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Kansas Farmer

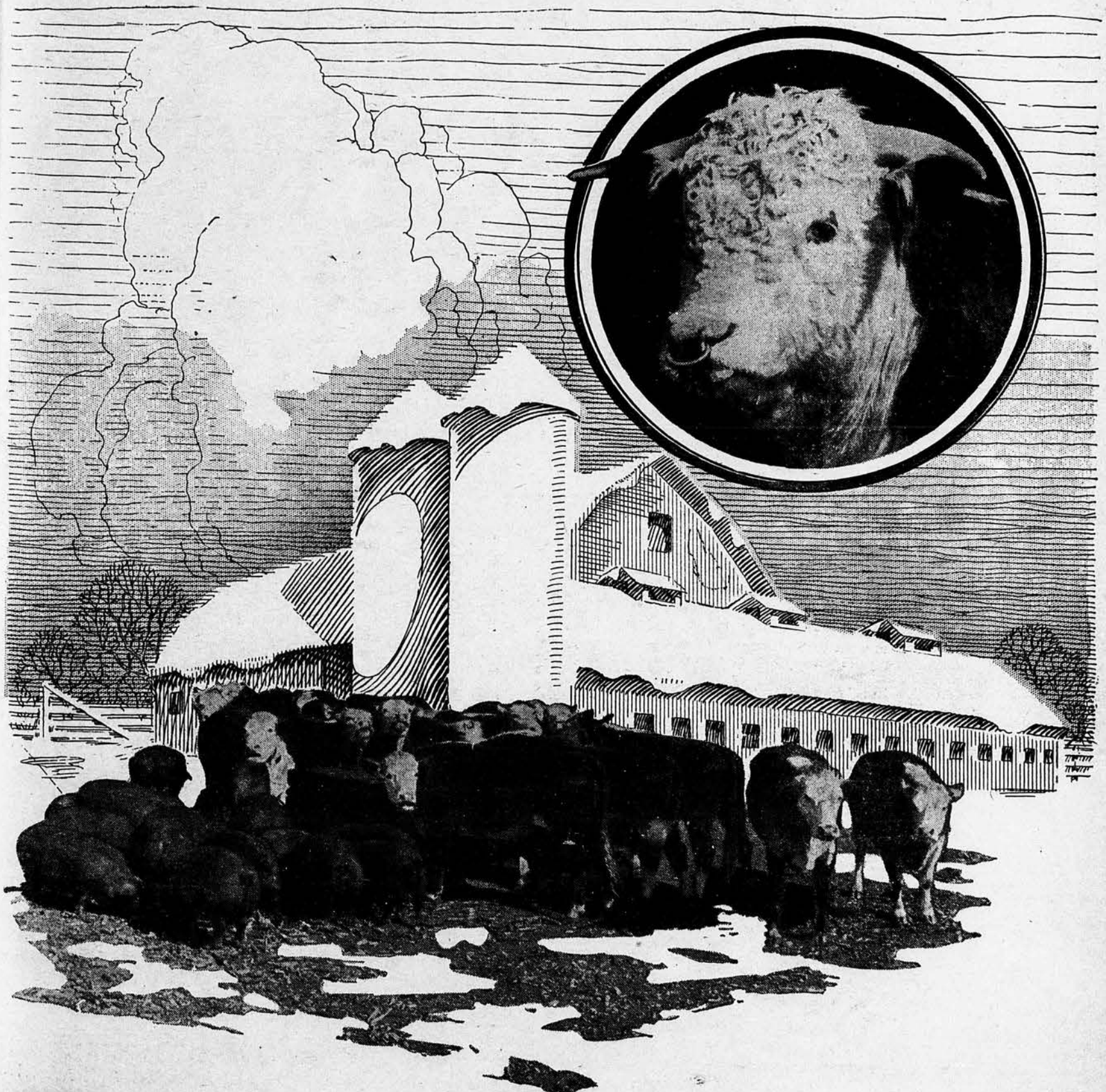
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Number 7





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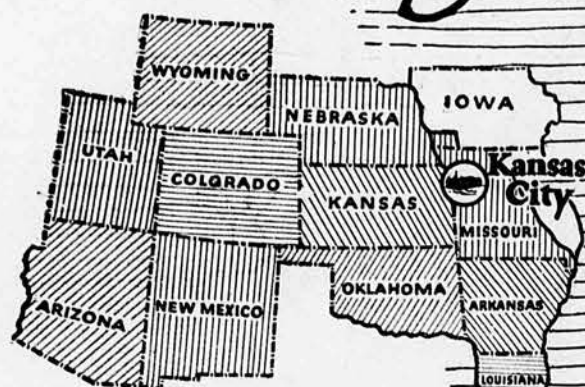
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Making Horse Collar Innards Gives Shultz a Steady Job

By M. N. Beeler

HENRY FORD, whose automobile productions astonish the world, contends that farmers need something to do during spare moments. Mr. Ford believes the rural districts should be industrialized so the residents thereof may have employment during slack seasons. G. R. Shultz, a Lawrence creameryman, doesn't agree with Mr. Ford that the cow should be abolished. Naturally he wouldn't, even tho there was some reason to Mr. Ford's inefficiency indictment of the bovine family, in view of his occupation. Nor is Mr. Shultz willing to admit that the farmer needs a corset factory or a boiler works on the corner of his place to keep him busy.

"I have been running my farm for 30 years and

grown in the neighborhood. Only a small acreage can be produced on any one farm because of the maximum labor requirements at harvest and the necessity for taking care of the straw to prevent damage.

Mr. Shultz, thru long experience, has developed special machinery for handling the straw. He stores his own production and that which he buys in the sheaf. A large barn, which also houses the processing machinery, is used for storage. The straw is fed out to the trade as demand requires. This is a great advantage to manufacturers, as few of them have facilities for storing more than a carload of the baled straw at a time.

Wouldn't Know the Separator

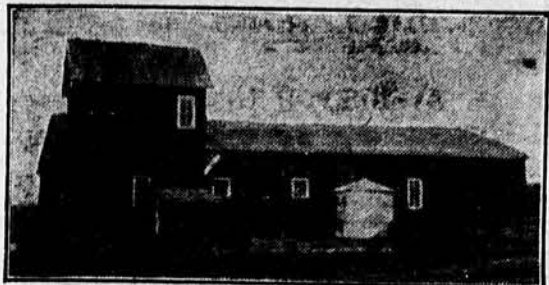
Horse collar makers are exacting in their requirements. The straw must be bright, unbroken and contain no grain. Years ago most of it was prepared by hand, and even in this age of machinery no very satisfactory special equipment is available. Preparation of the straw is a painstaking process. That is why it brings a high price. Mr. Shultz bought the latest type of threshing and baling machinery he could obtain, but even that was not satisfactory. He began making the grain separator over. During the course of years he has produced a machine which takes a bundle at right angles to the length of the separator, removes the grain and delivers the bundle intact at the opposite end. The separator had a special steel cylinder. It required that bands be cut. This necessitated a binding attachment at the other end. That required extra power and, as Mr. Shultz considered, unnecessary expense. By cutting the cylinder in two and making some adaptations he was able to run the bundles in without cutting bands, and thus was able to eliminate the binder. The grain elevator was remodeled and a new outlet for the cleaned grain was provided. The manufacturer of the original separator would hardly recognize his product now.

No satisfactory baling equipment was available. The main objection to that on the market was that it would not make a bale sufficiently heavy that

a minimum tonnage could be placed in a car. Horse collar manufacturers realize this and usually buy straw f.o.b. the producer's shipping point.

Mr. Shultz made a baler. It puts out a package that requires real men to handle and that will enable a minimum loading of freight cars. Do the buyers of horse collar stuffings appreciate this? They do, to the extent of giving Mr. Shultz the preference when they are in the market for straw.

The baler is power operated. Bundles of rye straw are placed head to head with the butts out and are subjected to great pressure. The bales are tied with wire, and when the pressure is removed a side of the bale chamber is opened and the bale removed with a specially devised hoist and sling.

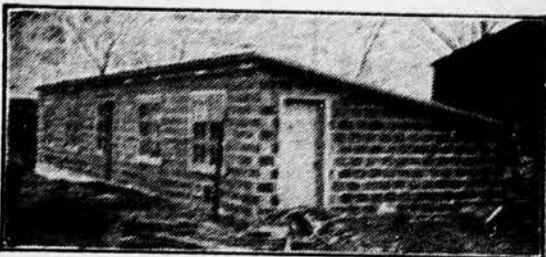


The Rye Straw Processing Plant is Housed in This Building. Machinery is Installed in the Two-Story Part. The Rest is Used for Storage

have never experienced a time when I couldn't find something to do around the place," said Mr. Shultz. "I am inclined to believe that the same is true of any farm. Anyone who cannot find plenty to do either is lazy or a poor manager."

Now that's a funny way for a fellow to feel who is doing exactly what Mr. Ford suggests about spare time employment. Mr. Shultz maintains a plant on his farm for processing horse collar stuffing. There are no wet day layoffs on his 625-acre farm in Douglas county, no lost time from cold and snow, and no between season labor lulls.

For years he has been growing rye straw and supplying it to horse collar manufacturers. His son, Guy E. Shultz, runs the farm and the rye straw plant. From 100 to 250 acres of rye are



This House Will Have Cost \$1,200 When It Receives a Coat of Plaster Inside and Out. Mr. Shultz Installed All Modern Poultry Conveniences

This hoist also is home designed and made. It contains parts of old automobiles, binders and other machinery.

A gasoline engine that has been in service about as long as Mr. Shultz has had the farm supplies power for the threshing, the baler and the hoist. The labor saving machinery which has been installed reduces expenses and thus increases profits because prices are based upon less efficient processing methods.

Manufacturers have learned the way to the Shultz farm. They like its product and they also appreciate the storage service. Horse collar straw is always available in good condition, and it is baled to permit savings in freight charges. Under such circumstances they buy at Shultz farm prices.

A Bright Farm Outlook For 1926

FARMERS are entering 1926 with a greater spirit of optimism than they have had since war times. This is well shown in the high prices which are being paid at public sales for almost everything, and especially for livestock. Probably in some cases, and especially with light hogs, they are too high. But in any case they indicate that the folks have a belief in 1926 and the agricultural prosperity it should bring to Kansas if we have any luck with the weather.

There seems to be a considerable foundation for this happier outlook. No doubt much of it is based on the more prosperous era for industrial life in the United States and also on a more settled outlook abroad. Folks are all agreed that business will be good for at least six months more, and while some lines may slow up in the fall, it seems probable that a high rate of activity will rule all thru the year. This should help in maintaining price levels for farm products, as it will insure a keen demand from the cities. And then, too—while this is not something to consider definitely in business plans—the outlook for favorable action by Congress on an export corporation, along the lines of the Dickinson bill perhaps, is excellent, and this might help with some Kansas farm crops, especially wheat.

Europe Has Gone to Work?

In the field of international affairs the view is brighter than it has been at any time since the beginning of 1914. The folks in war-weary Europe are at last indicating that they are tired of strife, and are showing more of a disposition to settle their differences around the council table than since long before the World War started. This should mean that economic rules will guide human life there to a greater extent than in the immediate past, and this will be of considerable help to business life. Conditions should improve there by fall.

Turning to the local situation, we find that agriculture is perhaps on the soundest basis from the standpoint of production in Kansas that it has ever been. Diversified farming, especially, has made great progress in the last three years. There is plenty of indication of that in poultry raising, for example, in the demand which has developed, even this early, for breeding stock, baby chicks and equipment. This will be the greatest poultry year

the state has ever seen. An encouraging angle to the situation is that the interest is well distributed over the state—the increase is coming with farm flocks, which are well situated to make the maximum profits from increased production.

Dairying also is making substantial progress, especially, perhaps, in the leading centers such as Mulvane, Iola and Fort Scott, but also generally elsewhere. This has been well reflected since last September in the excellent prices which have been paid in every county for good dairy cows. No doubt part of this has been brought about by the high prices for butterfat in the last 12 months. And even the folks who produce whole milk, especially for the retail trade, were showing more of a disposition to demand—and get—a fair price for their product last fall than ever before in the his-



tory of the state—alho we must confess, with sorrow, that in recent weeks they have shown indications in some communities of a lack of nerve.

From the physical standpoint the outlook is good. The wheat crop most places is doing far better than average, and especially as compared to a year ago, and it is almost certain to go into the spring in a condition much above normal. In general this has been an open winter, which has been of help to livestock, and on most farms the condition of the farm animals is excellent for this season. On the farms where feed is not very abundant this has been of still further help in that but little of it has been wasted.

Naturally much depends on the weather which 1926 will bring—as usual! This may not be especially favorable. And then, too, it seems likely that there will be another outbreak of Chinch bugs and Hessian fly. If we should raise a big wheat crop, as now seems likely, there is nothing definite as to what the price will be: that depends largely on what the world wheat crops do between now and then. There are a few pessimistic angles to the situation which one needs to keep in mind.

But even if we do this the outlook seems bright. Certainly that is the opinion of the average farmer in Kansas. And he is going into the new season in a frame of mind which should help in working his affairs out on the most profitable basis.

Hog Industry in Good Condition

LOW corn prices and relatively high hog prices have put the swine industry "on strong ground," according to the Department of Agriculture, in its February report on the farm situation. "Last year," the department says, "9,713,398,200 pounds of hogs were slaughtered under Federal inspection, for which the buyers paid \$1,147,528,376. The smallest hog crop in four years thus brought considerably the highest cash return in four years. Two billion fewer pounds last year sold for 200 million dollars more than in 1924.

"Furthermore," the department adds, "foreign buyers spent just about their average amount of money, 224 million dollars, last year for our pork products, alho it did not buy so much pork. With production on a moderate basis, consumption and export demand holding up well, and a favorable spread between hog and corn prices, the swine industry is on strong ground."

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I DO NOT know what Congress is going to do with farm legislation, and to be perfectly frank I am not at all certain in my own mind about what it ought to do. Very many intelligent leaders of farm organizations believe that Congress can by legislation establish profitable prices for farm products. They may not say that in just so many words, but that is what I think is in their minds, for unless legislation can do that or at least approximate it, the question naturally arises, why legislate?

Upon one point there seems to be substantial agreement, and this is that the surplus farm products sold in the world markets determine or at least to a great degree affect the price of the product sold in the domestic market.

It is agreed that if there were no surplus, then by imposing a tariff on imported farm products the price in the domestic market would rise to the height of the tariff wall. If, however, the high price resulting from this condition should so stimulate production that the domestic market would be oversupplied, the effect would be to reduce the price below the top of the tariff wall. Plans for helping the farmer vary in detail, but the common object to be attained is the disposal of this surplus so it will not depress the home market.

The plan apparently most favored is a corporation which will buy up the surplus and sell it in the world market on the most favorable terms obtainable; then distribute the loss over the whole product. To carry out this plan a tariff would be essential in order that the domestic market might not be flooded with similar products raised in other countries.

The difficulties in the way of carrying out this plan are: first, the difficulty in controlling the home market so that the surplus will not be thrown upon the market except thru the buying corporation; second, the difficulty in distributing the loss resulting from the sale of the surplus in the world market; it is evident that this must be controlled thru the local buyers of the farmers' products. A deduction must be made from the price paid the farmer, and in case the total amount collected exceeds the loss, a rebate would be paid to the farmer producer.

Third, there is a danger of overproduction caused by the stimulus of higher prices. It would be possible to largely increase farm production in the United States; that was shown during the World War even when there was a shortage of labor. However, unless the tendency to increase the surplus could be effectively checked, the buying would break down under the burden.

Courts are Needed, Anyway

A SUPREME COURT did not save the United States from attempted secession followed by a great war. Would a World Court hold the nations of Europe to peace? J. T. P.

No advocate of the World Court, so far as I know, has ever said that the World Court would insure world peace. Courts never insure human conduct. Men continue to murder one another and commit all kinds of crime regardless of all the laws that have ever been enacted or all the courts that have ever been organized.

However, we believe that if there were no laws and no courts, conditions would be worse than they are. We believe that anarchy would result in the rule of brutal might and the destruction of order and property.

So, imperfect as they are, and imperfect as all government is, we believe in government and courts because we feel they vastly improve the situation as compared with what it would be without them.

The trouble with the world has been that there has been international anarchy. Every nation has been a law unto itself, held back only by the fear of what other nations might see fit to do in the way of checking its ambition, just as in a state of general anarchy one brutal man might hesitate to attack another brutal man for fear of the consequences.

No government and no court is entirely just in its operation, for the very good reason that governments and courts are organized by imperfect and selfish human beings, but theoretically governments and courts are organized for protecting the weak against the strong, preventing the settlements of disputes by physical force and protecting the rights of person and property.

The establishment of a permanent World Court is an attempt to substitute peaceful settlement of disputes between nations for the old, barbarous, destructive and ineffective arbitrament of war. It

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

is an experiment, and no human being is wise enough to foretell with certainty the result of an experiment.

But certainly in view of the horrible results of war it is worth trying. It cannot be worse than the old method, and there is every reason to hope that it will be vastly better.

We are governed largely by custom and habit. There was a time when very good men argued that the duel was necessary, that there were certain disputes that must be settled by personal conflict. Yet the duel with all its background of chivalry and glamour of heroism has died out. It no longer has advocates in this country or in the most advanced of the other nations.

Air Traffic Will Grow

IT IS MY belief that the World Court will gradually grow in favor; that nations great and small will get in the habit of submitting their differences to this international tribunal for settlement. This is a commercial age. Every year trade relations become more nearly world wide, and with the development of air traffic, which is coming fast, national boundaries will become less and less distinct, and commercial interests more closely intertwined.

The United States is now and will—in all probability—continue to be the leading commercial nation of the world. There was a time when nations quarreled about religion; that is true no longer;



causes of dispute are now commercial, and as the United States is the greatest commercial nation it necessarily will have more occasions for friction than any other nation; it is therefore more to the interest of the United States perhaps than any other nation that there should be established an international tribunal for the settlement of disputes between nations.

We are apt to look on the United States as isolated and self-sufficient, but the fact is that no other nation is more concerned in world affairs or more exposed to danger in case of a general world conflict. We must either join with the other nations in an effort to bring about an international understanding and friendliness or we must prepare to defend ourselves, not against any particular nation but against a probable combination of the most powerful nations of the world. We are the greatest creditor nation in the world, practically all the other nations are heavily in debt to us and rather reluctant to pay. The debtor who does not want to pay his debt is not apt to have a friendly feeling toward his creditor. If we pursue a policy of isolation it seems to me the feeling of animosity

toward us among these debtor nations will increase rather than diminish.

A policy of isolation seems to me to lead inevitably to militarism, excessive armament and eventual war. The dire consequences of this policy will not be realized, in all probability, during the life of J. T. P., or for that matter during mine, but I believe it will come.

A Story of Pneumonia

AMONG the classics of literature is the story of an opium eater, by Thomas De Quincey. His vivid description of the hallucinations of the victim of the drug have been read with a sort of fascination mingled with horror by millions of people.

I have just read a description of his personal experience during a nearly fatal attack of pneumonia, by Frank Hodges of Olathe, a brother of Ex-Governor George Hodges, which comes near rivaling that of the celebrated English novelist. It is so good that I should like to give space to all of it if I had the space to give. But I can print what seem to me to be the most striking passages.

Mr. Hodges was attacked with that common but dangerous disease, the flu, which developed into a severe case of pneumonia.

"Everybody starts the flu about the same way. You catch cold, try to dodge and get away from it for a few days, get worse all the time, and then, finally, you have to send for the doctor. He puts a thermometer under your tongue and counts your pulse, meanwhile taking little interest in your case, apparently, for he talks all the time lightly to your family of the chatter of the day. Apparently you and your case are trivial things. Can it be these doctors deceive us as to the seriousness of our sicknesses? He glances at the thermometer, slips it into his pocket and fails to mention your temperature. Doctors are so careless about telling patients their temperature in the beginning, but toward the end of your sickness they never overlook telling you of every fraction of a degree's drop in your fever.

"He then asks you to remove your coat and vest, gets out his stethoscope and fastens his eagle ear to the small end of it. He places the instrument on a spot on your chest and tells you to say 21. He hunts up the corresponding place on the other side of your chest and tells you to say 21 again, and he keeps it up until he covers every half inch square on your chest. You finally ask him if he has any objections to your bringing in an adding machine on the job to total up his figures. He immediately walks around to your back and studies every air cell in that portion of your body, then he lays his stethoscope to one side and in a voice carefully guarded against any tone of nervousness, says, "You must go to bed at once." He speaks firmly, but deferentially, as is due a leading citizen. You obediently drop your clothes off and slide into bed, wondering what is coming next. You don't wonder long. You feel queer, a dull numbness comes over you, your head begins to ache and throb. You are hot, and your breath when it strikes the sheet, rolls back in your face and almost smothers you.

Fiend With a Sandbag

THE pain and headache increased, the fever continued, and some mysterious fiend began to pound me over the right eye with a sandbag every second, or perhaps it was every heart beat—until my brain was dulled and my eyes tried to pop out of their sockets. The children began to drop in from college a week ahead of vacation with so perfectly plausible excuses for coming home early that I never thought of questioning them.

"Specialists begin to come, keen, confident fellows who examine me very deliberately, give their directions concisely and leave without waste of words, speeding back to the city over the brick highway in their machines.

"My little pet enemy inquired anxiously about me several times about this time. In my weakness I gave him credit for anxiety—now I know that it was hope that prompted him to inquire!

"My head throbbed more and more. The pounding was harder than ever. My breath was so hot it stifled me. One feverish night the mattress, pillows, covers and all gently rose from the bed and floated noiselessly out thru the wide window in my room, touching neither top, bottom nor sides, and, like the magic carpet in the 'Thief of Bag-

dad' went whirling for a ride over town. I was not nervous and neither fell off nor thought of falling off. Out over the sleeping town I went, circling round and round over the house tops and over the steeples, 200 miles an hour. Oh boy! You should have seen me make the turns. I never slackened speed, and banked the turns at 90 degrees. Sometimes I went as far as Lenexa, and once went to the edge of Kansas City. Talk about a joy ride! Whirling, circling and turning as I went whizzing over the town and country was something never to be forgotten.

"One night, far past midnight, I slipped out again. I wanted to see what the prospects were for a day or two of duck shooting. The lights of the little city of Spring Hill burned brightly as we flew by. Ten minutes later I was over Paola. Its brightly lighted streets were deserted. How lonely a town looks at 2 o'clock in the morning! The lights of Osawatimie were soon on my right, then LaCygne was below me, and in a moment we were circling over Barney Sheridan's Boicourt Lake. The opalescent light that hovered over its calm, luminous surface showed that the day had been too fine for duck shooting, and that the coming day would be the same. A light in the club house proved that was true and that the members were still up and probably were solacing themselves for the disappointing day with a little game of poker.

"Hey Ho! And I had planned to go out every other day of this hunting season after quails and ducks, but I must not complain, for I should be very thankful to be spared to be yet among my friends.

"When I floated quietly into my room later the nurse was still asleep and had not discovered my absence.

"One morning the nurse pulled her pet thermometer out from under my tongue and said, 'Temperature 99 and pulse 80.' and Doc Moberly's face beamed when he came in.

"When the nurse first came she seemed to be stout and plain, and I hadn't noticed any difference during the bad days when she ministered so kindly to me. This morning, when she lifted my head to give me my medicine, I noticed she had clean white hands and pretty blue eyes. The care given me had cleared my eyes and brain, and I began to realize how much I owed her and my doctors. The love of friends, the flowers, the fruits, the delicacies, the letters, the telegrams and messages of friendship compensate, so far as possible, for the suffering and peril, so if you had all of these, including the joy-ride, you surely had the real thing."

Truthful James on Condors

ONE day, just by way of keepin' up conversation, I said to Bill Wilkins, "Bill, hev you ever adventured any in South America?"

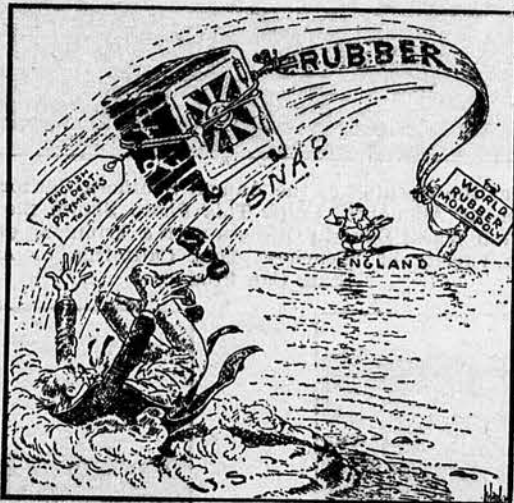
Bill sort uv ruminated fur a spell and spit a couple uv times before makin' any reply.

"James, you are bringin' to my mind a episode in my career that makes me shudder when I think uv it, fur I cum as near endin' my earthly career once in the Andes mountings as I will ever cum until I re'ly take my harp in hand and jine the heavenly choir. You know I suppose, James, by readin', something about them Andes mountings,

but if you never hev been there you can't hev nuthin' more than a general idee concernin' them. There, fur instance, is Aconcagua, 23,290 feet high, and Chimborazo, considerable more than 21,000 feet.

"There is perpendicular precipices in the mountings, James, that air 4 miles straight down. A gorge that ain't more than 2 miles deep down there ain't re'ly worth considerin'. I was a huntin' jaguars which you would know, if you wuz up on nat'ral history, is the scientific name fur the first cousin uv the tiger. I hed chased one into the mountings and after I got his pelt I took a fool notion to climb old Chimborazo. I kep' a climbin' and a climbin' from crag to crag till I reached the top. I wuz gazin' round over the world lyin' at my feet. On the west wuz the Pacific Ocean with its rollin' billers, and on the east wuz the bulk uv the continent uv South America.

"I wuz standin' clost to the edge uv a precipice 4 miles deep. If I hed taken one step in the wrong direction I wouldn't hev hit nuthin' but thin air fur 4 miles. Just as I reached the top I hed the misfortin to break my climbin' stick and wuz wonderin'



—From the Columbus Dispatch
He's Taking It Back!

how I ever could git down to the level again, fur it is just as difficult to git down from the top uv old Chimborazo as it is to climb up.

"I wuz considerably worried; then I heard a sound near me and lookin' round saw that a pair uv them condors hed made their nest on a neighboring crag. Suddenly a wild idee come into my head. I sed to myself, 'William Wilkins, Esq., you air in fur it anyway and might as well take a chanct.' I see that them condors hedn't seen me. They wuz both busy watchin' a young llama which wuz grazin' on the side uv the mounting about a mile below. They wuz evidently figgerin' on hev'in' it fur lunch. There wuz also a dead hoss some further down which they probably hed in mind. Them wuz the biggest birds I ever see. Each uv 'em hed a spread uv wing uv some 15 feet and weighed about 125 pounds apiece.

"It occurred to me that I could make them condors carry me down. I slipped up easy behind 'em

and grabbin' the leg uv one with my right hand and the leg uv the other with my left. I give a yell. They wuz took completely by surprise, and givin' an unearthly squawk they both flapped their wings and rose into the air. There I wuz, James, suspended in mid-air 21,000 feet above the level with nuthin' to hold me up but them condors. It just then occurred to me, supposin' one decided to fly one way and the other t'other way they probably would tear loose from my grip and I would take a drop uv 4 miles. The condor, James, hesn't brains in proportion to its size.

"Them fool birds never thought uv doin' what I hev suggested. They flew off side by side, squawkin' to beat the band, but still flyin' together like a team. At first they begin to rise and I said, 'William, them birds is aimin' to freeze you to death.' Still there wa'n't nuthin' else to do but hang on.

"After while I noticed that my weight wuz beginnin' to tell on 'em. The air wuz blamed thin, and it was hard flyin'. Another thing that wuz in my favor wuz that they flew east instead uv west. If they hed flew west they would hev drapped me in the Pacific Ocean.

"They kept up purty well fur the first 20 miles, and then they commenced to sink sort of gradual. They wuz tirin' and I wuz gittin' purty blamed tired myself, but I wuz still a mile high and there wuz nuthin' to do but hang on. Fur another 20 miles we sailed on over the valley uv the Amazon and at last, 50 miles east uv our startin' p'int we hit the ground. The condors wuz all in, and my hands wuz so cramped I could hardly open 'em, but you may believe me, James, I wuz sure glad to stand on the level ground again.

"Fur a few minutes after we lit them birds laid there and panted, but then they recovered, and risin' from the earth they spread their wings and soared away into the empyrean blue. You probably don't know what the empyrean blue is, James, but it is a proper word.

"The condor is an ugly bird, James, but I hed a feelin' uv deep gratitude to that pair fur bringin' me down from the top uv old Chimborazo. If it hedn't been fur them the bones uv William Wilkins, Esq., would be reposin' at the bottom uv a 4-mile chasm in the Andes."

Taxes on Both Dogs

1—If a cow sells on the market for \$60 would it be proper for the farmer to give her in to the assessor at the full value? 2—If a farmer has two dogs but does not care for the protection of the law for one, does he have to pay taxes on both? F. B.

1—Property is supposed to be listed at its actual value. If at the time this cow was assessed she was actually worth \$60 that was the sum at which she should be assessed. It is customary, however, for the assessors to agree upon a certain price at which livestock shall be assessed.

2—The owner of the dogs would have to pay taxes on both, provided both dogs are more than 3 months old.

No Duplicate Needed

When a mortgage is given on personal property does the man giving it hold a duplicate to the one the bank holds, or is there supposed to be just one mortgage? T. Y.

There is nothing requiring that there should be a duplicate mortgage.

Farmers Overloaded With Taxes

FARMERS are sorely over-taxed. I have yet to see a tax survey, wherever undertaken, which does not show them carrying more than their just proportion of the tax load. Efforts at farm relief might well be centered on lightening the farm's tax burden after legislators have done their best to put agriculture on a modern footing of business equality with other industries.

Federal and income taxes have been greatly reduced, and are about to be further reduced. But farmers' taxes increased 140 per cent from 1914 to 1923, and still are rising, altho to pay them takes four times as much farm produce, and the sale value of the land has increased only 28 per cent. In one good farming state, delinquent taxes on farm real estate increased 354 per cent between 1917 and 1922.

Last year in many agricultural states taxes absorbed more than one-third the farm income, compared with less than one-tenth in 1913. An Indiana survey shows taxes taking 25 per cent of the income from bank stock and 42 per cent of city rents. But 52 per cent of farm rents! A Kansas survey shows city real estate paying 27.6 per cent of the taxes; farm land and improvements, 34.7 per cent.

At the Kansas City freight-rate hearing, H. A. Wallace, son of the late Secretary of Agriculture, presented an exhibit for the Corn Belt Committee, showing Iowa farmers earned 3.15 per cent on their investment in 1925, Illinois farmers 3.14, and Missouri farmers 2.78. And these earnings were far greater than for several preceding years.

With an annual return considerably below the 5 per cent which the Interstate Commerce Commission declares a "fair return" for railroads, farm taxes in many cases now amount to what land rent used to be, while in isolated cases the actual value of the land is swallowed up. For the farmer owns very little intangible wealth. His earnings must go

into capital represented by land, buildings, livestock, machinery, equipment—all in plain sight of the assessor and taxed at full value. Nor can he hire a good corporation lawyer to go before the equalization board to convince that body his taxes are suicidal, and so get them reduced. He has no stocks, bonds, cash or other property so easily missed by the taxgatherer. The truth is the farmer comes nearer paying taxes on a 100 per cent valuation than anybody else and is less able to, as his earnings are below those of other business men.

Accordingly there is danger if we continue to collect a disproportionate share of taxes from farmers, and local taxes continue to increase, that ere long the point must be reached when the farmer's taxes will equal the net return on his land and then will take the land itself.

This is no idle speculation. It is discussed by economists.

It is true that taxes are high for every business and every industry, but they bear most oppressively on agriculture. General business, the manufacturer, the great industrial corporation, and the public utility find it possible to shift a large part of their taxes. It's easy for them, to add their taxes to the cost of doing business and so pass them on to the consumer, and that is perfectly legitimate.

But the farmer cannot do this. He has nothing to say about the selling price of his products. He must take what the market offers whether his taxes are high or low. And when he buys his farming equipment and other supplies, the price he pays includes the taxes of the manufacturer, the wholesaler, the jobber, the retailer, and the transportation companies, clear on down the line.

"I believe every fair-minded man must admit the American farmer is carrying more than his just share of the tax load.

The farmer and the small taxpayer find themselves disadvantaged in another way. Great combinations of wealth have tax-free bonds which

shift their taxes to the taxpayer who cannot buy tax-exempt bonds. Large corporations hire legal experts and lobbyists for the express purpose of finding ways, means and schemes for getting their clients' taxes reduced or scaled down. It is not unusual for a corporation lawyer to obtain a reduction of thousands in his company's taxes. This simply means a shifting of that much of the tax load to other taxpayers.

The small taxpayer has to take his medicine, and some of his more fortunate brethren's along with it.

It is estimated that one-fifth of the total wealth of the United States is made tax-free thru 30 billions of tax-exempt securities. Indirectly a tax is paid on this wealth but not by the owners. It is paid by increasing the taxes on those who cannot turn their property into tax-free bonds.

We must limit the tax-free privilege. As tax surveys show the farmer is more often over-assessed than the city man, we must find a fairer way of assessing the farmer's taxes and of equalizing the load.

A mooted tax reform is to tax farms on the basis of the year's production instead of their land value. Another is a production tax for the privilege of extracting minerals and oils. This might aid conservation and check waste of natural resources.

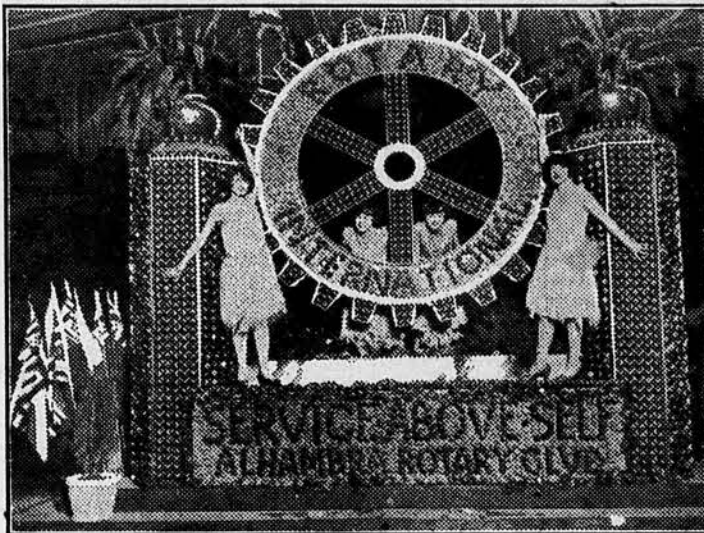
We cannot maintain national prosperity without farm prosperity. We cannot have farm prosperity if farmers must pay out nearly all they make for taxes. There must be a new deal in levying and apportioning taxes, and it must be a square deal.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures



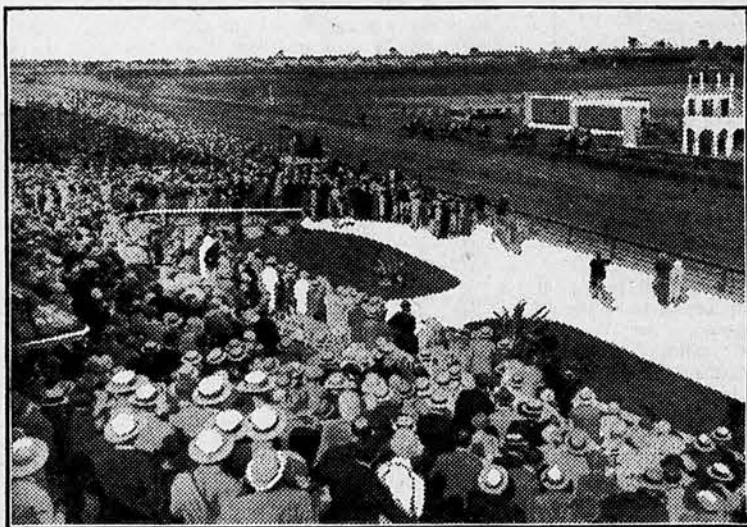
Irving Berlin and His Bride, the Former Ellin Mackay, Pictured on Deck of the S. S. Leviathan, as They Arrived at Southampton, England. They Will Remain Abroad Six Months



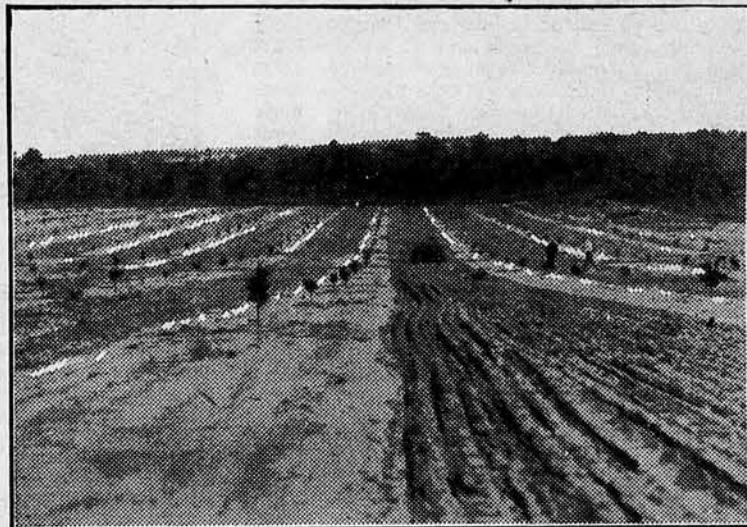
A Scene at the Opening of the Annual Southern California Fruit Exposition at Alhambra, Calif. This Photo Shows the Familiar Rotary Club Wheel Done in Oranges with a Trimming of the Most Excellent Variety of "Peaches" That California or Any Other State Can Produce



Dorothy Gish, One of America's Most Popular Movie Stars, Sitting for a New Portrait, Done by Leon Gordon. This Photo Was Taken in Mr. Gordon's Studio in New York



The Second Winter Meeting of the Miami Jockey Club, Opened at Hialeah, Fla., in January with a Crowd of 20,000 Attending, and a Smiling Sun to Greet the Track Devotees. Photo Shows a General View of the Club House Crowd, and the Great Crowd in Front of the Grandstand.



Young Orange Orchard in One of the Largest Orange Groves in the State, Near Orlando, Fla. The Woodland in the Distance is Fringe Surrounding Lake Avalon, and is Reserved as Home Sites for Purchasers of Orange Groves. Note Tractor Being Used for Cultivating. Young Trees May Be Seen in Widely Separated Rows



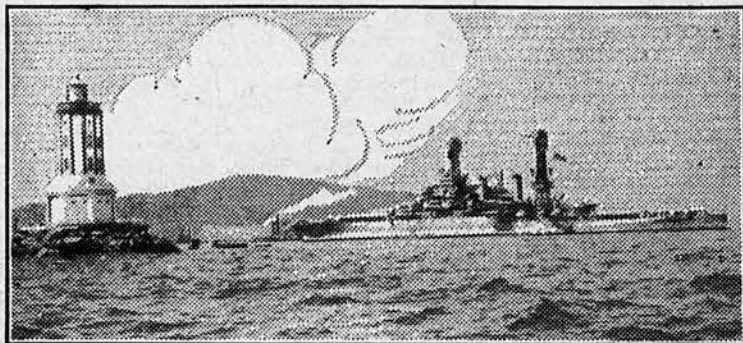
Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Left, Former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and His Brother, Kermit. The Picture Was Made in Srinagar, India, Just After the Roosevelts Returned from Hunting for Ovis Poli Mountain Sheep in the Himalayas



Matthew B. Wells, Bloomington, Ill., Capitalist, Has Been Deluged with Letters and Telegrams Since He Offered to Buy 10 Million Bushels of Corn at \$1 a Bushel



Left to Right, Senator Swanson, Va., Who Introduced World Court Resolution; Senator Lenroot, Wis., an Ardent Supporter; Senator Robinson, Ark., Democratic Leader and Senator Curtis, Kan., Republican Leader, Who Swung Colleagues into Line



U. S. S. California, Flag-Ship of Pacific Fleet, Entering the Harbor of Los Angeles After a Practice Trip from the Home Port. The Trial Was in Preparation for the Extended Cruise of the Pacific Fleet to the West Coast of Panama, Which Started from the Southern California Port February 1



The S. S. President Roosevelt and Her Captain, George Fried, Who Rescued 25 in Crew on British Freighter Antione During Worst Storm in Years. Boats Were Launched Five Times, Three of Them Capsized and Two of the Roosevelt's Crew Were Drowned. The Captain and Crew Have Received Recognition from the U. S. and British Governments

Somebody Made a Big Mistake in Dolly's Case

SOMEbody made a big mistake about Dolly, but it wasn't A. B. Lewis. He's doing everything he can to rectify it, but owing to the iron-clad rules of the Jersey Registry Association he's having a hard time. It's not likely at this late date that he can supply sufficient proofs. One cow, more or less, doesn't mean anything to the big Jersey Cattle Club.

And whether Mr. Lewis succeeds in his efforts to trace Dolly's origin to the satisfaction of the issuer of Jersey birth certificates will affect her none at all, but it will mean a lot to her offspring and to her present owner.

You see the first mistake was made in Dolly's case about five years ago. Her owner either didn't believe in registration or he neglected to notify the folks in New York that she had arrived. Somebody kept her around until she began producing on her own account. Sometime ago Mr. Lewis acquired her along with two others. The second mistake was made when her former owner failed to run a cow testing association record on her. But that really was Mr. Lewis's advantage. The man he bought Dolly from said he had a herd test of 5 per cent. That much he knew. One of the cows which came with Dolly failed to produce profitably, so it is evident that part of the high herd test was made at Dolly's expense. In other words, she kept up her own end and helped the others. If the former owner had known how good she was, Mr. Lewis would have paid a higher price or would have gone home without her.

N. E. Graham, the tester for the Douglas County Cow Testing Association, discovered Dolly. He found that she produced 1,194 pounds of milk and 78.8 pounds of fat for the month on the basis of her January test. She was then in her third month of lactation. She did that under very ordinary farm conditions. In December she gave 60.8 pounds of fat. This she stepped up 10 pounds the following month. Mr. Graham reports that she is leading her herd mates by 25 pounds.

At the close of the last test she was put on three milkings a day and received an addition of steamed bone meal, salt and limestone to her ration of ground corn, ground oats, and cottonseed meal. The grain ration is given at the rate of 1 pound to every 3 pounds of milk she produces daily. Dolly is receiving in addition all the alfalfa hay she cares for and 20 pounds of good silage. Mr. Graham expects that she will increase her production under the amended ration and the increased milkings.

Dolly is of good parentage and conforms to all the physical requirements of a purebred. But she came into this world five years ago and the matter of registration was neglected. No matter what her production would be, no matter how well her daughters and other increase produce, she and they will go down as grades—unless Mr. Lewis succeeds in his efforts to trace and prove her parentage.

Dolly makes a pretty good case for registration. She also is an excellent example of cow testing. Her former owner didn't know how good she was. Nor did Mr. Lewis, until Mr. Graham's records discovered her. Either of them might have picked another cow. And remember that one proved unprofitable. There was a leak in the last owner's herd. The cow testing association plugged it for Mr. Lewis and at the same time rewarded Dolly's merit. Only records will do such work as that.

To War on Chicken Thieves

THE Smith County Anti-Chicken Thief Association was organized at Smith Center recently with 380 members. J. H. Duston was elected president, L. T. Simmons, vice president, and A. B. Kimball, county agent, secretary-treasurer. It is

planned to make it extremely "hot" for chicken thieves, and a reward of \$200 apiece is offered for their arrest and conviction.

'Tis an Amazing Growth

THE first quarter of the Twentieth Century has ended. These 25 years have seen a growth of the United States in population, wealth and industrial development almost beyond the mind of man to grasp.

In 1900 the population of the United States was 75,994,575—it is now 115 million.

The wealth of the United States in 1900 was \$88,517,807,000; in 1920 it was \$320,802,862,000, and it is considerably greater now.

In 1900 the pig iron production of the United States was 14,452,234 gross tons; at present it exceeds 36 million tons. In 1900 the steel output was

15,040,219 gross tons; now it is 44 million gross tons per annum.

During 1900, 5,000 automobiles were manufactured in the United States; the output for 11 months of 1925 was 3,882,000; the total output for the year no doubt exceeded 4 million. Ford's plant alone puts out 9,000 cars a day, 4,000 more in a single day than the entire output of the United States for 1900.

Railroad gross earnings for 1900 amounted to \$1,487,044,814; for 10 months of 1925 their gross earnings were 5 billion dollars.

In 1900 we exported merchandise to the value of \$1,370,763,000. During 1925 the value of exported merchandise will approximate 5 billion dollars.

During 1900 we imported goods, wares and merchandise to the value of \$849,941,000; in 11 months of 1925 the value of our imports amounted to \$3,831,575,000.

Bank clearings in 1904 were 112 billion dollars; in 1925 510 billion.

A number of new industries have developed during this quarter of a century and some of them have grown to huge proportions. Among them are the radio industry, household refrigeration, the manufacture of taxicabs, airplanes and motor buses and the manufacture of domestic oil heating devices.

Twenty-five years ago Henry Ford was an ob-

scure machinist; the Ford Motor Company was not formed until 1903.

Neither had the great Steel Corporation been formed; it will celebrate its 25th birthday next February.

It seems impossible that there can be the same relative development in the next 25 years, but for that matter in 1900 it seemed utterly improbable that the next quarter of a century would see as much increase of wealth and industrial development as had occurred in the last quarter of the Nineteenth Century. We thought then that the development of that quarter century had been marvelous, and it was, but the developments of the 25 years just closing have so far outstripped those of the previous 25 that the achievements of the former period seem by comparison rather insignificant.

Within the next 25 years an industry may develop greater in extent than any we have now.

Better Days in Mexico

DESPITE strikes and high taxes, capital in Mexico is muddling thru. All larger well-managed mines and oil companies are making money. The Southern Pacific railroad is spending 18 million dollars pushing its west coast line over the mountains from Tepic to Guadalajara. When completed, probably in 1926, thru Pullman service will be established between Los Angeles and Mexico City. It is said that 1½ million dollars worth of equipment for this new Mexican service already has been ordered.

To a certain extent the American Federal Reserve System is aiding large-scale Mexican agriculture because it permits member banks to discount drafts secured by warehouse receipts. The American-owned United Sugar Companies of Sinaloa discount about 5 million dollars' worth of drafts every season with bankers in the United States. Other planters of sugar and cotton in Mexico are doing the same.

In the last few months Americans representing much capital have been granted concession contracts for the development of hydro-electric, irrigation, lumbering and other projects in the republic.

Money is still scarce. The circulation—less than \$10 a head—is far too small. Subsidiary coins are still so rare that, especially in provincial towns, many small market transactions fail because would-be buyers and sellers cannot "make change."

Business is not brisk. But traders are going after it harder than for years, because confidence is returning.

The Mexican with a good-paying job wants very much to keep it, and this is a stabilizing influence in the unions. If President Calles serves out his term, his reconstruction policy and his drastic administration of the "gold cure" to his country's economic ills must inevitably increase trade and bring more capital into Mexico.

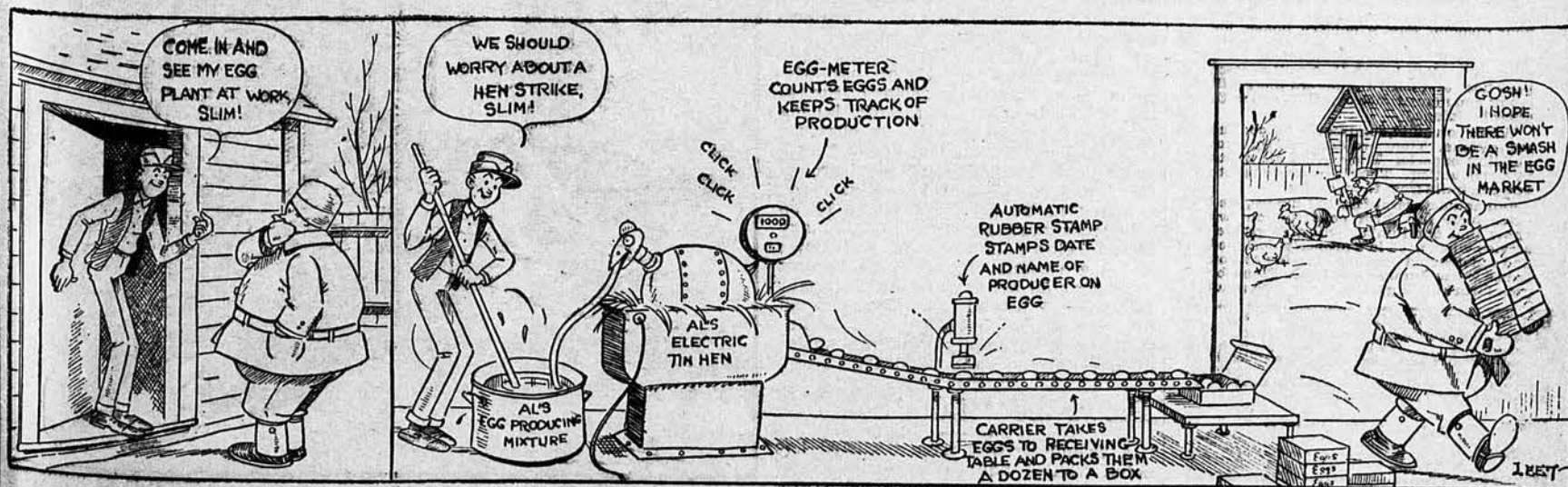
And now if the government of Mexico will just show a little more consideration for the interests of folks from other countries, especially the United States, all will be well. The foreign policy of that country has been weak for more than a generation.

"Better Equipment" March 15 to 20

BETTER Farm Equipment Week" will be observed in Kansas, and the United States in general, the week of March 15 to 20. Most of the stores of dealers will be especially decorated. By awakening an interest in early buying, it is hoped to avoid transportation delays, and to provide the implements when they are needed.

50 Millions of Insurance!

THE Grange insurance companies in Kansas wrote about 14 million dollars' worth of new insurance last year, which brings the total up to 50 million dollars. This Grange project has been in operation for a long term of years, and it has resulted in an immense saving to the farmers of the state.



The Activities of Al Acres—But Can Al Make a Synthetic Gizzard or Drumstick?



"NOT A KICK IN A MILLION FEET"

EVERY good quality that you would expect to find in a good roof you will find in a Mule-Hide Roof.

Mule-Hide Roofs are noted for extreme long wear. The extra good, all rag felt and imported Mexican asphalt is what assures this longer life.

Mule-Hide Roofs are surfaced with fire resisting, natural slates and minerals. That is why the colors never fade. If we used artificial dyes the sun would soon bleach out the color.

The quality of Mule-Hide is "So good that only the best lumber dealers sell it."

The Lehon Company
44th St. to 45th St.
on Oakley Avenue
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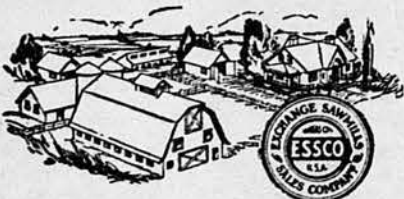
Smoke House

LOWEST priced practical Portable Smokehouse built. Can be used either in or out of doors. Thousands in use. Made in 3 and 6 hog sizes. Smoke thoroughly cooled before reaching meat chamber—gives extra fine flavor. Absolutely fire-proof; wonderfully fine storage place after meat is smoked.

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

Write for descriptive folder and prices—we can save you money.
EMPIRE MFG. COMPANY
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Make Your Farm More Profitable!



You may be making money from your farm now. But have you carefully studied your farm to see where you can add to your profits?

Perhaps the addition of a new building will give you an opportunity to increase your income. Say, a poultry house, for instance. Perhaps you haven't a well-paying flock. A small investment for a modern poultry house that will protect your flock and keep the layers busy will repay you many times over. And so with other buildings.

When you build, send for the Esco Blue Print Plans. They are designed by farm building experts. They avoid all waste in construction. They are so complete you can build from them easily.

As manufacturers of Esco Lumber, used extensively for farm construction, we know that our lumber will give greater service when used in a properly designed and constructed building. It will pay you to use Esco Lumber and Esco Plans for your farm buildings. Use the coupon now!

EXCHANGE SAWMILLS SALES CO.,
1114 R.A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Enclosed find . . . (enclose ten cents for each plan ordered) for which please mail me at no additional cost the following plans: Barn, Hog House, Poultry House, Garage, Cow Shed, Implement Shed, Granary . . . (Cross out any you do not want.)

Name
Address
I buy my lumber in (name of town)

We Got to London, Anyway!

And the Radio Contest of the Old Fiddlers Brought Back Pleasant Memories

BY HARLEY HATCH

A WELCOME letter from Satanta tells me that the writer has been playing the fiddle for 60 years. He was so much interested in the recent old fiddlers' contest held by Station WOS, in which 53 players entered, that he stayed up until 6:45 the next morning and heard the last one sign off. He asks, what I suppose many radio listeners also would like to know, who won the contest? He guesses the little 9-year-old girl, whose number also was nine. She was a splendid player for one so young, and received many votes as being the best, but she did not win first; that went to a real old fiddler, named Massey. I failed to learn who stood second, but third was Louie Barton, whose number in the contest was 11. Mr. Barton is known to all radio listeners as one of the trio of "Louie, George and Bryan" who so pleasantly entertained us for a year or more from Station WOS, Jefferson City. This old time music brings back to older radio listeners their young days when "they danced all night 'till broad daylight and went home with the girls in the morning." By the way, we got London, Station 2LO. Reception was very faint, but it was plain for perhaps 3 minutes.

Storm's on the Way?

After a full week of the best winter weather you ever saw, we seem on the verge of a change; there is mist in the air, moisture enough to make the trees drip, and the wind is blowing up strongly from the south. There is another sign, too, that seldom fails as an advance agent of falling weather; the sun rose clear this morning and then went under a cloud. On two of the days of the last week the weather was warm enough to give the wheat a little start, enough to let us know that, while small, it was yet in good condition. Stock have done well this winter; there have been no bad storms and it has been dry all the time. Under such conditions, 65-cent corn, when fed to thrifty shotes, will bring the feeder close to double that amount at present local hog prices, \$12 to \$12.40 a hundred. Fed cattle are not very good money makers, so far, and some men who are feeding tell me that their profit must come from the hogs that follow, as at present there is small profit in feeding corn to cattle. Last year we got \$8 for our fed cattle right on the farm; this winter the same grade would not bring that in Kansas City.

Down to 50 Below!

Tomorrow is Groundhog day, and one chap down here suggests that it be made into another national holiday so that bankers and mail carriers may have another day of rest; is there any second to that motion? As there are no groundhogs here, "woodchucks" we used to call them back East, we will have to let the official forecasters plan the weather for us for the next six weeks. I have often wondered what is done where there is clear weather February 2 in one part of a groundhog state and cloudy weather in another part; will the clear section have six weeks more of winter and the cloudy part immediate spring? Speaking of weather, here is the official log of the mercury as kept by an observer in Northern Vermont last year; I have picked out the choice spots to record: On January 1 it was 35 below zero; January 12, 20 below; January 15, 35 below; January 19, 20 below; January 24, 25 below; January 27, 35 below; and—here comes the stinger—January 28 it was 50 below; and on February 1 it was 25 below. That looks tough to read about, but the chances are that those Vermonters did not suffer from cold; they are fixed for it.

Plows the Alfalfa Shallow

A friend writing from Goddard has noted what I had to say some weeks ago about an overgrowth of straw where wheat is sown on ground which has been growing alfalfa. We plowed

up alfalfa and followed with wheat for two successive years, and while we had a good yield—for this locality—of a little more than 20 bushels an acre, we had to handle straw enough for 40 bushels. Our Goddard friend had the same trouble and has found a remedy, and I am going to let him give it: "In looking over your page I noted what you had to say about having an overgrowth of straw when you follow alfalfa with wheat. We had the same trouble here in Sedgwick county until we learned the remedy. When you break up your alfalfa ground which you intend to sow to wheat, plow as shallow as you possibly can; 2 or 3 inches is plenty deep. All you need is just enough dirt so the drill can cover the wheat. Follow up this shallow plowing for three or four years—if you continue to sow wheat—and you will have fine wheat and will not be troubled with excessive straw growth." I wish to thank our Goddard friend for this experience and will keep it in mind.

Write to the College

From Whitewater comes a letter which says that the writer has a large pond, and below it some 40 to 50 rods is about 3 acres of very rich, deep soil. There is a slight fall from this pond to the land in question—about 2 to 3 feet—and our friend wishes to know what sized pipe will be required to flow water from the pond down to the land so it can be irrigated. From what little experience I have had with such matters I should say it would take a rather large pipe; perhaps a 2-inch pipe would do, but I am inclined to think a 3-inch would be better. Water will not run freely thru a small pipe even tho there may be a heavy fall. A neighbor finds it hard to get water to run to his feed lots from a pond about 40 rods away, and he has a fall of at least 20 feet. The water merely dribbles thru the pipe, which is 1-inch size, and it has to be left open most of the time to water 50 head of stock. I would advise this inquirer to take the matter up with the agricultural engineering department of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. It is prepared to answer such questions correctly. I have found out this much about the matter: water will not run so freely by gravity thru a pipe as one would think it would.

More Interest in Meat?

Letters asking questions about putting down meat in stone jars for use next summer keep coming. The writers do not seem sure in regard to what

they have read or have heard about the matter as it has been discussed in this column. From Olathe comes a question regarding the keeping of fresh pork when sliced, packed and covered with melted lard. No, fresh pork will not keep if packed in that manner; neither will fresh beef or corned beef. I would recommend it only for salt pork, bacon or ham; it is not necessary to smoke the meat in order to have it keep, but it must be cured either in brine or dry salted. If meat is thus cured, why, some folks ask, is it necessary to slice and pack it down, and cover with lard? Will it not keep without? It will, for a limited time, say until around July 1. After that in this climate it is likely to get rusty or rancid. Packed down in stone jars—gallon jars for small families—it will keep even for two years in good condition. Pack jar about one-fourth full of sliced meat, pour over melted lard enough to cover, then put in another fourth and repeat until the jar is almost full. Then cover the top with lard.

Road Money Not Wasted

A good many farmers have written me of late asking me to answer any arguments which might be presented in the newspapers favoring the building of costly roads at this time. Farmers oppose such building now on the ground that they are in no condition to stand any increase in taxation and because roads so built would be of little service to them, and also because they would be called upon to bear the heaviest part of the cost. If localities feel that they must have hard surfaced roads now farmers feel that the present law is adequate and fair in that it allows the building with provision for payment by those benefited. A charge has been made of late that \$7 million dollars has been spent on roads in Kansas in the last eight years and that this large sum has been entirely wasted. No charge could be further from the truth; the stated sum allows for an average expenditure of 11 million dollars a year; when we consider the thousands of miles of Kansas roads, roads which have been kept, not merely passable, but which have been improved every year, it will be seen that there has been value received for the money expended, so far as value is ever received for any public money expended. The city newspapers do not seem to realize that the rural neighborhoods in Kansas must have roads over which to travel while better roads are being built. If they would inform themselves on rural conditions such charges would not be made.

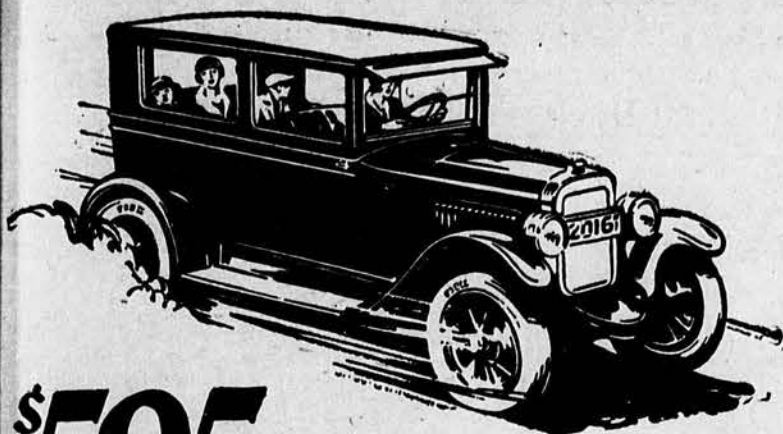
A doctor says every busy man should have 9 hours of sound sleep. The moral of that is, stay out of the stock market.

A Nairobi message reports that a drouth has been terminated by rain. There are, of course, precedents for this curious phenomenon.



Love is Blind, Maybe, Perhaps?

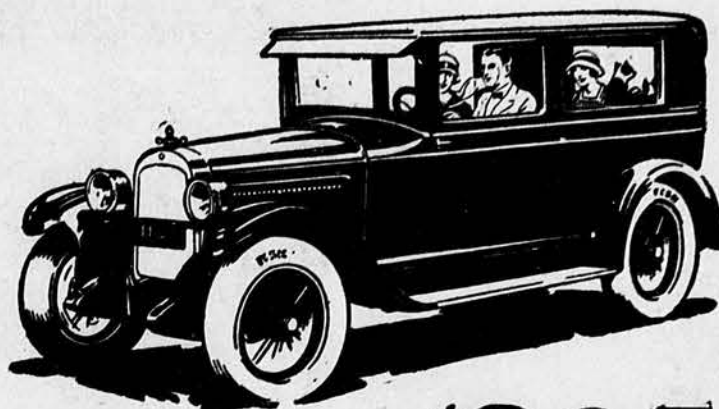
—Thomas in the Detroit News



\$595

4-Cylinder Standard Sedan

f.o.b. factory



6-Cylinder Standard Sedan

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f.o.b. factory

record-quality tells its own story!



*"an opportunity
that never before existed"*

—the trim-looking light-car classic pictured above is the Overland Standard Sedan, a full-size 5-passenger 4-cylinder beauty patterned on smart modern lines, clean-cut, rakish, low. A roomy car, carrying 5 full-grown people in cosy comfort. Body finished in polished lacquer, a rich deep blue with flashing black and nickel trimmings—as handsome a light car as you ever looked at.

Extra big doors—extra wide—easy entrance and exit to both front and rear seats . . .

The Widest Seats of any light-car built—new single-piece undivided front seat, 39 inches wide, 19 inches deep. Wider back seat, 45 x 18—Lots of leg-room.

Very latest one-piece Windshield—you can always see where you're going.

Big Wide Windows—more than 20 square feet of window space—longer, deeper windows mean clear, uninterrupted vision . . .

New Cowl Ventilator—a modern big-car feature—a comfort only more costly automobiles give.

Triplex Springs—with 30 inches more spring-base on a 100-inch wheelbase—easier riding, easier driving . . .

A 27-horsepower engine—sturdy, reliable—fast on the straight-aways, great on the hills—extraordinary economy on gasoline and oil . . .

Sliding Gear Transmission—three-speed, selective—at the lowest price at which you can have a car with this modern transmission . . .

... if you've been thinking that only one maker could build the car you could afford, step in and see this Overland Sedan. Here's a modern closed car, priced at only \$595!

*"a magnificent big six
—for only \$895"*

—“a car of spectacular beauty” with “an engineering masterpiece under the hood of it”—that's the Overland Six . . .

“An exquisite color combination”—it takes a woman to tell it—for “exquisite” is the only term that comes anywhere nearly describing the strikingly attractive color-ensemble of this handsome big automobile—Two beautifully blended tones of grey, topped off in glistening jet-black, a double beading all around the waist-line —“The way they gather around it, and their open admiration—it is almost embarrassing,” another woman-owner exclaims. Nothing so attracts the man-or-woman-in-the-street as something distinctly out-of-the-ordinary in an automobile!

“It's all that inside room that makes a hit with me”—Driving or riding, a man likes plenty of space to move around in. Put 5 full-grown people into the ordinary Sedan and somebody is crowded. Put the same 5 into this spacious big Overland Six and everybody feels like he's riding in a 7-passenger limousine!

“Over 5300 miles and the motor hasn't missed a shot”—No car is better than its engine. And in this 38 horsepower big Six you have an engine as nearly flawless as automotive engineering can make it.

All controls centered at the driver's finger tips . . . One piece windshield . . . Automatic windshield wiper . . . Sun visor . . . Rear-view mirror . . . Fisk full-size balloon tires . . . Long, flexible Chrome Vanadium Springs especially built for balloon tire equipment . . . every last feature and convenience . . . Do you wonder it has taken the factory 9 months to catch up on production when such a magnificently-equipped car as this is priced at only \$895!

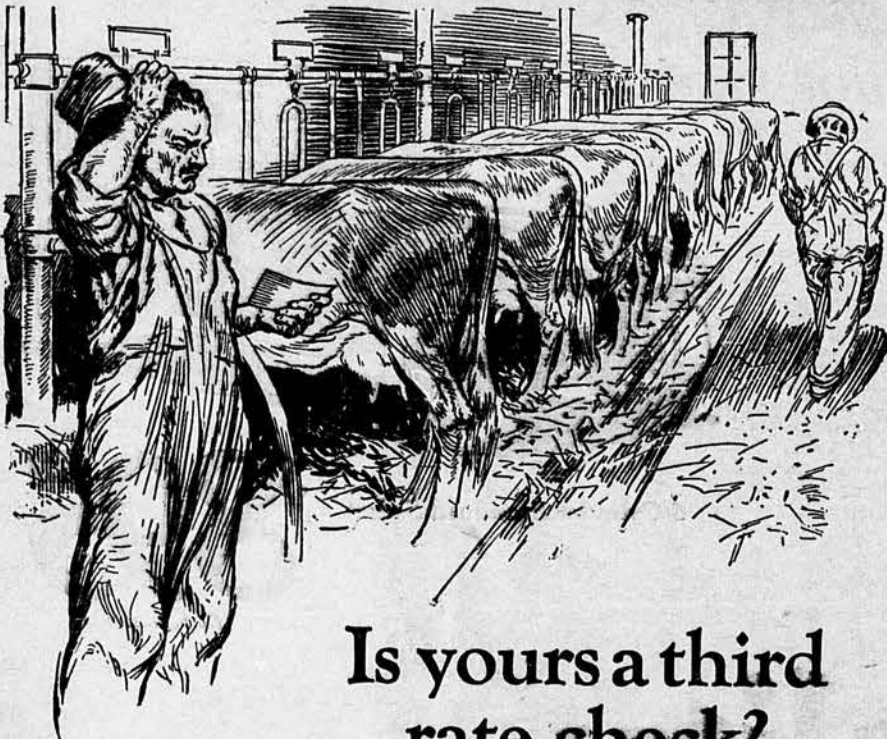
The new Willys Finance Plan offers the easiest time-payment terms at the lowest cost on which an automobile can be purchased

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

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

95,000 farmer customers save thousands of dollars by buying direct from U. S. Farm Sales Co. Our business has tripled; this proves that the farmer will buy where his dollar buys more. We claim the whole country can get on this basis with marvelous results. Factory to Farmer Saves You Money There isn't any reason why every farmer shouldn't buy direct from this factory at wholesale and save money. 95,000 farmers say we are right and please prove it. We saved 3 years more harness direct to the farmer than any other U. S. manufacturer. We would rather sell 10 sets of harness to 10 farmers for cash than 10 sets to one dealer on time.

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A Community Bug Killer!

J. L. Taylor Banished Scale From His Orchard and Doctored Trees for 125 Folks

BUG killer to a community—that's J. L. Taylor's self-imposed job. Seven years ago San Jose scale established a feast of the multitudes in a neighbor's Neosho county orchard. In two years they had to move or starve. Taylor's 6-acre tract of cherries, peaches, plums, pears, apples and other home orchard population was near at hand, and the scale insects, hoppers, worms, curculio, leaf spot organisms, blight and rots trespassed without ado.

Taylor appealed in panic to Albert Dickens, horticulturist at the Kansas State Agricultural College, and got results. By following directions for control measures, he inflicted heavy casualties on the invaders. His fruit trees began to flourish, altho a few were lost before the spray could get in its work.

Taylor told his neighbors. He is in business in Chanute, but found time to do some missionary work for the cause of fruit. Occasionally he reminded folks thru the local papers that spraying was necessary. These notices were printed at the season when work should be done. Backyard orchardists in town began to make inquiries. Taylor provided spraying equipment and materials. He bought hand sprayers, eight or 10, and rented them to distressed tree owners. Drug stores were afraid to stock materials in quantities. There were no supply houses.

Taylor made his office a depot for poisons, insecticides and fungicides. Folks came to him for help and suggestions. If they could not manipulate the sprayers, he referred them to someone who could. If they couldn't get the work done otherwise, Taylor turned his business over to the office force and went out to wage war against the bugs.

The city commission passed an ordinance requiring all fruit trees and shrubbery to be sprayed. A state law requires spraying to control San Jose scale but it is hard to enforce in towns. Chanute city dads provided that local legislation to make the state law effective. Taylor's job grew bigger over night. He organized a spraying crew of two men and a horse, wagon and sprayer. The outfit was rented to distracted but law-abiding citizens for \$1.50 an hour. They paid 10 cents a gallon for spray solution used in the dormant application.

When a job was finished Taylor issued a certificate and kept a record of the work. The average lot contained six trees, and the cost of protecting them was about \$1.50. The records indicate Taylor dispensed 15 or 20 barrels of liquid lime-sulfur alone, and sprayed for 125 people. Most of the material was sold in 1 to 5 gallon lots.

In view of the fact that the Kansas State Agricultural College advocates spray rings of 10 to 15 men, L. C. Williams, extension horticulturist, considers Taylor's community spraying project quite an undertaking.

"I believe," said Williams, "that this plan offers a solution to the problem of controlling orchard diseases and insects in towns and cities. Unless similar action is taken elsewhere, I am afraid the back lot fruit plantations of municipalities are doomed."

'Tis a Silent Helper

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

"Our electric current costs us, all told, something like \$70 a year, while the depreciation and repair on the electric plant probably will amount to \$30 more, so for a total cost of \$100 a year we have electric light and power for all our chores about the farm," says C. E. Payne of Fontana, a breeder of fine Holstein cattle.

Mr. Payne owns and operates a 250-acre farm. He has a 1 1/2-kilowatt farm electric plant which he uses for lighting all of the farm buildings, the residence of a neighbor and also a church building 800 feet from his home.

Aside from these uses he employs electric current for operating a cream separator and a number of household conveniences that mean so much to

the women in the family. Mr. Payne states that he considers electric power and light superior to other forms of farm lighting because of its safety and convenience.

Payne built his new home during the winter of 1916. He says that he made one fatal mistake: He neglected to have it wired for electricity. However, when he purchased his electric plant a few years ago he had the entire house wired, but at a cost considerably greater than it would have been if the work had been done while the place was being built. This factor ran the cost of installing electricity in his home somewhat higher than it would ordinarily run, but he considers his \$815 investment one of the best on the farm.

Not only in and about the farm home has Mr. Payne concentrated his program of modernization, but on his farm as well. He has a tractor that he uses for plowing, disk, pulling grain binders during harvest, and for pulling a wagon and hay loader during the haying season, as well as for a variety of belt jobs.

He says, "We don't use the tractor for quite everything on the place, altho we do find lots of work for it. We keep two teams for work in the corn fields and for other odd jobs about the place, but feel that with a farm of 250 acres our horse population is remarkably low."

In commenting further on his electric plant he says, "Electricity for lighting certainly lightens our chores a great deal. Besides having our buildings all lighted, we have some large flood lights out in the lot which make our feeding lots ideal when the days are short. You know, during the winter and late fall, if we are to milk a lot of cows right along, we must be doing our chores before daylight in the morning and after nightfall. This we must do in order to get the milkings 12 hours apart."

"If it were not for the electric lights we would be up against a pretty tough proposition, but with plenty of light, it's easy. I think that the women enjoy the plant a great deal. They often remark that it lightens the household drudgery in no uncertain manner. Some folks might think that with so much electric help on the farm we might have a lot of spare time on our hands, but, somehow or other, we always manage to keep busy and have little time left for getting into mischief. But even if electricity doesn't release us from the farm to take in a lot of outside diversions, it has lightened our burdens remarkably here on the farm, and made it a more pleasant and a better place to live."

Livestock Exports

Not all of the livestock shipped from Kansas consists of cattle and hogs! In one week recently a shipment of hounds from Gray county was started to Chile, South America; R. P. Krump, a Stafford county breeder, shipped registered goats to Porto Rico; J. C. Beck, a Hutchinson game buyer, started two carloads of live jackrabbits to the State Game Commission in Pennsylvania; Eugene Cate, a Reno county farmer who makes a specialty of growing fish, shipped two carloads of live fish, in tanks, to the United States Fish Hatchery at Neosho, Mo.; and the River side Park Zoo of Hutchinson shipped two young lions, bred and reared at that zoo, to a circus in Michigan.

Use More Butter Now

The consumption of butter in the United States in 1925 has been estimated at 159 million pounds, as compared to 130 million pounds in 1920. But it likely will increase. The per capita use of butter in Canada is 25 pounds a year—and but 17 in the United States.

To Show Baby Chicks

A baby chick and egg show, the first of its kind in Kansas, will be held April 13 to 16 at Manhattan.

SALE
January-February

89c Each Pair
94X9400
Colors: Medium Gray, French nude, Windsor tan, Blush, Gunmetal or Black. Size, 8 1/2 to 10. State size and color.
Silk with mercerized cotton tops, heels and toes. Ravel stop stitch. Spring needle fabric.

79c Each
16X20700—Pink.
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Size, 34 to 48 inches.
Blossom to Match
\$1.39 Each
16X20702—Pink.
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Size, 34 to 48 inches.
Rayon (artificial silk) vests and bloomers at astonishingly low prices.

\$1.49 FOR 10 YARDS
94X20770
Our famous Dolly Madison Percale is a material which has won the lasting friendship of thousands of women who seek high quality and low price combined. Very delicate and yet most serviceable. It is one of the outstanding bargains of this sale. Choice of many new patterns.

The New Damask Pattern Border
Per yard..... **\$1.19**
94X1838
Width, about 36 inches.
Colors: (1) Almond green; (2) Castilian red; (3) Tan; or (4) Flaming blue. State color.
This is a new and beautiful fabric with a very silky appearance. Waves of lustrous Rayon and extra fine, soft cotton yarns. Requires only 1 1/2 to 2 yards for a dress.

Sears, Roebuck and Co., Kansas City
This Sale Starts the Day You Get This Catalog Ends Feb. 28 1926

The Biggest Sale Ends Feb. 28th, 1926

NEVER such a galaxy of bargains as is contained in this little book of 172 pages! An opportunity such as is seldom offered is presented in this the greatest sale event of the year.

If you want white goods, dress goods, wearing apparel, home furnishings, automobile tires or supplies, implements or hardware, then you must have this book.

For this sale we have bought in immense quantities—sometimes the entire output of mills and factories—and we are offering our 9,000,000 customers the opportunities for greater saving during the few days the sale lasts.

Remember, these low prices are only good until February 28. That's the day this sale ends. Every year we plan for this big sale to make it America's outstanding value giving event. But never in all our history have we been able to present such bargains as are shown on the pages of our Sale Catalog.

America's Thrift Sale, the greatest achievement of the World's Largest Store, can save you many dollars. If you haven't a copy of this book, by all means get it. It costs nothing, but it is worth much. It sets the standard of value. It proves the leadership of the World's Largest Store.

The coupon below, filled in and mailed to our Kansas City Store, will bring you this Catalog free. Don't be without it. Remember, one-third of all the families in the United States use this Catalog to supply their needs, to get quality merchandise, guaranteed to satisfy completely, and to make big savings.

Mail the coupon today!

Only a Few Days Left!



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Woodmen Accident Paid \$269.30 Promptly

Like a flash of lightning, accidents strike swiftly and without warning. Little did Wm. Jorgensen, Nehawka, Neb., know he was to have 5 accidents in a row, including a broken leg. He didn't dream he would soon be facing heavy doctor bills and costly loss of time. But, HE WAS READY when the time came. His Woodmen Accident policy paid all costs promptly. Saved him \$269.30 on one accident, alone.

2½¢ a Day Protects You

YOU are just as likely to be injured as Jorgensen. Accidents lurk everywhere. Farm work is especially hazardous. 1 farmer in 9 is injured every year. Fate may pick YOU next week! Be ready for it with the wonderful Woodmen Accident policy. Costs next to nothing. Pays liberally every day you are laid up—double, if it is a hospital case. Get all the details about this great farmer accident policy right NOW. Don't put it off. Think what delay would have cost Jorgensen. Mail coupon TODAY.

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Please send me details of your accident insurance policies.

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BEST FOR ALL LEAN SYSTEM

SENT TO YOU IN SECTIONS

THREE SIZES BUNGALOW TYPE

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Ideal home for the sow and her litter. Ventilation, sanitation, warmth, dryness and direct sunshine. Built on skids—may be moved about farm for rotation of pasture. Painted—sent in sections—quickly assembled—bolts etc. included. Concrete care always means bigger profits.

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ALLIGATOR STEEL BELT LACING

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

THE LISTENER

By George Washington Ogden

TEXAS HARTWELL, arriving, practically penniless, in Cottonwood, a Kansas cow-town, was befriended by Uncle Boley Drumgoole, a celebrated cobbler, whose loan of a horse enabled Texas to win a prize of \$250 in a roping contest. He learned then that the horse was the property of Sallie McCoy, an entrant in the ladies' roping contest, which was to follow. When Sallie's superlative skill had distanced all competition, despite the handicap of a particularly wild steer, the prize was awarded to a girl in a green velvet dress—Fannie Goodnight of Wichita. The crookedness of the judges was plainly evident both in the tameness of the steer allotted to her and in their brazen awarding of the prize. Texas protested, and as he was about to be ridden down by one of the judges he threw the latter's horse, and then administered a beating with his antagonist's quirt after taking away his gun. At a threatening movement in the crowd he was backed by one Winch, an admirer of Sallie.

Later, when he had told Boley of his and his father's fleeing at the hands of Kansas City realty sharks, Boley advised the purchase of a gun, telling him that the man he had whipped was Mackey, the crooked mayor, one of the new administration which had ousted, among others, Winch as marshal—the latter with a record of 19 notches in his gun. Texas thought the matter over for a while. "Well, sir, I reckon I had better buy me a gun," he said at last.

"We Had a 'Lecture"

Uncle Boley nodded, and smoked on. It was past sunset, and with the cool of the day a freshness had come that invigorated man and beast, and stiffened the drooping leaves of plantain and burdock like a shower.

People were beginning to stir about in numbers surprising compared to the somnolence that had prevailed over Cottonwood when Texas arrived. Some went by with a look of drowsiness about them, as if they had just roused from sleep and were out foraging supper, and these Texas knew by their marks for gamblers and game-tenders, saloon employes and the dusty butterfly flitters which flitted under the dance hall lamps.

Cowboys were trooping in from long rides, others were setting out for their distant ranches. All was astir with a picturesque life that transformed the poor streets, and turned the plank "palaces" and casinos into places of romance and mystery.

"Yes, sir, this was a purty decent town till about two weeks ago, a place where every man got a square deal and a show for his money, but it ain't that way any more."

"What happened to change it, sir, if I may ask?"

"Oh, we had a 'lecture."

"Sure enough you did; I just bet you did!"

"We put that feller—well, I didn't have no hand in it—Mackey in for mayor, and a wall-eyed light-beel in for marshal, turned Dee Winch out to give him the job, and them two they've shut up everything in town they ain't got a hand in or a rake-off on of some kind."

"You could expect it of Mackey, sir. He's a houn'-dog from the rattlesnake hills by the look he wears in his face."

"It's all cow trade in this place, for Cottonwood's a cow town, and you know what it takes to draw cowboys and that kind. It takes noise and show and fiddlin' and singin'. Up to a week ago we had two big dance halls, Jud Springer's and Mackey's. Both of 'em had bands fiddlin' till the mayor up and ordered the aldermen to pass a law forbiddin' music in places where liquor was sold. The marshal he went right down and stopped Jud's music, and the fiddlers and tooters all got a job playin' for the mayor. Of course he wouldn't put the law against his own place."

"So the business all went there, followin' after the music, which is very natural," Texas said.

"Yes, mostly. But Jud he got three or four musicians together and went

ahead, and then the mayor sent a gang of gun-slingers down there and pitched everybody out and locked the door with a padlock and chain. They took Jud to the depot and told him to light out of here on the first train that stopped, and Jud he went. I don't know what he's goin' to do about it, but I know he ain't thru. Jud ain't that kind of a man."

"I would hope not, sir."

"So you see what kind of a feller Mackey is. You was kind of takin' chances when you laid that rawhide to that seamp, but I glory in what you done. Yes, if I was in your place, Texas, I believe I'd git me a couple of guns."

"Yes, sir, I don't know but what I will, sir."

Into the Back Room

Uncle Boley went into the back room, which was his parlor, kitchen and bedroom all together, and came back with a revolver and belt. He sat with the belt over his knee, the big weapon in its chafed holster resting on the floor, saying nothing at all about it for a good many minutes. He seemed to be considering something, his hand on the leather in a touch like a caress.

"Here's a gun, Texas, that a friend of mine used to pack, the best man I ever knew, and the best friend I ever had. He died with it on him, and his widder give it to me. Just feel the weight of that gun."

"It is a man's gun, sir," said Texas, drawing it from the holster with hand that told it was no stranger to such an operation.

"That gun belonged to Ed McCoy, Sallie McCoy's father. He died with it on him; the man that killed him never give him a show to use it."

"Miss Sallie is an orphan, then?"

"Half orphan; her mother's livin'. They've got the best house in Cottonwood, and the purtiest place, but that's all they have got. Yes, sir, Sallie she needed the money them fellers beat her out of to-day; it'd 'a' been like a rain in a drouth to them. I don't suppose anything else but the need of it'd 'a' drove Sallie to go out there in public and take a hand in that ropin'. She's a lady, that girl is, from the heels up."

"It's a scan'lous shame that she was beaten out of it! Do you suppose she'd accept—"

"I s'pose she'd claw a mile of hide off of your skelp if you was to mention acceptin' money to her!"

"As payment for the use of her horse, sir," Texas explained, his home-ly face burning from the old man's vehement correction.

"She'll git on till school opens. She's got a job for then, the first she ever

was obliged to take. When Ed was alive they wallered in money, and they'd 'a' had plenty to last 'em all their lives if they'd 'a' got a square deal. They was beat out of a lot of money; I'll tell you how it was."

"Ed McCoy was the man that started this town. He was the first man that ever drove a herd of cattle up from Texas to load here, and he done it when other cowmen said it couldn't be done and come out on it. He made a pile of money at it the first few years, but when them Texas cattle begun to spread the fever up here, and the cowmen on this range got to kickin', Ed he quit drivin' and started up the cattle business with a man name of Henry Stott, a kind of a half-breed Dutchman with eyes in his head like a hog."

Ed McCoy Was Dead

"Well, sir, a drouth hit us here about three years ago and nearly cleaned up this range, and McCoy and Stott they bought at their own price right and left. All the money Ed had went into stock. They must 'a' had five or six thousand head that fall when the rains set in and the grass popped up. It looked like the biggest thing Ed ever had done, for he was the brains of it; Stott wasn't nothing but the guts."

"Well, sir, they found Ed McCoy dead out there on the prairie one day that fall, shot thru the back of the head. Stott was away in Kansas City with a shipment, and it never has been found out who done that low-down job. Anyhow, to cut it off short, when it come to arrangin' and settlin' up what Ed left, by golly it come to pass he didn't leave nothin' but the house here in Cottonwood. No, sir, Henry Stott he brought out a note showin' Ed owed him sixty thousand dollars, borrowed money."

"All signed up by Ed, and all as straight as a die, the lawyers said. But the widder and Sallie they didn't have no track of that money, didn't know anything about the deal. What did Ed do with it if he got it? Gambled it off, some said. Well, I know better; Ed never set foot in a gamblin' house as long as I knew him, and that was back in Mezzour twenty years before I come out here."

"But the money was gone, sir?"

"It was gone if it ever was paid in, son. I tell you, as I've told many a man face to face, and as I've told that hog-eyed Henry Stott face to face, it never was paid. That note was either a forgery, or else it was signed by Ed for something else and filled in after he was dead. Sallie and her ma brought suit, but the court upheld Stott, and that ended it, I guess, till the judgment day. But I'd like to see Henry Stott's face when he stands up before the throne! My-y-y Lord, I'd like to see that dam' Dutchman's face!"

"Is he still around here?"

"Yes, he's here, as big as a stuffed buzzard. He's got a bank down on the corner of the square, and money to burn. But he don't burn any of it, nor hand any of it out where it be—"

(Continued on Page 14)





When Folks talk of Big Pictures - - -

YOU can "hold up your end" too—for Broadway, so far as the movies are concerned, is right in your nearest town. There you'll find, for example, the famous screen comedy that is shaking all New York with laughter and thrills—"Clothes Make the Pirate," a First National picture featuring the celebrated stage Comedian, Leon Errol, and the brilliant screen actress, Dorothy Gish.

Probably this splendid picture is showing in your town tonight—if not tonight, it will be there soon—you can't afford to miss it. Humor like Mark Twain's, the flavor of a Robert Louis Stevenson pirate story and the picturesqueness of old-time New England are combined in this merry

tale of a timid tailor who trembled before a shrewish woman on the sea of matrimony but became a hero, even to her, on the seas of the buccaneers.

Enjoy Leon Errol—the actor with the funny legs—as the hiding tailor whom the desperate pirates mistake for their new chief. Travel with him from Boston Bay to Bimibi—thrill to the spectacular sea fight between the pirate craft and a British frigate. Follow spirited Dorothy Gish in her love-quest with her handsome sailor. Laugh with the joviality of this great comedy photoplay that is doing a world of folks a world of good.

Then you can smile with your friends and say, "Fine! We've seen it too."



Laughs

Thrills



You'll Also Enjoy

"We Moderns"—from Israel Zangwill's novel. Starring Colleen Moore as the girl who shelled an old-fashioned suitor and played with fire in circles of gayety till she learned her lesson.

"The Unguarded Hour"—Milton Sills as the studious inventor who has no interest in women and Doris Kenyon as the glorious girl who thinks that so many a man should be interested.

"The New Commandment"—from Colonel Frederick Palmer's great novel "Invisible Wounds." A fine supporting cast enact this thrilling story whose climax comes in the Great War.

"The Scarlet Saint"—from Gerald Beaumont's story. "The Lady Who Played Fiddle." Mary Astor and Lloyd Hughes in a drama of a brilliant background of horse-racing and the famous Mardi Gras carnival.

First National Pictures

Adapted and Supervised by
MARION FAIRFAX
Directed by
MAURICE TOURNEUR

Sam E. Rork Presents
LEON ERROL and DOROTHY GISH
in "*Clothes make the Pirate*"

With
Nita Naldi
Tully Marshall
George Marion

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For long and economical service buy the ELGIN WONDER—the cheapest power on earth for the farm. You'll have the best constructed, best working mill on the market—backed by our 40 years honest service to farmers. The ELGIN WONDER—back-gear, maximum power mill—runs in the lightest breeze. Simple, strong, durable—can't get out of order. The cost is very low. No running expenses except oil. All gears run in bath of oil, filled only once a year. Automatic oil feed floods all bearings. All working parts protected by housing. Self-governor means safety in storms. Towers and mills of pure zinc, hot-process galvanized. All towers braced and girted. Main casting, working top, and tower top assembled at factory—shipped ready to put up. Heads can be used on any tower—wood or steel—3 or 4 post. Sold under a 3-year repair guarantee. WRITE for our free booklet and catalog—TODAY! Address Dept. D-2.

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Rock Island Plow Co.
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The Listener

(Continued from Page 12)

longs, as fur as anybody ever saw. And this here's pore old Ed's gun. It never was drawn except in the right, and it never was put back in the leather without honor. It'd be a credit to any man to pack that gun."

"It sure would be, sir."

"Yes, and I'm keepin' it by me chance in I may be called on to go out and use it one of these days. I'm the man of that family now, you might say, tho I ain't no kin. I can shoot, too, I can sling a gun as quick as any man of forty-seven you can name!"

Then Came Four Men

Texas was looking across the street at four men who had come lounging along the plank sidewalk throwing inquiring glances toward the little shop, talking among themselves in low voices. They were all too cautious and watchful for ordinary business or pleasure, something suppressed and alert about them which told Texas at once they were looking for him.

At the angle that he was looking thru the door Uncle Boley could not see them. He started when Texas drew his feet back and sat up stiffly, seeming to grow several inches as his muscles set to meet the emergency of life or death which he knew he should soon be called upon to face. He believed the gang that had been sent out to hunt him had not seen him yet. He got up and stood aside a little from the open door.

"What's the matter?" Uncle Boley inquired, leaning to see.

Texas motioned silently toward the street, his eyes on Ed McCoy's gun with a flame in them such as burns from a man's soul when he rises to the sublime heights of courage. He felt that his hour had come, but he was ready.

"It's the mayor's gang—they're after you!" the old man said.

Texas reached out for the revolver. Uncle Boley strapped the belt round the waist of his new-found friend, his hands trembling in the strain of the situation.

"Go out the back door—I'll hold 'em here till you've gone!" he said.

"You mean for me to run, sir?"

"Well no, Texas, I don't mean for you to just run. But they's four of them fellers, and ever' one of 'em's—"

"If there were forty of them, sir, you couldn't ask me to run!"

The old man looked at him, a mist coming into his quick blue eyes.

"No, I couldn't even throw a hint, Texas!"

Texas tightened the belt, snapped out the gun, changed the cartridges, working so fast that the old man gasped in admiration. He smiled, and held out his hand to Uncle Boley.

"I wish to thank you for your many kindnesses to me, a stranger in your door, sir," he said. His voice was as light and steady, his eyes as eager, as if he was about to mount his horse and ride away on some pleasant adventure.

Uncle Boley pressed the young stranger's hand—a stranger grown suddenly as dear to him as a son returned from his far wanderings—and Texas turned with quick step and passed out into the street.

By a Telegraph Pole

There were certain precautions to be observed in Cottonwood in killing a man, for no matter how worthless or obscure a man might be in that town, nobody knew what powerful friends or relatives might be uncovered elsewhere by his sudden death. Friends, relatives, money in the family, political influence, sometimes meant the utmost penalty of the law for his slayer. So it was a matter of common prudence to have the plea of self-defense to stand on, with witnesses to maintain it.

For that reason alone the four gun-slingers did not pull out weapons and kill Hartwell the moment that he stepped into the street. A quarrel had to be provoked first, and the victim badgered into putting his hand toward his gun, or making a start as if he intended to do it. Some shadow of justification must be contrived.

Many a man had been killed on the cattle-ranges for starting to take his handkerchief out of his pocket. That was the beginning of the cowboy fashion of wearing that article around the neck.

Texas stood a moment framed in the open door, in a manner of a man undecided which way he will turn.

The four men across the street scattered out of the close formation that they had maintained as they came along, as if they expected hostilities to open immediately.

Texas did not betray any evidence that he was even aware of their existence, much less their presence not more than sixty feet distant, where they stood convicted of their intention by their flighty start.

There was a telegraph-pole in the edge of the sidewalk a little way along the street from Uncle Boley's door, the planks trimmed to fit round it. Texas sauntered along to it with the deliberate air of a man who had the night ahead of him, leaned his back against it, and began to roll a cigarette. Two of the mayor's committee started across the street, the other two shifting down to a stand diagonally across from the spot where Texas stood.

Texas ran his eye over them, and kept it on them sharply, for all that he seemed engrossed in the task of contriving his cigarette.

They had the appearance of men such as stood lookout over faro games, and worked as bouncers in the rough resorts common to that country and time.

Three of them wore white shirts and the little, narrow-brimmed derby hats which were popular among the frontier gamblers of that day. The other was a composition of cowboy and sport. Texas recalled having seen him at the show.

The pair approaching Texas crossed over to the sidewalk a little way below him, where they stood waiting for their companions to join them. These latter came over in the cautious manner of men stalking game, walk-

ing two yards apart, one a little in advance of the other, watching Texas for the first movement of hostile demonstration.

People in shop doors and on the street knew at once what these preparations portended. Many battles had been fought out in the open on that ground, frequently with more damage to those not engaged than to the principals.

It had come to the point where nobody took chances, and with this gathering of the battle-cloud before their doors the storekeepers retreated to the backs of their shops, and put something solid between them and the street; pedestrians dodged behind buildings and into the shelter of open doors.

In an emergency like that a sod house was the most popular structure within reach.

One of the men came up within three yards of Texas, watching him at every step as closely as he would have watched a trapped bear.

"Sport, there'll be a train along here in twenty minutes, and you're goin' to take it," he announced.

Texas glanced up from the contemplation of a match that had failed to ignite against the telegraph-pole, with a look in his face as if he had been philosophizing on its weakness, and drawing comparisons between it and the failure of a friend in the hour of necessity.

"Were you addressin' me, sir?" he asked.

"I was addressin' you, pardner. You take to the middle of the road and trot ahead of us, and you make a start right now!"

Texas tried the match again, looked at the head of it with a little cloud as of sorrow and disappointment in his face, as if the undoubted discovery of

(Continued on Page 16)

Why College Enrollments Increase

BY F. D. FARRELL

AT NEARLY every college in the United States the number of students is increasing year by year. The high schools are becoming more and more popular, and their graduates are going to college in ever-increasing numbers. Probably no other large country in the world has ever sent so large a proportion of its boys and girls to college as the United States now does. Kansas sends one student to college for every 134 persons now, as compared with one in 151 five years ago. The comparison shows that the proportion of Kansas people who go to college is increasing. The student enrollment at the Kansas State Agricultural College has increased at the average rate of 117 students a year for the last 25 years, during which period the annual enrollment trebled. During the last five years the average rate of increase has been 136 students a year, and the increase last year over the year before was 219. There are so many colleges in Kansas that notwithstanding the increased student enrollments no college in the state has even approached the larger institutions in many other states in number of students enrolled.

Probably the three principal causes for increased student enrollments in the colleges are, (1) a desire for increased vocational efficiency—ability to earn more money or to earn money in less time or with less effort; (2) a desire for intellectual and spiritual culture thru a knowledge of the best thinking that the human race has done and of the laws and phenomena of nature; (3) a desire to be fashionable, to do the thing that is done by people who are extensively imitated. If leaders of opinion have college degrees their imitators commonly desire college degrees, either for themselves or for their children.

Vocational efficiency becomes increasingly necessary as competition for the world's goods becomes keener. The more folks there are and the more of the world's goods each person wants the greater the competition for the things the world contains. Hence, both increase of population and rising standards of living stimulate competition and call for increased vocational efficiency—on the farm, in the factory, in the office, everywhere. There frequently is a close relationship between a desire for high vocational efficiency and a desire for intellectual and spiritual culture. When a person studies such subjects as chemistry, physics, botany, horticulture and nutrition for the purpose of increasing his efficiency as a farmer, he also learns something of wonderful natural laws which have great intellectual and spiritual significance because they help him to understand the amazing world in which we live. The same is true when a person studies to become efficient as an engineer, a physician, or an architect. By causing people to go to college, the desire for increased vocational efficiency or for intellectual and spiritual culture helps to make going to college fashionable.

There seems to be no prospect of material reductions in college enrollments. The student enrollment at the Kansas State Agricultural College—and doubtless at most other colleges—has increased for years regardless of economic conditions. It makes no difference whether there is prosperity or adversity in the state, the student enrollment continues to increase. The establishment in several communities of junior colleges, which give instruction in first-year and second-year college subjects, has not reduced the college enrollment. The enrollment at the Kansas State Agricultural College of students from Allen, Bourbon, Labette, Montgomery and Wyandotte counties has been higher since junior colleges were established in those counties than it was before.

One of the most precious things in the United States is universal opportunity for education. This must be kept open. But all the educational institutions, and especially the high schools and colleges, should see to it that their students make good use of the opportunity. They should persistently weed out the loafers and other incompetents so that only those students will remain who develop habits of industry and good scholarship and have a keen appreciation of their obligations to the state and the nation and to humanity. So long as this is done the public can make no better investment than in supporting its schools and colleges.

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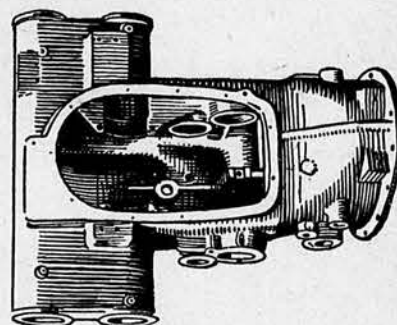
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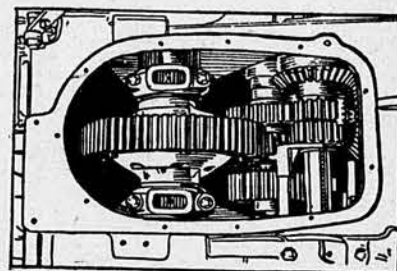
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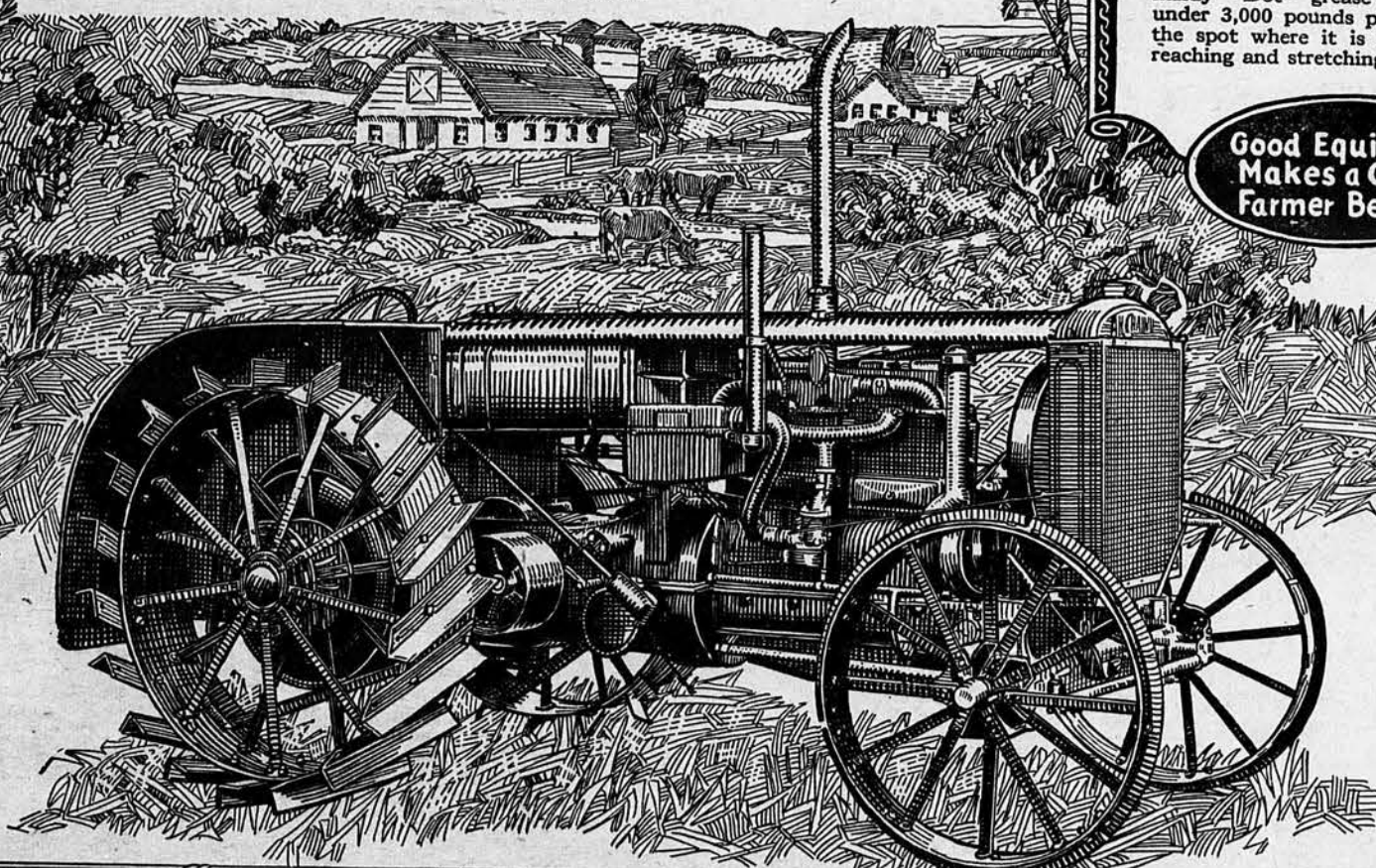
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The Listener

(Continued from Page 14)

its unworthiness had hurt him deeply. He stood a moment, the unlit cigarette in his lips, his head bent a trifle, as if thinking more of the match than the man.

"I'm sorry," he said, "but I'm not ready to leave this evenin'."

Indifferent, unmoved, as he seemed, Texas was set like a hair-trigger, watching every man of them, the match in his fingers, his hand just a few inches above the butt of his gun.

Not Ready to Leave

Heads were put cautiously round corners of buildings and out of doors to investigate this delay and silence in the street. The spokesman of the gunners' committee came half a step nearer.

It was not meant that Texas should take the train out of Cottonwood that evening, or ever again. The command to take the road and trot ahead of them had been given with the accent of insult to make it gall deeper, in the belief that it would be resented by the man of spirit whom they knew Texas to be.

His failure to fly up all afire as they had expected, and give them what they would call a justification for their deed was a circumstance upon which they had not counted.

Inside his little shop Uncle Boley felt the strain of waiting. He hoped that Texas had not changed his mind after coming in sight of them and given them the dodge; he hoped it sincerely, for the honor of the gun that he wore. Unable to stand the uncertainty of the situation any longer, he went to the door and stood there boldly, his long beard like a white apron down his vest.

"I'm sorry to refuse," said Texas, and with that word flipped the unburned match from his fingers.

At that little movement the man in front of Texas threw his hand to his weapon. Uncle Boley always said that he lost track of things from that point. But he was certain that the man who started to draw his gun never got any farther with it than just clear enough of the holster to let it fall when Texas nipped him thru the wrist-bone.

There was a good deal of smoke and a lot of noise around the telegraph-pole where Texas stood with his back to it, and Uncle Boley was so excited that he found himself out on the sidewalk, right in the middle of things, when he got hold of the swift-running events again.

The man who had started to sling down on Texas was holding his crippled arm, making no effort to pick up his gun with his whole hand. The other three were not in sight, but some shots came from the corner of a building fifty yards down the street, doing no damage.

A Strained Respect

Texas was loading his gun, his cigarette in his lips, quite calm and undisturbed. There were two little hard hats on the sidewalk where the three men had stood, a hole in each of them that Uncle Boley said he could have shoved his fist thru.

The crowd came filing into the street as silently as water, not a word in any man's mouth. The shot hats were picked up, the press swallowed the man with the shattered wrist, and people with white faces and big, wondering eyes stood off a little way in a ring around Texas, with a strained, fearful respect in their attitude, as if ready to burst away and run at his slightest movement.

Uncle Boley pushed his way thru to Texas. The young man had put his pistol in the holster, and was standing with his head bent a little, in his thoughtful, contemplative pose, as if bowed with regret for the necessity of the swift adjustment he had made in that unfair attempt to take his life. Uncle Boley said afterward that he knew Texas was not hit, because he didn't stand on his legs like a man with a bullet in him. Uncle Boley had seen too many of them in that fix to make a mistake.

"You got 'em, every dern one of 'em," Uncle Boley said, his old eyes lively with the pride that seemed to lift him and make him young again.

"No, sir, I got mostly hats," Texas replied, his eye-warming smile kind-

ling a glimmer for a moment on his lips.

"Yes, and that crowd 'll know who to monkey with next time, I bet you a button!" the old man said, turning to the people round him, giving it off with impressive authority. "Come on in, Texas, gol dern 'em!"

It was a high and mighty moment for Uncle Boley when he opened the crowd on the sidewalk to his little shop door, Texas coming along behind, a hand on the old man's shoulder with something in the touch of unbounded gentleness and affection.

A commotion in the crowd caused them to stop at the door and look back. Texas's right hand hovered over his revolver in that ready, watchful poise that he had held when he stood with his back to the telegraph-pole the match in his fingers.

But the gun-slingers were not rallying to battle again. It was the mayor and the city marshal. The mayor stopped near the pole, where there was a wide blot of blood on the boards of the sidewalk, a trail running off from it, marking the way the crippled man had gone.

"They didn't get him!" said the mayor with a curse.

"He's over there," said somebody. The mayor looked and saw Texas waiting with his old whiskered friend for the outcome of the mayor's mis-carried plot.

"Arrest that man!" the mayor ordered, giving it as a general command to the public.

"You let that kid alone, Johnnie," said a soft, calm voice behind Texas.

"You Let That Kid Alone!"

He looked to see who had lifted a word for him in that place, where every face expressed either hate of him or fear.

It was the lady in the green velvet dress, her little silver trinkets and ornaments white against the rich cloth in the blur that was coming into the passing day. Texas put his hand to his hat in grateful acknowledgment. She smiled as the wind moved the long hair on his temples.

"I saw it all," she said, speaking to the mayor with a cold, commanding directness. "You let that kid alone!"

A sneer jerked the mayor's face, which grew paler at her word. He was a slender man of medium height, with a clerical fairness of skin, fair hair cut close to his small head, small ears pressed tight against his skull. But a man with something behind the mask of his commonplace face, something ungrasped at the first look, which grew elusive as one studied it and groped to define it; a something that left a sense of disquietude in the mind, a feeling that this man would

come again into the business or the tragedy of one's days, and for no good purpose ever.

He turned his back to her with a quick, uplifting shake of the head, as of defiance, or threat of future adjustment, pushed into the crowd and disappeared. With another smile, and a direct look into his eyes that brought the blood to Hartwell's lean cheeks, the velvet lady followed after the mayor. Uncle Boley touched his young friend's arm; they went in and shut the door.

"You showed them light heels!" Uncle Boley exulted. "Yes, and I'll bet four bits Johnnie Mackey will have to do some tall lookin' around before he can hire another crowd to tackle that job, by granger!"

"It was uncommonly generous for that young lady to speak up for me," said Texas reflectively, still in that mood of thoughtful depression that seemed to have settled over him like a cloud.

"I don't know who that Fannie Goodnight is, but she's got a rope on Johnnie Mackey's leg. Yes, and I'll bet four bits she can flop him quicker'n she did that shadder of a steer any time she wants to. That white-eyed son-of-a-gun's a scairt of her; he wilted like a frosted turnip when she dressed him down."

"He did seem to act like he'd taken orders from her before. Well, sir, do you reckon I'll be taken for what I had to do?"

"They can't take a man up in Cottonwood for defendin' his life," said Uncle Boley, a sort of triumphant pride in the immunities of his town. "The thing's settled as fur as any lawin's goin' to come in. I reckon a hundred people could be called up that saw them fellers crowd that fight on you."

"I hope they could," sighed Texas.

"I was standin' right there in that door when that feller made that pass to sling his gun down on you."

Uncle Boley fairly chuckled at the recollection.

"You moved so dang swift I couldn't tell how you done it, but I can swear till the cows comes home that he made the first break toward a gun."

"I'm glad to hear you say it, sir. That young lady remarked that she saw it, too. Two reliable witnesses ought to get a man off from a little fuss like that and settle him right with his neighbors."

"Yours For Keeps"

He unbelted the gun and offered it to the old man.

"That's a good and a true gun, sir. It came up to what was expected of it, like a friend a man can depend on."

(Continued on Page 18)





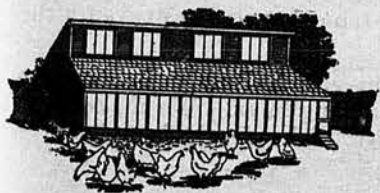
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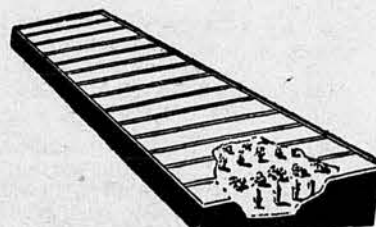
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The Listener

(Continued from Page 16)

"Keep it; buckle it on you and wear it, son. I've been waitin' for a man to come along that was big enough to stand up under Ed McCoy's gun. It's yours now for keeps."

A flush of pride came over the good, homely face of the young man as he drew the big gun from the holster and laid its long barrel in his palm. He stood looking at it with such a tenderness in his eyes as might have gladdened a woman's heart.

"I hope I'll never be called on to sling this gun down on any man again," he said, his voice earnest and low, "and I never will draw it except to defend my life or what belongs to me, or the life or property of somebody not really able to fight for himself."

It was as if he pronounced the words of a vow, or the spirit of Ed McCoy had come to confront him, demanding a pledge of his worthiness.

"And I'm a goin' to turn my face around, sir, and see if there isn't some justice to be had for those left behind by the man that used to wear this gun. If the day ever comes that I have to draw it in that cause, I'll use it till I drop with it in my hand, so help me God!"

"Amen!" said Uncle Boley, his head bowed as if he had listened to a prayer.

Outside Uncle Boley's window the crowd had thinned away; traffic was running in the street again as if tragedy had not stood there a little while before and paralyzed its stream. From the heart of the town, two squares

away, the sound of music came thru the twilight.

"I can take you around and introduce you to Sallie and her mother now," Uncle Boley said. "I tell you, Texas, a feller purty near has to come with his papers in his hand before I'll do that much for him."

"I'll warrant you he does, sir, and I'm mighty proud to have you trust me as worthy of the honor. But I don't feel like I ought to go fresh from a qua'l and a brawl into that little lady's presence, sir, and take her by the hand."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

A Good Forecast

You may have noticed that the Kansas Farmer said, on page 19 of the issue for January 16, that the situation in the rubber market would soon stage a change "very much for the better."

This reasoning was based on the fact that British authorities had decided to "extend the quantity (of rubber) for export to 95 per cent at February 1."

Naturally, having made this forecast, we were interested in the following bit of wisdom which floated in over the A. P. last week from Akron, O.:

A 10 per cent cut in the price of all tires and tubes was announced today by the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company. The reduction, effective last Monday, was the first in the industry in more than a year, and it follows a drop in crude rubber from around \$1.10 a pound to near the 65-cent level.

And also in this A. P. item from Kansas City:

Reductions of 10 per cent in the price of first grade tires and 3½ to 7½ per cent on second grade tires were announced today by the United States Rubber Company.

Hitting the high spots can give a man an awful jolt.

Karl Miller Believes in Combines

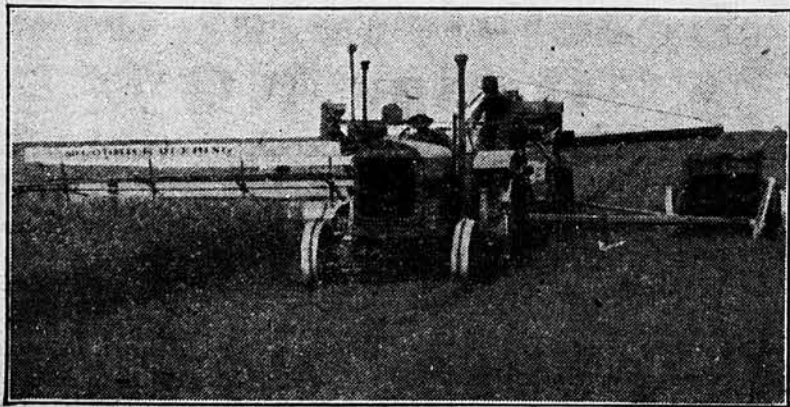
KARL MILLER, a former county attorney and state representative and now practicing law in Dodge City, operates a 2,000-acre ranch 6 miles southwest of town. One of the major crops on this ranch is wheat, and in harvesting it, he declared, there is only one system—the harvester-thresher way. Miller prides himself in having purchased in 1918 the first combine, a Deering machine, that was sold in Ford county. This machine, he said, paid for itself that first year. He still possesses a photograph of a check for \$10,000 which was part payment for his crop of that year.

This year Miller sold that first machine, after he had utilized it six seasons, for about half the initial price and purchased a later and improved model, a No. 3 McCormick-Deering harvester-thresher, with which he brought in this season's crop. The old machine still went along strong this year in the service of the new owner, and it was used by him to harvest a sizable acreage of wheat.

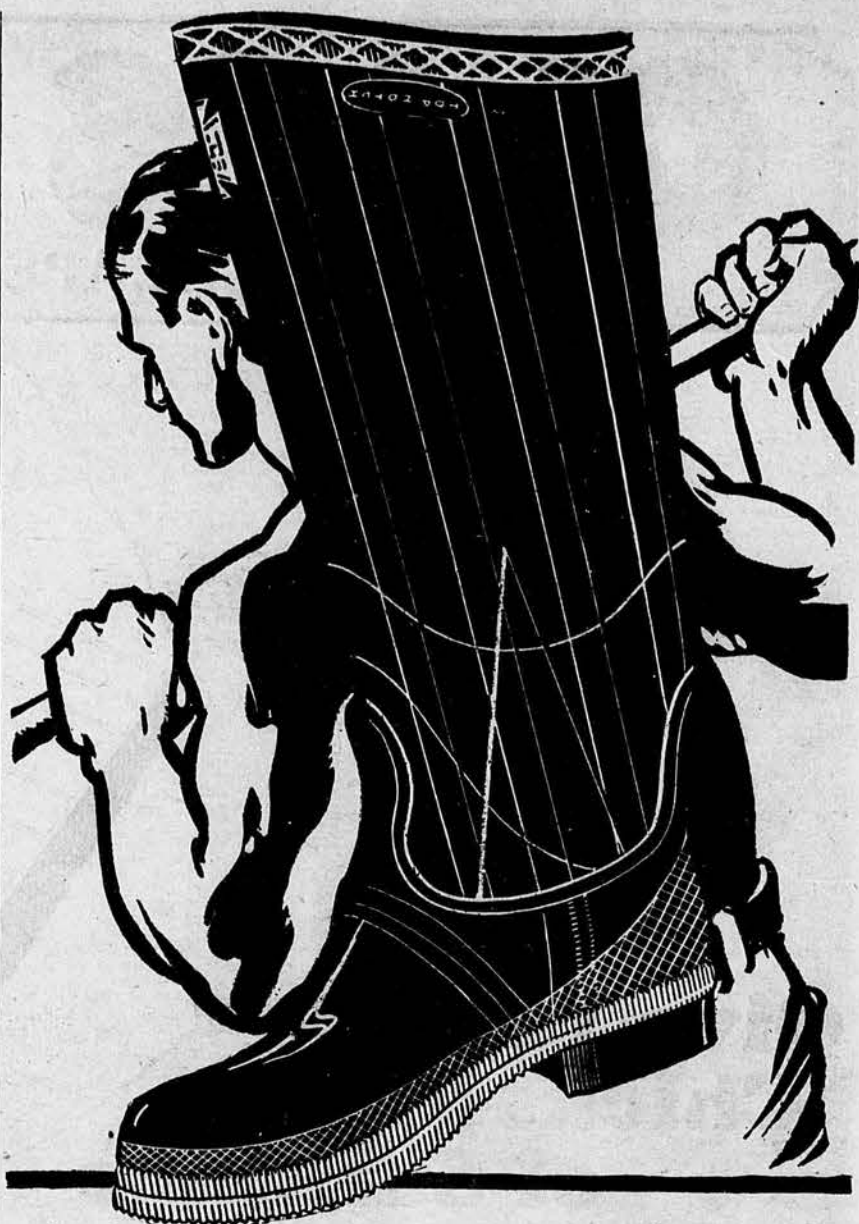
In commenting on the use of the combine as against the header, Miller asserted that there is no comparison at all. He said he could put the grain in the elevator with the harvester-thresher cheaper than he could put it in the stack with the header. It takes six men to operate the header, he said, as against two to operate the combine. Miller's wheat this year was the first on the market in his section, and the elevator men were so anxious to get this first wheat that they hauled it into town by motor truck free of charge. It pays to get your wheat to market early and the combine makes it possible to do so, Miller said; frequently the early wheat sells for 10 cents a bushel higher than later wheat.

Last year Miller had 630 acres in wheat, 35 acres in rye, 70 acres in kafir, 40 acres in milo, 75 acres in cane, 100 acres in alfalfa, 20 acres in sugar beets, and the rest in pasture. The combine was used to harvest 450 acres of wheat this year, while the remainder of the wheat and the rye was harvested with a header and binder. It did not cost any more to bring in the wheat from the 450 acres with the combine, Miller declared, than it did from the other 180 acres by header and binder. Miller told how he also utilizes the combine as a stationary machine to thresh his kafir and cane. Last season was a poor year for wheat in the Dodge City territory, and Miller's wheat went only 7 bushels an acre, altho in a normal year he averages 15 bushels.

Miller also is a cattle raiser of some repute. He specializes in registered Herefords of pure Anxiety strain, and owns 250 head. In addition, hogs to the number of 100 a year help to round out the yearly income. Miller told how, with operations as they are conducted on his ranch, money is coming in every month by the sale of hogs, cattle, wheat and surplus feed. Two married men are employed on the ranch the year around, while in the summer the force is increased to five men to take care of the extra work.



Karl Miller Harvested 450 Acres With This Combine Last Year on His Farm in Ford County; He Also Uses It as a Stationary Machine to Thresh Kafir



The "muscles" lengthen the life of this boot

IT'S muscular strength, not heaviness, that gives endurance to the powerful worker or the winning athlete. And it's the "muscles" of tough, live rubber that give endurance and long life—without adding weight—to Top Notch Buddy Boots.

Examine a pair of these boots at the nearest Top Notch Store. See for yourself how the ribs or muscles, tough as whalebone, give strength to the tops and prevent them from cracking. You won't find these muscles in any other boots. They're a patented, exclusive Top Notch feature.

Top Notch Buddy Boots have soles and heels of double thickness. The rubber strip reinforcement next to the sole fortifies another vital point of wear. The trim-shaped leg prevents the foot from sliding up and down.

All materials that go into Top Notch Buddy Boots have special qualities for elasticity and toughness. We make each pair by hand from start to finish. The result is a boot of wonderful durability.

Rubber footwear for all the family

BOOTS, arctics, heavy and light rubbers—all styles and sizes for men, women and children. Made with unusual care to safeguard our 25 years' record for building distinctive, durable rubber footwear. Ask for Top Notch by name and look for the Top Notch Cross.

The best stores carry Top Notch Rubber Footwear or will get it at your request.

THE BEACON FALLS RUBBER SHOE COMPANY

Makers of Top Notch Rubber and Canvas Rubber Sole Footwear

Beacon Falls,

Connecticut

TOP NOTCH

A GUARANTEE  OF MILEAGE

Answers to Legal Questions

BY T. A. McNEAL

Has Kansas a law to protect a man wearing glasses from being struck by another man? In this case the glasses were broken. If there is such a law what is the penalty? We have been told this is a penitentiary offense.

THERE is no such law. Kansas, like every other state, has a law providing a penalty for assault and battery, and the penalty would depend largely on the character of the assault and the damage done to the person assaulted. If, for example, a man should strike another while he was wearing glasses, and as a result of that should not only break the glasses but seriously damage the man's eyes, that would very greatly enhance the offense, and probably would result in the limit of punishment provided by law. However, unless the assault was one with intent to kill or do great bodily harm it would not be a penitentiary offense.

What Does the Will Say?

A is one of the eight heirs of 140 acres. He was not supposed to get anything until the other heirs had received a certain amount, which they have not yet received. The land was leased for oil, and each of the heirs had to sign the lease. Does A receive any of the money from the lease?

I assume this property was willed to these heirs, and if so the will itself would govern the disposition of the property. You say that A was not to receive any of the proceeds of the property until each of the other heirs had received a certain amount, which they have not as yet received. If that was the provision of the will they must receive their shares first or that part of their shares provided for in the will. The lease of the land for oil is merely incident to the land itself, and the money received from such lease would be dealt with as any other part of the estate.

Is There Necessity?

Is it unlawful to trespass on a farmer's field when the road is blocked with snow? If so who is to open a rural mail route road?

The right to trespass would be determined by the doctrine of public necessity. If there is no other way to deliver the public mails except by getting out of the public road and getting into a privately owned field, such trespass would be justified. The person whose property was trespassed upon would have a right of action for whatever damage was caused. The same rule would apply where a physician was called to administer to a patient. If he could not get thru on the regular road he would be justified in going outside of the road and trespassing on private property.

Take Off the Insignia

1—Where can I get a copy of the Kansas road laws? 2—Is a person required by the laws of our Government to remove the regulation buttons on all army clothes before wearing them?

1—The Kansas road laws are not published in a separate volume. The general statutes which contain them may be obtained from the Secretary of State.

2—There is a military regulation which requires the removal of particular insignia from uniforms when worn by a civilian.

Paid by the Counties

Will you please tell me what states pay bounties on gopher scalps?

I think probably no states pay bounties on gopher scalps. Kansas provides that bounties shall be paid by the counties and not by the state, and this I apprehend is true of practically all the states, altho I have not had the opportunity to examine the statutes of all the 48 states.

He'll Get His Pay

Is it lawful for the township clerk or treasurer to work on a public road with a team and draw wages for it?

Yes.

Set Aside the Divorce?

A and B have been married for several years. Last fall B, the wife, brought suit for divorce. A compromise was effected and A did not appear at the time the divorce was granted, but since that time he has learned that B left her home on account

of another man, and that it was the fault of this other man that caused her to ask for a divorce. Has A any recourse? 2—If A can prove that this man and the wife registered at a hotel as man and wife would that be a cause for setting aside the divorce? 3—Did B and C, the man in question, under the laws of Kansas commit any crime?

1—If A can prove what he states in this question he could have the divorce set aside in all probability, and also would have a right of action against C for alienating the affection of his wife and could get a judgment against him.

2 and 3—Of course, C and B were both guilty of the crime of adultery and could be punished by fine and imprisonment in the county jail.

The Court Will Decide

When a woman applies for divorce in Nebraska, how much of her husband's property can she claim? There is one child. He is in business college and the father is paying his bills.

The question of alimony would be discretionary with the court granting the divorce, and that also would be true with regard to the maintenance of the child.

From Station KSAC

Here's the radio program which is coming next week, February 15 to 20, from Station KSAC.

Rural School
9:00-9:25—Music, Inspirational Talks, Agricultural Primer, Callisthenics.
Three H
9:55-10:25—Readings, Backyard Gossip, All 'Round the Ranch, Question Box, Planning Today's Meals.

NOON-DAY 12:35-1:05

Readings, Timely Talks, Question Box—
Monday—Register Your Winter Calf Crop, J. W. Lion
Cedar Apple Rust, D. R. Porter
Tuesday—Potato Prospects for Kansas Growers
Boy Champions, E. A. Stokdyk
Wednesday—Supplementing the Rainfall
Rhubarb Culture, Claude K. Shedd
Thursday—Buy Baby Chicks from Tested Flocks
Control of Poultry Coccidiosis, J. W. Lumb

Friday—Kansas Three Billion Dollar Manure Pile
Keeping Down the New Prairie Dog Crop
Roy Moore

MATINEE 4:30-5:00

Monday—Third Year Eng. Literature, High S. Credit
Tuesday—Program for Women's Clubs
Wednesday—Basketball Lectures
Thursday—Botany
Friday—Lessons in Color and Design

COLLEGE OF THE AIR 6:30-7:30

Market Review
Opportunity Talks
Monday—Book Review
Current Events
Tuesday—Better Speech
Etiquette
Wednesday—Sports
Inventions
Thursday—Music
Friday—Travelog
Extension Credit Courses
Monday—Sociology
Tuesday—Economics
Wednesday—Agricultural Journalism
Thursday—Educational Psychology
Friday—Vocational Education

Extension Courses
Monday—Industrial Wages and Farm Prices
Growing Sorghums for Sirup, W. E. Grimes
Feeding Fall Pigs, J. W. Zahnley
Feeding for Economical Milk Production, A. D. Weber
Utilization of Local Material in Highway Construction, C. H. Scholier
Trends in Modern Automobile Design, H. W. Cave
The Family Budget, Ray Flagg
Food After Forty, Lucile O. Rust
What Becomes of Our State and Local Tax Dollar, Pearl E. Ruby
Radio, Light and Waves, T. J. Anderson
E. R. Lyon

Exit Sorghum Smut

Jim Fairburn, a custom thresher of Valley View, rises to speak a word in favor of smut control in sorghums. He threshed 4,000 bushels last fall and not a crop which had been treated for smut last spring showed any smut. Others which were planted from untreated seed ran as high as 50 per cent damaged.

Thanks, Jim. That testimony ought to be helpful right now when folks are beginning to think about spring crops. Smutted sorghums are practically worthless. Because the treatment is so simple and so cheap the risk of growing as much smut as sorghum isn't worth taking.

Lupfer Brothers in Jim's own community add this thought to the general fund of smut knowledge: In 9,000 bushels threshed they report no smut in treated fields. That makes 13,000 bushels of sorghum with a 100 per cent score for treating. It must be effective and profitable.

Recent statistics would indicate that we have almost reached the point where marriage is considered sufficient grounds for divorce.



Plow Extra Profits from Your Fields!



EXTRA PROFITS—that's what every farmer can "bank on" when he puts a Cletrac Crawler Tractor in his fields. Pulling two fourteen inch plows with ease, this perfectly balanced tractor gets spring plowing, discing and seeding over with in record time. Its broad tracks and light pressure enable it to get into action two weeks before teams or wheel tractors could be used. And it does a thorough, "business-like" job that insures healthier crops, greater yields, larger profits.

Cletrac Crawler Tractors

When the spring work is finished the Cletrac is ready to help with mowing, harvesting and other summer jobs. In fall, it is a big time and labor-saver for plowing, shredding, silo-filling, feed grinding, etc. And during the winter months it cleans up all the odd jobs and chores around the place. Sawing wood, pulling stumps, hauling stones—ever "on the job" to save time, trouble and expense.

The Cletrac uses less fuel and oil than any other tractor in its class. Pulls practically its own weight and delivers 90% power efficiency—an achievement not equalled by any other tractor! Turns easily within its own radius—both tracks moving—and it cannot tip over. Cletrac "K" is the only tractor made with the "Snap-Shot" instant oiling system that oils lower track wheels at the push of a plunger.

The coupon below will bring you all the facts by return mail.

The Cleveland Tractor Co.

193d St. and Euclid Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR CO.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Please send complete literature on Cletracs.
I farm _____ acres.
Name _____
Address _____

What the Folks Are Saying

MAKE the folks who use the roads pay for them" has proved to be a catchy slogan, and it likely had much to do with developing sentiment in favor of a gas tax in Kansas. It suggested a saving in taxes elsewhere to the average car owner.

Now that the law is operating, and the Secretary of the State Chamber of Commerce is saying such nice things about it (some of which appeared in the Kansas Farmer for January 16) we might well examine a few angles to it that apparently were overlooked by Mr. Breidenthal. In lauding the provisions in this law for robbing Peter to pay Paul he seems to have entirely forgotten the interests of Peter (the progressive county) who has bonded himself for millions of dollars for hard roads which the state now graciously takes over as state highways. In addition the state requires Peter to pay thousands of dollars a year to Paul (the unprogressive county), who has kept his road money in his pocket.

It would seem, then, that the meaning of the slogan has been quite reversed, for the law requires that those folks who do not use certain roads should pay for them, or at least a major portion of the expense.

In criticizing the farmer plan of road building, the boosters make the claim that the roads "don't go anywhere," yet every foot of Reno county's 62 miles of paving was taken over as a state highway, and most of the other mileage which was so designated has been improved. Wasn't this plan followed over the state almost 100 per cent in laying out the 8,600 miles of state highway? Is there a good road in Kansas that doesn't go somewhere?

According to the road engineer of Reno county, the foreign cars contribute very little toward the state highway fund, as this traffic amounts to less than 10 per cent on the New Santa Fe Trail during the touring season. Aren't we penalizing about nine home folks for the benefit of one tourist who pays no license tax and mighty little gas tax?

The plan of taxing gasoline probably is fair enough—the trouble is caused thru the method of distribution, which ignores the system followed by the Government with federal aid. Shouldn't mileage, number of cars and population be given some consideration in the apportionment of the state highway fund?

Isn't it reasonable to suppose that the farmer, who is in the only class that is affected 100 per cent by gas and license taxes, would benefit more

by a good road near his farm than from one connecting one city with another? Furthermore, won't the business man add his gas and license taxes to his overhead, so that the farm will have that to pay also?

Is it fair that a county should be forced to pile up a state highway fund regardless of the highly improved or unimproved state highway mileage within its borders?

Certainly this provision of the law doesn't appear to be just to the farmer who is paying special county, township and benefit district taxes for hard surfaced roads in addition to the federal, gas, license, county and township road taxes. Many good farms in Reno county will pay in taxes more than a third of the production for 1925. And Mr. Breidenthal says the new road law is the first step. Pray, we ask, where do we go from here?

Nickerson, Kan.

Don Fossey.

We Need Higher Prices

In your "What the Folks Are Saying" column in the January 16 issue, G. J. Stauff gives landlordism as the principal of three causes for the loss of population in rural districts, and for the unpainted and poor upkeep of farm buildings. And he suggests a remedy, a law which would make it impossible for a man to own land unless he lived on it and directed its operation.

That would seem to be rank class legislation, and would it work? I would give the direct cause of these troubles as "no profit in the farming," caused by poor crops during several of the years since the World War, and to too wide a range of prices between producers and consumers.

In this locality the places generally are one-man farms, and since the war it does not pay to hire help except at odd times. On the small farms the cost of upkeep of buildings, machinery and general operations is more an acre than on larger farms.

Practically all farm buildings here are in a rundown condition, and perhaps 90 per cent need paint. My observations indicate that there are two classes of land owners who are keeping up their buildings. One is the farmer who lives on his farm and has no debt, and the other is the landlord who is free from debt.

This does not say that either are receiving even reasonable interest on their investment, but they do have enough money to keep up their farms.

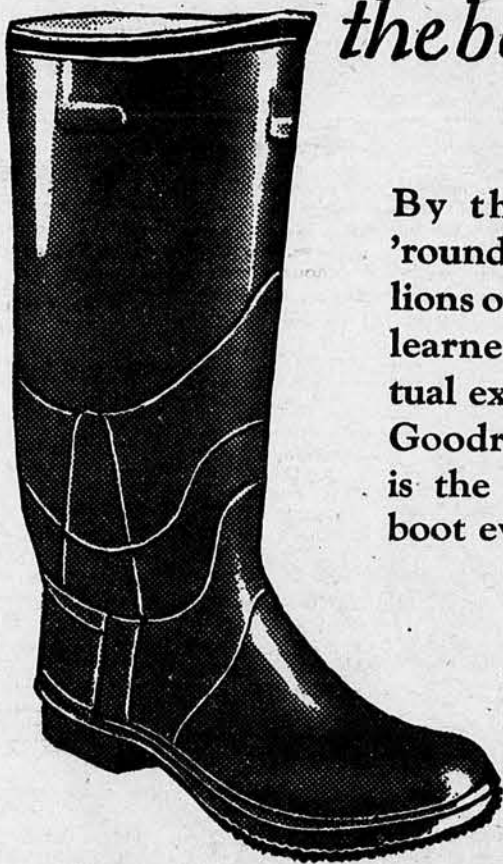
I own 600 acres, in small farms, all rented, tho I am on them much of the

How do you keep ducks fat?



All you wise poultry farmers know. You keep them away from water all you can, otherwise they would swim off the best part of their weight.

—and how do you tell the best Boot?



Goodrich
Short Brown

By the Red line 'round the top. Millions of farmers have learned through actual experience that Goodrich Hi-Press is the best wearing boot ever made.

Goodrich
HI-PRESS Rubber
Footwear

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio



She's Snow Blind at Times?

time. I have been a farmer most all my life, and since I have owned land I have always carried a reasonable debt on it, and it has worked to my advantage until now.

That may be termed speculation, or gambling, but really every operation is that. I have thought many times, with Mr. Stauth, that were all my land in a body and under my own supervision it might be better. As it is my renters get two-thirds of the crop. The taxes have to come first from the other third, then the interest, and I get what is left.

While with a threshing crew last fall one of the very best renters in the community said to other renters, "A renter just can't afford to give a third of the crop." I said, "But John, what about the other fellow, if his third won't pay his taxes and interest?" "I'm not saying anything about that," he replied, "but a renter just can't make a living off of two-thirds of the crop." He and his family are good workers and not spenders, and he has and is able to command one of the best farms in the community.

So this makes one slow to take on farming operations—especially if he is not really able for the hard, long days of farm life.

Generally farm equipment is in the poorest condition I ever saw. I have a son 30 years old who says he saw more corn cut by hand this year than ever before. My first corn binder, bought 25 years ago, cost \$110. One hardly a bit more improved today would cost over twice that. And that would be all right if the farmers' profit were twice what it used to be, as those things the same as improvements, should be bought with profits.

The absence of landlords might cure some ills. But a landlord usually will improve his farms if he is receiving a profit, and he is reasonably sure his tenants will care for the improvements.

But who would buy these farms if landlords were forced to sell? Would the rich man from town? And if he were inexperienced how long would he last, or how could the present renters buy them on a productive basis, if there were no profit in the production.

I think, as a nation, we took on the habit of reckless spending during the war. And in many walks of life people are demanding a wage or a profit whereby they may continue this spending, but farmers have been forced to discontinue it. In the fall of 1924 a Chamber of Commerce man in a talk here made the statement that "In the first 10 months of 1924 there was sold, out of this city, \$475,000 worth of new automobiles."

Now I venture the assertion that not 5 per cent of those cars went to farmers, altho they may have bought some old ones and a few low-priced new ones. We wouldn't want to stop the wheels of one of the biggest industries in the United States, but there seems to be too much reckless spending. That is only one of the things that seem to cause the difference between production and consumption, and call for higher profits and wages as well as larger taxes. Our state tax alone is about 3½ times what it was in 1914.

This letter may seem pessimistic, but the farmers have read in the papers every season for seven years that the outlook is getting brighter, and we want to be shown. When a few big loads of corn came to town just before Christmas there were 3½ columns in our papers telling about it and explaining how much loose money there would be for Christmas, and people seemingly went right on spending it, while if the truth were known much of the corn had cost the farmer more than he was getting for it, even if he hadn't had to pay it all for taxes.

Agricultural conditions the country over, I believe, are the same. In the Northeast, where land values are higher, the loans are higher, and they are worse off than we, unless it is in a few sections where they have had continued good crops. But there should be profit enough in the business to care for occasional poor crops. Nearly all money lent in Kansas now is practically untaxed. Loan men told us before the tax law went into effect that they could not lend at a lower rate on account of the high tax on money. Now they say that money had not been assessed. The new tax law may throw more money toward loans, but who wants to borrow more money when they can hardly pay interest on what they

have? And the rate isn't lower than Government rates.

I was able to sell one farm two years ago principally because the man had a few hundred dollars in the bank, and rather than pay taxes on it he purchased the land at a low price.

Legislation hasn't seemed to help much. Organization, if applied to a betterment of market conditions, might aid. But class organization I believe to be wrong, and I think that is what is causing the unequal profit condition.

If reckless spending of other classes is the real cause of unprofitable farming conditions, will all classes have to be brought down to the farmers' condition before a change will come? I hope not, but it seems to me some business lines are headed that way. We don't really want to seem pessimistic, but many of us are like the optimistic fellow. His man came in one morning and said "Boss, the old ewe has two lambs this morning." Boss says, "That's all right. That's all right, fine, fine." Next morning, "Boss, one of those lambs is dead." "Well! I guess that's all right. It will give the other lamb a better chance." Next morning,

"Boss, that other lamb is dead this morning." "Well! I guess that's all right. It will give the old ewe a better chance." Next morning "Boss, that old ewe is dead this morning." "Well! that may be all right. That may be all right, but damned if I can see it." Chanute, Kan. F. L. Worley.

170 Eggs a Hen

I feel that we have had quite satisfactory results from our flock of Barred Rocks: there are 100 birds in it now, all of which are pullets except about a dozen.

We had an average of 48 hens for 1925, and they made an egg record of 170 eggs a hen for the year. In 1924 the average was 150 eggs. But we keep the flock culled quite closely, so there are no loafers to feed. I hope we will make a still higher egg record this year.

It cost us \$1.25 a hen last year for feed. If we had sold all the eggs produced last year they would have brought us \$3.90 a hen—which would have left us a net profit of \$2.65. Some eggs were used for hatching purposes and for table use.

We have a three-room poultry house, arranged so the birds can have the run of the entire house on cold and stormy days. In the spring and summer we use one room for sitting hens and to house the baby chicks. It opens into a large pen, and we let the baby chicks have the run of this before letting them out to run at large.

Mrs. A. B. Brothers.

Winfield, Kan.

Prosecutor Charles S. Bell and Assistant Prosecutor Louis Schneider, representing the state, asked all the prospective jurors if they would inflict the death penalty "if the evidence warranted it." Those who said they were opposed to capital punishment under any circumstances were executed.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Atlanta manufacturing company having a new and proved staple product that can be sold nationally needs \$2.00 additional capital. Have a most attractive proposition for any one who will investigate with the view of making this investment. S. U., 72, Journal.—Ad in Atlanta Journal.

MORE POWERFUL TRACTORS

Save Plowing Time



Lowest Plowing Cost Ever Known!

Whether preparing the seed bed or harvesting the crop, your work is usually a race against time. Hardly a year passes that does not call upon you at some time for high pressure work to overcome unfavorable weather conditions or some other crop menace. Results are what you must have. And for results you must have a tractor that is big enough for your needs—an OilPull of the proper size.

At plowing time, for instance, the right size OilPull saves hours of time. Saves labor cost. Reduces power cost. It cuts the cost of plowing an acre of ground to the lowest figure the world has ever known. Neither man power, animal power nor mechanical power has ever been able to plow so cheaply. These are facts easily proved.

Take Fuel Cost, the biggest cash item of expense, for example. The OilPull plows at lowest fuel cost per acre. An OilPull has held all principal fuel economy records for the past 14 years. Triple Heat Control, Oil Cooling, Perfect Carburetion, Hair-line governing, Ball Bearing Transmission and other features make this possible.

Take Labor Costs. One man operates a 3-plow OilPull as easily as a 2-plow outfit. But instead of merely plowing 50 per cent more, owners report that he actually does double the work—saves half his time—cuts 50 percent from his labor

cost per acre—has half his time left for other work. This is due to increased power and speed. Larger OilPulls reduce labor cost still more.

Take Upkeep Expense. OilPulls are famous for low operating cost. They seldom need attention. Average expense per year among hundreds of OilPull Tractors is less than \$20.

Take Depreciation. An OilPull will last, on the average, 10 years and more. Our late models are expected to increase even this great span of life. This means an extremely low depreciation each year.

It is such remarkable economies as these which cut the cost of plowing to the lowest figures ever known. Be sure you choose a tractor that is big enough for your work.

Avoid Disappointment!

The new Light-Weight OilPull has met with unprecedented demand. Last year many farmers who delayed were disappointed. A shortage in some sizes is threatened this year. We suggest that you see your nearest Rumely dealer at once to avoid disappointment. Meanwhile, mail the coupon for vitally important facts about tractor economy. Names of owners near you sent upon request. Address Dept. F.

Light-Weight OILPULL

A 10-Year Tractor

The Advance-Rumely line includes kerosene tractors, steam engines, grain and rice threshers, husker-shredders, alfalfa and clover hullers, bean hullers, silo fillers, corn shellers, motor trucks and tractor winches

Serviced Through 33 Branches and Warehouses

Advance-Rumely Thresher Company, Inc.

La Porte, Indiana

Kansas City, Mo.; Wichita, Kan.

ADVANCE-RUMELY

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER CO., Inc.

Dept. F (Incorporated) La Porte, Indiana

Please send me catalog and other economy facts about your Light-Weight OILPULL Tractor.

Name.....

Address.....

Mail This Coupon

In the Wake of the News

THE Dickinson bill, providing for an export corporation is getting more support every day in Washington; Congress likely will pass it. Here is the theory of how the plan would work out for John Doe, a Kansas wheat grower, who raised, say, 4,000 bushels of wheat. The corporation, working in conjunction with the information gathering section of the Department of Agriculture, has decided that world conditions indicate that 10 per cent of this year's United States wheat crop is surplus, and will have to be sold at a loss of 30 cents, compared with what home market conditions will fix as the domestic price.

This means that on 4,000 bushels the export corporation will have to take care of a loss of \$120 on the 400 bushels it will buy, remove it from competition in the domestic market, and sell it abroad at world market prices. The export corporation would fix a tax of 3 cents a bushel on all wheat, to be collected at the place of first sale. If the world price were \$1.20, it is figured that the domestic price, under the tariff high enough to keep out foreign competition, would be \$1.50, less the 3 cents tax.

Then John Doe would get \$1.47 a bushel for his 4,000 bushels, or \$5,580, instead of 4,000 times \$1.20 a bushel, or \$4,800. The export corporation would get a \$120 tax from the 4,000 bushels, buy 400 bushels of wheat at the domestic price of \$1.50, paying \$600 for the same. It would sell this abroad for \$1.20 a bushel, or \$480. The \$120 tax and the \$480 received in the world market would give it \$600 for the wheat, for which it had paid \$600.

Under the plan proposed, the Government would pay the cost of administering the corporation. This cost could be shouldered on to the wheat growers by adding to the tax. That is one of the details still to be worked out, but in a general way this illustration shows the principle which the farm organizations believed can be applied to take care of the exportable surplus.

Yes, Kansas Was There

Headed by Governor Ben Paulen in person, Kansas sent a delegation of strong men to the Central and Northern States Marketing Conference held recently in Des Moines. Governor Paulen made a short but effective plea, stating that altho he is not a farmer he realizes that agriculture must be put on a sound and prosperous basis or other business cannot continue to prosper. Congressman James Strong spoke on "A Federal Market Binding Board," and his speech was well received.

More than 2,000 persons representing

11 states attended the conference, which had been called by Governor John Hammill of Iowa. Former Governor Frank Lowden of Illinois delivered what might be considered the "keynote" speech. "No one, farmer or manufacturer, can go on producing indefinitely at less than cost of production," said Lowden. He advocated relief legislation along lines of the Dickinson bill.

Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau Federation, represented Kansas on the resolutions committee. This committee spent a strenuous afternoon but finally made a unanimous report. The most important recommendation was that the conference "favors the principles of the Dickinson bill which will create a federal farm board." The resolutions were unanimously approved. Representative Dickinson of Iowa addressed the conference, and while sentiment was not wholly for his measure, a great majority felt that some sort of federal export corporation which will care for crop surplus is an absolute necessity.

The organization was made permanent, with an executive legislative committee of two men representing each of the 12 states, North Dakota being added. It is expected that this committee will establish headquarters in Washington and fight for passage of the Dickinson bill or some similar measure.

Arms Parley is "Fini"?

The plans for the disarmament conference which the League of Nations has been talking about staging apparently are between the devil and the deep blue sea—or any other similar illustration you care to use. In the meantime Kansas folks may not be much concerned, but still it is well to keep track of what the more or less appreciated folks in Europe are about.

It seems that Germany and Russia are the perils between which the parley must steer a difficult course. Germany's nationalists have served notice that unless they receive complete satisfaction on Rhineland evacuation, airplane development and disarmament they will refuse to vote for German participation in the League.

The Nationalists desire to have French armaments placed on the same basis as German armaments, with an agreement that a League commission should be empowered to investigate the execution by both France and Germany of any agreement for limitation of armaments.

These demands were utterly unthinkable, from the French viewpoint, altho France will ultimately yield on the matters of evacuation of the Rhineland and airplane development. But



What has made Folger's Coffee the favorite with Kansas farm people?

FOLGER'S COFFEE is not only the favorite coffee in the cities and towns of Kansas, but it is the special favorite of Kansas farm people. In fact, more Kansas farm people drink Folger's Coffee than any other brand.

This leadership in Kansas has been gained by Folger's Coffee because Kansas farm people produce quality products and insist on quality products for their tables. The state that produces the finest wheat in the world has selected a blend of the world's finest coffees for its favorite.

Here are the reasons that have made Kansas farm people and Folger's Coffee such steadfast friends:

Folger's Coffee is a blend of the world's highest grade, highest type coffees.

It is the result of 76 years' experience in the careful selection, skillful blending and scientific roasting of the world's finest coffees.

It has a rich, full flavor, different from other coffee.

It is vacuum packed so that none of its richness can escape and it reaches you as fresh as the day it is roasted.

Its high quality makes it economical.

It is sold by almost every grocer in Kansas.

It is vacuum packed in 1, 2, 2½ and 5 pound cans.

If you are not yet using Folger's Coffee, we ask you to prove for yourself the quality of Folger's by making the Folger Coffee Test.

The Folger Test . . .

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



FOLGER'S

Coffee

Established 1850

Russia's open flouting of any disarmament program framed by the League and particularly any merely "preliminary" arrangement constitutes an ever graver peril.

Russia today maintains the most efficient military organization in Europe, and diplomats despair of accomplishing anything worthwhile in the reduction of land forces without Russian co-operation.

Poland and Rumania particularly would not consent to disarm in the face of armed soviet, and Polish disarmament is one of Germany's chief demands. It is considered probable that the preliminary disarmament conference will be delayed at least until next autumn, and by that time it is hoped that the Washington Government may have helped to bring Russia into line.

Persistent reports have been in circulation in Europe for the last two months concerning Washington's readiness to recognize the soviets, under certain conditions, and the belief is widely held that a reduction in armies may figure prominently among these conditions.

M. Tchitcherin, soviet foreign minister, while disavowing the League's scheme for a reduction of armaments, has stated repeatedly both his readiness to discuss recognition with the United States and readiness to enter a disarmament conference if such a conference were not preliminary but final and binding.

America, possibly, holds the key to European tranquillity.

More Cattle in Flint Hills

There are more cattle in Chase county than in any winter in the last 10 years, according to local cattlemen. Several reasons are given for the large number. First, the county produced a rather big feed crop, and this always brings a demand for cattle on the part of the producers. Probably the main reason, however, is, that many farmers and cattlemen who have been out of the cattle game for the last several years are now of the opinion that this industry is staging a comeback, and they are anxious to get into the business again.

There are many cattlemen there who this year are handling strings ranging up to 500 head who have not handled a hoof for several years before.

One of the biggest handlers this season is the Crocker Brothers, who have upward of 3,500 head. Frank Howard of Cottonwood Falls is another big producer, with something like 1,000 head. Carl Palmer of Strong City, Norton Brothers of Bazaar, T. F. Guthrie of Saffordville, and a score of others are handling from a few hundred up to nearly a thousand head.

Livestock Values Up

Livestock on farms and ranges in the United States had a value of \$5,001,297,000 January 1, compared with \$4,685,021,000 on that date a year ago.

Horses and colts numbered 15,778,000, and were valued at \$1,026,905,000. Mules and mule colts numbered 5,780,000, and were valued at \$469,887,000.

All cattle and calves numbered 59,829,000, and were valued at \$2,297,510,000.

Sheep and lambs numbered 40,748,000, and were valued at \$427,647,000.

Swine and pigs numbered 51,223,000, and were valued at \$779,348,000.

Russia Is Getting Weaker?

The economic position of Russia is getting weaker. This has had some value in aiding folks in Europe to recover from the attack of buck fever they have had since the war ended every time someone mentioned the "red peril." Communism is quite obviously "the bunc"; it is wrong, eliminating all other arguments, for the simple reason that it will not provide an adequate standard of living for the folks. It will be many years before Russia regains its old standing in European affairs.

The Rub in Rubber

The present drive against the high price of rubber has its amusing sides. One of them is the outcry of certain well-known internationalist newspapers against Secretary of Commerce Hoover and other statesmen who do not propose to lie down quietly and permit the American public to be trodden upon by the foreign rubber trust. These

newspapers which love America not less, but Europe more, are apparently amazed at the conduct of Secretary Hoover and the leaders in Congress who have the audacity to protest against high prices when these high prices come from foreign lands.

The mental processes of these internationalist organs have brought them to the opinion that it is perfectly proper to complain against high prices if the money goes for American products, but that to protest against being held up by foreign monopolies is international treason. In other words, they have arrived at the point where any standing up for American rights takes the shape of a blow at that international brotherhood which exists, in their imagination, between the British, the Turks, the French, the Germans, the Russians, the Italians, the Greeks, the Bulgarians, the Chinese, the Japs, the Syrians, the Riffs, the cats and dogs and everybody but the United States.

Wherein is disclosed the rub in the rubber game fight on rubber gouging.

Much Republican Harmony

Judging from the comment at Topeka during the Kansas Day meeting and banquet, there is more harmony among the Republicans this year than usual. There was a huge crowd, the largest on record, which more than

filled the hotels. Evidently in the campaign this year the Republicans will be pretty well united, and will be in a little better position than usual to make war on the "common enemy!"

Need Better Training

Now comes an English educator with the warning that "the world is not organized or prepared for a much higher level of intelligence than it already has." The England sends only a small percentage of her youth thru secondary schools, he says they have difficulty in finding employment in which they can use their higher education. Only the other day some speakers at a local meeting produced statistics to show the position of the American "white collar" group has not been improving in recent years.

With more than 1,250,000 unemployed in Great Britain and the Chancellor of the Exchequer working constantly to keep down national expenditure, education is an even bigger problem in England than it is here. Lord Eustace Percy, the Minister of Education, is a progressive worker for education, and during his term in the Baldwin government he has battled hard for larger educational appropriations. In his fight he has been urged on by the labor members of Parliament, who insist, contrary to the ad-

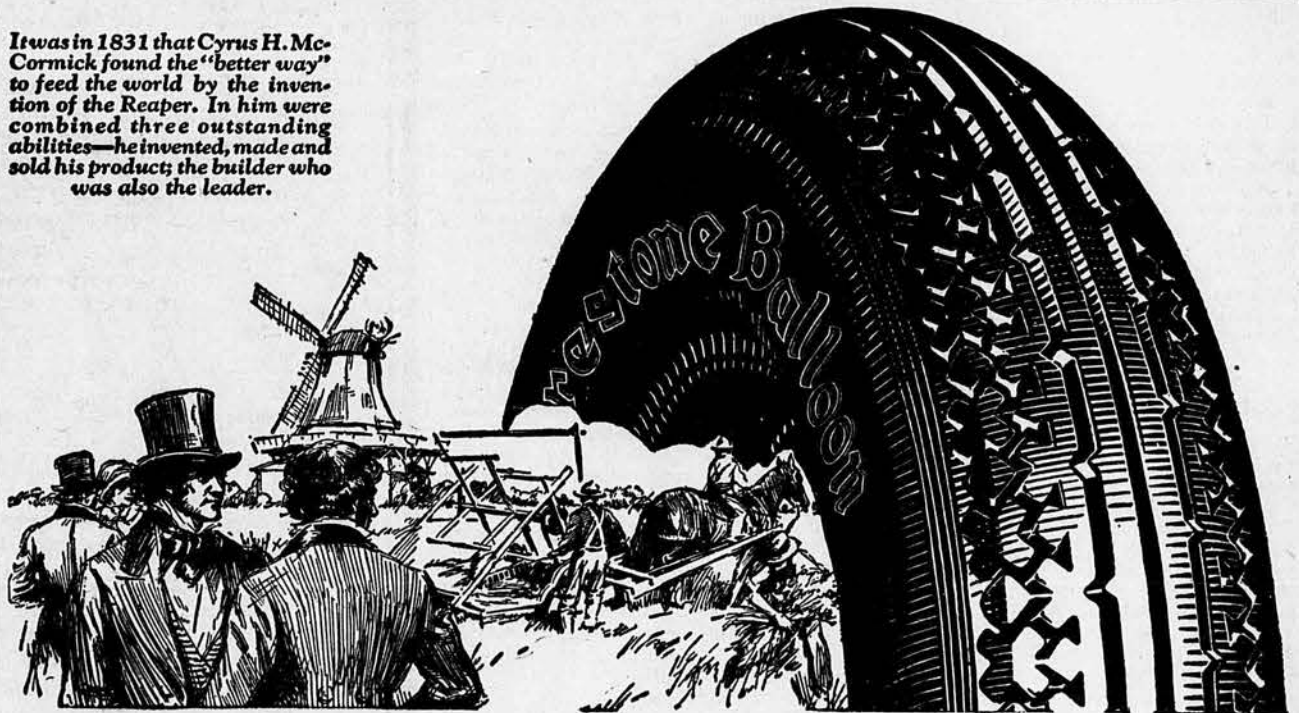
vice of Professor McDuff, whose words have been quoted, that the higher England's educational standards the more prosperous will be the country.

The opportunities for higher free education are not so good in England as they are in the United States. It is also a fact that the American youth has a better chance than the English boy of obtaining advanced training in technical work calculated to fit him for the trades. The percentage of boys who complete courses in technical high schools is much higher here than in England and Wales. Incidentally, the United States Navy conducts schools for its sailors which fit them for a variety of trades after they leave the service.

The "white collar" group is much more comprehensive in America than in England. Perhaps one of the reasons is that our system of free education permits those who are engaged in trades to continue longer in school than is possible in England. If the subject is approached from the economic angle there is no question that higher education is to be encouraged. It is almost axiomatic that the keener the mind the better is the workman; that holds for the trades as well as the professions. Production and the standard of living tend to improve with the development in educational opportunities.

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

It was in 1831 that Cyrus H. McCormick found the "better way" to feed the world by the invention of the Reaper. In him were combined three outstanding abilities—he invented, made and sold his product; the builder who was also the leader.



Finding the Better Way

Firestone initiative has brought exceptional results in providing the "better way" to improve tire quality. Gum-Dipping—the exclusive Firestone process, is largely responsible for the thousands of extra miles Firestone Balloons deliver. This method of treating cord fabric thoroughly insulates and impregnates each fiber of every cord with rubber. It virtually eliminates destructive friction and heat. It builds into the sidewalls of Full-Size Balloon tires extra strength and flexibility, and gives added riding comfort and

driving safety over rough country roads.

The high cost of crude rubber has forced up tire prices—therefore motorists should give more thought to their tire purchases, selecting tires of proved quality. They should depend more than ever upon Firestone, with its long-established and rigid policy of using only the most improved methods, highest quality of materials, and advanced tire engineering—assuring every car owner Most Miles per Dollar. The Firestone Dealer is ready to supply you, promptly and at low cost.

MOST MILES PER DOLLAR



Firestone

Hello, Grandpa, I Won First!

Two Morris County Girls and a Marshall County Boy Tell About Winning in Capper Clubs

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

A VALENTINE greeting with a little variance to include my wish that you are to be happy, prosperous and thrifty in your work with chickens and pigs this year seems appropriate. Tomorrow is St. Valentine's Day, as you know, and many of you are wondering who is going to send you the finest heart. I am not going to send you one, but instead a big wish that is in my heart, so even after a paper valentine should be faded this wish will be as bright and true as ever: Your chickens and pigs, may they bring you success; and help you to climb up the line. I wish you much more than what I express, and besides this a true valentine.

"I cannot tell you how glad I was when I read that the first prize was awarded to me," is the way Elizabeth Adams of Burdick begins a letter in which you can plainly see how really happy and joyful she was upon reading this good news. "First thing for me was to let grandpa know I won, so I went to the 'phone to tell him, but I was so excited I didn't even ring. I just took down the receiver and began, 'Hello grandpa', altho we have to call thru three centrals to talk to him."

Six fine pigs, which were raised to weigh 1,525 pounds at a cost of just a little less than 4 cents a pound, helped Joseph E. Musil of Frankfort win seventh place in the Capper Pig Club open contest for 1925. Besides this they made him a clear profit of \$130.62. "Club work has gone fine with me the last year," he said. "I hope to get some new club members so they can have a lot of fun in this contest. I was surprised to find my name in the list of winners."

Club Girl Informs Class

Perhaps you haven't heard how the Capper Poultry Club profit trophy cup, which was awarded to Della Ziegler of Council Grove, was received. I could tell you, but not so well as Della, so I am going to let her tell you. "Monday, I received the beautiful trophy cup for highest profit. It is a beauty and I appreciate it very much. As the cup came in an insured package, I could not wait to open it, and right there I found the pretty cup. I took it to school with me, and will exhibit it at the bank and in the window of the Scholes Jewelry store. I will join the Capper clubs again. It certainly is a pleasure to keep records and do Capper club work. Our agricultural instructor has allowed me to give a talk about Capper clubs to the class."

Plans are being made in Colorado to organize a club for boys and girls in that state, building it upon principles similar to those which are the foundation of the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs. A letter from G. W. Lee of Campo, Colo., tells how the club work will be opened in his community. By the way, Mr. Lee is one of the principals in its organization. In his letter he writes: "We are trying to build upon a solid basis a movement that will advance the interests

of both the club members and also the community. Thank you for such cooperation as you are giving and for further help you may extend." It has been our pleasure to inform the club workers there of the achievements of our pig and poultry clubs, and to tell them just how these things are accomplished.

Let's get behind our clubs and boost. It isn't hard. In fact, neglecting to boost is what works the hardships. How about some inter-county meetings next summer at which the boys on the teams will "fight it out" in baseball games? The girls can take care of the dinner—it may be a picnic dinner—because playing ball makes boys hungry. Let's go in for a few good times, folks.

Get a Business Training

After two years in the pig club one of our old members said: "I don't see how any boy, who wants to start, could overlook such a good thing as the Capper Pig Club." Of course that was in the days when only boys could be pig club members. Girls are eligible for Capper Pig Club work, now, as well as boys, and we hope that the good things that Leslie Stewart mentions are overlooked by none.

Last week I gave you the names of all counties in which boys and girls have enrolled for the club work. There were 65 counties named. This week we shall add the names of two more counties, Greenwood and Edwards. Besides this, the enrollment in counties already mentioned has increased. Marion Morain of Severy brought his county into the ring when he and his brother John and sister Mildred joined the clubs. One of our wide-awake ex-members, Anthony Mehringer, lined up again, which added Edwards county to the list. I couldn't have better news for you than this. Let's have more counties represented next week.

Any boy or girl who wishes to boost the home county, and at the same time compete for the liberal prizes offered by Capper clubs should join right away. It is wasting time to put it off. There are two ways to get into the clubs. First, you may write a letter to me asking all about the prizes, and the rules for starting club work with pigs and chickens. Or you may clip the coupon which is printed with this story, write your name on it and send it to me. Address your letters to the Capper Pig and Poultry Club Manager, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

There may be an entirely different girl telling her grandpa about a \$20 prize she has won when the contest for this year is over, and it may be you or your sister. There are very few boys and girls who would not like to make a profit of \$130.62 with pigs. As I told you, Joseph Musil did just that and won seventh prize in the pig club. Of course, there were other folks who won the sixth, fifth, fourth places and so on. You may be the one who wins third, second or even first at the end of the contest for 1926. Join early and let's see.

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of

.....county in the Capper

.....Club,
(Write Pig or Poultry Club.)

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

Signed.....

Approved.....Parent or Guardian

Postoffice.....R. E. D.....Date.....

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

Address—Capper Pig and Poultry Club Managers



You are raising their wheat
—let them supply your sugar

MILLIONS of pounds of flour, made from the wheat you raise, are bought every year by beet-growing farmers in Great Western territory.

Your wheat, sold for home consumption, actually returns you more money than if you had to depend on an export market alone.

That, in effect, is the situation of the beet grower. He receives a guaranteed initial payment upon delivery of his crop at a Great Western plant. But the total payment for his crop is based on a sliding scale of values which includes the sale price of the sugar.

If the sugar is marketed in neighborhoods such as yours, close to the point of production and with the advantage of low shipping costs, the beet grower receives more for his crop than if the sugar is sold in far-away markets.

Home consumption of American-grown wheat and American-made sugar is vital to farm prosperity!

When you buy Great Western Sugar you aid the American beet farmer.

Among the millions of users of Great Western Sugar are many farm housewives who use it regularly in jelly making, canning, preserving and all cooking. It is a high quality product of American farms... guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction for every cooking purpose.

Ask your grocer for it BY NAME

The Great Western Sugar Company
Sugar Building Denver, Colo.

Try this fruit cobbler

One-half cupful Great Western Sugar; 1 egg; 1 cupful flour; 2 table-spoonfuls butter; 1/2 cupful milk; 1 teaspoonful baking powder; 1/4 teaspoonful salt. Cream the butter with the sugar, add the egg, milk and the dry ingredients mixed. The fruit should have been prepared. Peaches, pears or chopped apples may be used. To one quart of fruit add one and one-half cupfuls of Great Western Sugar and one cupful water. Boil until tender. Place the fruit in a rather large buttered pan, pour the mixture over it and bake thirty-five minutes in a quick oven—375 degrees F.



Free—

Above is one of the many delicious desserts described in the Sugar Bowl recipe book, Vol. II, by Mrs. Ida Bailey Allen. Send today.



Great Western
Beet Sugar



Sheep Have "Cycles," Too!

Will the Price Trend Turn Downward One of These Years, Perhaps in '27?

CYCLES are a national affliction. They lead men to the peaks of business and production mountains and then scot them over precipices of depression. Cycles have been doing that for ages, and yet we can't seem to get on to their tricks.

And the sheep industry is the most recently discovered victim of this national malady. Economists for Armour & Company went back into the dark past of sheep growing and dug up market records in making the diagnosis. From 1867 to 1894 the progress of value and receipts curves, based on the Chicago market, trace upward across the chart somewhat in the fashion of a leisurely meandering cow's trail thru a lush pasture.

Then things begin to happen. From that period of financial and industrial distress the curves emerge in a series of jagged zig-zags, not unlike the course of an agitated jack rabbit across a prairie wheat field. One goes up as the other sags and vice-versa, or approximately so.

Hog and cattle cycles have been known to exist for some time, and they perform regularly according to form, more or less. But not so the sheep cycles. An optimistic economist would consider the fluctuations as cycles, but they apparently have not been broken thoroly to his whip hand. They do not react exactly as per schedule.

Up 4 or 5 Years

"Despite certain irregularities," one of Mr. Armour's economists avers, "the periodicity is quite distinct. Low points in sheep values have occurred in 1869, 1879, 1886, 1895, 1903, 1912 and 1922. The distances from trough to trough in the cycle vary from seven to 10 years, and equal distances separate peak from peak. In other words, the sheep business, so far as values are concerned, improves over a period of four to five years and then retrogrades over a similar period. Since the depression of 1921 and 1922, the sheep business has shown a remarkable improvement, so that sheep (including lamb) in 1924 were selling at 132 per cent of the pre-war average value."

The chart shows values going up from the last depression. If the five-year incline holds out this time, then the curve should be about two-fifths up in its ascendancy, and prices should turn downward in 1927. Possibly the precipice will be reached a year or two sooner. Possibly not. The sheep industry is complicated by a number of conditions within itself which do not obtain in other animal husbandry lines.

Since the beginning of the present century a revolutionary change has come about in the purposes and intents of the sheep man. Possibly that accounts for the see-saw effect in the curves. He formerly had no interest in sheep except for wool production. The alacrity with which his Australian brother took to the same occupation well-nigh put him out of the business. In the last 10, or is it 15 years? he has discovered some merit in keeping sheep for lamb producing purposes.

The sheep, forced to abdicate cornbelt farms by Western ranges, now is coming back, or at least is being encouraged to return to its old love, not as a purveyor of raiment but as a producer of vitamins, proteins, energy and their carrying media. Wool has become a byproduct. To quote the aforementioned economist again:

More Interest in Lamb

"One of the characteristic features in the history of our sheep industry has been the profound change in methods of operations, expressed in the shift from the production of sheep for wool to the production of lamb. The relative value of aged sheep and lamb has constantly been changing in favor of the latter. On the basis of the respective 1910 to 1914 values for sheep and lambs, sheep were selling relatively higher thruout the first decade of the century. From 1910 to 1914, values of sheep and lambs varied quite uniformly in terms of index numbers, but the war, with its buying emphasis on volume, again favored sheep. Since 1919, however, lamb has taken the lead, and the spread has been widening, in accordance with the general preference of the public favoring younger, lighter and leaner meat cuts.

To what degree the sheep industry is at present based on lamb production is evidenced by the fact that the present prosperity of the business depends almost entirely on the current high lamb prices. In 1924, lamb was selling at approximately 130 per cent of pre-war values, while sheep prices had not quite recovered to a point of parity with values before the war. Wool quotations also were below the pre-war level of values during the first years of the present period of prosperity, but for the last two or three years have contributed increasingly to the unusual rate of income from sheep raising."

Events in the sheep business develop rapidly. Just what this shift which the man mentions will do to the cycle is problematical. It may shorten the wave length, erode the points of the curve or create a pronounced static disturbance. While there is no denying the fluctuations, there is one peculiar situation with respect to them. The last trough wasn't accompanied by any serious losses to producers of lambs.

There's just one way to temper the zig-zags of the sheep cycle. That is persistency and moderation in production. During these last few years, lamb prices have been so attractive that a man in the corn belt couldn't afford to produce his own breeding stock. It has been cheaper to buy aged Western ewes. That condition is likely to change, and with that change the small farm flock will return. C. G. Elling of the Kansas State Agricultural College, recommends 30 to 60 ewes to the average farmer. That will fit in with a desirable diversification program and provide a welcome income. No farm project is safer than sheep, cycles or no cycles.

Kanota oats seed is in demand.

Tell them about this raisin bargain



Be sure you get the "Market Day Special" with the SUN-MAID GIRL on it



—when they ask you for this recipe

says Mary Dean

Whenever company comes and I use this recipe of Sarah Field Splint's, someone is sure to ask for it, as your friends will.

So I want to tell you one of the most interesting things about it—the raisins.

There's a real bargain in raisins out now, a Sun-Maid pack called the "Market Day Special." 4-lbs. of the finest seedless raisins you ever saw for the money, plump, tender ones, all cleaned and ready to use.

It saves you time and work, too, because you can use these raisins in simple, ordinary foods and make

Danish Raisin Pastries

2 cups flour	1 tablespoon milk
1 teaspoon salt	3 tablespoons butter
3/4 cup butter	1 cup chopped Sun-Maid Raisins
1 egg	3/4 cup chopped nuts
3 tablespoons sugar	

Mix and sift flour and salt. Cut in 3/4 cup butter with a knife. Beat the egg and milk together and mix with the dry ingredients, adding only enough liquid to hold the mixture together. Turn out on slightly floured board, roll out thin and spread with 3 tablespoons softened butter. Cut in 4-inch squares and sprinkle with raisins, nuts and sugar. Roll like a jelly roll and press edges together. Place rolls on a baking pan, cover with a clean, damp cloth and place in the cooler until ready to bake (they can stand 3 hours). Brush tops with yolk of egg mixed with a little milk and sprinkle with sugar. Bake in a quick oven—425° F.—for 20 to 25 minutes. Serve hot.

scores of treats like these Danish Pastries.

There's over a hundred of them in a book of recipes by Famous Cooks that I'll gladly send you free. Just send me the coupon below.

But ask your grocer today for the "Market Day Special" (with the Sun-Maid girl on it). Make up a batch of these pastries. Then when folks ask you for the recipe I'm sure you'll tell them about this great raisin bargain. *Mary Dean*

Grown and packed by

SUN-MAID Raisin Growers

OF CALIFORNIA

A cooperative association of 17,000 individual growers.

\$2,400 CASH PRIZES

Mail the coupon without delay for details of Sun-Maid's Cookery Competition. Your favorite raisin recipe has a good chance to win a fine cash prize

Mail

Mary Dean
Sun-Maid Raisin Growers of California
Dept. B-2402, Fresno, California
Please send me, free, the 32-page book of "Famous Cooks' Recipes for Raisin Cookery," also details of Cookery Contest.
Name.....
Address.....
P.O.....State.....

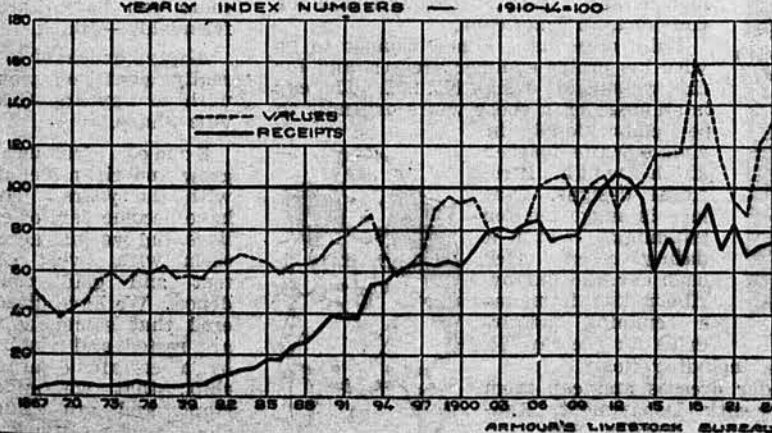
Used Machinery

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. Use the order blank in this issue and send in your copy.

SHEEP RECEIPTS AND VALUES CHICAGO

YEARLY INDEX NUMBERS — 1910-14=100



ARMOUR'S LIVESTOCK BUREAU

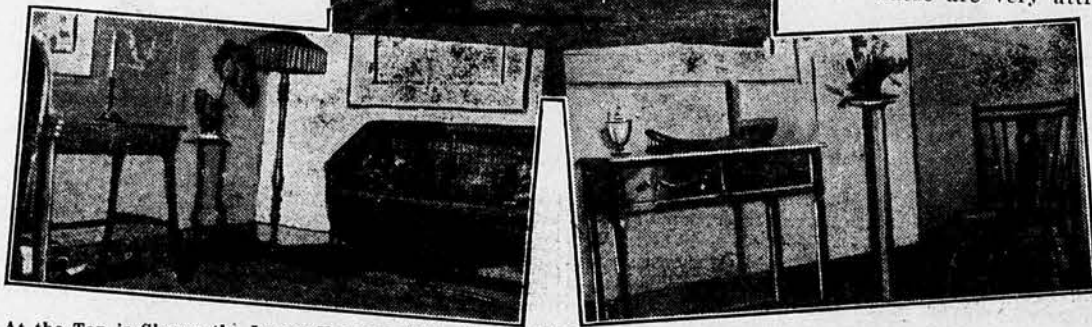
The Logans Don't Shop for Furniture

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

WHEN you or I desire a new piece of furniture, we consult our pocket-books, then make endless trips to the furniture stores, and finally bring home the best article we can buy for the money, feeling perhaps, that after all, we paid more than it was worth.

When Mrs. Dale Logan, a young and enterprising Shawnee county woman, wishes new furniture, she proceeds to make it. This fact may sound as astonishing to you as it did to me, and it would be more so if you could see her furniture, charming, lovely in coloring and comfortable.

There is the long davenport table, a combination of mahogany, and wicker, with a settee, and two chairs to match. The wicker and the upholstering are of old blue, which blends beautifully with the mahogany. I cannot tell word for word how Mrs. Logan does this work, but the things she's made easily would compete with the products offered by any furniture store.



At the Top is Shown the Logan Home and the Trellis Which Makes the Exterior Attractive; Below are Two Views of the Living Room. The Pedestal in the Right View was Made from a Mailing Tube

In addition to these pieces, she has manufactured a clever spinet desk, of the same combination as her other furniture, and when she places the pretty Windsor chair in front of it, the group is lovely. Some handmade pedestals and vases and trays of wicker, also grace the little home.

Her breakfast set is more nearly a thing that most of us could copy. She bought an unpainted breakfast set, round top table and four chairs, and then enameled them in orange and black. These are very attractive.

Her drapes, cushions and other furnishings bear out the fact that Mrs. Logan is a true artist.

No doubt you wonder, as I did, where Mrs. Logan learned to do this work. The answer is most amazing, for she never has had any instructions, never watched any demonstration, merely used her eyes and her head and exercised her natural ability. Many of us might be able to do as well if we would make up our minds to experiment in our own way.

Discussing Bloom by the Box

By Helen Lake

A SENSE of indecency may have been the reason why rouge bore such an ill reputation for so many years; but I believe had manufacturers given as much attention in the past to producing natural effects and lovely tints as they are giving now, rouge would have come into its present popularity many years ago.

Certainly, we have much for which to be thankful. Never in any age, have women been able to wear becomingly so many lovely, gay colors for their frocks. A dash of color in the cheeks does it! If the skin tinting is a trifle sallow, banish the dinginess with a touch of rose or pink. Beware of the orange tints on sallowness. They are lovely tho, on fragile blonde skins and dusky, soft brunettes with little color in the lips. Some shades of orange are charming on creamy skins, too. But ordinarily, creamy skins, black hair and pink lips are made more lovely by a dash of rouge that matches the color of the lips. Dark, vivid types use a correspondingly vivid rouge well. Transparent skins may carry vivid tints to advantage, too. However, skins which have lost the transparency of youth blend with the softer shades of rouge best.

Blend them onto the skin carefully, choosing the location of the rouge patch with regard to the eyes, the length and breadth of the face. Powder over the rouge softly and it will be some time before even your best friend awakens to the fact that your lovely bloom is supplied from a box rather than from the boundless health and irresponsibilities of youth.

Beauty questions are cheerfully answered by Helen Lake, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Menus Arranged Beforehand

MY KITCHEN slate is one of the handiest conveniences I have. On Monday I make out menus for the entire week. This takes about 30 minutes. After making out the menus, I go over the contents of my pantry and make a list of groceries needed for the week. Then I go to town. You have no idea how this lightens the kitchen worries by eliminating that perplexing question of "What shall I cook today?"

I find that I can prepare a more wholesome meal at less cost by planning a week in advance and cooking a little larger quantity at a time. For instance, today I have plain brown beans; tomorrow I shall use the left overs in chili. Today I have canned peaches with whipped cream; tomorrow I shall use the juice which was saved from the peaches as a sauce for a bread pudding.

Mrs. E. A. Brunner,
Fayette Co., Texas.

Light and Color

ARTIFICIAL light, as well as natural light, affects the color scheme of a room. The soft yellow hue of the artificial light used in most homes changes the colors in a room in much the same way that soft yellow dye would do. For instance, light shining thru a yellow lamp shade will make gray



WE MAY feel that putting decorative stitches into our own garments is a waste of time, that could be better applied elsewhere, but dainty stitches seem to belong to the garments of the youngest member of the family, and taking them is a real pleasure. The two dresses pictured here are already made of a dainty white batiste and are stamped with a simple design for embroidery in white. The dresses are neatly sewn and the designs are artistic, as you can see. No. 854 has pointed scallops, the same effect being carried out in the neck decoration and around the sleeves. The scal-

walls appear a warmer gray, orange draperies a softer color, and blue-lavender furnishings, gray. The same light under a soft blue shade will make the gray appear cooler, the orange a grayed shade, and the blue-lavender a much bluer shade.

Colored draperies, as well as lamp shades which allow the light to shine thru them, will have a similar effect on the room in which they are used.

Another Type of Music

By Cheryl Marquardt

WHO does not like to listen to the rich, melodious voice of the negro? Something there is in negro singing different from the music of all other races, some weird, appealing quality. It is now possible to secure a great many of the old-time negro "spirituals" on records and rolls. "Deep River" is but one of many, but its new arrangement by William Arms Fisher for a solo soprano and male chorus is especially beautiful. This ar-

HELP one another, the snow flakes said,
As they cuddled down in their fleecy bed,
One of us here would not be felt,
One of us here would quickly melt;
But I'll help you and you help me,
And then what a splendid drift there'll be."

range, with orchestral accompaniment, makes a surprisingly rich piece of music.

One feels, as he listens, how very real to these children of the African jungle transferred to American civilization, is the presence of the Great White Spirit who offers forgiveness to sinners and comfort to the oppressed. These are the words:

Deep river, my home is over Jordan,
Deep river, Lord, I want to cross over into camp ground!

Oh, don't you want to go to that gospel feast,
That promised land, where all is peace?

Deep river, my home is over Jordan,
Deep river, Lord, I want to cross over into camp ground!

But to appreciate these words you must hear them sung by Frances Alda. Anyone interested in this spiritual on record or roll, or anyone interested in any other kind and type of music, remember I'm glad to help you in any way I can. Send self-addressed, stamped envelope for reply. Address Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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.

Whole Wheat Porridge is Relished

ON THESE cold mornings, we like whole wheat porridge for breakfast. Grind the wheat as fine as cornmeal. To make the porridge, use a double boiler and when the water boils, stir in about a cup of the meal, add salt and cook well. Serve with cream and sugar. This is very nutritious as well as delicious. I also use the meal in muffins and pancakes with a little white flour, and we think it improves them.

Nemaha County.

Mrs. Joe Rarick.

Hats Make Pretty Baskets

I HAVE discovered how to make pretty as well as economical work baskets and bags from discarded straw or braid crown hats. The crown must be in good condition. Sew a pretty ribbon or a piece of harmonizing silk about 6 inches wide on the edge. Then face the other edge of the ribbon with narrow ribbon and put in a ribbon draw string. If the hat crown is plain, I embroider it with a floral or conventional design with heavy floss, or make little ribbon flowers and leaves to sew on.

Work baskets are made by lining the crown, leaving a heading of silk around the edge and embroidering the outside.

Adams Co., Nebraska.

Mrs. E. G. Brown.

Sermons in Sentences

LET us never be betrayed into saying we have finished our education, because that would mean we had stopped growing. There is always the upward dimension possible for us.—Julia H. Gulliver.

The best help is not to bear the troubles of others for them, but to inspire them with courage and energy to bear their burdens for themselves and meet the difficulties of life bravely.—Lubbock.

If there be no loyalty there can be no great friendship.—Black.

Always endeavor to be really what you would wish to appear.—Granville Sharp.

Some friendships grow and ripen steadily with the years. They have become part of our lives and we just accept them with sweet content and glad confidence. We have discovered that somehow we are rested and inspired by a certain comradeship; that we understand and are understood easily.—Black.

Planning Baby's Spring Wardrobe

WE MAY feel that putting decorative stitches into our own garments is a waste of time, that could be better applied elsewhere, but dainty stitches seem to belong to the garments of the youngest member of the family, and taking them is a real pleasure. The two dresses pictured here are already made of a dainty white batiste and are stamped with a simple design for embroidery in white. The dresses are neatly sewn and the designs are artistic, as you can see. No. 854 has pointed scallops, the same effect being carried out in the neck decoration and around the sleeves. The scal-



lops in No. 853 are rounding. Sizes 6 months and 1 year; price, with silk for finishing, 75 cents each.

Baby must have a new bonnet to go with his pretty summer dresses, and for this we suggest design No. 201. The cap is stamped on a sheer white organdie to be embroidered in simple white feather stitch with little floral designs. Val lace is suggested for trimming. With a dainty rosette over each ear and narrow ribbon ties, it makes a cunning affair. Price for the cap, 25 cents, including floss.

Order dresses and cap from Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



Frocks for Approaching Spring Days



2461—This smart style is designed for full figures. By using different materials and trimmings a smart frock may be made from the pattern for about every occasion. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

2622—Becoming School or Afternoon Dress. One of the most popular models for spring is this new style. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.

2634—Youthful Coat Frock. The woman who is inclined to be a bit heavy as well as the young girl will find this a becoming style. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust.

2640—Simple Frock with Molded Waist and Circular Flare. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Transfer pattern No. 730, in blue or yellow, is 15 cents extra.

2635—A Many Occasion Frock. This style is sure to please the home dress-maker who decides to adapt it to her needs. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2638—Popular Style with Jabot. This charming model has been designed especially for the woman who is a bit heavy. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

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

2409—A clever house frock is designed here. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2631—Pretty Style for Junior Girls. Hot iron transfer pattern No. 704, in blue or yellow, is 15 cents extra. It makes a charming trimming for the dress. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2636—Cunning Junior Frock. The circular skirt flare is as popular with the junior girl as with her big sister. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2625—Serviceable Frock. The straight-line frock will always be popular because of its graceful contour. This has raglan sleeves. Sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Hot iron transfer pattern No. 707, in blue or yellow, costs 15 cents extra.

2420—Dainty Apron Pattern. Sizes small, medium and large.

2639—Junior Frock with Flare. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2337—Child's Rompers. Sizes 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

2353—Boys' Suit. A clever style for the cool summer frock or one adapted

to heavy materials as well, is pictured here. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

2629—Small Girls' Bloomer Dress. Isn't this as cunning a garment as any little lady might want? Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

2630—A trim little frock suggested for school wear is this, with an inverted front plait. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

Any of the patterns described here may be ordered from the Pattern Department of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Our spring fashion magazine will help you with this season's sewing problems. Garments are illustrated for every occasion, and a pattern may be ordered for every style. Price 15 cents or 25 cents for pattern and catalog.

Puzzles Every Boy and Girl Can Work



Z—is for Zebra.
A striped wild horse
And if you should meet him
You'd like him of course.

Turla Likes the Farm

I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. I live on a 640-acre farm. I go to town school 3 miles from my home. I have three sisters—Eunice 15, Coliene 8 and Donna 9. For pets I have a cat, a dog named Sport, a pony named Spangle and a cow named Pansy. I like to live on a farm. I would like to have some of the boys and girls write to me.

Luray, Kan.

Turla Lindner.

Nimble Nouns

1. The first three letters of a bird will steal.
2. The first three letters of an animal is shy.
3. Of a tree is a viper.
4. Of a boat is a receptacle.
5. Of a fable is part of the human body.
6. Of a bird will engage in boxing.
7. Of a flower is a vehicle.
8. Of an insect is another insect.
9. Of a fish is a liquid from resinous wood.
10. Of a tree will shut in.
11. Of an animal is wicked.
12. Of a vegetable is a vehicle.

The answer to the first one is Robin. Now I'm sure you can work the others. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

There Are Eight of Us

I am 13 years old and in the seventh and eighth grades. I have four brothers and three sisters. I am 5 feet 2 inches tall and weigh 110 pounds. I have large brown eyes and am dark complexioned. My brothers'

names are Darl, Otto, Arthur and Billy and my sisters' names are Winona, Ione and Reta. My niece's name is Pearl Lois. I live 1½ miles from the store. I go 3 miles to school. For pets I have a calf. I wish all the boys and girls would write to me.

Alma Schweitzerberger.

Arickaree, Colo.

Takes Music Lessons

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I live 1 mile from school. The name of our school is Centennial. I live on a 165-acre farm. I have no sisters or brothers. For pets I have a little dog named Tippy and a big dog named Fido. I have two white cats and three other cats. The white cats' names are Snowball and Puff. I took music lessons last summer. I would like to hear from some of the girls.

Overbrook, Kan.

Agnes Forth.



To read the answer, hold this picture up to a mirror

When you have solved this puzzle send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There

will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Sylvia Has Plenty of Pets

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I have three sisters. Their names are Evelyn, Hazel and Edith. Evelyn, my oldest sister, is 14 years old. She is a Junior in high school. We live on a 160-acre farm. We have 3¼ miles to go to school. I go to Narka grade school. For pets I have a dog, a cat, a calf and a pair of pigeons. I enjoy reading the young folks' page.

Sylvia K. Dovel.

Narka, Kan.

Her Dog is Smart

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I have seven brothers and five sisters. We live 10 miles south of Denver and 9 miles north of Parker. My pets are a kitten, a dog and a pony. The kitten's name is Blackie, the pony's name is Dovie and the dog's name is Brownie. Brownie can walk on her two front feet and sit up. She plays with the kitten and helps me herd the cows.

Sullivan, Colo.

To Keep You Guessing

Of what trade are all the Presidents? Cabinet makers.

Why is a monument like a proud man? It is lofty.

What word is pronounced wrong by the best scholars? Wrong, of course.

Why is a fortunate man like a straw in the water? Because he goes on swimmingly.

Up and down, up and down, touching neither sky nor ground. Pump handle.

If a man gets up on a donkey, where does he get down from? A swan's breast.

Why is it impossible that there should be a best horse on a race course? Because there is always a better.

What modern invention is like a voice from the other world? Radio.

What is that which goes from Boston to Providence without once moving? The railroad.

Instead of complaining when it rains we should do as they do in Spain, and what is that? Let it rain.

If a young lady fell into a well why couldn't her brother help her out? Be-

cause how could he be a brother and assist her (a sister) too?

What relation is a door mat to a door step? A "step farther."

What do we often catch yet never see? A passing remark.

What is there about a house that seldom falls but never hurts the occupant when it does? The rent.



If you write down these three letter words in their proper order the middle letters will spell something I hope to get in February.

When you have solved this puzzle send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Likes to Go to School

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I like to go to school. I live 2 miles from school. For pets I have a cat, a pigeon, 21 Bantams and a Shetland pony. My pony's name is Dandy, my cat's name is Snowball and my pigeon's name is Jack. I run the separator every morning. I ride to school on Dandy. He is a little white pony. I go to Sunday School. I have one sister and three brothers.

Wamego, Kan.

Clara Fridley.



The Hoovers—Sis Tries the "Charleston"—Once!

Comfort and Health

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Perhaps you have read Edna Ferber's book "So Big."

"Oh, Miss Peake! You better come down and dress where it is warm here by the stove."

Selina Peake, the school teacher, peers thru the perforated collar around the stove pipe into the room below.

"I won't go down," she declares to herself. "I won't come down to dressing behind the kitchen stove like a—like a peasant in one of those dreadful Russian novels."

It's still being done in many a farmhouse. A jump out of bed and a rush to the warmth of the kitchen stove are common preliminaries to the morning toilet during the cold days of winter. My memory carries me back to the days when my brother and I always left shoes, stockings and perhaps more important articles of apparel right by the open door of the oven so they would be handy in the morning, and the only thing that hurried us out of bed was the desire to get the best place.

What of it? What difference does it make? Surely it is more healthful to dress in the warmth of the kitchen than the icy chill of a cold bedroom. Granted. There is no virtue in putting icy clothing on a shivering, shaking body. There is no physical harm in dressing in the kitchen or the dining room, or even the parlor. Yet I think I can put forth a good argument for the desirability of a comfortably heated house from the standpoint of health.

Sleeping rooms should always be filled with fresh air, and in winter that usually means cool air. But in properly heated houses even the open-window room does not get absolutely cold; nothing like the dead cold that saturated every inch of space in the unheated bedrooms of my boyhood. For the sake of health, dressing should not be a rush process. It is highly desirable to have a warm bathroom in which the young people, if not every member of the household, may take daily baths. There should be a place where tooth-brushing may be conducted as an agreeable function rather than a hasty rite. It is well if there be a room at a comfortable temperature in which setting-up exercises may be taken by father and mother. All of these things make for health.

Finally we must remember that our young people are no longer like Geertje and Jozina Pool who "slept snugly in the woolen garments that invested them by day." Neither young nor old do that today; and bad colds, bronchitis, and even pneumonia may be contracted by wives and daughters who follow the prevailing style of scanty attire, unless the whole house is adequately heated.

Build Up the Body

Our little girl, 5 years old, is troubled with pains in her limbs which usually come on in the evening or during the night, and apparently are what is sometimes called "growing pains." What is the cause of these pains and can they be cured? She has very poor teeth but otherwise is in good health. G. E. P.

The term "growing pains" means just exactly nothing. Look for three things in such a case in a child: (1) tuberculosis of joints; (2) arthritis due to infected teeth; (3) diseased tonsils. Build up her general nourishment, dress her warmly and see that she has long hours in bed.

Send a Stamped Envelope

Mrs. C. D. R. writes: "Please send me the pamphlets on what a man and woman approaching 50 ought to know." This is just to advise her that they would have been sent had a stamped, addressed envelope been enclosed.

Two Different Diseases

Will you please explain the difference between smallpox and chickenpox? One doctor in our town diagnoses chickenpox, but our doctor says it is smallpox in a light form. Further, is there any danger of taking it from a child that has been vaccinated and breaks out after the vaccine has taken?

Smallpox is an entirely different disease from chickenpox, and one cannot be taken from the other. But a severe case of chickenpox may present a much more alarming picture than a mild case of smallpox. A good doctor does not judge a case by its mildness or severity. There are certain characteristics that serve to identify them. I think your doctor was undoubtedly right, as it is very rare for chickenpox

to appear in an adult. Sometimes persons who are vaccinated after being exposed to smallpox break out with genuine smallpox, the vaccination having been too late. This is just as contagious as if no vaccination had been done. But the breaking out known as Vaccinia that occasionally results from vaccination is not contagious.

Build up the Body

What would be a good relief for throat and nasal catarrh? Would you advise the changing of climate or getting on a certain diet as dampness or cold weather seems to affect me more than warm weather? It is beginning to affect my hearing. Is there any cure for it? H. W. H.

Catarrh of nose and throat is found everywhere that you would care to live. There may be a little advantage in a dry, high climate, but not enough to warrant the change. The best treatment is to toughen the skin so that it works normally and does not throw its burden on the delicate mucous membranes of nose and throat. A regular morning bath and brisk rubbing with a rough towel helps the skin in this way. Dress for the weather but don't overdress. Be outdoors a great deal. Eat enough "roughage" to be sure of good bowel action. Drink plenty of water. Sleep with wide-open windows. These things will help.

What About Frozen Feet?

Please advise me thru your columns if anything can be done for frozen feet. I have two boys with frosted feet which swell and have lumps on and hurt badly. MOTHER.

Severe freezing may lead to the loss of portions of the feet by gangrene. Short of that, however, recovery will come eventually, but it will be a slow process because many of the blood vessels are obliterated and nature has to create a new circulation. Treat any ulcerated places just as you would a burn. Have stout, roomy shoes and warm, woolen stockings. Never wear anything tight on a frosted foot. Bathe the feet in cool water morning and evening and give a gentle massage, gradually increasing in power. Have the boys take off their shoes and stockings and give the feet a gentle rubbing any time there is much distress. It will take time to get well.

Diet For a Child

What would be a suitable diet for an overweight child of 8 years? I should like to know what to include in or omit from the diet that would keep the weight down without injuring the development of the body. M. J. M.

Starches and sugars are the chief things to reduce in such a case. Cut out all candy and limit the amount of sugar used in cereals. Potatoes may be used sparingly and even bread should be restricted in amount. Cream and butter may be allowed in moderation. Green vegetables and fresh fruit will take the place of these things to great advantage. Remember that when a child is much overweight it is well to examine the thyroid gland.

Do You Know Good Beef?

"I don't want to discourage the boys down at Washington," remarked the disappointed householder the other night as he probed his molars for the whang-leather residue of a dinner steak, "but this looks like wasted effort to me."

His fond wife peeked over his shoulder at the newspaper announcement which proclaimed the birth of a new Department of Agriculture poster which was designed to teach the consumer which is good and which is poor beef. The report credited the poster with showing, pictorially, the difference between lean and desirably marbled round steaks.

"Maybe I don't know quality beef," added the householder, "but that's not my fault. Furthermore, what's the use in learning what a good steak looks like if I can't buy it?" Then he went down in the basement and kicked the bewildered family dog.

What will it profit the average man to learn to distinguish beef reinforced with gristle from that upholstered in fat if his butcher never stocks anything but dairy bull carcasses, canner cows or very common steers? Maybe you know good beef. Try to buy some outside the very highest quality shops in towns of 100,000 population and up.

The Shipping Board seems to be at sea more than its ships.

Millions Now Prefer

SUN-RAY Pancake Flour

Use No Milk—No Eggs
Just Add Water

This flour is self-rising.
It is ready for instant use.

For sale by grocers.
Buckwheat, too!

There is more economy
in buying by the bag.

SUN-RAY PRODUCTS COMPANY,
Kansas City, Mo.



Cuts and Threshes in ONE Operation

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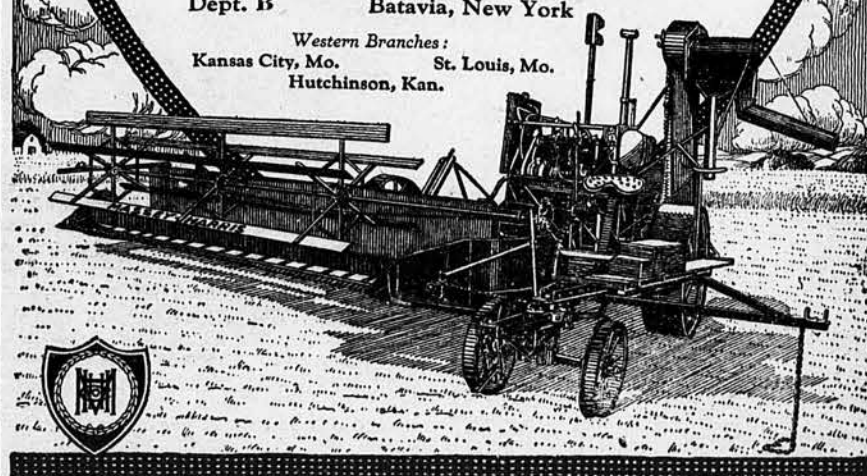
MASSEY-HARRIS No. 9 Reaper Thresher

has many improvements over previous models. SKF Ball Bearings and the Alemite lubrication system lighten the draft. The main drives are enclosed in an oil bath, protected from dust. The famous Massey-Harris cylinder with corrugated bars and concave threshes all the grain without breaking it. Stocks of the machines and parts are available at nearby branches and you are assured of prompt service.

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the nearest Massey-Harris dealer

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Paint Will Save Much Labor

There's a Lot of Hard Work in Scrubbing 270 Square Feet of Surface

BY GAYNE NORTON

IF THE average farm kitchen is 15 by 18 feet, it contains a floor area of 270 square feet, which requires about 30 minutes scrubbing every week. This means that one woman spends 26 hours a year scrubbing one floor. There are about 6 million women in the United States doing housework on farms, which brings the total number of hours spent yearly scrubbing kitchen floors well over 156 million, about 17,777 years. It has been estimated that the saving in time alone cleaning painted or varnished floors, over which a mop slides easily, is 25 per cent. This would mean a saving of 39 million hours for more important matters.

Even if we say that half or three-quarters of the floors are well finished or covered, we still have a terrific waste of time and effort. The hours of drudgery that might thus be saved is one thing. The improvement in health that would follow the saving of such labor is still another thing. And a third is the improved sanitation which comes with freshly finished floors.

Considering the fact that every housewife must clean walls and ceilings as well as floors, and that there is a total inside surface of 39,659,940,492 square feet in farm houses in the United States, some idea may be gained of the hours that are wasted cleaning rough, badly finished surfaces, and the hours that might be saved if surfaces were finished so they may be cleaned easily. Of all the services paint and varnish render, I feel this service of labor saving is one of the most important.

A "Morale Value"

Another fact that has been impressed on me is the so-called "morale value" of paint and varnish. It is difficult to put this into words. Folks say it was "morale" that won the war. In connection with morale, let us look at shabby surroundings. Shabbiness is the cumulative effect of the passage of time. It is a breeder of discontent and gloom; it drives away friends. It kills initiative and dries up ambition. Given time, it will make a "crepe hanger" out of the one whose natural disposition is as warming as sunlight. It helps failure, discouragement and age creep on a household. It produces a state of mind that is deadly.

We cannot help taking on the characteristics of, or being influenced by, our surroundings. You know how you feel in a shabby suit of clothes and how you feel in a new suit. Shabbiness is given its subtle danger because it develops slowly. It takes months for shabbiness to dismantle a home. It settles about us so quietly that we do not take heed of its coming. But all the time it is working on us.

Let me be specific. Let us go back to the kitchen floor. Daily activities gradually dull and then wear away the finish, be it paint, varnish or colored pattern of a floor covering. With the protective finish gone in spots, the appearance of the room becomes shabby, old looking. The fresh new-

ness which cheers and inspires is replaced with the worn-out look that suggests failure and bespeaks toil.

Grease is spilled, and the porous unprotected surface quickly absorbs it. A homely, irritating stain results. Dirt grinds into grain and pore. Appearance is further marred. Cleaning must be done more frequently and is harder work. Scrubbing is necessary. Every day the housewife is more fatigued. Slowly but surely the kitchen, from a bright, happy place, becomes a scene of shabby drudgery.

Not only the floor, but all portions of the room show the cumulative effect of the passage of time. The rest of the house, once shining in its newness, takes on a "down at the heel" appearance—scratched furniture, soiled woodwork, marred walls and worn floors—all give off a depressing, discouraging influence.

The house is shabby. The man coming home may not see the shabbiness because it has taken possession so slowly he has not noticed it, but the deadening influence of living in such surroundings, especially if money matters are pressing, "gets" him. He begins to feel he is losing his grip.

Children feel it. They are apt to become careless in habits and forgetful of ideals. They draw comparisons with homes of playmates, and feel ashamed and discontented.

Like a New Suit

Take the case of a boy or a girl who has grown up on a farm which has become shabbier with the years. Then a visit to city relatives is made, or maybe work at the state college is started. That boy or girl gets a taste for something beside shabbiness. Then he or she returns to the farm. The old place looks very different. It is home, to be sure; but its run-down appearance is more apparent than it was before the boy or girl knew any other condition. The farm does not appear as a place of opportunity. The appearance emphasizes every undesirable condition. Is it not conceivable that shabbiness may be an important factor in causing young people to leave the farm?

With the cheery, prosperous feeling we derive from glistening floors, clean white woodwork, bright furniture, colorful walls, fresh curtains and other furnishings gone, with shabbiness everywhere, misunderstandings occur and the happiness of the household is in danger. Is it not reasonable to assume that the deadening influence shabbiness exerts is in part, at least, responsible for the slowness with which agricultural reforms are accepted by some farmers?

Only when we refinish and restore the original brightness to our homes do we learn how vitally environment affects happiness, and how deadening is shabbiness. It is just like a becoming new suit. It brings back courage and self-confidence.

Quicker Action in Beef

BY WAYNE ROGGER

There has been considerable comment in the last few years in regard to a quicker turnover in beef cattle, yet little attempt has been made to substantiate the facts by an argument for the handling of younger cattle. This article is based on data kept on several thousand head of yearling steers and compared to similar data on older cattle for the seasons of 1924 and 1925. The territory covered includes sections of Chase, Butler and Greenwood counties. That particular section of Kansas is well known for its cattle-grazing value.

The summer of 1924 was a little unusual, due to almost ideal seasonal conditions. An abundance of grass, cool weather, few flies, and plenty of well-timed rains increased gains somewhat over other years. Large cattle, especially 3-year-olds and 4-year-olds, showed no profit in many cases, and seldom did their profits compare with those on yearlings. While the profit



—From The News of Dallas
The Quartet Loses a Member

Who tests your tubes?

THE same great research laboratories that developed the Mazda lamp have developed the Radiotron. The five great factories that manufacture the Mazda lamp, manufacture the Radiotron. And the same genius and the same scrupulous accuracy are behind the test methods developed for the RCA test laboratories.

A Radiotron is far more difficult to make than an electric lamp. To insure the high standards of uniform perfection that have made famous the names of RCA, General Electric and Westinghouse, the RCA laboratories have developed tests delicately exact. When you buy a vacuum tube—know who made and tested it. Look for the RCA mark and the name Radiotron on the base.



RADIOTRON UV-199 is the standard tube for dry battery sets.

RADIOTRON UX-199 is exactly like it, but has a new base.



RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
New York Chicago San Francisco

RCA Radiotron
MADE BY THE MAKERS OF RADIOLAS

DO YOU KNOW

that you can help both your neighbor and us by asking him to subscribe for the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze? If he becomes a regular reader he will thank you—so will we.



No Other Spreader Gives You This!

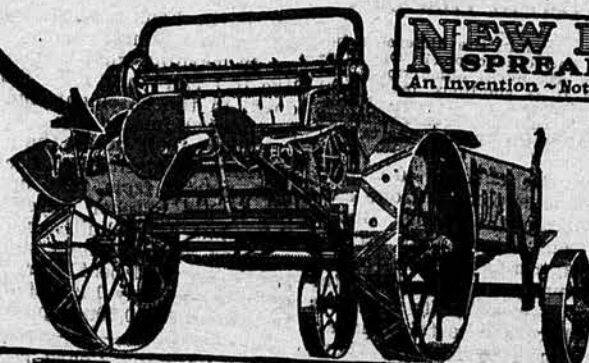
ONLY on the genuine NEW IDEA can you get this perfect distributor. The shape of the blades and their position on the shaft is such that all manure and straw coming in contact with their slanting surfaces is *uniformly distributed*—thrown not only to the rear but to the sides—making a wide, even blanket of thoroughly shredded soil food. Without the NEW IDEA alignment of blades and staggered angles no spreader can give you the wide, smooth NEW IDEA spread.

The NEW IDEA is refined to the highest point of efficiency. Note the "balloon tire" equipment—the extra wide rims that will not cut up the fields, and the continuous cleats that give perfect traction and easier riding. All main NEW IDEA parts are riveted and not merely bolted. Basic patents—and perfect workmanship—make the NEW IDEA the Master Spreader.

See this better spreader at your dealers—
or write us direct for full information.

THE NEW IDEA SPREADER COMPANY
COLDWATER, OHIO

The largest independent spreader factory in the world—not in any trust or combination.



NEW IDEA SPREADER
An Invention ~ Not an Imitation

Covered by original patent. Widely imitated—never equalled.

from young steers was small, losses were very rare.

Good-quality Hereford yearlings, purchased in the Panhandle districts of Texas and put on Kansas grass in April, 1924, showed an average gain of from 250 to 300 pounds during the summer. Figuring summer grazing at \$5 a head, plus the interest and marketing charges, these cattle ordinarily showed a profit of from \$2 to \$5 a head. The older steers showed a summer gain of from 300 to 400 pounds. The grass cost was approximately \$9 a head, and considering interest and marketing charges very few herds showed any profit; in many cases there was a loss.

On wintered cattle there was a heavy loss in practically all cases, due partly to a high feed bill during the winter of 1923-24 and partly to the price paid for the cattle in the fall of 1923. On comparing the figures on winter yearlings with those of more mature wintered steers, it was found that the yearlings not only made cheaper winter gains but their summer gains also compared favorably with those of the older cattle.

In the feedlot the young cattle again proved more profitable when compared with 3-year-old steers. Calves weaned in October, fed on alfalfa hay until December, and then given a full grain ration netted a

profit of from \$5 to \$8 a head. While older cattle could not be compared on exactly the same basis, most of them fed to overcome a loss at the end of the grazing season made little or no profit.

As to the best method of handling young cattle, records show a decided advantage in feeding them for baby beef over that of selling them as calves or as yearlings off the grass. Undoubtedly the tendency for the next few years will be to feed calves, especially so with men in the grazing region herein discussed who were successful in the winter of 1924-25. If the demand for feeder calves continues to increase as it has in the past, it probably will pay the men who raise the better quality cattle to sell their calves at weaning time rather than take the chance of feeding them out. The same fact holds true for the better grade yearlings.

Because of widely different conditions and a variation in quality of cattle and in feeding methods, these results would not hold true in all cases, but as a whole they are very representative for the territory they include, and are an indicator of the general trend in those sections of the country in which livestock farming is practiced extensively.

This will be a big poultry year.

What is the Future of China?

IN A MOST interesting talk at the Unitarian Open Forum in Topeka recently, Dean Ludlow of the Episcopal Church gave some facts in regard to China that were not previously known to a considerable number of the audience, possibly to none of them.

Every American school boy or girl old enough to study geography knows that China has $\frac{1}{4}$ the population of the earth, but does not know that despite this vast population there are still large areas of that old country almost uninhabited. A large part of this unoccupied area is capable of cultivation, and much of it is rich agricultural land. Dean Ludlow lived for five years in the interior of China, learned at least one of the numerous dialects and had opportunities to study the economic, social and political condition of that vast country.

While in some localities, along the river valleys especially, the population is congested almost beyond belief, and while there exists among the masses desperate poverty and degradation, so that they never have enough to eat and are always on the brink of famine and starvation, if the entire area capable of cultivation were actually farmed in an intelligent, scientific manner, it would be capable of supporting in reasonable comfort all of the vast population.

And why is it not cultivated? The Chinese are the most industrious people in the world, and they do not lack natural ability. On the contrary, they have natural intelligence in a rather high degree, and yet they are subject to frequent famines that destroy them literally by the millions. They have become so habituated to hardship, suffering and death that they are callous to it. They hardly look on famine as a calamity, for it depletes the teeming population in the congested districts and leaves that many less to be fed on the limited supply of food produced.

The conclusion drawn from these facts is that while the Chinese are intelligent and industrious they are to a greater extent than any other people in the world held by the dead hands of the past. They follow the customs of their ancestors. Their religion is ancestor worship; they have to a remarkable degree a certain race pride. They consider themselves superior to other races. They also are fatalists. Their lot is hard, yes, but that was the lot they were born to, and there is really no escaping the decrees of fate. With good natural capacity they are, according to our standards, densely ignorant.

Their language is perhaps the most difficult to understand in the world, and to make matters worse there is a multiplicity of dialects, so different that they amount to distinct languages. The average dialect is not spoken over an area of more than 10 square miles, and this tends, of course, to make commercial intercourse exceedingly difficult. We think of the Chinese as one people with one language, while as a matter of fact the Chinaman who lives in one section may not be able to understand his neighbor who lives less than a dozen miles away.

In addition to the agricultural possibilities of China, it has mineral resources perhaps not equaled by any other country. The possibilities in the way of manufacturing are almost unlimited.

Is there a possibility of organizing the Chinese people, of introducing modern methods of agriculture and modern manufacturing enterprises? Is there a possibility of building up a common language so the people can understand each other and handle business as the people of the United States do? Dean Ludlow believes there is. About 1500 young Chinamen are sent every year to the United States to be educated in our colleges and universities.

They are carrying back to their native land Western ideas, and sooner or later they will revolutionize China. A sort of phonetic language has been invented that is easily learned, and it is gradually spreading among the people. But it is not easy to break thru the crust of superstition, self-satisfied fatalism and ignorance of the outside world that has been forming in China for untold centuries.

But the dean believes the crust is beginning to crack. Here seems to be a tremendous field for American enterprise, both in manufacturing and agriculture.

However, it must be remembered that another kind of civilization than that to which people have been accustomed for thousands of years cannot be imposed without their consent. The American is apt to regard the Chinaman as his inferior, and does not take pains to conceal his belief in his superiority from the Chinaman, who is both sensitive and proud and looks on the foreigner as a barbarian. So long as this mutual estimate endures there is not much show for co-operation, and this is necessary. But speaking collectively, the Chinaman is learning.

Because it SAVES All the GRAIN—

Led in 1925 Ahead for 1926



The
Red River
Special
Line

Threshers

22x36
28x46
30x52
32x56
36x60

Tractors
N & S
Oil-Gas
25-50

Red River
Special
Combine
16 1/2' cut
Prairie Type

Nichols
&
Shepard
Steam
Engines

The Nichols & Shepard Threshers

The famous 4 Threshermen, Hyatt Roller Bearings—
Alemite-Zerk Lubrication and Tilting Feeder

ADDED to the improvements that made the Red River Special Line so popular in 1925, are more advantages for 1926.

In 1925, farmers found the same N & S quality as of old, together with greater convenience, lower power requirements, smoother running and freedom from breakdowns, hot boxes and rebarbbiting, never known before.

So they bought—and are glad they did.

Roller Bearings remain standard equipment. In addition, Alemite-Zerk Lubrication still further reduces the time and work of "oiling up."

Another new feature, the tilting feeder, gives free access to cylinder and concaves—a time saving convenience you will appreciate.

The construction is practically all steel and the machine will last a lifetime. Big capacity and ability to thresh under difficult conditions make it a profitable machine to own.

The famous 4 Threshermen of the Red River Special are there just as they have been for years past—saving all the grain.

There is a size for every tractor, a complete gas or steam rig for every size run. Write today, and get full particulars on this improved thresher.

We will gladly
send this book
free upon receipt
of this coupon



NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY,
284 Marshall St., Battle Creek, Mich.
Send me the book "How a Good Thresher is Built."
Name
City
R.F.D. State
My tractor is a size make

NICHOLS & SHEPARD

The Red River Special Line

~it SAVES the FARMER'S THRESH BILL

Have You Stopped to Think

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

Gives Corn a Good Start
These two large Packer Wheels pack the ground just right and insure a good start.



The Chase Two-Row Lister is the greatest machine ever invented for this western country, according to many farmers who have used it for the past three or four years. It was built for western farming conditions by Prof. L. W. Chase, for 16 years head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering of the University of Nebraska.

It leaves the soil in wonderful condition for cultivation and gets the greatest possible use of all moisture in the soil. Does not scatter weed seed in the bottom of the trench.

Very light draft. From a horse to a horse

and a half easier pulled. Lightweight and simple, yet strong and rugged.

Easy to operate—a boy can manage it. Saves labor and increases yield. Operates satisfactorily on a side hill.

One farmer wrote: "Works in hard ground with heavy growth of grass on ground with only four horses." Another wrote: "I would give \$50 more for your lister than any other." Another wrote: "There is no doubt in my mind but what your lister will be the only two-row machine in use in a few years."

Let us tell you more about it. Just ask for lister circular.

CHASE PLOW COMPANY, 710 West P St., Lincoln, Neb.

Railroads Pay Better

The railroads of the United States have been getting their share of the prosperity which has come to the industrial life of the country. Service has improved, business has grown, and the net returns have been larger. The record made in the last five years is thus briefly told by the Christian Science Monitor:

"Such figures as are available show that more than 10,000 new locomotives and more than 600,000 new freight cars (largely replacements) have been put in service, while the net increase in property investment from 1920 to 1924 amounted to more than 2,600 million dollars. During this time an increasing volume of traffic was handled, road and equipment which had been 'under' maintained by the Government was restored to its former condition, ratios of cost to revenue were lowered from 94 per cent in 1920 to 76 per cent in 1924, and with all this improvement in efficiency and economy approximately 300,000 superfluous employees were eliminated.

"Despite the fact that railroad earnings were, and are, so low that the financing of public improvements through selling capital stock has been impossible, the railroad executives courageously planned a program of new and enlarged facilities. Financed by issuance of bonds and 'equipment trust certificates,' the carriers have placed enough new cars and powerful locomotives in service in the last five years to enable them to achieve their goal last year—namely, the handling of a large wheat crop without a major complaint of car shortage."

Ten new records were made by the roads in 1925, according to the board of directors of the American Railway Association. Here they are:

1. The greatest freight traffic in history, measured by the number of cars loaded with revenue freight, was carried by the railroads of this country.
2. This enormous traffic was handled with practically no car shortage or transportation difficulties, there having been at all times no less than 103,000 surplus freight cars and 4,200 surplus locomotives in serviceable condition.
3. The greatest freight traffic for any month on record was carried by the railroads in October, when it amounted to 44,061,988,000 net ton-miles, exceeding by 2.2 per cent the previous high record made in October, 1924.
4. Reaching a total of 1,124,436 cars, the number of cars loaded with revenue freight for the week ended August 29 was the greatest for any one week on record, exceeding by 12,091 cars, or 1.1 per cent, the previous high record made during the week of October 24, 1924.
5. The average daily movement of all freight cars in October was 32.2 miles, which exceeded the previous high record by 1½ miles.
6. Loadings of merchandise and miscellaneous freight, including less than carload-lot freight, during the year, were the greatest on record, exceeding by more than 2 million cars the high record of one year ago.
7. The railroads on Wednesday, September 30, moved 1,090,693 freight cars, the greatest number for any one day in history. This included both loaded and empty freight cars.
8. The average load of freight a train for August was 796 tons, the highest ever attained, being an increase of 26 tons over the previous record made in October, 1924.
9. Railroad taxes, including federal, state and local, amounted to 360 million dollars in 1925, the highest for

any year on record. This was an average of nearly 1 million dollars a day. 10. Less fuel was consumed during the year in proportion to the amount of freight traffic handled than ever before, there having been an average for the first 10 months in 1925 of 138 pounds used to move 1,000 gross tons of freight and equipment 1 mile, compared with 148 pounds in 1924 and 160 pounds in 1923.

It is estimated that for the entire year 50,900,000 cars were loaded with revenue freight, "exceeding 1924 by nearly 2½ million cars, or 5 per cent; and 1923 by 1,144,000 cars, or 2.3 per cent." This record-breaking activity is attributed to the campaign for operating economy and efficiency, to large capital expenditures and to the co-operation and support of the shipping public. Greater activity has meant a larger income. According to the statement given to the press:

"The net operating income of the Class I railroads in 1925 was approximately 1,125 million dollars, or approximately 4.8 per cent on their property investment. This estimate is based on complete reports for the first 10 months, which showed a net operating income of \$934,047,505, or 4.83 per cent, and an estimate made by the Bureau of Railway Economics as to their earnings in November and December. Class I carriers in 1924 had a net operating income of \$987,133,417, or 4.33 per cent."

Dictator-Worship

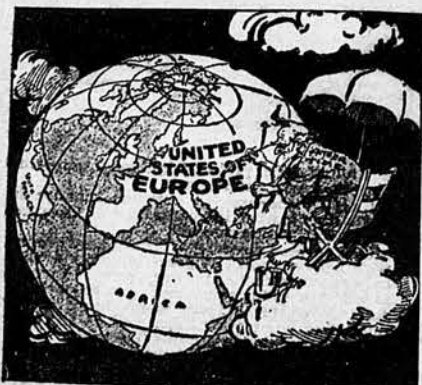
No one will accuse The London Saturday Review of being ultra-democratic, yet it recently remarked that "the hero-worship of dictators" was being overdone in England. The same thing might be said of the United States. It is not that Americans desire or expect a dictatorship in this country, but some of them are expressing a good deal of satisfaction with the way in which it operates in other lands. At bottom, of course, this does not imply an abandonment of our belief in free institutions. More than anything else, it seems to be an instinctive admiration for success. Dictators are doing wonderful things, therefore they are to be applauded. They illustrate the triumph of the pragmatic philosophy applied to politics. If it works, it must be true and good.

There have been great Italians before Mussolini, and one of them, Cavour, said rather contemptuously that anybody could govern under martial law. But it required a real statesman, he added, to rule well while keeping liberty and representative government alive. Even in the minds of those folks who praise the glorious achievements of our contemporary dictators, it is not imagined that they can last forever or long. A dictatorship is by its very nature temporary and transitional. Everybody expects that in time it will try to restore normal conditions of government in free countries. The process has already begun in Spain, at least nominally. But those who blindly worship dictators because they succeed ought not to overlook the harm they do, as well as the benefits which they confer, in the act of succeeding.

The present dictator of Greece speaks of depending upon "the conscience of the army." This has hardly been considered a sound principle to establish since the days of the Pretorian Guard of Rome. And however it may be with domestic affairs, dictators notoriously make trouble when dealing unchecked with foreign relations. Consider Greece and Bulgaria. Remember Mussolini and Corfu. The ways of elected Presidents, Congresses and Parliaments may be highly vexatious at times, but at any rate the people have the power of recall and replacement. A dictator always protests that he means to give way, when the occasion is ripe. But the how and when are left for him to decide. This may be a reason for wonder but scarcely for worship.

Motorists had heeded the injunction of the street railway company and left their automobiles at home. Business on the street car lines had picked up suddenly with a drop in temperatures and an ancient tram had been pressed into service. As it journeyed toward, near a drug store a bull fighter hailed it at a stop.

"Morning, Noah," he addressed the conductor-motorman, "is the ark full?" "They're all here but the jackass, get in," rejoined the operator.



—From the Citizen of Brooklyn
Some Day Maybe!



Ask Your Lumberman to Show You

The Long-Bell Post Everlasting

NOTE how solid and strong these posts are. They're preserved full length under pressure with creosote, which fortifies them against decay and fire. They serve long and well. You can readily see why the Long-Bell Post Everlasting is most economical per year of service.

The Long-Bell Lumber Company
902 R. A. Long Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

The Long-Bell Post Everlasting is made in Full Round, Sawed Halves and Sawed Quarters — suitable lengths and sizes.



The Long-Bell Post Everlasting
Creosoted Full Length Under Pressure

WHERE COLORADO FENCE IS MADE



COLORADO FENCE is made in the great Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. Minnequa steel plant, covering 583 acres, employing 6,500 men and with a yearly capacity of 600,000 tons of steel products.

Every step in COLORADO FENCE manufacture is done by C. F. & I. labor. Ores from the Company's own mines are converted into the Copper Bearing Steel out of which COLORADO FENCE is made, galvanized by special process to resist rust.

That is why COLORADO FENCE is so superior in construction, more satisfactory to erect and lasts so much longer. YET IT COSTS YOU NO MORE.

Every foot of COLORADO FENCE is made to C. F. & I. standards. Accept no other brand. Ask for COLORADO FENCE—and insist on it!

HUNDREDS OF WESTERN DEALERS GLADLY SUPPLY IT

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company

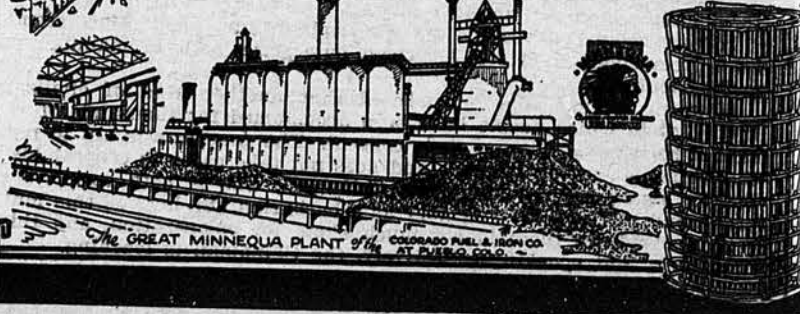
"A WESTERN INDUSTRY"

FORT WORTH
SALT LAKE CITY
KANSAS CITY
GRAND ISLAND

DENVER
AMARILLO
SALINA
LOS ANGELES
OKLAHOMA CITY

EL PASO
SPOKANE
PORTLAND
SAN FRANCISCO
LINCOLN

WICHITA



They Could Gambo!

An Idaho sheep raiser whose herder had quit, searched high and low for a substitute. There were no old hands to be had, so he offered the job to a Michigan lumberjack who was stranded on his way to the Coast.

"I don't know nothing about sheep," admitted the man.

"Well you don't need to know nothing to herd sheep," said the sheepman. "You just have to be a little spry to get them all rounded up at night."

"Oh, I'm spry all right," said the logger, and he took the job.

That night he was pretty well fagged.

"How'd you make it with them sheep?" asked his employer.

"Them sheep was all right," said the lumberjack, "but I sure had a h—l of a time with your d—n lambs."

"Lambs?" said the sheep raiser. It was too early in the season for lambs, so he took the man back to his corral at a run and peered in.

After a grave pause he turned to the new sheep herder. "Yes, you're spry all right," he conceded. "But them ain't lambs. Them are jack-rabbits."

The Wrong Key Note

Swiftly he entered the crowded room, pulled a bundle of notes from his pocket and began to address the assembly.

"Gentlemen," said he scowling, "a serious condition confronts us."

The chairman made several attempts to interrupt the speaker, but he refused to be even slowed up. His oration lasted for half an hour, ending with the abruptness with which it had commenced.

"Have you quite finished, sir?" asked the chairman.

"Yes—quite. But I defy you to deny the accuracy of my statements," retorted the orator.

"I have no wish to," answered the chairman. "But I should like to point out that this is the Boosters' Club. The Undertakers' Convention you intended to address is holding its meeting in the room across the hall."

Next Door Neighbor's Husband

The next door neighbor's husband is a wondrous sort of man; He carries out the ashes And helps just all he can.

He'll take the baby riding And seem delighted, too. He washes up the dishes And dishes up the stew.

He has a cheery disposition And a fund of humor rare; And you have it from your own dear wife He never acts the bear.

But cheer up, now, old fellow, There is still some joy in life! For you're the next door neighbor's husband To your next door neighbor's wife.



Fair Motorist—"Really, I didn't hit you intentionally."

Irate Victim—"What have you got that bumper on your car for if you aren't aiming to hit someone?"

The Whole Works?

When Shakespeare is completely modernized, it is assumed the Apothecary in "Romeo and Juliet" will carry the customary full line of stamps, magazines and boiled dinners.

A Warm Reception

W. H. P. writes: "A batch of jokes I sent to the editors were rejected as no good, but when I threw them in the stove the fire just roared."

Coolidge's Word Economy

President Coolidge attended church some time ago unaccompanied by Mrs. Coolidge. On his return to the White

House Mrs. Coolidge asked him whether the sermon was good, to which he replied, "Yes."

"What was it about?"

"Sin."

"What did the preacher say about it?"

"He was against it."

Bible Class Note

Guide (at ancient castle)—"This is the moat. Are there any questions you would like to ask?"

American—"Yes. How in heck could a fellow get one of those in his eye?"

Comfort For Red Man

A small flat case of red leather contains a pair of traveling slippers for men of the same cheerful shade.—From the "Woman's Page" of an Ohio paper.

Ups and Downs of Life

"James McGillicuddy's Rolls-Royce was stolen while standing in front of the county poorhouse where he was visiting his aged parents."—Brevity in a Michigan paper.

Why Tempt Fate?

Crawford—"How is it you never take your wife when you go motor-ing?"

Crabshaw—"That old car of mine can give me all the arguments I want."

Good Layers

TEN R. I. pullets, ready to lay 4-hole wood cook stove, with pipe. 702

So. Van Ness.—From a Santa Ana (Calif.) paper.

Positive Proof

Father was sitting in the armchair one evening, when his little son came in and showed him a new penknife which he said he found in the street. "Are you sure it was lost?" inquired the father.

"Of course it was lost! I saw the man looking for it!" replied the youngster.

Height of Conscientiousness

A Philadelphia man called up a bird-store the other day and said: "Send me 30,000 cockroaches at once."

"What in heaven's name do you want with 30,000 cockroaches?"

"Well," replied the householder, "I am moving to-day and my lease says I must leave the premises here in exactly the same condition in which I found them."

"Do She?"

Sambo: "You know, Rastus, dat every time I kiss my wife she closes her eyes an' hollers?"

Rastus: "Ah say she do!"

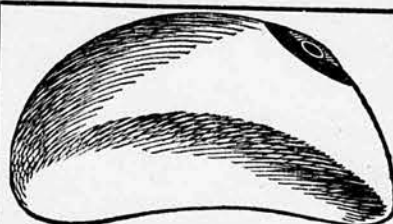
Sambo: "What's dat, nigger?"

Rastus: "Ah say, do she?"

A Go-Getter

"Is the motor-car an asset to the church?" inquires a religious paper.

Well, of course, it brings a good deal of business to the churchyard.



Artificial Eyes Improved

Reinforcement prevents easy breakage. Properly fitted, prevent detection or irritation. LOWER PRICE.

Can be fitted anywhere by mail, and three days' trial allowed. No fit, no sale. Customers in every state of the Union. Assortment always exceeds 50,000 so we can suit anyone. Eyes blown to order. Send your name and names of all you know who wear an Artificial Eye for free booklet that explains everything about eyes. Do it NOW as this ad. may not appear again. Our low price will surprise you.

DENVER OPTIC CO.
986 Barclay Block, Denver, Colo.



CONCRETE STAVE SILO

Built of concrete and steel. We superintend the erection. SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR EARLY ORDERS. Freight paid to your railroad station. Write today for catalogue. Distributors for Gehl Cutters, THE INTERLOCKING CEMENT STAVE SILO CO.
720 N. Santa Fe, Wichita, Kansas

A few years' rent will pay for this land

Be your own landlord in the Edmonton District

Land in the Edmonton District can be bought for the price of a few years' rent in other territories. It will make two profits for you, one on the crops, and the other on its increase in value.

Easy terms of payment can be secured. The land is cheap to break and produces big crops from the first year. Taxes are low.

This land has won many World's Championships at the Chicago International Show for wheat, oats, barley and peas. In sunny Alberta, stock thrive outdoors all the year round.

Would you make a change in order to get better off? There's room for you here, and good markets for all you can produce.



MAJOR STRANGE
Fenn, Alberta,
says:—

"Before starting to farm in 1920, I spent twelve months looking over nearly every State in the Union to find a place that afforded the best farming prospects.

"I find here fertile soil, freedom from bad weeds, much sunshine, good moisture, and a Government and a population anxious to assist the farmer. The land is moderately priced; in fact, it is very cheap compared to most places."

Write for this Book ~ it is Free

Our book on the Edmonton District gives pictures, facts and true descriptions of this country. It was written for folks like you. Send for a copy—it's free. Just write name and address on this ad. Tear it out and

mail it. The Book will reach you in a few days.

When you read it, you will want to come over and see us, and we're here to say you'll be welcome. Let us know when you are coming.

THE EDMONTON DISTRICT CENTRAL ALBERTA, CANADA

Address JOHN BLUE, Secretary Edmonton District Chamber of Commerce, EDMONTON, Canada.

Edmonton District Chamber of Commerce is a voluntary public body. It has no land to sell. It gives impartial and reliable information. It will welcome your inquiry and answer it completely.

Agriculture Since 1900

BY W. M. JARDINE

From Review of Reviews:

Changes in agriculture in the last quarter of a century have corresponded to changes in other phases of life as our civilization has grown rapidly more complex. One of the most significant facts has been the decrease in farm population in proportion to the total population of the United States and at the same time the increase in agricultural production, which has more than kept pace with growth in total population.

Yield per acre and per farmer has increased to such an extent as to result in releasing many persons for other occupations than farming. In wheat, oats, corn, potatoes and hay the average acre yield in 1920-24 was notably in excess of that from 1900 to 1904; only in cotton, among the important crops, was a decrease shown. It is estimated that the aggregate production per person engaged in agriculture has increased 25 per cent since 1900.

These changes are attributable chiefly to the application of the results of scientific discovery in three fields: plant-breeding yields, adaptation to specific regions, and resistance to drouth, disease and other contingencies; invention of labor-saving machinery for agricultural use; control of animal disease, insect pests and fungous growths. Research work in agriculture was greatly stimulated by federal and state appropriations.

The dissemination of the results of scientific work and their consequent application have been due largely to the efforts of extension workers whose employment in local communities began in 1904. The Smith-Lever Act, passed in 1914, made possible a national system of co-operative extension work. The system has developed until now approximately 5,000 extension workers are employed by the federal, state and county governments, more than two-thirds of whom are in county work. They are assisted by 200,000 volunteer local leaders. Membership in adult extension clubs totals 557,000 and in boys' and girls' clubs 510,000.

Legislation of interest to farmers has been a notable feature of the last quarter-century, not only in appropriations for experimental and extension work, but also in other fields. The farm loan and intermediate credit systems have been of marked aid in financing agriculture. The warehouse act, the cotton-futures act, the grain-futures act, the packers and stockyards act, and the Smith-Hughes vocational education act have been of significance to farming from various points of view.

Likewise the work of the United States Department of Agriculture has expanded along every line. The regulatory duties laid upon it by Congress, the expansion of its services to farmers and others, and the development of comprehensive research into the economic factors of agriculture, constitute the fields in which there has been, perhaps, the most conspicuous increase.

The spirit of organization is in the air of the Twentieth Century. In the last 25 years more persons have doubtless been connected with agricultural organizations than in any previous period of the same length. The most striking fact in this connection has been the growth of the co-operative movement, thru which, in 1925, 2½ billion dollars' worth of farm products were marketed. Not only is co-

operation proving of value in marketing, but it also is creating a better community spirit.

Organization was stimulated by the effects of the war. The enormous expansion of agriculture caused by the war demand produced, when this demand was removed, a depression unprecedented in American agricultural history. Farmers have been gradually getting rid of the surpluses piled up in war time, and have made wonderful strides toward putting agriculture again on a sound footing.

The farmer of today realizes, however, that organization and co-operation are essential not only in the present situation but also as a permanent future policy. Production and marketing considered together by farmers working in unity must form the basis of our agriculture. On the basis of such a program they should be able to look for the co-operation of all groups interested in the national welfare.

Increasing efficiency and decreasing costs are the foundation of a prosperous agriculture.

'Tis a New Age

BY J. B. DAVIDSON

Agriculture required the efforts of almost the entire population in its early stages of development. In the United States in 1800 it is estimated that 97 per cent of the population lived on the farms, and 50 years later, in 1850, the percentage had decreased to only 90 per cent. But now less than 28 per cent of the population lives on the farms, and our supply of food is even more abundant than formerly. In fact, before the coming of the white man, when there were less than 200,000 Indians in all of North America, there were often famines.

What has brought about this great change? It is mostly because of the introduction of farm machinery providing for the substitution of power for muscular effort. This is the significant, outstanding feature of the development of modern agriculture. In the comparatively short period of 75 years, hand methods have been almost completely displaced by machinery methods. The older men of today saw the passing of the hand implements, those of toil and a sweating brow. In 1850 the seedbed was prepared by a small hand-guided walking plow, the seed was sown by hand, and the grain harvested with the cradle and threshed with a flail. Now it is possible to grow a crop of small grain with little or no hand work.

The introduction of farm machinery has brought about many changes in agriculture. The most important of these lie in the number of people required for agricultural production. A farm worker can now produce four times as much with same effort as in 1850. In some instances the increase in productive capacity is much greater. For example, by hand methods more than 3 hours were required to produce a bushel of wheat—now a minimum of less than 10 minutes is needed. To harvest a ton of hay required 11 hours by hand methods, while now 1½ hours are sufficient for average conditions. Farm labor which formerly was mere drudgery is now pleasant and agreeable. A famous artist in years gone by painted a picture of a tiller of the soil which an American poet, Edwin Markham, described as "the man with the hoe, stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox." This picture and the poem may have described the farmer of the past generations, but there is no connection with the farmer of today. Nothing has contributed so much to the mental and physical well-being of the farmer as labor saving equipment. The farmer is no longer a mere toiler but a man, not only permitted but required to utilize the highest degree of intelligence. No young man would find an appeal in agriculture today if the methods of 75 years ago still prevailed.

Not only has the man on the farm benefited by the introduction of farm machinery, but the farm woman as well. There was a time when the labor of the farm women was needed in the field to help care for the crops on account of the slow hand methods. Maud Muller who "raked the meadow sweet with hay," as the poet has written, is no longer found in the field. In addition, much of the labor of the farm home has been eliminated, particularly in connection with spinning, weav-



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ing, tailoring, soap making, candle making and many other tasks which have been transferred to the factory. Furthermore, much of the labor of the farm home, such as sewing and washing, have been lightened by the aid of machines.

Before the advent of farm machinery it was necessary for the farmer to labor from early morning to late in the evening. A man's capacity was so limited that it was necessary to utilize the maximum day to care for a modest crop. Now, thanks to improved machinery, the farmers' working day compares favorably with that in other walks of life. A farmer not only has time for recreation—he also has time to think and to take his place as a citizen in the community.

The thing most desired for America's rural population is a high standard of living. Farm life should be as inviting as any other life. A high standard of living is based primarily on high earning power. It is out of the farmers' surplus of production over his family's needs that he is able to provide and maintain a comfortable home and the modern conveniences and even luxuries which are the earmarks of a high standard of living. Good schools, well supported, churches and a community spirit likewise depend upon the productive capacity of the farmers.

Farm machinery is used but for one purpose, that of applying power to mechanical operations—the substitution of the power of a motor, it may be either an animal or an engine, for muscular effort. The use of power is therefore in a direct relation to the volume of the machinery used.

Altho the development of farm machinery during the last three-quarters of a century has been rapid, it is doubtful if it was ever more rapid than now. New machines for new methods are being rapidly worked out. The introduction of tractor power sets in motion a line of development, the like of which was never dreamed of a few years back. The tractor supplies the opportunity for the farmer to direct much more power in a practical unit than would be possible if animals were used.

The farmer owes much to those who have provided him with improved equipment. The men who invented and developed the harvester and the threshing machine, the combine and other labor saving machines have not only contributed to the progress of agriculture but also to the welfare of those engaged in it.

Catch Up on Building?

The housing shortage caused by war is just about past, according to a recent survey made by the National Industrial Conference Board. Just what will happen to building now depends upon the prices of materials and labor. There still is some building and much repairing to do. High rents in the cities offered the greatest incentive to building. Householders preferred to build even with materials and labor high. Activity has been so great that rents have been stabilized and in many cases are declining.

"With the housing shortage as the fundamental factor," the board states, "the beginning and course of the present building boom, which got under way in earnest in 1923, can be traced as in almost direct relation to the declining trend in the cost of building materials, according to the board's study. Taking the year after the war, 1919, as a starting point, there came first the period of inflation, during which comparatively little residential but proportionately much industrial, commercial and other building was being done. Prices of building materials rose nearly 50 per cent above the average of 1919 within a year, and building wages to the highest point since the war. But the total value of contracts awarded dropped.

"Building materials during the following year, 1921, dropped to the lowest price level of the period of 1919-25, and the national average level of building wages began to sag. Under the combined stimulus of declining wages and material prices, building activity nationally began to increase, rising in 1922 to a point about 30 per cent above the 1919 average. The spring of 1923 saw still greater activity, with an increasing proportion of residential building. Prices of building materials stiffened somewhat under the spurt of activity, while aver-

age building wages nationally gradually recovered from their recession which followed the inflation period.

"From 1923 on, however, prices of building materials have been consistently below the average level of 1919, with a downward tendency if any, and it is largely this factor that we must look to as the chief stimulus during the present stage of building activity. With the national average rent level sagging, indicating no longer any acute housing shortage, and with no indication for more than a normal demand for additional industrial and commercial floor space, building costs will be the fundamental determining factor in building activity in the immediate future. Efficiency of production of building materials, on the other hand, will largely determine as to how long the existing price level of building materials can be maintained if building activity continues to increase at the present pace.

"Average prices of building materials, which at the beginning of the present boom, in the spring 1923, were about on the same level as the average of 1919, last October were 14 per cent lower, and about 43 per cent lower than at the peak of the inflation year 1920. Building wages, having receded somewhat during 1921 and 1922, during the three-year boom gradually have risen to a point about 50 per cent above the level of 1919, and 10 per cent higher than the wage level at the peak of the inflation period in 1920. Building activity, as measured by the value of contracts awarded, in October, 1925, was more than 100 per cent greater than at the beginning of the boom in the early spring of 1923."

Credit Testing With \$11

The dairy herd at the Cherokee county farm lost an average of \$7 a head during November, the first month it was under cow test association direction. In December the deficit was changed to a profit of \$4 a head. Chalk up another winning for the cow testing association! And in doing so remember this: Cow testing association investments always pay; there are no losses if the results are properly interpreted and recommendations are carefully followed.

436.36 Pounds of Fat

Buttercup's Design 622230, a Junior 2-year old Jersey cow, owned by Jack Le Roux of Topeka, has completed an official 365-day test in which she produced 436.36 pounds of fat and 7,406 pounds of milk. Her milk averaged 5.89 per cent of butterfat for the test. With this record she qualifies for the Register of Merit of the American Jersey Cattle Club.

Pawnee in Free Column

Pawnee county presents its claim for 10 cents a hundred offered by packers from tuberculosis free areas. Carl L. Howard reports 20 reactors in 10 herds of cattle. The percentage of diseased cattle was 0.1 per cent, which makes Pawnee eligible for certification as an accredited free area.

Hildwein to Sedgwick

H. L. Hildwein, Kingman county agent for the last eight years, has been appointed to succeed E. J. Macy in Sedgwick county. Macy, one of the agents of longest experience in the state, has accepted a job with a Colorado condensery.

Just Solitude

BY REX RAY

Grant me some nook where I may dream,
Some dainty wood or purling stream,
Where I may pass the dreary hours away
In solitude;
Some sweet secluded spot, near which I may
In silence brood.

Take from me thoughts of loss or gain,
Lest those of joy be mixed with pain,
And let no soul come near me to disturb
My solitude.
For I would be alone, mid moss and herb,
Where none intrude.

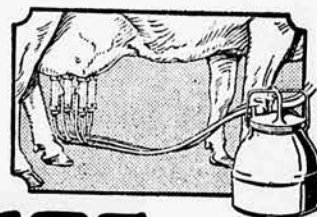
Then will I listen to the leaves,
And learn what all the feathered thieves
Can find to do with so much stolen time
In solitude.
I'll hark them tell each one his noisy rhyme,
With song imbued.

So would I wish to spend my life,
Away from all that leads to strife,
Jealous alone lest aught, by chance, draw nigh
My solitude.
So would I wish, alone, unseen, to die
Mid Nature rude.

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Stock is Doing Mighty Well

And the Open Winter Also Has Helped Greatly in Saving Feed

LIVESTOCK has done remarkably well this winter, on almost all Kansas farms. And this has been accomplished with a minimum of feed. An open winter certainly is of help to stockmen!

The demand for seeds for spring planting is picking up. This is especially true with oats, Sweet clover and corn. Much of the seed corn in Kansas is making a poor showing in germination tests; it evidently is not nearly up to the normal standard.

Barber—The last week has been very cloudy, with much fog, and rather disagreeable. We had some high winds one day. Wheat is in excellent condition, but the weather is too cold to allow it to grow much. Stock is wintering very well. Roads are good. Farm work is not very active. There is a good deal of oil excitement in the county, and it is likely that there will be a considerable development of this business in the next few months.—J. W. Bibb.

Cherokee—Fine winter weather has been the rule for some time. Farmers are preparing for spring work. Livestock is in good flesh, and there is plenty of rough feed to carry the animals thru until grass comes. There is an increasing interest here in hogs, sheep, poultry and dairying. This should result in the development of a more profitable agriculture—anyhow I am sure that Cherokee will come to the front as a leading livestock county.—L. Smyers.

Cloud—With seasonable winter weather, which includes a light layer of snow, conditions have been rather favorable for wheat; it is showing a healthy green color, although it is small; there is a good stand. Livestock is doing well. Farmers generally are busy threshing kafir and cane and hauling feed. There still are reports of valuable livestock being lost from corn stalk disease, and some fields are not being pastured, although feed is not very plentiful.—W. H. Plumly.

Crawford—The weather continues mild, but it is wet. Roads are bad. We are having a few public sales; these are well attended, and high prices are paid. Wheat is coming thru the winter very well, but the plants are short. Stock is doing fine. Hogs are scarce.—H. F. Painter.

Finney—The weather has been a little colder recently, following a rain, which was of help to the wheat. Corn shelling is finished; the shellers charged from 1 1/2 to 2 1/4 cents a bushel. A few public sales have been held recently, with fairly good prices. Wheat, \$1.63; corn, 68c; eggs, 25c; butter, 35c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Ford—The winter has brought but very little snow, but still the wheat is in good condition. Roads are fine. A good many of the folks have flu or bad colds. Wheat, \$1.67; corn, 75c; oats, 55c; butter, 50c; eggs, 27c; cream, 37c.—John Zurbuchen.

Grant—This has been a mild, open winter, and there has been but little moisture since the first of November. There has been a good deal of wind recently; some of the wheat has been blown out, but the larger part is still in good condition. A good deal of seed will be broken here this coming spring. Corn, 70c; milo, \$1.20 a cwt.; kafir, \$1.15 a cwt.—E. A. Kopley.

Greenwood—Farmers are busy threshing kafir and sawing wood for fuel. The smaller threshing rigs pulled by tractors are getting most of the business, instead of the steam machines, as they do the work cheaper. Some farmers are quitting to work in the oil fields, so there may be some places here which will not be rented this year. A good deal of road work is being done.—A. H. Brothers.

Harper—A light snow recently was followed by mild weather. Wheat is in excellent condition. Livestock sells well. Some wheat is being moved to market. Wheat, \$1.68; oats, 45c; corn, 75c; kafir, 80c; butter, 40c; eggs, 30c.—H. W. Prouty.

Hodgeman—Wheat is exceptionally well rooted, and it should go into the spring in good condition; there was some damage from Hessian fly last fall, however, and this may show up again. There is plenty of farm labor. Public sales are well attended and prices are satisfactory. Farm meetings bring out fairly large crowds. Wheat, \$1.65; eggs, 25c.—C. A. Thresher.



Sucker Bait

Johnson—Freezing and thawing weather, together with light snows and rains, keep the roads, especially those which are not oiled, in an almost impassable condition. A good many folks are ill with flu or pneumonia. Public sales are numerous. Shorts, \$1.75; eggs, 29c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lincoln—Wheat is in fine condition, and there is plenty of moisture for present requirements. There has not been quite enough corn to supply the local demands, and a little is being shipped in, at from 82 to 84 cents a bushel. Other feed is plentiful. Livestock is doing very well, and it is selling at high prices. Hogs are scarce, and there is a keen demand for them.—E. J. G. Wacker.

Norton—We have been having some stormy weather, with a little snow. Quite a few wolf hunts have been held recently, usually with good success. A good many horses have died here in the last few weeks.—Jesse J. Roeder.

Osage—Hatcheries complain that they can't get enough eggs for hatching purposes. Ordinary buyers, however, say there is an overproduction, due to the mild weather recently. It seems to me that the hatcheries will in time get hatching eggs easier by increasing, as they will do, the number of purebred flocks. This will be a banner year in poultry production.—H. L. Ferris.

Osborne—We had a snow storm last week which was of considerable help to wheat. This crop will most likely get thru the winter in excellent condition.—E. G. Doak.

Reno—We are having fine weather for the wheat; there is snow on the ground, and the soil doesn't freeze at night. Everything sells well at public sales, and there is an especially good demand for hogs and calves. Hogs are very scarce. Wheat, \$1.68; corn, 66c; cream, 34c; eggs, 28c.—Mary Maughlin.

Riley—We have been having cold weather, with some sleet, and the fields are wet. The wheat is in good condition; while the plants are small, they are healthy, and should make a prompt start in the spring. Most of the fat hogs have been sold. Considerable corn is being hauled to market. A good deal of wood is being cut for fuel. Corn, 68c; wheat, \$1.60; hogs, \$12; flour, \$2.40; potatoes, \$2.50; eggs, 25c.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Sherman—We are having fine winter weather; there is about 4 inches of snow on the ground, and the wheat is doing well. Livestock is in good condition. Beef cattle sell at high prices, and average milk cows bring from \$50 to \$70. Hogs are scarce and high in price, and there is an increasing demand for horses. Every township has a calf or pig club, or both, for the boys and girls. Wheat, \$1.58; corn, 57c; barley, 54c; cream, 35c; eggs, 25c; chickens, 20c; turkeys, 37c; hides, 6c.—Harry Andrews.

Thomas—The weather has been open much of the time this winter, and livestock is in excellent condition. Farmers have been able, because of favorable conditions to get along with a minimum amount of feed for their stock. There is plenty of subsoil moisture for wheat, but a little more surface moisture would be of help. Wheat, \$1.62; corn, 60c; eggs, 26c; cream, 34c.—Harry Hanchett.

Trego—We have had some cloudy weather recently, but no moisture. The wheat is beginning to need rain or snow quite badly. If the winter is not too severe from now until spring, most farmers will have enough feed to take their stock thru to grass. Quite a few public sales are being held, and everything brings a good price except horses, and even here the demand is improving. Seed barley, 75c; seed oats, 64c; cream, 33c; eggs, 27c.—Charles N. Duncan.

Wilson—A large amount of moisture has put the roads in very bad condition. With the coming of warmer weather wheat is making a good growth. Livestock is doing very well. Very few hogs are going to market, but these are selling at high prices. Farmers are beginning to plan their spring work, and they are busy getting up the summer's wood. But little fall and winter plowing was done. Wheat, \$1.65; corn, 65c; oats, 45c; hens, 19c; eggs, 30c.—A. E. Burgess.

What'll the Farm Bring?

Noticed any land hungry patrons of husbandry out your way? Not that you'd be interested in selling, understand, but just what could you cash the old home place for? Folks who make their living by satisfying the appetite for farm lands seem to think price conditions are looking up. They conducted a survey among themselves recently, and their observations are interesting to behold. Here's the way it starts out:

A constant slow recovery of the farm lands market, indicated by an increasing number of sales, involving a larger number of acres at advancing prices, an easier money market, a spread of optimism, and an advance of city dwellers to small suburban farms and to farm lands for recreation are reflected in the questionnaires returned to the National Association of Real Estate Boards in its third annual survey of the farm lands market.

Real estate dealers thruout the United States and Canada report an increase of 45 per cent in the number of sales made in 1925 over the number made in 1924; the number of acres reported sold has increased 146 per cent, and the total consideration received has jumped 121 per cent. Eighty-one per cent of those reporting indicate a more active market than 1924; 13 per cent report the same degree of activity and only 6 per cent less. Evidence that the market is on a stable basis is found in the fact that half of the inquiries reported come from those who are purchasing farms as homes and to operate as a business. Enough speculation is apparent in the market to give it elasticity; in some sections investors are placing a considerable amount of money in farm lands in the hope of an early increase in value. One



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Ten Beautiful Shetland Ponies Given

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What is the Pony's name? The numbers tell the answer. The letters of the alphabet are numbered. A is 1, B is 2, C is 3, etc. You can find the Pony's name if you try. When you do this, send me your answer right away and I will send you 5 Beautiful Pony Pictures FREE and a wonderful Pony story besides. I will also send you immediately 900 credits towards a Beautiful Shetland Pony, Bridle and Saddle, and tell you how to get 100 more credits, which will win him.

I Also Offer \$100 for Promptness—Answer Quick

Ten Beautiful Ponies will be awarded April 15th, and will be sent promptly by express, all charges paid. In addition to the Pony, every boy and girl can positively get \$1.00 in cash. If there is a tie, a Pony will be sent to each one tying. Rush your answer at once. Be prompt. Get the FREE prize, a fine Shetland Pony and \$100 besides. Write today sure. Address

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Plant Fresh Tested Seeds from new sure to grow stock. All varieties. Send yours and neighbors' addresses for Free 80-Page Floral and Seed Catalogue. DE JONGE FLORAL & SEED CO., Dept. E, Pella, Iowa.

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reply still as that the market is fast changing to a back-to-the-land movement, and many of the farmer boys who had left the farm on account of high wages in the city are now awaiting the proper opportunity to return to the farm.

Seventy-six per cent of all the reports indicate an increasing number of inquiries for farm lands and 52 per cent show an increasing proportion of cash sales. A large preponderance of evidence indicates that purchasers are discriminating in their buying and are seeking good farms.

Better prices are in prospect. The reasons? There seems to be no lack of them. One opinion explains that 1925 witnessed an adjustment of the burden of excessive loans made during war times and immediately thereafter. Credits, therefore, should be on a more stable basis. Money is alleged to be cheap, labor is actively employed in cities and a hopeful attitude toward the European mess is assumed.

Another report strikes at the foundation of rising values, altho it will not be so well accepted as others. This one says: "The farmer is beginning to replace haphazard methods with scientific methods which will make farming more prosperous. The difference in favor of city life as compared with farm life will not be so great."

The farm lands market is an index to farm conditions. It is slower to respond than other indexes, and for that reason is a more dependable indicator of the fundamental business of the nation. Restoration of the farmer's purchasing power is given as the cause for the increasing momentum with which the soil market is assuming normal activity. After that memorable sag of the farmer's dollar in 1920, the dent persisted until the end of 1923. Since then it has been gradually improving, save for an occasional seasonal fluctuation. The United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics adds this bit of conversation to the general discussion:

Notwithstanding that its productive house is in good order, however, agriculture still meets a stone wall of resistance in the broad field of exchange relations. Industrial wages, prices and charges stay at relatively high levels. The general index of purchasing power of farm products in terms of non-agricultural commodities lapsed five points in one month recently. Such disparity would have represented calamity back in pre-war times. It represents trouble even yet.

The real estate report, after explaining that the money market is easier, winds up with an optimistic bang, purloined from one of the questionnaires:

Agriculture has had plenty of ups and downs during the last few years, with the down in the majority. A lot of inefficient farmers who never took their profession as agriculturists very seriously have moved to the city. We have a higher type of men and women on the farms today than ever before. Due to boys' and girls' club activities, we are developing a brand of young folks who will make the progressive farmers and farmers' wives of the future. They will mean much to our future as farmers. All in all, the signs are prophetic of better times for agriculture, our greatest industry.

Apparently we have entered 1926 under the most favorable circumstances that have obtained since the gas went out of our prosperity bag five years ago. Some of the boys who sneaked off to the city between two suns are going to be disappointed, when they come back. The march of progress which lured them away put a snorting iron tractor or a multiple unit implement in their place.

Down With H. Hoover?

The situation produced by the high prices of rubber, potash and coffee is full of plenty of dynamite, political and otherwise, without any complications. Then along come the potash and coffee people to try to borrow money in the United States to hold up the prices so they can still further gouge the people of the United States. Herbert Hoover then jumped on this with hob nails and all of his considerable weight. But the "potash" money was borrowed in England.

This has kicked up considerable discussion. Consumers generally are inclined to give the usual full three rousing cheers for Hoover. Some financial men say he is full of prunes, or words to that effect. All of which caused Mr. Hoover a few days ago to take his pen in hand and make this a part of the record:

I note that the Wall Street Journal scolds me for the suggestion of the Administration to American bankers that they should not make loans to the foreign monopolies which control the price of import products to American consumers.

The particular loans which the Wall Street Journal seems to favor are those to the potash combination and the coffee combination. I also note that they realize that "potash" is used principally by our cotton and truck farmers and scarcely at all by the great wheat and corn farmers. No mention

is made of the numerical importance of the coffee consumer.

The Government owes some considerable responsibility to safeguard the interests of the general consuming public. It appears to me that the farm consumer of potash and the household consumer of coffee are important enough to gain definite recognition in any consideration of this responsibility. It was primarily to protect these consumers that this advice was given, but it might be added that the commissions which might be collected on floating such loans would be no compensation to the American banking community for the justifiable criticism which would come to them from the American potash and coffee consumers when these consumers became aware that American capital was being placed at the disposal of these agencies thru which prices were held against our own people and which if located upon our own soil would be a violation of our laws.

Here is the editorial published in the Wall Street Journal on which Mr. Hoover made the foregoing comment:

No country in the world could boast a more zealous Secretary of Commerce than Mr. Hoover. He made a great name for himself as director and dictator in Belgium before we entered the war, and he was a distinguished figure in world engineering projects before then. We can be grateful for his services, even to the point of begging him not to overburden himself. We have, in Secretary Mellon, a man in charge of our national finances second to none; and Mr. Kellogg should be able to run the State Department to the satisfaction not only of President Coolidge but of the American people.

In the recent past Mr. Hoover directed his opposition to the proposed financing in New York of a 40 million dollar loan to the German Potash Syndicate, something of a monopoly in its way. Lee, Higginson & Company therefore offered the loan in London, where it was 16 times oversubscribed in 15 minutes. Mr. Hoover seemed to think that the German government should guarantee something to the American farmer consumer, or, in other words, embark upon a policy of price fixing.

As that policy is vicious for any country, we may be grateful that it proved unnecessary. Potash is used principally by our cotton and truck farmers, and scarcely at all on the great wheat and corn farms. It is necessary for the fruit product, where nitrates take care of the plant growth. It will never be a strangling monopoly because there are conceivable substitutes, like stable manure and some of the potash-containing products of our own packers. To take a simple parallel, there is a monopoly of anthracite which is, as the miners are beginning to discover, not a monopoly of fuel.

Here is a case where Mr. Hoover's zeal did not prove helpful. He also can wisely let the Brazilian coffee industry alone. ValORIZATION, amounting to price fixing, is uneconomic, but the credit of the state of San Paulo is good enough for Wall Street, and if the Brazilians choose to encourage the growth of coffee in Kenya and other British Central African colonies they will, in process of time, put their own monopoly out of business. It may be that Mr. Hoover has an exaggerated idea of the value of Government help. There is all the difference in the world between the starving inhabitants of Belgium in war time and the self-reliant people of the United States today.

Wall Street needs Washington advice but not Washington control on the loans it makes to foreign borrowers. Manifestly it should not be used as a club for the collection of foreign debts. It can co-operate helpfully with Mr. Kellogg or Mr. Mellon. But Mr. Hoover is not really necessary in such councils, and need have no hesitation in devoting all his valuable ability to the business of his own department.

Kansas Farmer is printing these two views so, in the words of the old-time newspaper man, "the people may know!" And we 'spect that it will not cause many folks to sit up nights to cuss the able Secretary of Commerce.

Boosts Grape Yields

Grape yields can be improved by the long cane pruning systems. That is the opinion of W. R. Martin, Jr., extension horticulturist for the Kansas State Agricultural College. Pruning demonstrations, duplicated five times in Doniphan, Shawnee and Wyandotte counties, have convinced him that a long cane system will give twice the yield of a short cane system. In the 15 demonstrations the four-cane Kniffen system with 10 buds to each vine gave yields at the rate of 3,570 pounds an acre; the two-cane Kniffen, 20 buds to the cane, gave 3,905 pounds; the short-arm fan, eight canes with five buds each, produced 2,293 pounds, and the spur, 13 canes of three buds each, produced 1,745 pounds.

The variation, Mr. Martin explains, is due to the fact that the first two or three buds on a cane either are sterile or produce very small bunches of grapes. The most fruitful buds are the sixth to ninth. Buds from the ninth on diminish in fruitfulness, but are more productive than those below the fifth. In short cane pruning the most productive buds are removed. In the pruning, which should be done between December 1 and March 1, Mr. Martin recommends that the secondary growth be removed. In a Doniphan county demonstration where the secondary growth from nodes on the fruiting wood was left, the yield was 3,109 pounds an acre, where it was removed the production was 4,386 pounds.

Mount Etna is active, but Mussolini will no doubt suppress it at the proper time.

Successful American Farmers in Canada invite you to come

This Farmer's Experience Can Be Yours

"I moved to the irrigation district of Southern Alberta from Cumberland Co., Pennsylvania, in the Spring of 1916. I landed in Brooks, Alberta, on March 18th that year with a carload of household goods and implements.

"My capital was about \$3000.00, from which I had to make my first payment on my land and buy horses and stock. I purchased 160 acres at \$50 per acre. It was not all irrigated but I am now getting so I can irrigate it all. I also own now 180 acres more, of which about 50 acres are irrigated. I have two grown boys and have had a man part of the time, but at that we have rented another 160 acres. Two men can handle 160 acres of irrigated land nicely.

"I raise wheat, oats, barley and it is a great country for alfalfa. We raise a few hogs and do not milk as many cows as I used to.

"Our markets are good; transportation facilities are fine and rates lower than in U. S. We have more sunshine in Southern Alberta than most any other spot. Schools and churches are in the districts and roads are graded and good.

"I had one piece of land this year on summer fallow that went 120 bu. of oats. My wheat went about 42 bu. to the acre. We have all small fruits, such as currants, raspberries, gooseberries and also crab apples. My wife raises chickens, ducks, turkeys and our garden does fine.

"I will say that if a man will come here with a little money, and not afraid of work, and will use his head, that he can do well."

(Signed)
JNO. H. BRUBAKER
Alberta, Can., Nov. 25, 1925

Mr. Brubaker's cozy home



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

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But Hatch 'Em Early

I am a breeder of Buff Orpingtons and Buff Leghorns. My Orpington pullets lay at 5 months old; the Leghorns at 4½ months. But I have good stock. A good ration and care cannot change a poor or improperly developed fowl into a good producer. Most of my chicks are hatched early in the last of February and the first of March. I formerly used hens for hatching and brooding, but that was too slow, and I had to keep hens that were poor producers for that purpose, which is too expensive, so this year I am going to buy an incubator and brooder.

But to go back to the chicks; I brought them to the house last spring as they were hatched, and they were kept warm, with nothing to eat or drink for 48 hours. Then for the next three days they were fed a small amount of commercial chick starting food three times a day, and warm water. I kept fine sand in their box from the first. I never give chicks to the hen until they are 3 days old. By that time they can stand up and are not so likely to get mashed.

After the third day I use baby chick hoppers for the starting feed, but take them away when I think the chicks have enough. I keep the hen up for a week and put all feed out in front so she can't rake the feeders around and kill the chicks. Of course if it is too cold I keep the chicks off the ground, but when the day is nice I let them out on the ground. I never let the chicks run thru wet grass. They can stand cool weather if they do not get damp.

When the chicks are 5 or 6 days old, I keep the hoppers full all the time, letting the chicks eat all they want. I feed no scratch grain until the chicks are nearly 2 weeks old, and then very little, night and morning. The feed I use is a well-known commercial chick feed; starting mash and chick scratch grain. I never lost a chick last year.

I use this feed until the chicks are a month old, and then gradually mix a little at a time with a commercial chicken chowder or growing mash and mix the scratch grain the same way with a hen scratch, adding a little more every day until I am feeding all growing mash and hen scratch.

In two months I have birds weighing 2½ pounds, and two weeks later weigh 3½. The last 10 days I put them in a fattening pen and feed a commercial fattening mash. The pullets I keep for layers. I feed the growing mash with very little grain. It seems like an inconsistency to say that too much scratch feed or grain results in a low production, but it is the truth.

One must remember that there is a difference between feeding for production and fattening a flock. This winter I cut the amount of grain and doubled their production. The hens must have warm water on cold days and lots of it, and also plenty of water for the chicks and growing chickens. I warm the water for the small chicks. Fresh sour milk or buttermilk is fine for chickens, both old and young, but it must be fed in earthenware. Crocks or granite ware are nice for this food. When feeding much milk to layers I cut the grain ration further. My Orpingtons that were producing at 5 months were as large as hens.

Folks who came to look at the flock could hardly believe that they were baby chicks just 5 months ago. The cockerels that I kept to sell for breeders were as large at 6 months as the old cock. They sold like hot cakes, and I could have sold ever so many more. The main object is to keep the young stock growing. And another thing is not to let them get overheated, or crowd them in their sleeping quarters. Any poultry raiser can make his own scratch grain. One that has given very satisfactory results consists of 2 parts feed wheat and 1 part oats or barley. This feed is not so fattening for layers.

I have always fed the commercial feed but plan to mix my own next year. The only reason I am going to do this is that I can have cheaper feed. I live on a dairy farm and we raise nothing but corn and alfalfa, but at that I can buy wheat and have the corn ground coarse and have a cheaper feed. I will feed 2 parts of wheat and the other part corn or corn and kafir. The scratch feed is not so important. I have found, as the mash, and I believe that a good commercial growing mash will more than pay for

the extra cost over the mash that I could make myself. I also feed alfalfa leaves in winter when my flock is not on range, and to the penned birds at all times. I have as good results then as with sprouted oats which I have planted early in the spring in the pens. My young stock are then on bluegrass pasture and alfalfa. Feed 3 pounds of scratch grain in the morning and 7 pounds at night to 100 hens. Some folks say to feed the heavy fowls more, but I don't. The heavy breeds are not so active as the light, and are more inclined to take on fat. We always work under a partial handicap in poultry feeding because the flock is one and the average must be the guide.

Day old chicks or those commercially hatched do not interest me, as I make most of my money selling stock and eggs. Now that everyone is interested in poultry raising, stock is in demand. I can sell all the cockerels for breeding purposes, and I sell eggs during the hatching season. Out of season I sell to local dealers. My eggs grade first, and even at this time they bring a good profit. I also make some money at the fairs and poultry shows.

I believe raising poultry for stock is a very profitable business on the dairy farm. Of course there is lots more work to it than just turning them all loose, but you can't get any place without work. Someone has to raise the breeders for all these poultry raisers.

Mrs. John Perrenoud,

Let's Buy 'Em Hatched!

The average farmer's wife still feels that day old chicks are a luxury, only to be purchased when one has an oil well or a legacy. However, when one takes all factors concerning home-hatched and hatchery-hatched chicks into consideration, it may be the home-hatched chicks that are the luxury.

Let us take these factors separately and see where one method appears to have the advantage over the other.

First. There are a few poultry raisers in every community who have unusual success raising chickens, getting strong, rapidly growing chicks to develop into mature birds that produce heavily and show up well at the fairs and poultry shows. They seem to have a special knack in mating the flock for best results, they are interested in developing production along with breed qualities, and because they like this side of poultry production, they find time to do it well.

The average farmer has not the extra equipment nor time with which to build up such foundation stock; his interests lie primarily in producing eggs when eggs are high. Why, then, should he not take advantage of the skill, equipment and extra expenditure of time and money which go into the making of these foundation flocks?

A hatchery helps put such stock within reach of every poultry raiser. Second. Hatcheries make early chicks possible. Early chicks make profit possible and also the early developed pullets.

It is quite an item on the busy farm to so manage that no season holds more work than can be handled by the members of the family with a minimum of outside help. This is true much more today when labor is high. It used to be impossible to get the baby chick work out of the way before the heavy spring rush began. The result was little time or extra energy to devote to the poultry.

When purchasing day old chicks one can look ahead, calculate the time it takes to grow the chicks past the brooder age when they need so much and such constant attention, and then see that this limit does not overlap the spring plowing and planting season. In this way, too, one can have the chicks all brooded at once, making a uniform flock that will develop much better than where a dozen different aged chicks are using the same range. One can have the kind and quality he wants with no effort. He can have them as early as desired irrespective of how well his own hens are laying at the time or whether they sit early or late. One can have chicks early enough to avoid not only the busy spring season, but also the ravages of crows and hawks. The chicks will be old enough by the time hot days and nights arrive that they can more readily resist ever increasing parasites and diseases than they could as delicate baby chicks with only slight powers of resistance.

Of course one has to have equip-

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ment—a brooder house and brooder—to be successful in raising the chicks profitably. The overhead of this equipment met, however, with the better price that can be obtained for early broilers. Early broilers make good money, where the late broilers are a dead expense.

Third. One of my neighbors, last year, got into an argument with the hatchery owner regarding the difference in cost of hen-hatched and brooded chicks as against hatchery-hatched and mechanically brooded chicks. It was a lively argument, but being a reasonable sort of person, the hatchery man was able to start her thinking along new lines by means of some practical figures. The advocate of hen hatching, likewise open to reason, went home and figured over the thing until midnight, using her own records as a basis. Her final figures showed that when the expenses of feeding non-producing hens thru the brooding period, were included, with the time it took to get them back into production; when consideration was taken of the number of eggs that could have been laid during the time had they not been broody; the number of eggs (during the entire season) smashed or chilled; the number of chicks stepped on; the difficulty in teaching the chicks to use proper perching quarters in the right way without smothering—all these expenses amounted to so much it truly startled her. Never again will she indulge in the luxury of hen-hatched and brooded chicks.

Since this is not a sermon we will add a lastly to our thirdly. A great many persons are of the opinion that nature cannot be improved upon. They feel that chicks hatched under hens are far superior to those hatched in a man-made incubator. It is undoubtedly true that a well hatched hen-hatched chick is as fine a chick as can be hatched, but they are all too few. People do not take into consideration that some hens have vile dispositions, others are far from being reliable, others are low in vitality and have not the bodily health they should have, while still others burden the newly hatched chicks with lice, mites, intestinal parasites and diseases such as white diarrhea, tuberculosis and roup, all of which the chick has a much better chance of escaping when hatched in a clean, well ventilated, properly heated incubator and brooded in a clean, well-ventilated, accurately heated brooder where parasites and disease can be controlled.

Some people think that they have no luck with incubator chicks. Probably if they are relying on luck, they are correct in that statement. Possibly it is not the fact that the chicks are hatched in an incubator that is the trouble, but that people have not yet taken the trouble to learn as much as the hen knows. A successful poultry raiser, a farmer's wife, who lives near me, lost less than 8 per cent of chicks last year from the time they were taken from the incubator to the time they were matured. Another friend raised 230 out of 250 chicks that she bought from a hatchery. I know of others who got chicks out of the same tray as did the one who bought the 250 chicks and lost over half of them. They maintain that the fault lay with the fact that the chicks were hatched in a hatchery. I wonder!

Mary R. Parsons.
Arkansas City, Kan.

Geese on the Farm

BY CHARLES H. CHESLEY

For folks who have the proper location, a flock of geese is a most profitable kind of poultry to keep. The geese feeds largely, during the period of growth, on grass, therefore the right kind of pasturage is about all that is needed in order to grow a good flock of birds for the Christmas market. The right kind of location is a pasture of a few acres watered by a spring brook. Geese will thrive on lowland grasses with a little grain thrown in, and they prefer this sort of feed to any other. Altho old geese can fly readily, they may be kept in a pasture that will scarcely turn a cow.

The geese may be placed in the pasture when the goslings are a month old, which means some time during June, and they will get nine-tenths of their living until frost kills the grasses. At that time they should be fed for fattening. I have found it advisable to teach them to come home or

to an enclosure at night, where they should be fastened securely from prowling enemies. The night pen should be covered to shelter the goslings from heavy downpours of rain, otherwise it may be open. The reason for shutting them in at night is to protect them from foxes, dogs and other enemies that might be abroad. I have found that there is very little danger in the daylight, for an old gander is rather a formidable antagonist for a fox to tackle in the daylight. At night the case is different on account of the darkness.

Hens Hatch First Eggs

Geese usually will start laying in March, and I have found it advisable to hatch the first eggs under hens. By doing this we get another batch of eggs from the geese. A goose will lay from 20 to 60 eggs, if not allowed to sit. As a rule it is best to set the geese at a time that will hatch for goslings by the first of June. I prefer to have some come earlier, but one or two may be kept laying until the first of May and then given the eggs. This will bring off the last hatch early in June. It is better that no goslings should be hatched until the green grass has started in the spring. Grass is an essential part of the diet of the newly-hatched gosling. One reason for failure is that the youngsters are expected to eat a lot of grain right away. Keep most of the grain away from them. Let them have sand, plenty of grass, and a little stale bread soaked in sour milk. In the wild state the gosling subsists largely on grass. Take a lesson from this. I have seldom had a gosling die treated in this way. The youngsters grow rapidly and soon outgrow the hen that has acted as foster mother, but the other geese are impartial and soon adopt the flock.

Make the nest where the eggs are to be hatched, on the ground, and give a good-sized hen about five eggs to cover. A slight sprinkling with warm water may help the hatch if the ground becomes too dry where the nest is located. The mother goose will naturally make her nest on the ground. It is seldom that there is any trouble with hatching, in fact, I have found goose eggs almost the surest to be fertile of any kind of fowl. As a rule a gander will mate with three or four geese, sometimes more, and occasionally it will happen that the birds will pair off. It is well to keep a male for every four geese, anyway. The ganders will seldom do much fighting. One will take the mastery and the others accept the situation.

Grain Feed at Night

During the growing period, the birds should have one small feed of grain at night. This serves the purpose of calling them home and keeps them in condition to eat grain. When the time comes for fattening they will need to be fed about all they will eat for a few weeks. The summer pasturage serves to grow big bodies for the goslings, and they put on fat quickly when the time comes. The best time to market is around Christmas, altho there is some demand at Thanksgiving in the larger markets. I have never known the market to be oversupplied with good geese, altho the price never runs very high. The reason why I find geese profitable is because they consume so little grain. Almost every other kind of farm poultry needs a lot of grain, while one month of heavy feeding will put the geese into good condition for market.

Geese will thrive on pasture that cattle and sheep will scarcely touch. Swales that produce nothing but coarse hay will keep the geese contented, if there is a never-failing brook running thru the pasture. Bluegrass pasture seems to be especially pleasing, when it is available. They will pick up a good deal of their feed from the brook, in water, grasses and insects. Water for swimming is not essential, but they must have plenty to drink.

In my own case I have found it advisable to ship the fattened geese to market in the live state, rather than to dress them at home. I have dressed these for market, but it is a somewhat tedious job to the inexperienced. There is undoubtedly more money in selling them dressed than alive, but if time is of any value, it is better to let the fellow who makes a business of poultry dressing do the job. There also is a revenue to be obtained from the feathers if one cares to bother with it.

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STRAYED NOTICE

TAKEN UP BY ISAAC STEVENSON, Altamont, Kan., on December 24th, one roan steer about 600 pounds, no marks. J. E. Turner, county clerk, Oswego, Labette county, Kan.

TAKEN UP BY JOHN H. GUST, Ellsworth, Kan., on December 26th, 1925, 1 red Hereford steer, coming 2 years old, weight about 800 lbs., hole in right ear. Bert Stratmann, County Clerk, Ellsworth, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

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\$5.00. Chicks \$18.00 per 100. Jas. Dimitt,
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LEGHORNS—BROWN

ROSE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN
cockerels, \$1.25 each. Mrs. Chas. Line,
Haddam, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-
erels, frosted combs, \$1.50 each; 4 for \$5.
Sophia Hunt, Blue Rapids, Kan.

KOCH'S SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN
Leghorn cockerels and pullets. Heavy
laying strain. Prize winners at 1926 State
Show, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Booking
orders now for eggs and baby chicks. G.
F. Koch, Ellinwood, Kan.

LEGHORNS—BUFF

PURE S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS
\$1.50. 280 egg strain. Barney Kramer,
Batherville, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. BUFF LEGHORN
cockerels, good layers strain, \$1.00, \$1.50,
\$2.00. Riverside Stock Farm, Seneca, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

TANCRED LEGHORN EGGS. X-RAY IN-
cubator. Lily Robb, Neal, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-
erels \$1.50. H. Fosha, Peyton, Colo.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-
erels, \$2.00. Lloyd Watkins, Mont Ida, Kan.

TANCRED HATCHING EGGS, \$5.00 HUN-
dred, 100% fertility guaranteed. Cockerels
\$1.50, \$2.50. Bred for high egg production.
Henry W. Adam, Wakefield, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

CHOICE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-
horn cockerels, \$1.50. Lawrence Diebolt,
Iola, Kan.

FERRIS STRAIN COCKERELS, \$1.50;
Eggs \$4.50-100. Mrs. C. D. Cornwell, Os-
borne, Kan.

YESTERLAI D STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN
chicks \$12; Eggs \$5. Mrs. Hayes Show-
man, Sabetha, Kan.

BARRON'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK-
erels, their sires pedigreed, \$2.00. A. H.
Hartke, Lincolnville, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED BARRON SINGLE
Comb White Leghorns. Eggs and chicks.
A. L. Beeley, Coldwater, Kan.

TANCRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK-
erels, heavy weight, extra high egg type,
\$3.00. Alida Davis, Douglass, Kan.

PURE WHITE S. C. LEGHORNS, HIGH
grade layers. Chicks 12c each, any quan-
tity. C. E. Morris, Cimarron, Kan.

PURE TANCRED LEGHORN COCKERELS,
from Reserve and Imperial matings, choice
\$5.00. Eggs booked now. Lloyd Rogler,
Bazaar, Kan.

TANCRED S. C. W. LEGHORNS FROM
330 egg hens. Booking orders for baby
chicks and eggs. Six years careful selection.
Write J. O. Donner, Iuka, Kan.

HOLLYWOOD S. C. W. LEGHORNS, 100%
pure. Direct from Hollywood farm. State
accredited, catalogue free. Maplewood Poul-
try Farm, Rte 3, Sabetha, Kansas.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON, HIGHEST
pedigreed blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns.
Trapnested record 303 eggs. Cockerels, Chicks,
Eggs. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

FRANTZ BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns. Guaranteed hatching
eggs and baby chicks. Catalogue free. Roy
O. Frantz, Box K, Rocky Ford, Colo.

YESTERLAI D SINGLE COMB WHITE
Leghorn chicks, farm range \$10.00 per
100. Live delivery guaranteed. Eggs \$3.50.
Mrs. John Zimmerman, Sabetha, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-
erels, English Barron strain, coming one
year old, 280 to 304 egg strain, \$3.00 each;
2 for \$5.00. Mrs. John Bygren, Weskan, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, FIF-
teenth year. Bred for eggs and standard
requirements. Purple and blue winners at
recent large show. Eggs \$4.50 per 100.
Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kan.

IMPORTED TRAPNESTED PURE ENG-
lish S. C. White Leghorns, 300 egg strain
mated to sires with dams record of 314 eggs.
Eggs 16-\$2.00; 50-\$4.50; 100-\$8.00. Chicks
15c. Insured, prepaid. Maple Grove Leghorn
Farm, Carthage, Mo.

TANCRED STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE
Leghorns. Large eggs, husky chicks, from
trapnested hens. Cockerels direct from Tan-
cred, \$100 "300 egg mating" cockerel heads
pen 1. Dept. M., Esbon Leghorn Farm, Es-
bon, Kan.

PURE ENGLISH LEGHORN CHICKS FROM
25 oz. eggs and better, shipped C. O. D.
low prepaid price. Pedigreed foundation
stock, guaranteed hatching eggs and chicks.
Get catalogue. Andrea Poultry Farm, Holy-
rood, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-
erels, from Warren 260 to 280 egg strain.
Prize winners at 1926 State Show, \$2.50
and \$5.00 each. Booking orders for eggs
and baby chicks now. Mrs. Minnie Koch,
Ellinwood, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS, GUARAN-

LEGHORNS—WHITE

TANCRED-BARRON LARGE TYPE WHITE Leghorns. Wonderful layers. Chicks, eggs. Very reasonable. Write Claude Post, Mound City, Kan.

ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Cockerels bred by a direct sire, dams record of 301 eggs. Limited number. R. D. Cadwell, Lawrence, Kan.

EGGS—GREENDALE EARLY LAY, PURE Leghorns, carrying full blood of 304-314-318-332 egg hens; bred on Greendale Farms, best high producing poultry plant in the central west; owned and personally superintended by Dr. J. Martin Haynes. Every hen on this plant has a known trap nest record, none kept making records under 216 eggs in their pullet year. No finer flock of vigorous, high producing, lopped comb layers can be found. Eggs prepaid by express or parcel post. We have such great confidence in the fertility, hatchability and livability of our eggs and chicks that we guarantee: If you do not hatch and raise to fourteen days of age eight chicks from each 100 eggs, to replace at half price, one time only, what you consider a sufficient number of eggs to produce that many chicks; replacement to be made within seven weeks. A. Mating eggs from Greendale 332 egg strain; This mating consists of 600 of our very best and most promising pullets, selected from our entire flock of pullets, all being trap-nested. It is from our pullet flock, each year, that we procure all our high record layers, including our 300 and better egg hens. These pullets are mated with one and two year old cock birds from our 318 egg hen. This is your opportunity to get eggs from high producing stock at a very reasonable price. Eggs, 100, \$14.00; 50, \$8.00; 30, \$5.50; 15, \$3.00. A. A. Mating eggs, from 216-249 egg record hens, mated with males from our 332 egg hen. Eggs, 100, \$20.00; 50, \$11.00; 30, \$7.50; 15, \$4.00. A. A. A. Mating eggs, from 250-271 egg record hens, mated with males from our 332 egg hen. Eggs 100, \$30.00; 50, \$16.00; 30, \$11.50; 15, \$6.00. A. A. A. A. Mating eggs, from 272-293 egg record hens, mated with males from our 332 egg hen. Eggs, 100, \$35.00; 50, \$18.00; 30, \$12.00; 15, \$7.00. Eggs from higher trap nest record hens quoted on application. A few fine cockerels, \$7.50 to \$75.00 each. Don't deceive yourself, there is but one secret of success with chickens, that is—high egg producing hens. Keep this ad and order from it. Greendale Farms, Macksville, Kan.

MINORCAS—BLACK

SINGLE COMB MINORCA EGGS, PAPE strain Blacks, 100-\$5.00. Schmidt Buffs, setting \$1.50. Harry Dunlap, Liberal, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

BUFF MINORCA EGGS AND CHICKS. Mrs. McGraw, Hope, Kan.

BUFF MINORCA EGGS: \$4.50-50; \$8.00-100. John Greenleaf, Mound City, Kan.

BUFF MINORCAS: THIRTY RIBBONS won this season. Eggs, J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF MINORCA EGGS FOR this season \$6.50 per 100 prepaid. Mrs. Wm. Rein, Barnes, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA PULLETS for sale, \$2.00. C. A. Detweller, Halstead, Kan.

IF YOU WANT WHITE MINORCA EGGS we got 'em. Write for prices. Fred Thelen, Chanute, Kan.

MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA eggs \$6.50-100. Chicks \$16.00 prepaid. Lucetta Rhodes, Clifton, Kan.

GAMBLE'S MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB White Minorcas, state certified. Eggs and chicks. Mrs. C. F. Gamble, Earleton, Kan.

WHITE MINORCA EGGS, STATE CERTIFIED. Free circular. Elmer Hershberger, Newton, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50 and \$5.00. Geo. Webber, Quincy, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00 to \$3.50. Mrs. W. G. McHenry, Grantville, Kan.

CERTIFIED GRADE A. S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs \$6.00 per 100. Frank Dale, Coldwater, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON CHICKS, 15c. PREPAID. Guaranteed alive. Mabel Young, Wakefield, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS AND pullets. Owens strain direct. Hillcrest Dairy, Burlingame, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM HEAVY layers of superior quality. Unique Poultry Farm, Little River, Kan.

PURE BRED ORPINGTONS, COCK STRAIN. Eggs \$7.50 per 100. Panned stock. Mrs. G. G. Richards, Haviland, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Large farm flock. Eggs 15-\$1.25; 100-\$5.00. Long View Farm, Lakin, Kan.

EGGS: S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON, STATE prize winners, \$10.00-100; \$3.00 setting. Mrs. E. O. Farrar, Abilene, Kan.

HILL'S BUFF ORPINGTONS WON BEST exhibit, Western National, Denver. Cockerels \$5.00, \$7.50. Mating list. E. D. Hill, Eaton, Colo.

SOME EXTRA GOOD BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, even buff and the large boned kind, \$3.00, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Perry Higley, Cummings, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—WHITE

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00. Laura Warren, Route 3, Eskridge, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, LUDWIG strain. O. G. Hassler, Enterprise, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels, \$2.50 each. Chas. Tomlinson, Eskridge, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, selected breeders of exhibition quality. H. M. Goodrich, 1625 Topeka, Ave., Topeka, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON CHICKS, EGGS, Breeders. Lucetta Dew Berry Plants, Money makers. Cape Poultry Farm, Route 4, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

WHITE ORPINGTON CHICKS, FOR DELIVERY February and March, 15c. Hatching eggs \$6.00. Majestic and Burn Brae strains. H. S. Stone, Chapman, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING eggs. Large bone, heavy layers, from prize winning stock. \$5.00 per hundred prepaid. Mrs. Ralph Campbell, Rush Center, Kan.

PEA FOWL

BEAUTIFUL PEA FOWL, ONE PAIR, \$50.00. Hen laid over thirty fertile eggs 1925. Harper Lake Poultry Farm, Jamestown, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BUFF

BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$5.00-100. L. E. Williams, Melvern, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, 100-\$5.00. Mrs. Clarence Wilkinson, Cedar Vale, Kan.

GOOD BUFF ROCK COCKERELS \$3.00. Mrs. Clyde Cole, Cristfield, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, CERTIFIED "B" EGGS, \$5.00-100. T. W. Baker, Pratt, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF ROCKS; EGGS \$6.00 HUNDRED. Martin Jardon, Baldwin, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$6.00 PER HUNDRED prepaid. Chauncey Wood, Solomon, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, CERTIFIED CLASS A. Eggs \$6.00-100; \$3.50-50; \$1.50-15. Olive Holmes, White City, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 EACH. Prize winning stock. 15 eggs \$1.25. Mrs. Robt. Hall, Neodesha, Kan.

KANSAS STATE CERTIFIED BUFF ROCK hatching eggs \$6.00-100; \$3.00-50; \$1.25-15. Mrs. Will C. Fankhauser, Madison, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

PARKS BARRED ROCKS. EGGS 100-\$5.00. Rena DeBusk, Macksville, Kan.

PURE PARTRIDGE ROCK EGGS, \$6.00 per hundred. Chris Stumps, Bushton, Kan.

IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$2.50 each. Oscar Chinn, Coats, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Kaessler Farm, Junction City, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, SIRE FROM 200 egg pen. \$3.00. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

CERTIFIED BARRED ROCKS; COCKERELS \$3.00 up. Prize winners. Lew Berry, Wilsey, Kan.

THOMPSON RINGLET BARRED ROCK cockerels \$2.50; 6-\$12.00. Arthur Beach, Peabody, Kan.

30 THOMPSON BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.50 each. Henry Schlatter, 2114 Park, Topeka, Kan.

THOMPSON'S IMPERIAL RINGLET Barred Rock cockerels, mature, \$2.50. Ed Edwards, Lyons, Kan.

THOMPSON RINGLET ROCKS, LAYING strain, \$5.00 per hundred. Mrs. H. Gillet, Route 1, Florence, Kan.

PARK'S STRAIN BARRED ROCK SETTING eggs \$4.00 per hundred certified. Will Young, Clearwater, Kan.

SIMS LAYING STRAIN BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00; pullets, \$2.00. Mrs. Henry Dellinger, Argonia, Kan., Rt. 2.

PARK STRAIN BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Bred layers, choice birds, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Mrs. C. W. Douglass, Wray, Colo.

BARRED ROCKS, STANDARD BRED cockerels. Eggs, 100, \$6.50; 50, \$3.50; 15, \$1.50. Postpaid. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

DARK BARRED ROCKS, STRAIGHT NARROW barring, large boned. Eggs \$1.50 setting, \$6.00 hundred. Otto Piepmeier, Stafford, Kan.

MALTESE STRAIN BARRED ROCKS. Wonderful dark cockerels and females at farmer's prices. Mrs. W. B. Popham, Route 5, Chillicothe, Mo.

THOMPSON BARRED ROCKS, CERTIFIED Class A. Excellent layers. Eggs \$6.50-100; \$1.00-15. Prepaid. Patience Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, LAYING strain. 27 years selective breeding. Eggs \$1.25 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. Mrs. Helen Romary, Olivet, Kan.

DARK BARRED ROCKS, STATE CERTIFIED B-plus. Blood tested. High production. Eggs \$6.00 hundred. Prepaid. Mrs. G. B. Viney, Murdock, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCKS—RINGLETS. Range. Selected, heavy winter layers. Eggs, fifteen \$1.00; fifty, \$3.00; hundred, \$5.00. Postpaid. G. C. Drescher, Canton, Kan.

IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, bred from heavy winter layers, \$3.00 each. Eggs \$6.50 per hundred; 15-\$1.25. D. A. Harris, Great Bend, Kan.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCK EGGS \$6.00 per 100; \$1.50 per 15. Special matings \$5.00 per 15. Light and dark. Accredited. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, THOMPSON strain direct. Mated pens \$3.00 setting; range flock \$7.50 hundred. Fertility guaranteed. Joe Meyer, Leavenworth, Kan., Route 2.

BARRED ROCKS: WINNERS THIS SEASON, Royal, Kansas City, Sunflower, Topeka, Concordia, Clay Center. Cockerels \$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.50 up. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

PURE THOMPSON RINGLET COCKERELS, Darks, from 1, 2, 3 cock birds Wichita National Show. Lights brothers to 1st prize pullet Wichita. From trap-nested stock, \$5, \$8. Mrs. Robt. Simmons, Severy, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$5.00-100. MRS. Verna Bowser, Abilene, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$2.00; PULLETS \$1.50. Enola Oliver, Americus, Kan.

PURE WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$4.00 PER hundred. Irvin Kreutziger, Marion, Kan., Route 5.

FISHEL WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, heavy laying, \$2.00. Anna Pick, McAlister, Kan.

COCKERELS HATCHED FROM PEN mated to male direct from Fishel, \$2 and \$3. Cora Trapp, Waldo, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, FISHEL STRAIN; COCKERELS \$3.00, \$5.00. Hens, pullets, \$1.50; Eggs \$6.00 hundred. Carl Keesling, Neodesha, Kan.

WHITE ROCK STOCK EGGS, EGG-PEDIGREE mating, \$5.00-15. Exhibition \$3.00-15. Range \$7.50-100. Prepaid, guaranteed. Chas. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM BIG, SMOOTH, over standard weight birds. Non setting strain. Grand champions in show room. Mating list free. J. W. Southmayd & Sons, Salina, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM CERTIFIED Grade "A" flock, trap-nested for high winter production, mated to pedigreed males from dams with records to 231, \$7.00-100. Ethel Brazelton, Troy, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS—RED

S. C. R. I. RED EGGS, GOOD STRAIN, \$2.50 setting. Will Peffley, Ottawa, Kan.

LARGE DARK ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3.00; pullets \$1.50. Ed Bohn, Alma, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, TRAP-nested \$6.50-100. J. W. Cornick, Anthony, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, STATE PRIZE WINNERS. Eggs \$5.00-100. 6 pen matings. E. W. Clark, Milo, Kan.

PURE BRED DARK ROSE COMB EGGS 100-\$6.00, postpaid. Good type, color, size. Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Wakefield, Kan.

PURE BRED DARK ROSE COMB RED eggs, heavy laying strain, \$6.50-100, postpaid. Joseph Oborny, Rush Center, Kan.

S. C. RED COCKERELS FROM OWENS farm eggs, others Owens strain, \$5.00 to \$10.00. Mrs. H. R. Anderson, Colby, Kan.

EGGS FROM HEAVY LAYING, STATE certified Grade B, Rose Comb Reds \$6.00 hundred. Laura Newton, Americus, Kan.

DARK ROSE COMB, TRAPNESTED, Eggs, range \$6.00-100. Pens \$2.50-15. Chicks 15c. D. B. O'Neill, Ransom, Kan.

CERTIFIED SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$4, \$6, \$7. Eggs \$10 per 100. Winning stock. Mrs. Perrin Symms, Atchison, Kan.

SELECTED DARK RED S. C. RHODE ISLAND cockerels; \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$4.00 each. Pen eggs \$8 per 100. Lewis Janssen, Frederick, Kan.

SINGLE REDS, DIRECT TOMPKINS, cockerels or pullets \$3.50, \$4.75, \$7.00. Eggs, \$3.50, \$5.00. Satisfaction. Sol Banbury, Pratt, Kan.

PURE BRED, LARGE TYPE, DARK RED, Single Comb Rhode Island cockerels, from select pen stock, \$3.00, \$5.00. Mrs. Gust Allen, Maplehill, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKS, COCKERELS, progeny \$100.00 male. Also Owens farm strain single combs, \$3.50 to \$10.00. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

ROSE COMB—300 EGG STRAIN, PEDIGREEED COCKS over 300. Pen one, \$3 setting; pen two, \$10 hundred. Baby chicks. Mrs. Maud Smith, Alden, Kan.

HARRISON'S EXHIBITION EGG STRAINS Single and Rose Comb Reds, Stock, Eggs and chicks. Write your needs. Harrison Red Farms, College View, Nebr.

KANSAS STATE CERTIFIED "Grade A" S. C. R. I. Reds, Eggs \$7.50-100; \$4.00-50 F. O. B. Lyons. All inquiries answered promptly. Chas. Plank, Lyons, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, state certified class "A". Dark even color, heavy layers. Eggs \$7.50 per hundred. Mrs. Henry Weirauch, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

SINGLE COMB HEALTHY RED COCKERELS, Hoganized for color and egg production from pen matings, \$2.50, \$3.00. Also hatching eggs. B. G. Burkman, Box 77, Talmo, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED CLASS "B" SINGLE Comb Red cockerels, \$3.00 to \$7.00; hens \$3.00, pen mated, show winners. Pen eggs \$3.50-15; Range eggs \$6.00-100. Archie Fisher, Wilmore, Kan.

SIXTEEN YEARS UNDER TRAP: BOTH combs Rhode Island Reds. All registered, all from 300-egg hens. Very dark and even, excellent type. Write for mating list. Albert G. Regua, Caney, Kan.

EXTRA LARGE BONE, LONG BROAD backs, low tail, dark even red Rose Comb Rhode Island cockerels, \$2.50, \$3.00, Five, \$10.50. Eggs 15, \$1.00; 100, \$5.50, postpaid. Fertility guaranteed. Walter Baird, Lake City, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED GRADE "A" SINGLE Comb Reds. Eggs; exceptionally fine flock mating, 100-\$10.00; 15-\$2.00. Trap-nested pen matings, purely exhibition quality, \$5.00 to \$7.50 per 15; \$15.00 per 50, prepaid. Mrs. Sophia Lindgren, Dwight, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—SPECIAL PEN and flock headed by first prize winners. Blood lines of finest reds in the world, \$10 cockerels \$8; \$5 cockerels, \$3.75; \$3.50 cockerels, \$2.50. Money refunded and return express paid if not satisfactory. Mrs. J. C. Banbury, Pratt, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED CLASS "A." TRAP-nested. Pedigreed, nonsitting Rose Comb Reds. Exhibition and highest production combined. Blue ribbon winners. Choice, vigorous, pen-heading cockerels \$10.00, \$15.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs. Mating list on request. Mrs. James Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS—WHITE

ROSE COMB WHITE COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Frank Skalkicky, Wilson, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES. Eggs and chicks. Alvin Long, Lyons, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs, \$4.50 per hundred. R. A. Olson, Marysville, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs, Excelior strain, \$5.00 hundred. Clem Giger, Allen, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE chicks, 16c. Prepaid. Guaranteed alive. Winfred Young, Wakefield, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES. Kansas Accredited. Eggs \$1.50 and up. Circulars. E. H. Steiner, Sabetha, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES, bred to lay. Eggs \$5.00 per hundred, postpaid. Mrs. A. L. Martin, Madison, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs and baby chicks, from blue ribbon winners. Grandview Poultry Farm, Eureka, Kan.

EXCELSIOR R. C. RHODE ISLAND Whites, laying strain. Range eggs \$8.00 per hundred. Chicks 16c each. O. A. Ritz, Canton, Kan.

TURKEYS

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$7.00 each. Harvey Knoll, Portia, Kan.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TOMS \$10, hens \$7. Chas. Thompson, Linn, Kan.

TURKEYS

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$10. Mrs. Eva Glenn, Sharon Springs, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS \$10, HENS \$8. Pullets \$5. T. Lucas, Franktown, Colo.

EXTRA FINE BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Toms \$10.00, Hens \$6.00. Sadie Struthers, Rozel, Kan.

BRONZE TURKEYS, GOLDBANK STRAIN. Toms \$10.00, pullets \$8.00 each. Frank Ayers, Burns, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, EXTRA large: Toms \$15.00, Hens \$8.00. Fowler Bros., Russell, Kan., Route 3.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS \$10 and \$12; Hens \$6.50 and \$8.00. Effie Bachar, Russell, Kan., Route 5.

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOLDBANK 50 pound strain: April hatched, \$10; 2 year, \$12. Anna Pick, McAllister, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—BUFF

GOOD BIG BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$2.00. Minnie Holt, Wilmot, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—SILVER LACED

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Mrs. A. E. Williams, Broughton, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00 each; Mrs. John Eveleigh, Ulysses, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00, \$3.00. Mrs. H. A. Warner, Grenola, Kan.

20 YEARS CHOICE SILVER WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Ida Girard, Route 2, Madison, Kan.

SILVER LACE WYANDOTTES, COCKERELS, pure bred, \$2.00 to \$5.00. Mrs. J. W. Thomas, Humboldt, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE CHICKS, 16c. PREPAID. Guaranteed alive. Eggs. Mrs. Alfred Young, Wakefield, Kan.

"BEAUTIFUL" SILVER WYANDOTTES. Males \$2.50, \$3.00, up. Females, half-dozen \$10.00. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

CHOICE PURE BRED SILVER LACED Wyandotte cockerels, Rose Comb, 17 years in this strain. \$2.50. Mrs. Will McEnaney, Seneca, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00. Mrs. N. J. Antrim, Galesburg, Kan.

ACCREDITED ROSE WHITE WYANDOTTES. Eggs \$4.00 per 100. S. F. Critter, Burns, Kan.

COCKERELS: WHITE WYANDOTTE, Keelers strain, selected stock, \$2.00. Rose Jellinek, Anthony, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$5.00-100, prepaid. State certified. Mrs. A. L. Dutton, Rt. 6, Atchison, Kan.

QUALITY WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS and eggs for hatching. Mrs. John Collister, Manhattan, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, Martin direct, prize winning stock, 6c each. Mrs. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.

REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE hatching eggs. State certified. Setting \$2.00; 50-\$4.00. J. Marcus Jantzen, Hillsboro, Kan.

BARRON'S LAYING STRAIN WHITE Wyandottes. Eggs 15-\$1.50; 100-\$7.50, prepaid. Guarantee 60% hatch. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

FINE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS from accredited flock. Large, vigorous, \$2.50, \$3.00. Keeler strain. Mrs. Roy Phillips, Manhattan, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS MARTIN STRAIN Direct. Healthy, vigorous stock. Eggs \$5.00-100 delivered. Baby Chicks, 14 cents. Philip Stenzel, Marion, Kan.

REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE hatching eggs. Farm raised flock \$5.00 per 100. Pen stock, \$2.50 per 15. Frank L. Chase, Talmage, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES DIRECT FROM Martin-Keelers show quality record layers. Range eggs 100-\$6.00; pens \$3.00 setting. H. O. Collins, Fontana, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$5.00-100. Keeler strain direct, state certified. \$5.00 cockerel direct Keeler heading pen, \$3.00-15. Mrs. Chas. Miller, White City, Kan.

MARTIN WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. Firsts, headed by prize cockerels, \$7.00 hundred; seconds, \$6.00 hundred. All extra good layers. David Keller, Chase, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—MISCELLANEOUS

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE CHICKS 15c. Mrs. A. B. McClaskey, Burlington, Kan.

English Land Policies

One important vestige of feudalism, the law of primogeniture, has persisted in England since the coming of the Normans nine centuries ago. The first-born son, or if there were none, the eldest male in the next degree of consanguinity, always has had the exclusive right to inherit real estate. To that fact is due the keeping intact of great landed holdings thru generation after generation. This foundation was the solid basis on which the nobility of other days rested. Nor has the rise of machine production in industry destroyed, altho it has doubtless diminished, the reliance placed in this bulwark of privilege by those concerned with a maintenance of old forms and institutions in English life.

Today primogeniture is on its way to oblivion in the last of its, strongholds. A brief announcement in London informs the world that a law passed to abolish the practice soon will take effect. From that date elder sons will have no preference over younger sons and daughters, should a parent die without leaving a will. Thus is another step taken in the leveling process, as concerns opportunity, by the steady march of democracy. It has always seemed a paradox that England, with its sincere and frequently revealed devotion to liberty for the individual, should cling to such a form of inheritance long after it had been abolished in other European countries, many of which were far less liberal.

It is perhaps not without meaning that this modification of one of the most cherished of English upper-class traditions should come at a time when David Lloyd George, who, as a member of the House of Commons and as Premier, wrought so many changes in English methods, is demanding access to the land for the unemployed and a revival in English agriculture. What is taking place also touches on the career of Thomas Jefferson, the great apostle of democracy whose birth anniversary Americans soon will observe. He made the fight against primogeniture in this country when the republic was coming into being, despite strenuous opposition in his own state of Virginia, where the English tradition was entrenched strongly.

Equality of opportunity is no vague, meaningless conception in the affairs of men and nations. Without its increasing application there can be no guaranty of the maximum in constructive development, regardless of the field that is considered. What England is about to do is, in the light of English reverence for the past, revolutionary. Yet the development of that great people, and the record of world progress, make it wholly logical.

Local Government Best?

The depth and sanity of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, on fundamental economic questions is generally admitted, and Mr. Hoover gave further evidence of the justice of this opinion in his address to the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners in which he made a forceful plea against the surrender of local government to federal authority. Secretary Hoover pointed out that if the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission is extended to the regulation of all those utilities which pass state lines, we will be rapidly nearing the time when local self-government comes to an end.

"I want to kick to local authority," Mr. Hoover said, "when the power rates are unjust. I want to kick where the searchlight of public opinion and local knowledge can be brought to bear. I want to live in a community that governs itself." Most of us will agree with these sentiments. There has never been an agreement among American statesmen as to how far the authority of the Federal Government ought to extend. But there is general agreement now that it is being extended too far. When the Republic was established the danger was not of too strong a Central Government, but of disunion. The great issue for the first half of the Nineteenth Century was states' rights and the right of secession. The Unionists won, but it was not until four bloody years of Civil War had adjudicated the question. Then the reaction set in, slowly at first, but with increasing rapidity with the opening of the Twentieth Century. Next came our entrance into the World War and the

The Real Estate Market Page

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REAL ESTATE

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

SOUTH WESTERN KANSAS And Baca County, Colo. Lands. Located on new railroad, list of lands and County maps furnished. Agents' co-operation solicited. F. M. Peterson, Johnson, Kan.

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

\$72,000.00 PER YEAR INCOME

A \$750,000 Apartment Development—one of the finest in Kansas City—in splendid location on 300-foot plot of ground. New buildings—best construction. Prevailing conditions here make this an unusually attractive, safe and profitable investment. Present income, based on moderate rentals, \$72,000 annually. Priced at \$750,000, half cash, or owner will consider trade for well located farm or ranch. Agents or owners write or wire for particulars.

Agee-Block Realty Co., 405 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS

100 QUARTERS wheat, share with land, \$20 to \$35 per A. Goss & Dwyer, Liberal, Kan.

CHICKEN RANCH—near Emporia, new 5 room bungalow, and other improvements. Price \$5000. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

IMPROVED 160, 78 and 66 acres near Ottawa. Possession. Come at once. These should sell. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

BEST LAND FOR THE LEAST MONEY in Kansas. Grows all crops. Prices \$10 to \$40 per acre. Morton County Land Co., Rolla, Kansas.

160 ACRE FARM of choice land at \$22.50 per acre. 20% cash, balance long time easy terms. Other bargains the crops will pay for. Country growing, land increasing in value. John W. Baughman, Owner, Liberal, Kan.

400 ACRES WHEAT and Raw Crop land. \$20 per Acre. Poor man's opportunity. H. F. McCall, Ulysses, Kansas

320 ACRES IMPROVED Half wheat, balance pasture, everlasting springs. Price Eleven thousand, two thousand cash, balance long time. Protestant and Catholic churches and schools. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kansas

Half Section Improved

210 Acres wheat, third of crop delivered goes with place, 3 miles good town. Easy terms. Write for list. J. J. GALLIVAN, Ensign, Kansas.

Best Buy in Kansas

640 Acres improved; 320 Acres wheat ½ goes, wheat extra fine prospect, 6 miles railroad town, fine neighborhood, good water—price \$26.25 per acre, terms on half at 6% Act quick if you want this.

F. M. LUTHER'S SONS Cimarron, Kansas

CORN AND WHEAT LAND

Gray county, Kansas, where 160 Acres has grown 19,170 bu. corn and 3,200 bu. wheat from 1920 to 1925. \$25 to \$40 per acre. Good schools and markets. Ray & Cessna, Ingalls, Kan.

growth of bureaucracy by leaps and bounds.

Now we are threatened with a bureaucracy which will ultimately regulate our business, our education, and most of our daily lives. But another reaction is in the offing. Already courageous leaders in both political parties are beginning to protest against the encroachment of federal power. President Coolidge is known to be opposed to it, and the public statements of men like Secretary Hoover are encouraging. The Nation had to fight a war of four years' duration to eliminate states' rights, and we hope it will not be necessary to start another war to get them back again.

Among the things there is room for at the top is improvement.

Pay No Advance Fee

Don't give option or tie up real estate for any kind of contract without first knowing those you are dealing with are absolutely honorable, responsible and reliable.

KANSAS

20 QUARTERS Farm land, \$15 to \$20 per acre. Buell Scott, Owner, Johnson, Kan.

FOR SALE: N. E. Kansas bottom and upland farms. Melvin Ward, Holton, Kan., Rt. 1.

160 ACRES, new smooth black land, part in wheat. \$23. Chas. Mitchell, Dighton, Kan.

LAND BARGAINS write today for list. Jess Kinsner, Garden City, Kan.

WHEAT LAND—in the new wheat belt. SNAPS. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan.

FINE LAND \$29 ACRE, \$5 acre cash, balance crop payments. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

500 FARMS, easy terms, Western half of Kansas. Write for list. Avery & Keasling, Cimarron, Kansas

WHEAT AND GRAIN LAND, \$10 per A. and up, terms. Near R.R., schools and churches. Williamson Land Company, Manter (Stanton County) Kansas.

320 ACRES Improved, 200 in wheat, ½ goes \$7,500. Loan \$3,200. All tillable, level and first class. Wright Realty Company, Satanta, Kansas.

45 QUARTERS, Improved and unimproved. In locality where quarter produced over 9,000 bu. wheat, 1924 and '25, easy terms. Henry B. Weldon Land Co., Garden City, Kan.

100 FARMS Improved and unimproved, wheat and raw crop land, \$20 to \$35 per acre. Liston Dennis, Sublette (Haskell Co.) Kan.

6 HALF SECTIONS—All in wheat, entire crop goes with land, \$30 per acre, as many acres as you like. T. L. Vandever, Montezuma, Kansas.

MY 320 ACRES imp. 140 cultivation, 60 A. wheat. Close to market, school and Catholic church. For particulars write M. H. Whitham, Marietta, Kansas

160 A. HIGH STATE FERTILITY. Improved. Splendid dairy or grain. On surfaced road. Price right. Write Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

WE OWN, control and have large listings of good wheat land. Over all of Western Kansas from \$15 to \$40 per acre. Agents co-operation solicited. Wheat Belt Land Co., Dodge City, Kansas.

YOU WILL HAVE TO HURRY. You can buy a good farm here now at from \$15 to \$35 an acre, 20% cash, balance easy terms. Ranch land \$10 to \$18.50. John W. Baughman, Owner, Liberal, Kan.

FOR SALE—360 Acres in Doniphan County, Kan., 3 mi. from town, will give immediate possession. Write for terms. Description. This ad appears but once. Write 2-B, care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

757½ ACRES of land in Geary Co., 557½ A. pasture and 200 A. river bottom land, 2 sets of improvements. A real ranch. Priced right. T. J. Cahill, 309 S. Washington St., Junction City, Kan.

ARKANSAS

\$560 SECURES good 80 Acres impvd. Also team, wagon, harness, furniture, implements, chickens, hogs, well located. Orchard, springs. Priced \$1,100, only \$560 needed. Many bargains, free, Wilks, Mtn. Home, Ark.

CANADA

\$500,000.00 OF NEW WEALTH for the Canadian Farmer. 425,000,000 bushels wheat crop in 1925. Yields running as high as 55 bushels per acre, oats 110. Canadian land will never again sell as cheap as now. Good schools, good roads, low taxes, splendid banking facilities, co-operative marketing. As an American with 12 years farming experience in Saskatchewan, I am in position to give you reliable information. Write for full particulars. C. F. Fehr, Arlington, Kan.

COLORADO

IMPROVED Pueblo, Colo., stock ranch, 1,287 A. \$3.70 acre. A. Brown, Florence, Colo.

EASTERN COLO., choice wheat, corn land. Will sell part or all seven quarters. Price \$25 A. might consider exchange. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Smith, Eads, Colo.

IRRIGATED CROPS NEVER FAIL. Colorado climate best on earth. Best ditch in Arkansas Valley. Highly improved \$300 and up. Will Keen, Realtor, Pueblo, Colorado.

CALIFORNIA

NO CHANCE TO FAIL when you farm where there is no winter. James Ranch, California, offers sunny, crop-growing weather, abundant water supply, splendid markets. You can double your income. Write me for information about this state approved land opportunity. Herman Janss, Dept. 1107, San Joaquin, Fresno County, California.

IDAHO

Has the most, the most productive farm land in the world, no crop failures. Ideal climate. Write J. E. ROBERTS Twin Falls, Idaho.

MISSOURI

POULTRY LAND, \$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres Southern Mo. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22 A, Kirkwood, Mo.

GOOD MISSOURI FARM for sale, deal with owner. For information write D. C. Smith, P. O. Box 473, Colorado Springs, Colo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buy forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Missouri.

I HAVE FOR SALE

Three Farms in Atchison County, Missouri, the best corn producing land in the world. One farm of 240 acres, another of 280 acres, and still another of 320 acres. I am prepared to sell one or all of these farms on a very small cash part purchase payment, the balance in annual payments at five per cent with no commissions. See or write E. H. ZIMMERMAN, Sixth and Francis Streets, St. Joseph, Mo.

NEW MEXICO

WARM, Sunshiny Winter days make farming a pleasant as well as profitable occupation in U. S. Elephant Butte irrigated district. No blizzards, no zero days. Big returns from diversified farming, dairying; co-operative selling, splendid markets. For illustrated booklet address Dept. E. Farm Bureau, Las Cruces, N. M.

COTTON MAKES BIG MONEY in new country, on irrigated land in fertile Pecos Valley, New Mexico, near thriving Roswell, Artesia and Carlsbad. Many cotton farmers last year got \$150 an acre gross. Alfalfa, grain, early vegetables and fruit also money makers. Easy terms, fair prices. Some with buildings. Ample irrigation, long growing seasons, mild winters, good roads, good schools. Newcomers welcome. For full information write C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 924 Ry. Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

OREGON

OREGON The Farmer Knows the Joy of Living

Where winters are short and mild, summers cool and long. No electrical storms or destructive winds. Great diversity of products; 210 days growing season. All small grains sown in fall. All tree and bush fruits, English walnuts and filberts grow to perfection. Dairying and poultry pay. Milk and egg production high when price is best. Fertile, productive land at reasonable prices. A few acres make a self-supporting home. Beautiful farm homesites on improved modern highways. Ideal living conditions; splendid schools. Banking and business interests co-operate with farmers. Beautiful streams afford sport and plentiful supply of water. Oregon is the vacation state of the Union. Spend your summer with us. Unlimited opportunity to the man with intelligence, capital and energy. Free official information. Write Land Settlement Department, Room 793, PORTLAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Portland, Oregon.

TEXAS

MAKE MORE MONEY on Small "Family Farms." In sunny Winter Garden District or Southwest Texas, where you can work outdoors all the year and get most out of life. Splendid opportunities for families of moderate means 20 and 40 A. irrigated farms produce winter vegetables, citrus fruits, dates, figs, pecans, etc., abundantly. Dairying, hogs, and poultry earn good returns; combination of these means well balanced farm with good income thruout year. Climate delightful, year-around growing season, no winter handicaps. Easy terms, 6% interest. Illustrated folder mailed free—special homeseekers rates. Henry Hagelstein Land Co., Desk G., Travis St., San Antonio, Texas

WASHINGTON

WHY PAY COMMISSIONS? LANDS IN THE early irrigated section of the state, under a farmer owned and operated irrigation system, now offered for sale at actual cost to people who are willing to make an honest endeavor to help us develop our vacant lands. The district does not wish for profit and has no agents to pay. Use the usual commissions for improvements. Write for particulars. Richland Irrigation District, Richland, Wash.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you? Big list free. Berle Agency, Eldorado, Kan.

OREGON Farm Land to exchange for Kansas land. Walter Jones, Salina, Kan.

320 ACRES in Alamosa Co., Colo., clear, for sale or trade. J. M. Mason, Rockport, Mo.

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

KANSAS CITY HOUSE, 10 rm. house well located. Want to trade for land or Topeka property. Mansfield Land Mtg. Co., Topeka, Kan.

160 ACRE OHIO FARM adjoining good town, splendid improvements; Owner wants Kansas Farm. Mansfield Co., 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR RENT

IMPROVED FARMS for rent in Minnesota and North Dakota. Experienced farmers can purchase on very easy terms. FREE book. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 300, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

FARMS WANTED by Cash Buyers. Describe fully, state lowest price. E. L. Thompson, 243 Gray Bldg., West Lafayette, Ohio.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders

Kansas Angus breeders ought to do something for the three Ljungdahl Brothers of Manhattan. They have advertised the breed more during the show season which just passed than all the grown-up Doddy wranglers in the state. They mopped up at the local state fairs and at the American Royal. Their steers went to the International and competed with aristocrats. The three steers sold in a row for \$16.50 a hundredweight at the club sale in Chicago.—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

Twin Pine Stock Farm

devoted to the breeding of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Blackbirds and Prides. Bulls for sale. H. A. WRAMPE, YATES CENTER, KAN.

QUEEN MOTHERS AND MINAS

and individual excellence in Aberdeen Angus cattle. Cows for sale bred to grandsons of Po, the \$9,000 bull. JACOB SCHWEIZER, TURON, KAN.

RIVER DALE HERD

Aberdeen Angus cattle. Established 40 years. 200 head in herd. 20 young bulls and females for sale. PARKER PARRISH & CO., Raymond, Ks.

DALE BANKS ANGUS

125 in herd. Black Birds, Trojan Ericas and Prides. Few choice young bulls for sale. E. L. BARRIER, EUREKA, KANSAS

When writing any of our Livestock advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

220 REGISTERED BREEDING COWS

Bulls from six to 18 months old for sale. Herd bulls, sons of World's record price bull. We offer also some young cows and heifers. Johnson Workman, Russell, Russell Co., Ks.

Young Cows and Heifers

for sale. Either open or bred heifers. Also young bulls. Ranch eight miles northeast of Russell, Kan. Write for prices. NORMAN GROSS, Russell, Kan.

BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGES

Also females of all ages and bull calves and heifers. Let us tell you what we offer by letter right away. Wyckoff Bros., Luray, Russell County, Kan.

BULLS ALL AGES FOR SALE

Use a bull from the herd that sold the second highest priced load of feeder calves out of 54 loads at the 1925 Royal auction sale. Jas. B. Hollinger, Chapman, Kan.

BLACK CAP ITO 2nd

One of the best bred bulls in Kansas. Heads our herd. Result some splendid young stuff. Write for prices. JOHN COOLIDGE, GREENSBURG, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

POLAND CHINA HOGS

E. E. Hall's Big Mellow Poland China Sale

40 BIG bred sows and gilts. On farm near Mildred, (Allen Co.), Kan., eighty miles southwest of K. C. Mostly bred to a son of ROYAL NIGHT by THE NIGHT, sire of MISS SUPREMACY grand champ. National show.

Thursday, Feb. 18

The blood of ARMISTICE, MONARCH, CLANSMAN, LIBERATOR and other noted prize winners.

We showed the JUNIOR and GRAND CHAMP. sows at Kansas State and Kansas free fairs in 1924. We also won SENIOR CHAMP. at Hutchinson International and K. C. Royal 1925. Ours are the big, strong backed, good feeding kind. Write for catalog. Nos. 43 and 44 are great show prospects. See them or send bids to fieldmen or auctioneers.

E. E. Hall, Bayard, Kansas

Aucts. Long & Sutterstrom. Fieldman, Jesse R. Johnson.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Ray's Dissolution Shorthorn Sale!



in the big new steam heated Community Building
Lewis, Kansas, Tuesday, Feb. 23

40 head of Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorns the results of many years of effort. 12 bulls in age from 8 to 24 months, also the SCOTCH herd bull, 25 cows and real heifers, and a half dozen open heifers. The cows are bred and many of them will be fresh sale day, are bred to the herd bull SEARCHLIGHTS VILLAGER. Many of females are by a son of IMP. COLLYNIE, some by a grandson of GALLANT KNIGHT. Offering includes cow that has won at local shows both in milk and beef contest. Write for catalog.

J. P. Ray & Sons, Lewis, Kansas

Auctioneer—Boyd Newcom. Fieldman—Jesse R. Johnson.



Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association Show and Sale

American Royal Building, Kansas City, Mo.

March 3, Bull Sale. March 4, Female Sale

50 BULLS—50 FEMALES

CONSIGNORS: G. A. Betteridge, C. A. Berggren, Bionte Farms, R. C. Boeger, L. G. Craik, T. J. Dawe & Son, J. H. Degginger, W. S. Dowell, N. H. Gentry, Kansas State Agricultural College, J. J. McNiff, D. L. Martin & Son, Mertryals Farms, Ogden Stock Farm, T. F. Payne & Sons, J. L. Pigg & Sons, Ravenswood Farms, D. F. Richardson, Robert Russell, C. H. White, Ernest Wright

All of these cattle are of Scotch breeding and come from some of the best herds in the Missouri Valley. Everything indicates that the Central sale is the time and the place to buy good Shorthorn cattle.

JAS. G. TOMSON, Manager. S. T. SIMPSON, Secretary.

Auctioneer, P. M. Gross. For catalog and further information write Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Hotel Baltimore, Kansas City, Mo.

Sunday School Teacher—"Robert, who were the Pharisees?"

Bobby—"The Pharisees were people who fasted in public and in secret devoured widows' houses."

Foreman—"Say, Thompson, that man is doing twice as much as you are."

"Sure! I keep tellin' the poor sap, but you can't learn him nothin'."

Purebred Stallions Gain

BY W. A. ATCHISON

Along with other phases of agricultural endeavor, the horse-raising industry of the state has had its reverses in the last few years. During the last five years, particularly, some radical rearrangements have been working out. Back in 1910 there were 966,000 horses in Kansas. Times were normal, and the horse market had not been disturbed greatly by other factors; demand was good and sales correspondingly active. The average value of the state's horse stock that year was \$113 a head. Between that time and 1925 peaks both in numbers on hand and values have been reached and passed, and we are again nearly on a par with the number on hand in 1910. In the matter of horse values, however, we are sadly below pre-war figures. The estimated worth of our horses in 1924 was an average of but \$45.

Authorities stated that it was unprofitable to raise the \$113 horse to maturity, and this was considered apparent, but it certainly was a sinecure as compared to the margin that has been possible in later years. The margin hasn't been there the last five years, and consequently horse breeding operations have been curtailed. It has become imperative that the consideration of all breeders should be directed toward the improving of breeding stock and the production of more marketable animals. Our reduction in number on hand should mean that the less desirable animals have been weeded out, and if this has actually taken place the value of what remains has been enhanced and prices will readjust themselves accordingly.

A study of numbers and kinds of stallions in service in the state indicates that perhaps this slump in the horse business will result in ultimate good. In earlier years there was a greater diversity of blood in evidence, and while there was a preponderance of draft animals in service, still this was not formerly so highly concentrated to a few breeds. The following table giving breed and number of purebred stallions in Kansas in 1910 and in 1925 will point out some facts:

Breed	In Service 1910.	In Service 1925.
American Saddle.....	16	21
Arabian.....	1	1
Belgian.....	133	122
Cleveland Bay.....	15	..
Clydesdale.....	41	11
French Coach.....	35	..
French Draft.....	261	96
German Coach.....	38	5
Morgan.....	12	2
Hackney.....	17	17
Percheron.....	1,342	1,364
Shetland.....	9	3
Shire.....	114	17
Standardbred.....	553	47
Suffolk.....	1	4
Thoroughbred.....	12	12
Totals.....	2,599	1,722

Purebred stallions in service in 1925 are less by some 877. It will be noted that Cleveland Bays and French Coach have been entirely eliminated, while the numbers of French Draft, German Coach, Shetland, Shire and Standardbred have been greatly diminished. This is no particular reflection on any of these breeds, but it does imply the fact that horses of such strains were not meeting the need of breeders and users of horses in the state.

Before the advent and general use of the automobile and truck, the type of horse in general demand for farm use differed from that seen on most farms today. This is particularly true with breeds of an intermediate weight. It is to be noted that Thoroughbreds and Morgans in service numbered the same last year as in 1910, and that American Saddle horses have actually increased by five head, which indicates that special-purpose light horses are holding their own in public demand. The Standardbred horse suffered a big decline in numbers, which can be attributed, not to disfavor, but to the general use of automobiles. We can most all recall when the pleasure vehicle was a fine rig with an equally fine pair of steppers or a single driver hitched to it; also the time when the trip from the farm to town was made behind a good, fast team instead of in the flivver, or something more expensive when it comes to gas consumption.

With drafters, however, a slightly different condition exists. Kansas has always been inclined to breed Percherons and Belgians, particularly Percherons, and it speaks well for the Percheron that he has come thru the slump showing a gain in number of head in service. Belgians suffered

some loss, but have almost held their ground.

The loss in the number of purebred stallions licensed is apparent, but there is consolation in the fact that the proportion of purebreds to grades and scrubs has increased greatly. Only 40.8 per cent of the horses licensed in 1910 were purebreds, with grades and scrubs making up the remaining 59.2 per cent. A much different condition exists today; in 1925 76 per cent are purebreds.

We are not very unpopular in Liberia, that country owing us only \$26,000.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Established 1907

Three great bulls now head our herd of 175. Some of the greatest families and blood lines of dual purpose, Polled Shorthorns. Weaned bulls and up, \$80 to \$200. We guarantee our stock and papers. Truck delivery, J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KANSAS.



CHESTER WHITE HOGS

O.L.C. HOGS on time

Write for Hog Book. Originators and most extensive breeders. THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 15, Salem, Ohio

CHESTER WHITE SWINE

Bred gilts, March, April, May farrow. Bone, size, smoothness. Bred to several champion boars. Fall pigs, triple. Few spring boars. Insured. Alpha Winner, Box C, Diller, Neb.



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CATTLE

BESIDES HIGH-TEST, MY OLD-ESTABLISHED Jersey herd is bred for heavy production and is rich in the blood of Post 99th, Sybil's Gambo and Golden Fern's Noble imported from Island of Jersey, unexcelled sires of heavy producers at the stall; the dam of one of my herd bulls holds world's record for Jersey milk production. My experience is that Jerseys are by far the most profitable breed for the farmer who sells butterfat, and the most suitable as family cows, and I have a working farmer's herd of real Jersey cream cows, and believe that one good Jersey cow will make you more net profit than three common cows. For sale now: extra good, young, purebred Jersey cows, unregistered, many heavy springers, \$60 each. Also big heifer calves, some almost yearlings, \$30 each or four for \$100. Tuberculin tested and 60-day re-test guaranteed. Fred Chandler, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa. (Fast trains from Kansas City north direct to Chariton.)

THE WORLD'S CHAMPION DAIRY COW is a Milking Shorthorn giving 1,614 lbs. butterfat yearly, official test, and in 2 months dry increasing weight from 1,680 to 2,128 lbs. Information about Milking Shorthorns, our forefathers' Durhams, good for both beef and milk, and herds of 100 breeders, on request. Milking Shorthorn Society, Box 403, Independence, Iowa.

TEN POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS AT farmers' prices. Reds and Roans. Joseph Seal, Wakefield, Kan.

FOR THE VERY BEST HOLSTEIN OR Guernsey calves, write Spreading Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wisc.

FOR THE BEST GUERNSEY DAIRY calves write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE. Good individuals, prices reasonable. R. E. Halley, Wilsey, Kan.

GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES \$20.00 each. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE REGISTERED RED POLLED bull. Walter Hogue, Barnes, Kan.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION IN CATTLE stopped. Five years successful record. Guaranteed cure and prevention. Folder, explaining, free. Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Neb.

HORSES AND JACKS

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE, hogs or sheep, one registered Percheron stallion and one mammoth jack. O. L. Jackson, New Albany, Kan.

FOR SALE, REGISTERED PERCHERONS, stallions and mares of best breeding. J. T. Schwalm, Baldwin, Kan.

SPOTTED SADDLE STALLION, COLTS TO show, pictures on request. Don Jones, Alta Vista, Kan.

HOGS

ROYALTY BRED CHESTER WHITE boars, \$35. F. Scherman, Rt. 7, Topeka, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS

SIXTY-FIVE HEAD GOOD MOUTH NATIVE Shropshire ewes due to lamb in March, \$10.50. Wm. Seifert, R. 3, Leavenworth, Kan.

Draft Horse Shortage

Figures compiled by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, based on the assessors returns since 1918 indicate a shortage of work horses in the near future that may become serious. The tabulation shows there are now over 200,000 fewer horses in Kansas than there were in 1920. During the same period stallions decreased nearly 2,000 in number. If this ratio of decrease continues for a few years good horses will be so high the average farmer cannot afford to own them.

Maple Leaf Stock Farm

Carino 172092, grandson of Carnot and grand champion 1925 Kansas National Stock show in service. Mares bred to and colts sired by him for sale. H. G. EHELMAN, SEDGWICK, KAN.

REG. PERCHERONS

Lagos, Mu, and Glacis strains, both sexes. For Sale. Write for description. A. W. ZOOK, LARNED, KAN.

Dyerly's Big Percherons

20 breeding mares, in herd. Headed by grandson of Carnot and Casino. Stallions and mares for sale. CHAS. T. DYERLY, PRATT, KANSAS.

Reg. Percheron Mares

8 choice young mares and a few fillies and weanlings. One big stallion and a pair of grey geldings, weight 1700. CHAS. F. REZEAU, CULLISON, KAN.

BROWN'S MORGAN HORSE FARM

Linsley owned by U. S. Morgan farm in service. 16 mares in herd. Stallion colts and fillies for sale. BROWN BROS., HALSTEAD, KANSAS.

The Grand Champion Stallion Carleux 160144 heads our herd of fifteen excellent Reg. Percheron mares. Few colts for sale now, also one tried sire that is an extra good breeder, very sure and well broke to work. A. H. Taylor & Son, Sedgwick, Kansas.

65 Head to Choose From

Coming two year old stallions, sired by a son of Carnot. 20 mares same blood, bred to a grandson of Houliex. Inspection invited. Ira E. Rusk & Sons, Wellington, Kansas.

Four Yearling Percheron Stallions

Four coming 8 year old stallions. One black team mares bred, one of them Grand Champion in 3 states, other just good. 50 head Percherons in the herd. ED NICKELSON, Leewardville, Kan.

GLENN'S BIG PERCHERONS

Stallions for sale, mature stallions and weanlings. The ton kind that win at best shows. H. H. Glenn, Newton, Kan.

Snyder Orchard's Farm

Registered Percherons. Headed by Inn-Carnot. Stallions, mares and fillies for sale. DR. H. L. SNYDER, Winfield, Kan.

Casino-Carno-Clypsio Blood

For sale, stallions yearlings, two and three. Good individuals, none better bred. W. K. Rusk, Wellington, Kan.

Bowman's Percherons

Stallions and mares of all ages at reasonable prices. Largest herd in United States to select from. T. B. BOWMAN & SONS, BOONE, NEB.

We Offer For Sale

Two Percheron mares, registered, regular breeders and broke to all work. Two stallions, one seven and one a two year old. Both very desirable. W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS.

HORSES AND JACKS

45 Jacks and Jennets

To select from. The kind that sire good mules. Priced to sell quick. Guarantee with each one. Come and see them. H. Marshall, Winfield, Kan.

30 Big Mammoth Jacks

Sons and grandsons of the World's champion Kansas Chief. We have won 90% of premiums at Kansas State fair 6 yrs on Jacks, Jennets and mules. Written guarantee with every jack. Hineman's Jack Farm, Dighton (Lane Co.), Kan.

Reg. Percheron Mares

Top type, pair fillies, pair 3 yr. olds, pair 5 yr. olds. Also herd horses, black, 8 yr. old. Stock guaranteed. Priced to sell. CLEM BRUNKER Manhattan, Kan.

DUROC HOGS

WALTEMEYER'S GIANT AND MAJOR STILTS

are bred to a wonderful lot of sows and gilts for our Duroc litter sale, March 17. About a dozen will have litters at side. We have for sale the best bunch of fair boars we ever saw in our 19 years as a breeder. We will sell some of these March 17 in sale, also some good fall gilts.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

300 Immune Duroc Bred Gilts

Special prices on car load lots. Seven prize winning sires in herd. F. C. CROCKER, Box M, BEATRICE, NEB.

DUROC BRED GILTS

bred to King of Pathmasters son of the 1924 grand champion. April and May farrow. Registered and immune. HOMER DRAKE, STERLING, KANSAS

BERSHIRE HOGS

HAPPY HOLLOW BERKSHIRE FARM

For sale: Spring boars and gilts. A nice lot of fall farrowing gilts, bred or open. Bargain in a herd boar and headquarters for Berkshires. Address: Beardwell & Feeney, Wakeeney, Kansas.

Moon Blindness?

I should like to have some information about a disease in horses commonly called "moon eye." I have a thoroughbred horse 10 years old; about a month ago one of his eyes began to water as if he had injured it. Recently the other eye also became afflicted, and now he apparently is blind in both eyes. Otherwise the horse is in good health. What can I do? Madison, Kan. W. L.

I cannot tell you positively what the trouble is with the eyes of your horses, tho I am inclined to believe they are affected with the condition known as periodic or recurrent ophthalmia, and commonly spoken of as "moon blindness."

Veterinary scientists have been unable to determine the cause of this ailment. Apparently it is in the nature of a contagious condition, because as a rule several animals on a farm are affected simultaneously, tho not necessarily all animals. French veterinarians claim the disease is more prevalent when animals are kept in low, swampy places. In France, animals affected in this way are not permitted to be used for breeding purposes.

As a general rule, the disease appears suddenly, sometimes affecting one eye and at other times both. In most cases the symptoms gradually subside so that the eye becomes apparently normal, but in the course of a few weeks a second attack sets in, and finally, after several attacks, the animal becomes totally blind. The final cause of blindness is cataract.

Not knowing the cause of the condition, we cannot prescribe for it intelligently. Practically all animals that once contract the disease go totally blind. The best that you can do during an attack of the disease is to place the animal in a cool, dark stall and place over its head a hood made out of muslin, sewing to it a piece of absorbent cotton and keeping the latter directly over the diseased eye and saturated with a 2 per cent water solution of boric acid. If there is pus in the eye, it should be washed out with boric acid solution. In the way of preventive treatment, the animals should be pastured on high, dry places, and it is recommended that diseased and healthy animals be kept in separate stalls. We do not know if this latter step is of any value, because the contagiousness of the disease has never been demonstrated, but it is a good precaution to take.

K. S. A. C. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Public Sales of Livestock

Percheron Horses
March 8—Rotermund Bros., Lincoln, Mo. Sale held at Fair Grounds, Sedalia, Mo.

Shorthorn Cattle
Feb. 23—J. P. Ray & Sons, Lewis, Kan.

March 4—Central Round-up, Kansas City, Mo.

March 23—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Manhattan, Kan., C. E. Aubel, Sale Manager, Manhattan.

March 24—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Wichita, Kan., C. E. Aubel, Sale Manager, Manhattan.

March 25—Nebraska State Show and Sale, Grand Island, Neb. H. C. McKelvie, Lincoln, Neb., Sale Manager.

April 6—Jewell County Breeders Association, Shorthorns and Polled Shorthorns, Lovewell, Kan.

April 21—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders, Concordia, Kan. E. A. Cory, Sale manager.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle
Feb. 17—T. M. Willson & Son, Lebanon, Kan.

April 1—Annual show and sale, Omaha, Neb. H. C. McKelvie, Sale Manager, Lincoln, Neb.

Holstein Cattle
Feb. 16—B. L. Bean, Atchinson, Kan.

Feb. 22—Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan.

Feb. 24—Wm. W. Castillo—Independence, Kan.

March 25—Shawnee County Holstein Breeders Sale at Topeka. Joe White, Rt. 2, Topeka, Sale Manager.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
March 1—Central Round-up, Kansas City, Mo.

Hereford Cattle
March 2—Central Round-up, Kansas City, Mo.

Poland China Hogs
Feb. 17—G. E. Schlesener, Hope, Kan.

Feb. 18—E. E. Hall, Bayard, Kan.

April 22—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs
April 22—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs
Feb. 18—Paramount Farms, Waterville, Kan. Nelson Bros.

Chester White Hogs
Feb. 25—M. K. Goodpasture, Horton, Kan.

Duroc Hogs
Feb. 16—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

Feb. 24—H. E. Mueller, St. John, Kan.

March 2—Geo. Anspaugh, Ness City, Kan.

March 10—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.

March 17—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets
Feb. 15 and 16—L. M. Monsees & Son, Smithton, Mo. Sale held at Limestone Valley Jack Farm.

Kansas Duroc Breeders

Here's a ton litter mark to shoot at. G. L. Evans, Brown county, Ohio, produced 14 Duroc Jerseys which weighed 4,409 pounds in 180 days. That isn't a record for the season but it is hitting mighty near the mark. It would have taken only two more pigs, which would have made this number equal the champion Poland litter, to have made this litter go over 5,000 pounds. They received corn, oats, wheat in equal parts and semi-solid buttermilk.—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

BRED SOWS AND GILTS

for sale, sired by Daddy Longlegs and Stilts Consul. This is the blood that wins, size and finish. P. F. McATEE, ARLINGTON, KANSAS.

'Schaffer's Big Durocs

Pathfinder and Sensation blood. 20 sows bred for Sept. and Oct. farrow. Few boars. F. J. SCHAFFER, PRATT, KANSAS

ORION RAINBOW WON

3rd in a strong class at Kansas state fair this year. Boars by All Orion Sensation 1st. Sale Feb. 10. LEO BREEDEN, GREAT BEND, KAN.

ALL ORION SENSATION FIRST

heads our Durocs. Few spring boars for sale. Bred sow sale Feb. 10, farm 3 miles east on Santa Fe trail. J. G. AXTELL & SON, GREAT BEND, KS.

SHEPHERD'S DUROCS

Serviceable boars, fall pigs for sale now. Uniques Top Colonel, Stilts Major bred sow sale, Feb. 9. Write for catalog. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

Goldmaster-Orchard Sissors Boars

A most outstanding line of individuals of size and quality. Priced right. E. G. Hoover, R. F. D. 9, Wichita, Kansas.

The Kansas Grand Champ.

TOP SISSORS has his home on our farm, bred sow sale Feb. 16th. W. A. GLADFELTER, EMPORIA, KAN.

ANNOUNCING

The Colonel and Gold Sissors. My sale offering for Feb. 8 is bred to these outstanding boars. INNIS DUROC FARM, MEADE, KAN.

Spring Boars For Sale

sired by sons of Originator and Unique Top Col. Just the tops go out on orders. A. F. KISER, GENESEO, KANSAS

HOME OF GIANT CONSTRUCTOR

Spring boars and gilts all sold. Fall pigs either sex by Giant Constructor, Unique Top Colonel and Stilts Major. A. M. Carlton & Son, Geneseo, Kansas.

Creek Valley Durocs

choice gilts for sale, bred to sons of the state grand champion King of All Pathmasters. Priced to sell quickly. Chas. P. Johnson, Macksville, Kan.

WESTERN HOME FARM, Gilts and tried sows bred to Leading Pathmaster first aged boar Kansas State Fair. Fall pigs sired by Leading Pathmaster and Western Sensation. Pairs not related. Brood sow sale Feb. 24. H. E. MULLER, ST. JOHN, KAN.

DUROC BOARS, big boars, smaller boars, summer boars, baby boars and baby gilts for sale by the two great boars of World's most famous blood lines. Waltemeyer's Giant and Major Stilts. Satisfaction or money back. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kansas.

Edgemore Farm's Durocs

200 head in herd. Plenty of big strong boars for sale, by son of Waltemeyer's Giant, also gilts. IVY ALLEN, BURLINGTON, KAN.

RAINBOW SPECIAL

a March son of the grand champion The Rainbow. Priced reasonable. Henry C. Stunkel, Belle Plaine, Kansas

March Gilts For Sale

sired by ORCHARD SISSORS and out of a GOLD-MASTER dam. Out of the best litter produced in Kansas last year. Fred L. Stunkel, Belle Plaine, Kan.

Zimmerman Type Durocs

Choice spring boars and gilts for sale, sired by Gold Master and other great boars. W. J. Zimmerman & Sons, South Haven, Kan.

CHOICE MARCH DUROC BOARS

Sired by a strongly bred Sensation boar out of dams by Pathmaster. Reasonable prices. OLIVER GAINES, LONGTON, KANSAS

Breeder's Sale Percheron Horses & Jacks At Fair Grounds, Sedalia, Monday, March 8

7 registered Percheron stallions, two to ten years old. 12 registered Percheron mares, ages two to eight years, several in foal, all broke to work. Good useful farm mares that will make money if given a little care. Six head large Jacks, heavy bone, broke to service and guaranteed right, ages four to six years old will be sold as represented, day of sale. Please write today for catalog and make plans to attend this sale. Remember date, Monday, March 8th and the sale will be held at State Fair Grounds. For catalog write,

Rotermund Bros., Sale Mgr., Lincoln, Mo.

Auctioneers—P. M. Gross, Charles Hieronymus, Kemp Hieronymus.

That Hollander who says America has nothing to compare with Dutch windmills should see our cheer leaders.

SONS OF GOLDEN SENSATION

We have a few extra good boar pigs sired by this premier herd boar for immediate sale and out of our best sows. Woodbury Farm, Sabetha, Kan.

KANSAS TOP SISSORS

First at Belleville, second at Topeka and first in class and reserve grand champion, Kansas state fair, Hutchinson. Some choice spring boars by him for sale. Also gilts. Burt C. Fisher, (Clay Co.) Morganville, Kansas

GOLD MASTER DUROCS

Our sows are by the above sire, mated to the boar that was first in class at Kansas State fair in class of fifty. T. M. STEINBERGER, Fairbury, Neb. Nine miles south of town.

PETERSON'S DUROC SALE

40 boars, open gilts and bred sows sale pavilion, Bendena, Kan., November 18. Sows bred to Sensation Climax and Jack Sissors. Write for sale catalog now. M. R. PETERSON, TROY, KANSAS.

BOAR AND GILT SALE

Sired by our herd boars, Col. Joe and The Cardinal, Bendena, Kan., Oct. 28. Also litters by Red Sissors and High Col. Jr. For catalog address: Foley Bros., Bendena, Kansas.

Hill Crest Farm Durocs

Will sell a few sows at private sale, good individuals, good blood lines. Write for description and prices. W. H. HILBERT, CORNING, KANSAS.

BRED SOW SALE

Feb. 11. Either by or bred to Golden Rainbow, Champion of Champions. Write for catalog. Long Hog Farm, Ellsworth, Kan.

TWO SONS OF SUPER COL.

Farrowed May 7, 1925 and out of a litter of nine raised. Also good August boars. Write. Farm eight miles north and two east of postoffice. Sherwood Bros., Concordia, Kan.

Woody & Crowl's Durocs

A few choice last of February and 1st of March and April bred gilts. They are extra good. Satisfaction guaranteed. BARNARD, KANSAS.

Bred Sows March 10

A great lot of bred sows and gilts, mostly bred to my boar, Top Sissors. Write for catalog. E. E. NORMAN, Chapman, Kan.

SENSATION GILTS

Bred for April farrow to our new boar Long Col. 4th at Iowa State Fair. 3 aged boars for sale. Mike Stensnas & Sons, Concordia, Kan.

OUTSTANDING BOAR PIGS

Sired by Proud Sensation, the Rodeokolr boar and by Monarch, the third prize Junior yearling boar at Topeka and out of the dam of the second prize litter at Hutchinson. N. H. ANGLE, COURTLAND, KAN.

BRED SOW SALE FEB. 4

Everest, Kan. All bred to Stilts Laddie and his great son, Red Stilts, popular junior champion, Topeka. Send me your name at once for catalog. Earl Means, Everest, Kan.

TRIED SOWS AND GILTS

100 of them and bred to our 1924 Kansas Grand Champion and other good boars. Registered, immune, Guaranteed and shipped on approval. Stants Bros., Abilene, Kan.

TOP BOARS FROM TWO HERDS

Also open gilts. Write for full particulars about size, breeding, show records, prices and we will answer by return mail. Address, either G. C. Clark or Theo. Garrett, Overbrook, Kan.

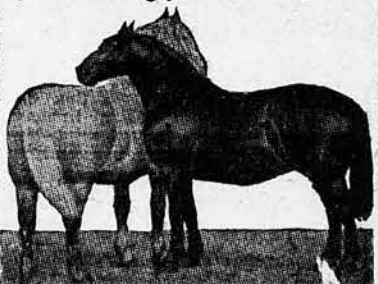
Perreault's Duroc Farm

19 boars and 26 gilts by Kansas Top Sissors, Reserve grand champion, Kansas state fair 1925. Address, OMER PERREAULT, (Clay Co.), Morganville, Kan.

Spring Dale Duroc Farm

Bred sow sale March 2. A choice offering bred to "Rainbow Jr." and "Pilot Top Colonel." Write for catalog. GEO. ANSPAUGH, NESS CITY, KANSAS

When writing any of our Livestock advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze



If bricklayers' wages go up any more, the future home certainly is going to be the house that Jack built.

Kansas Hereford Breeders

Did you notice that Herefords mopped up in the feeder show at Denver? And did you note the reports of range folks scurrying around to find bulls? Of course you may not be having any trouble finding buyers close at home these days, but if you are there's a place for your stuff out West. The way those Denver buyers grabbed the offering in that association sale would indicate they are in the market for bulls and cows both. The purebred beef situation continues to improve. With persistent moderation in breeding there's nothing to indicate it won't continue to improve.—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

COCHRAN'S CHOICE HEREFORDS

The largest herd in Kansas of choice, Royal bred Herefords. Cows, heifers and bulls for sale. Visitors welcome. Write C. G. Cochran & Sons, Hays, Kan.

Hereford Bred Heifers

12 head good coming three year old heifers. Bred reasonably early \$100 per head. Carl L. Howe, Neosho Rapids, Kansas

QUALITY HILL STOCK FARM

Reg. Herefords, 110 breeding cows, Beau Delaware bulls, descendants of Beau President in service. 20 top bull calves for sale. Mansfield & Jennings, Ottawa, Kansas.

Anxiety 4th Herefords

Bulls all sold, females of all ages, including this season's heifers. SCHLICKAU BROS., HAVEN, KAN.

TONN'S ANXIETY HEREFORDS

25 coming two year old heifers, 15 young bred cows, 40 bull and heifer calves. Sired by or bred to son of Boonville 9th. W. H. TONN, HAVEN, KANSAS.

20 Anxiety Bred Cows

for sale, and bred to Captain Domino, reasonable price for quick sale. We have more than we can winter. H. D. PLUMMER, LONGTON, KANSAS.

Whitney's Herefords

35 young bulls for sale, also females of different ages, 100 head in herd. Anxiety breeding. J. D. WHITNEY, ANTHONY, KAN.

Herd Founded in 1892

60 young bulls and heifers for sale, also cows. Anxiety foundation. Fairfax bulls in service. THOS. EVANS, HARTFORD, KAN.

Shady Lawn Herefords

A son of Prince Domino in service. Anxiety foundation. Quality our aim. CLARENCE HAMMAN, Hartford, Kan.

When writing any of our Livestock advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

Dandy Andrew Blood

14 coming two year old bulls for sale; also bred and open heifers, 100 head in herd. E. S. JONES, EMPORIA, KANSAS

BEAU ONWARD HEREFORDS

We offer young bulls, good ones of serviceable ages, one and two year old heifers and cows bred or with calves. Write for prices at once. Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kan.

Grandview Stock Farm

Anxiety 4th Herefords. Bulls and heifers for sale, priced right. Mischief breeding. OSCAR H. VANDERLIP, Woodston, Kan.

POLLED HEREFORDS

THREE FIRST PRIZE BULLS in our herd. A cow herd as good as any, either Polled or Horned. Your next herd sire or females should come from such a herd. Goerndt Bros., Aurora, Kan.

POLLED HEREFORDS

Bulls from 19 to 20 mos. old, also cows and heifers all sired by or bred to Worthington Jr., grand champion of 1924-1925 Dickinson-Geary County Livestock Show. JESSE RIFFEL, NAVARRE, KANSAS.

WE CAN START YOU

In the Polled Hereford business with cows with calves and bred back. Also yearling and two year old heifers and young bulls. WM. C. MUELLER, Hanover, Washington Co., Ka.

TRUMBO POLLED HEREFORDS

Special prices—bull and heifer calves ready to wean. Registered. Delivered free of charge. Come look them over. W. W. Trumbo, Peabody, Kansas.

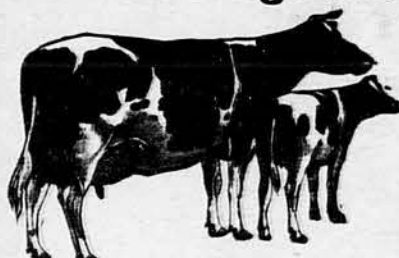
ZOOK'S POLLED HEREFORDS

Beau Perfection in service. Anxiety foundation. Herd culled close. Bulls and heifers for sale. WALTER A. ZOOK, LARNED, KANSAS

Double Standard Polled Herefords

Must reduce herd. Registered cows and heifers Anxiety foundation at special low prices. Bulls in service. Admiral Plato and Polled Echo. J. H. Goertzen, Rt. 3, Hillsboro, Kansas

Branch's Big Holstein Reduction Sale



32 HEAD comprising registered cows, bred and open heifers and serviceable bulls. About 20 COWS most of them fresh, 12 high grades all fresh, and every one a good one. (Not a cull in the offering.) All registered cows have A. R. O. records or are from close ancestors of such. SALE AT "BLUE LABEL FARM" half mile east of

Aulne, Monday, Feb. 22

Much of the offering carry two or more close crosses to KING SEGIS. We also sell our herd bull MAPLEWOOD WATSON MIDNIGHT 440237. Our herd is one of the first fully accredited Kansas herds. We have never had a reactor. Sale in heated pavilion. Free transportation from Elgin hotel, Marion. We also sell 12 reg. Duroc bred gilts, 500 Baron strain White Leghorn hens. Write for catalog to owner.

DR. C. A. BRANCH, MARION, KANSAS

Boyd Newcom, John McLinder, Aucts. S. T. Wood, Liverpool, N. Y. W. H. Mott in the Box. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.



Holstein Dispersion Sale Wednesday, Feb. 24

20 Purebred Holsteins

Ten cows giving milk, a few just fresh are producing heavy. These cows bred to KING FRENESTA SADIE VALE a 20 lb. grandson of KING KORNDYKE SADIE VALE. Eight daughters and two sons up to yearlings, of King Frenesta Sadie Vale, whose dam gave over 100 lbs milk one day. Federal Accredited herd.

Wm. W. Castillo, Owner

Independence, Kansas

Col. C. A. Burke, Auctioneer.
Sale at farm 4 miles north of Independence.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Guernseys For Sale

One registered Guernsey cow six years old, giving almost five gallons milk per day. Good disposition, sound every way. Price \$100.00. One registered bull coming four years old, very gentle and a good one. Can show his calves. Price \$75. Will furnish all papers with either animal.

Kennie Duncan, R. F. D. 1, Oswego, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

MILKING SHORTHORNS

of VALUE and DISTINCTION
J. B. Benedict, WYDEMERE FARMS,
Littleton, Colo.

TAMWORTH HOGS

Wempe's Tamworths

The champion herd of the Middle West. Boars and weanling pigs. Sows, open and bred gilts. Herd boars. Write for prices today. P. A. WEMPE, Seneca, Kan.

Squirrels Whip Pooch

Dog life on college campuses won't be one joyous round of lolling in the sun or gambling on the green if an organized raid on a Harvard pooch becomes generally known among that other group of campus attaches.

A news report from the Massachusetts school credits the campus squirrels with ganging a yellow hound. Normally the nut chasers scurry for the nearest tree when dogs appear, but the squirrels of Harvard evidently had a grudge against this campus visitor. Police rescued the unfortunate hound but not until he had been cut and scratched by the mob. He was removed to a hospital.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



Nelson Bros., proprietors of Paramount Farms, Waterville, Kan., and extensive breeders of registered Spotted Poland Chinas will sell 50 choice bred sows and gilts at that place, next Thursday, Feb. 18. You won't beat this opportunity this winter to buy real sows at auction that are bred to real boars.

There are just a few opportunities to buy Poland China bred sows in Kansas this winter and one of the very best is the sale that G. E. Schlesener, Hope, is making at his farm near that place Feb. 17. If you go to Hope, call him over the phone and if you go to Abilene, call Col. George Snyder, the auctioneer that is conducting the sale and he will see to it that you get out to the sale and back without any cost to you. There is some excellent breeding in this sale and you will be mighty well pleased with the way Mr. Schlesener receives you and the general conducting of the sale. The sale is next Wednesday.

Jos. H. DeLeye, Emmett, writes me he had a dandy sale at his farm near there Feb. 2. His sows and gilts sold for an average of \$43.50 with a top of \$91, and the lowest was \$48.00. One went to Holton, one to Bendena and one to Frankfort and the rest to breeders and farmers around Emmett and that was what pleased Joe the most. In his letter Joe says 16 fall pigs, barrows, sold for \$225 and he did not sell any of his fall sow pigs and only four boar pigs. Mr. DeLeye has a splendid herd of Polands and he takes good care of them and he will have another nice crop of pigs as he is keeping his best sows and a few fine spring gilts.

B. L. Bean, Atchison, who is dispersing his herd of Holsteins at his farm near Channon, which is a small town a few miles out of Atchison on the Extingham road has traded for a nice ranch in Graham county and will go there to live after March first. Mr. Bean is one of the pioneers in the Holstein business in Kansas and has been a member of the national association for over 20 years and been active in the business all of that time and most of the time in Kansas. Because of the fact that he was late in deciding on a sale his cattle will not be up in show shape but in good condition for the farmer or dairyman who wants good honest cattle that will make money both because of ability as producers and because of the excellent breeding. All are purebreds, federal accredited and in good shape.

Probably no other herd of registered Hampshires in Kansas is as popular as the F. B. Wempe herd at Frankfort. For years he has shipped stock all over Kansas and into other states on approval and with the best of success. He combines real quality with extra good size and that is the all important thing about the hog business. He has held a few bred sow sales and he has exercised the same care and effort to please his customers in his public sales that he has when selling at private sale. Feb. 25 he is going to sell 50 bred sows and gilts at auction in Frankfort that will challenge any 50 sows sold this year. He is not expecting big prices but expects prices that are in line with the quality of the offering from the standpoint of the pork producer and breeder. Better write for his sale catalog that is ready to mail.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Kansas Holstein breeders association they decided to hold the annual meeting at Marion. The meeting has always been held at Topeka but because it was decided not to hold an association sale in connection this spring and because Dr. C. A. Branch of Marion was holding a sale at Aulne on the 22nd of February, it was decided that it would be a nice compliment to him to hold the meeting at Marion, which is only a few miles from Doctor Branch's fine home at Aulne. He will see that everyone gets out to the sale whether he wants to buy or not and back to Marion in time for the banquet at 7:30 and the business meeting that follows. If you breed Holsteins you should attend all these meetings and take part in them. The banquet will be held at one of the leading hotels in Marion the evening of Feb. 22 and following the Dr. C. A. Branch sale the same afternoon at Aulne.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson
463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.



Wm. M. Castillo of Independence, Kansas has announced a dispersal sale of purebred Holstein cattle to be held at his farm near Independence, February 24.

Fred Abildgaard writes from Winfield that the demand for good Shorthorns is holding good and even getting better. Mr. Abildgaard and the boys breed the kind that win in the best shows.

E. E. Hall of Bayard specializes in breeding what he terms big mellow Poland Chinas, meaning the type that have lots of size and at the same time that feeding quality that is important. Mr. Hall has been improving and building for this type for several years and the winnings he has made at the best and biggest shows is evi-

POLAND CHINA HOGS



Schlesener's Poland Bred Sows and Gilts

Sale at the farm 4 miles north and east of Hope and 20 miles S. E. of Abilene.

Hope, Kan., Wednesday, Feb. 17

The sale features the best blood known to the Poland China breed. The 15 tried sows are by two former herd boars and are bred to Perfect Prince. The 25 spring gilts are largely by Perfect Prince by The Outpost. They are bred to an outstanding boar. Two spring boars, two fall boar pigs and some stock hogs complete the sale.

G. E. SCHLESENER'S, Hope, Kan.
Auctioneers: Geo. Snyder, A. C. Merlett,
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Spotted Polands!

50 Bred Sows and Gilts.

Paramont Farms offering at Public sale.

Waterville, Kan.

Thursday, February 18

Paramont Booster has been used two years in our herd. Good type and quality from large litters. Sired by boars of champion bloodlines. Out of dams of merit. Bred to the following boars: First prize Jr. Yearling, second prize prize Jr. boar pig, Marshall Co. fair. Also The Whirlwind, grandson of Nebraska grand champion. Write for catalog.

Paramont Farms, Waterville, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

WHITEWAY HAMPSHIRE



50 quality bred sows and gilts. Sale under cover.

Frankfort, Kan.

Thursday, Feb. 25

Sired by grand champion boar Royal 4th and Junior champion Captain Kid, March and April farrow. Write at once for sale catalog. Address,

F. B. Wempe, Owner, Frankfort, Ks.

Thos. E. Deem, Auctioneer.

J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Mail & Breeze.

P. S. You are sure to be pleased with this offering of 50 sows and gilts.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Meyer's Holsteins

Bulls from a proven sire and dams with records as high as 1036 pounds in 365 days, and 32.50 pounds in seven days. Write for booklet, photos, etc.

MEYER DAIRY FARM CO.,
Leavenworth County, Basehor, Kan.

Shungavally Holsteins

Bulls sired by the great proven and show sire, Count College Cornucopia, up to 18 months of age from high record dams. Can also spare a few females.

IRA ROMIG & SONS, TOPEKA, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN BULLS

Sired by 30 lb. son of Canary Butter Boy King from high producing dams, serviceable age, federal accredited, photos on request.

E. W. OBITS, HERINGTON, KAN.

Cedarlane Holstein Farm

has for sale Registered cows and heifers some with A. R. S. O. records, all ages. Also serviceable bulls and bull calves. Federal accredited.

T. M. EWING, RT. 1, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

Not Easy to Find

Registered Holstein bulls ready for service. We have good ones. Write today for photograph and description.

W. H. Mott, Maplewood Farm, Herington, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

Public Sale Thursday, Feb. 18 Maplebrook Jerseys, Reg.

Having sold my farm will sell my foundation herd.

16 head bred for production.
10 head fresh.

Financial King and Golden Fawn Noble breeding. From Reg. of Merit co 78.

J. A. MOCK, COFFEYVILLE, KAN.

dence that he has gone a long way in perfecting the big Poland of the times. Mr. Hall will hold his annual bred sow sale on February 18th.

horses and jacks are consigned by breeders in Central Missouri. The Rotermund Bros. are managers of this sale and the catalog can be had by writing them at Lincoln, Mo.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By O. Wayne Devine
1107 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

The Rotermund Bros., of Lincoln, Mo., have for years been breeding Percheron horses, Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs. This year they are consigning 19 head of Percheron stallions and brood mares to the annual Breeder's sale at Sedalia, March 8. The annual Breeder's sale is an annual event held at the State fair grounds at Sedalia and a number of high class Percheron

W. are advised by the Central Shorthorn Association that 100 head of cattle have been consigned to the Central Shorthorn sale March 3rd and 4th, 1926. The cattle are from the best herds in the West and most of them have good pedigrees back of them. The catalogs are now in the printer's hands and will be ready to mail this week. They are valuable to have on your desk, and a postal card or letter will bring one to you. In the past fifteen years the class of cattle sold in the Central sales have gone out among farmers and made good. The farmer or beginner can buy in these sales with an absolute assurance of getting cattle that will go on and improve their herds and make money if given a little care and feed.

Kansas Holstein Breeders

Membership in the Holstein Friesian Association of America increased by 380 last year, according to the annual report of the organization. Of this number nine are Kansans. The national roll contains nearly 500 Kansas members. Dickinson, Labette, Montgomery, Leavenworth, Riley, Sedgwick, Shawnee, Sumner and Jefferson counties lead in membership. The number of Holstein cattle in Kansas is reported to have increased 100 per cent in the last 10 years.—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

KING SEGIS PONTIAC

Holstein blood. All females have A. R. O. records or come direct from A. R. O. stock. Heifers for sale. Federal accredited. A. M. Davis, Hutchinson, Kan.

Holsteins That Make Good
Everything with Cow testing association records. Herd federal accredited. Inspection invited.
Harold A. Pennington, Hutchinson, Kan.

Clover Leaf Holsteins

Best of blood lines, A. R. O. breeding. Homestead and Ormsby's. Bull calves for sale.
J. M. Leendertse, Oatville, (Sedgwick Co.), Kan.

Young Holstein Bulls

Out of high producing dams and sired by a Homestead bull of great merit. We keep only good ones.
W. G. Linley & Son, Eldorado, Kansas

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE

Sired by Sir Ormsby Skylark Segis Beets. Owned by Oklahoma State College. His dam was a 30 lb. cow. As a 4 yr. old, his sister was a world's record cow, 1506 lbs. one year. E. A. BROWN, Pratt, Kan.

Stop Look Listen

A bull sired by Champion Ecco Sylvia Pontiac from a 19 lb. two year old, ready for heavy service.
C. C. KAGARICE, DARLOW, KANSAS.

BIG REDUCTION SALE, FEB. 22

35 head registered cows and heifers, 15 high grades, all fresh or heavy springers. Some nice yearling bulls. Accredited herd. Dr. C. A. Branch, Marlon, Ks.

Dulaney Holsteins

King Segis Repeater in service mating with A. R. O. cows. Stock for sale.
J. C. DULANEY, UDALL, KAN.

SNOOK'S HOLSTEINS

Four good Segis and Canary Homestead, bred, bull calves, 4 and 5 months old. Write for particulars.
HARRY A. SNOOK, R. 2, WINFIELD, KS.

REGIER'S HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Serviceable young bulls and heifers bred for Nov. and Dec. For sale.
G. REGIER & SON, WHITEWATER, KS.

MULVANE HOMESTEADS

The following breeders all in Mulvane territory, have herds strong in Homestead blood. Every herd federal accredited.

FEW SPRINGERS

also bred and open heifers and bulls from high record dams, Homestead and Pontiac blood.
B. R. GOSNEY, MULVANE, KAN.

COWS AND HEIFERS

for sale, bred to Canary Paul Anna Homestead. Good ones.
GEORGE BRADFELD, DERBY, KAN.

Bulls Ready For Service

Out of high record dams, sired by King Korndyke Homestead. Also females all ages. HIGH BROS., DERBY, KANSAS.

HOMESTEAD HOLSTEINS

combining quality, true type, large size and high production.
MARK ABILDGAARD, MULVANE, KAN.

Goodin Holstein Farm

We feature the blood of King Korndyke Homestead. Few choice heifers for sale.
GOODIN BROS., DERBY, KANSAS.

KING RACHEL GEWINA HOMESTEAD

Dam a 31 lb. cow, herself a grandson of Canary Paul Homestead is for sale. We are keeping his daughters. Picking him reasonable.
Yungmeyer Bros., R. 6, Wichita, Kansas.

HOMESTEAD HOLSTEINS

A. R. O. breeding, glad to show what we have any time.
C. L. Somers, Wichita, Kansas, R. F. D. 6.

King Segis Bred Cows

Fresh cows and bull calves for sale. Ask the Mulvane boys where our farm is.
A. C. CLINE, ROSE HILL, KANSAS.

When writing any of our livestock advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

HIGH PRODUCING HOLSTEINS

Herd bull close up in breeding to KING OF THE PONTIACS. Farm adjoins town. Inspection invited.
R. C. GREEN, ELDERADO, KANSAS

STATE RECORD HOLSTEINS

Have bred reg. Holsteins longer than any man in Kansas. Have some high record young cows for sale. no better breeding to be found anywhere.
M. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kansas.

REG. HOLSTEIN BULL CALF

4 mo. old, 3/4 white, very straight and well grown. Dam 23 lb. 3 yr. old, sire four nearest dams average 30 lbs. Price \$60.
Reynolds & Son, Box 52, Lawrence, Kan.

BULL 10 MONTHS OLD

for sale, grandson of the Kansas state record cow with 1185 pounds of butter in one year. Out of an A. R. O. dam. C. W. McCoy, Valley Falls, Kan.

Eight Nice Bull Calves

Three to ten months old and sired by a 26 pound bull and out of our good producing cows. Very reasonable prices. ROY H. JOHNSTON, Oskaloosa, Ks.

A 1030 POUND BULL

On dam's side has 2 yr. old sister with 756.60 lbs. 365 lbs. On sire's side has 2 yr. old sister with 23.50 lbs. 7 days, 99 lbs. 30 days.
Meyer Dairy Farm Co., Basehor, Kansas.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

Write for information. The dam of our herd sire produced 1008 pounds of butter in one year. J. M. BARNETT, DENISON, KAN.

COMING YEAR OLD BULL

sired by Canary Paul Fobes Homestead 6th. and out of a better than 20 pound dam. Also few heifers combining Homestead Pontiac and Ormsby blood.
D. L. Button & Son, Elmont, Kansas

Vansdale Farm Holsteins

We offer a two year old tried bull, from a state record dam, and sired by the sire of a dozen state record cows. Williamson Bros., Owners, Topeka, Ks.

COMING YEAR OLD BULL

By a 900 pound sire and out of an almost 20 pound dam. Good individual, nicely marked, well grown. Other bulls. Prices reasonable. Crestline Holstein Farm, Dr. C. VanHorn, Pat Chestnut, Topeka, Kan.

MEIERKORD HOLSTEIN FARM

We offer a few choice reg. Holstein cows and heifers, also bull and heifer calves. Priced reasonable.
H. J. MEIERKORD, Owner.
F. P. Bradfield, Herdsman, Linn, Kansas.

WM. C. MUELLER, HANOVER, KAN.

We offer young bulls and heifers sired by a good bull and out of A. R. O. dams. Address as above.

PURE BRED HOLSTEIN DAIRY

We have some splendid young bulls for sale reasonable out of cows with Washington county cow testing association records.
Henry Halesohl, Greenleaf, Kansas.

MAPLEWOOD FARM SALE NOV. 2

75 head in this sale. Write for information and sale catalogs at once. Address.
W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KAN.

AN ACCREDITED HERD

of Advanced Registry Producers. Forty head. Seventeen years experience breeding Holstein Dairy cattle. Correspondence and inspection invited.
Elmer G. Eagle, Abilene, Kansas

COLLINS FARM CO.

Quality Holsteins. Let us quote you prices on bull calves and some old enough for service out of A. R. O. dams and sired by an outstanding bull.
Collins Farm Co., Sabetha, Kansas

COWLES HOLSTEINS

Cows and heifers, any age any number desired. Also a few bull calves.
H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kan.

MARSHALLHOLM HOLSTEIN FARM

One serviceable bull left, 6 of 7 nearest dams average 20.10 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Placed 1st in every judging contest wherever shown. Priced low for quick sale. W. A. MARSHALL, Prop., Colony, Kan.

CHICKASIA HOLSTEIN FARM

King Kalmuck Homestead 453372 in service. He is a brother to the state champ, Wina-A-Home Lady Homestead. Herd federal accredited.
F. Oliver, Danville, Kansas.

Our Reg. Holsteins

are headed by a bull whose dam has a 35 lb. 7 day and 1034 lb. yearly record. Females for sale.
H. E. HOSTETLER, HARPER, KANSAS

The Kansas Guernsey Breeders

Guernsey business ought to pick up in this territory presently. The American Guernsey Cattle Club has announced an addition of two men to the extension force in the persons of R. L. Holden and C. B. Finley. They will work in the Mississippi valley. That's a big territory, but Kansas breeders can get their share and more of the service if they will go after it. Duties of the two extension men will be to work with breeders in local and general Guernsey extension.—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

GUERNSEYS

The Quality-Quantity Breed

Profitable dairying means a combination of progressive methods and good grade or pure bred Guernseys. The pure bred Guernsey bull will help you to develop a profitable dairy herd.

For particulars write to

The American Guernsey Cattle Club
Box KF Peterboro, N. H.

Guernsey Bull Calves

by bulls of best blood. Out of high producing dams. Herd under federal supervision. E. M. Leach, 1421 North Lorraine St., Wichita, Kansas.

Dauntless of Edgmoor

National Dairy Show Grand Champion, dams record 159 lbs. fat class C. His sons for sale reasonably priced. Ransom Farm, Homewood, (Franklin Co.), Ks.

Brainard's Guernseys

Small herd of high quality animals. Best of blood lines. Bull calves for sale.
J. R. Brainard, Carlyle, Kansas.

Springdale Guernseys

Registered bulls, calves to 10 months of age. Prize winning A. R. breeding. Accredited herd. Special bargain prices. C. R. Kissinger & Sons, Ottawa, Ks.

Mature Guernsey Bull

fine individual, has sired nothing but heifers. Reasonable price. Also young bulls.
O. H. HURST, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

Cherub Bred Guernseys

one of the few herds of the breed here. There should be more. Stock for sale. Ask us about them.
H. J. REYNOLDS, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS.

OLD HOMESTEAD GUERNSEYS

Write me your wants in quality breeding stock. Old Homestead Guernsey Farm, LaCygne, Kansas.

BOOKING ORDERS

for high grade baby heifer or bull calves for April and May delivery \$15.00 up. Will have a few pure bred calves. HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KAN.

MAY ROSE GUERNSEYS

Federal Accredited herd. Young males at reasonable prices. Visitors always welcome.
W. C. ENGLAND, Manager Overland Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, Kan.

UPLAND GUERNSEY FARM

Our herd is Federal accredited and a working herd, 50 head. Two choice young bulls for sale. Write for description and breeding.
Garlow & Edwards, Rt. 5, Concordia, Kan.

WOODLAND PARK GUERNSEYS

For sale—Registered yearling bull, eight grade cows and heifers "springers". Registered yearling heifer and registered heifer 3 months old.
Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Lawrence, Kan.

BULL CALF FOR SALE

Born Sept. 27, 1925. Sire—Lone Pine Adiant 72801 (7 nearest dams average 761 lbs. fat). Dam: Elm Lodge Caroline 137124.
Guy E. Wolcott, Linwood, Kan.

PARAMOUNT GUERNSEY FARM

Established ten years. 100 head in herd. Best of breeding. Few practically pure bred unregistered heifers for sale. OTTO FEES, PARSONS, KANSAS.

C. & L. Guernsey Farm

made 3283 lbs. butter from 12 head in one year. Mature bull and heifers for sale.
C. D. Gibson, Morehead (Neosho Co.), Ks.

Herd Bull For Sale

best of breeding and good individual. Keeping his heifers only reason for selling. Also bull calves.
W. E. WELTY, CHERRYVALE, KANSAS.

AXTELL'S GUERNSEYS

Young grade cows, small grade heifer calves, and young purebred bulls, for sale.
DR. J. T. AXTELL, NEWTON, KANSAS.

Neosho Breeze Guernseys

Major strain.
JOHN PERRENOUD, HUMBOLDT, KAN.

When writing any of our livestock advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

Kansas Spotted Poland Breeders

Well, the purebred situation improves, week after week. Some folks contend they have oodles of sows for sale. They were just foresighted enough to prepare for the parade of Spotted Poland dollars into the old bank account. Others had despaired of the long hoped-for revival and were caught with very few on hand. But the foresighted fellows were not numerous enough. The scarcity of sows is just as real as the short receipts of porkers on the central markets.—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

SERGEANT SPOTTED POLANDS

9 tried sows in good breeding condition. Fall pigs ready to ship, sire Lebo's Pride by Realization.
C. C. SERGEANT & SONS, Rt. 1, Lebo, Kan.

ELLEDALE BREEDING FARMS

We are booking orders for gilts and sows bred to a good son of the World's Grand Champion boar, Jack O'Diamonds. Also fall pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. C. WATSON & SONS, Altoona, Kan.

GREEN VALLEY STOCK FARM

is now offering at private sale Spotted Poland hogs, Spring Boars and Gilts. Sired by Edgemoor Giant. Also weaning pigs from 8 to 10 weeks old. Write for price and description. Lloyd Shea, Larned, Kan.

BRED SOW SALE WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17

Bred to Big Munn 1925 World's Junior Champion, and Backfire, half brother to World's Grand Champion. Write for catalog. Highway Farm, Marysville, Kan.
J. A. BEVERIDGE, Owner.

Ackervue Stock Farm

We are offering bred sows and gilts at private sale. Bred for March and April farrow. Write for prices.
L. E. ACKER, CHAPMAN, KANSAS

KAWNEE STOCK FARM

Bred Sow Sale Feb. 13. Featuring Kawnee Ark Back, grandchampion Kansas 1925. 50 sows and gilts. Catalog on request.
Henry B. Miller, Rossville, Kan.

KANSAS WILDFIRE

has the blood that wins. I have for sale extra good March boars ready for service, and gilts by or bred to Kansas Wildfire.
T. J. Crippin, Council Grove, Kan.

THE MILLIONAIRE

Sire of champions. Choice daughters in service to Liberty Wildfire. Also gilts bred to The Millionaire. Fall pigs, unrelated breeding.
Crabill & Son, Cawker City, Kan.

LYNCH BROS., JAMESTOWN, KAN.

We offer at private sale the tops of our spring boars. Plenty to select from. Choice breeding and individuals. Address, as above.

BRED SOW SALE MARCH 1

40 head of bred sows and gilts, bred to good boars, also a few fall pigs selling. Chas. W. Taylor, Auctioneer. Write me for catalog.
Robert Freemyer, Rexford, Kansas

Holstein Dairy Dispersal

37 head, all raised and developed by Mr. Bean except three or four foundation cows. Sale at the farm, five miles west of Atchison and one mile off the Rock road, two miles N. E. Channon.

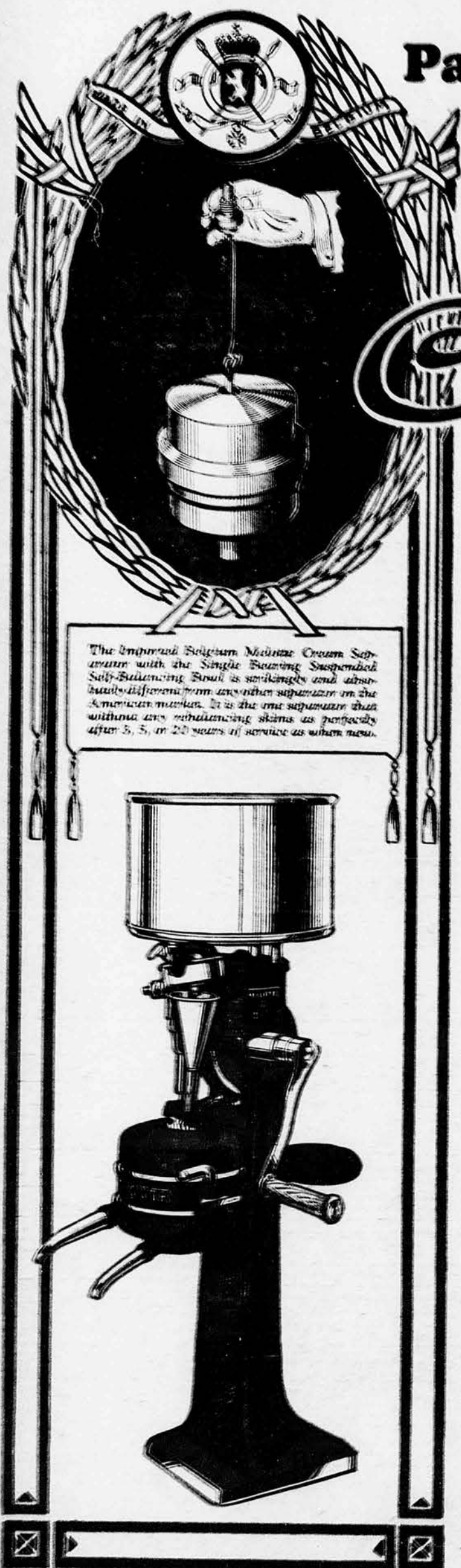
Atchison, Kan., Tuesday, Feb. 16

All are registered and federal and state accredited. I have sold my farm and moving to Graham county. The foundation of this herd is rich in the breeding of Katy Gerben and the catalog tells the story.

Come to Atchison and phone me. Channon line out of Atchison. A complete dispersal. Sale starts at 10 A. M. on farm implements, etc.

B. L. Bean, Owner, Atchison, Ks.

Aucts.: McCullough & O'Brien, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Mail and Breeze.



Pay Nothing for 4 Months!

You do not have to use a cream wasting separator, we make it easy for anyone to own a MELOTTE. Look at our terms. Nothing to pay for **FOUR MONTHS**.

Melotte

We will send you the MELOTTE without any down payment of any kind. Try it Thirty Days on your own farm. If then you do not want it, ship it back and the deal is closed. If you do want it, go ahead and use it three months more and then pay for it, in full.

Other Terms: \$7.50 Per Month

If you prefer you can pay \$7.50 after you have tried the MELOTTE for thirty days, then \$7.50 each month until you have paid for the separator. No extra charges, no interest to pay.

Nothing Else Like It

The MELOTTE is the one Separator with the single bearing suspended self-balancing bowl.

You cannot find a MELOTTE bowl that is out of balance. You cannot find a MELOTTE Separator user that has ever sent his MELOTTE bowl back to be rebalanced. Furthermore, neither wear nor usage can ever throw the MELOTTE Bowl out of balance.

On account of its self-balancing bowl the MELOTTE runs so easily that it requires a brake to stop it, otherwise you would have to wait twenty-five minutes for it to run down.

The MELOTTE will outlast any two ordinary separators made. Its broad faced gears, its sturdy construction, self balancing bowl, will make it last you a life time.

We almost forgot to mention the porcelain lined milk and cream chamber, much less tinware to wash, and other sanitary features. These details do not save any cream but they certainly are great conveniences.

More Cream

This is a broad assertion. We realize it. We repeat it again. The MELOTTE Separator will give you more cream (yes, much more cream) than any other separator you can buy.

This is why: A brand new separator that has been carefully balanced at the factory may skim as perfectly as the MELOTTE while it is new—BUT—its bearings soon begin to wear or discs get bent, and immediately your cream losses start, BECAUSE the bowl commences to vibrate and remix the cream with the milk, and before you send the bowl back to the factory (as you must do with other separators) your total cream loss will have been enormous.

NOT SO with the MELOTTE. The bowl is suspended flexibly and always revolves smoothly around its own center of gravity. Neither wear nor usage can ever throw it out of balance. The single bearing suspended self-balancing bowl automatically ADJUSTS ITSELF—balances itself all the time.

The reason that the MELOTTE will give you more cream than any other separator is because it skims perfectly 365 days out of the year, yes, year after year as long as you live. While the other separators give you good skimming for only a short time after each rebalancing. We have never known a Melotte to wear out—No, NEVER! The MELOTTE is certainly YOUR best separator investment.

Our 15-Year Guarantee

The superiority of the MELOTTE enables us to give you a fifteen year guarantee. The single bearing suspended bowl always balances itself. No strain on the machine. The MELOTTE will outwear any two ordinary separators.

Our fifteen year guarantee is conservative, a MELOTTE is good for thirty years or more.

Send me your free trial offer and tell me how I can buy a Melotte on 30 days' free trial and pay you nothing until I have used the machine for 4 months.

I milk _____ cows.

Name _____

Address _____

R. F. D. No. _____

Sign and mail coupon today to
The Melotte Separator, H. B. BABSON, U.S. Manager,
 2843 West 19th Street, Dept. 89-82 Chicago, Illinois