer afternoon and evening frocks. On the other hand, a dainty chain or strand of pearls is in just as bad taste worn with a tailored, sport costume.

Jewelers tell us that certain stones are recommended for different complexions. Blondes, they say, should choose turquoise, sapphire, amethyst, pale coral, pink quartz, white jade, pearls of rose cast and moonstone. For brunettes, the ruby, garnet, emerald, amber, topaz, green jade, deep coral, opal, bloodstone and pearls of yellowish cast are in best taste. But after all, this is a personal matter and your mirror should be your guide.

Brooches are enjoying a revival of popularity and the new creations do not differ a great deal from those our grandmothers wore. They are designed of sparkling stones and dainty filigree gold, and are worn with the popular V-necklines. The cameo also is staging a come-back, altho it, as other fine old jewelry, was never out of taste.

The short or choker bead necklace, the long strand of pearls to be looped around the neck, and the pendant worn on a silk cord or fine silver or gold chain comprise most of the neck ornaments one sees in the stores now. Here again consult your mirror. If your neck is short and fat, beware of the choker, and if it is long and slender, be sure that rope pearls do not accentuate this line, before you select a strand.

A popular fad is to match necklace, earrings and bracelet. Hesitate long over the earrings, however, if you choose to follow this fashion. They tend to make one appear sophisticated, you will notice, and take a good look at the shape of your head and neck before selecting earrings, especially in the case of pendants. Fat arms and scrawny arms are not exactly adapted to bracelets either, especially the massive, con-

spicuous slave bracelet of the present mode.

Fortunately for most of us, it isn't necessary to invest a great deal of money in order to keep up with the jewelry mode. Imitation stones, and metals washed in gold or silver are converted into lovely ornaments which will wear as long as the style prevails. The jewelry departments of our dry goods stores reveal beads enough to delight the heart of any woman, and because they are comparatively inexpensive, she may have a strand to match or blend with each of her better costumes.

It is an old tradition that good luck will follow us if we wear our birthstone. If you do not know yours, or its meaning, we will be glad to send this information on receipt of a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Address Home Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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.

Lifeless Hair Needs Care

What should be done for hair that is dry and lifeless? My hair does not seem to have any oil in it. It does not grow fast and splits at the ends. Will you please tell me what to do for it?—Louise C.

I have a leaflet on "Treatments for the Hair" which I am sure would be helpful to you. I shall be very glad to send it to you if you will send me a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Address your letter to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Life without love is like a heap of ashes upon a deserted hearth—with the fire dead, the laughter stilled, and the light extinguished. It is like a winter landscape—with the sun hidden, the flowers frozen and the wind whispering thru withered leaves.—Frank P. Tebbetts.

It is the cause and not the death that makes a martyr.—Napoleon.

Versatile Styles for Spring



2846—Decidedly Feminine Lines, Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
2901—Spring dresses interest the Junior. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
2690—Arrangement is made for fullness at the sides, Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
2311—Popular Apron. Sizes medium and large.

2270—Junior's One Piece Dress. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
2794—Charming Street Dress. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
Any of these patterns may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. In ordering be sure to mention sizes and numbers.



Its High Quality makes it Economical

WHEN buying a tractor, you select the one that has a reputation for quality and good service. It costs less to operate in the long run.

The same with coffee. Farm people use Folger's Coffee because they can depend on its uniform high quality. It is this high quality that makes it economical. It is vacuum packed in these convenient sizes—1, 2 and 2 1/2 pounds.

We could tell you that Folger's Coffee is the supreme of the world's

coffees. How it has a marvelous, unmatched flavor.

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

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

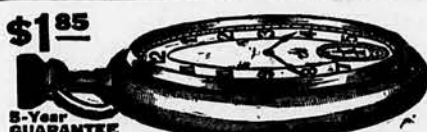
The first thought in the morning

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CHICAGO WATCH AND DIAMOND CO.
4737 Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

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BE COMFORTABLE—Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable. Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Beware of imitations. Look for trade-mark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope.
Brooks Appliance Co., 267 State St., Marshall, Mich.

LADIES

2 pairs Rayon Silk hose for only \$1.28 plus postage. Pay when received. Colors—Pearl blue, Sandust, French nude, Alesan, Champagne and Peach. Order now. Money refunded if not satisfied. Big bargain.
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BEFORE you repair your old separator or get a new one, investigate the most liberal trade-in proposition ever offered on cream separators. The new Quiescent Current Sharples skims—at normal temperature—as clean as ever accomplished and produces cream of wonderful churnability. It is easily cleaned and its repair costs are practically nil. Special prices and proposition for those who order now.
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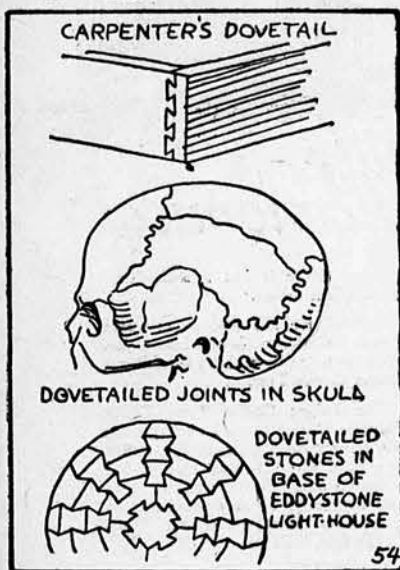
3 Charming Ferns!

Best Varieties
This great collection includes an "Asparagus Fern," an "Ostrich Plume Fern," and the "Roosevelt Fern." No other house plant is more extensively grown than the graceful "Asparagus Fern," while in the "Ostrich Plume Fern" is found a particularly variety which appeals to every eye. The "Roosevelt Fern" is a fern for every home. The fronds are broad and beautifully tapered from base to tip, giving a pronounced wavy effect seen in no other variety. It is the grandest fern of its class yet introduced.
OUR OFFER: We will send you this collection of ferns postpaid for a club of two one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25c each. Your own subscription will count as one in this club. Order now. Address Capper's Farmer, Fern Dept., Topeka, Kan.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912
Of The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, published weekly at Topeka, Kansas for April 1, 1927. State of Kansas, County of Shawnee, ss.
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, 1927.
R. C. MCGREGOR, Notary Public.
(My commission expires June 6, 1930)

Puzzle Fun For the Boys and Girls

Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



Nature's Dovetail

Every carpenter knows that the strongest joint to make at the corners of a box or a bureau drawer, is the dovetail. Fingers of wood from two side pieces are made to interlock at the corner, like the fingers of clasped hands.

But this method, like every other good principle of construction used by man, was originated first by Nature. One has only to examine the lines where the separate bones of a skull are jointed, to find that each joint is a perfect dovetail. Little "peninsulas" of bone extend into corresponding "bays" in the adjacent bone; the joint between these weaves in and out like a meandering river. This construction produces such a strong union that a heavy blow on the skull usually breaks a bone rather than the dovetail joint.

No wonder that Smeaton, the great Scotch engineer, adopted the dovetail joint as a method of joining the stones in the foundation of the Eddystone lighthouse. The Eddystone rock is exposed to the full force of the winds and waves of the stormy English Channel. A previous stone lighthouse, built upon it, had been entirely swept away

by the sea. When the work of building another was given to Smeaton, he decided to use the dovetail joint both in fastening the stones together and for fastening them into the surface of the Eddystone rock itself. That Nature's method succeeded splendidly is shown by the fact that the Eddystone lighthouse still stands after 150 years of assault by the elements.

Half Square Puzzle

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

1. Without sight; 2. Similar; 3. Nick-name for Isaac; 4. A direction (Abbreviated); 5. A consonant.

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

Goes to School in Bus

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I have two brothers and two sisters. I go to school in the bus when it is warm and stay in town when it is cold. For pets I have a sheep named Joe and a cat named Beauty. I live on a 480-acre ranch.

Natoma, Kan. Laura Hachmeister.

There once was a farmer named Gale, Who always went round with a pail. A piggle ran by, Having jumped from his sty; So he caught Piggie-wig by the tail.



There Are Seven of Us

I am 11 years old. My birthday is January 13. Who is my age? I have four brothers and two sisters. The boys are Chester, Vaughan, John and Glen and the girls are Irene and Edna Mae. Chester, Vaughan and I go to school. Chester is in the third grade, Vaughan

WHAT IS BEST THING OUT? ANSWER A Half GIDRESE

Little Miss Sue will tell you the secret: "First, you put down the capital letters on a piece of paper and then next to them you put down the small letters of the answer. When you have found the answer, send it to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers."

is in the first grade and I am in the fifth grade. I go to Pleasant Hill school. My teacher's name is Miss Boeger. I like her very much. For pets we have three cats and three dogs and a Shetland pony. We hitch our pony to an old buggy, but we don't drive to school. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls.

Colby, Kan. Anna M. Ohlrogge.

To Keep You Guessing

When is a chair like a lady's dress? When it's sat-in.

My first is a vowel. My second may be a sound, or not a sound; it may be high or low, moral or wicked, loud or soft. My whole is the best sign of repentance.

Why is cold weather productive of benevolence? It makes people put their hands in their pockets.

Why is a rooster on a fence like a penny? Because his head's on one side and tail's on the other.

What is always behind time? The back of a clock.

When is a clock on the stairs dangerous? When it runs down and strikes one.

Why does a clock never strike 13? It hasn't the face to do so.

When the clock strikes 13 what time is it? Time to have the clock repaired.

I have hands, but no fingers; no bed, but a tick. A clock.

When are robes like water? When flowing.

What is the difference between a summer dress in winter and an extracted tooth? One is too thin, the other tooth out.

Why does a freight car need no locomotive? The freight makes the car-go.

Why is a sleepy man like a carpet? He will have his nap.

What three letters make a man of a boy? A. G. E.

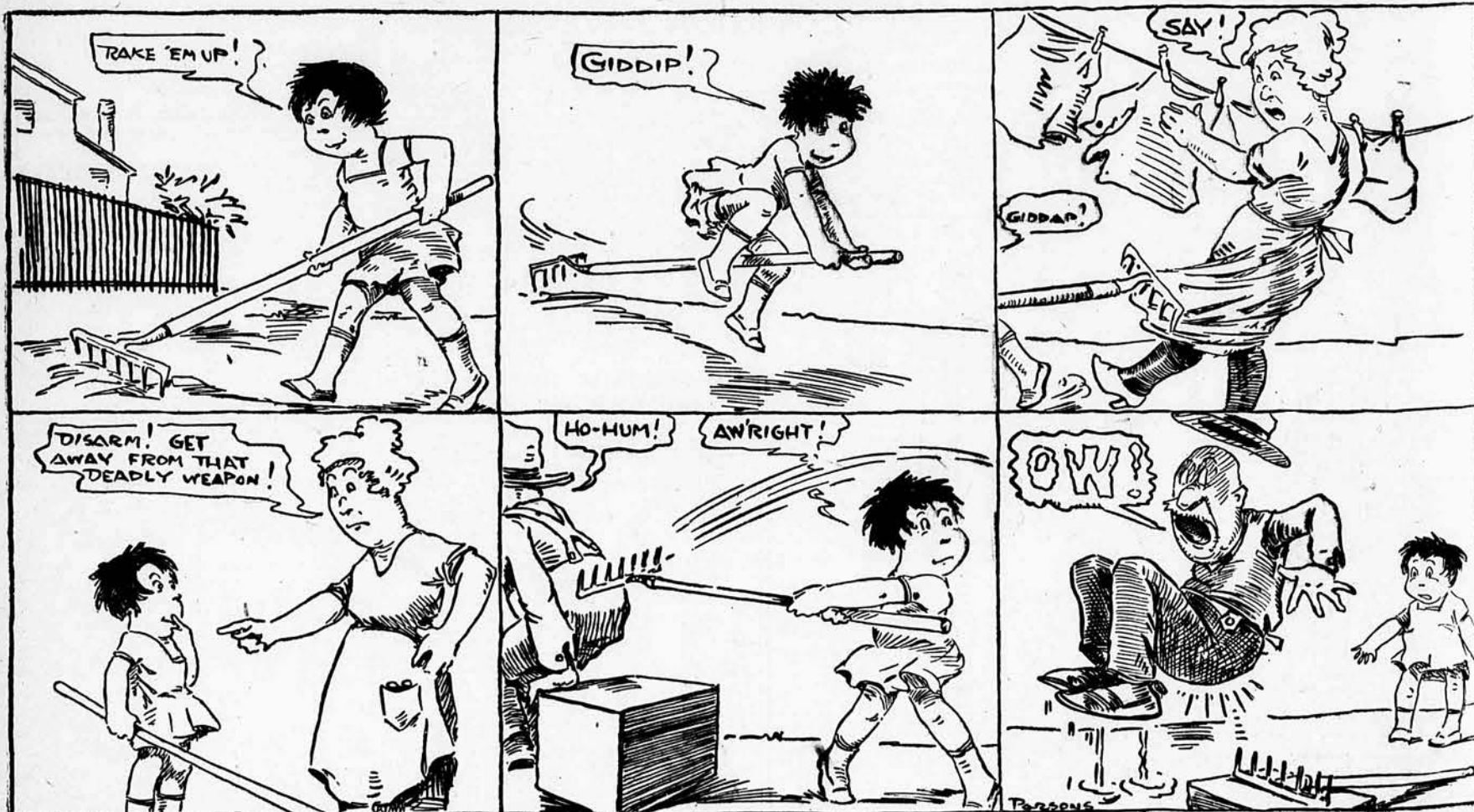
What word of only three syllables combines in it 26 letters? Alphabet.

It is true every one
Likes some kind of fun.

And cats like to go

To a home talent show

When the day's work is done.



The Hoovers—This Dotty is Certainly a "Mess"

Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

The Lone Oak Stands Sentinel

YOU see that after all we shouldn't give too much credit to Boggs & Thurman, the real estate agents. They probably wouldn't have said anything about a mystery at the House of the Lone Oak in their advertising, for mysteries don't usually make sales. But old Captain Pettibone had put it in his will that if the heirs sold the place whoever bought must know just what might be expected.

All this the Brown family found out after they got to know Boggs & Thurman, but none of that was told in the letter sent to Beth. It had said, "If you are afraid of pirates you will not be interested in buying the House of the Lone Oak. But if you are not afraid and wish to seek the treasure chest which goes with the farm, read on." So there were Father and Mother Brown and Hal and Beth all clustered together as Beth read the letter. Mary and Little Joe hadn't begun to be interested then. But they soon were.

"There are not any real pirates that we know of," continued the letter, "but Captain Pettibone, who lived on the farm and who once followed the sea, insisted that he had driven a pirate off and that he and others may come back. Personally, we don't believe there is anything to this pirate theory. And, being honest, we might as well tell you that we doubt if there is any chest of gold."

"Captain Pettibone's heirs certainly don't think there is gold on the farm or they wouldn't want to sell. But the will says there is a chest of gold, and we will put into the deed that whoever buys the farm and the House of the Lone Oak gets whatever is found in the house or on the land. Now the place is cheap at three thousand dollars and would have been sold long ago if folks weren't afraid of the mystery. The land is good. There's hunting and fishing, there's good neighbors. We invite you to come and see for yourself."

Now of course that very same letter had been written to a lot of people, but none had thrilled to it like Beth Brown. Hal, too, began to claim that he'd wanted to write all the time. But it was Father Brown who decided what would be done. "We'll just send on the thousand dollars," he said, "and cinch the place. Save the cost of a trip to investigate. I don't take any stock in that pirate and gold stuff but the huntin' and fishin' appeals to me."

Now wasn't that proof that Henry Brown is impractical? Going off hundreds of miles into another part of the state to a farm that he'd never seen and one with a mystery at that. But Mother Brown didn't say anything. Maybe it was the desire for a home, mystery or no mystery. Maybe she wanted Father Brown to invest the money before he bought another race horse. Perhaps it was that girlish desire for adventure. Anyway the money was sent.

And nobody was more surprised when they got the check than was Boggs & Thurman. They'd figured it would take a day's showing and palavering to sell anyone. And here was the cash in hand. The Pettibone heirs were pleased, too, I reckon. And in the beginning the Brown family was pleased, so everyone was happy. That is, unless it was the ghost of old Captain Pettibone, and nobody had consulted him.

It didn't take so very long for the Brown family to move. They didn't have much to sell, and after shipping the household goods they just climbed into the family flivver and headed south. Moll, the old race mare that was the proud mother of Flying Fox, would follow in due time, for a home couldn't be a home without old Moll. Shipped by express, the goods should be waiting for 'em, and so it proved.

With the weather pleasant the trip was enjoyable, but, with their curiosity whetted, the Brown family traveled "in high." The new place was to be home, a home of their very own. Mother Brown tingled with the anticipation of ownership. Their journey almost ended, the Browns stopped to inquire the way. "The House of the Lone Oak, you say?" inquired the man. "Friend, there's something sinister even about that old tree that stands guard over a house of mystery. And you are going there tonight? Stay here and I will tell you all I know. You will not dare to stay there if you go." Now wasn't that a fine prospect for home owners who had paid their money down?

(To be Continued)

Apropos of Brass Tacks

Prominent Banker (concluding his little chat with the ship-news reporters)—"And as for the foreign-debt situation, I believe that Secretary Mellon has handled the matter in a masterly fashion. If you don't agree with me, I should be glad to answer any questions you may have in mind."

Tabloid Reporter—"Is it true that your wife is contemplating divorce?"

True Hospitality

A spinster encountered some boys in the old swimming hole, minus everything but nature's garb, and was horrified.

"Isn't it against the law to bathe without suits on, little boys?"

"Yes'm," announced freckled Johnny, "but Jimmy's father is a policeman, so you can come on in."—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

Modern Miracle

ARCHITECTS DEVISE 100 PER CENT FIREPROOF HOME
Inflammable Materials Mark Its Every Detail
—Columbus Dispatch.



to increase the value of your farm

A good looking farm is always worth more than one that appears run down and shabby. You know how some farm places, even with the most simple houses and common every day barns and sheds, just seem to invite you in, and look like mighty fine places to own and live in. Look closely and you will see that it is just a matter of keeping the buildings well painted, the grounds neat, orderly and well fenced.

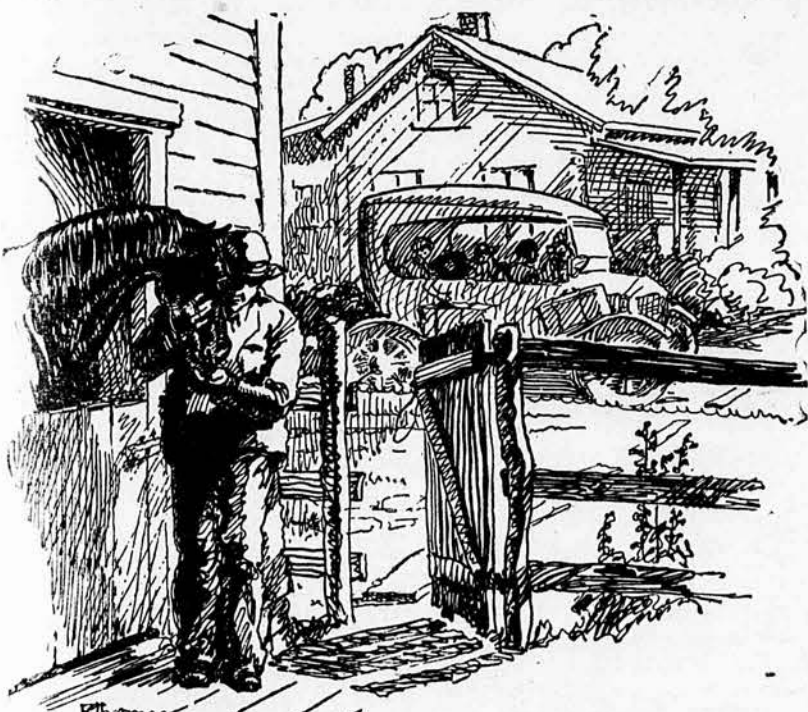
Paint—one of the cheapest things you can buy—can accomplish more in keeping up appearances than any other one thing. Paint brings a look of prosperity to the farm. It shows that the owner is a shrewd man who takes pride in his place and knows that a protecting coat of paint keeps away rot and the effects of weather, thus saving many dollars in repairs or rebuilding. A well cared for, well painted place is always worth more, and is easier to sell. You can't make a better investment than the small amount of time and money required for painting.

GET "TESTED-AT-HOME" PAINT

Use good paint, a kind that has been climate tested right in your county. Your local "Farm Service" Hardware Man has sold and handles lots of paint, he has had an opportunity to tell exactly what can be expected from different kinds. See him before you buy, it's the sure way of your getting the right kind for your own job. He can also tell you all about the different ways of applying paints, the best brushes to use, how to prepare the old surface or whatever else you may want to know about it. If your place needs fixing up, don't forget that the "Farm Service" Hardware Store is also the most economical place to buy the fencing, roofings and builders' hardware that you may need.

Make this store

Your store



They Were Off on the Road to Adventure, But Old Moll Was Left Behind. Father Brown Bids Her Goodbye

O.C. THOMPSON
MANAGER

Protective Service



The First \$50 Reward Was Paid by Protective Service in Conley Chicken Stealing Case

MR. AND MRS. C. CONLEY of Wetmore, have found that it pays to belong to the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze Protective Service. On March 14 they had nine chickens stolen, and in less than 10 days they not only had recovered their chickens but also had received a check for \$25, which was half of the \$50 reward paid in each case by the Protective Service for the apprehension and conviction of a thief who steals from a member of the Protective Service. The other half of the \$50 reward paid in this case went to the Chandlers, neighbors of the Conleys, who saw the theft and reported it immediately to Mrs. Conley. Who will be the next to get a Protective Service \$50 reward?

In a letter acknowledging receipt of her share of the reward Mrs. Conley said, "We wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 22 with reward check for \$25, for which we thank you a thousand fold. We surely appreciate the privilege of being members of the Protective Service, and firmly believe the state would be better off if more people understood and belonged to the Protective Service. We sincerely hope the value of your organization may be fully understood by many more farmers."

"There are many swindlers going thru the country cheating farmers out of their hard earned pennies. At the rate the thieves and swindlers are working now-a-days the farmer soon will do well to have a gunny sack to cover his back and a piece of corn bread to satisfy his appetite. We want to thank you again for the reward."

Payment of Rewards

The Conleys had not been bothered by thieves before. Little did they suspect a thief would come on to their place and steal their chickens or other property, but they believed it best to be protected against thefts. Already they have profited by joining the Protective Service, and their neighbors, the Chandlers, who received the other half of the reward, have profited by reporting the theft promptly.

Recently we have received many letters asking if one has to be a member of the Protective Service to share in the rewards. The answer to this question is that anyone who is responsible for the arrest and conviction of a thief or thieves who steal from a member of the Protective Service can share in the Protective Service reward whether he is a member of the Protective Service or not. In the Conley case Mr. Owsley, the man who bought the poultry from Nate Morrow, might have

shared in the reward if he had given any assistance in the case. But after Owsley had bought the chickens and had been informed they were stolen property, he is said to have failed to assist Mrs. Conley in catching the thief, and according to Mrs. Conley he even refused to let her see the chickens. It is said that after Mrs. Conley furnished him with a description of the chickens Owsley refused to give them up.

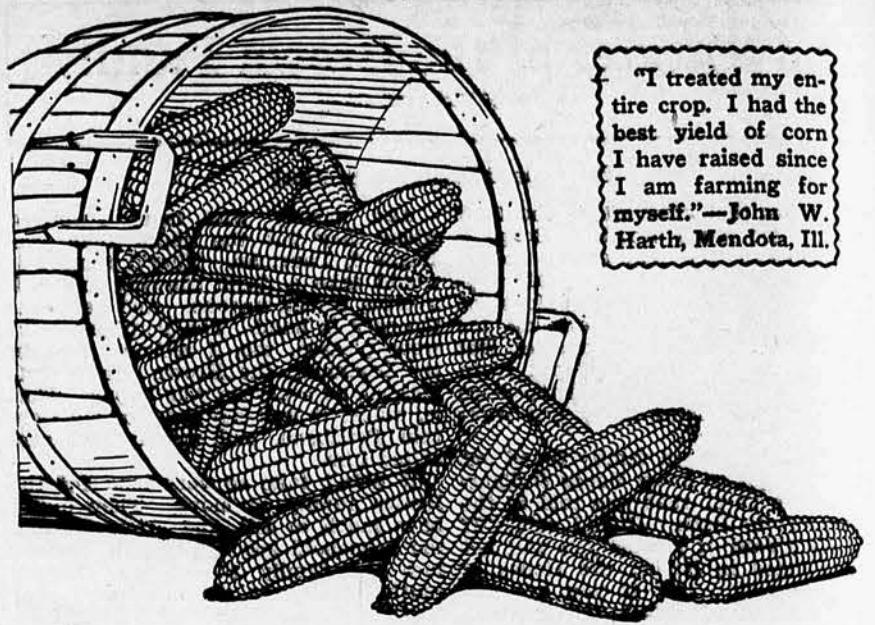
Mrs. Conley knew there was a way to recover her property. She went to the county attorney for assistance. When Mrs. Conley laid the matter before County Attorney Lanning it was not long until she had her chickens. Attorney Lanning is said to have issued an order to Owsley, thru a justice of the peace, that if Mrs. Conley could identify the chickens they should be delivered to her. It was easy for Mrs. Conley to identify her property, as one of the birds was a pet Brown Leghorn hen with a white feather in one wing. The others were chickens she had recently separated from her flock and shut up in a pen in the poultry house.

With Mrs. Conley's description of her chickens, the justice of the peace is said to have gone to the Owsley Poultry Company and demanded to see the chickens that had been purchased from Morrow. There were nine of them and their description checked with the description of the nine chickens stolen from Mrs. Conley. The justice of the peace took possession of the nine fowls and turned them over to Mrs. Conley, as he had been directed to do by County Attorney Lanning. Seldom can an owner identify stolen property as easily as Mrs. Conley identified her chickens. For this reason the Protective Service is now working on some plans for marking poultry which we shall announce in an early issue.

The Owsley Company is out the \$7.02 paid for the chickens and because it did not give assistance in the case it lost an opportunity to share in the reward paid by the Protective Service.

Poultry Buyers Should Help

There may be poultry buyers over the state who feel it is no one's business if they do buy stolen chickens, but buyers who take this attitude certainly are not friends of the farmer. Every poultry buyer should be desirous of protecting the interests of the farmer, for without the farmer the poultry buyer would go out of business. In addition, when chickens are stolen and sold, their loss is not only a loss to the farmer from whom they were stolen, but they also



"I treated my entire crop. I had the best yield of corn I have raised since I am farming for myself."—John W. Harth, Mendota, Ill.

More Bushels of Corn from the Same Acreage

New Seed Treatment Makes Possible Increases of 5 to 15 Bushels per Acre

Permits Earlier Planting in Spite of Adverse Weather

You can now secure 5 to 15 bushels more corn from every acre you plant. A new corn seed treatment has made these amazing results the common experience of hundreds of practical corn growers and farmers throughout the corn belt.

This treatment prevents seedling blight, root rot and other diseases that literally steal the results of your hard work in hot fields. It protects the seed from disease both on the seed and in the soil.

It thus insures germination and sturdy growth never before possible from poor seed and benefits good seed by protecting it from the attacks of soil infesting organisms which take a heavy toll from even the best untreated seed.

Keeps Seed from ROTTING in the Ground

Bayer seed treatment will keep your seed from rotting in the ground—even if the soil is cold and wet after planting time. It thus permits earlier planting and protects you against replanting losses in spite of

Tests Conducted by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture,—show

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

weather conditions. It helps the corn off to a good start, promotes quick maturity, an increased yield and greater profits.

Easy to Use—and Costs but a Few Cents per Acre

You need no special equipment for this new seed treatment. No tiresome or lengthy procedure is involved. Two bushels of seed can be treated in less than three minutes. And the cost is less than 5c per acre.

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

One pound of either treats six bushels of seed corn

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



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95427

TOPEKA, KANSAS, March 22, 1927

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Mrs. Charles Conley.

\$25.00

of Kansas Farmer Protective Service, \$50.00 reward for catching thief. Other half paid to Ami Chandler.

TO THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF TOPEKA

95426

TOPEKA, KANSAS, March 22, 1927

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Ami Chandler.

\$25.00

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TO THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF TOPEKA

Checks With Which the Protective Service \$50 Reward Was Paid in the Conley Chicken Stealing Case. Half the Reward, \$25, Was Paid to Mrs. Conley and the Other Half, \$25, Was Paid to the Chandlers Who Saw Morrow Steal the Chickens

are an economic loss to the community. Had the chickens remained in the hands of their owner they would have continued to produce eggs and more chickens which would have added to the wealth of the farmer and incidentally to the wealth of the community. Stolen chickens are sold to poultry dealers and soon go to the slaughter pens, and then their day of producing eggs and more chickens is over. It is pretty certain that for every thousand dollars' worth of chickens stolen in Kansas, the state loses several thousand dollars' worth of productive wealth in addition to the losses suffered by the owners of the poultry.

It is up to every poultry dealer in Kansas to assist farm folks in protecting their flocks against thefts by keeping records of the poultry purchased and by assisting in running down and convicting every thief who brings his loot to the poultry houses for sale.

Poultry Law Not Enforced

There is a law on the statute books of Kansas which provides that every dealer must keep a record of all poultry he purchases and also be able to identify the seller of such poultry. We have been receiving many reports from all over the state complaining that this law is not being enforced. In justice to every farm family of Kansas who raises poultry, the law should be enforced. We have already taken action to see that it is enforced, and we are going to make a very important announcement regarding this law next week.

In the meantime every subscriber to the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze who has not already joined the Protective Service should send 10 cents to pay for handling and mailing the Protective Service sign, and get his property protected at once. Thieves are no respecters of persons. You may go out some morning soon and find thieves have raided your place during the night. When your property is protected with a Protective Service sign, thieves will be careful about going on to your place, and pass on to some farm that is not protected. Remember the only requirements for being a member of the Protective Service are that you be a paid-in-advance subscriber to the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and that you post your farm with the Protective Service sign. There are no further obligations, dues or assessments. Let's get every farm in Kansas protected with a Protective Service sign and make this state unsafe for thieves who have been raiding Kansas farms and making their living by stealing from hard working farm folks. You can do your part in this anti-thief drive by joining the Protective Service today.

O.C. Thompson

Watch Your Weight!

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

It is only natural that the American Institute of Baking should be interested in seeing that both men and women eat plenty of bread. This may explain why Dr. H. E. Barnard, the general manager of the Institute, declaims against the present day fad of women of all types, classes and stations in life to cut out all of Nature's curves and reduce the body to slim, skinny lines, the chief purpose being to allow modern dress a proper and graceful draping. Whether Doctor Barnard is influenced by his business or not, I am very much inclined to agree with him that a reduction of weight below proper standards is going to result in degeneration in the physique of this nation, if it is persisted in. It is true that some thin people have just as good health or even better than their brothers and sisters who are fat, but if we become a nation of thin people the chances are that we also shall be a nation of weaklings.

This does not alter the fact that those persons really overweight are taking on a personal hazard that will not only shorten life but also make it less happy while it is lived. It is easy enough to find what the standard weight is for your height and age, and well worth while for you to know if you are carrying 30 or 40 pounds above that to which you are entitled. I do not advise persons of middle age or older who feel comfortable and are in reasonably good health to attempt

weight reduction, unless the excess is quite marked. The best period of life to regulate weight is between the ages of 30 and 50. Even then you should not attempt a sudden drop, for it is unwise and unsafe to lose the fat of your body without substituting more solid tissue to take its place.

The safe way is to restrict diet for a period of about a month sufficiently to make a reduction of 3 to 10 pounds, according to your strength, spend the next month barely maintaining the loss, and then proceed again with reduction. All dietary systems for weight reduction are based on two principles of feeding. One is to restrict quantity of both solids and fluids. The other is the substitution of protein foods for those rich in carbohydrates and fats. Persons who have been hearty eaters get some satisfaction in eating green stuff that is chiefly cellulose, and therefore may be classified as "roughage," while undergoing the period of weight reduction.

An Operation is Needed?

In case of doubt about whether a person has appendicitis would it be a good thing to get an X-Ray picture? B. G.

I do not recommend it. An X-Ray picture taken by a skilled person will reveal some information about the bowels and appendix, but nothing definite to decide the diagnosis of appen-

ditis. In case of doubt it is better to have the appendix removed than to take a chance.

Must Remove the Cause

Can you tell me the cause of eczema? Can eczema be cured? Mrs. E. Smith

There is no one known cause for eczema. It is a manifestation on the skin of some body irritation which may be from external causes. For instance, there is an eczema that sugar handlers have from handling sugar. There is an eczema that comes of too much nitrogenous food—egg protein may produce it. There are other eczemas produced by external irritants. Eczema can be cured only by diligent search for the cause and its removal. Putting on salves and lotions may palliate but never cures.

And Don't Worry

I have been slowly recovering from the influenza, and now I am so nervous that I cannot sleep. Please tell me what is a good thing to take to make me sleep until I get back in good condition. J. L. F.

I don't know. It may be that if I were your doctor and knew all about your case I might think of some remedy to help. But I would not think of giving you an opiate or any medicine that would make you sleep at any cost. I know that such medicines often seem very tempting, but it is ruination

to health to experiment with them. Try taking a warm bath before going to bed. Be sure that you have a good bed. Don't have either too heavy covers or too little. Keep the feet warm by wearing bed socks or with special heat. If you can't sleep, rest quietly and don't worry.

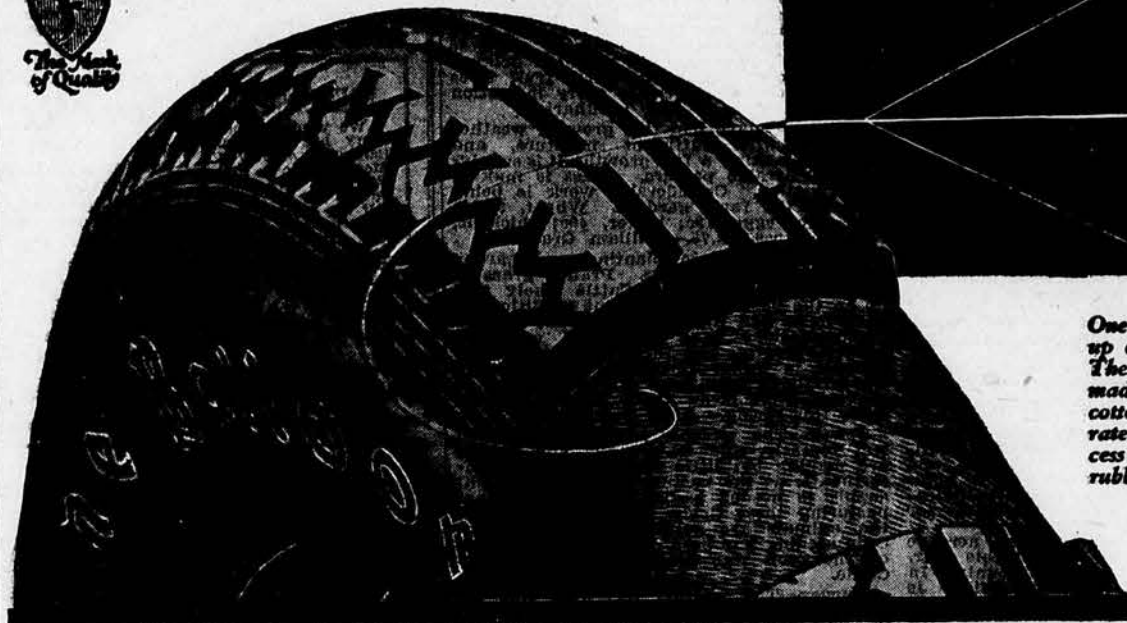
From a Mild Infection?

My little grandson, 5 years old, is troubled with styes on his eyes. What treatment would you advise? C. L. H.

In a young child styes often come from a mild infection. This condition may be helped by a mild antiseptic such as Boracic Acid. At night apply a little Borated Vaseline to each eye. You can buy this in a small collapsible tube. Thru the day bathe the eyes twice daily with a solution composed of 1 teaspoonful of Boracic Acid powder in half a pint of warm water.

Altho the United States possesses 24 million automobiles, the average American buys three times as many shoes as the European. Evidently the few pedestrians left in this country must step lively.

The United States Bureau of Fisheries says there is food in the average trout stream for 800 trout to the mile. It is up to the trout, of course, to get it off the hook.



One single cord is made up of 15 small cords. These small cords are made up of millions of cotton fibers, all saturated in rubber by process of dipping cords in rubber solution.

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Here you see one of the cords pulled from a Firestone Gum-Dipped Balloon Tire carcass. It is untwisted to show how it is constructed of fifteen smaller cords composed of millions of cotton fibers. There are thousands of cords like this in each tire. Before building, Firestone dips these cords of the carcass in a rubber solution. Every fiber is saturated and insulated with rubber, adding great strength and enabling the cords to flex with minimum friction.

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Firestone

AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER *Harvey Firestone*

Farm Crops and Markets

The Movement of Texas Cattle Into the Flint Hills Will Become Quite Active Next Week

THE movement of Texas cattle into the Flint Hills is well started, and it will become quite active next week. Most of the operators are looking forward to a good season. In fact, all over Kansas the livestock men are feeling more cheerful with the coming of spring. Most of this is based on actual market levels—alho a part of it may come from the more optimistic outlook which comes to us all with the growth of the grass and the feel of springtime in the air.

In the meantime wheat continues to do well, taking the state as a whole, and excluding parts of Northwest Kansas and the "Trego county section." It is going to encounter warm weather in far better condition than was the rule in 1926, especially in Northern Kansas. Spring work is at least up to normal.

Business conditions over the country are on a more active basis than most commercial leaders had anticipated, with only a few exceptions here and there, as in the coal fields and the motor car industry. And the activity in the Tenth Federal Reserve district, which includes Kansas, probably is above normal, as was well indicated in the April issue of The Monthly Review, issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City. A peculiar feature of the situation in this district is the high standard of prosperity in Kansas, as compared to the other states in this district. This is well indicated in the "Payments by Check" report from Kansas towns, which are well ahead of a year ago, and offer a splendid indication of the high standard of business activity in this state.

Purebred Hog Prices Higher

The annual report of the United States Department of Agriculture on the prices paid for purebred hogs indicates that the trend is upward. Reports were received on the sale of 41,201 hogs, which included 14,500 Duroc Jerseys, 3,835 Hampshires, 16,011 Poland Chinas and 6,855 Chester Whites. Nineteen per cent of these were sold for less than \$25, 8.6 per cent between \$25 and \$50, and 4.1 per cent over \$50. These results are fairly representative of the trend in Kansas.

While there likely will be some decline in dairy prices in the next few weeks, as this will be a seasonable trend, Kansas dairymen are quite confident that there will be no serious breaks. The storage holdings of butter in March were the smallest for which records are available, and less than one-third as large as the holdings of a year ago. There is every indication that this will be an excellent year for dairymen.

It appears likely that the flax acreage in Kansas will be above normal this year. This is especially true in Allen county. In the meantime a real "flax campaign" is underway in South Dakota, the farm leaders there declaring that the prospects with this crop for 1927 "are good."

The campaign against the corn borer is getting well started in the Eastern states where this pest is found. If you are interested in what is being done—which is along the line of what Kansas farmers must do soon enough—you might write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a copy of Miscellaneous Circular 102-M, which tells all about it. And if you are interested in wheat marketing you also might ask the department to include Bulletin 1479-D, Speculative Transactions in the 1926 May Wheat Future, which gives a record of the sins of the market gamblers last year.

Allen—The weather has been favorable for farm work recently. Oats are coming up nicely. Many farmers have been sowing flax. There is a good prospect for fruit. The farmers here are going at their spring operations in a very energetic way, and with more confidence than usual in this year's outcome. There is plenty of feed. Corn, 55c; eggs, 20c; hens 20c.—T. E. Whitlow.

Barber—The wheat is in excellent condition, and we are very hopeful over the prospects with this crop. We have had considerable moisture recently. Most of the spring disking has been done. Alfalfa has been sown and the oats are up. Roads are rather rough.—J. W. Bibb.

Butler—The soil contains plenty of moisture, so what this county needs now is

warm weather and ample sunshine. Some of the late-sown wheat was injured by soil blowing, but most of the crop is in excellent condition, and it will no doubt grow rapidly. Oats are coming up. Considerable gardening is being done. Feed is plentiful. There are more chicks on the farms here than usual; as is the rule generally over Kansas, there is an increasing interest in poultry raising. Wheat, \$1.17; oats, 40c; corn, 70c.—Aaron Thomas.

Bourbon—Oats and wheat are doing well. Pastures also are making a fine growth. Considerable corn has been planted. There is an ample supply of farm labor this spring; some land has not yet been rented. Markets are remaining on fairly attractive levels for most farm products.—Robert Creamer.

Cloud—There is plenty of moisture in the soil, and the wheat is making a fine start. Oats are coming up. Feed is scarce, but livestock is doing well. There has been no frost injury to the fruit so far.—W. H. Plumly.

Cowley—We have been having some good growing weather; wheat is doing well and pastures are becoming green. Oats are coming up—the acreage is not so large as that of last year. Not much garden has been planted, as the soil has been too wet.—E. A. Millard.

Dickinson—The weather has been cool and cloudy recently, and it brought us a good rain, which was helpful, as some of the fields were rather dry. Wheat is doing fairly well, except that a few yellow spots are showing up in some of the fields. Oats are coming up slowly. Some fruit trees are in bloom.—F. M. Lorson.

Elk—The weather recently has been ideal for a vigorous growth of the early spring crops. Oats fields are green, wheat is stooping nicely and the early gardens have made an excellent start. Spring work is somewhat backward, as it has been delayed by numerous rains. The early fruit trees are in bloom, and there is every indication of a good crop.—D. W. Lockhart.

Ellis—We have had fine growing weather recently, with sufficient moisture, and wheat is making a fine growth—it is supplying considerable pasture. Grass is making a good start. Considerable work is being done on the farm gardens. Wheat, \$1.16; corn, 87c; eggs, 18c; butter, 40c; chickens, 21c; potatoes, \$2.75.—William Grabbe.

Greenwood—Potato planting and garden making are in progress. Prairie grass is making a good start. Cattle likely will go on the pastures in excellent condition, as they have had ample feed. Many tractor demonstrations have been held over the county recently, and there is an increasing interest in power farming. Operations in the oil fields have been shut down, and as a result there is an ample supply of farm labor this spring.—A. H. Brothers.

Jewell—The weather has been cold and wet recently, and wheat, rye and alfalfa are making but little growth. This is unfortunate, as the pasture these crops might supply is needed badly. Most farmers are pasturing these fields, but the feed which the animals are getting is very inferior. Oats seeding has been completed, but much of the crop was sown in April.—Vernon Collier.

Harvey—The weather has been fine recently for the growing wheat, and the crop is doing well. Livestock also is in fine condition. Pigs are scarce. High prices are being paid for milk cows—but there is little demand for horses. Wheat, \$1.15; oats, 45c; corn, 80c; butter, 45c; eggs, 20c; seed potatoes, \$2.—H. W. Prouty.

Lincoln—We have been having some fine weather recently. The soil is full of moisture. Wheat is in excellent condition, and it is supplying considerable pasture. High prices are being paid at public sales. There is plenty of rough feed. Most of the cattle which have been on full feed have been shipped to market. Wheat, \$1.14; corn, 75c.—E. J. G. Wacker.

Marshall—The farmers here are well along with their spring work, and there is ample help. Most folks have had "good luck" with the baby chicks, despite unfavorable weather. Evidently eggs will be cheap again next spring! Corn, 62c; wheat, \$1.20; eggs, 20c; cream, 40c.—J. D. Stosz.

McPherson—Wheat is in excellent condition and is making a fine growth. It is supplying considerable pasture. There is plenty of moisture in the subsoil. The oats fields apparently have a good stand; the acreage is quite large. Alfalfa is greening up fast; a good many fields are being sown this spring. Most all of the cattle on feed have been shipped to market. Other livestock is in good condition. There is an ample supply of farm labor. Many public sales have been held recently; everything has brought high prices. Wheat, \$1.16; corn, 80c; oats, 45c; eggs, 20c; butter, 40c.—F. M. Shields.

Ness—The weather has been cold and windy recently, and not very favorable for growing crops. A great deal of the wheat was injured during the winter; the crop in the north part of the county is almost a total failure. Fairly good prices are being paid at public sales.—James McHill.

Osage—Farmers are busy plowing and listing for corn and kafir. Egg production is still running high—more eggs have been produced in Kansas since January 1 than in any similar period since Kansas became a state. Wheat is in excellent condition.—H. L. Ferris.

Reno—The recent rains have been of great help to the pastures and the wheat. Oats and barley are coming up. Fruit is in good condition; it apparently was not damaged by the winter. Eggs, 18c; butterfat, 42c; hens 18c; wheat, \$1.15.—T. C. Faris.

Republic—Wheat is in good condition. Not much land has changed hands here in the last year. Spring pigs and baby chicks are doing well. There has been a good demand for oats, both for seed and for feed. Oats, 55c; eggs, 19c; hens, 19c.—Alex E. Davis.

Russell—We have been having damp weather recently, which has been fine for the wheat, and the crop is making an excellent growth. This is fortunate, as feed is scarce, and farmers have been making a good use of the pasture which it has supplied. Some hay has been shipped into the

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and you will have better success with your pigs this year than you ever had before. They'll make more money for you than on any feed you can use. Feed Acme to your fattening hogs to balance the corn ration and they'll make from 4 to 6 pounds more gain on each bushel of corn. This means bigger profits.

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Spreading of Optimism

county. Oats and barley are coming up. Farmers are not raising so many chickens here as usual, due to the high price of feed and the low price of eggs. Roads are in good condition. There is little surplus stock here, and there is a keen demand at farm sales for all farm animals except hogs. Farmers are in good humor and are looking forward to a prosperous season. —Mrs. M. Bushnell.

Rocks—We have been having some fine weather. Many farmers are taking advantage of the opportunity to obtain loans for the purchase of seed for spring crops. There likely will be but little wheat harvested here. Many fields are being sown to oats and barley. Bran, \$1.45; shorts, \$1.70; eggs, 11c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Soil and moisture conditions are excellent for growing crops. Wheat is doing well, and it is supplying abundant pasture. Oats and barley are coming up. Wheat, 11½c; butterfat, 42c; eggs, 10c.—William Crotinger.

Stanton—Wheat is making some start, but I doubt if the crop will make a very good yield this year. Some spring wheat has been sown, and the acreage of barley is quite large. Some land has been sold here recently, at from \$12.50 to \$25 an acre. Barley, 70c; milo, 95c a cwt.; kafir, 92c a cwt.; corn, 60c; eggs, 16c; cream, 38c; hens, 16c.—R. L. Creamer.

And Books Are Read

The substantial progress which has been made in improving the school libraries in Kansas is the outstanding event in the progress of our rural schools in the last 25 years. A quarter of a century ago there were only a few rural libraries, and the books were chosen for the pupils of the upper grades—many of them were not suited to any rural school needs. The needs of lower grade pupils were completely overlooked. Since our minds were as active as are the minds of present day children, and since we had no new material on which to feast, we learned our books by heart.

As a rule the modern child enjoys school, and the library law has been no small factor in helping make this possible. Since the passage of this law by the legislature of 1925, thousands of books have been added to our libraries. For the lower grades, there are stories of Brownies and Fairies, as well as stories on history, travel and health.

The new law requires every rural school shall purchase at least \$5 worth of books a year from a list selected by the State Reading Circle Committee. Two decades ago some schools had perhaps a few volumes of Shakespeare, Milton's and Tennyson's poems and Dickens's novels. All classical and great, but as unsuited to the needs of the rural school as several volumes of agricultural texts would be in the library of a railroad engineer.

A rural school library needs a good set of reference works, up-to-date papers and magazines, and a number of books suitable for each grade on various subjects, such as history, geography, travel and nature study—books written in such a manner that the child will enjoy every page. Sometimes we forget what an incentive to regular work this joy part in education is for the child. Only last week I was having a conversation with a 7-year old child in regard to our spring rural track meet when he exclaimed suddenly, "Oh, I got three cows to milk," and grabbing his milk pail he started toward the old barn on the run, calling as he went, "I don't care if I do have to milk, now—I got a jumping pole in the barn."

Can we not in our imagination hear the child, after we have done all we can for our own school library, say, "I don't care if I do have to go to school now—I get a 'kick' out of the books I

read." And besides, no child is ever the same after he fills his mind with the contents of a good book; each one will make him less desirous to read trash.

Ida M. Eberhart.

Alma, Kan.

Gas, 187 Million Dollars

Gasoline taxes yielded a net revenue of \$187,003,231 in 1926, according to data collected by the Bureau of Public Roads. A tax was imposed in all but four states at rates ranging from 1 to 6 cents a gallon, the average rate being 2.38 cents. The tax collections indicate that nearly 8 billion gallons were consumed in the states imposing the tax, and it is estimated that nearly 2 billion gallons were used in the four states in which no tax was imposed.

The revenue from the tax was allocated as follows: \$120,441,520 for state highways, \$43,009,479 for county and local roads, \$5,238,800 for payments on road bonds, and \$9,313,363 for miscellaneous purposes.

Fewer changes were made in the rate of tax than in other recent years. In Kentucky the rate was increased from 3 to 5 cents, in Mississippi from 3 to 4 cents, in North Dakota from 1 to 2 cents, and in Virginia from 3 to 4½ cents. Other changes which became effective after the close of the year were an increase in Alabama from 2 to 4 cents and in Montana from 2 to 3 cents. Here is the detailed data:

	Net Tax Receipts	Rate of Tax Dec. 31, 1926
Alabama	2,658,651	(1) 2
Arizona	975,264	4
Arkansas	3,585,394	4
California	16,802,128	4
Colorado	2,091,749	3
Connecticut	2,889,372	2
Delaware	890,414	2
Florida	11,431,485	4
Georgia	5,655,140	3½
Idaho	1,122,317	3
Illinois	8,971,741	3
Indiana	4,842,427	3
Iowa	4,803,388	3
Kansas	4,985,073	2
Kentucky	2,708,567	5
Louisiana	1,825,346	3
Maine	2,206,883	3
Maryland	10,081,770	2
Massachusetts	4,804,688	4
Michigan	4,088,200	3
Minnesota	5,601,145	3
Mississippi	870,712	(2) 4
Missouri	3,030,927	2
Montana	405,813	4
Nebraska	788,582	3
Nevada	762,851	4
New Hampshire	7,786,478	4
New Jersey	966,403	4
New Mexico	16,257,266	2
New York	6,212,400	8
North Carolina	2,338,829	8
North Dakota	11,781,782	2
Ohio	511,890	1
Oklahoma	4,406,848	5
Oregon	1,024,758	3
Pennsylvania	3,892,524	3
Rhode Island	5,226,886	3½
South Carolina	1,258,009	2
South Dakota	553,093	2
Tennessee	5,855,670	4½
Texas	3,482,093	2
Vermont	2,922,073	8½
Virginia	5,309,805	2½
Washington	568,580	2
West Virginia	1,015,198	2
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
District of Columbia		
Total	\$187,003,231	2.38 cents

(1) Changed to 4 cents January 4, 1927.
(2) Changed to 3 cents January 1, 1927.

Jersey Breeders Organize

The Jersey breeders of Cherokee county organized an association recently to advance the interests of this breed. The officers are E. B. Morgan, Galena, president; George Mitchell, Riverton, vice-president; Charles Gurtz, McCune, treasurer; and H. L. Gibson, the county farm agent, Columbus, secretary.

1 Car to 4 Persons

Kansas has one motor car for every four persons. There were 441,373 pleasure cars registered in the state last year, and 49,903 "other registrations," mostly motor trucks. About 85,000 additional cars probably will be registered this year.

More Land For Crops

About 150,000 acres of sod has been broken out in the last two years in Grant, Haskell, Norton, Stanton, Seward and Stevens counties, mostly for wheat.

Bill is Coming Home

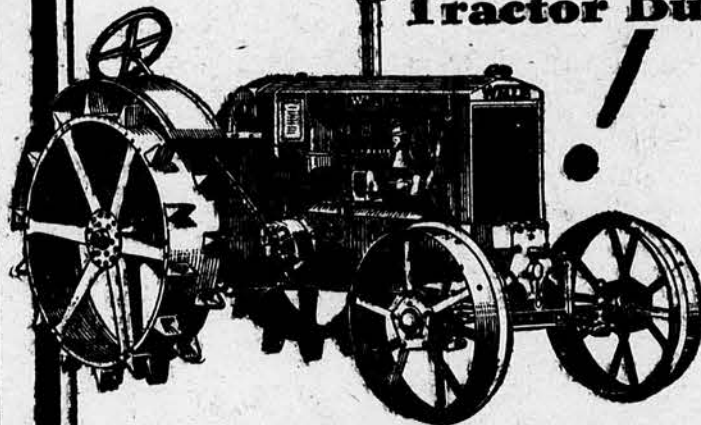
W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, will return to Kansas in May, to deliver an address before the Kansas Bankers' Association, which will meet May 18 to 20 at Manhattan.

'Rah For the Spuds

J. E. Lawrence of Lyons has planted 21 acres of potatoes. Dan Haffner is growing 9 acres.

Certified

A Word
with a Big Meaning
to Every "Combine"
Tractor Buyer



25% More Power in high gear for 1927.

Shipping weight only 4096 lbs.

High speed, 3½ miles per hour—just right for average "Combine" conditions.

And "Certified"—bears a written statement that from raw materials to shipping platform Wallis standards have been maintained.

WALLIS Certified
"COMBINE SPECIAL"

delivers

More Power

for

More Years

and at

Less Expense

Catalog
Sent Free
on request

—than any other tractor approaching it in Weight and Piston Displacement.

Our new 1927 Catalog tells you why. Mail the coupon for this free book today.

J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS, Inc.
Racine, Wisconsin

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

J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS, Inc. Dept. D-74 Racine, Wisconsin

Please send me your Free 1927 Catalog on the WALLIS "Certified" "Combine Special".

Name

Address



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.



from Smith Hatched Chicks

A good start means everything to future profits. Poultrymen realize more from chicks that are hatched right. Chicks hatched in the Smith 47,000 get more oxygen and fresh air than in any other incubator.

The result is healthier, peppier, more vigorous chicks. Quantity production in small space means personal supervision plus low production cost. Proper hatching means better chicks—result—more profits to all.

The Smith Incubator Company
1994 W. 74th St. Cleveland, Ohio

Now! 2 Week Old Chicks —100% Live Delivery

Again Missouri's Pioneer Hatchery leads the world in service to the poultry raiser. To relieve you of the biggest losses in poultry raising, I am going to send you two-week-old chicks—guaranteed 100% live delivery. These big, husky, Missouri-bred chicks will mature quickly for you—will cut down your chick losses—will increase your cash profits this year. All these chicks will be from Missouri Accredited flocks—all at least two weeks old. They have the big start—they are past the danger period where 90% of early chick losses occur—and they are fed and cared for by the expressman, enroute to you.

WRITE TODAY FOR 1927 CHICK CATALOG

Write today for my folder which fully describes my plan to furnish you with healthy two-week-old chicks and also my big free chick catalog showing 16 breeds of Miller hatched chicks in actual life colors. Miller chicks have helped thousands to make more money out of poultry. Write today for books and price lists. Mail this coupon NOW.

THE MILLER HATCHERIES

Established in 1902
Box 807, Lancaster, Mo.

Mr. Kinney Miller, Box 807, Lancaster, Mo.

Show me the way to more profitable poultry raising this year. Send me FREE copy of your big 1927 catalog with beautiful pictures in big colors. Also folder on 2 week old chicks.

I am interested in.....brood of

.....day old } CHICKS

.....2 weeks old }

Name

P. O.

Route No. State



Kaudson Galvanized Steel Nests

selling for 17 years

Let us tell you how these nests will

pay for themselves in a short time.

Actual tests have proven this fact. The cost is small,

they last a lifetime. Convenient; sanitary. Get our FREE

catalog and special prices on other

poultry supplies. Write today.

DEALERS:

Write for our

interesting

proposition

Seaman-Schuske Metal Works
Dept. 103 St. Joseph, Mo.
Established 1870



SAVE CALVES

and prevent

Barrenness

by using Aborno, the pioneer, guaranteed remedy for

Contagious Abortion. Write for free booklet today.

Aborno Laboratory 95 Jeff St. Lancaster, Wis.

Are Coal Stoves Best?

BY E. L. DAKEN

The use of artificial brooding of baby chicks in an important way dates from about 1888, when the first brooder stoves began to be advertised. Previous to this, and for many years after, small indoor brooders had been used which were not widely adopted because of the small number of chicks these brooders or hovers would care for.

Since the development of brooder stoves, poultry production in the United States has increased some 400 per cent. We cannot attribute this growth entirely to the brooder stove. Better methods of feeding, housing, improvement in transportation and storage have all been important factors. The colony brooder stove has been the biggest factor, however, because without some such device poultry raising could never have developed to the point it has reached.

Today there are three kinds of brooders: coal, oil and hot water. Of these, the coal brooder stove is my first choice. It costs less to operate than any other kind of brooder, considering the number of chicks we can put under one stove. Last year I ran two large brooder stoves thruout the brooding season and used only 1½ tons of hard coal. I paid \$20 a ton for this coal, which made the cost of fuel for each stove only \$15. Five hundred chicks were started under each, which means that the cost of fuel was only 3 cents a chick. How much could I have reduced this cost by using soft coal? I haven't any figures on this, but I know from experience that the saving would have been insignificant compared to the extra labor and worry in using soft coal. A number of folks have asked me what kind of a brooder stove will burn soft coal. I don't know of any that will do a very good job. The stove with a large fire-pot and a large stove pipe is best because it will not choke up so easily.

Now, how would I judge brooder stoves? By their size and weight. The weight of a stove gives a fair idea of the amount of material in it. Most brooder stoves are over-rated. It is misleading to advertise a 1,000-chick size stove that the manufacturer knows is only large enough for a single brooder house and 500 chicks.

Oil stoves for brooders are advertised extensively. Because of their ease of operation many folks like to use them. Let us see how they compare with coal. In the first place, to use an oil brooder in early season the house must be insulated or the temperature cannot be kept high enough. The cost of kerosene is about twice that of hard coal. I am convinced that oil brooders have a place, but this place is in brooding April and May chicks.

Hot water brooding systems were in use some 10 or 15 years ago. They finally passed out because the types at that time were impractical in design, and because disease resulted from contaminated ground. The present hot water brooder system is built to take care of the chicks in 500-size broods. This system is especially desirable for brooding early broilers, or where several thousand pullets must be raised. The one danger from the use of this intensive system is soil contamination. If the chicks are moved out into colony houses as soon as they can do without heat, and the ground around the permanent house is cultivated, this danger can be reduced.

Day Old Chicks Grow

Day old chicks bear the same relation to the farm flock that baker's bread has to the average city woman. If every woman had to produce the wheat, grind it into flour and make it into bread, she would find the process expensive, both in time and money.

With day old chicks the breeding stock gets expert care and good feed. Hit and miss care and feeding have had their day. The chicks from the better hatcheries are from good breeding stock that is properly cared for and tested often for tuberculosis and white diarrhea.

The hatchery itself has equipment that is perfectly wonderful in its efficiency. Temperature, moisture, ventilation and even the turning of the eggs, which means exercise for the chick, is regulated carefully. Nothing is left to guess work; the big, modern incubators are as nearly fool proof as

it is possible to get them. We are assured of chicks that have been neither overheated nor chilled during incubation.

The cost of the extra houses and pens for the breeding stock and of the incubating, housing and machines is too great to pay when baby chicks can be bought so cheaply.

Perhaps the greatest advantage is that the baby chicks are all the same age, or at least all of the same group are of the same age, and the broilers can be marketed at the same time.

Another advantage is in the labor of raising them. On farms where the old hen is still the incubator and brooder, a sudden storm usually finds the woman of the house traveling around thru the mud and rain, thru weeds and water, hunting the mother hens that sit in the lowest places or under the "drip," just where the chicks will be drowned. Usually these rains come when the housewife needs the time for other duties, and she is tired and wet and "peevish" clear thru. Brooder chicks will run to the brooder house when they feel the first drop of rain. The brooder house is a "mother" that always stays where she is put, and the doors are open when the rain comes, if they have been fastened open when the chicks are let out in the morning.

Brooder chicks can be fed right much more easily than hen raised chicks, especially when the hen has free range. Day old chicks can be bought any time in the year, which is a great advantage, as hens are temperamental creatures and suit themselves about sitting. Brooders can be run with little expense, and the coal or oil required costs much less than the feed for the number of hens required to brood the same number of chicks.

Day old chicks are often of better breeding, greater laying capacity and larger and healthier than are commonly produced on the farm. Brooder houses are easily made rat proof, but it is quite a task to keep all the old coops we use for the hens so they are rat and vermin proof. It is much easier to spray the brooder house and keep mites away than to care for numerous hen coops, and too often one or two coops are neglected, and the first thing we know we have a nice little start of lice or mites.

Last, but by no means least, day old chicks usually are old enough for their first feed when they arrive, and there is no danger of some sympathetic sister upsetting digestion and giving the baby chick colic by insisting on its eating when its tummy already is full.

Enid, Okla. Mrs. Fred C. Belser.

But Turkeys Grow Anyway

BY MRS. MINNIE L. GORDON

I heard someone say, "I can't raise turkeys since the blackhead has arrived." That's just exactly what I said four years ago, but determination and hard work go a long way toward success in any undertaking. So it is with raising turkeys.

I find them easier to raise than chickens. Turkeys take care of themselves all day and after they are 2 months old, and need attention only at night. Chickens and turkeys must be kept entirely apart. I take my turkeys where they will never see a chicken until they are 3 or 4 months old.

I taught music for 18 years, but wished to spend my time at home, so I took up turkey raising. I always look for and enjoy articles on turkey raising, by folks who have raised them, and I thought my experience might help someone to raise more turkeys next year.

For several years I lost almost all my flock every season. Four years ago I began to raise them differently, with the result that last year I raised, from seven hens, 92 turkeys, with a loss of only about 35 poults, some of these being chilled, and some drowned. My breeding stock is the Bronze. Select healthy stock. Do not keep the eggs over two weeks before setting. Turn them every day. About one week before the poults are due to hatch wet the eggs with warm water, and then again three days before hatching. I set the eggs under chicken hens, seven or eight to a hen. They do not break the eggs, or tramp the young poults when hatching, as turkey hens frequently do.

These hens are dusted with sodium fluoride about two weeks before time

White Diarrhea

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

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

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

Cause of White Diarrhea

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

Never Lost a Single Chick

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

Never Lost One After First Dose

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

You Run No Risk

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

Walker Remedy Co., Dpt. 40, Waterloo, Ia.



LARGER PROFITS CAN BE MADE

When you purchase our quality chicks, every one is from high grade thoroughbred stock that is Kansas State Accredited, insuring you high grade baby chicks. Also all parent stock, furnishing us with hatching eggs has passed the blood test for Bacillary White Diarrhea and proven free. This means stronger vitality with higher egg production. You can not secure better chicks anywhere for the same price. Send for our literature before buying.

THE FRANKFORT CHICKERIES, Frankfort, Kan.

MILLION STEINHOFF CHICKS IN 1927

From high egg producing flocks. Sixteen leading breeds. 21 years experience in poultry. Prices very reasonable. 100% live delivery guaranteed, postpaid. Write for FREE catalog and prices.

Steinhoff & Son Hatchery, Dept. C, Oasso City, Kan.

A POSTCARD WILL DO

Write the names of the magazines you are wanting to subscribe for on a postcard. Mail card to address below and we will quote you a special price that will save you money. Address, Kansas Farmer—Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

to hatch. This keeps down lice, so deadly to poults. I also grease the turkey hen with fresh lard, when I give her the poults. I allow her to sit a week or two, and a poult is slipped under her an hour or so before I wish to take them to the turkey house, and she usually will own them. One hen is given about 20 poults.

Their feed for the first three weeks is strictly a dairy ration, clabbered milk and cottage cheese made from the milk and sprinkled with a little black pepper, poultry powder, charcoal and sand mixed. No feed is given for 48 to 60 hours. No water is given for the first three weeks. Then put some copperas in the water. Whatever you give turkeys mix a little into their feed and gradually give more, as an abrupt change in feed will make them sick. The first of October I began to fatten the birds for the Thanksgiving market, starting with old corn twice a day. Give sour milk up to selling time.

When the poults are 5 days old I begin giving, to 25 poults, 1 teaspoonful of Epsom salts twice a week in their feed. As they get older I gradually increase the salts, and by October I give them 1/2 pint twice a week, I buy my salts by the hundred pounds. The salts and sour milk seems to be a preventive for that dread disease of turkey raisers, blackhead.

After the first week or so the turkey hens and their brood are given the range of the farm. If a storm or rain approaches, get them in their houses, as a severe wetting while small usually will kill them. I try to keep them out of the rain for at least two months.

Keep everything as sanitary as possible. Feed on clean boards. Raise and scald these every day, and lay them in the sun to dry. The main point about turkey raising is to keep the birds healthy. If they get sick they usually will die, altho I have cured some. If they get sick when small I do not give any remedy, as one cannot cure many of them.

I think that some disease in turkeys that is called blackhead is simply indigestion. Both have the same symptoms at first, and if it is indigestion it can be cured, but blackhead is fatal.

I sold the 92 turkeys, most of them on the market, for \$385 last year, which is a nice little sum from a sideline on the farm. The last three years I have received more than \$1,000 for my turkeys.

Limiting Pasture Hours

(Continued from Page 3)

thing might show up later. We want to know for sure that we have only good, strong individuals in our herd, and that our customers get exactly the same quality we keep at home."

All the breeding stock is fed and watered a quarter of a mile from their sleeping quarters, and in making the trip back and forth four or five times a day each animal gets good exercise. Buttermilk plays an important part in the feeding operations. Stants hauls the milk out from the creamery in town, sometimes handling as much as 600 gallons in a day. It is poured into tanks out by the hog pens, and from these, pipes carry it to the troughs. That is another good time-saving item. The milk tanks, two of them, cost \$125. At a neighborhood sale everyone passed them up; everyone except the Stants Brothers. The bottoms were rusted out and, of course, they were of no account. Worthless, understand, until the Stants Brothers set them in cement foundations. Or, in other words, new, rust-proof bottoms. The outlets from the tanks to the troughs are not closed by valves. They would freeze in winter. Instead a long pipe screws into the outlet opening and extends up to the top of the tank where it is convenient to "get at."

Guessing about what rations are doing to hog weights is going to the discard on the Stants place. A scale is being installed handy to the hog quarters, and every hog on the place will be weighed every 10 days. A group will go on the scales one day, and 10 days later the same animals will be weighed again.

In addition to labor saving qualities the farrowing house on the Stants farm is efficient. It is 208 feet long with an alley-way at the middle where a feed house is to go. There are 24 farrowing pens, with cement floors and guard rails, 8 feet wide, 10 feet deep with 6 feet of the depth under shed.

The front of each shed, with the exception of 2 feet, is one big door, hinged at the bottom so that it will swing out and down from the top on heavy wire supports. These wires go thru holes at the top of the doors, allowing the doors to drop out from the top of the shed about 3 feet. This arrangement allows the sun to hit every inch of each farrowing shed when the March pigs come on, but at the same time it guards off the cold south winds. When the doors are pushed up flush with the shed the wire supports drop down and cross to form a lock which holds each door securely in place. There is a 2-foot space always open except in very severe weather. Then temporary doors close these openings. The big doors can be unhinged at the bottom, then hinged at the top and be swung out and up, thus doubling the shaded area in hot weather.

The gate on the front of each farrowing pen is made up of three 6-inch boards. The middle one in each case slips up and is held in place by a nail, thus making a creep for the pigs. When the pigs and their mothers are brought in from the pasture it is a rather simple matter to get each sow in her proper pen, and the creeps enable the pigs to locate their respective parents. There is a fenced lane the full length of the farrowing house which connects up, by virtue of various convenient gates, to the feeding lots, pastures, scales location and loading chute. It is a simple matter to put the Durocs where they are wanted on the Stants farm. The loading chute is all level ground. The ground right where the hogs are loaded drops off sharply, as if in a ravine. The truck bed, when backed up to this embankment, is just on a level with the lane along which the hogs come, so it is no effort to load out a hog. The crate is put in the wagon or truck and the hog merely is driven into it.

On several roads leading near the Stants farm you will find big signs informing folks who pass about the Durocs 1/4 mile away. And a multigraph machine strikes off letters to be sent to a regular mailing list, with pictures of animals for sale. But Stants Brothers get their best results from advertising in local papers and their weekly farm paper. All advertising is held to a conservative tone, and it is the rule, judging from letters the brothers have received, that customers get just a little better animal than was expected. Stants Brothers like to use pictures because they give the right idea of a hog; it pictures the animal as he is, and is the next best to seeing him.

There is only one year on record that Stants Brothers haven't made money with hogs. That single failure was caused by a "bum" lot of cholera serum. Enough pigs were lost to cut the profit. Accurate records are kept of all farm operations. And, of course, records are kept on each animal in duplicate. Stants Brothers can look at a hog's ear and give its complete history.

Good Soybean Varieties

Are you expecting to grow soybeans this year? If so you may be interested in these results, from co-operative crops tests conducted over the state by the Kansas Experiment Station. If you are interested in further information you can get it on application to L. E. Call, the director, at Manhattan.

A. K. has made the highest average yield of grain in co-operative tests in each of the last four years, which includes both favorable and unfavorable seasons. This variety has a light colored seed, and is rather fine stemmed which, with its consistent high yield of hay, makes it an excellent variety to grow for hay as well as grain. It is a midseason variety.

Sable has assumed the lead in hay yields. This variety led in hay production in 1923 and 1924, but dropped slightly below Virginia, another hay variety, in 1925. Sable ranked second in grain, but is not so consistent in grain production as for hay. It is a bushy, fine-stemmed, and leafy plant, and like A. K. is a midseason variety. The seeds are black.

Morse again came to the front last season. In 1923 Morse ranked high in yield of both hay and grain, but dropped low in 1924, and was intermediate in 1925.

Virginia, a brown-seeded variety especially adapted for hay, ranked fourth in both hay and grain in 1925. This variety is slightly later than A. K. and Sable, which may account somewhat for its variation in yield from season to season.

Wilson, another black seeded hay variety, was intermediate in 1926 in both hay and grain, as it has been the last three years. Manchú, ordinarily a good grain producer, dropped low last year, after ranking second in 1925. It is distinctly a grain type, and is very early. It is especially adapted for pasture. Haberlandt and Midwest made the lowest yields last season of grain and hay, the same as in 1925.

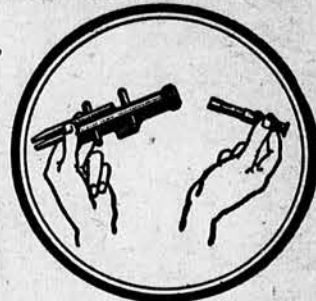
Doubtless the kangaroo was nature's first abortive effort to produce a cheer leader.

THE DE LAVAL MILKER IS SIMPLE AND EASY TO OPERATE

Facts about the De Laval Milker

1. 650,000 cows now milked the De Laval Way.
2. De Laval Milkiers now in their eleventh year of use.
3. 83.27% of the users report average saving of 2 hrs., 12 mins. per day—saves half the time in milking.*
4. 97.13% of the users say it agrees with their cows.*
5. 99.4% of the users say they get as much or more milk with the De Laval as by hand milking.*
6. 9.49% average increase in production per cow is reported by those who claim the De Laval Milker increases production.*
7. 94.80% of De Laval users say their milker is easy to keep in a clean and sanitary condition.*
8. Average bacteria count of all reporting, 14,542—62% report counts of 10,000 and less.*
9. 96.45% of De Laval users say their milker is "the best," "one of the best," or a "good" investment, as compared with other farm equipment they own.*

*Based on reports from 1844 De Laval Milker users in all parts of the U. S. and Canada.



The pulsator is an example of the simplicity of the De Laval Milker—only one moving part!

THE simple design and rugged construction of the De Laval Milker provide ample assurance of absolute dependability.

You do not have to be a mechanic to operate a De Laval. It is entirely "fool-proof," for there are no adjustments to be made—no one can alter its action or change the speed at which your cows are milked.

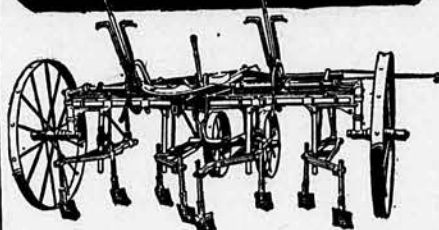


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The De Laval Separator Company
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
165 Broadway 600 Jackson Blvd. 61 Beale Street

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Sure Positive action meets every condition



Whether for two row or one row planted corn, the Dempster Two-Row Cultivator can be arranged to meet either gang shift—in just a few minutes!—and without additional parts. The slide bar gang shift and positively lubricated wheel dodge are the smoothest ever made. A separate beam for each of four gangs, with handy width adjustment. No arches at all! A non-cramping non-tipping tongue truck.

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DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.
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TWO-ROW Cultivator

RELIABLE VACCINES

FOR THE PREVENTION OF

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BLACKLEGGOIDS

The Pellet Form
Single and Double Vaccine

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(Germ-Free Vaccine)

BLACKLEG AGGRESSIN

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ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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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

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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—SALESMEN—WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED: MEN TO SELL our high grade line of nursery stock. Steady work, payments weekly. Write for our proposition. The Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

WONDERFUL NEW BATTERY CHARGING super-electrolyte. When simply poured into discharged batteries they become charged without aid of the line. Gallon free. Ford batteries \$7.50. Mickman Co., St. Paul, Minn.

OUR NEW HOUSEHOLD DEVICE WASHES and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Complete outfit costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Harper Brush Works, 170 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

AGENTS—NEW PLAN, MAKES IT EASY to earn \$50.00 to \$100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for free samples. Madison Corporation, 566 Broadway, New York.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

PAINT

"SAVEALL" HOUSE PAINT, ANY COLOR. \$1.75 gallon. Red barn paint \$1.35 gallon. Cash with order or C. O. D. Freight paid on orders for 10 gallons or more. A good 4 inch brush for \$1.00. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

EDUCATIONAL

MEN, GET FOREST RANGER JOB: \$125-\$200 month and home furnished; permanent; hunt, fish, trap. For details write Norton, 346 McCann Bldg., Denver, Colo.

FARM WORK WANTED

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE WANT WORK on chicken farm. Address "Couple", Care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

22 MINNEAPOLIS ENGINE, 36x62 SEPARATOR. Joe Yost, Hesston, Kan.

A NO. 1 28 HORSE MINNEAPOLIS STEAM and separator. H. E. Giantz, Bison, Kan.

25-50 AVERY TRACTOR; 32x56 NICHOLS & Shepard separator. Wm. Tipton, McPherson, Kan.

20-40 AND 16-30 OIL PULL TRACTOR; also Fordsons and Samsons. Humble Bros., Sawyer, Kan.

FOR SALE: ONE 20-40 RUMELY TRACTOR, one 32x52 Avery separator, cheap. A. B. Conner, 213 N. E. 7th St., Abilene, Kan.

FOR SALE OR WILL TRADE. NEW Avery 2 row motor cultivator for good used combine or tractor. Clem Kreuter, Salina, Kan.

WE HAVE A POWER TAKE-OFF ATTACHMENT that will make an ideal farm engine out of your old Ford motor. Write for particulars. Hudson & Woolman, Stratton, Nebr.

SECOND HAND TRACTORS, 10 TON Holts, \$500.00 and up. 5 ton Holts, \$500.00 and up. Wheel tractors, all kinds, at bargain prices. H. W. Cardwell Company, Caterpillar Tractor Dealer, 300 S. Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

ONE 16 H REEVES DOUBLE STEAM ENGINE, one 20-40 Oil Pull, one 18-36 Oil Pull, one 16-30 Oil Pull, two 12-20 Oil Pulls, one Wallace Cub, one 15 HP Fairbanks Stationary engine, one 15-27 Case tractor, one 8 HP White engine, one 6 HP Stover engine, one 4 HP Stover engine; new and used potato planters, diggers and sprayers. All Aspinwall planter repairs. New and used repairs for Waterloo Boy tractors. Green Bros., Lawrence, Kan.

FARMERS

Be prepared for haying time. Investigate the famous Jayhawk line of Hay tools. Write now for literature and prices. Wyatt Mfg. Co., Box 543, Salina, Kan.

Auto and Tractor Parts

Standard parts direct to user at lowest prices. Experienced parts specialist. Quick service, all makes. Mail order or write for prices. Fry Brokerage Co., 235 S. Wichita St., Wichita, Kan.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED: GOOD COMBINE, PAY CASH. Andrew Grier, Viola, Kan.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—WRITE FOR free samples and special prices. Trout & Son, Dept. K, Hickory, Ky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10-lb. \$1.75. Smoking 10-lb. \$1.50. Pipe free. Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

BUILDING MATERIAL

LUMBER, SHINGLES, HOUSE BILLS. Direct from mill. Wholesale prices. Guaranteed grades. Quick shipment. Send for estimate. Kenway Lumber Co., Tacoma, Washington.

HONEY

THE BEST COLORADO HONEY, 5-LB. can postpaid \$1.45; 10-lb. can postpaid \$2.45; by freight, two 60-lb. cans \$13.20. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

KODAK FINISHING

TRIAL ROLL, SIX GLOSSITONE PRINTS, 25c, fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

RUG WEAVING

BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR THE TABLE

APPLES, HOME DRIED OR EVAPORATED. Fine flavored. Why pay more? Get my low cut prices, samples and agents easy plan, free. Jim Smith, Farmington, Ark.

NEW CROP TABLE RICE, FRESH AND sweet. From producer to consumer. 100 pounds extra fancy whole long grain rice \$5.75, double sacked. J. Ed. Cabanis, Box 29, Katy, Texas.

CHEESE

FINE CREAM CHEESE, FIVE AND TEN pound size. Thirty cents per pound. Send check for amount wanted. F. W. Edmunds Cheese Co., Hope, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED BLACK HULL KAFIR, \$3.50 per cwt. C. Bainer, Pomona, Kan.

WILLSON SABLE VIRGINIA SOY BEANS, \$2.50 bushel. Henry Cox, Moran, Kan.

HULL-LESS OATS, DOUBLE CLEANED seed. Emil E. Coler, Skidmore, Mo.

FREED'S WHITE DENT, FROM CERTIFIED seed, \$4.00. Earl Piggs, Bushong, Ks.

SUDAN SEED, \$4.50 CWT. ELI MILLER, Conway Springs, Kan., Route 4, Box 33.

PURE DOUBLE DWARF YELLOW MILO seed. Huckstadt Bros., Garden City, Kan.

PRIDE OF SALINE, CERTIFIED, GER- mination 99. Harry Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

JAPANESE HONEY DRIP CANE SEED, \$2.00 per bushel. A. F. Beyer, Harper, Kan.

SEED CORN, CERTIFIED PURE, GERM- ination 98, Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

HARDY NURSERY STOCK. SEND LIST of wants for quotations. Troy Nurseries, Troy, Kan.

FOR SALE: CERTIFIED SEED SWEET Potatoes. A. M. Glynn, Rossville, Kan., phone 184.

CHOICE REID'S YELLOW DENT SEED corn. Samples free. Stanley Smith, Hiawatha, Kan.

SWEET POTATO SEED AND PLANTS 20 varieties. Write for prices. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

COMMERCIAL WHITE SEED CORN AND White Sweet Clover seed. C. C. Cunningham, Eldorado, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, AROMA, DUN- lap, 100-\$1; Everbearing, 100-\$2. Weaver Gardens, Wichita, Kan.

350 EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY Plants, \$2.00 postpaid. Marie Lewis Nusser, Copeland, Kan.

SUDAN: FINE FOR SUMMER PASTURE, \$2.60 bushel. Yellow popcorn 5c lb. Wm. Tipton, McPherson, Kan.

BLACKHULL KAFIR, GRADED AND treated, \$4.96 per bushel. Harry Cook, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

CHOICE NURSERY STOCK, SURE TO please. Send for price list. Topeka Star Nursery, Topeka, Kan.

CLARAGE CORN HOLDS WORLD'S record, 158 bushels per acre. Dunlap & Son, Williamsport, Ohio.

SCARIFIED WHITE SWEET CLOVER \$8.00; alfalfa \$10.00 bushel. Samples free. H. E. Davis, Norwich, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE SEED corn, \$3.00, graded, guaranteed to please. Lester Duncan, Lyndon, Kan.

CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE SEED corn; tipped, shelled and graded, \$3.00. Bruce S. Wilson, Keats, Kan.

CERTIFIED, RECLEANED BLACK HULL White Kafir, \$1.50 per bushel. J. B. Horne & Son, Williamsburg, Kan.

SEED CORN, PURE IOWA GOLDMINE, \$2.50 bushel. Prices on lots. Samples free. Feigley Seed Farm, Enterprise, Kan.

GLORIOUS DAHLIAS, BEAUTIFUL AS- sorted colors, strong tubers; 10-\$1. prepaid. Weaver Gardens, Wichita, Kan.

PLANT STAADT'S PRIDE OF SALINE for more and better corn. Germination 98 1/2%. River Bend Seed Farm, Ottawa, Ks.

CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE SEED corn. Heavy yielding. High official test. \$3.00 per bushel. J. S. Brazelton, Troy, Kan.

SOLOMON VALLEY RECLEANED AL- falfa seed, priced to sell. Write for samples and prices. Lott & Stine, Glasco, Kan.

RECLEANED ALFALFA, \$6.00 BUSHEL. White Sweet Clover \$7.00; Yellow \$8.00. Samples Free. Robert Snodgrass, Towanda, Kan.

APPLE AND PEACH LOW AS 10c. GRAPE- vines 5c. Best varieties. Postpaid, Catalog free. Benton County Nursery, Dept. 6, Rogers, Ark.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS, GIANT PALMETTO. The best kind for planting in the middle west; 50-\$1. prepaid. Weaver Gardens, Wichita, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, KANSAS GROWN, PUR- ity 97%, \$6.60 per bushel. Sudan \$3.00. Cane \$1.65. Bags free. Samples on request. Salina Seed Company, Salina, Kan.

GOOD QUALITY YELLOW DENT SEED corn grown on dry upland in Finney county. Germination 96%, price \$1.50 bushel. F. & N. Seed Co., Garden City, Kan.

FREE OFFER—FIFTY BERMUDA ONION plants or Frostproof Cabbage plants for few minutes your time. Write for proposition. Bell Plant Co., Cotulla, Texas.

TREES AND PLANTS AT LOW PRICES. Very attractive premiums. Big Savings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue. Wellington Nurseries, Wellington, Kan.

SEED CORN: PURE GOLDEN MORTGAGE Lifter. Germination 97%. Deep grain. Small cob. Big yielder. \$3.00 bushel. Samples free. Clyde Frazier, Coffeyville, Kan.

SPRUCE, ARBOR VITAE, CEDARS, PINES and Fir, any size. Seedling Cedars 6 inch \$2.00 per hundred. Full line of Nursery stock. Write for prices. Pawnee Rock Evergreen Nursery, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

150 DUNLAP STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$1.00; 100 Asparagus plants \$1.00; 20 Rhubarb plants \$1.00; 100 Plumfarmer black raspberry plants \$2.00, by mail prepaid. Albert Pine, Route 6, Lawrence, Kan.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, ONIONS, TO- matoes. Large strong plants. Leading varieties. Satisfaction guaranteed. 100-40c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75. Peppers, 100-50c; 1,000-\$2.50. All postpaid. East Texas Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

TOMATO PLANTS, CABBAGE PLANTS, all varieties; 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.75. Pepper plants: 100-50c; 500-\$1.50; 1000-\$2.50. Bermuda onion plants 500-75c; 1000-\$1.25. Postpaid. Moss packed. Culver Plant Co., Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

FROSTPROOF PLANTS, BERMUDA Onion, large type early Wakefield Cabbage, 500-75c; 1000-\$1.25; 5000-\$5.00. Now shipping. Satisfaction guaranteed. Other plants. Catalog, valuable information free. Progress Plant Co., Ashburn, Ga.

TOMATOES, FROSTPROOF CABBAGE. Bermuda Onions. Good hardy plants from grower. 200-50c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75; 5,000-\$7.50. Peppers, Improved Porto Rico Potatoes: 100-50c; 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.50. Prepaid. Southern Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.



The Activities of Al Acres—You Are in the Wrong Place For "Red" Literature, Al

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

ALFALFA 96% PURITY, \$6.50 BU: SCARLET White Sweet Clover \$5.70; Sudan \$5.00; Kaffir \$1.25; Cane \$1.70; Corn \$2.50; Bags Free. Bargain prices Red Clover, Alfalfa, Timothy, etc. Ask for samples. \$20 gold-piece free on quantity orders. Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kan.

CONCORD GRAPES. MOWERS EARLY Champion, two year old, 70 plant; yearlings 50. Early Harvest Blackberries, 3c. Mammoth Dewberries, 3c. Mammoth Rhubarb \$1.00 dozen divisions. Dunlap Strawberries 60c-100. Parcel post paid. Send money order, check. California Nursery Fruit Farm, Baldwin, Kan.

ALFALFA—SWEET CLOVER. NEW CROP, home grown, non-irrigated, cleaned alfalfa seed \$8.40, \$10.20, and \$12.60. White Sweet Clover \$7.50, and \$8.40; unhulled \$6.00; scarified \$9.00 per bushel our track. Seamless bags 40c. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedarvale, Kan.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS. LEADING varieties: Earliana, Stone, Acme and Greater Baltimore Tomato plants 100-50c; 600-11.25; 1,000-\$2.25. Porto Rican Yam Potato plants, 500-1.75; 1,000-\$2.50. All pre-paid. Packed damp moss, satisfaction guaranteed. Jefferson Farms, Albany, Ga.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS (CERTIFIED). The best grown. Senator Dunlap, Klondike, and Aroma. Prices by parcel post prepaid; 200-\$1; 500-\$2; 1,000-\$3.50. Progressive overbearing \$1 per 100. Packed in damp moss and guaranteed to arrive in good live condition. Ideal Fruit Farm, Stillwell, Okla.

BUY YOUR GRIMM ALFALFA SEED DIRECT for the introducer, and know that your foundation stock is pure, pedigreed seed, bred from the original Grimm strain. Acclimated to severe northwest temperatures since 1857. A. B. Lyman, Introducer, Excelsior, Minn. The home of Grimm Alfalfa.

ALFALFA, \$6.50; RED CLOVER, \$16; White Sweet Clover, \$5.50; Alsike Clover, \$15; Timothy, \$3; Sudan Grass, \$3; Yellow Soy Beans, \$2.75; Cane Seed, \$1.85; Cow Peas, \$3; Blue Grass, \$2.80; all per bushel, sacks free. Tests about 96% pure, samples free upon request. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

WHITE BERMUDA ONION PLANTS AND Frostproof Cabbage Plants. Guaranteed to please or money refunded. Open field grown. Onions: 500, \$1.00, 1,000, \$1.50; 5,000, \$6.50, postpaid. Express collect 90c per 1,000. Cabbage: 100, 50c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50, postpaid. Express collect \$1.00 per 1,000. Prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. H. C. Pittman, the Plant Man, Cotulla, Texas.

200 SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRIES. \$1.00; 200 Gibson Strawberries (early) \$1.25; 100 Everbearing \$1.25; 25 Blackberries, Red Raspberries \$1.00; 50 Blackberries, \$1.25; 100 Rustproof Asparagus \$1.00; 25 Rhubarb \$1.00; 12 Concord Grapes, 3 year, \$1.25; 12 Elberta Peach \$3.00; 12 Apple trees (year choice) \$2.75; 12 Plums, 6 Waneta and 6 Compass \$3.75; 4 ft. trees, Certified stock. Prepaid. Free Catalog. Iowanna Nurseries, Shenandoah, Iowa.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. WE NOW have four of the best varieties, Nancy Hall, Long Vine Porto Rican; 100-75c; 300-1.25; 500-1.60; 1,000-\$3.00; 5,000-\$14.50; 10,000-\$27.50; 20,000-\$50.00. Big Stem Jersey and Bunch Porto Rican, two new and fine potatoes: 100-\$1.00; 300-\$1.75; 500-\$2.50; 1,000-\$4.50; 5,000-\$18.50; 10,000-\$34.00; 20,000-\$60.00. All stock post paid or express paid. Send for folder on potato plants. J. A. Bauer, Lock Box 88, Judsonia, Ark.

CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS. OPEN field grown. Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Flat Dutch, Postpaid; 100, 40c; 300, 90c; 500, \$1.10; 1,000, \$1.75; 5,000, \$7.50. Onions: Prizetaker, Yellow Bermuda, Crystal Wax, Postpaid; 500, 90c; 1,000, \$1.40; 5,000, \$6.50; Express not prepaid. Cabbage, 90c thousand; Onions, 75c thousand. Plants hand selected, well rooted, guaranteed to please or money refunded. Prompt shipment. Colonial Farms, Lake Charles, La.

TOMATO—POTATO—CABBAGE—ONION and Pepper Plants. Large, field-grown tomato plants, moss packed, variety labeled, ready now. Eight best varieties: 300, \$1; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2; 5,000, \$8.50. Porto Rican potato plants April and May: 500, \$1; 1,000, \$2.25; 5,000, \$15.00. Fine Pepper plants, Ruby King, Crimson Giant, Red Cayenne: 100, 50c; 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$2.75; 5,000, \$12.50. Plenty fine Cabbage plants same price to mention. Bermuda onions, \$1.25 thousand. All prices delivered, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Standard Plant Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

CABBAGE PLANTS. MY FROST PROOF Cabbage plants will head three weeks earlier than home grown plants and double your profits. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch and Golden Acre. Prices by express in quantities \$1.00 per 1000. By mail, postpaid, 500 for \$1.25, 1000 for \$2.50. Tomato plants leading varieties, by mail, postpaid; 500 for \$1.50, 1000 for \$2.50. By express, 10,000 and over \$150 per 1000. All plants wrapped in damp moss to assure safe arrival. Prompt shipments, satisfaction guaranteed. P. D. Fulwood, Tifton, Ga.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION Plants. Open field grown, strong, well rooted from treated seeds. Cabbage, fifty to bundle, labeled with variety name, damp moss to roots. Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Flat Dutch. Onions: Prizetaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Parcel Post Prepaid cabbage: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00; 5,000, \$8.50. Onions: 500, 90c; 1,000, \$1.40; 5,000, \$6.50. Express collect, 6,000 and over; Cabbage, \$1.00 thousand, onions, 75c thousand. Full count, prompt shipment. Safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. Union Plant Company, Tarkenton, Ark.

Best Plants That Grow

Sweet Potato, Tomato, Cabbage, Kohlrabi, Cauliflower, Egg plant, Celery, Peppers, Onions, Tobacco; varieties too numerous to mention here. Write for wholesale and retail price list. Satisfied customers everywhere. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kan.

TESTED SEED CORN

1925 crop, grown in the Kaw Valley. Boone County White, Imperial White, Reid's Yellow Dent, Champion White Pearl, Capper's Grand Champion, Hawatha Yellow Dent; all \$2.00 per bushel. Sacks free. Send for samples. Strictly home grown fancy Alfalfa seed, \$9.00 to \$11.00 bushel. Twenty years in seed business here. Wamego Seed & Elevator Co., Wamego, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

PURE SORGHUM SEEDS FOR SALE. Feterita, certified 99.99 pure, \$2.50 per bushel. Dawn Kafir, 99.49 pure, \$1.75 per bushel. Sourless cane mixed, well matured, \$1.50 per bushel. From smut free stock, well cleaned, double sacked, ready to plant. W. H. Shattuck, Ashland, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES RESHARPENED. Double edge 4c each, single 3c. John Steele, Abilene, Kan.

MOTORCYCLE BARGAINS. USED, REBUILT, guaranteed. Shipped on approval. Catalog free. Floyd Clymer, 821 Broadway, Denver, Colo.

DOGS

FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH Shepherds, Barnes Farm, Clay Center, Nebr.

WANTED: 100 ESQUIMO SPITZ, 50 FOX Terrier puppies, about 7 weeks old. Brookways Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES, eight weeks old, farm raised. Parents American Royal winners. Earl Scott, Wilmore, Kan.

POULTRY

Poultry Advertisers: Be sure to state on your order the heading under which you want your advertisement run. We cannot be responsible for correct classification of ads containing more than one product unless the classification is stated on order.

ANCONAS

2000 PURE BRED, BLOOD TESTED Anconas and Leghorns, 8 weeks, \$1.00 each. Beulah Madsen, Atwood, Kan.

WHEN DISCOURAGED TRY S. C. ANCONAS. Eggs \$5.00; chicks \$12.50. Shipped promptly. Prepaid. 100% delivery. Baker's Ancona Farm, Downs, Kan.

ANCONA BABY CHICKS FROM CERTIFIED A blood tested flock; sixteen dollars per hundred. Eggs eight dollars. Special pens. Free circular. Mrs. Frank Williams, Marysville, Kan.

ANCONAS—EGGS

ANCONA EGGS, 100-\$4.00. SHEPARD Strain. Mrs. Roy Reed, Delavan, Kan.

ANCONA EGGS, \$4.50-100. PREPAID. Chicks, Anton Triska, Sr., Hanover, Kan.

WHY NOT GET THE BEST? SHEPARD strain Ancona Eggs, \$5.00-100. W. T. Bosworth, Basehor, Kan.

EGGS FROM STOCK DIRECT FROM Sheppard best laying strain. Eggs: setting \$1.00; 100-\$6.00. Shem Yoder, Yoder, Ka.

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS, GREAT WESTERN strain. Bred for quality and production. Eggs \$6.25-100; \$1.25-15, prepaid. George Fisher, Cimarron, Kan.

ANDALUSIANS

PURE BRED BLUE ANDALUSIAN EGGS, \$7.00-100. Mrs. Roy Trueman, Holton, Ka.

ANDALUSIANS: PURE BRED EGGS FOR hatching, \$5-100. Roy Lanning, Sabetha, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

FOR QUALITY CHICKS WRITE THE Pratt Chick Hatchery, Pratt, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS ONLY. May delivery. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

WANTED: BABY CHICKS. INCUBATORS sold, bargain prices. P. O. Box 341, Denver, Colo.

LIGHT BRAHMA, REDS, ROCKS, WHITE Leghorn Baby Chicks. Selmeas Hatchery, Howard, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS; ALL POPULAR breeds. Live delivery guaranteed. Allen's Hatchery, Oakley, Kan.

YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS, GUARANTEED, for less money from Colwell Hatchery. Smith Center, Kan.

WHITE ROCK BABY CHICKS FROM heavy layers. Pure bred, farm raised. Flora Larson, Chanute, Kan.

MILLION STEINHOFF CHICKS. SIXTEEN breeds. Write for free catalogue and prices. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

STRONG HEALTHY BABY CHICKS FROM good winter laying strain English White Leghorns 10c each prepaid. Mrs. Veat Jilka, Wilson, Kan.

SHINN CHICKS ARE BETTER AND AS low as \$8.80 hundred. Leading breeds. Free catalog. Wayne N. Shinn, Box 128, Greentop, Mo.

BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS and Wyandottes, \$11.00 per 100. Leghorns \$10.00. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

QUALITY BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS. Wylie's certified, 100% live delivery. Chicks \$13.00 prepaid. Wylie's Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

BOWELL'S QUALITY CHICKS: \$14.00 PER 100. Minorcas, Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, Langshans. Bowell Hatchery, Box F. 110, Abilene, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS \$12.75 hundred, Buff Orpington \$13.50, pure bred productive flocks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Oscar Youngstrom, Fredonia, Kan.

BUY PURE BRED CHICKS, CERTIFIED, Accredited and Utility stock Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, White and Buff Leghorns. Reagan's Poultry Farm, Riley, Kan.

KANSAS SUNSHINE CHICKS. ALL flocks on free range. Six leading varieties. We deliver chicks on date promised. Give us a trial. The Hays Hatchery, Hays, Kan.

FOR SALE: BLOOD TESTED CHICKS ARE cheaper. State certified Class A, pedigreed males. Large Single Comb White Leghorns. Colwell's Leghorn Farm, Emporia, Kan.

CHICKS AS LOW AS \$9.00 PER 100. Write for free catalog. Tells how to win 100 chicks free. Poultry Journal free with each order. Miller-Matlock Hatchery, Box 865, Kirksville, Mo.

PIONEER CHICKS. ACCREDITED. HEAVY layers. Order today. Leghorns, Anconas \$10.50. Rocks, Reds, \$12.50. Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$13.50. Fifteen varieties. Better chicks sold right. Pioneer Poultry Farms, Box 106, Queen City, Mo.

ONE of the oldest, most dependable producers of strictly first class chicks at reasonable prices in America. Reds, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Heavy White Leghorns. Fifteen dollars per hundred. Guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Avoid disappointment, order today. We have chick buyers in your locality, let us tell you about their success. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

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BABY CHICKS

MAY CHICKS: BUFF, BROWN, WHITE Leghorns \$10; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$11; Rhode Island Whites \$12; Brahmas \$13; Assorted \$8. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

QUALITY CHICKS. 14 STANDARD BRED varieties. Best winter laying strains. State Accredited. Moderate prices. Free delivery. 128 page catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

LOWEST PRICES. COOPER'S BLUE RIBBON chicks. Per 100: Leghorns \$11; Barred Rocks, Reds, \$13; Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$14. Catalog free. Cooper's Hatcheries, Box 112, Langdon, Mo.

QUISENBERRY QUALITY POULTRY Mashers are "All Food—No Filler." Made by poultrymen to produce results—not to fit a price. Starts chicks right—makes them grow—makes hens lay and you a profit. For sale by all leading dealers.

POSTPAID: PURE BRED, CULLED FOR quality and production; Buff Orpingtons, White and Barred Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, \$13.00-100. English Leghorns \$12.00. Guaranteed alive and satisfaction. Belleville Hatchery, Belleville, Kan.

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LIGHT BRAHMA 16c; WHITE LANGSHANS 16c; White Minorcas, Buff and White Rocks, R. I. White Silver Laced, White and Columbian Wyandottes 14c. From certified flocks. Satisfaction guaranteed. We ship postpaid, 100% live delivery. Burlington Hatchery, Burlington, Kan.

PORTER'S CHICKS WILL LAY. LEGHORNS, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Anconas, Minorcas, Langshans, Brahmas, Black Giants, Pure Bred. Range raised. Postpaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Porter Chick Co., Winfield, Kan.

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White's Reliable Chicks FROM OUR FLOCK OF ENGLISH LEGHORNS, trapped 304 eggs foundation stock. All standard breeds hatched. 8c up postpaid. White's Hatchery, Route 4, North Topeka, Kan.

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BAKER CHICKS ONE of the oldest, most dependable producers of strictly first class chicks at reasonable prices in America. Reds, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Heavy White Leghorns. Fifteen dollars per hundred. Guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Avoid disappointment, order today. We have chick buyers in your locality, let us tell you about their success. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

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Three Years Bloodtested

Guaranteed to live; stock tested three years for bacillary white diarrhea. More than called for. Inspected, certified, accredited. It pays to investigate. Free catalog and testimonials. Mid-Western Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

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All varieties. Hatched in mammoth incubators, producing strong, healthy chicks that live. Price, \$14.00-100, \$65.00-500. Not accredited, \$12.00-100. 100% live delivery. Free feed with orders. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2124 S. Santa Fe, Wichita, Kan.

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Younkin's Chicks. From White diarrhoea tested flocks. Single Comb White Leghorns, 12c; White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, 14c. We also hatch Buff Orpingtons, Buff Leghorns and Silver Wyandottes. Buy chicks that will live. Free catalog. Younkin's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

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For Baby Chicks. All Salina County flocks and culled by experts. 12 varieties. Not the largest but one of the best conducted hatcheries in Kansas. 100 per cent live, healthy arrival guaranteed. Write for lowest printed price list consistent with quality. Eight railroads. Salina Hatchery, 120 West Pacific, Salina, Kan.

Standardized Chicks

For immediate delivery, real quality chicks at bargain prices. White Leghorns, American or English 100, \$10; S. C. and R. C. Reds, Buff, White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, 100, \$12; Liberal discount on large orders. We ship anywhere, pay postage and guarantee 100% safe arrival. B. & C. Hatchery, Neodesha, Kan.

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Cost less. Co-operation does it. All flocks State Accredited. Famous laying strains. Circular free. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, 10c; Anconas, heavy assorted, 10c; Barred, White, Buff Rocks, 12c; Buff and White Orpingtons, 12c; Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, White Langshans, 12c; Light assorted, 8c. Prompt live delivery guaranteed, prepaid. Cooperative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Mo.

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All my own flocks and hatching. Blood tested and meet standard requirements. Tancored Single Comb White Leghorns, Mahoods Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Regal Dorcas White Wyandottes, Thompsons White Rocks and Shepards Anconas. Our methods of breeding and mating enable us to guarantee satisfaction. 100% live delivery guaranteed. H. L. Machin, Wamego, Kan.

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On Sabetha Blue Ribbon. Guaranteed Chicks. Free catalogue gives you the proof of our 200 egg breed chicks. Why buy ordinary chicks when you can buy Kansas Certified and Accredited chicks

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Bartlett Purebred Chicks

Twenty varieties, all from Hogan tested winter laying strains, farm raised, strong, healthy stock. Two weeks free food. Also our successful plan "How to Raise Baby Chicks" free with each order. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Reasonable prices. Thirtieth successful year. Bank references. We can please you. Free descriptive circular. Bartlett Poultry Farms, Route 5, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

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Real Quality Chicks from high grade stock carefully selected for high egg production, in the following varieties, Tancred and English Tom Barron White Leghorns, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Rose and Single Comb Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes and Anconas. Low Prices. Live Delivery and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Baby Chick Literature Free. Shaw's Hatchery, Emporia and Ottawa, Kan. Box 327 B.

ROSS' CHICKS

Guaranteed—Proven Quality. Make this your most successful poultry year with Ross' famous Guaranteed Chicks—proven far superior to ordinary hatchery chicks by actual reports from customers. Likewise officially proven superior at the Kansas State Baby Chick Show where every entry won high honors on health, vigor, size and perfect form. Mrs. E. H. Hullet of Perkins, Oklahoma, reports getting 134 to 150 eggs per day from 240 hens—and doing better than anyone in her neighborhood. R. L. Newton writes that his White Rocks developed into finest pullets and cockerels he ever saw—the cockerels weighing 7 and 8 pounds at less than six months. Fred Remmeyer of Wakeeney, Kansas, says Ross' Chicks the finest he ever raised—giving more profit and satisfaction than chicks from any other hatchery. Our chicks are Smith Hatched—strong, vigorous, bright-eyed. Flocks Certified. State Accredited and Officially Inspected. All varieties of leading egg strains—exceptional prices—prompt shipment guaranteed. Catalog gives complete information—with tabulated profit reports from customers—also details on ancestry back of our famous chicks. Write the Ross Hatchery, Box 451, Junction City, Kas.

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LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, \$6.00 HUNDRED, postpaid. Effie Smith, Farlington, Kan.
LIGHT BRAHMAS, EGGS \$5.50 HUNDRED, postpaid. Herbert Schwarzer, Atchison, Kan., Rt. 4.
MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMAS, EGGS 5 1/2 each. Excellent fertility. Chicks, Cora Chaffain, Severy, Kan.
LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, \$6.00 PER 100; \$1.50 per setting, prepaid. Strong chicks. Enoch Derrick, Abilene, Kan., Route 5.

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GOLDEN SEABRIGHT EGGS: \$1.25-15; special pen \$3.00-15 prepaid. J. B. Willems, Inman, Kan.

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WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$1.00-12 postpaid. R. H. Volkman, Woodbine, Kan.
PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS, \$1.50-12, postpaid. Belleville Hatchery, Belleville, Kan.
WHITE EMBDEN GESE EGGS, 40c EACH. Blue Ribbon White Pekin Duck eggs, \$1.50-12. Mrs. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.

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PEAFOWL, PHEASANTS, BANTAMS, PIGEONS. Free circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

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JERSEY GIANT EGGS, \$1.50-15. MRS. A. R. Stickle, Manhattan, Kan.
MARCY STRAIN, REDUCED; 110-\$7.75 prepaid. Mrs. Albert Waterman, Peabody, Kan.
MARCUS' MAMMOTH GIANTS, NOTHING better. Eggs, Chicks, Buckeye hatched. Reasonable. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

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PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN CHICKS, \$14.00 per hundred, postpaid. Guaranteed. Charles Nelson, Hiawatha, Kan.
TRAPPED STRAIN WHITE LANGSHAN, 265-egg trapped heads pen. Chicks, prepaid, guaranteed. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kas.

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PURE BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS: 15-\$1.25; 50-\$3.00; 100-\$5.00. C. Wilfred Moon, Pratt, Kan.
PURE WHITE LANGSHANS, BURKE tested; eggs \$6.00-100 postpaid. Mrs. Edgar Lewis, Mullinville, Kan.
EXTRA FINE PURE BRED WHITE Langshan eggs \$4.50-100, FOB. Mrs. Charles Stalcup, Preston, Kan.
PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHANS, Hogan-tested. Splendid winter layers. Eggs 100-\$4.50. Mrs. Oscar Lehman, Wathena, Kan.

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PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs, 4c each. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.
SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORNS, Everlay strain closely culled. Eggs \$4.50; Baby Chicks \$12.50, postpaid. Gay Small, Galva, Kan.
KULP STRAIN R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, Eggs 5 cents each. Basket packed, postpaid. Chicks 12c each. C. O. D. H. Spielman, Route 5, Seneca, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB BLUE RIBBON BUFF LEGHORNS, Eggs \$4.00 hundred. Chicks \$12 postpaid. Tell Corke, Quinter, Kan.
"HAINES HUSTLER" STRAIN BUFF LEGHORNS are better. Proven at the leading shows. Eggs \$8-120; 15-\$2.40. Chix \$15-100; \$25.00-200; \$50.00-500. Prepaid. Chix booked 20 each, shipped when wanted. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kan.

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BUFF LEGHORNS—EGGS

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN HATCHING EGGS, \$3.75 hundred. Mrs. Earl Ramage, Little River, Kan.
PURE BUFF LEGHORNS, CULLED FOR laying. Eggs 100-\$4.00, 30-\$2.00, postpaid. H. E. Glantz, Bison, Kan.
PURE STRAIN S. C. BUFF LEGHORN eggs, postpaid, 120-\$5.00; 250-\$10.00. Mrs. Jas. Dignan, Kelly, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 100-\$5.00, postpaid. Special trapnest pens. Mrs. Chas. Hight, Council Grove, Kan.
PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs \$4.50-100, prepaid. Selected heavy winter layers. John Sadey, Galva, Kan.
GOLDEN BUFF; SINGLE COMB LEGHORNS; real layers. Carefully culled. Eggs 100-\$4.50. Prepaid. Mrs. Lola Holloway, Galva, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$4.50 per 100. Entire flock sired by and mated to trapnest cockerels of high production. Mrs. Ernest A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS and eggs. Agnes Caspersen, Cushing, Neb.
WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, \$8.00-100, UP to \$14.00 for pure Tancred. Kansas Hatchery, Mullinville, Kan.
CERTIFIED SINCE 1923. PEDIGREED males, K. S. A. C. Line-bred Tancred twelfth season. \$5.00 up. A. D. Barnett, Osage City, Kan.
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, IF YOU WANT the best there is in Leghorns, read our ad elsewhere in this issue. Wichita Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.
LARGE BARRON LEGHORNS, 272-314 EGG strain, direct from importer. May chicks: 100-\$15; Eggs \$7. Frost White Egg Farm, Box 123C, Weaubleau, Mo.
HEAVY WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, BEST quality, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Thirteen dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

FOR SALE: WORLD'S BEST SINGLE comb White Leghorn chicks, D. W. Young strain direct from Oakdale; 8 to 20 cents. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.
FERRIS 265-300 EGG STRAIN WHITE Leghorns. Farm flock of high producing hens. Queen hatched chicks \$12.50 per 100, prepaid. C. E. Whitesell, Clearwater, Kan.
STATE CERTIFIED B+ TANCREDS S. C. White Leghorns. Diarrhea tested. Pedigreed males from 271-283 egg hens. Eggs 6c; Chicks 12c. Fred Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.
ENGLISH AND TANCREDS S. C. W. LEGHORN Chicks. You have tried the rest now try the best. Eggs \$7.00 hundred; Chicks \$16.00, guaranteed. Andrea Farms, Holyrood, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST pedigreed blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns. Trapnested record 303 eggs. Chicks, Eggs, Special price. Guaranteed. George Patterson, Richland, Kan.
PURE TANCREDS WHITE LEGHORNS, bred for larger size and larger eggs. The records of the dams of my layers range from 200 to 250. Chicks \$14; eggs \$6. E. W. McHenry, McLouth, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED, EXHIBITION S. C. White Leghorns. Sunflower Strain are trapnested. Have something extra to offer. Send for free book with description and prices. Ernest Berry, Drawer "C", Newton, Kan.

ESTES' BLOOD TESTED CHICKS. TRAP-nested, pedigreed high production White Leghorns. Hanson strain. 21 years a breeder of Leghorns. Eggs and Chicks for sale. Illustrated catalog free. Estes Poultry Farm, Logan, Mo.

TOM BARRON AND TANCREDS WHITE Leghorn Chicks, direct from pedigreed, trapnested, state certified, 303-304 egg strain foundation stock. Catalogue free. Johnson's Hatchery, 218 C West First Street, Topeka, Kan.

DON'T WORK! LET OUR HENS SCRATCH for you. White Leghorns, English Barron, large breed, 304-316 egg strain. Entire flock tested by expert poultry judge. Eggs; range 100-\$7.00; special pens 100-\$10.00. The Hillview Poultry Farm, Miltonvale, Kan.

THE CAPITOL CITY EGG FARM. Importers and breeders of Tom Barron English Leghorns. Hatching eggs from selected flock headed by cockerels from our 1926 imported pens. \$8.00 per hundred. From special pens \$10.00 and up. From 1926 imported pens \$5.00 per setting. Baby chicks \$18.00 to \$20.00 per hundred. Place orders now for preferred dates. M. A. Hutcheson, Prop., P. R. Davis, Manager, Topeka, Kan., Route 6.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS

Barron-Tancred strains. Tested three years for bacillary white diarrhoea. Great egg producers. Low prices. Free catalog and testimonials. Mid-Western Poultry Farms and Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORNS, 100 eggs \$4.50 postpaid. A. Remus, Ellsworth, Kan.
TANCREDS WHITE LEGHORNS, 281-296 foundation stock. Eggs 5c; chicks 12c. Fred J. Skalkley, Wilson, Kan.
TANCREDS EGGS, ALL STOCK DIRECT from Mrs. Tancred, \$8.00-100, postpaid. Lloyd Stahl, Burlingame, Kan.
BARRON STRAIN SINGLE COMB English White Leghorn eggs \$4.25-100. State accredited. Leona Unruh, Newton, Kan.
WYCKOFF STRAIN, DIRECT, EXTRA fine mating. Eggs \$6.00; Chicks \$15.00 hundred. Satisfaction positively guaranteed. Wm. Kaiser, Concordia, Kan.
CERTIFIED GRADE "B+" ENGLISH BARRON S. C. White Leghorns, mated to sires from dams with 225 to 296 egg records. Eggs \$5.00-100. Dale Lundblade, Jamestown, Kan.
TANCREDS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Jewel Strain. Related to Lady Jewel, official 335 egg hen. Free range flock. State accredited Grade "B." Eggs \$6.00-100, prepaid. Hulda Nelson, Enterprise, Kan.
TANCREDS STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. These hens are extra large and from trapnested parent stock; cock birds from hens with trapnested records of 260 to 310 eggs head flock. Eggs \$4.00 hundred. John Little, Concordia, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE

WHITE MINORCA CHICKS, EGGS, GLEN Krider, Newton, Kan.
WHITE MINORCA CHICKS, \$16 HUNDRED; eggs \$6. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan.
ROSE COMB WHITE MINORCAS, PRIZE winners, Eggs; Chicks. Mrs. Harvey Green, Earleton, Kan.
STATE ACCREDITED MAMMOTH SINGLE Comb White Minorcas. Eggs, Chicks. Ray Babb, Wakefield, Kan.
BOOK YOUR ORDER FOR GAMBLE'S Mammoth Single Comb White Minorcas. Eggs, Chicks, Pullets, Cockerels. Mrs. C. F. Gamble, Earleton, Kan.
EXTRA LARGE SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorcas. Fancy stock. Eggs \$6-100; Chicks \$12-100. Booking orders. F. B. Wampe, Frankfort, Kan.
WHITE MINORCA CHICKS, BEST QUALITY, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Twenty dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

MINORCAS—EGGS

BUFF MINORCA EGGS, \$5.00 HUNDRED. Fred T. Stohs, Bremen, Kan.
WHITE MINORCA EGGS, 4 CENTS EACH. Joe Greiving, Nashville, Kan.
PURE S. C. MINORCA EGGS; SETTING \$1.50. C. A. Dettweiler, Halstead, Kan.
WHITE MINORCA EGGS, \$7.00 PER HUNDRED. Large strain. Mrs. V. E. Costa, Richland, Kan.
MAMMOTH S. C. WHITE MINORCA EGGS, \$6.00 per hundred. Mrs. H. J. Johannng, Baldwin, Kan., Route 4.
SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA, FREE range flock, 90% fertile. Eggs \$6.00 hundred; \$18.00 case, prepaid. Santa Fe Poultry Farm, Cunningham, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

BUFF MINORCAS, WINNERS AT HUTCHINSON State Fair and other leading poultry shows. Eggs; Chicks. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—WHITE

WHITE ORPINGTON, HOGANIZED, 8 LB. blue ribbon hens eggs, \$4.25-100; Chix \$16.00-100, prepaid. Live delivery. Mrs. Lynn Godsey, Eckley, Colo.
EGGS AND CHICKS, BARRON TANCREDS strain. Cockerels sired from pedigreed males. Eggs \$4-100. Chicks \$12.00-100 postpaid, 300-\$33; 500-\$60. 100% live delivery. Mrs. M. E. Wilmarth, Corning, Iowa.

ORPINGTON—EGGS

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, \$5.00 PER hundred. W. A. Touslee, Levant, Kan.
KELLERSTRASS CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS \$5.00 hundred. Gordon North, White City, Kan.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 100-5.00, 15-\$1.50, prepaid. Mrs. George McAdams, Holton, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, PURE BRED flock; \$5.00 per 100, pens \$4.00 per 50; \$7.00 per 100. Delbert Dege, Fritzell, Kan.
COOK'S NATIONAL PRIZE WINNERS: Pure bred S. C. Buff Orpingtons. All birds from Cook's No. 1 pen. Eggs 15-\$1.50; 100-\$7.00. Chicks 15c. Exhibition pen, 15-\$2.50; Chicks 25c; prepaid. All birds on range. Mrs. Will Suberly, Kanopolis, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

BUFF ORPINGTON CHICKS, BEST QUALITY, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Fifteen dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—EGGS

EXTRA FINE PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$5-100 prepaid. Ralph Coburn, Preston, Kan.
PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$5.00-100, postpaid. Big type. Russell Welter, Grantville, Kan.
PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. Pen 1, \$10.00-100; 2, \$6.00-100. M. A. Hatch, Mahaska, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS; \$5.00 PER 100, \$3.00 for 50, \$1.00 for 15, prepaid. George Norris, Marienthal, Kan.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs \$5.00 hundred prepaid. Mrs. E. Stafford, Marion, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, STANDARD bred, superior type, color, winter layers. Unique Poultry Farm, Little River, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, VIGOROUS range stock carefully culled; 45-\$3.00, 15-\$1.25, postpaid. Donald Lockhart, Elk Falls, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS, pure bred flock, \$4.00 per hundred at farm, \$5.00 prepaid. Mrs. E. E. Bowersox, Belleville, Kan.
BIG BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, PREPAID, 115-\$7.00; 55-\$3.75; 15-\$1.50. Carefully selected and packed. From mature stock. Gertrude Tilzey, Lucas, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$5.00-100; Chicks \$13.00; cockerels \$2.50. Fifteen years selection for quality and production. Owen strain. Dragoon Valley Stock Farm, Scranton, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTONS DIRECT FROM Owen's farms. Blood tested, trapnested. Madison Square Garden, New York and Boston winners. Eggs \$7.00-100; prepaid. Mrs. Harry Steele, Belvue, Kan.
STATE ACCREDITED GRADE A BUFF Orpingtons. Seventeen years exclusive breeding. Extra large bodied healthy farm flock. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$8.00 per 100. Sunnysbrook Stock Farm, Waterville, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS

BUFF ROCK CHICKS, BEST QUALITY, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Fifteen dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—EGGS

100 BUFF ROCK EGGS \$6.00; 50-\$3.50, prepaid. Maggie Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.
BUFF ROCKS: 100 EGGS \$5.00, PRIZE winning strain. Mrs. Robt. Hall, Neodesha, Kan.
PURE BRED BUFF ROCK EGGS: \$4.50-100, \$2.50-50. Mrs. Hope Logsdon, Route 4, Manhattan, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—EGGS

BUFF ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING, range flock, \$5.00 per 100. Prepaid. Peter Davies, Osage City, Kan.
BUFF ROCKS, TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR. Eggs \$6.00 hundred; \$3.25 fifty. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS

BARRED ROCK CHICKS, BEST QUALITY, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Fifteen dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.
STATE ACCREDITED, EXHIBITION Barred Rocks from celebrated Sunflower Strains. Have something extra good to offer. Write for free book. Ernest Berry, Drawer "A", Newton, Kan.
PRIZE WINNERS AND LAYERS, BARRED Rocks, light and dark. Eggs \$5.00 per 15. S. C. W. Leghorns, American. Eggs \$3.00 per 15. Golden Seabright Bantams, Eggs \$1.50 per 15. M. H. Johnson, Potwin, Kan.

HATCH WINTER LAYERS, OUR BARRED Plymouth Rock Pullets headed by Holtermann's "Aristocrat" cockerels (direct), averaged 70 eggs per 100 hens during February. Did you notice how few were advertising eggs for hatching during the winter months, while today the poultry columns are full of ads at most any price. All chickens lay in spring and summer when eggs are cheap. Better play safe and buy hatching eggs from winter layers. April and May hatched chicks produce fall and winter layers. 15-\$1.25; 100-\$6.00. Baby chicks 25-\$4.00; 100-\$15.00, 100% live delivery prepaid. Weaver Gardens, Wichita, Kan.

BARRED ROCK—EGGS

PARKS BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$4.00 HUNDRED. Stella Lamoree, Burden, Kan.
PARKS BARRED ROCKS; EGGS 100-\$5.00. Rena DeBusk, Macksville, Kan., Permit TC-126.

THOMPSON RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. Eggs \$5.00 per hundred. Henry Gillet, Route 1, Florence, Kan.
BARRED ROCK EGGS; LARGE BONED, yellow legged Bradley strain, \$6.25-100, \$3.50-50. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

EGGS FROM MY BLUE RIBBON WINNERS, \$5.00 per 15. Utility eggs \$6.00 per 100. Circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kas.
BARRED ROCKS, LAYERS THAT WIN, 52 blues. Eggs: 15-\$3.00; 30-\$5.00; 100-\$14.00. Mattie Agnes Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, HEAVY LAYING BRADLEY strain. Eggs: 100-\$6.50; 50-\$3.50; 15-\$1.50, postpaid. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, THOMPSON direct. Culled for quality and production. Eggs \$6.00 hundred; chicks \$14.00 hundred. Rees Lewis, Lebo, Kan.

EGGS DARK BARRED ARISTOCRAT, farm range. \$1.50-15; \$7.00-100. Pen eggs Holtermann's direct, 15-\$5.00. Prepaid. Carl Ausherman, Elmont, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED B PLUS THOMPSON's Ringlet Barred Rock eggs \$5.00 hundred \$1.00-15. Parcel Post prepaid. Mrs. Ralph Helkes, Wakefield, Kan.

EGGS FROM THOMPSON'S RINGLET \$3.00 per setting from pens, range flock \$7.50-100. Dark matings. Fertility guaranteed. Joe Meyer, Leavenworth, Kan. Route 2.

PURE "RINGLET" BARRED ROCK EGGS. Selected, heavy winter layers. Bred sixteen years. Dark Range. Hundred \$5.00, fifty \$3.00, postpaid. G. C. Drescher, Canton, Kan.

"CLASSY" BARRED ROCKS, KANSAS City winners. Eggs, 15-\$3.00; 30-\$5.00; 50-\$9.00; 100-\$14.00. Mattie Agnes Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

THOMPSON RINGLETS DIRECT, EXHIBITION quality, high production. Eggs \$6.00 per 100, prepaid. Fertility, safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free. D. A. Rodgers, Concordia, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS, FOUNDATION stock from E. B. Thompson, direct. Pen No. 1, \$5.00 for 15. Pen No. 2, \$2.50 for 15. Pen No. 3 \$10.00-100, all prepaid. Viola F. Williams, Sedgwick, Kan., Rt. 3, Box 63.

MUELLER'S RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS for hatching. Accredited Grade "A". Range flock No. 1, \$9.00-100; range flock No. 2, \$8.00-100. Special pens \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting. Wm. C. Mueller, Route No. 4, Hanover, Kan.

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WHITE ROCK BABY CHICKS; FROM A—accredited flock. Homer Ramsour, Junction City, Kan., Route 3.

WHITE ROCKS, FISHEL DIRECT CERTIFIED "A". Eggs \$6-100; Baby Chicks \$18-100. A. E. Basye, Coats, Kan.

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

QUALITY WHITE ROCKS, EGGS \$10.00 per 100. Two pen eggs to those ordering direct. Catalog free. Special prices May 1st. Williams Farms, Cedar Bluffs, Neb.

WHITE ROCK—EGGS

PURE WHITE ROCK EGGS, EXTRA choice, \$5-100. Mrs. Ed Zeifer, Atchison, Kan., Route 2.

VERY FINE PURE BRED WHITE ROCK eggs, \$5.00 hundred, prepaid. Mrs. Robert Culp, Troy, Kan.

EGGS—FISHEL STRAIN, CLASS A. Silver cup winners, \$6.25-100 delivered. Della Henry, Delavan, Kan.

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WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$6.00-100, PREPAID. Guaranteed. Chicks 15c; May 12 1/2c. Stock. Feathered chicks. Chas. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK HATCHING eggs from exhibition production Class "A"; \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Fred Dubach, Jr., Wathena, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, STATE CERTIFIED Class A, \$6.00-100. Cockerels with dam records to 246. H. S. Blankley, Council Grove, Kan.

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WHITE ROCKS—EGGS

WHITE ROCK EGGS, FISHEL STRAIN direct. Accredited, blood-tested. High producing stock. \$5.00 hundred; \$1.25 setting, prepaid. Mrs. G. B. Viney, Murdock, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM STOCK BRED for size and production. Farm range. Flock headed by cockerels direct from Palmer's prize winners. \$5.00-100 prepaid. Glenn Hoover, Marion, Kan.

APPLEBAUGH'S WHITE ROCK EGGS. 26 years exclusive, selective breeding. 4 years state culled and certified. 1 year accredited. Always Grade A. 2 years bloodtested. Eggs \$5.00-100. Chicks 15c. Prepaid. Applebaugh's White Rock Farms, Cherryvale, Kan.

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RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKS, BEST quality, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Fifteen dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER: Harrison's Non-sitting, exhibition egg strain Reds, Stock, Eggs, Chicks. Breeders' guide free. Harrison Red Farm, College View, Nebr.

KANSAS STATE ACCREDITED "A" Grade S. C. R. I. Reds. Bigger and better than ever, eggs same price, \$7.50 per 100, \$4.00 per fifty. F. O. B. Lyons. Charles Plank, Lyons, Kan.

TOMPKINS S. C. REDS, FROM CERTI- fied, prize winning stock. Hoganized for color, type, egg production. Select pen eggs \$5.00-100; range \$4.00-100. Cockerels \$2.00, \$2.50 each. B. G. Burkman, Talmo, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE AND SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds. Pen eggs \$10 per hundred. Infertile replaced. Quality Baby Chicks \$20 per hundred. Fifteen consecutive years success at big shows. Marshall's, LaCygne, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS

SINGLE C. RED EGGS FROM \$35 AND \$50 pens, \$4 per 15. Half Price after May 10. Sel Hanbury, Pratt, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, SINGLE COMB. Eggs \$5.00 per hundred. Henry Gillet, Route 1, Florence, Kan.

S. C. R. I. REDS, BRED FOR EXHIBI- tion and production. Eggs \$7.00 per 100. James Sisters, Olathe, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED S. C. DARK REDS, Baker strain, high producers. Eggs \$5-100. Walter Whitehair, Abilene, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, LARGE, DARK red, selected stock. Postpaid \$5.50-100; \$1.25-15. H. F. Enz, Fredonia, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, PURE BRED, HEAVY layers, rich coloring. Eggs \$5.50 postpaid. Nelson Smith, Hutchinson, Kan. Route 5.

WHITE DIARRHEA TESTED, PURE bred extra quality Rose Comb Reds. Eggs \$5.50-100, postpaid. Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Wakefield, Kan.

DARK ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, 250 egg strain, \$6.00-100; \$3.50-50; \$1.25 setting, prepaid. J. H. Carney, Peabody, Kan.

SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS, 231 TO 320 egg lines reaches back 59 years. Hatching eggs 15-45. W. I. Gorsuch, Route 3, Olathe, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB RED EGGS FROM dark red, heavy boned, selected layers; 100-500; 50-3.50, postpaid. Earle Bryan, Emporia, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE IS- land Reds; 100 eggs \$6.00 prepaid. Also Red Leghorns, fifteen eggs \$5.00. Mary Shields, Waterville, Kan.

PURE BRED DARK VELVETY ROSE Comb Rhode Island Reds. 15 eggs \$1.25; 100-500, postpaid. Mrs. Addie Simmons, Route 1, Manhattan, Kan.

PURE BRED, LARGE TYPE, S. C. DARK Red, eggs from bacillary diarrhoea tested pen stock \$6.00-100; pen \$2.00-15, prepaid. Mrs. Gust Allen, Maplehill, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED ROSE COMB REDS, direct from Tompkins; type, color, production. Eggs, 100-4.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Adda Walker, White City, Kan.

EGGS FROM HIGH QUALITY SINGLE Comb Rhode Island Reds. Trapnested, range flock, \$1.00 setting; \$5.00 hundred. \$3.00 hundred after May 1st. Mrs. A. Goebel, Mahaska, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS; TWENTY-ONE YEARS breeding Bear Carver strains. Used \$50 and \$75 males. Descriptive circular, 100, \$9; 50, \$5.00; 30, \$3.50; 15, \$2.00. Mrs. E. F. Lant, Dennis, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED CLASS A SINGLE Comb Reds. Flock Mating, 100, \$10.00; 15, \$2.00 postpaid. Trapnested pen matings: \$5.00 to \$7.50 per 15, \$15.00 per 50. Mrs. Sophia Lindgren, Dwight, Kan.

SUPERIOR QUALITY ROSE COMB REDS, State Certified Class "A" six successive years. Exhibition, high production and non-sitting qualities combined. Eggs. Write for mating list. Mrs. James Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.

HEAVY LAYING, HEAVY BONED, DARK S. C. Reds. Selected range flock. \$3.50 100 eggs. 2nd pen fine quality, \$1.00-15. 1st pen blue ribbon winners, trapnested, \$2.50-15. 100% delivery guaranteed. Mrs. Lewis Jensen, Lorraine, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

CHICKS, ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Whites, \$13.50-100, delivered. Lester Beck, Peabody, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE Chicks 12c, prepaid 100% live delivery. English Call Duck eggs, \$2.00. Bertha Mentzer, LeRoy, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES—EGGS

R. C. RHODE ISLAND WHITE, \$5.00 hundred prepaid. Mrs. Homer Timmons, Fredonia, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES, Eggs \$5.00-100, prepaid. Mrs. Anna Martin, Madison, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE Eggs, candled, \$5.00 per hundred. Frank Wills, Mullinville, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs; from closely culled flock, \$5.00 per hundred. Mrs. Earl Mercer, Beloit, Kan.

CLASSY ROSE COMB WHITES, WONDER- ful layers, 100 eggs \$6.00 postpaid. Bronze Turkey eggs, E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs. Culled for type and eggs, healthy farm flock, \$5.00-100. Mrs. S. F. Marcuson, Dresden, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES—EGGS

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE. 3 first prizes Hutchinson, 3 first, 3 second Salina; 3 first, 3 second, Solomon. Eggs \$5.50 hundred. Charley L. Donmyer, Solomon, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS, \$15.00-100. Standard bred. 300 postpaid. Harvey Scott, Fredonia, Kan.

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

WYANDOTTES—EGGS

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE EGGS; \$6.00-100. Mrs. John Smith, Fredonia, Kan.

FISHEL WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$4.00 per 100. Gusie Weber, Burns, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$4.00-100 prepaid. Mrs. Falkner, Belvue, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.50 per 15 postpaid. O. C. Sharitz, Route M, Newton, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE MATED pens. Eggs 10c; chicks 20c. Fred J. Skalky, Wilson, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, STATE CER- tified, prize winning, Martha stock, 100-6.00. Mrs. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.

MARTIN REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs \$10.00-100, Chicks \$20.00-100 Postpaid. Mrs. Chas. Mills, Plainville, Kan.

KEELERS WHITE WYANDOTTE LAYING winning strain. Eggs \$5.00-100; or \$12.00 case. Mrs. Jerry Mellichar, Caldwell, Kan.

EGGS: REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYAN- dottes. National and State winners. \$2.50 to \$6.00 settings; 100-\$8.00. Jennie Hilbish, Lewis, Kan.

BARRON'S LAYING STRAIN WHITE Wyandottes, 15 eggs, \$1.75; 100-\$7.50, prepaid. Guarantee 60% hatch. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES. Federal inspected. Accredited "A" farm flock. Eggs \$10.00 per 100. Mrs. M. A. Smith, Smith Center, Kan., Route 6.

STOVER'S FARM FLOCK, CAREFULLY culled for type, production and vigor. Regal-Dorcas strain. Eggs 108-\$6.00. Vigorous Buckeye hatched chicks, 100% Rose Combs, live delivery, 100-\$15; 200-\$28. Prices prepaid. Folder free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

TURKEYS

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$12; COCK- erels \$9. T. Lucas, Franktown, Colo.

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

BEAUTIFUL BRONZE BIRD BROS. GOLD- bank toms \$10.00 to \$30.00. Harper Lake Poultry Farm, Jamestown, Kan.

TURKEY—EGGS

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, \$5.00 for 11. Olive Rhea, Salina, Kan., Route 2.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEY eggs, 11 for \$4.25 postpaid. A. A. Wiltzius, Clifton, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR- key eggs, eleven, \$7.50. Ina Huckstadt, Garden City, Kan.

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY eggs, 40c each, postpaid. Mrs. R. H. Mendenhall, Gove, Kan.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS; \$6 for 12; \$25 for 60. Harvey Bros., Abilene, Kan., Rural Route No. 2.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS BIG framed, finely colored. Eggs, 50c each, prepaid. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, RANGE flock, large, healthy, vigorous. Eggs, 50c each postpaid. Mrs. T. F. Humphries, Yuma, Colo.

SEVERAL VARIETIES—EGGS

EGGS: WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY, 50c; Chinese Goose, 25c; Pekin duck, 10c. Tom Hash, Benedict, Kan.

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BULLS—REGISTERED RED POLLS. Priced reasonable. J. R. Henry, Delavan, Kan.

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25 HEAD OF FRESH AND SPRINGER Holstein cows and heifers. Frank Zibell, Holton, Kan.

HOLSTEINS CLEAN AND RIGHT, ONE or carloads. Sheboygan County Holstein Breeder's Association, Plymouth, Wisconsin.

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FOR SALE—REGISTERED JACK SEVEN years old, 16 hands high, extra heavy type. 480 acres Finney Co. level land for sale or exchange for Hutchinson property. Ralph Dixon, Rt. 5, Hutchinson, Kan.

\$1,000 Profit From Hens

BY J. H. JOHNSON

A profit of \$1,000 a year from poultry on an average Kansas farm is a rather unusual occurrence. But last year that was obtained on Oakwood Farm, 15 miles northwest of Manhattan. A. A. Jackson, the owner, believes in careful methods of production and sanitation. Five hundred laying hens are kept.

"We have tried several methods of poultry production but have found none that has proved quite so successful as the one we are now using," Mr. Jackson said. "After experimenting in raising chickens by setting eggs under hens, putting them in incubators, and purchasing them from large custom hatcheries, we have decided that the best method is to buy baby chicks of some reliable chicken farm where a business is made of selecting for health, laying qualities and strength. Taking into account the cost of roosters, the feed, labor for caring for the sitting hens, and the cost of eggs, we consider it much cheaper to buy our chicks from a hatchery that guarantees its chicks. One-third more chickens are saved in the long run."

The average farmer does not have time to trapnest his flock. To get the highest production, trapnesting must be practiced. Oakwood Farm takes advantage of this by obtaining chicks that are produced by pedigreed stock that has been trapnested.

"After receiving the chicks they must be cared for carefully," Mr. Jackson continued. "We find the coal brooder best because there is less danger of fire and it is more healthy than the oil brooder, due to the fumes liberated in the house by the oil-burning brooder. The brooder should be placed in a brooder house about 8 feet square which is well lighted from the south. Fresh air is one of the greatest essentials to the successful rearing of young chicks, therefore particular attention must be paid to the ventilation system. This helps to keep away disease and also makes for strong, healthy chicks."

Pens around the chicken house are planted to oats or some other small grain early in the spring. This green, succulent feed helps to keep the digestive tract in good condition. Picking and running about the pens gives the chicks exercise, and also keeps them out in the sun to absorb the ultra-violet rays which are so necessary to proper development.

Feeding is one of the greatest problems in chicken raising. A deviation from the right way may mean failure. The kind of feeds fed and the methods of feeding are the two things that must be watched carefully in raising young chickens. Oakwood Farm is very successful in this respect, and loses only a small percentage of chicks.

"The plan which we follow here on Oakwood Farm probably is about the same in a general way as that used by most poultry raisers," Mr. Jackson said. "We always keep feed away from the chicks for the first three days after hatching. They are then given slightly warm clabbered milk, care being taken that the chicks do not get wet, for if they chill it is very easy for them to contract diarrhea. The chicks also are fed a mash four times daily."

"The mash is made of 3 parts rolled oats, 3 parts cracked kafir, and 1 part of a buttermilk mash. No more is fed than will be cleaned up in about 10 minutes. Clabbered milk is kept before the chicks at all times."

"Good clean drinking water is one of the most important items in keeping the chicks growing and free from disease," Mr. Jackson said. "We change the water twice a day in our fountains so it will not harbor the germs of various diseases about the yards. The pans for feed and the drinking fountains are scalded out once a day."

"When the chicks begin to mature the feeding is gradually changed until they are being fed a grain mixture of kafir and cracked corn; 2 to 1 being the mixture we use. We also feed a dry mash of ground corn, 40 pounds; bran, 20 pounds; shorts, 20 pounds; and tankage, 20 pounds. This mash is kept before the chicks at all times, in a self-feeder."

Young stock which has had good care and is fed according to the methods used at Oakwood Farm will mature rapidly and begin to lay early. Leghorns usually start to lay at about 5 to 6 months old, while heavier breeds do not start until 6 to 8 months. Because of the high price of eggs in the fall and early winter, it is a distinct advantage to have the pullets mature so they will start to lay in October. Mr. Jackson finds that the early maturing pullets bring him much greater profits than those which mature in the middle or late winter.

"We make it a practice to keep our hens and pullets separate," Mr. Jackson said, "because the pullets need different care from the older hens which are already mature. The pullets are shut in our straw loft, open-front houses on the first of September and are not let out until the following April. The mature hens have their freedom to range about the farmstead and pick up the grain that is sure to be found about the average stock farm. This very materially lowers the cost of egg production."

"I think the reason farmers as a general rule do not make a larger profit with their flock is because they fail to take proper care of the hens in winter."

The egg yields are decreased on many farms because of the feeding of unbalanced rations; disease in the flock; cold, damp quarters; overcrowding; internal and external parasites; and a failure to break up the broody hens. If these factors are properly taken care of good profits are sure to result.

Then the Flock Declined

Trapnesting may not be a practical method of handling a farm flock, but trapnesting a small pen is an excellent way to build up the laying qualities, according to Mrs. F. J. Diddle of Olpe. In November she started trapnesting a pen of 23 Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, and after taking out the culls and non-layers she has nine left. The lowest yield a hen during January was 21 eggs, and the highest 25 eggs. These hens are mated with a cockerel from a dam with a trapnest record of 303 eggs a year.

The first eggs set, each numbered with the hen's legband number, were tested, and it was found that one hen's eggs were not fertile. This hen was taken from the pen, and excellent results were obtained with the next hatch. All pullets hatched from this pen, if up to standard, will be pedigreed. Next year Mrs. Diddle plans to trapnest two or three pens, and by keeping the pullets to build up the flock to a high degree of egg production.

The Diddle family recently moved to a new farm southeast of Olpe, where they built a straw loft type house with a concrete floor for their poultry flock, which consists of 175 hens besides the breeding pen.

Last year, from a flock numbering 150 at the beginning of the year, and 65 at the close of the first 10 months, a gross income of \$700 and a net profit of \$471 for the 10 months were realized. Hatching eggs, market eggs, and chickens were sold. The pullets kept in the flock were counted in the income at \$1.50 each. A commercial mash mixed by a local firm and approved by the poultry department of the Kansas State Agricultural College is fed with feterita and corn for scratch grains. Alfalfa leaves, potato peelings, cabbage scraps and sometimes sprouted oats are used for green feed.

Regularity of care, fresh water and cleanliness are three of the prime requisites of success with a poultry flock. Mrs. Diddle says. The trapnests used were made on the farm from orange crates.

"I have always liked chickens since I was a little girl, and my work with them is not a passing fancy," says Mrs. Diddle.

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10 ACRES in Rio Grande Valley, Cameron county, Texas; all planted in grape fruit; hundreds of trees in bloom; grove almost full bearing stage; rich soil, irrigated; good system, unincumbered; no improvements; in edge of thriving town, quarter mile to railroad and main paved street; \$8,500; cash \$2,500 and balance terms. Address owner, R. E. King, Public Works Department, City Hall, Kansas City, Missouri.

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They were buffeted, or, as the word means, tortured, by the storm.

He came, walking on the water, as friend to friends, but when they saw Him they were afraid. Is it not often so? The things that are for our help and furtherance are what we are most afraid to meet. Often did God, when introducing His message into the world, have to declare that He intended no harm to anybody. "Fear not," the angel said to Zacharias, and "Fear not," the angel said to Mary; "Be not afraid," sang the angels to the shepherds, and "Fear not, it is I," called Jesus thru the storm, as he approached the boat. It does seem that men are most afraid of that which will do them the most good, and often least afraid of that which will do them the most harm. They fear being too religious, but are not afraid of vice. They fear becoming bookish, but are not afraid of ignorance. And they nourish unreasonable fears. Well does Carlyle ask, "What art thou afraid of? Wherefore, like a coward, dost thou forever pip and whimper, and go cowering and trembling? Despicable biped! What is the sum total of the worst that lies before thee? Death? Well, Death; and say the pangs of tophet, too, and all that the Devil and Man may, will or can do against thee!"

The most foolish fear of all is to be afraid of Christ, and thousands are more afraid of Him than of anyone else. They fear His principles, His spirit, when applied to modern business, and they develop particularly acute febrile symptoms when His teachings are spoken of in connection with international relations. He is perfectly all right to preach, but not to practice. He is splendid if you do not take Him too literally. He fits in churches but not in chambers of commerce. But when this same fearful Christ has been tried in sincerity and simplicity the results have not been so bad, after all. How many communities have been rent by the lack of His principles? How many families have been broken up because He was not there!

Peter now had his little adventure. With the full impulsiveness of his nature, he starts to go to his Teacher, on the water. All goes nicely for a few seconds, until he exchanges one fear for another. He forgets the wind and begins to fear the water. His eyes, which have been on the calm figure of his Master, now look on the boisterous waves. When you start out to mark a field for corn you keep your eye on a distant object and go as straight for it as you can. Stop and get your eye on another object, and the straight row is gone. One has to make for the main objective, and this holds for religion. We must take care not to get sidetracked on this or that. If we do begin to sink, there is always the outstretched hand of help.

Lesson for April 10—"Peter's Lesson in Trust." Matthew 16:22-33.
Golden Text—Matthew 14:27.

Motherly Motor

VIRGINIAN KILLED BY AUTO SEEKING TO PROTECT CALF
—Tennessee paper.

Shooting Skyward

"My, but your little brother is growing!"
"Yes, ma'am; he comes up to the hem of mamma's skirt now."

Fiery Specter

MOTHER KILLS HER DAUGHTER AND SELF THEN BURNS HOME
—Arizona paper.

Sheep and Goats

The Man (real artist)—"Were they all artistic people you met there?"
The Girl—"Some of them were, but some were quite nice."

Sudden Inspiration

"And what did your wife have to say when you stood at the Pyramids?"
"Wanted to know if I had locked the kitchen door."

Back to the Soap-Box

Two colored men in Southern Indiana were bewailing the hard times being felt in the agricultural district there. "Times is tighter than I ever seen them before," said one. "I can't even get hold of a nickel! If something

don't turn up I'm going to start preaching. I done that once and I ain't too good to do it again."

The Merry Ha-ha

Policeman (to pedestrian, just struck by hit-and-run driver)—"Did you get his number?"
Victim—"No, but I'd recognize his laugh anywhere."

Good-By!

"Whatever became of that portable garage of yours?"
"Oh, I tied the bull dog to it the other night and a cat ran by him."

Try a Gas-Mask

Nightie—"The secret of good health is onion eating."
Nite—"But how can onion eating be kept a secret?"

Couldn't Hear Its Shrieks

"So that's your new tie. Why on earth did you select such a loud color?"
"I didn't select it. My brother did and he's rather deaf."

The High Price of Health

Early to bed,
Early to rise,
And your girl goes out
With other guys.

Belle of the Ball

Basil—"Do you know who that sweet little girl is that I've been dancing with all the evening?"
Gwendoline—"Oh, yes, that's mother!"

Why Flowers Blush

The flowers used in the desecration of the church today are given by Mrs. J. W. Philadelphia Church calendar.

Honest Waiter

"Bring me some chicken salad," ordered a diner.
"Yes, sir," replied the servitor. "Veal or pork chicken?"

Presence of Mind

Papa was deep in a book, when his wife called, "Dan, baby has swallowed the ink. Whatever shall I do?"
"Write with a pencil," was the reply.

Flirtatious Food

History, fiction and poetry are full of croquettes whose stock in trade is keeping their lovers in suspense.—New York Times.

Indignant Bow-Wows

Many attacks have been reported by dogs during the last eighteen months.—Suburban item in the New York Times.

Fellow Feeling

Dean—"Do you know who I am?"
Stude—"No sir, but if you can remember your address I'll take you home."

Dry Aquatics

"Mother, may I go out to swim?"
"No, my darling cutie;
My precious pet must not get wet.
You are a bathing beauty."

Skating in Wonderland

Mrs. Edwin Evans had the misfortune of having her head cut by falling on the ice, which bled profusely.—Pennsylvania paper.

Favorite Filler

A magazine writer says a dog fills an empty place in man's life.—The Texarkanian. This is especially true of the hot dog.

Curves O. K.

BOBBED-HAIR GIRLS ACQUIT SELVES WELL IN ANNUAL CALF SHOW
—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Blooming Loud-speaker

"Are you going to the flower show?"
"No, it's too much trouble. I think I'll stay home and get it over the radio."

Daughter—"Marry that rich old fool? Why, I'd die first!"
Mercenary Mamma—"Nonsense, my dear! He's not so strong as he looks."

Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

The amazing miracle was over. The crowds had been fed, were breaking up and were starting homeward. The little apostolic band was doubtless weary. Nothing is more tiring than to be in a crowd all day, answering their questions and listening to their complaints. The Teacher hurried "the twelve" into a boat, to go across the lake. He "constrained them." He used a bit of punch to get them started, while He went up into a hill to be alone with God. The religious worker, who gives of himself, must be re-filled, must have his spiritual batteries recharged, else he soon will have nothing left to give off. Alone, He talks with His Father. No doubt the wind that lashed the trees spoke to Him of the Hand that holds all nature in control.

Some persons fear solitude more than they fear burglars. They seem to be afraid of themselves. Or they are bored to suffocation at being alone. Anything but solitude. There must be a party, or the radio must be screeching, or the phonograph droning, or they must be getting ready to go somewhere, after which they will be getting ready to come back. They do not com-

pliment themselves very highly, as they do not appear to consider their own society as worth much. If they did, they would cultivate it more. The man who can be gone for hours, walking in fields or woods, without a gun, but perhaps a dog (dogs are excellent company; they know when to talk and when to keep still) and return feeling that he has been in the best of company has a spiritual side to him. Some men can never go thru field or forest without a gun. They must be killing something, in order to enjoy themselves. Christ loved solitude occasionally, and I don't suspect that He had a shotgun with Him, to peck off the first partridge He saw. The person who can feel God when alone has his spiritual side at least partially developed. Looking up at the hills of his own New England, Whittier exclaimed,

Touched by a light that hath no name,
A glory never sung,
Aloft on sky and mountain wall
Are God's great pictures hung.

And John Muir, lover of the Western mountains and glaciers, was wont to exclaim when a new view burst upon him, or he saw a new flower, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Now the Teacher decides it is time to go to his boys, who are out there on the lake, having a hard time of it.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

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One black 2 yr. old stallion, ready for service \$250. Two extra good stud colts, black, grays, wt. 1150 lbs. \$150 each. One matched pair fillies 2 years old \$300. One spotted pair, brood mares, black, in foal \$500. All sired by a son of the World's Champion Carnot. Also a 2 year old jack ready for service, thick blocky hind. \$150.
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2 yearling two yr. old, one coming one yr. old. Percheron stallions, large, sound, smooth. Mares in foal and fillies. All black. Reg. in P. S. A. One 1100 lb. jack, 2 yr. old. Black, sound, prompt. Will exchange for young cattle. A. J. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.

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at Balleysville, April 19
One purebred imported Percheron stallion and one jack nine, one-half inch bone.
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LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

1926 Automobile Mortality

Kansas is among 12 states whose record of motor fatalities was lower in 1926 than in 1925, tho for this state the decrease was small, from 235 to 233. Any reduction is creditable, however, when most states report increases, and particularly when the mortality is so shockingly high, in this state averaging the year around more than four killings every week.

For the country as a whole the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce reports an increase in motor fatalities of 5 per cent in 1926 and a total of 20,819. These are not accidents or injuries, but deaths. "It is significant," says the report, "that the Corn Belt, California and New England are the sections to accomplish this progress in traffic safety"; that is, a reduced mortality. "The Corn Belt and California have had the highest ownership of cars per capita for a number of years, and accordingly have wider experience with motor transport and a population better trained to its operation."

Fatal accidents as between motor vehicles and pedestrians are more than all others combined. Analysis of automobile fatalities shows that physical conditions, such as defects in the car, poor lighting, snow, fog, rain and so on, account for but a small fraction of fatal accidents, not more than 13 per cent, but where negligence is the cause the motorist and the pedestrian are about equally to blame, one for about 43 per cent and the other 44 per cent of such fatal accidents.

Where the motorist is responsible the largest cause is inattention by the driver, in about one-third of such cases, the other major causes being violating the rules of the road (one-fourth of such accidents) and driving too fast for the conditions, which accounts for about one such accident in five. Intoxication is reported to be accountable in about one case in 13. There are pointers for every motorist in these statistics, indicating how he is most liable to go wrong, from general experience.

Pedestrians cause nearly as many accidents between motor vehicles and pedestrians, first of all by jaywalking, nearly one such case in three, and second, by inattention, one case in four. But playing on crossing streets by children is as great a cause of such fatal accidents as inattention by adult pedestrians.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

C. S. Thompson of Indianola, Neb., sold Poland China bred sows at that place recently for an average of \$70.

Ray Gould, Rexford, has changed his Chester White sale date from April 14 to April 21. The sale will be held at his farm near Rexford.

Clyde Corcoran & Son, Oberlin, sold Poland China bred sows at that place recently for an average of \$70. Decatur county is one of the strong pure bred hog centers of Northwest Kansas.

Five Hampshire bred sow sales in Nebraska the last week in February, averaged in prices paid, \$100, \$95, \$108, \$85 and \$60 respectively. Good crowds were out to these sales and there was real interest in the offerings.

The Holstein consignment sale that was to have been held at Topeka, April 14, has been called off because Mr. Cope of Norton, one of the heaviest consignors has decided not to sell his cattle. The J. L. Young Holstein sale at Haddam will be held as advertised April 12.

The Jewell County Breeders' Association will hold their annual Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn sale at the J. E. Leece farm, near Pormoso, Thursday, April 14. The sale is under the management of the sale committee, L. C. Swihart, Henry Leece and R. E. Ballard. The offering is good.

The Texas Hereford Breeders' Association in their sale at Fort Worth, March 9, sold 58 bulls for an average of \$457 and 14 females sold for an average of \$347. The 10 top bulls averaged \$987.50 and the top cow bulls was \$1,400 with six bulls selling for over \$1,000 each. The top female was \$1,200.

Burdette, Colo., Washington county, is the center of a very enterprising lot of dairy farmers and recently they have organized a cow testing association. The association starts with 150 cows. Jas. Lee is president of the association and Carl Reid is secretary and official tester. J. C. Foster, county agent, co-operating with Wm. Gunther, fieldman for the Colorado state dairy commissioners, promoted the association.

J. A. Comp, White City, will disperse his herd of Jersey cattle at that place, Wednesday, April 20. The Comp herd of Jerseys is one of the best herds in the John Comp herd and the sons are adding a few head to make the sale more attractive in numbers. B. C. Settles, St. Louis, is the sale manager. He will be pleased to send you the Comp sale catalog.

At the annual meeting of the Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association meeting at Manhattan in February, it was decided to get behind community picnics in communities where Holstein folks would start the movement for such gatherings. The association and dairy department at the college promised to co-operate with good speakers and to assist in every way possible with the program. So far Dickinson, Norton, Shawnee, The Mulvane district, have responded with promises of an immediate organization for promoting a real Holstein picnic for their counties during the summer. There should be at least 20 of these picnics

organized and the sooner the dates are fixed and work started the better. If you are interested you should write to Secretary C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan., at once about dates and how the association is going to assist you in preparing a good strong program.

The Clay County Livestock Breeders' Association and the Clay Center Chamber of Commerce are sponsoring a beef feeding contest for Clay county farmers. Substantial prizes are to be awarded to the farmers in Clay county who can produce the most beef on 15 calves when they are 360 days old. Calves can be of any of the beef breeds but must be sired by a pure bred bull. All calves in the contest must have

KANSAS FARMER ADVERTISING BROUGHT INQUIRIES FOR DUROCS

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

I am enclosing check for Duroc advertising in Kansas Farmer. We got many inquiries thru your advertising and will continue to advertise thru your publication when we have surplus breeding stock. Yours very truly, Geo. Anspaugh.
—New City, Kan., March 5, 1927.

been born since Jan. 1, 1927. The committee in charge of the contest is S. B. Amcotts, Shorthorn breeder, C. R. Jaccard, county agent and Harry Doyle.

According to government figures just out there was more beef produced in the United States in 1926 than in 1925. This record beef production was accomplished with fewer animals slaughtered than in 1925, the year of the greatest war activity, but the beef of the cattle slaughtered in 1926 averaged more in weight. The official figures show 7,433,000, 000 pounds of beef produced and the total meat production was 17,246,000,000 pounds, which exceeded the 1925 production by 240, 000,000 pounds. The lamb and mutton production for the same year was 643,000,000, which was 44,000,000 more than for 1925.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By O. Wayne Fowler
1407 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

The production cup is awarded annually to the owner of the cow making the highest official record during the previous year, and the award this year was almost a foregone conclusion. Mr. Everett Comp, White City, Kan., the youngest Comp son, owned the second highest producing cow of the year. Stockwell's Dream started her record December 24, 1925, and completed a record of 11,914 pounds of milk, containing 739.4 pounds of butterfat. This record is not only the highest, for any breed completed last year, but establishes a new state record in the mature class for the Jersey breed. It is interesting to note that the new state champion has been owned by several different farmers and was first observed by Mr. Comp in a neighbor's herd. At six years of age she was included by her owner in an auction sale. Being a good judge of milk cows, Mr. Comp bought her for \$150 and completed her development in the next two years. Mr. Comp received \$500 for her first offspring, a bull calf, dropped after he acquired her from the Leonard Smith's Jersey herd at Platte City, Mo.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson
463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

Thos. S. Keefer, of Canton, Kan., has laid the foundation for a good herd of registered Milking Shorthorns. His herd bull is a son of Pine Valley Viscount, owned by Thos. Steinberger of Morrowville.

Wm. Meyer of Farlington, has bred Spotted Polands now for over ten years and he continues to breed them better each year. His senior herd boar, Hyjack, is in the thousand pound class and the young boar is by a twelve hundred pound sire. Mr. Meyer sells mostly at private treaty and says this is one of the best years he has ever had for sales.

E. S. Dale & Sons of Protection, and Ben Bird of the same place, are easily the outstanding Shorthorn breeders of Southwest Kansas. Both herds have been established now for many years and during the cattle depression when most breeders dispersed their herds or neglected them these men continued to breed good cattle. Both of them have right along emphasized the importance of milk along with beef and in their May 4 joint sale, big dual purpose double decked cows will be sold that would create a sensation in some of the milk Shorthorn sales of the east.

Public Sales of Livestock

Jersey Cattle

April 20—John Comp, White City, Kan.
May 2—Leonard Smith, Platte City, Mo.
May 18—Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan.
May 19—Knabb Bros., Leavenworth, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

April 14—Jewell County Breeders Association, Lovellville, Kan.
May 4—E. S. Dale & Sons and Ben H. Bird, Protection, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

April 12—J. L. Young, Haddam, Kan.
April 28—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

April 28—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Chester White Hogs

April 21—Ray Gould, Rexford, Kan.
Percheron Horses
May 5—Chas. T. Dyerly, Pratt, Kan.

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Washington County C. T. A. Records

HOLSTEIN SALE

at the farm, one mile south and three west of Morrowville,
Haddam, Kansas, April 12

This herd averaged 360 pounds of fat for last year.

In this sale are 20 Cows, either fresh or to freshen soon and all with C. T. A. records.

Also some heifers and calves. Cows in the sale have records up to 16,000 pounds of milk and 470 pounds fat. They are bred to Sir Veeman De Kol Drosy, whose dam had a record of 29542 pounds of milk and 1151 pounds butter in one year.

J. L. YOUNG, Owner

W. H. Mott, Herington, Sale Manager.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer.

JERSEY CATTLE

J. A. Comp & Sons' Absolute Dispersal Auction

Register of Merit Jerseys

White City, Kan.

Wednesday, April 20,

Forty head of cows, Heifers, Calves and Bulls—all ages. RALEIGH AND SORREY'S TORRENTOR BREEDING.

COWS OF PRODUCTION TYPE AND QUALITY with records from 9,000 to 14,000 lbs. milk, averaging 545 lbs. fat, 10,980 lbs. milk in 1 year.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST HERDS IN KANSAS AND IS THE HOME OF Stockwell's Dream, 739.4 lbs. fat, 11,914 lbs. milk, the highest producing cow of the breed for the State of Kansas.

No reserve—they all go to the highest bidder. For particulars and catalog, write or wire

B. C. SETTLES, Sales Manager,
5368 Cabanne Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Col. Jim McCulloch, Auctioneer.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Jewell County Breeders Association

Shorthorn Sale!

At the J. E. Leece farm, one mile north-east of Lovellville, Kan.

Thursday, April 14

Twenty-nine head of Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn Bulls and Females.

7 Shorthorn Bulls.
10 Shorthorn Females.
6 Polled Shorthorn Bulls.
6 Polled Shorthorn Females.
6 of the Females have calves at side. Send for catalog.

SALE COMMITTEE

L. C. SWIHART HENRY LEECE
Lovellville, Kan. Pormoso, Kan.
R. E. BALLARD
Pormoso, Kan.
Col. A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer.

Shorthorn Herd Bull Victor

for sale, also some choice young bulls by this sire. Write for prices.
W. F. BLEAM & SONS,
Bloomington, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE

PLEASANT VIEW RED POLLS

Herd larger and stronger than ever. Never before have had so many high producing cows. Stock of all ages for sale. Visit us. Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

FOR SALE—GUERNSEY BULL CALF

Rich "May Rose-Cherub" breeding. His pedigree contains many of the breed's most prominent producers and show animals; an exceptionally straight, husky youngster of unusual promise. Will guarantee right in every way, and will register and transfer. First check for \$40.00 gets him. For further information, write George H. Cook, Concordia, Kansas

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White Way Hampshires On Approval



Choice fall boars and gilts, sired by champion boars. Special prices on trios for quick sale. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

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