Kansas Farmer

and MAIL & BREEZE

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LIBRARY JAN 29 1926

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AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE JAN 29 1926 LIBRARY

Harley Was a Rate Witness!

But He Found Plenty of Representatives of Commercial Interests Already There

BY HARLEY HATCH

I HAVE spent most of the week in Kansas City attending the railroad rate hearing as a witness. A message came saying that the commission would be ready for my testimony the next morning, and so I made haste, only to find that commercial interests were demanding more time, which they took in good measure. This gave me over Sunday in the city, and my testimony was not called for until Monday morning. It seems that the commercial interests had taken alarm, fearing that perhaps there might be a reduction in rates on farm products. They deduced from this that what was taken off farm products would be tacked on to industrial production, and they were out to fight that with all the vigor of a nest of bees just turned out by the hay rake. This goes to prove what I have always thought, that commercial and industrial interests are ready at all times to help the farm—just so it doesn't cost them anything. No interest represented in the hearing wanted an increase in freight rates; they were all agreed on that. But if it had to come, they wanted it applied to the other fellow.

Conditions Better Here?

Former Attorney General Jackson of Kansas had charge of the case for the corn belt farmers, and he produced testimony in plenty that they were in no condition to stand any increase in freight rates. I had thought that perhaps Kansas farmers had lost their full share of money in the last five years, but it seems they have lost only dimes where Nebraska and Iowa farmers have lost dollars. One of the best known farmers of Nebraska, Charles Graf of Bancroft, had a statement prepared by the county agent of Dakota county, which was a great surprise to me. It was taken from the official county records, and showed that, in round numbers, there were farm mortgages on file in that county amounting to $2,200,000 when the depression came. On January 1, 1926, this had increased to 5½ million dollars. The surprise lies in the fact that this great increase in farm mortgage indebtedness has taken place since 1920. No farm land has been bought there since 1920, so it cannot be laid to buying land at a high figure; the damage in that way was all done before 1920. Mr. Graf also stated that the mortgage foreclosures in his county—Cuming—were no indication of the number of farms lost by reason of debt. He stated that the number of farms turned back by private settlement in his county in the last year had numbered 55.

'Twas a Condition!

There is a reason for private settlements being made in these Nebraska mortgage deals instead of letting it go to a foreclosure in court as is common in Kansas. It is the rule in Nebraska when a mortgage is foreclosed to take a deficiency judgment against the debtor in case the land does not sell for enough to pay the bill. Needless to say, there are very few cases where the land does sell for enough to pay the debts and costs, so the mortgage holders take what they can get, in most instances bidding in the land themselves for from 50 to 65 per cent of the debt. They then take a judgment against the luckless debtor for the balance, and he finds himself saddled for life with a judgment he is never likely to pay. There is just one way out for him—the bankruptcy court—which is one reason why so many farmers in the good state of Nebraska have gone thru bankruptcy. These Nebraska representative men who were witnesses at the rate hearing told me that farm financial conditions were very bad there; to use Grover Cleveland's famous saying, "It is a condition that confronts them, not a theory."

Chance on Indian Land?

Mr. Mann of Thurston county, Nebraska, is agent for the Indian land of that county, which, when we lived in Nebraska, was known as the Winnebago Reservation. This is a good farming county, has good soil, lies along the Missouri River, and is one of the surest crop counties in the West. Mr. Mann has 99 of those farms for sale, many of them with good improvements, and they are appraised right around $100 an acre. Five years ago this land would have sold quickly for $200 an acre; in fact, would have been thought a wonderful bargain at that price. Last fall Mr. Mann advertised 106 of these farms widely, and has made a great effort to sell them since that time. He has sold just seven of the smaller farms, and still has 99 left. Mr. Mann thinks that now is the time to buy this land, and in this I agreed with him. Knowing the country as I do I am sure that one could not go wrong in buying if he wanted a sure producing farm, one that would be good for a yearly average of 40 bushels of corn an acre.

Farmers Need Money, Too

The writer of these lines testified to the fact that there was nothing in sight in Southeast Kansas to indicate any such prosperity as the railroads claim for the farmers. I do not say that the railroads do not need more money; perhaps they do. But I do not think they need more money quite so badly as do the farmers of Kansas. The farm buildings of this state, the fences, in fact all farm improvements, indicate that very little money has been expended on them for several years. The buildings lack paint and repairs; one sees hundreds of farm houses in the course of a day's drive which probably have not been painted inside in the last 20 years. There are many more poor fences than there are good ones; probably 75 per cent of our farm fences were built 25 or more years ago, and most of them have not really been rebuilt in that time. They have been patched up and some posts replaced, but very little new wire has been used. There are dozens of farms in this county on which cattle in large numbers used to be kept. On those farms the cattle sheds are going to ruin, and are no longer used unless to shelter the few head owned by the tenant farmer. It used to be thought that the right thing to do was to cover up these things; it was said to "hurt the country" if any story of bad tidings was reported. It seems to me that now is the time to tell the truth; it is the stories of false farm prosperity that have in the past caused every other industry to think that the farmer could bear any sort of burden they could fasten on him.

Snow in Kansas City

Going up to Kansas City I left a country of roads like city pavements with no snow. Before I reached the city I saw plenty of snow, and it had not all vanished from the sheltered spots in Wyandotte county when I returned, and that despite a Sunday of rain. I came back to find the roads rather muddy but easily passable with the fields still dry, while in Johnson county the water stood everywhere. Burlington has been buzzing with excitement for the last week on account of a trial of a suspect in a mysterious murder case. The murder was committed in our farm neighborhood, and for that reason has a great interest for us all. It is fortunate for farm production that the trial was called at this season; if it came at any other time I fear much work would be neglected—but still you can't expect us to work all the time!

—From The Times of Los Angeles

Watch Your Step!—A Warning From a Past Civilization

Poultry Contest Winners

The winners in the annual poultry contest, announced in previous issues of Kansas Farmer, were:

Handling the Farm Flock: Mrs. John Perrenoud, Humboldt, 1; F. O. Anderson, Minneapolis, 2; Rosa D. Willis, Mancos, Colo., 3.

Incubators and Brooders: Mrs. Fred Johnson, Greeley, 1. Mrs. Josephine H. Coffeen, Admire, 2; Mrs. H. A. Mathes, Sterling, 3.

Day Old Chicks: Mary R. Parsons, Arkansas City, 1; Mrs. Norman Davis, Eads, Colo., 2; Mrs. T. J. Miner, Smith Center, 3.

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese: Mrs. A. E. Fitzsimmons, Geneva, 1; Mrs. George H. Schnessler, Furley, 2; Lily Bowers Crampton, Arkansas City, 3.

What About the Money?; Mrs. Fred V. Beiser, Flagler, Colo., 1; E. E. Walker, Lacey, Wash., 2; C. Tuttle, Coffeyville, 3.

From Station KSAC

Here's the radio program coming next week, February 1 to 6, from radio Station KSAC.

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

NOON-DAY 12:35-1:05

Readings, Timely Talks, Question Box—
Monday—Certified Potato Seed.....D. R. Porter
Ground Hog Day.....A. E. Oman
Tuesday—Kanota Summarized.....H. R. Sumner
The Boy Crop.....M. H. Coe
Wednesday—Selection and Care of Breeding Flock .....J. H. McAdams
Pruning Apple Trees Before They Bear .....L. C. Williams
Thursday—Serious Soil Problems.....E. B. Wells
Brambles to Include in the Nursery Order .....W. R. Martin, Jr.
Friday—The Sweet Clover Seedbed.L. E. Willoughby
Control of Round Worms in Poultry .....D. J. Taylor

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—Money Market and Agricultural .....R. M. Green
Sorghums as Feed for Beef Cattle .....C. W. McCampbell
Tuesday—Feeding the Sow and Litter..A. D. Weber
Ayrshire and Holstein Cattle in Kansas .....W. H. Riddell
Wednesday—Planning the Road System.M. W. Furr
Cold Weather Hints for Automobile Operation.....Ray Flagg
Thursday—Saving Steps.....Lucile O. Rust
Paint for Our High School Girl .....Pearle E. Ruby
Friday—Insurance as a Profession.....Leo Spurrier
Safety and Efficiency of Radio Installations .....E. R. Lyon

Opposes Price Fixing

"I am opposed to price fixing. I am opposed to Government handling of farm products."

Thus William Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, speaking last week before the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association, reiterated the policy of the National Administration regarding agricultural relief, and expressed, inferentially, opposition to surplus products corporations backed by the Government, which are advocated by many farm interests, including the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Expressed hopes that President Coolidge and his subordinates as a result of many conferences with leaders of agricultural interests recently might have seen fit to change front somewhat since the President's recent speech in Chicago, were shattered by Secretary Jardine's speech.

Standing flatly upon the position on surplus products taken in his annual report published last November, the Secretary declared the Federal Government should be no more than a help, rather than the leader in disposing of them.

Farmers' organizations, he said, aided by a background of Government information and supplementary help, should in his opinion find a way of disposing of the surplus to the best profit for the farmer.

Enabling legislation probably would be forthcoming from Congress, he added. The Dickinson bill, recently introduced in the House, seemed to offer some common ground upon which the farmer and the Government could get together, but there were many provisions of the bill of which he did not approve.

"I have called into conference on this surplus problem men whom I consider among the best equipped in the country to contribute a solution," he declared. "I have scheduled other conferences during the remainder of January and the forepart of February. There is a great division of opinion. The whole subject is controversial. But the economic conditions back of this problem are undeniable.

"The American people will profit, in my judgment, by giving fair minded, sympathetic consideration to those conditions. We should bury all bitterness in these discussions. Men are sincere, and we will have success only when we pound out every proposal upon the anvil of constructive debate. I look forward to ultimate action on this problem which will be sound, constructive and in the interest of the nation."

"I want to make it clear that, for a long pull, I am an optimist on farming conditions. Our agriculture may be distressed, but it is far from disabled. It is at the bottom a sound, going business. In the long run, it will have its measure of prosperity, for such cannot be permanently withheld from that portion of the community which produces the necessaries of life and which does so on terms of high relative efficiency."

Secretary Jardine reviewed the agricultural situation since 1920, with its depression which reached all over the land.

When the country as a whole attempts to appraise the current agricultural situation, "the picture must be cast against the background of events since 1920," he said.

Clean Colony Houses

As soon as the young stock are removed to the laying houses in the fall, the colony houses should be cleaned and sprayed. Then the sunshine and cold winter air should have a chance to clean up the houses during the winter, and they will be much safer for the chicks in the spring.

The fact that poultry do not use the range during the winter is a great help in keeping down the contamination of the soil adjacent to the houses. The continued cold weather over a period of several months, and occasional sunshine, help to clean up the range and make it more nearly fit for the use of the poultry in the spring.

—From The News of Cleveland

The Yanks Are Coming! (A Possible Result of the Florida Boom.)

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What Hath the Humble Hen Wrought?

FIVE years of selective breeding has resulted in an increase of half a pound in the weight of W. A. Johnson's White Leghorns. Mr. Johnson adopted a culling standard on the theory that the average bird in his flock was too small. That decision came after nearly four years of endeavoring to get a small White Leghorn to lay a big egg that wouldn't be docked when it got into fancy company.

"When I cull," said Mr. Johnson, "I throw out all small hens regardless of the production their conformation and condition indicates. I select for breeding the larger hens which indicate they are good producers because larger hens will lay bigger eggs. As a result, out of approximately 200 cases of eggs produced less than 30 failed to reach the weight standard required for best grade.

"That my efforts to build a bigger strain of hens has succeeded is proved by the weights of those I sell. In the five years since I started this culling, the hens which go to market have increased in average weight a half pound over what those weighed when I began."

Mr. Johnson lives in Cloud county. Fourteen years ago Mrs. Johnson decided they needed more satisfactory information on the performance of the flock. At that time they had Rocks.

"It's foolish to keep these chickens and not know what they are doing," she told her husband. "We feed and care for them, sell the eggs and turn the money into a general fund. If they are not paying we ought to get rid of them. If they are paying we ought to take better care of them."

Thereupon a system of hen-house bookkeeping was installed. The record gave those speckled biddies a clean bill. They were paying. Improvements were installed. Better methods of feeding were adopted. Housing conditions were improved. Profits grew apace. In 1917 they changed breeds. In 1918 the old hen house became uninhabitable. A new one 16 by 72 feet was built at a cost of more than $500 with Mr. Johnson in role of carpenter. Materials were high then. In one end of the building is a roost room and in the other a brooder room. The center is a scratch pen. The floors are concrete underlaid by coarse rock.

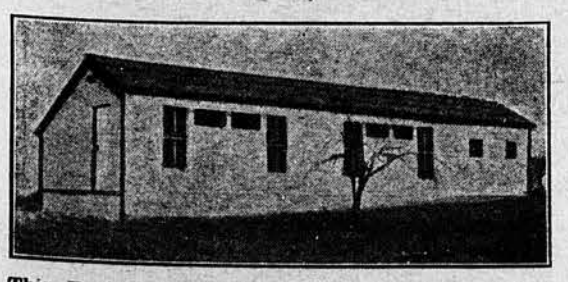
"My wife keeps all the records on our flock," said Mr. Johnson, "and in summer when I am busy she is the caretaker, except for cleaning the house and other heavy work. In winter I do most of the work. I check up on the home-grown feeds about one day a month and Mrs. Johnson compiles the consumption from those figures. Of course, when we buy feeds we enter the amounts among expenditures. An egg record and an account of sales keep us informed on what the flock is doing. Last year the hens averaged $1.94 a bird."

Mr. Johnson denies that he is specializing in poultry. But he is doing a good job of caring for a farm flock. If such methods are practicable for 300 birds on a general farm, then they would be even more applicable to a larger project. Mr. Johnson contends that anything worth keeping is worthy of records, but only records will determine whether it will justify the time and trouble required. Records form the basis for intelligent feeding and breeding. How, for instance, would Mr. Johnson have learned that selection would improve the weight of his hens and the size of his eggs if it had not been for Mrs. Johnson's hen house accounting?

Herb Got the Eggs

HERBERT SMITH of Smith county, had boosted egg production nearly to 33 per cent by December 20, in his flock of 250 English White Leghorn pullets. They were making 80 eggs a day at that time, according to A. B. Kimball, who made an egg basket inspection after Mr. Smith came in from the hen house.

Mr. Smith has a new hollow tile Missouri type house 30 feet square. Maybe the pullets were dedicating the new building. However, it is more likely that they were hatched early, came from a high producing strain and were properly fed and developed. Kimball is silent on this matter but a fellow who will put up the right kind of house for his birds is likely to take good care of them. The Missouri house is square with open front and straw loft. It has proved very popular in its home state and has been used extensively in other states.



This Poultry House Was Built by J. B. Jewell, Osage County. He Received 18 Months of Vocational Training at the Agricultural College and is Making It Pay

Eggs at 9 Cents a Dozen

EGGS were produced at a cost of 8.9 cents a dozen on Orchard Home Fruit Farm in Franklin county during a four-months' test. Carter Futz conducted the test in co-operation with the Franklin County Farm Bureau to learn the cheapest ration for producing eggs.

Three pens of 100 birds each were fed three different rations. The commercial ration produced eggs at a cost of 13.9 cents a dozen. The farm bureau ration, composed of equal parts of bran, shorts, cornmeal, ground oats and tankage for mash and 2 parts kafir, 2 of corn and 1 of oats as a scratch feed, produced eggs at 8.9 cents a dozen. The third pen received the Purdue mixture, 75 pounds of ground wheat, 25 pounds of bran and 30 pounds of tankage, with the same scratch grain as the second pen had, and produced eggs at 9.2 cents a dozen.

The eggs were sold for 22 to 26 cents. The test is being repeated on a longer period. It was started October 15 and will close June 15. The farm bureau ration has been improved and cheapened by reducing the tankage 5 per cent and adding 5 per cent dried, pulverized buttermilk and 10 per cent pulverized alfalfa.

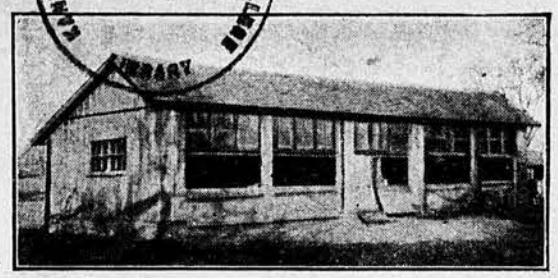
Futz, a graduate of Purdue University, and F. Joe Robbins, Franklin county agricultural agent, conceived the test as a demonstration to the community in profitable egg production. The present test will be of greater value because of the longer period over which it will extend. Few egg production cost studies have been conducted in Kansas or elsewhere.

Poultry Specialists For the Kansas State Agricultural College Say a Hen Must Produce 90 Eggs Before She Becomes Profitable

Masters Plays a Foursome

THEY'RE the 'payingest' things on this farm," said R. A. Masters as he peeked thru the netting of his open front poultry house at a flock of White Wyandottes. And Masters has a number of paying projects on his 40-acre homestead in Osage county. Six cows, all that he can keep, 18 ewes and three brood sows form the other corners of his profit making quartette, but the hens have won easily the three years he has made a comparison.

Up to that time he had a flock which operated under a White Wyandotte alias, but as he explained: "I had everything in there when they were culled by the hatchery man. He vetoed all but about 25 of them the first year. These were placed in a breeding pen and I used them for producing hatching eggs."



A Flock of 125 White Wyandottes Paid for This $300 Poultry House on the Farm of R. A. Masters The First Season They Occupied It

Since then Masters has been steadily improving his flock until he has been able to take some premiums in poultry shows. By reason of the culling for disqualification and egg production that has been done he was able to sell cockerels last spring at $3 apiece. One woman breeder took practically all of his offering at that price. The old cocks were sold at $2.50. That 50 cents difference just about illustrates the progress that is being made from one generation to the next in his breeding work.

"I built that house in the spring of 1922 at a cost of $300," said Masters. "The 125 birds which I had the following fall and winter paid for it and I had some money left over. When my figures for the present year are compiled the gross returns will amount to at least $700.

"Part of that income is the result of selling the cockerels at a good price for breeding purposes and part a result of the 10 cents a dozen premium for eggs sold to the hatchery. I might get more by selling the eggs to other poultry keepers but the hatchery market is steady and there is no advertising and distributing expense. Besides the hatchery does my culling twice a year, tests for white diarrhea, vaccinates them and picks my show birds."

Two years ago Masters bought eight ewes to clean up the weeds in his cow pasture. They raised 16 lambs and the wool and lambs he sold brought $150. Last year he sold only $100 worth of sheep and wool, but increased his flock to 18.

But the hens are making more money, he contends, than the sheep, the cows and the hogs. White chickens, white hogs, white sheep and white cows—that makes a white farm. Masters has two brothers who agree with him on color of chickens, but not on breed. Weaver Masters breeds Rhode Island Whites and Bryan Masters has White Leghorns.

Beat Their Mas

MRS. JENNIE GOODGER, Smith county, prepares for winter eggs in the spring. Her pullets hatched early last spring beat the old hens in egg production during December. She keeps the old and young birds separated. The 90 pullets produced 770 or an average of 8.5 eggs apiece in December, and the 73 old hens only 50 eggs during the same time.

Early hatching, worm free ground and proper development thru feeding will make early layers, according to A. B. Kimball, Smith county agent.

What Does a Broiler Cost?

CHICKEN accounting by Mrs. A. I. Raymer, Franklin county, throws some light on the question of broiler production costs. She set 1,400 eggs and hatched 1,008 chicks. All but 57 were raised, which is less than 6 per cent loss. At 12 weeks old they averaged 1½ pounds and the cost, including cost of eggs, feed, care, brooder coal and running the incubator was 21 cents apiece. The cockerels were sold at 24 cents a pound. Pullets were developed and put in the laying pens last fall.

Service from the Hatchery

FOR the privilege of culling their flocks for production, eliminating standard disqualifications, subjecting the birds to a white diarrhea test, C. R. Bratton pays poultry producers in the vicinity of Burlingame a premium of 10 cents a dozen over the current market price for their eggs. Bratton runs a hatchery and undertook the job of poultry censor to the community to insure good eggs that would hatch out the same kind of chickens that laid them.

He culls the flocks twice a year. When a flock has developed the proper quality he picks out exhibition birds and enters them at poultry shows. That serves as a check upon his judgment in the culling work and advice he offers the egg producers.

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Passing Comment

—*By T. A. McNeal*

I SEE you are answering questions on most every subject; in view of the quality of the moral standards revealed in the sordid struggle for personal fame, power and gain, growing more intense and lawless steadily in the world in general, with this country included, permit me to suggest for your thoughtful notice the great ancient question put up by the Master of fundamental wisdom, addressed to all: "But what will it benefit a man tho he gain the whole world but lose his own soul?"

If you will take the trouble to thoroly ponder this profoundly important inquiry and make for yourself a convincing answer and present it to your readers, don't you think it might have some effect in stemming the reckless scramble?

In other words, a thoro enlightenment is what is sorely needed in the settlement of this age-long question, more today than even in the past to prevent still greater disasters to the race.

Summed up the question simply is: Which is the more desirable for the welfare of the world, more gold or more wisdom? If you decide on wisdom you must of course prove it or people will not believe you. L. C. K.

It can hardly be expected that I can settle a question which has remained unanswered, or at any rate has not been answered convincingly to the minds of a vast number of people for 1900 years.

L. C. K. evidently believes that the world is growing worse. With that opinion I do not agree. While admitting freely that conditions are very far from being ideal, I still am of the opinion that it is a better world, a kinder world and a wiser world than ever before.

However, the question asked by the Nazarene was personal rather than general. It was based on the assumption that every man must largely regulate his own conduct. In other words, to a very large extent he is the master of his destiny, the master of his own soul. He may save it or lose it; he may exchange it for what to him seems more desirable and must take the consequences of his own act.

What is the soul that Jesus was talking about? It is not easy to define that word. It cannot be assumed that He referred to what theologians call the immortal spirit of man, for if immortal it cannot be destroyed.

What is Good Character?

IT SEEMS to me that the soul referred to was what we know as good character, and that again is a wide and varied term. A man may have what is generally called a good character and yet lack much of having what I think the Nazarene called a soul. He may be a strictly moral man; he may be a law-abiding citizen; there may not be any scandal touching his reputation, and yet he may be narrow-minded, selfish and mean.

The soul referred to in my opinion included moral character and a willingness to be law-abiding, but in addition it includes the qualities of mercy, kindness, a desire to serve one's fellow men unselfishly, gladly: a broad tolerance of opinion which embraces in its charity men of all races, colors and creeds.

The man who would be willing to exchange that kind of a soul for all the material wealth there is in the world is a fool. He makes a worse bargain than the man who buys worthless stock in a fake mine or a farm at the North Pole.

"He who steals my purse," said Shakespeare, "steals trash, but he who filches from me my good name takes that which not enriches him but makes me poor indeed."

I think it was this all-embracing soul that was referred to by the man of Galilee.

L. C. K. thinks the world is growing worse, that men are more and more estimating the purely material things of life, wealth and the sensual pleasures that may be purchased with wealth, as of greater value than the satisfaction that comes from unselfish service to our fellowmen.

If he is right then wisdom is fading and the world is being more and more peopled with fools. I think he is wrong. Wealth is rapidly increasing. Corruption does often sit in high places; too much deference is paid to money and the possessors thereof, but the very abundance of wealth tends to convince more and more people that its possession is not the thing most to be desired. More and more rich men want to be remembered, not by the amount of wealth they have accumulated, but by some institution or institutions they have endowed whose purpose is to benefit mankind. Grant if you please that vanity and desire for fame enter into their calculations, there is a tacit acknowledgment on their part that wealth and power are less to be desired than a reputation for service to their fellowmen.

Maybe they have stifled their better impulses; maybe they have starved their souls to get wealth and power, but at the last they know that worldly wealth is but dross, and worthless as the apples of Sodom, if that is all they possess. So as the sun goes down and the shadows lengthen they try to regain their souls.

That, I think, is the answer to the question.

Farmers Are Eating Oleo?

NO DOUBT you have noted and probably were interested in resolutions passed in Topeka recently by the Farm Bureau and the State Board of Agriculture relative to oleo. I thought you might be in position to help the cause if you knew that the sales of oleo increased 40 per cent during the last year, and the greater part of this increase was in the rural communities. It also is quite common knowledge that too many farmers are selling butterfat and buying oleo for their own

use. It was this latter fact that caused me to propose that part of the resolution which said, "no scrub cow was ever so mean as to feed her calf oleomargarine." A. L. Albright.

Personally I cannot understand how any person will eat oleo if good butter can be had. Still tastes do differ. I have heard persons say they liked oleomargarine, and I assumed they were telling the truth. There are people who would travel miles to get the opportunity to eat Limburger cheese. I do not understand how they get that way, but I recognize their right to select their own diet.

I will further admit that I have eaten butter that would make oleomargarine seem by comparison like the ambrosia of the gods. It was in appearance a mixture of wagon grease and rancid lard, and when it girded up its loins it went forth like a strong man well armed.

But good sweet butter, that is a vastly different proposition.

That is real ambrosia to my taste.

Having said that, I will say that farmers and their families who prefer oleo to butter have an entire right to eat it. If I were a farmer and my family was entirely satisfied with oleomargarine and I could sell my butterfat and buy oleo and make a saving, I think I would do so, and if anyone should come around and tell me that my family should quit eating oleomargarine and eat high-priced butter instead, I would suggest that he attend to his own business and I would try to attend to mine.

A Lady Gives Her Opinion

DO YOU remember other years when times were hard and some dunce would jump up and howl: "It's all because of a Democratic administration?" Now times are as hard as I have ever seen them. Every paper we pick up says some bank has closed, or some individual has gone broke or resorted to the bankruptcy law. Now chinch bugs were bad last fall, wheat was slow to start and times are bad. Dollars are hard to get, and when you corner one it doesn't buy much. Every Republican paper including the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze gives us dandy cartoons showing the President reducing taxes—chopping taxes into halves; the G. O. P. riding its elephant into prosperity over all kinds of obstructions—but our taxes are higher than ever, and we have no more property. We cannot afford to sell and move to a more advantageous location for schools and opportunities for our children because of that foolish income tax law that takes such a hog bite out of property sold. A man in moderate circumstances could soon sell himself out of property.

To paraphrase a well-known slogan, "Now is the time for the Republican party to come to the aid of its administration."

If the Republicans can do anything to relieve the financial situation they surely have an elegant chance "entoirly." Mrs. L. B. Ryan.

Detroit, Kan.

I judge that Mrs. Ryan comes of good Irish Democratic stock. She writes an "illigant" hand and has delightful Irish wit.

I know that political orators make a good many claims for campaign purposes, but I do not think I have ever heard it charged that the Democratic party in the past was responsible for chinch bugs, Hessian fly, drouths or hot winds, and neither have I ever heard the most enthusiastic Republican claim that the Republican party could abolish these evils by legislation.

As to times being harder than they have ever been, the farmer, like men in other lines of business, gauges his prosperity by the prices he receives for his products. I have before me the latest market reports, and find that No. 1 hard wheat is selling in Topeka for $1.80 to $1.85 a bushel; No. 2, $1.79 to $1.84; and No. 3, $1.78 to $1.83.

Corn is selling at from 73½ to 74½, and oats at from 45 to 48 cents a bushel. Kafir is selling on the Kansas City market at $1.36 to $1.37 a hundred. Prairie hay is quoted all the way from $10 to $15 a ton, according to quality. Alfalfa sells on the Kansas City market all the way from $20 a ton for standard to $25 for choice.

Selected eggs are selling at 40 cents a dozen, and choice butter at 46 cents a pound. Old fat hens bring 25 cents a pound, and broilers 29 cents. Hogs bring from $12.10 to $12.80 a hundred, and lambs from $14.50 to $14.90.

Now it seems to me that these are pretty fair prices for farm products, but Mrs. Ryan may say that they do farmers who do not have the products to sell no good. That is true. No man is so far from market as he who has nothing to sell, but if a farmer is in that unfortunate situation no legislation will avail him anything no matter what political party may be in power.

The original income tax law, which Mrs. Ryan calls foolish, was passed by a Democratic Congress and signed by a Democratic President. It has been twice amended, once during the World War by a Democratic Congress and again with the approval of a Democratic President, and amended a second time by a Republican Congress and approved by a Republican President. However, it was not a foolish law. In my opinion an income tax is the fairest manner of raising national revenue that can be devised. Mrs. Ryan complains that if her farm is sold the income tax will take a big "hog bite" out of it. If the land sells for more than it would bring in 1913, the year the first income tax law was passed, the profit would be counted as income and taxed as other incomes are taxed, but if times are harder than they have ever been before, then Mrs. Ryan can hardly sell her

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nd at a profit, and if she cannot she will not be oubled about income taxes. If, on the other nd, her farm is worth more and will sell for ore than it would sell for in 1913, times are not arder than they were then, for men do not deberately purchase property at an advanced price hich is yielding a constantly shrinking income.

Deflation Was Certain

A GOOD many banks have failed, and many persons have gone broke. A good many have taken advantage of the bankrupt law; there s no question about the truth of all these statenents. This has been true after every period of reat speculation and inflation of prices. The Vorld War was the most wasteful period in the istory of the world. All the great nations were ngaged in a mad effort to destroy both life and roperty. This waste created a most abnormal demand and resulted in most abnormal prices. The ntire productive machinery of the world adjusted tself to this abnormal condition. The war closed uddenly and unexpectedly.

As the great fly wheel of an engine will revolve with only slightly reduced speed for some time after the engine stops, so production and prices kept up to the abnormal level for some time after the abnormal demand ceased. That condition was purely speculative and could not continue very long. Deflation of prices was certain to come. It hit the farmers first and hardest because they were nearest to the gun, so to speak. The banks had been lending on inflated credits, and when the deflation came their securities shrank until only the sound and conservative banks were really solvent. The wonder is not that a good many banks failed but that so many weathered the storm. Many of them failed because of incompetent management, and a good many were robbed by those in charge.

Some men went broke for the same reason the banks failed. I have in mind a farmer who had a fine farm of 160 acres and $16,000 cash—no debts. He became ambitious to own more land and bought an eighty adjoining him, paying $500 an acre. That absorbed his cash and left him $24,000 in debt. The last news I had from him was that the debt was likely to take all his land. He probably has gone broke, a victim of very bad judgment. I know of another man who 25 years ago was working for a wage of $1.50 a day. He had a wife and decided to farm; and he managed to rent a farm without a dollar of capital and hardly any tools; his livestock consisted of a team of old blind mares. Today he has three good quarter sections, well stocked, and other property. At a conservative estimate he is worth $50,000, and he is not complaining about the times.

The first mentioned man 10 years ago was easily worth $50,000 in land and cash. He is broke. The man who started with a family and a team of blind mares is worth $50,000. Both have lived under the same laws, and so far as opportunity is concerned the man with $16,000 cash and a rich quarter section of unincumbered land certainly had all the best of it. Legislation did not enrich the one and impoverish the other.

Truthful James

I SAID to Bill Wilkins one day, "Bill, you have told me considerable about your experiences in the Arctic zone; up around Hudson's Bay and out in the Big Horn mountains, but did you ever hunt any in the desert, the hot lands?" "I sure did, James," said Bill. "Some uv my experiences in them hot lands and in the desert I will never forget. They come near bringin' me to a premature grave. Down there in Death Valley fur instance, if a man hez the requisite amount uv endurance he may gradually become acclimated, but if he does he gets to be just like a dried corn shuck; there ain't no moisture left in him.

"I run onto a feller down there by the name of Gabe Winters. That is, he said his name wuz Winters, tho I must say that Winters was no fittin' kind uv a name fur that locality. Gabe hed been there in Death Valley fur seven years, huntin' fur gold. When he went there he wuz a big, fat man weighin' up'ards uv 250 pounds, and standin' 6 feet 4 in his stockin' feet. When I met him down there he wuz still 6 feet 4 inches tall and hed the appearance uv bein' a large man weighin' perhaps well over 200 pounds, but as a matter uv fact he unly weighed 44 pounds.

"You know, James, that a human bein' livin' in any ordinary climate is mostly water. Well, when Gabe. first landed in Death Valley he suffered terrible fur water and frum the heat. He sweat 'til the moisture just poured frum all over his body, but it wuz so hot that as soon as the perspiration reached the atmosphere it immejitly went up in steam. Gabe said that fur days and days he went about like a human teakettle givin' off a cloud uv steam. He owned up that it mighty near got him but he wuz a stubborn cuss and wouldn't give up

"Gradually he becum acclimated and trained himself to git along with very little water, finally reachin' the p'int where he could go fur weeks without any water at all. The size uv his frame remained just about the same but he was rapidly fallin' in weight. Finally there was no moisture left in him, just the dried husk, so to speak. He said that after he reached that state his general health wuz good, but he was inconvenienced some by the fact that all uv his bones wuz loose. When he walked round he creaked and rattled like a wagon that hed been left standin' out in the sun and never greased fur four or five years. Just fur amusement and to pass away the time he hed learned to rattle his bones like a expert in a minstrel show with a pair uv bones, unly as all uv Gabe's bones wuz loose he could shake himself and hev several sets uv bones goin' all at the same time. It wuz really wonderful to see Gabe dance a jig and play his own dance music by the rattlin' uv his dried bones.

"Blood, you know, is mostly water and Gabe gradually reached the p'int where he didn't need any more blood. There wuz advantages and disadvantages in that; one uv the advantages bein' that as there wa'n't any blood to circulate he wuz immune frum the bites uv pisonous reptiles, scorpions, tarantulars and centipedes. Often Gabe told me a big desert rattlesnake would bite him on the leg and look surprised when it saw that it didn't hev no effect on Gabe whatever. However, Gabe wasn't satisfied; he said that he didn't want to continner to be just a dried shuck. He wanted to git back to a country where he could git enjoyment out uv eatin' and drinkin'. I wuz gittin' terrible run down myself and feared that I never would git acclimated like Gabe hed become. So I pulled out uv there. The last I heard uv Gabe he hed got to eatin' and drinkin' agin and weighed 300 pounds.

"I went frum there down into Arizona where that peetrified forest is located. Mebby, James, you hev heard about it. I am 'most afeared to tell you what I saw and experienced there, as you hev intimated hevin' some doubts about the accuracy uv some uv my former statements. That locality is sure one uv nature's wonders. Everything round there is peetrified, trees, grass, beasts, birds, water, everything. I wuz roamin' about when I see what seemed to be a beautiful Ingin maid sittin' beneath a tree and leanin' back against the trunk. My heart went out to her and I went up and set down beside her and spoke to her in the Ingin language. She never moved. I tried her on four or five other Ingin languages but it didn't seem to impress her none and I concluded that she wuz sound asleep. So I nudged her in the side to wake her, and blamed if she wasn't solid stone. I see what seemed to be a beautiful stream uv clear water and bein' thirsty I laid down by the bank to take a drink. The water, James, was all peetrified.

"I lost a mighty good dog down there. He was the best bird dog I ever owned. While I wuz tryin' to make love to that Ingin maiden that dog wuz out huntin' birds. I finally went to look fur him and saw him in the distance makin' as beautiful a point as I ever saw in my life, but by the time I got to him that dog wuz completely peetrified. About 3 or 4 rods in front uv him wuz the bird he had p'inted; It also was peetrified. I took a plug uv tobacker out uv my hip pocket but when I tried to take a chaw, blamed if the plug wa'n't peetrified. I said to myself, 'William Wilkins, Esq., this here is no place fur a man to loaf round; first thing you know you will be peetrified.' I could feel my feet gittin' heavy. They wuz turnin' to stone."

Can Go Into Any State

Can a man go out of Kansas to another state to collect a debt or note? Could he send a note to a bank in another state for collection? R.

State lines are not barriers to collection of debts. A man can go to any state to collect a debt, or he could send a note to any state for collection.

Can't Break the Will

A left Europe 40 years ago, after having married over there. His wife and three children did not come to the United States, but lived in Germany. Later A procured a divorce and married again in America. This was 20 years ago. A recently made a will leaving everything—property and money—to his present wife. Can the children in the old country break that will by reason of the fact that A did not leave any legacy for them? A. K.

No. A had an entire right to will his property as he saw fit.

The Farmer Must Be Protected

I HAVE been criticised by many Eastern newspapers for saying before Eastern chambers of commerce that the tariff must be made to aid farmers effectively or there was danger it would be removed from manufactured goods. The East wouldn't like that.

This was intended as a warning, not as a threat.

These Eastern newspaper critics also charge that the proponents of measures for the relief of agriculture are making an effort to have the Government subsidize the farm industry. That is not correct.

I might quote against these critics some of their former arguments for a ship subsidy, on the ground that a prosperous agricultural industry is much more important to the country and that to subsidize it would be far more defensible. But all the farmers are asking is that the Government set up a system for handling their exportable surplus, that—as tersely expressed by the president of the American Council of Agriculture—the American farmer may have an American price for American consumption of his products independent of the world price for his surplus, just as industry has.

The farmers of Kansas at their yearly meeting put the case correctly when they spoke for legislation that will prevent "our exportable surplus from establishing the price of farm products on a world-price basis, so long as we are compelled to buy on an American basis protected from world competition.

"We insist," said these Kansas farmers, "that special measures be adopted which shall give agriculture the same measure of protection from foreign competition that is now enjoyed by industry and labor."

The truth is, something needs to be done that will make the tariff really apply to farm products as it does to manufactured goods.

One of the best answers to this charge of favoritism to farmers that I have seen comes from Alexander Legge, president of the International Harvester Company. It is worth quoting: "The farmer's burden has been greatly increased thru class legislation in favor of labor and industry, which does not bring any compensation in the way of return to the farmers. In other words, we have raised the cost of his operations and the cost of everything he has to buy, thru special privileges granted to industry and labor (by the tariff and by other means) all of which has added to his burden and for which I see no compensation until we reach the time when substantially all he produces may be consumed at home, and that will not happen during the present generation."

This is a business man's point of view, but it defines the farmer's position correctly.

Farmers are seeking to have some part in determining the price they are to receive for their products and to find the same kind of a market to sell in that they are obliged to buy in. They simply are trying to put the industry of agriculture on a plane of equality in returns with other industries.

It generally is admitted that our farm crop surpluses sold abroad in competition with the crop surpluses of other countries in which labor and land are much cheaper, nearly always determine the price received for the entire crop. And this is regardless of a prosperous American home market amply able to pay a fair price for wheat or other grains and products which it consumes.

As a remedy, control of production is virtually out of question, because a reduction in acreage followed by a poor crop year might easily create a serious food shortage in this country. Consequently that plan is too hazardous to national welfare.

If when a crop surplus occurs it could be separated from that part of our food supply needed for the domestic market, and its effect on the sale of the domestic supply be eliminated, then our crop-surplus problem would be in a fair way of solution. Something needs to be done that will make the tariff really apply to farm products as it does to manufactured products.

Farmers hold they need machinery that will take over this surplus, move it into foreign channels, sell it for what it will bring in competition with the surplus farm products of other countries and then distribute the proceeds, whether profit or loss, among producers. No subsidy in that.

This would enable our farmers to sell the remainder of their crop—the amount needed to supply the domestic market—at a price which would return an adequate wage and a fair profit to the grower.

Further development of co-operative marketing will help in many ways, but until this can be accomplished, some other means is necessary. What they shall be is not a matter for snap judgment nor hasty action. All plans should be scrutinized and the one with most merit chosen.

While the Government should not engage in the buying and selling of commodities, nor in the arbitrary fixing of prices, it may well take a more active part in finding a better market for our agricultural surpluses. That is what is needed.

The Eastern press, in its hasty attacks on agriculture and its leaders, is to that extent standing in the way of a substantial and permanent national prosperity. The East should not forget that a third of this country's population lives on farms, and that the farmer's buying power determines the capacity at which our great manufacturing plants may operate.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
JAN 29 1926
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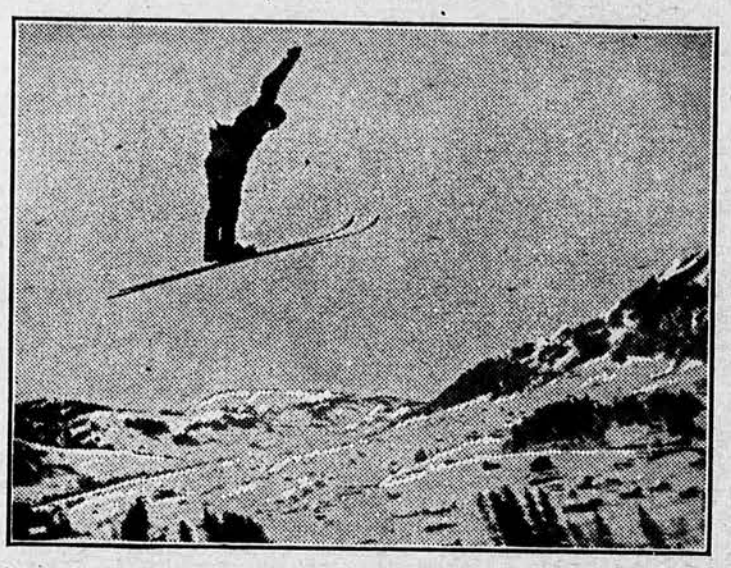
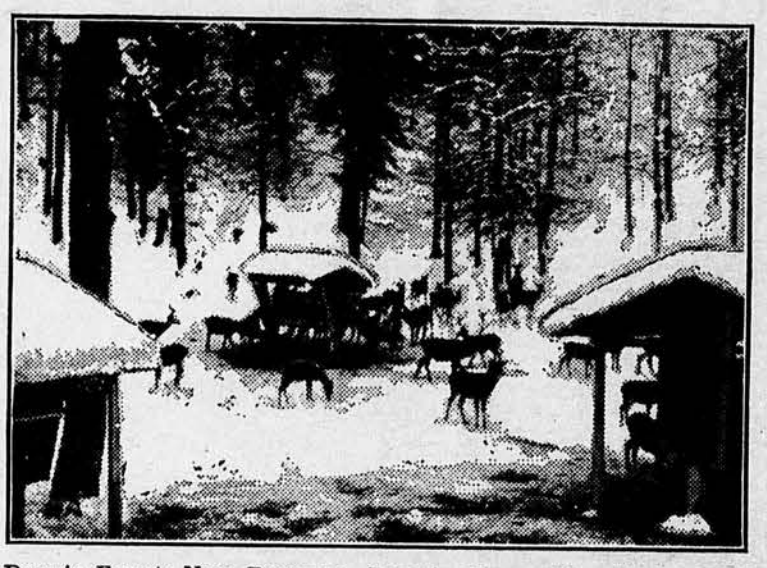
World Events in Pictures

Quartet of Stradivarius Instruments, the Only Group of Its Kind in the United States. They Were Made by the Famous Master Stradivarius, and Now are Valued at $100,000

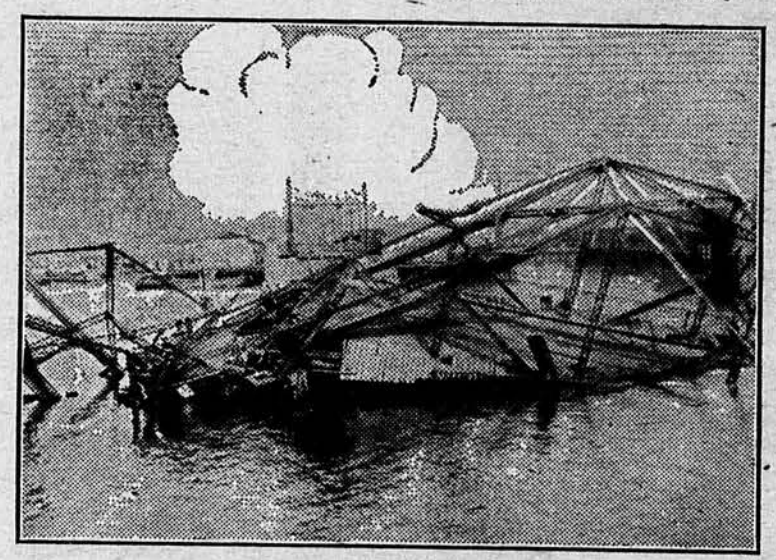


How They Do It Abroad. This Photo Shows Lieutenant Bertset, High in the Air, During a Tremendous Jump in the Ski Course in Gstaad. This Sport Would Make Good Preliminary Training for Parachute Jumping

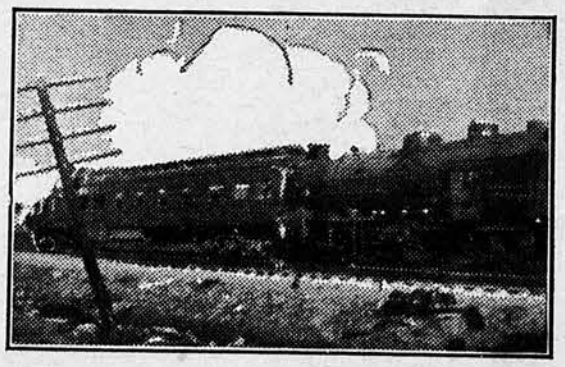
Lieut. Com. F. B. Huntington, New York, Great-Great-Great-Grandson of Benjamin Franklin, Impersonated His Famous Ancestor in Exercises Held on Franklin's Birthday



Deer in Forests Near Tegernsee, Bavaria, Europe, Usually Are Wild, But Due to Cold Weather and Lack of Their Usual Supply of Food, They Have, to a Certain Degree, Become Tame and Are Shown Here Feeding from Hay Racks Provided by Kindly and Thoughtful People Living Near the Forests



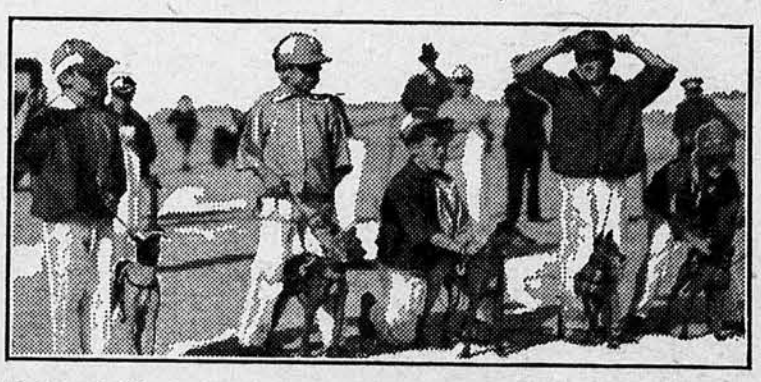
This is How the Webster Street Bridge, Oakland, Calif., Looked After the Freighter Lancaster Struck It Recently. It Entirely Collapsed, and Three Men on It Were Injured. Thousands of Commuters Have Been Hampered in Getting to Their Homes and Offices. A Tube to Replace the Old Bridge is Under Construction



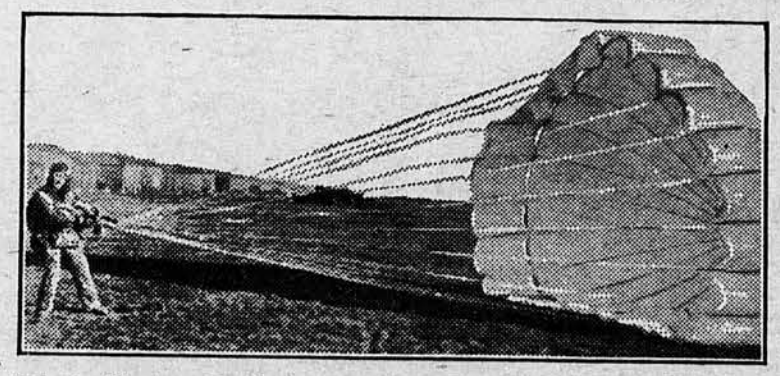
Three Were Killed and W. C. Durant, Automotive Industry Leader, Was Injured on January 10, When Mr. Durant's Private Car, the "Patriot", Was Telescoped by the Engine of the West Indian Limited, About 40 Miles North of Palm Beach, Fla.

Georges Carpentier, French Boxer, Who Has Returned to This Country for His Fourth Fistic Invasion. He Will Meet Sailor Huffman

Oomalak Nageguylak, 19, an Eskimo Reindeer Herdsman from Nome, Alaska, Who Brought Herd of the Animals to the U. S. for Delivery to Game Preserves. He Says Our Winter to Him is Like Spring and Fall Weather in Nome



Eighteen Whippets Were Entered in the Races Held at Daytona, Fla., Recently. The Race Was Run Over a One-Eighth Mile Course, and It Made Its Debut with Seven Heats. Some of the World's Fastest Whippets Were Entered, and the Photo Shows a Number of the Racers, at the Barrier, Ready to Go



Private Stephen Boudreau Established a New Unofficial Record at Selfridge Field, When He Dropped 3,500 Feet Before Opening the Parachute. Boudreau Jumped Head First from an Airplane at an Altitude of 4,500 Feet and Landed Safely After the Chute Opened, 1,000 Feet Above the Ground. Photo Shows Him Just After the Jump

Photographs Copyright 1926 and From Underwood & Underwood.

What Type of Hen Housing Do Poultry Keepers Prefer?

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LIBRARY JAN 29 1926

By Loyal F. Payne

FARMERS in 52 Kansas counties built and remodeled 645 poultry houses last year, according to the annual reports of the county agents filed with the Extension Division of the Kansas State Agricultural College. This number includes only the houses with which the county agents assisted, and some did not include brooder houses, many of which were built. The largest building program was in Clay county, with 94 houses built or remodeled, followed by Anderson with 52, Sumner 49, Marshall 37, and Morris 35.

That the Kansas open-front, straw-loft house has proved popular is illustrated by letters from some of the county agents who have been actively promoting the building of better poultry houses. Among these is C. R. Jaccard, Clay county, who assisted in building 25 new laying houses and 30 new brooder houses for the year ending November 1. Since that date seven new straw-loft houses have been built, one of which is 20 feet wide and 120 feet long. In addition 39 old houses were remodeled. Mr. Jaccard writes that "The straw-loft is by far the most popular and is the only type we recommend."

The cost of these new houses per bird capacity ranged from 60 cents to $2.65, according to Mr. Jaccard. Bert Dodson, a Clay county farmer, built a 20 by 40 foot modern straw-loft, open-front laying house, with a cement floor, interior fixtures and a shingle roof, for $150. Lumber in an old building which was purchased for $50 provided most of the material for the frame and walls. The house which cost $2.65 a bird capacity was made of elaborate material, all of which was purchased new and all labor was hired. Mr. Jaccard concluded by saying: "Hens will pay for a house in one year and give the farmer good wages for time spent building it during the winter."

J. B. Peterson, the agent in Johnson county, states in a recent letter that "Out of 14 houses constructed, 12 of them were new, and of the Kansas straw-loft, gable-roof type. Two were old houses remodeled into the same type. This house is proving immensely popular in this locality. In addition to the new houses built, 25 or 30 were remodeled by opening the front, eliminating glass and ventilators and substituting muslin frames for ventilation."

Robert E. Curtis of Ottawa county is just as enthusiastic about open-front houses in Central Kansas as Mr. Peterson is in Eastern Kansas. "Eleven new houses of all types were built and the open-front, straw-loft type was most popular," according to Mr. Curtis. "In the remodeling of old houses we are using in all cases the open-front, straw-loft idea; and where half-monitor houses are being remodeled they are being changed. We have at this time seven other houses in process of remodeling, and are finding an increasing interest in poultry house construction."

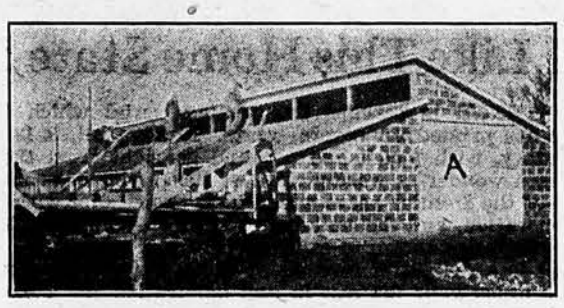
Farmers in Sumner county, according to John J. Inskeep, county agent, have built 31 new houses and remodeled 18, as follows: Shed-roof laying houses, 14; combination-roof, 12; gable-roof straw-loft, 7; brooder houses, 12 and miscellaneous, 3. This is one locality, according to Mr. Inskeep, "where farmers insist on placing glass on the south side of the building instead of open space and muslin curtains."

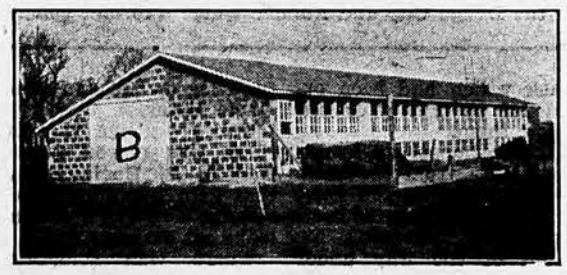
Franklin county shows a slight preference for the Missouri straw-loft gable-roof house, and eight of that type have been built the last year, six Kansas straw-loft, six shed-roof and two half-monitors. "The strawloft house is rapidly becoming the most popular," writes F. Joe Robbins, county agent. "The Missouri house," which is 30 feet square, with a gable roof and straw loft "is favored over the Kansas house" which is 20 by 40 feet with gable roof and straw loft, "due to economy of construction for each hen housed."

County agents C. E. Agnew, Wilson county, and G. W. Sidwell, Ness county, report that the shed-roof type house still is popular in their counties.

W. O'Connell, reporting on houses remodeled in Marshall county, stated that "Of the 16 remodeling jobs, seven high-roofed shed-type and half-monitor type poultry houses were converted into straw-loft type, and in every case those who have remodeled with straw lofts have been highly pleased with the results obtained." Morris county farmers showed a preference for shed-roof houses.

Washington county, which has ranked first in the state in value of poultry and eggs sold for a number of years, having passed the half-million dollar mark last year, also is forging to the front in poultry house construction. John V. Hepler, county agent, reports 12 new straw-loft houses built and eight shed and gable-roof houses were remodeled into straw-loft open-front types. "This work," writes Mr. Hepler, "apparently has just started, for since my report in November several more have been constructed or are under construction." In addition Mr. Hepler believes that 40 or 50 new houses were constructed in the county last year, not under his supervision or by plans supplied by the college, but from plans from farm papers and from lumber dealers.





An Ottawa County Semi-Monitor Tile House (A) Before and (B) After Converting Into a Straw-loft Type. The Remodeled House Would Have Been Less Expensive and More Efficient Without Front Windows and With a 3-Foot Wall and Open Front

The foregoing figures for each county include only the poultry houses supervised by county agents or representatives from the college. No doubt many others were built for which there is no record.

Where the Hen is Mighty

WHEN 60 per cent of the profits from farming come from poultry you can realize why we spend so much time in the chicken lots." It is F. Joe Robbins, Franklin county extension agent, explaining why he and his fellows have been devoting so much attention to poultry work.

Joe admits the figure is an estimate, but it was made after he had completed an intimate examination of accounts kept on a number of Franklin county quarter sections.

N. L. Harris, extension poultryman for the Seymour Packing Company, credits poultry with 25 per cent of the profits on all Eastern Kansas farms, and admits that he is conservative.

Maybe it's 60 per cent, maybe only 25 on your farm. What it is depends on you and the way you are taking care of the flock. That the flock pays explains the great increase in poultry production, the greater investment in better blood, the certification work, the growing popularity of shows, the phenomenal increase in hatcheries, the development of better feeding methods, improvement in housing facilities and other equipment. But is there danger in this growth? Harris asks the question and then answers it:

"As far back as we have statistical records the history of poultry production is this: As the human population increases the per capita poultry population increases. This about illustrates the tendency. During a certain 10-year period the population of this country increased 5 per cent. The poultry increased 17 per cent and poultry consumption increased 34 per cent. The demand for poultry products keeps prices steady. Eggs have been increasing in price the last 10 years. Poultry is the highest priced meat sold.

"If we take the United States as a whole the income from poultry and eggs is greater than that from wheat, horses or dairy cattle. And that does not include the amounts used by farmers at home. The average farm family consumes an average of a dozen eggs a day.

"Yes, we've got a right to crow and we're doing it. Poultry has been doing its bit in this country ever since the first colonization ship landed. As time passes it will come to occupy an increasingly more important place in the farm production program.

"There is only one feature of poultry wherein overproduction will obtain. That is in the output of low quality eggs and meat. The market has been saturated in this respect for years. But the fact that they are sold and still the price remains good indicates the possibilities for continued production on a steady, normal, increasing basis."

Poultrymen Elect

THE Kansas State Poultry Association will be directed another year by James E. Cowdrey, Topeka, as a result of the election held in Topeka during the state poultry show. Cowdrey already has served six years as head of the organization. Thomas Owen, also of Topeka, who has served as an officer of the organization 37 years, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. F. W. Ford, Caldwell, was named vice-president. A. J. Waddell, Wichita; L. E. Drown, Manhattan and John A. Huber, LaCrosse, were made directors.

The Kansas branch of the American Poultry Association elected J. H. Thompson, president; Mrs. E. H. Ludwig, Troy, vice-president; Mrs. Harry T. Forbes, Topeka, secretary-treasurer; and L. E. Drown, Manhattan, state organizer.

The poultry show attracted nearly 1,500 birds by 125 breeders and was the best exhibition ever held. The attendance was heavy all week.

Predict Big Grange Year

PROSPECTS for Grange extension have not been so good in the Middle West for 25 years, in the opinion of L. J. Taber, master of the national body. Mr. Taber recently has made a survey of Grange prospects in the territory adjacent to the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, and reports the interest strong. The states involved include Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

He expressed belief that 200 to 300 new locals can be formed in these states during the coming year. An extensive promotion campaign is in prospect. The Grange is one of the oldest agricultural organizations in the United States. It has been functioning 60 years.

Christmas Fund of $375

MRS. M. K. O'NEAL of Burr Oak sold 82 turkeys and a few chickens during the holidays for $375.

The Activities of Al Acres—Slim Says That It is an Ill Wind That Blows Nobody Good

THE LISTENER

A Story of Those Golden Frontier Days When Kansas Was Young

By George Washington Ogden

ALL that Boley Drumgoole had gathered in his long grazing across the range of life was an armful of old white whiskers. They were not much to behold, small adornment to wear; for they were beginning to turn yellow, like a weathered marble tombstone, or wool that has a rust in it, or old, dusty whiskers, indeed, that have strained tobacco smoke for more than fifty years.

"Uncle Boley," he was called, and he was not troubled at all over the things which he had missed in this world while his talents were being bent to the production of that beard, the biggest ever seen between the Missouri and the Cimarron.

It was his mantle and his comforter; it would be his shroud. He buttoned it under his vest to keep the pleurisy out of his chest when the wind stood northeast and the wintry days were gray, turning it out with the first warm sun of March, like a crocus, vain of its endeavor to make a dun world bright.

Uncle Boley had been an unwilling widower for upward of eighteen years, a circumstance that vexed him and hurt his pride. He deplored the immorality of a society in which women laughed at long, white whiskers, and swore in the same breath that if matrimony demanded the sacrifice of them he would march on to the grave a single man. No woman in the world was worth it.

While he waited in hope for the reformation of society, Uncle Boley supplemented his pension by the manufacture of boots for the cowboys and cattlemen, who were abundant on the Arkansas Valley range of Kansas in those early days. His shop was no larger than the front room of his little house in Cottonwood, and that was not much bigger than a bedstead; his only machinery the primitive tools of the benchworker at his trade.

He had followed the frontier from Westport, on the Missouri line, where he began in the old freighting days, and had brought up in Cottonwood for his last stand. His fame as a contriver of high heels and quilted tops reached as far as New Mexico, borne up and down the cattle world by the far-riding vaqueros, who held him in the first esteem.

In those days Cottonwood was not so much of a town as in time it grew to be, for it was only the beginning, indefinite and broad-sown on the treeless prairie beside the sandy stream.

There had been a tree on the site of the town at one time, remembered for the hangings which had been carried to perfection by the assistance of its friendly boughs. From that tree, no trace of which now remained, the town had taken its name, and it was a new and altogether unlovely place, bleak alike under summer sun and winter storm.

Sod houses with sere grass standing on their roofs, as it had begun to grow with the spring rains and withered to sapless brown by the summer sun, stood in scattered irregularity, like a grazing herd, forming the outskirts of the town. Tin cans were sown thickly around them, but never a vegetable or flower sprang from the willing soil beside their walls.

Money From the Herds

In the business section the houses were arranged with more regularity, as if a future had been planned. Most of these buildings were of planks, with stubby fronts, appearing as if they had been slapped in the face and flattened for their threatened trespass upon the road.

There was no distinction in living in a sod house in Cottonwood, for anybody who could borrow a spade might have one. If a man was affluent or consequential in any degree, he bought lumber and built himself a more aristocratic abode.

On this account there was a continual sawing and hammering going on in Cottonwood in those times for money poured into the place from the great herds on the rich prairie lands around.

The town had been built on cattle, and on cattle its hope of future greatness rested. The railroad had reached out to it across the sea of prairie like the needle of a compass to its pole, and was building on into the West to open new worlds for canned goods to overcome.

Out of Cottonwood supplies went into this new country, and into Cottonwood the wild-eyed herds were driven for shipment, all combining to make it a busy place. No restriction had been put on the traffic in alcoholic liquor at that time in that part of the country, and in Cottonwood there was a good deal of lurid life, a right smart of shooting and slashing around.

Uncle Boley Drumgoole had seven pairs of boots standing on the little shelf at his back which had been ordered and paid for by men who did not live to enjoy them.

So it was in this atmosphere if you can sense it hurriedly from the little sniff that has been given to you here, that Uncle Boley was sewing a bootleg on a calm, autumn morning, his beard tucked out of the way under his left suspender.

He was thinking on marriage and taking in marriage, as he usually occupied his thoughts when alone, and of the correspondence that he had struck up with a lively widow in Topeka, when the frame of a man darkened in the door between him and the bright glaring day.

Uncle Boley looked up from his seam, sighing as he relinquished the sweet thoughts of the distant widow whom he had never seen, nodded to the man, who had paused in his door as if for permission to enter, worked his chin rapidly in short chops to dislodge the chew of tobacco between his jawbone and his cheek.

This operation gave an aspect of menace to the venerable bootmaker's otherwise placid face, which a stranger was very likely to interpret as a prelude to a volley of invective, in keeping with the customs of Cottonwood and the wild men who rode that untrammeled land.

"Come in," said Uncle Boley, a little thickly on account of the waxed-end that he held in his mouth. The man stretched out his arm, and, with palm against the jamb of the door, stood as one does when he has been on his feet a long time, shifting his weight from leg to leg, and grinned dustily at Uncle Boley.

Telling about it afterward, when there was reason for it and distinction in it, Uncle Boley always said that grin reminded him of the way a strange dog stops to wag its tail and looks up at you.

There was something half-timid, wholly uncertain, in the unspoken salutation, yet an appeal of friendliness that made a man want to shake hands with him and push him out a "cheer."

Steady, Dark Eyes

That's the way Uncle Boley always told it; he had felt just like he wanted to shake hands with him and push him out a "cheer."

"I wonder if I could get a shoe fixed here?" the stranger asked.

Uncle Boley looked him over before replying, the waxed-end hanging down his beard.

He saw that the young fellow was tall and lanky, with steady, dark eyes which had a sparkle of humor in them, and dark hair that looked as if it needed cutting so badly that it must give him pain.

But, Uncle Boley concluded in the same breath, they'd have to rope and hobble that chap to do it, more than likely, he looked so skittish and shy. He seemed a grave man for his years, which the bootmaker estimated at twenty-five or thirty, long-jointed, big-nosed, big-handed. Uncle Boley looked at his feet; they were made to carry a man.

"Shoe?" said Uncle Boley, with plain disparagement of that sort of footgear. "Nobody but the women and kids around here wears shoes."

"I'm a stranger; I'll get into the customs of the country when I learn them."

"Yes, you likely will. Now, if you want a good pair of boots, dog cheap" —Uncle Boley turned to the shelf behind his bench and took down a pair that he estimated might fit—"I can fix you up."

"I'd like to have a pair, but I haven't got the money to buy them."

Uncle Boley put them back without a word, an expression of loftiness coming over his hairy face.

"Well, I don't reckon I can fix your shoe. I ain't got time to fool with shoes."

Uncle Boley took his dangling threads and gave them the three little jerks which he always employed in tightening a stitch. "Where you from?"

"Topeka, and—Topeka, sir."

"Topeky?" Uncle Boley looked up with the word, a gleam of eagerness in his sharp, blue eyes. "Topeky, heh? Let me see that there shoe."

It had cast a heel, as a horse throws a shoe, and the stranger had it in his pocket. Uncle Boley said it was useless, for it was worn down to nothing but the shadow of a heel. He demanded to see the other one.

He bent over his work again a little while, as if the case of the heels was beyond salvation and he had put it out of his mind.

"Take 'em off," said he, sewing away, not lifting an eye. "I'll fix 'em for you."

But the young man hesitated. He was concerned about the cost.

"Well, it won't make me and it won't break you," said Uncle Boley, with the largeness of a man to whom trifles are annoying.

"I'm not so sure about the last part of it, sir."

"Well, if you're that nigh busted, you can stand me off till you git a job. I never took the last cent out of a man's pocket in my life."

"It must be a comfortable reflection at your age, sir."

"Well, I ain't as old as some," said Uncle Boley tartly, "and I'm a danged sight better man 'n many a one not half my age!"

"I didn't mean to imply that you had reached your dotage, sir." The stranger's grave, sensitive face reddened at the old man's heat. The flush appeared to increase his homeliness. For he was undoubtedly homely, but with a good plainness, Uncle Boley thought, like a man who would be kind to a horse or a woman.

"I'm as good as any man of forty-seven you can find in this country!"

"From Texas, I 'low?"

Uncle Boley jerked his threads a bit sharply as he spoke, watching the stranger's face with a sly, upward glancing of his wise old eyes which belied his apparent ill temper.

"Yes, and most of them at forty, I'll bet you a purty, sir."

There was a softness in the stranger's speech, a drawl in his words, that had marked him from the moment that he opened his mouth as somewhere from the South, primarily, even tho Topeka just now. Uncle Boley nodded.

"From Texas, I 'low?"

"Yes, sir; I was borned and raised in Taixas."

"What might they call you where you come from, son?"

"Why, they call me Taixas, sir—Taixas Hartwell, James or Jim christened, if you prefer it, sir."

You'll Like This Home State Story

THE LISTENER is perhaps the greatest serial which the Kansas Farmer has printed for several years. First of all, it is a whale of a fine story, with punch and pep and go right from the first line. Then it gives a wonderful word-picture of those wild days when Kansas was young—of the frontier years which have grown dim with the coming of a new generation, and the building of a prosperous rural life far different from the range known to early cattlemen.

Thru it all is a delightful love story. Week by week, if you start the story in this issue, your interest in and admiration for Texas Hartwell and Sallie McCoy will grow. And in Cottonwood you will get an excellent view of the Dodge City and Abilene which a former generation knew.

"Texas suits me all right. Them two names goes together handy, too—easy to say—Texas Hartwell. Jimses and James is too thick already in this man's country; yes, and jim-jamses, too."

"Yes, sir."

Uncle Boley worked at the seam until he had used up the thread in the leather, then took the extra waxed-end out of his mouth and put the boot aside. He took up one of the crippled shoes, turned it, examined it, as if he had come across some curiosity in the shoemaker's art.

"You must 'a' done a sight of walkin'."

"I have walked a right smart little stretch in 'em, sir."

"I don't reckon all the way from Topeky?"

"Not all the way, sir."

Uncle Boley hammered at the new lift of heel that he was laying on, brads in his mouth, a smudge of neat's foot oil on his bald head. The stranger sat reading a bill that hung on the wall at the ancient bootmaker's back.

This poster was an advertisement of an event that was going forward in Cottonwood that very day—a three days' fair celebrating the annual convention of the Cattle Raisers' Association. It was a modest announcement, in small type, but it seemed to draw the stranger into it as if it held matter of the first importance.

Gertie Moorehead of Topeky

"Don't reckon you know anybody name of Gertie Moorehead up there in Topeky, do you?"

Uncle Boley spoke in casual manner, as if he might be inquiring after a distant relative, or somebody who owed him money that he never expected to collect. He pretended to be altogether centered in fitting another lift on the heel, keeping his eyes on it, making a little hissing noise thru his teeth.

The young man started, reddened, took his eyes off the advertisement of the fair, as if he had been caught stealing leather.

"Who, sir?"

"Lady name of Gertie Moorehead," Uncle Boley repeated, still too busy to lift his eyes.

"No, sir; I can't say that I do, sir. I'm not very largely acquainted in that city, scarcely acquainted at all, sir."

"Oh, I reckon you just passed thru," said Uncle Boley, plainly disappointed. He was, in a measure, indignant, too, having been taken in that way by the expectation, the hope, that this stranger raised in his breast.

He had been all of a tremble in his eagerness to hear a first-hand description of the lady whose photograph was in the drawer right there in the shop that moment, and to learn whether her representation of property, real and personal, was true, or colored for matrimonial purposes.

He had been drawn into mending a pair of shoes, and for a man who had no money, on that hope. But instead of being a resident of Topeka, this man had only passed thru—tramped thru. Uncle Boley was ready to bet money—and didn't know Gertie from Gilderoy's goose.

Uncle Boley knocked away at the heel with vindictive blows, his whiskers working from the anchorage of his suspender in his vehemence. He stopped to tuck them back again and roll his eyes sourly at Texas Hartwell, who sat there with his gaze glued on the fair dodger as if he had discovered the rarest piece of literature on the globe.

"What kind of a job 're you lookin' for?"

Another jump away from the poster, another swift flame of blood in the bleak and bony face of Texas Hartwell.

"Sir?"

"I said what kind of a job 're you lookin' for, if you're lookin' for any?"

"'Most any kind."

"Can you tend bar?"

"Well, I never did, sir."

"Maybe you can deal faro?"

"I'm afraid I'd fail to give satisfaction at it, sir."

Couldn't Cook, Either

"Huh!" said Uncle Boley, in the manner of a man who had so little faith that it almost amounted to contempt. Presently he brightened a bit and looked up hopefully.

Can you cook or carpenter?"

Texas smiled, a smile that illuminated his face like a light within. He shook his head slowly, fighting the smile back to the corners of his mouth, the corners of his dark eyes.

"No, sir. I wouldn't be a bit of good at either of them."

"Huh!" said Uncle Boley, with a little more stress on it than before. He returned to his work with the air of a man who knew himself to be in for a bad job, and determined to have it off his hands as soon as possible.

He had canvassed the list of possibilities in Cottonwood for a man who wore shoes. Outside of the arts and crafts named nobody went around in shoes; and if a man who wore them could neither deal, tend bar, cook, or carpenter, there was no place for him in the activities of the town. Even the lawyers and doctors wore boots like regular men.

"I was thinkin' I might get something to do around the cattle ranches, sir."

"Huh! Did you ever see a horse?"

"Yes, sir; I've seen em, sir."

"Well, was you ever on one?"

"I've had some little ex-perience around 'em, sir."

"In a livery barn, I reckon." Uncle Boley was at no pains to conceal his contempt.

"I was raised up on a cattle ranch, sir," Texas said gravely, rather loftily, "and I can ride a horse and throw a rope with any man between Taixas and Montana, sir. If it's the shoes—"

"Well, it was the shoes!" Uncle Boley smote the one on his knee a disdainful blow. "No man that ever rode after cattle ain't got no right to lower hisself down to shoes!"

"A man can't always choose what he'll put on his feet, sir, any more than he can select the road they're to follow."

Uncle Boley sat a little while, his eyes on the unfinished heel. When he spoke it was with a new note of respect, a gentleness and softness more becoming to the wisdom of his years.

"You're right; you're mighty right. A man can be a man and wear shoes, but"—forcefully—"he ort to git out of 'em as quick as he can!"

"I was just a readin' on that bill, sir, that they're goin' to have a ropin' contest for both men and ladies at the fair here this afternoon. I never heard of ladies bein' admitted to that rough sport before."

"This is the first time they've ever had 'em mixed up in it here. Ain't a woman's place to go straddlin' around on a horse ropin' and hog-tyin' steers. If I had a wife or daughter tried it, I'd turn her over m' knee, that's what I'd do!"

"They're not to compete against the men, sir, it says."

"Don't make no difference; they ain't got no business competin' around

JAN 29 1926

And from the greatest book of all, The Bible has been made

"THE TEN COMMANDMENTS"

A Cecil B. DeMille Production

Theodore Roberts as Moses in "The Ten Commandments" — a picture for all time, above the ebb and flow of each little season's popularity. It is a great moral force and an astounding entertainment in one. It will never grow old, because the struggle toward finer things is always with us. Whenever it comes to your theatre, *see it!*

Seeing
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GREAT literature lives before your eyes in Paramount Pictures.

For example, as soon as Zane Grey has finished a story, the Paramount Production Department and he begin figuring how to make a Paramount Picture out of it, bringing all the characters to life in the film!

The following stories by various authors were all famous in print before they attained wider fame as Paramount Pictures:

Wild Horse Mesa, Peter Pan, The Coast of Folly, Merton of the Movies, A Son of His Father, The Ancient Highway, Empty Hands, The Thundering Herd, The Alaskan, Wanderer of the Wasteland, North of 36 and many more.

That's the best of Paramount Pictures. The stories from which they are made are the work of the greatest novelists, short story writers and playwrights of these and earlier times. No matter when the plots were conceived or the pictures made, they are just as new to you when you see them as they were at the first showing.

Do you know that Paramount Pictures are scheduled at some theatre near you now?

Show your theatre manager by going that your taste prefers and demands the better photoplays.

Many communities have been amazed at the prosperity started for them by better pictures properly shown in a better theatre. New trade drawn from extra miles away and everybody happier and busier!

Good entertainment is like sunshine. It brings a harvest of happiness and harmony to family life.

Quit chores for today and head for the show with a party!

Don't miss these Paramount Pictures:

Coming Through
The Devil's Cargo
Forty Winks
The Dressmaker from Paris
New Lives for Old
Adventure
Old Home Week
The Shock Punch
Paths to Paradise
The Lucky Devil
Street of Forgotten Men

TRADE MARK Paramount Pictures

PRODUCED BY FAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY CORP. ADOLPH ZUKOR-PRESIDENT NEW YORK CITY

Let this name and trademark be your final guide

Paramount Pictures

"If it's a Paramount Picture it's the best show in town!"

at all. Well, I will make one exception—but I grudge that one."

"Is there any entrance fee for contestants, do you know?"

"It's as free as air. Anybody that's got a horse and a rope— Why don't you try it, if you're a roper?"

Prize of $250

"I've been sittin' here tryin' to study up some plan to do it. The bill says first prize for men is two hundred and fifty dollars. Do you reckon they mean it?"

Well, I wouldn't advise you to go down there to the fair grounds and ask 'em that!"

"I was just thinkin' that if I had a horse I might try my hand."

Uncle Boley looked him over again, this time more carefully than at the first inventory.

Except for the shoes, he wasn't materially different from the general run of cowboys. He had the slender, pliant waist and lean hams of the saddleman; and long, strong arms, which looked as if they could swing and throw a lariat. Indeed, he wore the conventional hat of a cowboy, and the gray, laced flannel shirt. His trousers seemed to be a little odd, but that was, perhaps, on account of no boots. Boots to the knees make a great difference in a man's legs, as Uncle Boley knew.

"What kind of a job did you work at last?"

"I never had a job in my life, sir."

"I thought you said you was raised on a ranch?"

"My father's ranch."

Uncle Boley seemed to take a new and deep interest in his work. He pegged away for fully ten minutes with never a word, and scarcely a look in the direction of his doubtful customer. By pressure of habit he had taken up the waxed-end and put it in his mouth, and when he spoke, at length, he mumbled around it, as if he communed to himself.

"I guess every man knows why he left and where he's bound for. I know I left Mezoury one time 'cause I killed a feller's dog. Yes, sir, that dang man was goin' to shoot me."

"I never killed anybody's dog in my life," said Texas.

He was looking out into the street, but with that in his eyes which told the old man his thoughts were far away from the scene before him. People were passing, afoot and on horse, and the dust of their coming and going was blowing lazily on the soft, autumn wind; but Texas could not have told whether they were men or cattle, and Uncle Boley would have bet a handful of tacks on that.

"A man don't have to kill a dog," the old man suggested.

"Sir?" said Texas, with that peculiar start, that unaccountable mounting of color, to his brown, tough face.

"I said a man might run off with some other feller's wife," said Uncle Boley, very sarcastically, speaking loudly, as if to a deaf person.

"He might," Texas allowed, his all-transforming smile moving the corners of his eyes again, "but I assure you, sir, I never did."

Beefsteak and 'Taters!

Uncle Boley looked at him comically a moment, bent over his work, and laughed, his old high-keyed, dry-leather laugh. It was no small triumph, if Texas had known it, to pull a laugh out of cynical old Uncle Boley. He didn't say a word more until he had the last tack driven, the newness of the repaired heels duly disguised by blacking, after the ancient custom of his craft. Then he handed the shoes over to their owner, shook his head, took the waxed-end out of his mouth.

"No, I'll bet a button you never did!" said he, and laughed again, with such deep gusto it made him cough.

Texas put on his shoes, stood to try them, stamped this foot and that, thrust his hand into his pocket, and inquired how much it was.

"Dollar," said Uncle Boley, turning his head as if ashamed of mentioning such a trifle.

Texas produced it, but Uncle Boley pretended to be absorbed in something transpiring in the street. Texas put it on the bench before him, apology in his movement, and started for the door.

"How much does that leave you?" Uncle Boley asked.

"Sufficient for immediate needs, sir, thank you."

"Yes, and I'll bet you couldn't match it if your neck depended on it!"

Which was true, and Uncle Boley knew it was true by the signs that came into the lanky Texan's face. "Here"—handing out the dollar—"I said I'd trust you till you struck a job. You take this money, and go and spend it over there at the Buffalo Waller Cafe for something that'll stick to your ribs, and when you've done that, come back here and we'll see about a horse for that there ropin' doin's this afternoon."

"If you could help me to a horse, sir!" said Texas, brightening so wonderfully that he seemed like another man.

"Well, maybe I can."

"And if I win the purse—"

"Wouldn't be surprised if you did."

"I'll split it with you, sir!"

"Yes, an' you won't do no such a dam' thing! Go on over there and put something under your shirt to work on. It takes beefsteak and 'taters to give a man the stren'th to throw a steer."

Monopolies, Tariffs and Publicity

WHILE Secretary Hoover condemns the British rubber monopoly, the London Mining Journal gives an interesting story of the aluminum monopoly. But a mutual or world-wide war of recriminations and revelations as to up-to-date monopolies has no terrors for the public, on the old principle that "when thieves fall out, honest men get their dues." The public pays all around. An American trade publication, The American Metal Market, notes that the Mellon aluminum trust in October advanced prices 1 cent a pound, but on January turned about and announced a cut of 1 cent a pound, this publication inquiring whether the action was due to the demand for an investigation by Congress of the company that has such a sweet control of an article which costs 100 million dollars a year to automobile owners alone.

The duty on aluminum is the highest in all the schedules of the tariff. "Owing to the secretive policy of the Aluminum Company of America," says the American Metal Market, "the aluminum industry in this country has always been shrouded in mystery." Mr. Mellon, who is said to be one of the most modest men in public life, is no believer in publicity—he even has a horror of it. But if the public pays it is entitled to know all the facts.

This, in fact, is the only constructive suggestion made by Prof. E. Z. Ripley of Harvard University, in his recent articles in the Atlantic Monthly and New Republic, describing the increasing domination by great bankers of great industries, by which "earning power" is being recapitalized at a pace heretofore unprecedented. Professor Ripley contents himself with proposing complete auditing publicity, so that the public may know what it is about in the new ownership distribution by which employes and patrons are invited to purchase fixed-income 7 per cent preferred stocks, leaving to the banking promoters the indeterminate profits of common stocks often issued as bonuses in the purchase of the underlying bonds, and carrying voting control. It is not at all uncommon that these never-paid-for common stocks are quoted in the market all the way from par to $150 a share or more.

Capital is entitled to such chances of profit, it is claimed, because capital takes the risks. But where nothing was paid in, no risk was taken. This is one thing Congress can do, in connection with the present investigation of the aluminum monopoly, or any others—it can require public reports.

LEVI STRAUSS

Waist Overalls

A new pair FREE if They Rip
Look for the Two Horses

DEALERS If you sell overalls, it will pay you to write the Sales Manager, overall dept. Levi Strauss & Co., 96-98 Battery St., San Francisco, Calif. and ask for particulars regarding their exclusive dealer proposition in open territory.

Factory to Farmer
At Wholesale

Our 1926 Leader $39.75

Farmers Dollar Bigger with U.S. Farm Sales Co.

We claim this the greatest harness value in the world. Order from this ad—work it a week—money refunded if not satisfactory. We Manufacture All Our Own Harness.

CORD TIRES Don't Pay High prices—We're still selling standard guaranteed tires way below list price. 30x3½, 7000 Mi. Farco Cord, $7.95; other sizes, balloons or cords, at big savings. (Also Tubes, Batteries, etc.)

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

95,000 farmer customers save thousands of dollars by buying direct from U. S. Farm Sales Co. Our business has tripled; this proves that the farmer will buy where his dollar buys more. We claim the whole country can get on this basis with marvelous results.

Factory to Farmer Saves You Money

There isn't any reason why every farmer shouldn't buy direct from this factory at wholesale and save money. 95,000 farmers say we are right and prices prove it. We sold in 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.

Why We can and DO sell for less
1.—Making a set of harness in our own factory every 12 minutes.
2.—Saving freight rates from a seaboard haul.
3.—Selling harness to 95,000 farmers at one small factory profit instead of a few sets at retail prices.

Lowest Wholesale Prices on Harness, Collars, Saddles, Tires, Tubes, etc. Save $20 on a set of harness. We make your dollar buy more. Our Guarantee: Money Back If You Say So. Write today for latest FREE Catalog and compare prices.

FREE Latest Wholesale Price Catalog. Hundreds of items that 95,000 farmers are now buying for man, horse or automobile. Send your name today — post card will do. Compare Our Wholesale Prices.

U S. FARM SALES CO., Dept. 131, Salina, Kan.

Uncle Boley was the proudest man on the fair grounds that afternoon when Texas came over from the office with the money in his hand. The old man was in the very first row of the grand stand, his whiskers combed out to their mightiest, his face glowing like a Santa Claus mask.

"It was as purty a piece of ropin' as I ever seen, Texas," he declared, going forward to meet the young man, as proud of the admiration in the ladies' eyes, the complimentary comment of cowmen and cowboys around him, as if the stranger were his son.

"It wasn't such a scan'lous hard piece of work with that horse of yours, sir. He's the finest cow-pony I ever threw a leg over, sir, and the smartest."

The old man's eyes softened with a mist of tenderness at this praise.

"I raised that horse from a colt, but I didn't teach him them tricks, Texas. It was a girl that broke him in to handle cattle."

"Why, sir, you don't tell me!"

Texas looked at Uncle Boley with amazement in his face. Animated by his success he seemed younger and livelier by many years than when he had stood in the shop-door a few hours before, dusty and road-worn, hungry and downhearted.

"You'll see her purty soon—she's in this here ladies' contest that's comin' next. Well, if there's any excuse for any girl in Kansas bein' in it, that girl's Sallie McCoy. I would take down the bars for Sallie, for she's a lady, no matter what she does."

"I'm sure she is, sir; the actions of that little horse tell me as much."

"She'll ride him when she goes in. You'll have a chance to see his work."

"She'll ride him? Why, if I'd 'a' known it, sir—it wasn't fair of me to use him and tire him all out!"

"That's all right; he's able to stand it and never turn a hair."

"But if I'd 'a' known that you intended to let her ride him, I never would 'a' thrown a leg over him, sir."

"I ain't a lettin' her use him—it was her that lent him to us—she owns him."

Texas looked at him with fallen countenance most woeful to behold. Injured pride flushed his cheeks, humiliation lurked in his eyes like the pain of a wound.

"But I understood you to say, sir—"

"That I raised him. I did; but I give him to Sallie five years ago. If you think runnin' down and ropin' one fool chuckle-headed steer's a goin' to wind that horse, then you've got another guess comin' to you, young feller."

"But I'm scan'lous sorry, just the same. I feel like I'd taken a mean advantage of a lady's generosity; I feel—just like—a whipped pup!"

Uncle Boley passed it off with a grunt, taking it all as a reflection on the endurance of the horse. He spread his big, red handkerchief on the rough, board seat for which he had paid two dollars, and nodded for Texas to compose himself beside him.

"Two dollars for a piece of board a foot and a half long!" he protested. "Might know it wasn't any bunch of cowmen that got this thing up—keep a man pickin' splinters out of his britches for the next month!"

"Didn't the cowmen get it up sir? I understood from the bill—"

"Yes, but it wasn't the association; the association didn't have nothing to do with the fair. They're holding the convention here, all right, but a crowd of Wichita men, and some of the light-heels of this town, got up this show to rastle a few more dollars away from folks."

Plenty of Outside Money

"Well, they sure have succeeded," said Texas, sweeping a quick look over the crowded grandstand.

Uncle Boley nodded, but did not look about him. Instead, he was surveying Texas, with every evidence of satisfaction in his glowing face. He had insisted on boots, and had found a pair among the unclaimed ones on his shelf that fitted Texas as if they had been measured for him.

It made a great difference in the young man's legs, Uncle Boley reflected; it gave him the shape and proportions of a proper man.

"Yes, and there 'll be a heap of money put up on Sallie McCoy," the old man said, twisting his head to express magnitude; "seads and piles of it. Every cowman and puncher in fifty miles is here to put his money on Sallie. Pore as I am, I rolled up a little and put it on her, and if I had more, I'd resk it too, by Ned!"

Texas jumped to his feet, seeing here an opening to express his gratitude.

"I'll put up a hundred apiece for us!"

"I don't encourage gamblin'," said the old man sagely; "but when I run into a bunch of light-heels that's achin' to git rid of their money, I'm bound to help 'em all I can. Put it up for yourself, if you want to, but I ain't a goin' to split that money with you, and I told you that at the start."

Moved by his sense of obligation to this unknown Sallie McCoy, Texas went down to post a bet on her. From what the old man had said, he expected to find the odds largely in her favor, and was not a little surprised to learn that it was the other way.

There was no lack of money at two to one against Sallie McCoy, and the friends and supporters of that young lady were covering it as fast as they could count.

On all sides he heard it expressed that somebody was in for a shearing. The fact that strangers should come from Wichita and bet against the local favorite was hotly resented. It was being said that they had offered odds to bring out the money, and the challenge was working very well.

Texas crossed over to where a crowd stood round a pen in which the steers were confined, hoping that he might get a glimpse of Sallie McCoy among the contestants, who were waiting on the other side of the big corral gate.

Range-Roughened Girls

There were three girls looking over the animals, which were soon to fall before their cunning hands, making wise comments on the points of strength and speed which the steers presented.

They were range-roughened girls, browned by sun and wind, dressed in divided skirts, with more or less savage trinkery and ornamentation on their hats and belts. He did not believe that Sallie McCoy was among them.

These were the kind of girls whom the cowboys flung heels-high in their rough dances; strong-armed, broad-chested, afraid of neither man nor beast. He believed Sallie McCoy must be out of a more delicate mold than these.

One of the judges rode into the arena to announce the rules governing this contest, which were somewhat different from those under which the man had competed.

Each contestant was to enter the arena alone, after having selected the steer upon which she was to practice her art from the number in the pen. The animal was to be allowed a running start before the rope was thrown. No assistance would be given, except in the event that the contestant became entangled or otherwise imperiled.

A man with a megaphone would announce before the grandstand each contestant's name as she entered, and the time it took her to throw and hogtie the steer, when she had accomplished that feat.

The first girl was mounting her horse as Texas turned to go back to Uncle Boley; but at that moment one entered the enclosure where the contestants waited whose appearance rooted his feet to the ground. Texas drew himself up to his toes to look at her as she swept past the other girls, giving them an indifferent, rather superior, glance as she passed.

She was dressed in green velvet bolero and divided skirt, with silver buttons down the outside seams of this wide, trouserlike garment. Her little spurs were silver, a silver ornament held back the brim of her broad hat, showing the engaging sweep of her abundant, dark hair over her dainty ears. Her skin was of a tender whiteness, reddened on cheek and lip by nature's own cosmetics, in fine contrast with her brilliant habit and dark eyes.

She was handsome, and so well aware of it that there was a certain haughtiness in her carriage, near neighbor to disdain.

Texas thought she was the most superb human being he ever had seen. He did not believe that it was possible that she could sit a saddle against the shock of a roped steer, or leap to the ground, while her horse strained on the taut lariat, and run with rope in hand and secure the thrown creature's wild-striving legs.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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IN KANSAS, Folger's Coffee holds a position that few products achieve. It is the favorite coffee of Kansans and is the special favorite of Kansas farm people. In fact, *more* Kansas farm people use Folger's Coffee than any other brand. We thank you for your loyalty and continued support which have made Folger's Coffee so popular in Kansas.

When J. A. Folger & Company was established in 1850, the principle of its founder was to give the coffee loving public the highest grade coffee that was produced in the world. This Folger principle has been adhered to strictly and today Folger's Coffee is a blend of the world's highest grade, highest type coffees.

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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!

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Farm work is hazardous. One farmer in 9 is seriously injured each year. You always run the risk of a fall, cut, stepping on a nail, being injured by a machine or kicked by a horse. Who will pay the bills for doctor, medicine and extra help? Why take chances when the small cost of a Woodmen Accident policy will save you a lot of money when an accident comes?

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Box 101-L Ottawa, Kan.

No Loafers in Sarah's Flock

Breeders in Oklahoma and South Dakota Order Baby Chicks from Capper Club Girl

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

SOME folks are all lined up for the club work for 1926. They are keeping records now. One of these members is Sarah Sterling of Hope. She tells me in a recent letter, "I have calls for baby chicks from the southern part of Oklahoma and from South Dakota. So far, I have 50 eggs setting." Sarah trapnests and in this way she has built up an egg-laying strain. She can handle fewer hens in this way, but every hen is a producer. No hen can loaf without being found out. Then the loafers go to market and the layers stay home.

Boys and girls who join Capper clubs may start contest work either with pigs or chickens. In the Capper Pig Club a purebred sow is entered in the contest. The spring pigs farrowed by this sow also are in the contest, so you see, it is a sow and litter club. Either 20 baby chicks or a small pen may be entered in the Capper Poultry Club. A small pen is made up of eight hens or pullets and one cock or cockerel. Any purebred breed of pigs or chickens may be entered. The member has his choice.

County leaders will be appointed and clubs organized in every county having three or more members. In counties having a sufficiently large enrollment, several teams will be organized, and the organization will be by communities. Already several counties have enough members enrolled to make two teams. Boys and girls who now are members should speak to their friends about the Capper clubs. Get them to join, too. They will like to be in your team.

Problem of Clean Water

Does anyone know a method by which clean drinking water can be kept before chickens that are fed sour milk? Some girls who were feeding their chickens sour milk last year found this a difficult problem. Cecile Knight relates her experiences. "I had trouble keeping clean drinking water before my chickens while I was feeding clabber milk. The chickens would dip their beaks in the clabber milk, and then drink from the watering pan. In a short time the water was dirty." Placing the water and the sour milk some distance apart might help some. Has anyone a better suggestion? Cecil also made sure that her chickens took exercise. Every morning she threw a bundle of wheat to them and they scratched and picked in this, thus keeping in good condition.

Guarding against lice is another important matter in caring for chickens, Anna Moellman kept right after the lice. "When the chicks were old enough to run around," Anna writes,"I dusted them for lice. I used sodium fluorid."

"About 48 hours after removing my chicks from the nest I fed them a little sour milk and oatmeal," wrote Fern Hewitt, Pleasanton. "I kept sand before them at all times. I fed chick mash five times daily for about two weeks. Then I started to feed corn chop and gave no more oatmeal. I kept clean water before them. The hawks and crows took some of my chicks. Papa shot several of these hawks and crows and that helped matters."

"The record keeping makes Capper club work worth while," wrote Julia Giger. Several other club members have written us that they value this part of club work. Records kept by Capper club members are simple, but they are thoro. A record book is sent to every member.

This year there are many boys and girls enrolled who never have done club work. There also are many of our members of last year and previous years re-enrolled. Our old members can help the new members get acquainted and can give them valuable suggestions concerning club work. Mrs. Albert Miller, who is an experienced Capper Poultry Club member, suggests this: "If you are an experienced member help those who are not." Now, that is a very good suggestion, and I know every old member will be as helpful as possible.

I shall send club rules and directions for getting started with chickens and pigs to boys and girls who fill out the coupon that accompanies this story, and send it to me. Which will you join, the Capper Pig Club or the Capper Poultry Club? I am hoping to get blanks from several hundred more folks, and I expect to get applications from some of your friends. I know you are eager to get a start with purebred stock, too. All I need is the information you will give me on the coupon to make you an actual member of Capper clubs. Send your application today.

We are going to conduct an egg laying contest this year. In later issues of the Kansas Farmer you may read about flocks leading in egg production. The number of eggs laid, the breed of chicken and the names of the owners of the 10 highest producing flocks will be given each month.

Know a Golden Duckwing?

Did you know that a Golden Duckwing is a chicken? There was one at the Kansas State Poultry Show held in Topeka recently. It is a bantam of the game type, having a long neck and legs, pointed beak and spurs, and close-lying plumage. Its comb is small, and its wattles are scarcely noticeable. Most of the feathers are black and golden; those on the breast, tail, wings and sides are black, and the golden feathers are on the neck and back and on the points of the shoulders.

An elderly man gazed for awhile in wonderment, and then asked, "What is a chicken like that good for? Perhaps they are most useful as pets for children. You've missed a treat if you never have seen a Golden Duckwing.

Our Best Three Offers

One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze one year for $1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for $2; or one three-year subscription, $2.—Advertisement.

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

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

.....county in the Capper

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

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

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

Approved.....Parent or Guardian

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

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

Address—Capper Pig and Poultry Club Managers

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One man instead of two, six horses instead of eight—that's the saving in man and horsepower when you use the Rock Island No. 25 instead of two single-row listers.

The Rock Island lister bottoms with high breast share are noted for turning clean, wide furrows.

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Galvannealed Square Deal Fence

These three sent free to land owners: (1) Red Strand Catalog—tells about patented process and COPPER-BEARING steel, can't-slip knot, stiff picket-like stay wires, making fewer posts necessary; well crimped line wires that retain their tension, etc. (2) "Official Proof of Tests"—Nationally known experts' tests on various kinds of fence. (Be sure to read this before buying any fence.) (3) Ropp's Calculator, answers 75,000 farm questions. Write

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What the Folks Are Saying

WHEN we were married, 10 years ago, it seemed that everyone gave us chickens—shiny black ones, pure white ones, big speckled ones, small brown ones, every color, size, breed and mixture imaginable. But we secured, as payment for a debt, four beautiful, big, Rose Combed R. I. Red roosters, and one look at them decided what my future flock was to be.

We couldn't afford—either financially or sentimentally—to dispose of that mongrel wedding present flock, so we kept the full 60 all that first summer, and haphazardly set any hen that happened to "go broody" on any eggs which chanced to have been laid that day, just as everyone else in the neighborhood did.

That first fall, however, I began my first systematic culling. Anything that had the color, size or shape of a Rhode Island Red I kept, but everything else was fattened and dressed for market. In the spring I traded my four beautiful roosters for four others of the same breed from a distant farm.

It's a long story, 10 years long, and has many a humorous chapter, and many a tragic one, but now-a-days our farm is known far and near, not for the black horses which my husband breeds and sells, nor for the seed potatoes he raises, but for my red chickens!

Am keeping over for next year just an even 400 chickens, all as near pure blood as 10 years of careful selection—and for the last five years guaranteed standardbred roosters—can make them.

I sell hundreds of baby chicks every spring, countless "settings" of eggs, and for the last three or four years have sold roosters for breeding purposes to farmers and poultry raisers in four counties.

The money I make certainly is a great item of the work, and the healthful, outdoor exercise is another, but to me the greatest satisfaction comes from proving to my wise old farmer neighbors that "a slip of a school teacher" can really beat them at their own game, and—as one of my staunchest admirers says—"teach a grandmother how to pick ducks."

Mrs. R. V. Short.

Redmesa, Colo.

Made $2.78 a Hen

I have tried almost every breed of poultry, and have found that for the all-purpose farm flock, Rhode Island Reds are unexcelled. They are good layers, above the average for size, are healthy, and can stand more cold weather than any other strain I have found. They are winter layers, early sitters, dependable mothers, and perhaps best of all, the chicks make a quick growth, so the fries are ready for market early, thus insuring those fabulous high prices for which the slower growing chicks do not qualify.

By letting my flock run to the grain stacks, threshing yards and butchering pens, in addition to their regular feed, all during the late fall months, they put on "a big fat" which checks the egg supply just when eggs are plentiful and cheap; then during the icy cold weather they burn up this accumulation of fat, and are in fine laying condition for the high priced eggs of January and February, and are ready to sit just when most hens are beginning to start laying—and prices are down again.

I never let my flock taste snow or cold water. I always give them something green every day, if nothing but scalded alfalfa leaves. I have found that "Dutch cheese" is not only the best chick food but also is excellent for hens, too. It boosts egg production and entirely eliminates bowel trouble. For moulting time, sunflower seeds stand supreme; they insure a rapid growth of new, glossy feathers, with no long, naked, loafing spell between times.

During 1925 my hens fed themselves, raised the flock from 90 to 150, and showed a profit of $2.78 a hen.

Allen W. Cousins.

Kirtland, N. M.

School Teacher Helped

Our mothers and grandmothers had always taken their eggs to the little country store and "traded them out," so we, too, supposed that was the only proper way to market them. We often kicked a little when our grocer paid us 25 cents in trade for eggs, and then immediately sold them for 30 or 35 cents cash, and we also were a little rebellious when we compared our merchant's prices with those of "cash stores" and mail order houses, but we knew of nothing under the sun to do about it.

We boarded the school teacher one winter, and when she married and moved to a nearby city, she wrote asking us to send her a few dozen fresh eggs every week. We were skeptical about it, but as she offered to furnish the postal approved crates, pay the postage, and give us what our local merchant paid, we agreed to risk it—for a while, anyway.

From that humble beginning, just a few years ago, we have now built up a well-paying little business. We have about 60 customers in town who depend on us for fresh eggs the year round. We keep accurate records, and if Mrs. Smith only wants a half dozen eggs every alternate Saturday, she gets them just as promptly and in as good condition as does Mrs. Smythe, who takes 3 dozen every day.

We find that, taking the whole year's average, we get about 10 cents more a dozen, after all shipping expense is paid, than we did at our local grocery; and by getting cash, and spending it for our needs, we made another good profit that way. Also thru our egg customers, who advertise us to their friends and neighbors, we are finding cash markets for other farm products.

Our only regret is that the little school teacher—or someone else—didn't wake us up years earlier.

Lacey, Wash. E. E. Walker.

Favors Day Old Chicks

The old question of "hatch your chicks or buy 'em," that has been so much discussed by poultry people, has been satisfactorily settled for me. If I had already invested money in two good incubators, my idea might be different. But judge for yourself; I want anyway 75 S. C. Ancona pullets for winter layers this year. I have ordered 200 baby chicks to be delivered March 1, and they will cost me $30, 97 per cent live chicks guaranteed.

Two days before they are due to arrive, the lamp in my oil brooder will be lighted so the temperature under the hover and in the room will be about uniform by the time they come. Clean chaff or fine straw is spread on the floor to the depth of 4 or 5 inches—more if a dirt floor is used. The first feed will consist of hard-boiled eggs crumbled fine, finely ground grit and fresh water. By the second day the chicks will be fully as bright and lively as tho they had not traveled a few hundred miles.

If I had hatched the chicks myself, I would have had the first expense of incubator and oil for running it. Then 250 eggs from the same hatchery, and the same strain of chickens, would have cost me $17.75. The difference in the price of the 250 eggs and the 200 baby chicks is only $12.25, which certainly would not pay for the oil used in hatching the chicks, the time used in caring for the eggs during incubation and interest for a year on the money invested in equipment.

On the other hand, my mother, who hatches a good many hundred chicks every spring, could not afford to buy the day-old chicks. It is easy to understand that the bigger the scale the hatching is done on, the more economically it can be done. That is why it is cheaper for the side-line poultry raiser to buy his chicks ready hatched, while those folks who raise more will be money ahead to do their own hatching.

Mrs. Norman Davis.

Eads, Colo.

Don't be deceived by the weather prediction, "Partly cloudy." The other part probably is snow, hail, cloudburst and blizzard.

Germany is going into the League of Nations. Our own country, however, is still terrified at the thought of what our former allies might do to us.

A minister calls Americans the most conceited people in the world. We thought so, too, until we talked with the natives of a few other countries.

Imported Belgian Melotte

Ask MELOTTE Owners—One and All

All the advertising ever printed has not done half as much to increase MELOTTE sales as the word of mouth advertising of satisfied MELOTTE owners.

A MELOTTE owner will tell you—The MELOTE is the one separator with the single bearing suspended self-balancing bowl. Neither wear or usage can ever throw The MELOTTE BOWL out of balance. Perfect balance means perfect skimming. The MELOTTE skims as perfectly after 3, 5 or even 20 years of service as when new.

A MELOTTE housewife will tell you about the white enamel lined MELOTTE bowl chamber—it's so easy to clean—keeps so nice and white.

The MELOTTE is used all over the world.

OUR OFFER

We will send you a Melotte Separator on 30 days' Free Trial. If it is satisfactory, buy it; if not, return it. What more can we offer?

Don't buy any separator any other way. The use of a separator every day for 30 days will tell you more about any separator than all the advertising in the world. We want you to see how the famous self-balancing MELOTTE Bowl skims perfectly all the time.

Mail This Coupon Now

Tell me all about your free trial offer—tell me how I can buy a Melotte on 30 days' free trial. Send me your literature.

Name.....

Address..... *No. Cows*.....

Sign and mail coupon to H. B. BABSON, U. S. Manager
THE MELOTTE SEPARATOR, 2843 West 19th Street, Dept. 79-81 Chicago, Ill.

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

CHASE 2-ROW LISTER

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. [5]

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We have grown Strawberry plants in Kansas for 45 years. We know just what varieties will succeed best with you. We have an unlimited supply of both common and Everbearers. Remember that we grow our plants and you get the best from us. We also grow Raspberries, Blackberries, Dewberries, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Grape Vines and Dahlias, etc. Our catalog will give you all the information necessary. It is Free. Address

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"QUEEN OF THE MARKET." Big Money-Maker. Large, solid fruit; excellent canner. To introduce to you our Northern Grown Live Seeds and Plants, we will mail you 125 seeds of Condon's Giant Everbearing Tomato and our Big 1926 Catalog of Seeds, Plants, Shrubs. 192-Page Book, tells how, and what to plant. Write today for catalog and Seeds. FREE

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Poultry Outlook is Bright

High Industrial Activity Has Increased the Buying Power of Consumers

ANOTHER year of profitable endeavor has been added to the annals of poultrydom. Production of both eggs and poultry during 1925 was up to normal volume. Egg prices averaged the highest since 1920, and chicken prices the highest since 1921. The ratio between feed and poultry product prices was favorable for the year as a whole, and the gross income from poultry flocks in 1925 probably exceeded either of the last several years.

The approach of the new egg year, which starts March 1, makes an appraisal of the outlook for the poultryman very timely. Consideration of the main factors which determine the market's trend leads to these conclusions:

1. Commercial production of eggs is on a "normal" basis based on the long-time trend. While the output during 1926 may exceed last year, there is little danger of serious over-production.

2. Egg prices during the heavy laying season may show some decline under 1925. The inclination of dealers to pay less for eggs to store will tend to keep prices down, but extremely low prices are not anticipated.

3. If egg prices should be low enough to induce liquidation of flocks, poultry prices may average lower than in 1925.

4. Consumptive demand is at a high rate, and there is nothing to indicate any immediate cessation. The business outlook thru the first half of 1926, which is as far ahead as it can be clearly discerned, is satisfactory. With labor well employed at good wages, there is certain to be an active demand for poultry products.

5. Feed costs are likely to continue moderate unless something goes wrong with the new crop prospects.

6. The trend toward specialized poultry plants and commercialized farm flocks still has some momentum, which means a further increase in supplies of quality eggs as well as more efficient production.

High Prices in 1925

During the last five years, the poultry flock has been more profitable than in any similar period in more than a quarter of a century, yet overproduction has not resulted. Barring the war era of high grain prices, particularly in 1917, the history of the poultry and egg industry does not show the recurrent periods of heavy overproduction and resultant liquidation which are familiar in some phases of agricultural endeavor. Overproduction has never been of long duration, and tendencies to that end usually have been corrected by liquidation without great distress among producers.

The combination of low egg prices early in 1924 and high feed costs late in that year and early 1925 proved the cure for the expansion in the poultry yards which less than two years ago threatened to be disastrous. Production of eggs in 1924 fell short of 1923, the peak year, by 10 per cent, and the output in 1925 was only slightly larger than in 1924.

Poultry flocks were cut down by more than 40 million fowls during 1924, so that on January 1, 1925, they presented a total of 427 million head. Because of satisfactory egg prices thruout 1925, producers do not seem to have liquidated their flocks further, but increased them instead. Receipts of dressed poultry last year at the four larger cities, the best available measure of poultry marketings, were 10 per cent less than in 1924, altho prices averaged about 4 cents a pound higher. Producers are believed to have raised a large flock of pullets last spring, and they have not sold as many chickens in the last several months as they did a year previous. It is generally estimated that at the beginning of 1926 there were more chickens on farms than at the corresponding time a year ago.

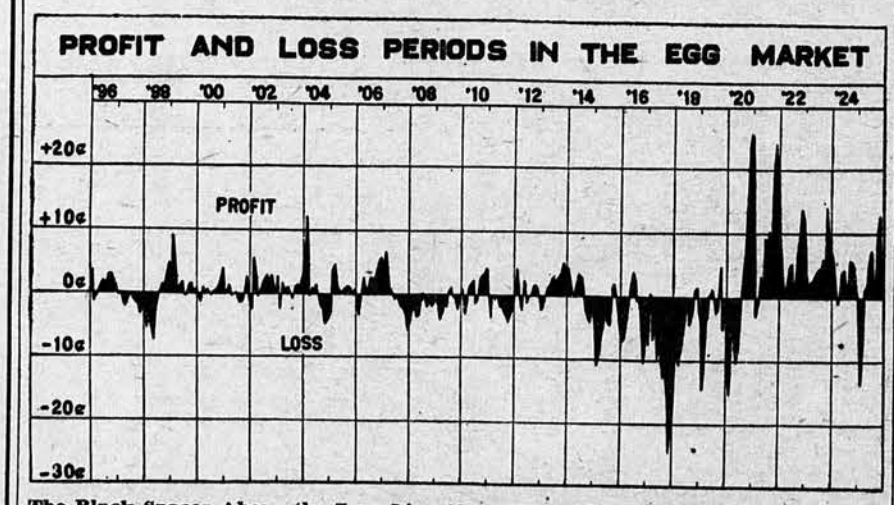
Production Increased

The early inception of cold weather last fall curtailed egg production, and receipts at the large markets during October and November actually fell short of the corresponding months in the year previous. The increased producing capacity of flocks did not begin to show its hand until late in November, when weather conditions became more nearly normal. Since then, production has kept far ahead of last year, and practically 70 per cent of the increase in receipts at the big markets for the year over 1924 came in December, when arrivals were the largest for that month on record. January receipts also are likely to establish a record for the month.

Public demand for chicken and eggs is excellent. With labor fully employed at high wages, the appetite for these foods has been gratified by a people well able to pay good prices. Both farm and wholesale prices of eggs averaged nearly 4 cents a dozen higher in 1925 than in 1924. Farm chicken prices were 5 per cent higher and wholesale prices 15 per cent higher than in the preceding year. Fresh firsts on the New York wholesale market averaged 39.8 cents a dozen in 1925, compared with 36.2 cents in 1924. Fowls in the same market averaged 29 cents a pound, as compared with 25.2 cents in 1924. Despite these higher prices, however, distribution into consuming channels was only slightly smaller than in 1924.

Since December, when production began to increase so rapidly and receipts of fresh eggs became hard to move, prices have been declining steadily. From bringing 65 cents a dozen on December 1, prices have broken 25 cents a dozen to 40 cents at the end of the first week in January. The break from the winter peak came sooner than last year, when prices held up until well into January. Prices during December at New York averaged 49.3 cents, compared with 57.1 cents in December, 1924.

The storage egg deal is winding up



The Black Spaces Above the Zero Line Show When the Ratio Between Feed and Egg Prices Was More Favorable Than the Average, While the Spaces Below the Zero Line Show the Times of Unfavorable Feeding Ratio. The War Period Was Unsatisfactory, But the Last Five Years Have Been Highly Favorable

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34x4	5.25	2.85
32x4½	5.75	3.25
33x4½	5.95	3.35
34x4½	5.95	3.45
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less favorably than last season. Dealers paid fully a nickel a dozen more for the eggs they stored last spring than in the spring of 1924. Despite the higher costs, about 800,000 cases more were put away. The surplus has been reduced very slowly. The trade is already almost entirely on a fresh egg basis, and there is little chance that the entire supply can be moved except at lower prices. It is to be expected, then, that dealers will be more wary of the market this spring, and that they will make every effort to buy eggs cheaper.

28¾ Cents in April?

Egg production during the next few months will vary greatly with the weather. Assuming that the weather is normal and that there is an increase in the number of laying hens, it is reasonable to expect that the supply of eggs during the spring will exceed last year. However, some increase is called for by the normal rate of gain of city population, and the heavy receipts of the last six weeks are not sufficient to warrant a belief that the spring supply will be extremely burdensome.

Trading in eggs for April delivery is already under way on the Chicago market at around 28¾ cents, compared with 30¾ cents last year. This price is higher than was paid in the spring of the four years 1921 to 1924. Even tho dealers are looking for more eggs than last year and will insist on buying cheaper than last spring, the indicated April price level is a fairly attractive one.

The abundance of low priced corn and oats will be a contributing factor to a heavier egg production. These grains as well as wheat may advance toward spring, but the general situation suggests that the poultryman will have the advantage of low feed costs thruout the year unless the next growing season is unfavorable. It is worth remembering, however, that conditions that affect crops adversely are likely to restrain egg production and lift egg prices.

Poultry prices have been quite satisfactory to producers, but so long as eggs were on a high level they were not inclined to market fowls closely. Consumers are showing no apparent distaste to the high prices which are demanded for table poultry. Prices in the last quarter of 1925 were fully 25 per cent higher than in 1924. Demand was maintained at large proportions, however, and distribution into consuming channels from the four leading markets during the last six months was about 10 per cent larger than in the corresponding period last year. Should egg prices decline during the spring to a level that would induce closer culling of flocks, then larger receipts of poultry and lower prices are to be expected.

Folks Eat Eggs, Anyway

So far as demand during the next few months is concerned, there is nothing discouraging to be found with the outlook. Consumption promises to be satisfactory as far ahead as the business outlook can be safely gauged, which carries us thru the first half of the year. Probably the darkest cloud on the horizon is the possibility that the increase in egg production that is in prospect for 1926 might face some curtailment in consumer demand in the latter half of the year. Sometime or other, industrial activity will not be so great as in the last year or two. Smaller payrolls mean reduced funds for something or other. Savings are first to be cut down, but eventually the grocery bills will be given closer scrutiny, and demand for eggs and table poultry may be reduced. However, examination of the trend of egg prices in previous business depressions of moderate severity, such as in 1904, 1907 and 1914, does not suggest any reason why producers should be greatly alarmed. Most observers do not look for the next business setback to be as severe as in 1921 or the nineties.

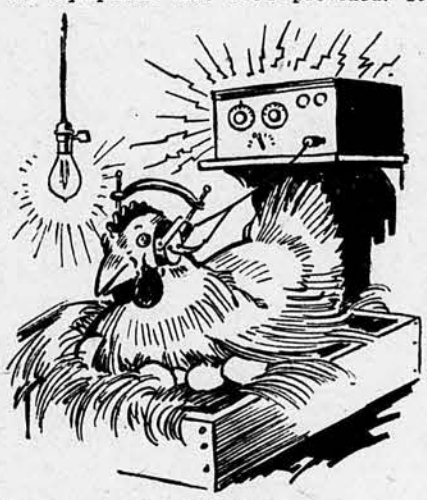
The accompanying chart shows the cycles of profit and loss in egg production during the last 30 years, considering only feed costs and using the ratio method worked out by H. A. Wallace. The combined price of 1 bushel each of corn, wheat and oats was used as a barometer of feed cost. Chicago prices both for feeds and eggs were used. The normal ratios of feed cost to egg prices for each month were based on the 10 years, 1904 to 1913.

Prior to 1914, the up and down swings were rather mild in extent. High grain prices during the war brought a long period when the relationship of feed and egg prices was unfavorable for the poultryman. This resulted in a decrease in poultry production, so that receipts of eggs in 1919 and 1920 were considerably below normal. Then grain prices declined, beginning in the latter part of 1920. Egg prices held up fairly well. For the last five and one half years, the feeding ratio has been highly favorable, balancing up for the long period below the zero line. In the next five or 10 years, the ups and downs seem likely to be more moderate in extent, resembling those of pre-war days.

Broadcasting For Biddie

Tune in on the hen house serenade! It's on the air several evenings a week and during certain daylight hours. The M. M. Johnson Company, Clay Center, Neb., calls it the only broadcasting station in the country dedicated to the poultry industry. The call letters are KMMJ, and the wave length is 229 meters.

Information sent out by the company indicates that the programs will be largely educational, seasoned with entertainment. The station is in a new building especially arranged for the convenience of radio artists and visitors. The latest musical and electrical equipment has been provided. It



has a capacity of 1000 watts, but programs are at present being sent out on 500 watts. Concerning the work which this station will do, the announcement states:

"H. H. Johnson is planning a series of talks that will be of interest to every poultry raiser. Market reports, care and feeding of baby chicks, incubating, brooding, cold weather housing, culling, breeding, and feeding for egg production will be included in the seasonal programs. A definite broadcasting schedule will be announced soon.

"A standing invitation is given poultry raisers to visit the station or to write at any time a message of importance to the public. Programs will be broadcast several nights a week and at special hours during the day. Those interested are invited to write for details. Also suggestions or requests for poultry information or musical numbers are welcome."

Jacoby Goes With Armour

F. S. Jacoby, formerly head of the poultry husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, has become associated with Armour & Company of Chicago. He will undertake a program of research and extension work looking toward the improvement in the market quality of poultry and eggs thruout the country. He will co-operate with whatever agencies are now engaged along this line, including county agents, farm advisers and the agricultural colleges. His work will be very largely with the producers themselves, and will include not only the solution of breeding and feeding problems, but also those of poultry diseases as well. Since his work will be for poultrymen a good deal similar to that which the Armour Livestock Bureau is doing for the animal husbandmen, Mr. Jacoby will work very closely with that bureau.

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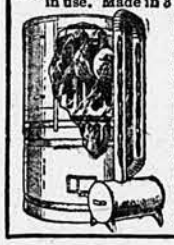

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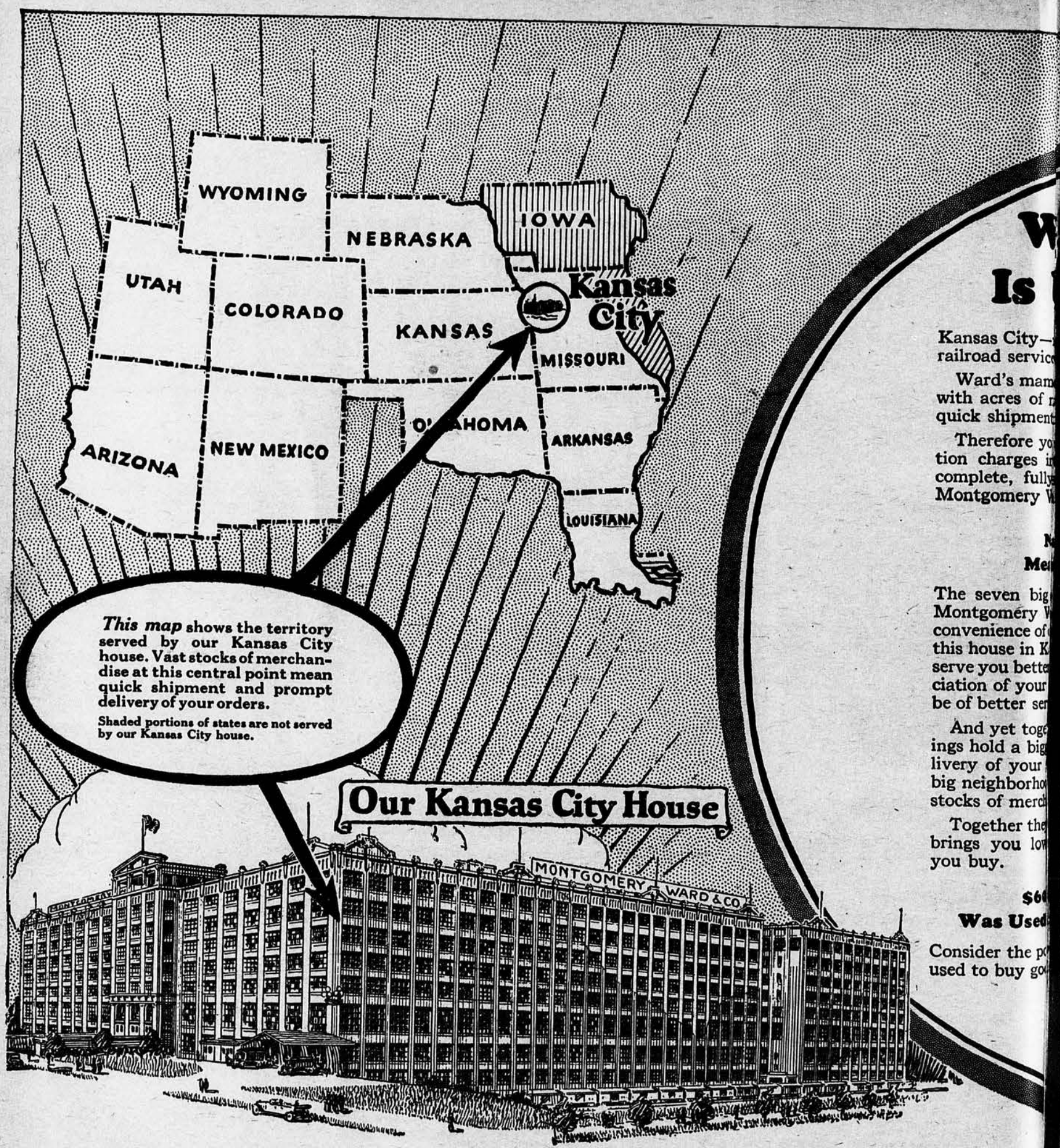

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In the Wake of the News

CROP surplus problems continue to take a good deal of the attention of Congress. Certainly they are receiving more than ever before! The Administration and a majority of the members of the Senate and House would like to do the "right thing," but just what that is has not yet been decided.

More than this, the recent meeting in Washington of the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Associations didn't clear the atmosphere much; if anything it added to the confusion, because no definite plan emerged. The meeting resulted in a "dog fall." All the old officers were re-elected at the close of a meeting which was very successful so far as a discussion of the problems of commodity marketing association was concerned. But no definite plan for an export corporation was provided.

It seems reasonable to forecast that there will be legislation leading toward forming an export corporation. Certainly a majority of Kansas farmers are for this, if the attitude of those who came to Topeka during the recent Farmers' Week is any indication. But there is some question as to whether a bill can be written which will be legal—and it is certain that any law which will be passed will be taken to the Supreme Court soon after it is signed by the President. This is one reason why Congress is going slowly on this problem—it wants to work out a law which will "stick."

Apparently almost everyone is for the "Jardine bill," which would establish a Division of Co-operative Marketing in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture, and this will go thru Congress soon and be signed by the President. The Secretary of Agriculture is putting a huge amount of thought and effort into the export corporation matter, and is holding conferences with everyone, apparently, who might have ideas along this line. Presently a bill will no doubt emerge which will get thru Congress and be signed by President Coolidge. But in the opinion of Aaron Sapiro general attorney for the commodity associations, there is a considerable question as to whether most of the bills at present before Congress, and especially the Dickinson bill, which has received favorable consideration, are constitutional.

Congress is facing a real problem with the crop surplus matter—and the situation is full of political dynamite! But we think it is likely that something will be done which will be constitutional, and which will help with the price levels of some farm products. Anyhow we wish the solons luck.

An Embargo on Corn

The corn situation has improved greatly in the last month. The announcement of the International Harvester Company that it would pay $1 a bushel for corn, Chicago price, in exchange for farm implements put confidence into the situation, and the price went up at once. There has been a fine reaction to this move of the Harvester Company, in Kansas and elsewhere, and there is no question but what it rendered a big service to American agriculture. In the meantime along comes C. J. Drake, state entomologist for Iowa, and "slaps" a quarantine on shipments from the corn borer districts of the East which likely was a good move. Certainly this infernal pest is doing enough damage now—it is as far west as Ohio—without giving it an opportunity to expand farther. Farmers west of the Mississippi River would do well to avoid Eastern seed corn. We have plenty of good seed corn in Kansas for our needs without going "abroad" after "strange gods."

The Oklahoma Scandal

A mysterious train of murders, extending back over a period of several years, has drawn the attention of the country to conditions existing among the Osage Indians in Oklahoma.

Thus far, nothing but the circumstances of the murders has crept into the news dispatches. But whether you like to read about murders or not, it may pay you to follow these dispatches.

For during the next few days details of corruption and oppression that will make you open your eyes are likely to come out of Oklahoma.

It is an open secret in Oklahoma that the Osage—and other—Indians there have been systematically victimized by white men for years.

This, of course, has been the common lot of the red man ever since white men reached America.

But we have flattered ourselves that in modern times the Indian has enjoyed as good treatment as he could wish.

Disquieting stories from Oklahoma, however, contradict this. There are hints of persecution, of graft, of high-handed swindles practiced just within the law; tales of open robbery, of greed that has left Indians penniless and without redress; stories that sound as if they come from medieval Russia instead of modern America.

The latest murder cases, fortunately, probably will bring these tales out into the open where the rest of the country can read them.

In that case it is to be hoped that Americans will be enough aroused to see that the wrongs are righted.

Watch Oklahoma! You may learn something interesting.

Freight Trains Too Long?

Something new in railroad and railroad labor organization activities occurred in Topeka a few days ago when the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers filed an application with the Kansas Public Service Commission, complaining of the increasing length of freight trains, and asking the commission to set a limit.

The basis of the complaint is that the extra length trains, sometimes as long as 1½ miles, have increased the hazard to trainmen far beyond the ordinary hazards of railroads.

It is claimed in a statement issued by E. T. Rafferty and Glen Willett, representing the two brotherhoods, that injuries to trainmen have increased nearly 50 per cent in the last four years, due largely to the increasing length of freight trains, resulting in loss of control.

Official reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission show, the railroad brotherhoods say, that deaths to passengers on railroads in the United States were 205 in 1921, 200 in 1922, and 138 in 1923. On the other hand, deaths among trainmen increased from 656 in 1921 to 937 in 1923, there being 719 in 1922. Injuries to trainmen numbered 25,968 in 1921, were 29,311 in 1922, and 36,195 in 1923.

The brotherhoods have employed the firm of Reed & Glover of Kansas City to represent them before the Public Service Commission. Clyde M. Reed, former chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, was in conference recently with Mike Healy, attorney for the Public Service Commission, in regard to the case. Under an old Kansas statute, the attorney for the commission also is attorney for the complainants in this kind of a complaint. The statute provides that the case must be heard within 30 days after service is obtained on the defendants, in this case the Santa Fe, the Rock Island, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Missouri Pacific, the Frisco and the Union Pacific railroads.

Senator Charles Curtis

Senator Charles Curtis has filed his declaration of candidacy for re-election to the United States Senate. It looks now like he would have a clear field. There is no reason why he should not, and many reasons why he should, have a clear field.

He is an honorable and influential public servant. In House and Senate he has represented Kansas for a generation. His power of service has increased with the years. Today he is looked on as the most influential man in the Senate. He is the confidant of President Coolidge. He is the Republican floor leader in the Senate.

Charles Curtis was in the House of Representatives 15 years and has been in the United States Senate 18 years because the voters of Kansas put him there and kept him there. And they have kept him there because he was "right" with them on the issues of the day as those issues have come and gone, and because he has always toted fair. He has never betrayed the trust reposed in him and imposed on him.

Upholds the Cigaret Law

Judge John C. Pollock, of the federal court, upheld the Kansas anti-cigaret law recently in an opinion in regard to the importation of cigarets from other states. He declared the law should be enforced while on the statute books, but should be repealed if it was not desired by the citizens.

The opinion was written in a test case brought by the Self Servers Company, a Delaware corporation, against Paul H. Heinz, Shawnee county attorney, and Oscar W. Carlson, Shawnee county sheriff, to restrain them from enforcing the anti-cigaret law against that company. The concern has vending machines in rented space in stores thruout the state. The machines contain packages of cigarets, which can be obtained by depositing money in a slot and pulling a lever. The concern sought protection under the interstate commerce clause of the constitution.

"A mere glance at the situation impels one to the only rational conclusion that the whole matter simply is a scheme or device gotten up with the studied purpose of thwarting the will of the law-making powers of this state under cloak of disguise of demanding protection of our National Constitution toward only honest business transactions, while violating the criminal laws of the state," Judge Pollock stated.

"If the anti-cigaret law is believed by the right-thinking citizens of the state, or a majority of them, to be oppressive of the inherent rights of free American citizens of the Anglo-Saxon stock," said Judge Pollock, "then let the selected representatives of their legislative body so declare by their voices and votes. Failing in this, let them go on suffering the restraint and consequence imposed by a strong enforcement of its commands until men with a fair modicum of courage can be found for legislative proceedings. No law can be safely abrogated under our form of government by ignoring its existence or disregarding its mandates with impunity."

Ponzi—and Hot Air

Fresh from the walls of prison, Ponzi, the noted get-rich-quick promoter, went to Florida and started another scheme. He offered to return 200 per cent profit to investors in a few weeks. He made good on his promises. That is, he paid back 200 per cent to the investors in his first operation. But any business man with a ray of reason left knows that 200 per cent returns on an investment can have but one outcome—bankruptcy. Ponzi bought land 65 miles from cultivation at $10 an acre. He cut it up into 23 lots to the acre and sold the lots at $10 each. Land just as good in the same neighborhood as the Ponzi land could be bought for the some price—$10 an acre.

The dupes who paid Ponzi at the rate of $230 an acre will expect to reap a corresponding profit when they sell, and so on down the line of suckers. The crash is bound to come. Ten dollar land in any clime that is boosted to 20 times its original cost will not yield enough to pay the taxes. So long as it is sold for stage money and no returns from it are necessary, the game runs along smoothly enough—for those who sell. But in the evil day when real money must be brought forth to square the books, the crash comes.

Land in Iowa that formerly was listed at $43 an acre was boosted to $250 an acre. It paid returns on the $43 investment, but did not pay on the $250 investment. In the course of time but one thing could be the result—bankruptcy. Promoting and high finance always floats along serenely so long as no money is necessary. It is very easy to compute values on paper. When they day comes for the sucker at the end of the line to realize, the bubble bursts. Out in the bounding West they refer to such an ending thus, "The bottom fell out."

Plebiscite Will Fail?

General Pershing is returning to the United States without much hope that his successor, Major General Lassiter, will soon see affairs so shape themselves that a plebiscite can be carried out in Tacna and Arica.

He is said to feel that failure can be the only result, unless there is a decided change in the attitude of Chilean residents of this territory.

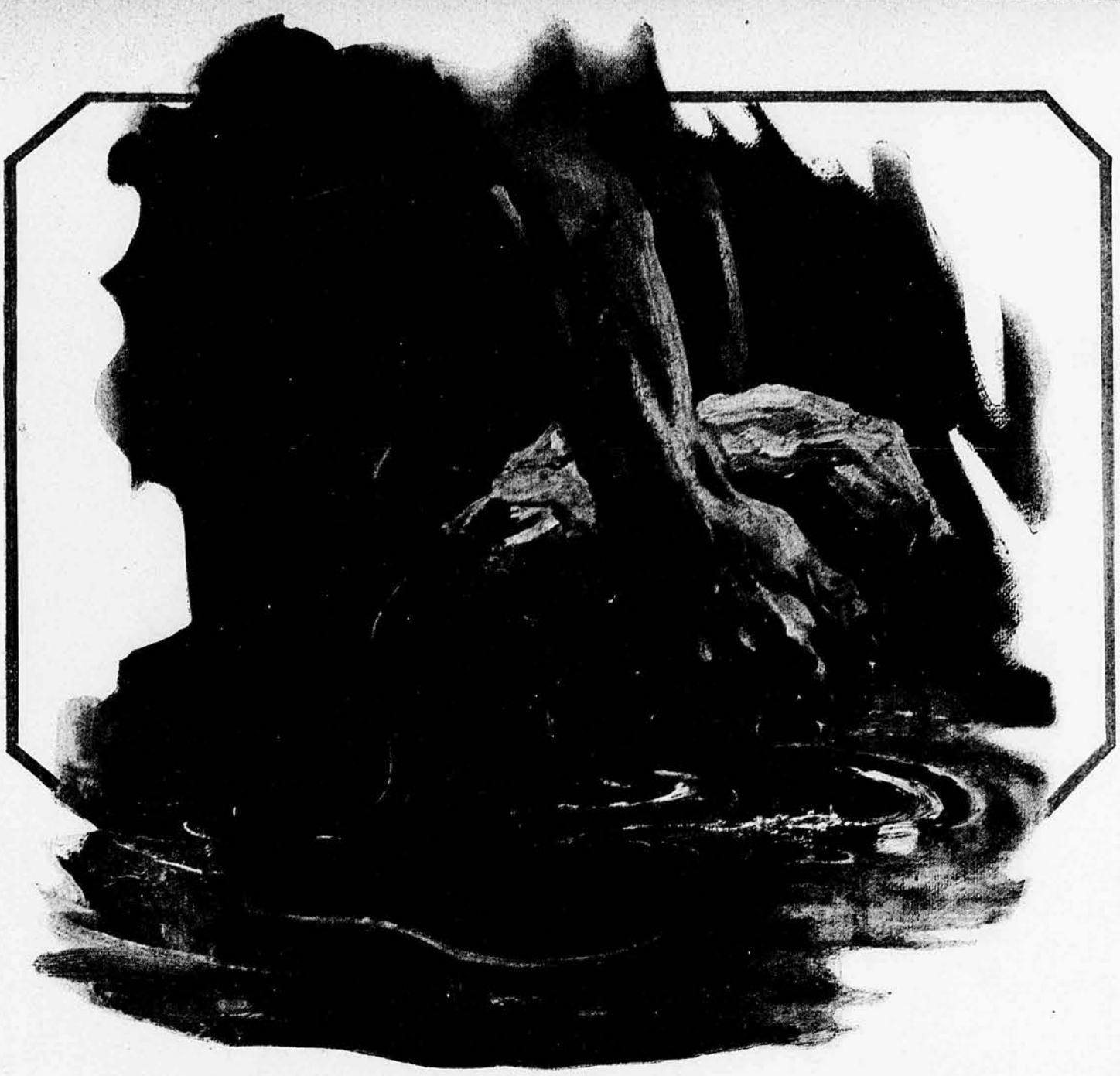
President Coolidge's denial of Chile's appeal leaves the situation just as it was a month ago when the Chileans, before appealing, frankly sought to end the plebiscite by withdrawing from the plebiscitary commission.

All of which brings up, once again, God help us, the difference between the Latin and the North American way of doing things. South America has too much "temperment," whatever that is! There is a question as to whether these folks can ever be expected to make as much progress in economic and governmental affairs as those in the United States.

"Men who get things done, shave daily."—Ad. This seems to dispose of Mr. Hughes, Poincare, King George and Santa Claus.

The trouble with Texas seems to be not that she is governed by a woman, but that she isn't.

Big Game in Africa



The Hood Red Boot—
the best boot you can buy

LOOK at the red rubber in these boots—feel it! Here is the standard by which all red boots are judged. Only Hood seems to know how to produce red rubber that will not crack or check. And those tough, grey, resilient, tire-tread soles wear and wear and wear ..... with all this there is comfort—a big factor when you wear boots all day, every day.

You and your purse will both benefit by knowing more about the quality footwear bearing the Hood name — the Kattle King — all-rubber, easily cleaned and fleece lined for warmth—tire tread soled for wear. White Rock Rubbers, standard in homes from Maine to California—for every member of the family.

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

HOOD RUBBER PRODUCTS COMPANY, Inc.
Watertown, Massachusetts

HOOD RUBBER PRODUCTS

BETTER RUBBER PRODUCTS SINCE 1896

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

Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

X—is a Letter
We use to mean ten
It might be ten animals
Or it might be ten men.

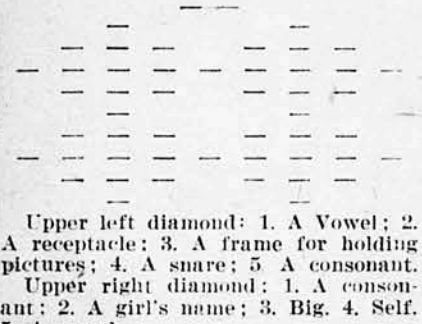
Tom and Shep Are Pets

I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade. I have two brothers and three sisters. They are all older than I am. For pets I have a cat named Tom and a dog named Shep. I walk 1½ miles to school. My teacher's name is Miss Horg. I wish some of the other boys and girls my age would write to me.
Selden, Kan. Beulah Rogers.

Arlene Writes to Us

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I have 1¾ miles to go to school. I have two sisters and three brothers. We live on a 240-acre farm. For pets we have two dogs, two cats, a canary bird and two goldfish. A cyclone blew our barn down and we are building another one now.
Burr Oak, Kan. Arlene Willcuts.

Connected Diamonds



Upper left diamond: 1. A Vowel; 2. A receptacle; 3. A frame for holding pictures; 4. A snare; 5. A consonant.

Upper right diamond: 1. A consonant; 2. A girl's name; 3. Big. 4. Self. 5. A vowel.

Lower Left Diamond: 1. A consonant; 2. A Hawaiian dish; 3. To fall back; 4. Employ; 5. A vowel.

Lower Right Diamond: 1. A vowel; 2. An insect; 3. An entrance; 4. Attempt; 5. A consonant.

From the definitions given, fill in the dashes correctly so that each diamond reads the same across and up and down and so that the diamonds fit into each other as indicated. 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.

Lena Likes to Go to School

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I go to school at Union Center. My teacher's name is Miss McCune. I like to go to school. I have four sisters and one brother. I enjoy reading the children's page. We have four cows, two horses, two mules and about 200 chickens. My brother is 2 years old. His name is Roy. He has five ducks and nine cats for pets. My sisters' names are Lottie, Ruby, Elva and Laura. My best friend is Earldine McCune. We are the same age, go to the same school and in the same grade. I wish some of the girls my age would write to me. Lena Sims.
Stafford, Kan.

Our little friend from far away Japan thinks she has a very difficult riddle but it is easy to find the answer. She started to fill it in and now can you complete it? 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.

Harold Has a Bicycle

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. Miss Woods is my teacher. I certainly like her. I have seven brothers and five sisters. They will go to school next year. I have a bicycle that I like to ride. One day I ran into a telephone pole and hurt my head. I'd like to hear from some of the boys and girls. Harold Keeney.
Redfield, Kan.

Bobby and Maggie Are Pets

I am 8 years old and in the fifth grade. I live 6 miles from town. I go ½ mile to Star school. For pets I have a pup named Bobby. He is white, black and brown. I have a white cat named Maggie. I have a sister and a brother. They are married. I enjoy reading the young folks' page. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. Fern Dobbins.
Edna, Kan.

To Keep You Guessing

When a boy falls, what does he fall against? Against his will.

Why is it dangerous for farmers to plant peas during war? For fear the enemy will come along and shell them.

What goes most against a farmer's grain? His reaper.

When is a farmer like a dentist? When he is pulling out stumps.

What is the difference between a farmer and a seamstress? One gathers what he sows, the other sews what she gathers.

Why is turkey a fashionable bird? Because he always appears well dressed.

Ever eating, ever cloying,
Never finding full repast,
All devouring, all destroying,
Till it eats the world at last?
Fire.

How does a stove feel when full of coal? Grateful.

What part of a fish weighs the most? The scales.

What part of a fish is like the end of a book? The fin-is.

Why are fish well educated? They have a taste for going in schools.

When are oysters like a fretful husband? When found in a stew.

What fish is most valued by a loving wife? Her-ring.

Why are fishermen and shepherds like beggars? Because they live by hook or by crook.

What two flowers should decorate a menagerie? A dandelion and a tiger-lily.

When butter is worth 50 cents a pound what will coal come to? Ashes.

What is the best way to keep fish from smelling? Cut their noses off.

Three Word Square

From the letters T, N, V and E form a three-word square with words that when arranged properly will read from right to left, up and down and from left to right. Letters may be used more than once if necessary. One of the letters will form a diamond if correctly arranged.

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.

The Hoovers—By Advice From a Distinguished Relative!

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LIBRARY JAN 29 1926

Wheat's in Good Condition

This Season Will Be the Greatest Poultry Year Kansas Has Ever Had

WHEAT is going thru the winter in good condition, taking Kansas as a whole, and with few exceptions. Its condition is much better than a year ago. Unless hard luck arrives in the near future, it will go into the spring in a condition so it can make a profitable growth.

The weather also has been favorable for livestock, which in general also is in better condition than it was last winter. There is enough feed most places to take the stock thru until grass comes. Interest in dairying is growing. The incubator season is almost here, and the spring poultry campaign will soon be going ahead in a big way. That is why Kansas Farmer has given so much space in this issue to this business; 1926 will be the greatest poultry year Kansas has ever seen.

Bourbon—We had some nice weather up to last week, but this was followed by rain. A great deal of fall and winter plowing has been done. But few public sales have been dated for spring. Markets all are good, which has been a mighty encouraging thing recently for farmers.—Robert Creamer.

Cherokee—We have not had much rain or snow since the first of the year, but there has been considerable freezing and thawing. Wheat fields have not made a large growth, and have given no pasture whatever. The weather has been ideal for stock, and there has been plenty of feed. Farmers here seem to be taking more interest in livestock. But few public sales have been held. Eggs, 30c to 40c; butterfat, 45c to 50c.—L. Smyres.

Clay—Feeding cattle and sawing wood are taking up much of the time of farmers these days. Ice houses were filled with layers from 6 to 7 inches thick following the cold spell which came during the holidays. Some public sales have been held, with fairly good prices. Not much land is changing hands. Wheat, $1.67; corn, 65c to 70c; oats, 45c; eggs, 31c; butterfat, 36c.—P. R. Forslund.

Cloud—With favorable winter weather, following a light snow, stock is doing fairly well. Farmers are hauling feed and cutting wood. Our county farm agent has been busy organizing township units of the farm bureau. Markets are good, which is very encouraging, and the livestock business should grow some this year. Cows are coming fresh, and young calves are doing well. There is a keen demand for stock hogs.—W. H. Plumly.

Coffey—We have had much ideal winter weather this month; some plowing has been done. Many public sales have been held; nearly everything sells well. There is plenty of feed, and livestock is in good condition. Corn, 63c; oats, 40c; kafir, 60c; hens, 21c; eggs, 28c; butter, 50c.—M. L. Griffin.

Cowley—Wheat is withstanding the severe winter weather quite well. While the plants are not large the roots are long and healthy. A good many farmers in this section are threshing their corn from the shock, as it has not been selling readily as shock corn. Much of the kafir is still in the hands of farmers, as marketing has been delayed on account of the roads being in poor condition. There is considerable activity in the horse and mule markets, and several carloads have been shipped recently.—H. T. Fromm.

Douglas—Quite a large number of public sales have been held recently. Renters are leasing farms for next season's campaign. Much interest is being taken in incubators; farmers' wives prefer to get the chicks underway before house cleaning and gardening time comes.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Elk—No complaint is due to the weather this season! Wheat is very small, but it has a fine stand. The fall-sown alfalfa is in excellent condition. There has been very little snow so far. Some improvements are being made on the highways. Public sales have been well attended and prices are high. Stock is wintering very well. There has been a "mad dog" scare recently in the Southern part of the county.—D. W. Lockhart.

Ellis—For much or this month we have had rather favorable winter weather. And we had some moisture recently, in the form of rain and snow. Some stock is being pastured on wheat. Wheat, $1.62; corn, 75c; kafir, 70c; eggs, 26c; butter, 40c.—William Grabbe.

Gove and Sheridan—Fine winter weather has been the rule recently. Wheat prospects are fairly good, but it would be helpful if there were more moisture in the soil. Stock is in fine condition. A few public sales are being held, at which prices are very good. Listening to the radio, going to lodge and trapping are the social duties these days.—John I. Aldrich.

Gray—We have been having fine growing weather for wheat. Stock is wintering well. Considerable corn is being marketed. Wheat, $1.63; corn, 67c; kafir, $1.15 a cwt; milo, $1.20 a cwt.—Forrest Luther.

Finney—The weather has been colder recently, and somewhat cloudy. The wheat needs more moisture. Corn shelling is half completed. A few public sales are being held, and prices are fairly good. Livestock is in fine condition. Wheat, $1.63; corn, 64c; kafir, $1.20 a cwt.; hens, 20c; butter, 40c; eggs, 25c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Johnson—The weather in January was not very severe, but there was enough moisture fell, in the form of rain, sleet and snow, to make roads very bad. A few public sales are being held, at which prices are satisfactory—especially for horses! Corn, 65c; potatoes, $3; shorts, 90c; bran, $1.65; hens, 23c; butterfat, 33c; eggs, 30c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Labette—The weather has been close to zero; there has been sleet on the ground, with a light snow covering it. Just what the effect on the wheat will be only time can determine. At a public sale in Parsons recently seven Jersey cows brought from $62 to $75 a head, and 15 shotes averaging 40 pounds brought $7.50 to $9.50 apiece. The drift of the population is back toward the farms; there likely will be no idle land here this year. Wheat, $1.70; corn, 62c; oats, 40c; cream, 38c.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—The weather has been very fine. Livestock is wintering well. Several public sales have been held recently; prices on both horses and cattle show a decidedly upward trend.—A. R. Bentley.

Norton—We have had a week of favorable weather—it has been more like spring than winter. Much of the corn has been shelled. Quite a few horses have died from corn stalk disease. A few public sales have been held, with fairly good prices. Fat hogs are scarce. Potatoes are very high in price, and this has greatly reduced the demand. Corn, 60c; barley, 70c; eggs, 25c; cream, 32c.—Jesse J. Roeder.

Morris—Warm weather last week melted the blanket of snow which had covered the ground for several days. Wheat is in excellent condition. Roads are bad. Not much farm work is being done except the chores. Wheat has sold recently as high as $1.68 a bushel, but there is not much left in the county. Stock is wintering quite well on account of the open winter; feed is not very plentiful, and there is an excellent demand for prairie hay.—J. R. Henry.

Osborne—More than a half inch of moisture fell here recently, which was very helpful for the wheat. The crop is in good condition. The ice harvest has been completed; the layers were from 8 to 9 inches thick. Livestock is doing very well. Wheat straw from last year's crop was of good quality, and a great deal of it is being fed.—E. G. Doak.

Phillips—The winter weather has been favorable, but more rain or snow would be helpful, especially to wheat. Roads are in good condition. A few public sales are being held, and everything sells well. Eggs, 25c; butter, 45c; corn chop, $1.65; bran, $1.65; corn, 65c.—J. B. Hicks.

Sedgwick—Growing wheat is doing well, and the crop should go into the spring in good condition. Some farmers have lost one or more horses in the last few weeks—it is likely that ice cold water and dry feed were the causes. Chicken thieves have been quite active recently, during these long winter nights, among flocks composed of the larger breeds. Stock is in fairly good condition, and feed is holding out well. Butchering has been the main job among farmers, but this work is about completed. Wheat, $1.65; oats, 50c; corn, 75c; hens, 19c; eggs, 30c; butter, 35c.—W. J. Roof.

Sumner—We have been having some favorable winter weather recently. Roads are being placed in condition for travel again. Stock is doing well. A few public sales have been held recently; everything is moving at good prices. Wheat, $1.65; oats, 55c; corn, 84c; eggs, 31c; butterfat, 38c; chickens, 21c.—E. L. Stocking.

Wallace—The weather has been rather warm for January—it has been more like spring. We have had no moisture since October, and it would be helpful if we could have some soon for the wheat. Farmers are busy shelling corn. No public sales are reported. Livestock is doing fine. Wheat, $1.60; corn, 80c; potatoes, $4.75; sugar, $7; eggs, 27c; butterfat, 35c.—Mrs. A. B. Stetler.

Upward Poultry Trend

The poultry market, like the egg market, holds out good prospects for a profitable year in 1926. The number of chickens on farms on January 1, 1925, was 427 million, as compared to 470 million for 1924. The average farm price a chicken on the farm for the year is estimated to have been 68½ cents.

Receipts for 1925 in Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and New York were 10 per cent less than in 1924, keeping at a very low level from January until November, when they suddenly increased and went past the 23 million mark. High prices paid for eggs probably are responsible for the smaller marketings of dressed and live poultry. There was a better demand during the year for poultry than there was in 1924, when consumption was curtailed by a widespread poultry epidemic. Poultry is not being accumulated in storage so rapidly as it was a year ago, which should mean sustained prices during the spring when the trade is offered storage or frozen poultry.

According to the figures determined by the Blue Valley Creamery Institute, 10 to 20 per cent of the average farmer's household food requirements is supplied in the form of poultry and eggs. According to the last census figures, the average farm family of five persons consumes 2 dozen eggs and one chicken a week. No basic figures point to any overproduction in the poultry industry for the next two years, and while speculative dealers are naturally inclined to be "bearish," the poultry outlook is an optimistic one.

Now that the Chicago grave-diggers have struck, won't the Chicago gunmen please call a truce for a few days?

THERE are warm, soft winds blowing in California to-day. There are blue skies and ripening crops and highways where farmers are hauling their produce to market. It is a general picture of prosperity which is continuous from January 1 to December 31 every year in California.

Consider for a minute what January means to you. Getting up in a cold house to kindle the fires, putting on heavy coats and overshoes to go out to tend the stock. Your children are going to school thru the snow, your wife is out in the cold to get in water and coal. Winter is taking its toll. It is hard on your family, your stock and your bank roll while the farm land lies frozen up for six months of the year and expenses get heavier and heavier.

The California Farmer Is Twice As Prosperous

These things represent the "reason why" the California farmer is **twice as prosperous,** as is brought out by the United States census. He isn't spending half the year fighting a hopeless battle with winter, but is getting ahead every day. Coming to California isn't making a plunge into deep water where you may not be able to right yourself, it's merely coming out to the land of sunshine where nature works for you instead of against you.

Gardening, Dairying, Crop Farming

James Ranch, California, has been called the "Valley Of One-Hundred Crops" and the title isn't much too large. Everything grows in California and it is merely a matter of what the farmer wants to grow. Mainly it is a diversified farming country where there isn't a continual round of "the same thing over again." There is a variety of work all the time and no fighting the "blues" away and wondering how things will come out this year. There is always some crop ready for market.

State Inspected and State Approved
A Solid Proposition

The state of California stands behind the men who are selling James Ranch lands. They have made thorough investigation of the proposition including marketing facilities, irrigation system and purchase terms—AND THEY APPROVE. This virtually puts a rock bottom under the sales plan and there is no chance for anybody to lose his money or meet with failure providing he does his part.

No Place for the Shirker

James Ranch isn't a place for the man who has been a failure at farming elsewhere. It is not a rendevous for the ne'er-do-wells and the shirkers. It is a task for men of brains and brawn who have $4000 to invest. It will make more money for them on James Ranch than it can possibly make anywhere else on a farm. On a forty acre tract, $1000 is required for a first payment and ten years is allowed on the balance. In addition to this the initial expenditure includes enough ready cash to put up buildings and stock the farm, (usually about a $4000 cash expenditure.)

Write Herman Janss, Director, today and tell him just what you have and he will be frank with you. He knows the kind of a man it takes to be successful and what he must have, for he is placing them every day from among the many who write him. If he knows you haven't the means, or if for any other reason you could not succeed, he will tell you and it will not cost you a cent.

HERMAN JANSS
Dept. 1107
San Joaquin, Fresno County, Calif.

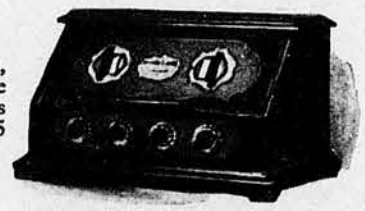
Now great musicians play on every farm

TODAY, raging storms can close the roads that lead away from your house—and still you will not be shut in. With a touch of a finger, you can tune in—to a far off city. And you can listen to music—entertainment — education in world centers. The greatest musical artists are broadcasting, and men who have played only in the concert halls of the greatest cities are playing today in every farm home—where there is a Radiola.

The newest Radiola particularly suited to the farm home is Radiola 20. It tunes in with a single finger! It is so exactly made—with parts matched to the ten thousandth of an inch—that although it has three tuning circuits, all three are operated by a turn of a *single control*. In distance reception, you get extra sensitivity by using the amplification control, too—and the highest degree of refinement in tuning, with the help of two small verniers. But for ordinary use, there is but one control to turn.

Radiola 20 has a new power Radiotron—and gives, with dry batteries, more volume than storage battery sets give today. It is sensitive—and selective. In all these points—and in clear, pure *tone*, this new Radiola is far in advance of any previous five tube set!

If you have a Radiola and an RCA Loudspeaker—matched to each other and to the great broadcasting stations—you can hear Josef Hofmann play—just as vividly as the audience that sits in spellbound rows before him.



Radiola 20, with five Radiotrons $115

RCA Radiola

MADE · BY · THE · MAKERS · OF · RADIOTRONS

They Must Pay For 80 Acres

LeSuer Keeps Score While 760 White Leghorns Lay Out His Debt

BY M. N. BEELER

HAY rustled in the barnloft. It rustled again. The fat man at the door called and then listened. A dribble of dry grass mixed with clover fell thru the opening above. The fat man called again. This time a bigger dribble of hay tumbled down. The fat man decided to wait. Presently enough roughage for three cows swished down. It was followed by a pitchfork, then successively by the feet, legs, trunk and finally the entire person of Nelson M. LeSuer.

Dusk already had gathered in the barn. The sun had disappeared below the rim of a Leavenworth county hill. The fat man had been hearing about the man whose egg yields were the talk of the neighborhood at every stop since early in the afternoon—and here he was feeding cows!

"Thought you were a poultryman," said the fat man after calling attention to the apparent discrepancy in occupation. And there hadn't been a poultry house in sight when he drove up.

"Keep these cows to provide skimmed milk," explained LeSuer as he led the way toward a group of shed-roofed buildings in a swag between two hills. Shed roofs, you understand, are the cheapest. And it doesn't take so long for the hens to pay for them.

"I figure the milk, as a protein supplement for the chickens, pays for the cows' keep," LeSuer continued. "But besides that the three cows are paying us a dollar a day in addition to the butter, milk and cream we use at home."

They entered one of the buildings. All the equipment therein was homemade, but it was modern. Somebody had accumulated a flock of recent ideas about chicken houses.

"Must be some records around here," the fat man communicated to himself. "Always find 'em where a poultry place looks like this inside. Then to LeSuer he remarked without apparent provocation:

"No Nothing"

"Saw a fellow yesterday with 1,200 birds, 500 Rhode Island Whites and 700 White Leghorns and he didn't even know how many eggs he was getting. No feed records, no costs, no nothing, but said he was making money."

"I've seen 'em like that," LeSuer replied. "Got a neighbor that way—900 birds, 125 eggs a day. I couldn't afford the luxury. These hens have been assigned the job of paying for this 80 acres and I've got to know what they are doing. I know every pound of feed they consume, every cent it cost, every egg they produce and what it brings."

LeSuer pulled a notebook from his pocket and exhibited a few figures:

"During November this bunch of pullets produced 4,287 eggs. There are 246 in this house. Figure up the percentage of production from that. I gathered 171 eggs here November 27. In that next house are 214 pullets and they produced 3,121 eggs during the month. Not so many birds in the flock by 20 and fewer eggs by 1,166. Both pens are approximately the same age."

"What's the difference?" inquired the fat man.

"I raised these and bought those others. They were brooded together and had the same feed and care. Those I bought were of a good strain, considered to be from high egg producing stock. They are better than the average, but they failed to do as well as my own. That indicates they are not so good. You see the records have another function besides showing me the profits. I know now where to go for my hatching eggs this season.

After the War

"When the war was over," LeSuer continued as they started for the other house, "I went down to Pratt county to raise wheat and I raised it until the bottom dropped out of prices. A relative there had been breeding White Leghorns from a start he obtained a few years before. His hens were trapnested and there was no guessing about their production. The pullets from my own breeding were of that stock."

LeSuer is following the rations recommended by the Kansas State Agricultural College, 100 pounds of corn chop, bran, shorts, meat scrap, 2 pounds of charcoal and 1½ pounds of salt. The wet mash consists of soaked oats and codliver oil and a yeast mixture of his own designing. This last may or may not be beneficial, he avers, but it doesn't cost much because it is homemade, even to the yeast starter.

In November he sold 794 dozen eggs at an average price of 54 cents. In December his hens produced 870 dozen eggs, and 856 dozen sold for an average of 41.8 cents. In the two months he sold from the cows and chickens more than $800 worth of produce. The feed bill averaged $110 a month. Last year his flock cleared about $125 a month. He expects to do better this year because he has more birds.

The 238 old hens, from which he will save hatching eggs this year, produced 1,249 eggs in November.

Confer on Farm Home

Is the farm home a back number? Has it kept pace with other developments of rural America? In some cases it has. In others it has made very little progress in 50 years.

The American Society of Agricultural Engineers proposes to do something about it. A conference on the farm home will be held in Chicago, February 18 and 19. In announcing the conference the society has this to say:

"Despite the automobile, the radio, and the other broadening and diverting influences, the house still is the center of all farm activities, and as such should afford the maximum of comfort, convenience and attractiveness. Of the many better-homes movements in recent years not one has so far been especially directed toward the farm house, and as a result the house has not kept pace with other advancements on the farm.

"How to make the farm house meet all modern needs will be the principal feature of the conference, which is the culmination of years of study and work on the part of the society. The society extends an invitation to attend to all persons and agencies interested in bringing about a higher standard of comfort, convenience and attractiveness in the farm home."

Culling the Pullets

BY FANNY NELSON

I cannot understand why more folks do not cull their flocks of pullets, or if they do not feel capable of doing it, hire some one experienced in that kind of work to do it for them. The sheepmen learned, or most of them did, long ago that to keep their flocks on a paying basis they should keep them carefully culled. And the dairyman has learned that it pays well to use tester and scales. All the owners of large flocks with whom I am acquainted keep their flocks of pullets and hens carefully culled, but the "small fry," those who keep from 30 to 100 or more, are negligent in this line, and keep altogether too many "star boarders." I wonder how many people know that it is the weak, backward hen or pullet that gets the roup, cholera and other diseases which play havoc with a whole flock in short order. The owner usually calls this "bad luck." I call it bad management, and am conceited enough to be sure I am right.

I have a neighbor who keeps from 100 to 125 Barred Rock hens and pullets every winter. This flock is never culled, and shows it, too. Anything that is a pullet is kept. When urged to sell the poor ones he always has the same answer, "Oh, I had such a time raising them and maybe they'll lay after a while and I guess we'll keep them all." I consider a "maybe" hen a needless expense. I prefer keeping one that I know will lay. She is pleasing to the eye and keeps something coming toward the pocketbook.

U. P. Considers Trucks

Truck competition in the region of Salina has aroused the Union Pacific Railroad to a consideration of supplementary motor service along 50 to 100 miles of the lines each way from Salina. Company officials met there the other day to discuss the feasibility of using motor trucks in short freight hauls to compete with the privately owned trucks which are now taking considerable business from the road.

If the plan is adopted a fleet of trucks will be put in service to deliver short haul freight and to facilitate deliveries from Kansas City and eastward where train service out of Salina would cause delays. Highway transportation is developing rapidly in the East, and door to door delivery of freight by railroads is being undertaken at Minneapolis-St. Paul and at Milwaukee. The Union Pacific plan may be the forerunner of such service in the Southwest.

Baby Chicks in Kansas

BY J. H. McADAMS

Poultry raising in Kansas has been virtually revolutionized in the last 10 years. Along with the changes in the business as a whole has come a poultry industry that in many respects bears the relationship of the tail wagging the dog—the baby chick industry. From the very start of the industry conservatives have said it was being overdone, but despite all obstacles it has continued to grow, showing there is an economic demand for the commercial hatching of baby chicks.

By reason of the fact, as early tests proved, that newly hatched baby chicks could safely be shipped a thousand miles or farther, the development of the chick industry has largely followed the lines of a mail order business. Very commonly and naturally a mail order business is built up on the consideration of price first, with quality secondary, and unfortunately that has been the basis of development of the baby chick industry.

In the growth of an industry so rapidly as the chick industry has developed—to a place where this year more than 5 million baby chicks will be hatched by commercial hatcheries in Kansas—it is not surprising that mistakes should have been made. Looking back over the stages of development, practically every operator can see the manner in which he was virtually swept off his feet. But the problem was how to change. Practically every hatchery operator in Kansas is conscientiously anxious to sell a better quality chick, but he is forced to meet the competition of price. Working alone an individual operator can make only slow progress.

In 1923 the Kansas State Agricultural College, thru the poultry department and extension division, recognizing that several million chicks were being placed in the hands of Kansas farmers every year, took an active interest in the industry, hoping to see an improvement in the quality of chicks bought and raised in Kansas. A list of commercial hatchery operators of Kansas was secured and, after finding the general sentiment of the hatchery men, a meeting of them was called at Manhattan and an organization of hatchery operators was formed—the Kansas Accredited Hatcheries Association.

The general aims and purposes of this organization probably can best be brought out from the following, which is the preamble to the constitution and bylaws of the organization:

The Kansas Accredited Hatcheries Association is an organization of Kansas hatchery operators who desire to improve and standardize the baby chick industry of the state, this improvement to be brought about:

First, by eliminating all inferior males and females from the breeding flocks supplying eggs to the hatcheries that will not pass the rigid requirements adopted by a committee on flock inspection.

Second, by paying a sufficient premium for hatching eggs to compensate flock owners for sacrificing undesirable stock and for other expenditures necessary for the production of high quality eggs.

Third, by discouraging the practice of selling after June 1.

Fourth, by guarding against the selling of more chicks to a customer than he is equipped to handle successfully.

There are 27 commercial hatchery operators of Kansas affiliated in this organization.

Hatcheries Have Almost Eliminated the Incubating Functions of Biddie. This One is Owned by R. W. Pritchard, Hiawatha, President of the Kansas Accredited Hatcheries Association

It Kills Tapeworms!

Kamala, a brownish powder obtained from a plant in India and long used there as a drug, has been found satisfactory for removing tapeworms from poultry. This announcement is made by the United States Department of Agriculture as a result of experiments carried on by Dr. Maurice C. Hall and Dr. J. E. Shillinger of the Zoological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry.

Tapeworms cause serious disturbances in chickens, turkeys and other poultry, the injuries ranging from unthriftiness to conditions simulating paralysis, due to deficient diet, sometimes resulting in death. Up to the present time no satisfactory treatment had been known. The demand for a remedy has been insistent, and was considered the more urgent in that the life histories of so many tapeworms are unknown that satisfactory preventive measures cannot be recommended as yet. Moreover, so far as life histories are known, they involve such intermediate hosts as flies, earthworms, slugs and similar animals which are themselves difficult to control under farm conditions. The need for such a drug as kamala is therefore apparent.

The drug was tried out on 120 chickens and six turkeys, counts being made daily of the tapeworms removed, the birds finally being killed to determine whether any of the parasites were left. The result indicated that a dose of 1 gram to a chicken removed all the worms in approximately 19 cases out of 20, a much better result than has been secured with any other drug. The dose for turkeys seems to be 2 grams.

The investigators say the best method of administration appears to be individual dosing with pills, but that the use of capsules also is satisfactory. Flock dosing by the administration of the drug in feed is much less satisfactory. The dosing of individual birds is easily accomplished, and fasting and purgatives do not appear to be important. At the present time it may not be possible to obtain kamala at all drug stores, but it is thought that within a short time manufacturers will have it on the market in a convenient form. An estimate of the cost of the kamala itself for treatment of chickens is less than 1 cent a bird.

Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

X—is a Letter
We use to mean ten
It might be ten animals
Or it might be ten men.

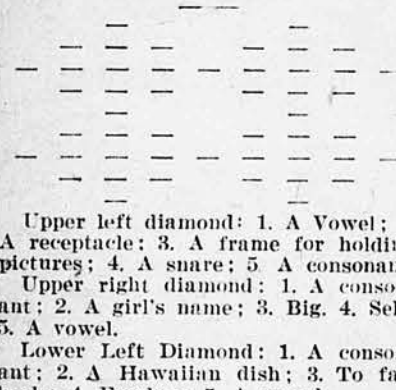
Tom and Shep Are Pets

I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade. I have two brothers and three sisters. They are all older than I am. For pets I have a cat named Tom and a dog named Shep. I walk 1¼ miles to school. My teacher's name is Miss Horg. I wish some of the other boys and girls my age would write to me.
Selden, Kan. Beulah Rogers.

Arlene Writes to Us

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I have 1¾ miles to go to school. I have two sisters and three brothers. We live on a 240-acre farm. For pets we have two dogs, two cats, a canary bird and two goldfish. A cyclone blew our barn down and we are building another one now.
Burr Oak, Kan. Arlene Willcuts.

Connected Diamonds



Upper left diamond: 1. A Vowel; 2. A receptacle; 3. A frame for holding pictures; 4. A snare; 5. A consonant.

Upper right diamond: 1. A consonant; 2. A girl's name; 3. Big. 4. Self. 5. A vowel.

Lower Left Diamond: 1. A consonant; 2. A Hawaiian dish; 3. To fall back; 4. Employ; 5. A vowel.

Lower Right Diamond: 1. A vowel; 2. An insect; 3. An entrance; 4. Attempt; 5. A consonant.

From the definitions given, fill in the dashes correctly so that each diamond reads the same across and up and down and so that the diamonds fit into each other as indicated. 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.

Lena Likes to Go to School

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I go to school at Union Center. My teacher's name is Miss McCune. I like to go to school. I have four sisters and one brother. I enjoy reading the children's page. We have four cows, two horses, two mules and about 200 chickens. My brother is 2 years old. His name is Roy. He has five ducks and nine cats for pets. My sisters' names are Lottie, Ruby, Elva and Laura. My best friend is Earldine McCune. We are the same age, go to the same school and in the same grade. I wish some of the girls my age would write to me. Lena Sims.
Stafford, Kan.

Our little friend from far away Japan thinks she has a very difficult riddle but it is easy to find the answer. She started to fill it in and now can you complete it? 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.

Harold Has a Bicycle

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. Miss Woods is my teacher. I certainly like her. I have seven brothers and five sisters. They will go to school next year. I have a bicycle that I like to ride. One day I ran into a telephone pole and hurt my head. I'd like to hear from some of the boys and girls. Harold Keeney.
Redfield, Kan.

Bobby and Maggie Are Pets

I am 8 years old and in the fifth grade. I live 6 miles from town. I go ½ mile to Star school. For pets I have a pup named Bobby. He is white, black and brown. I have a white cat named Maggie. I have a sister and a brother. They are married. I enjoy reading the young folks' page. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. Fern Dobbins.
Edna, Kan.

To Keep You Guessing

When a boy falls, what does he fall against? Against his will.

Why is it dangerous for farmers to plant peas during war? For fear the enemy will come along and shell them.

What goes most against a farmer's grain? His reaper.

When is a farmer like a dentist? When he is pulling out stumps.

What is the difference between a farmer and a seamstress? One gathers what he sows, the other sews what she gathers.

Why is turkey a fashionable bird? Because he always appears well dressed.

Ever eating, ever cloying,
Never finding full repast,
All devouring, all destroying,
Till it eats the world at last?
Fire.

How does a stove feel when full of coal? Grateful.

What part of a fish weighs the most? The scales.

What part of a fish is like the end of a book? The fin-is.

Why are fish well educated? They have a taste for going in schools.

When are oysters like a fretful husband? When found in a stew.

What fish is most valued by a loving wife? Her-ring.

Why are fishermen and shepherds like beggars? Because they live by hook or by crook.

What two flowers should decorate a menagerie? A dandelion and a tiger-lily.

When butter is worth 50 cents a pound what will coal come to? Ashes.

What is the best way to keep fish from smelling? Cut their noses off.

Three Word Square

From the letters T, N, V and E form a three-word square with words that when arranged properly will read from right to left, up and down and from left to right. Letters may be used more than once if necessary. One of the letters will form a diamond if correctly arranged.

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.

The Hoovers—By Advice From a Distinguished Relative!

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
JAN 29 1926
LIBRARY

Wheat's in Good Condition

This Season Will Be the Greatest Poultry Year Kansas Has Ever Had

WHEAT is going thru the winter in good condition, taking Kansas as a whole, and with few exceptions. Its condition is much better than a year ago. Unless hard luck arrives in the near future, it will go into the spring in a condition so it can make a profitable growth.

The weather also has been favorable for livestock, which in general also is in better condition than it was last winter. There is enough feed most places to take the stock thru until grass comes. Interest in dairying is growing. The incubator season is almost here, and the spring poultry campaign will soon be going ahead in a big way. That is why Kansas Farmer has given so much space in this issue to this business; 1926 will be the greatest poultry year Kansas has ever seen.

Bourbon—We had some nice weather up to last week, but this was followed by rain. A great deal of fall and winter plowing has been done. But few public sales have been dated for spring. Markets all are good, which has been a mighty encouraging thing recently for farmers.—Robert Creamer.

Cherokee—We have not had much rain or snow since the first of the year, but there has been considerable freezing and thawing. Wheat fields have not made a large growth, and have given no pasture whatever. The weather has been ideal for stock, and there has been plenty of feed. Farmers here seem to be taking more interest in livestock. But few public sales have been held. Eggs, 30c to 40c; butterfat, 45c to 50c.—L. Smyres.

Clay—Feeding cattle and sawing wood are taking up much of the time of farmers these days. Ice houses were filled with layers from 6 to 7 inches thick following the cold spell which came during the holidays. Some public sales have been held, with fairly good prices. Not much land is changing hands. Wheat, $1.67; corn, 65c to 70c; oats, 45c; eggs, 31c; butterfat, 36c.—P. R. Forslund.

Cloud—With favorable winter weather, following a light snow, stock is doing fairly well. Farmers are hauling feed and cutting wood. Our county farm agent has been busy organizing township units of the farm bureau. Markets are good, which is very encouraging, and the livestock business should grow some this year. Cows are coming fresh, and young calves are doing well. There is a keen demand for stock hogs.—W. H. Plumly.

Coffey—We have had much ideal winter weather this month; some plowing has been done. Many public sales have been held; nearly everything sells well. There is plenty of feed, and livestock is in good condition. Corn, 63c; oats, 40c; kafir, 60c; hens, 21c; eggs, 28c; butter, 50c.—M. L. Griffin.

Cowley—Wheat is withstanding the severe winter weather quite well. While the plants are not large the roots are long and healthy. A good many farmers in this section are threshing their corn from the shock, as it has not been selling readily as shock corn. Much of the kafir is still in the hands of farmers, as marketing has been delayed on account of the roads being in poor condition. There is considerable activity in the horse and mule markets, and several carloads have been shipped recently.—H. T. Fromm.

Douglas—Quite a large number of public sales have been held recently. Renters are leasing farms for next season's campaign. Much interest is being taken in incubators; farmers' wives prefer to get the chicks underway before house cleaning and gardening time comes.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Elk—No complaint is due to the weather this season! Wheat is very small, but it has a fine stand. The fall-sown alfalfa is in excellent condition. There has been very little snow so far. Some improvements are being made on the highways. Public sales have been well attended and prices are high. Stock is wintering very well. There has been a "mad dog" scare recently in the Southern part of the county.—D. W. Lockhart.

Ellis—For much of this month we have had rather favorable winter weather. And we had some moisture recently, in the form of rain and snow. Some stock is being pastured on wheat. Wheat, $1.62; corn, 75c; kafir, 70c; eggs, 26c; butter, 40c.—William Grabbe.

Gove and Sheridan—Fine winter weather has been the rule recently. Wheat prospects are fairly good, but it would be helpful if there were more moisture in the soil. Stock is in fine condition. A few public sales are being held, at which prices are very good. Listening to the radio, going to lodge and trapping are the social duties these days.—John I. Aldrich.

Gray—We have been having fine growing weather for wheat. Stock is wintering well. Considerable corn is being marketed. Wheat, $1.63; corn, 67c; kafir, $1.15 a cwt; milo, $1.20 a cwt.—Forrest Luther.

Finney—The weather has been colder recently, and somewhat cloudy. The wheat needs more moisture. Corn shelling is half completed. A few public sales are being held, and prices are fairly good. Livestock is in fine condition. Wheat, $1.63; corn, 64c; kafir, $1.20 a cwt.; hens, 20c; butter, 40c; eggs, 25c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Johnson — The weather in January was not very severe, but there was enough moisture fell, in the form of rain, sleet and snow, to make roads very bad. A few public sales are being held, at which prices are satisfactory—especially for horses! Corn, 65c; potatoes, $3; shorts, 90c; bran, $1.65; hens, 23c; butterfat, 33c; eggs, 30c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Labette—The weather has been close to zero; there has been sleet on the ground, with a light snow covering it. Just what the effect on the wheat will be only time can determine. At a public sale in Parsons recently seven Jersey cows brought from $62 to $75 a head, and 15 shotes averaging 40 pounds brought $7.50 to $9.50 apiece. The drift of the population is back toward the farms; there likely will be no idle land here this year. Wheat, $1.70; corn, 62c; oats, 40c; cream, 38c.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—The weather has been very fine. Livestock is wintering well. Several public sales have been held recently; prices on both horses and cattle show a decidedly upward trend.—A. R. Bentley.

Norton—We have had a week of favorable weather—it has been more like spring than winter. Much of the corn has been shelled. Quite a few horses have died from corn stalk disease. A few public sales have been held, with fairly good prices. Fat hogs are scarce. Potatoes are very high in price, and this has greatly reduced the demand. Corn, 60c; barley, 70c; eggs, 25c; cream, 32c.—Jesse J. Roeder.

Morris—Warm weather last week melted the blanket of snow which had covered the ground for several days. Wheat is in excellent condition. Roads are bad. Not much farm work is being done except the chores. Wheat has sold recently as high as $1.68 a bushel, but there is not much left in the county. Stock is wintering quite well on account of the open winter; feed is not very plentiful, and there is an excellent demand for prairie hay.—J. R. Henry.

Osborne—More than a half inch of moisture fell here recently, which was very helpful for the wheat. The crop is in good condition. The ice harvest has been completed; the layers were from 8 to 9 inches thick. Livestock is doing very well. Wheat straw from last year's crop was of good quality, and a great deal of it is being fed. —E. G. Doak.

Phillips — The winter weather has been favorable, but more rain or snow would be helpful, especially to wheat. Roads are in good condition. A few public sales are being held, and everything sells well. Eggs, 25c; butter, 45c; corn chop, $1.65; bran, $1.65; corn, 65c.—J. B. Hicks.

Sedgwick—Growing wheat is doing well, and the crop should go into the spring in good condition. Some farmers have lost one or more horses in the last few weeks—it is likely that ice cold water and dry feed were the causes. Chicken thieves have been quite active recently, during these long winter nights, among flocks composed of the larger breeds. Stock is in fairly good condition, and feed is holding out well. Butchering has been the main job among farmers, but this work is about completed. Wheat, $1.65; oats, 50c; corn, 75c; hens, 19c; eggs, 30c; butter, 35c.—W. J. Roof.

Sumner—We have been having some favorable winter weather recently. Roads are being placed in condition for travel again. Stock is doing well. A few public sales have been held recently; everything is moving at good prices. Wheat, $1.65; oats, 55c; corn, 84c; eggs, 31c; butterfat, 38c; chickens, 21c.—E. L. Stocking.

Wallace — The weather has been rather warm for January—it has been more like spring. We have had no moisture since October, and it would be helpful if we could have some soon for the wheat. Farmers are busy shelling corn. No public sales are reported. Livestock is doing fine. Wheat, $1.60; corn, 80c; potatoes, $4.75; sugar, $7; eggs, 27c; butterfat, 35c.—Mrs. A. B. Stetler.

Upward Poultry Trend

The poultry market, like the egg market, holds out good prospects for a profitable year in 1926. The number of chickens on farms on January 1, 1925, was 427 million, as compared to 470 million for 1924. The average farm price a chicken on the farm for the year is estimated to have been 68½ cents.

Receipts for 1925 in Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and New York were 10 per cent less than in 1924, keeping at a very low level from January until November, when they suddenly increased and went past the 23 million mark. High prices paid for eggs probably are responsible for the smaller marketings of dressed and live poultry. There was a better demand during the year for poultry than there was in 1924, when consumption was curtailed by a widespread poultry epidemic. Poultry is not being accumulated in storage so rapidly as it was a year ago, which should mean sustained prices during the spring when the trade is offered storage or frozen poultry.

According to the figures determined by the Blue Valley Creamery Institute, 10 to 20 per cent of the average farmer's household food requirements is supplied in the form of poultry and eggs. According to the last census figures, the average farm family of five persons consumes 2 dozen eggs and one chicken a week. No basic figures point to any overproduction in the poultry industry for the next two years, and while speculative dealers are naturally inclined to be "bearish," the poultry outlook is an optimistic one.

Now that the Chicago grave-diggers have struck, won't the Chicago gunmen please call a truce for a few days?

THERE are warm, soft winds blowing in California to-day. There are blue skies and ripening crops and highways where farmers are hauling their produce to market. It is a general picture of prosperity which is continuous from January 1 to December 31 every year in California.

Consider for a minute what January means to you. Getting up in a cold house to kindle the fires, putting on heavy coats and overshoes to go out to tend the stock. Your children are going to school thru the snow, your wife is out in the cold to get in water and coal. Winter is taking its toll. It is hard on your family, your stock and your bank roll while the farm land lies frozen up for six months of the year and expenses get heavier and heavier.

The California Farmer Is Twice As Prosperous

These things represent the "reason why" the California farmer is **twice as prosperous,** as is brought out by the United States census. He isn't spending half the year fighting a hopeless battle with winter, but is getting ahead every day. Coming to California isn't making a plunge into deep water where you may not be able to right yourself, it's merely coming out to the land of sunshine where nature works for you instead of against you.

Gardening, Dairying, Crop Farming

James Ranch, California, has been called the "Valley Of One-Hundred Crops" and the title isn't much too large. Everything grows in California and it is merely a matter of what the farmer wants to grow. Mainly it is a diversified farming country where there isn't a continual round of "the same thing over again." There is a variety of work all the time and no fighting the "blues" away and wondering how things will come out this year. There is always some crop ready for market.

State Inspected and State Approved
A Solid Proposition

The state of California stands behind the men who are selling James Ranch lands. They have made thorough investigation of the proposition including marketing facilities, irrigation system and purchase terms—AND THEY APPROVE. This virtually puts a rock bottom under the sales plan and there is no chance for anybody to lose his money or meet with failure providing he does his part.

No Place for the Shirker

James Ranch isn't a place for the man who has been a failure at farming elsewhere. It is not a rendevous for the ne'er-do-wells and the shirkers. It is a task for men of brains and brawn who have $4000 to invest. It will make more money for them on James Ranch than it can possibly make anywhere else on a farm. On a forty acre tract, $1000 is required for a first payment and ten years is allowed on the balance. In addition to this the initial expenditure includes enough ready cash to put up buildings and stock the farm, (usually about a $4000 cash expenditure.)

Write Herman Janss, Director, today and tell him just what you have and he will be frank with you. He knows the kind of a man it takes to be successful and what he must have, for he is placing them every day from among the many who write him. If he knows you haven't the means, or if for any other reason you could not succeed, he will tell you and it will not cost you a cent.

HERMAN JANSS
Dept. 1107
San Joaquin, Fresno County, Calif.

Dried Fruits and Cold Weather Desserts

By Mrs. C. K. Turner

WHEN the apple supply runs short and heavy inroads are being made on the canned goods, I begin sandwiching in dried fruits. Figs, pears, apricots, peaches, prunes and raisins are my standbys. The dried apple, however, is not to be scorned. I find moist, fleshy prunes, peaches and apricots when soaked a few hours in just sufficient water to cover, delicious. As a dessert for the evening meal, they have no equal. Cream may be added if wished. I often combine two or three fruits in one dish, giving wholesome variety. Two parts prunes to one of raisins are good. To these I sometimes add a sliced banana. Dried apples and peaches make a tasty combination as do apples and plums or pears and plums.

Dried fruit dumplings and puddings are quite a favorite with my family. For these, a tart fruit is best. For the dumplings I beat up 1 egg, add ½ cup sweet milk, 1 tablespoon sugar, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 cup flour and 1 teaspoon baking powder. Have the fruit cooked and slowly simmering in plenty of juice. On top of it drop the dough by teaspoonfuls. Cover and let cook 12 minutes. The dumplings will be light and flaky. Serve surrounded by fruit, pouring over each helping a generous amount of thin, sweetened cream.

I bake a fruit pudding which we also like. Make a rather rich cake dough of 1 cup sour cream, ½ cup sugar, 2 eggs, ½ teaspoon each of salt and soda, 2 teaspoons baking powder and enough flour to make a thick batter. If cream is very rich and thick, I add ¼ cup water to mixture. Spread a part of the dough over the bottom and sides of a deep, well-greased baking pan. Pour in a quart of cooked fruit, usually apples, peaches or apricots. The remainder of the batter is put on top. Bake 30 minutes or until the batter is done.

Dried peach and prune jam is delicious and a peach conserve with raisins is equally good.

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.

Instead of Fingers

A BAKING powder can and a small paint brush are very useful to me on baking day. I cut a hole in the lid of the can large enough for the handle of the paint brush and put a small amount of lard in the can with the brush which slips thru the lid. Now I have a dust proof container for my greaser which is as handy as can be to grease cake or bread pans, and loaves of bread as they come from the oven. This is especially helpful to grease muffin tins Mrs. M. J. Rhodes.
Cheyenne County.

The Dye Pot Again

I DYED a white silk stocking coral color to use as piping on a little girl's dress made from a discarded gray silk blouse. The piping resembles jersey and makes a neat trimming. A salt sack dyed the same shade with deep cuffs of the gray, made the bloomers. Wanda Peak.
Adams Co., Colorado.

When Bread Dough Doesn't Rise

I WANT to tell you how I use light bread dough that won't rise and which otherwise would be wasted Cut off pieces about the size of an egg, using a sharp knife. Fry in deep, hot fat like doughnuts. These can be reheated and are delicious served with salad or soup.
Linn County. Mrs. Sylvia Miller.

Picture Books That Roll

FIND an old curtain and let the children paste pictures on it. It will supply fun for a rainy day. Hang the curtain in an attic or play room so that it can be rolled up and down. Calendars with whole pads can have pictures pasted on the leaves to make a hanging picture book. These devices will help to amuse a sick child, too.
Hampden Co., Massachusetts. Anna Cuurran.

Try This Meat Dish!

WHEN tired of the ways you cook meat, try this recipe. Have the butcher cut for you a steak about 2 inches thick. Season with salt and pepper, then pound as much flour as you can into each side. Sear the steak on both sides in lard in a hot dripping pan. Put in a baking dish and cover the steak with a layer of onions, then a layer of carrots. Over the whole strain a pint of tomatoes. Cover and cook in the oven until meat is tender. Sliced green peppers may be used instead of carrots. Judith Baskerville.
Henry Co., Missouri.

In Case of Illness

WHEN damp, hot cloths are needed for anyone who is ill, place a colander over a kettle of boiling water, dampen the cloth in hot water and place in the colander, covering with a lid. This method of heating cloths is just as satisfactory as wringing out of hot water and saves scalding the hands. Estella Huston.
Crawford County.

Better Raisin Cookies

EVERYONE likes cookies, but these are especially good for it's much more interesting to bite into delicious filled cookies than just plain dry ones.

For the filling use 1 cup raisins, 1 cup boiling water, ⅔ cup sugar and 1½ teaspoons flour, boiled until thick. Then set aside to cool.

For the dough, use ½ cup lard, 1 cup sugar, ½ cup milk, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 3 teaspoons baking powder, and enough flour to make a medium dough. Roll out thin, and put a layer of filling between two cookies, then bake in a hot oven. Or if you prefer, divide the dough into two equal parts. Roll one half thin, spread the filling on this, then cover with the other half which has been rolled.
Harvey County. Mrs. E. T. Yoder.

> EAT an apple on going to bed, and you'll keep the doctor from earning his bread.—Proverbs of England.

A Lining Will Help

YOU will be saved the annoyance of sweeping up small bits of litter if loosely woven waste baskets are lined with old newspapers. Garbage to be burned should be wrapped in old papers and tied firmly in the interests of both neatness and sanitation.

The Way of the World

THE world is good natured to good-natured folks,
To the merry of mind it is full of good jokes.
To the light-hearted ones as they whistle along,
It's a happy old world full of whistle and song;
To the honest and square it's an honest, square place,
Where every man's looking you full in the face;
But to bulldogs and gents with their tempers unfurled,
It's a quarreling, scrapping and fighting old world.

MRS. W. KNEELAND KENDRICK, wife of the mayor of Philadelphia, is shown here tapping the original Liberty Bell in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, to spell out 1-9-2-6. This was a part of the program of an international radio broadcast, and was the first time the bell ever had been heard in this manner.

Whether Your Hair Be Long or Shorn

By Helen Lake

AUTOMOBILES have made social mixing an ordinary thing. Spinning off to town for a party, or into the next county for a call is no longer an event of rarity. And so, if we are to hold our own in this land of well groomed women, we'll have to make our hair dress maintain a note of smartness. With a hand mirror, study your head from every angle until you are thoroly familiar with the slant of your nose and the angle of your forehead and chin.

Then, if you have long hair, arrange the coils first one way, then another; in first one position on the head, then another, until you have found the right arrangement for softening and hiding your worst features, for giving the very best advantage to your attractive points. If you have short hair, study the bobs around you, taking notes as to whether the women have characteristics of feature similar to yours. Then when you visit the barber, you will be able to plan a hair cut that is individually your own. If your hair is thick and you can wear it close to the head, don't overlook the value of dampening your bob, pushing it around into gracefully waving lines and tying it down with a thin veil. When it is dry—well, "smart" is an ineffectual word, after all!

Our Farm Home News

By Mrs. Dora L. Thompson

PERHAPS a discussion of Christmas presents at this late date is like stale news. But presents that consist of magazines coming in fresh every week or month never seem old. Relatives have ordered for us a magazine known as "Junior Home—The Something to Do Magazine for Mothers and Children."

The title suggests the need that the magazine is published to meet. Something to do—for tiny hands, for larger and even for the older children and parents. The paper is published by the D. C. Kreidler Company of Chicago.

A Postoffice Sale

"It isn't the dollars we spend that make us poor; it's the dimes," a thrifty friend once said. The big 10 cent stores flourish on account of this weakness of human nature. Relying on this trait, one worker in our Ladies' Aid solicited small gifts that could be sold from a toy post office for 10 cents each. It would be possible to have these addressed but it isn't necessary. It was surprising how much her small package sale increased the funds.

Sausage Seasoning by Measure

A reader writes from Smith Center, Kan., that her spring scales will not weigh accurately. In measuring seasoning for sausage she does not find it easy to weigh ½ ounce of sage and a like amount of black pepper. She would like tablespoon measurements.

A sausage recipe that is called "A No. 1" by the Nebraska College of Agriculture uses tablespoon or teaspoon measurements. The amount of salt is a necessary requirement. The other ingredients may be varied to suit the taste. The recipe follows: 4 pounds lean pork trimmings, 5 teaspoons dry salt, 6 teaspoons powdered sage, 2 teaspoons white pepper, 1 teaspoon ground cloves, 1 teaspoon sugar, 1 teaspoon baking soda, ½ cup cold water. The meat should be about one-fourth fat. As trimmed out by the average man, however, there will be enough fat without adding any extra.

Grind the trimmings, spread out one-half the meat and sprinkle seasoning on top. Place the other half of the meat about the seasoning, then grind again, thus thoroly mixing the spices. Put the sausage in a pan and add the half cup of cold water. Mix and knead thoroly with the hands until the sausage becomes very sticky and doughlike.

A Song That Has Lived

By Cheryl Marquardt

MUSIC lovers will enjoy the following by Homer Rodeheaver, famous singer of sacred music: "It has been said that no gospel song in history ever attained the international popularity of 'The Glory Song' in so short a time. It was written in 1900, and in less than five years it was sung around the world. The most remarkable fact concerning the song is that it stands today note for note and word for word as Charles H. Gabriel sent it to the printer 25 years ago. It has been translated into more than 20 languages and dialects and more than 20 million copies have been printed.

"I've heard it sung and played in every conceivable way, but the most impressive rendering I ever

heard was given by a congregation of more than 1,000 men, dressed in steel gray suits and sitting with folded arms. The men who led the song and held the baton were dressed in the same manner. Across the rear and to the left of the audience were men in blue uniforms, holding canes across their knees. It was in a state prison.

"How strangely their voices impressed me—these men without a country, without a home, without a name, known only by number! As I sat before them, the prison pallor of their faces against the background of gray made a picture never to be forgotten. Softly they sang that last stanza:

Friends will be there I have loved long ago;
Joys like a river around me will flow;
Yet just a smile from my Saviour, I know,
Will thru the ages be glory for me."

Any music questions will be cheerfully answered if a stamped, self-addressed envelope is included in a letter to Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Women's Service Corner

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

Concerning the Screen

What is Douglas Fairbanks's latest picture? Does Mary Pickford play in it, too? —Interested in Movies.

The latest picture made by Douglas Fairbanks is "The Black Pirate." No, Mary Pickford is not in the cast.

A Case of Too Much Water

The leaves of two of my favorite house plants are turning yellow and dropping off, and the plants look weak and sickly. One of them had several buds recently, and they blighted. No insect seems to be bothering them, and I have stirred bonemeal into the soil but to no avail. Can you suggest what the trouble might be?—Flower Lover.

Very probably the fault in your houseplants lies in drainage. Surplus water cannot escape from the soil and as a result it sours, causing the plants to act as yours do The only remedy is to give the stagnant water an opportunity to run off, and take precautions against a recurrence of the trouble. Stir the surface soil and put in a condition to admit air freely for the purpose of purifying and sweetening it. If the trouble has existed for some time it may be necessary to remove a good deal of the soil and to cut away the ends of diseased roots, then fill the pot with fresh earth, putting about an inch of broken pottery, gravel or charcoal at the bottom. Water should be applied in moderate quantities until the plant shows that it has put forth new feeding roots.

Reducing Double Chins

I've noticed that you offer help to persons troubled with hair and skin problems, and I wonder if you would help me, too? My difficulty is a double chin. What do you suggest for this affliction?—Miss Alice.

I am glad to recommend remedies for a double chin. We have an exercise that is beneficial, and there are a number of reducing creams and soaps that are great aids. If you will send a stamped, self-addressed envelope with a request I will gladly send both suggestions to you, or to anyone else who would like the same information. You know I cannot print trade names in these columns.

Ink Stains Again

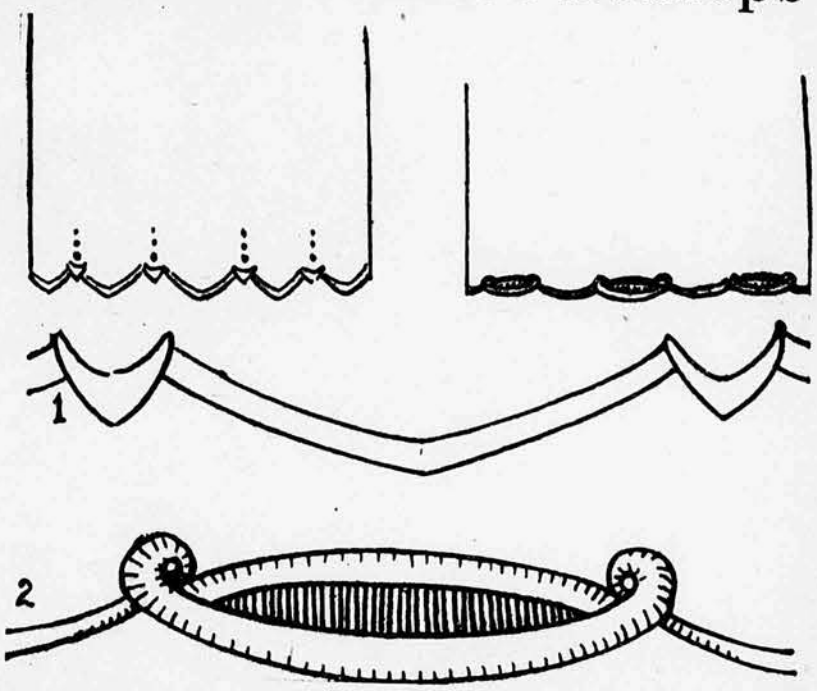
We are grateful to Marian Hankins Cole Co., Missouri, for sending a method she has used successfully in removing ink stains from linen. She writes in response to an appeal from a reader who signs herself A. P. in a recent issue of Kansas Farmer. This is her method: Saturate the stains thoroly with kerosene, then dip in peroxide of hydrogen so that every part of the stain is in contact with the two agents. Then soap with plain yellow laundry soap, roll up and soak for 25 or 30 minutes. By that time the stain should have turned yellow when it will come out after putting the linen thru the ordinary process of laundering. If the first application does not turn the ink, give another before putting thru the laundry process.

Club Work, Then College

A NOTEWORTHY by-product of the participation in agricultural club work by farm boys and girls is the incentive it gives them to reach out for a higher education. More than 8,600 former members of 4-H clubs enrolled in colleges last year, according to reports gathered by the United States Department of Agriculture. Some of these young people would have entered college in any event, but a large number had found from their experiences in trying to perform some farm or homemaking enterprise in a better way than was usually done in their communities that knowledge and training are to be highly prized.

Frequently the enterprise which was started during club work days has paid all or a good share of the college expenses.

Attractive Linen Scallops



THESE two designs are just a bit different to use on any of the numerous wardrobe or household linens where scallops may be desired. The first is a long and short scallop in buttonhole stitch of course, and may be topped by three graduated eyelets as shown in the sketch above.

The second design has a double row of the buttonhole stitch on every other scallop, with a color insert in satin stitch between. It makes a charming edge for a lunch cloth, pillow slips or scarfs.

Where any length of design is needed it is best to make a long tissue-paper tracing from these drawings first. Transfer directly from that thru a sheet of carbon paper, keeping the design exactly straight and even with the material, and be sure to get all lines true.

Shifting Household Labor

NEARLY 5 billion dollars represents the amount of work now done annually in the factories of America which a decade ago was done by the housewives of this country over their cook stoves, wash tubs and sewing machines, according to a recent industrial research report. This tremendous burden of labor has been shifted from the American home to the factory, the cannery, bakery and power laundry. All these industries had their origin in the home and formerly were carried on by the labor of the housewife and her helpers. The American housewife today, as a result, has far more time to devote to her family and outside interests than our grandmothers had.

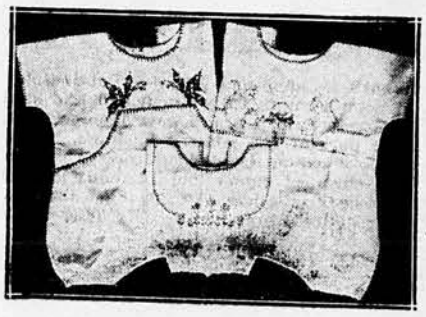
Planning for Baby

THE wise modern mother is making a few simple, attractive garments for her baby, which are easily laundered, saving time and energy for other things. Petticoats of the Gertrude slip model, and nightgowns, slips or dresses of the kimono type are plain, roomy and easily made and laundered. They should be sufficiently loose to permit freedom of movement. Small tucks over the shoulders of the kimono garments make roomier, better looking dresses. Materials should be soft and dainty, and when trimmings are used, choose only the simplest types. Hand stitches such as basket or feather stitching, make attractive trimmings.

Choose a material that will not irritate the sensitive skin of the infant. Garments should fasten on the shoulders or in the center front for the very young infant.

Decorating for Sonny

THIS is the time to plan for warm weather wardrobes, for when the busy season begins there will be little time to put into making dainty, decorative stitches. For the small boy's dress-up costume, nothing is prettier nor more striking than hand-decorated rompers. The three patterns we are showing here all are good looking, and the designs are so different that Sonny might well own all three suits. The romper on the left, No. B 13, is decorated in red butterflies with touches of black here and there. It would be charming for the dark-eyed youngster. At the right, in romper No. B 15, Mr. and Mrs. Bunny are watering their flower garden. Blue and gold are used in embroidering this pattern. The romper at the bottom, No. B 14, is decorated in a simple floral design, blue predominating.



All three rompers may be ordered ready stamped on a durable white material, with floss for completing and a chart explaining color combinations, from the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 80 cents each.

Comforts Last Longer

IF YOU have a comfort to make, sew the wool or cotton in cheese cloth, then cover with your comfort material. In this way you save considerable labor and besides the comfort will last longer for when it needs washing, you need only wash the cover.

Sedgwick County. Mrs. John Lies.

The Best in Coffee

COFFEE and tea keep best when they are stored in tightly covered cans. In this way neither product loses much flavor, and the tea has little opportunity to absorb any moisture. Coffee loses its flavor if it is kept for any length of time after being roasted and ground. It is wise to buy coffee in small quantities if one prefers to have the grocer grind it. Many women find it very satisfactory to buy the coffee unground and to grind it in small quantities as needed. The finer the coffee is ground, the more strength is obtained from a given amount. Farm women who buy coffee in large quantities often find it wise to buy green coffee and roast it themselves.

Skirts are Still Circular

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

2634—The straight front of this youthful style imparts a slender effect. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2640—Charming Model. This simple frock has a molded waist and circular skirt. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2337—Rompers for Wee Folk. The neckline may be square and collarless. Sizes ⅓, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

2629—Small Girls' Bloomer Dress. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

2409—One-Piece Indoor Dress. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Any of the styles pictured here may be ordered for 15 cents from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

GLASS CLOTH

PATENTED

Lets Violet Rays Through

Ideal for scratch sheds, poultry and brooder houses, hot beds, etc.

Best for Baby Chicks

They thrive amazingly when protected by GLASS-CLOTH. They get the ultra violet sun rays and grow faster, healthier and feather out into plump, frying size several weeks before the regular season.

GLASS-CLOTH holds the warmth, too, far better than Glass, another big advantage for baby chicks. Try it and see how quickly they grow under its protection. You'll be amazed.

Glass Cloth Transmits More Violet Rays

than any other material (glass stops them.) Violet rays are the vitality and health rays thrown off by the sun which your poultry needs through the winter months. GLASS-CLOTH produces a warm, soft, even light, full of violet rays and much preferred by poultry to the strong direct rays of the sun as they come through glass.

Ideal for Hot Beds

Prepaid Prices: Single yard 50c, 3 yds. $1.25, 10 yds. $3.80, 50 yds. $17.50, 100 yds. $33.00. Similar quantities at same rate.

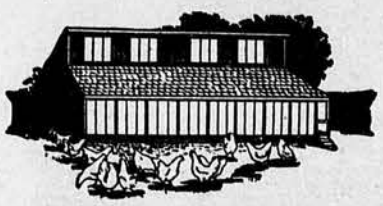
Grows stronger, hardier plants than under glass. There is big money in early vegetables and raising plants to sell.

Special Tomato Seed

We maintain a specialist in the far north to grow select John Baer, Earliana, Bonny Best and Red Head seed and can furnish the best that can be bought at any price.

They Lay All the Time

Sunshine, warmth and exercise—these are the things that make your hens lay, and these are the things a GLASS-CLOTH covered scratch shed will give them all through the winter. It gives them June weather all the time; keeps them safe, warm and comfortable on the coldest day; protects them from dampness and draughts; keeps them at their healthiest and makes them lay more eggs.



Don't Force Chicks to Die

By chilling, huddling, losing vitality and finally dying. Keep your chicks busy scratching in comfortable glass-cloth quarters and they will work up strong vitality and grow husky.

Special Trial Offer

A Big Roll containing 15 square yards (135 sq. ft.) (Will cover scratch shed 9x15 ft.) will be sent you prepaid on receipt of $5.00. Use this for scratch shed or poultry houses, hot beds, cold frames, storm doors and windows, enclosing porches for the winter, etc., for 10 days and if you do not find it lets in a more healthful and agreeable light and warmth and gives better results than glass or any other glass substitute just return and we will refund your money. Common sense instructions "Feeding for Eggs" with every order. Catalog on request.

TURNER BROS. *Established 1916* **Dept. 325 Bladen, Neb.**

"CAPON-GOLD"

What's-A-Capon-and-Why? A Pot-of-Gold, from your chickens. The coining of The-Gold to your account, fully illustrated and explained. The Capon, The Pot-of-Gold all in natural colors, in a brand new 64-page book. It explains why Capons are the most profitable part of the poultry business. Tells everything you want to know about capons. Lists of capon dealers' addresses. Tells how to prevent "Slips". Where to get the best and cheapest capon tools. Capons are immense eating. Big profits realized. Get wise. This book tells how. To introduce the new book quickly will send a regular 50c copy to your address prepaid for only TEN CENTS, one dime, coin or stamps.

GEORGE BEUOY, R. R. 41, CEDAR VALE, KANSAS

Steinhoff Quality Chicks. One Million in 1926

272 to 283 egg strain White Leghorns backed by 30 years' experience. Fifteen other breeds. Prices reasonable. Quality best. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalogue free. Members International and Midwest Baby Chick Associations.

STEINHOFF HATCHERY, 719 E. Cal St., Osage City Kan.

TANNERY TO YOU Makes This Possible $37.50

SEND NO MONEY

HARNESS COLLARS SADDLES LEATHER ETC.

100,000 Farmers Deal Direct With Our Tannery-*Save 50%*

You, too, will save half or more by dealing direct with our Tannery. We will prove it to you this way—send you Harness to examine; you pay nothing unless you decide to keep it. Remember—we not only MANUFACTURE and sell DIRECT TO YOU, but also we TAN the leather.

Write Us Today

Find out what wonderful Harness, Collars, Leather, etc., you can get and how much less you pay dealing direct with the tanner-manufacturer. Our free book is chock full of surprising bargains. Now is the time you are needing harness. Just say, Send free book.

FREE BOOK

Omaha Tanning Co., 4813 S. 27 St., Omaha, Neb.

Largest Custom Leather Tannery in the World

BUY "BONDED" CHICKS

From leading varieties of pure bred, standard, bred-to-lay flocks. We guarantee 100% Live Arrival of strong, vigorous, pure bred Chicks. This guarantee is backed by a GOLD BOND. Be safe for 1926. Before buying Chicks elsewhere, get our Literature and full particulars in regard to our BONDED feature in selling Chicks. Don't delay, write us today.

THE BONDED HATCHERIES, Box 24, Trenton, Mo.

Vitality Baby Chicks

English Barron White Leghorns from trap nested hens, $16 per hundred. Buff Leghorns from the state certified flock of Mrs. Wm. Fletcher $16 per hundred. Also chicks of other leading varieties from state certified flocks and from flocks culled by Poultry Judge R. P. Krum $12.50 to $17 per hundred. These prices include delivery. Satisfactory live delivery guaranteed.

DODGE CITY HATCHERY

Dept. B. Dodge City, Kansas

NEW KIND OF INCUBATOR

Express Prepaid

Wonderful new incubator hatches Nature's way. Gives bigger, better hatches. Saves work, time, money. 16 famous patented features make it nearly self-operating. Only 3 minutes a day. Round like a hen's nest. No cold corners. Fill lamp once to hatch. Built-in moisture attachment, complete circuit radiators mean moist, even heat always. Hinged top makes eggs easy to turn and ventilate. Shipped freight or express prepaid. New Book describes other money-saving features and low CUT PRICES.

FREE Poultry and Egg Record

Send name now for RADIO ROUND catalog and get Egg and Poultry Record also FREE. Prove to yourself that eggs and poultry pay biggest farm profits. Less trouble than other crops. No gambling with speculators. Watch Radio Round make big poultry profits for you all year round. Write TODAY.

Radio Round Incubator Co., 101 Lay St., Wayne, Neb.

Sitting Hens Are a Trial!

And So I Now Prefer to Use an Incubator to Hatch the Eggs

BY MRS. FRED V. BEISER
Flagler, Colo.

I HAVE known many kinds of sitting hens. Most of them were good enough, 'tis true, but it seems to me that the other variety makes the most lasting impression. Anyhow, I remember the ones that stepped on chicks, sat down under the eave trouth or in the lowest places on the farm when rain came, and even one old Jezebel that picked the brains out of the first purebred chicks I ever owned! But the next spring I bought a second-hand Old Trusty incubator at a sale for $1. This machine needed a bit of solder, but otherwise it was in good condition, and now, seven years later, it is still in service.

An incubator—if one will care for it properly—does not leave the eggs at a critical time. It does not break the eggs, nor does it trample the chicks as they hatch. But I do use a sitting hen as a sort of a hygrometer. I set her the same day I set the incubator. And she is placed where she will have a chance to make a good hatch.

Then I compare the size of the egg cells in her setting with the eggs in the incubator. As soon as there is the slightest difference I regulate the temperature in the incubator. As it is impossible to replace moisture which has been evaporated from the eggs, I test and compare them frequently. I usually supply moisture by setting a pan of water under the incubator. In this climate I believe it is necessary to keep a pan of water, or sprouting oats, under the machine most of the time. I do not sprinkle the eggs at any time, as I think it removes at least a part of the "bloom," and allows more rapid evaporation. Anyhow I have had very good hatches with the system I use, and I can see no reason for changing to some other way of regulating the moisture.

In my early experiences with incubators I had some poor hatches which I could not account for. One machine gave two poor hatches one winter. And it had good care; the regulator was in order, the air cells were normal and I could see no reason for the poor results. So I decided to try it the third time, and then if it didn't work I had planned to discard it. The third day after it was set a dear little neighbor boy was kind and thoughtful enough to throw a rock thru the window of the room where the incubator was placed—and this provided the necessary ventilation!

A 92 Per Cent Hatch!

That hatch gave me 92 per cent of good, lively chicks, by far the best hatch I ever got from any incubator! I doubt if many incubators have as good a record. Certainly I learned much from this experience. It seems to me that a farm boy with a pocket full of stones and a good aim could improve many a hatch.

A hen provides a great deal of ventilation, especially toward the end of the hatching period, and we must do almost as well with the eggs in an incubator if we are to succeed. Fresh air in the hatching room is as important as the right amount of moisture in the egg.

I have used several makes of incubators, and I think most of them will give good results if they are cared for properly. Especially are they reliable if they are let alone! Attend to the ventilation, control the moisture and turn the eggs, but don't bother the regulator. I turn the eggs four times a day or oftener. A hen turns the ones she is sitting on more frequently, but that is all she has to do, and I have other duties. Frequent turning will almost eliminate cripples. At least I have very few; many times none.

When the chicks are from 48 to 72 hours old I place them under the hover of a good oil-burning brooder, which has been running and regulated for at least 36 hours. I give coarse sand and a drink of buttermilk, and see that every chick gets at least a taste of milk as it is put under the hover. Then I put some rolled oats where it will be jarred and the particles of oats move enough to attract the attention of the chicks. After they begin to eat I give them some dry mash, also on a paper, and let them have it every 2½ hours until the fifth day, when I put in hoppers of dry mash, and let them help themselves. Please remember that I said dry mash; they will surely overeat if you give them wet mash. I do not believe there is much danger of them doing this if the mash is dry.

At night I give them all the fine grain they will eat; and only one grain feed a day. But they should have green feed as often as possible, such as onions—preferably fine cut tops—lettuce trimmings, cabbage leaves and hearts, a bit of green wheat, a few bits of sprouted oats, taken from the ones I feed my older birds, chopped beets, alfalfa leaves and lawn clippings. The greater the variety the better it will be for the chicks. I like to feed them a little at a time and frequently. This helps to keep the chicks busy and also encourages them to eat more green feed.

If you are tired of hearing about vitamins forget about them—but feed greens! Keep the chicks dry. Give them plenty of direct sunlight. See that they have fresh water and buttermilk, either in fountains or in mash. Teach them the way in and out of the brooder house early in life. If there is snow on the ground, shovel a space around the brooder house door and let them out. Cold will not hurt them if they can get to warmth quickly. But do not set the feed hoppers out, as the chicks may stay out too long.

I have sold broilers from 8 to 10 weeks old, cared for in this way, that would average—that is the cockerels; I keep pullets longer before I sell

White Leghorn Baby Chicks

Strong vigorous chicks from our state certified flock. NONE hatched, NONE sold except from our own farm raised certified birds. $12.50 to $17.00 per hundred. On Santa Fe trail two miles east of town.

Garden City White Leghorn Farm,
A. M. Zick, Prop.
Garden City, Kansas

Western Kansas Chicks Are Hardy

Hatching and breeding, twelve years. S. C. White Leghorns, Tancred Strain, White and Barred Rocks, culled for egg production, reasonable prices.

COOPER FARM HATCHERY,
Garden City, Kansas

Early Baby Chicks

Make good winter layers. Popular Breeds—Popular Prices—Custom Hatching.

LARNED HATCHERY
Chas. Kristufek, Prop.
LARNED, KANSAS

Aristocrat Barred Rocks

Stock direct from Holterman prize winners in all leading shows in Kansas this part year. Special matings $3 and $5 per setting. Farm flock run $7.00 per 100.

E. E. BROWN, Hutchinson, Kan.

Dollars from "Magic Chicks"

Pure bred, heavy laying strains. Mated by poultryman of international fame. State accredited flocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns; also, mixed heavy breeds. 97% live arrival guaranteed. Instructions for raising with order. Send for illustrated catalogue. Lois-Lee "Magic Chick" Farms, Dept. 3, Webster Groves, Mo.

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them—from 2½ to 3½ pounds, depending on the breeding stock. These were Rhode Island Reds. I usually sell them just before they reach 2½ pounds, as the price is better for that size here, and I thus save the feed and housing for the extra two weeks.

If one is to produce hatchable eggs, the breeding stock must be healthy and well-fed. The birds should have plenty of green feed, and much direct sunlight, or at least sunlight thru some material other than glass.

Brooder chicks, like other chicks, go to their "mother" at the first signs of rain. They will run with their wings outspread to the brooder house. If the doors are open and fastened securely, so the wind cannot blow them shut, there is no need to go traveling around hunting chicks in the rain—except the ones out with the foolish hen mother that may be sitting in a vast puddle of water, where if a few of the chicks escape. drowning they will have to get wet going out when the rain is over.

Incubators and brooders save work, worry, lice, mites, disease and expense. Enough hens to cover 240 eggs will lay enough eggs during the 21 necessary days to much more than meet the expense of running the incubator. Absolute cleanliness is necessary with both incubators and hens—and it is much easier with the incubator. Disinfectants are cheap and necessary. It is easier to keep chicks free from lice and mites when they are hatched and brooded artificially. If you use clean, fresh ground, damage from worms can be prevented. But you can't tell just what sort of worms may infest the mother hen, and these are almost sure to be dropped where the sharp eyes of the chicks will find them or their eggs. Brooders require considerable care the first week, but after that they are much less trouble than hens.

Let's Hatch 'Em Early

BY R. R. HANNAS

Winter is the time when poultrymen can make plans to maintain their summer and early fall production. This may be done by hatching a certain proportion of the flock between January 15 and February 15, so that pullets from this hatch will mature in July and lay thruout the summer. This somewhat offsets the declining production occurring with the old birds and thus maintains an income just at this time. If from one-quarter to one-third of the flock is hatched as suggested, the poultry keeper will secure these results.

Early hatching has a further advantage in netting the poultryman a return from early broilers. As the highest price for broilers generally is obtained a week before Easter, it is to the poultryman's advantage to have broilers ready for sale then.

Leg weakness may appear in early hatched chicks, because the weather is likely to prevent their getting out on the ground and there is generally a lack of green food at this time. The feeding of sprouted oats and cod liver oil will help to prevent the ailment. Cod liver oil should be given at the rate of 2 per cent either of the amount of grain, or the amount of mash consumed. Some folks prefer to mix it in the grain and some in the mash. It is somewhat easier to mix it with the grain.

Early hatching has a further advantage of lengthening the hatching season, thus permitting the poultryman to hatch more chicks than he ordinarily would have if no early hatching were practiced. For a general farmer who has a farm flock, early hatching is of advantage because it comes before the heavy rush of early spring planting and utilizes his time to advantage.

At least a treaty eliminating submarines would entail no scrapping expenses—given a little time, they would sink themselves.

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ALFALFA, CLOVER, HOME GROWN, RECleaned non-irrigated Alfalfa Seed; 14-16½-18½ and 20c. White Sweet Clover, 6½-8-9 and 10c per pound our track. Seamless bags 45c. All kinds Cane and Kafir, smut treated. L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—50-$1.00. RHUBARB, Mammoth Red Victoria, 2 year divisions, 20-$1.00. Giant Crimson, 3 year divisions, 8-$1.00. Strawberry plants; Dunlap, Aroma, Klondyke 100-$1.00. Everbearing 50-$1.00. Delivered prepaid. Weaver Gardens, Wichita, Kan.

ALFALFA, SWEET CLOVER, KANSAS grown, recleaned. Alfalfa; purity, 98.41%, $8.75; purity 99.50%, $10.00. Sweet Clover, $6.00 and $7.20. All per bushel, track Lindsborg, bags 35c. Beware of low price, low quality seeds. Lindsborg Seed Co., Lindsborg, Kan.

10% DISCOUNT WITH $10 ORDERS. CONcord grapevines $5 per 100; Asparagus roots $4. per 1000; Strawberry plants $3.50 per 1000; Peach, Pear and Compass Cherry trees 30 cents. Apple trees 20 cents. Prepaid. Free catalog. Iowanna Nurseries, Shenandoah, Iowa.

HAVE A HOME SUPPLY OF BEST TABLE varieties strawberries. 50 Michel's Early, 100 Dunlap, 100 Wm. Belt, $3.00 prepaid to 3rd zone. Order before March 1st and get 10 Gladioli free. Raspberries, hardy perennials and Gladioli. Circular. John Brazelton, Wathena, Kan.

RELIABLE WINFIELD FRUIT TREES and nursery stock. Write today for copy of illustrated booklet of fruits and flowers and "Direct from Grower to Planter" price list. Complimentary premiums with sizeable orders. Thos. Rogers & Sons, Desk M, Winfield Nurseries, Winfield, Kan.

PLANTS OF ALL KINDS. THE BEST strawberry plants grown, cabbage plants, onion plants, egg plants, pepper plants, sweet potato plants, and sweet potato seed, prices as low as good stock can be grown for. Send for price list at once. J. A. Bauer, Lock Box 38, Judsonia, Ark.

QUALITY TREES AND PURE SEEDS FOR spring planting. Don't place your orders until you have seen our prices; buy direct at wholesale; free premiums with sizeable orders; reduced prices on fruit trees, small fruits and ornamentals; 35 years in business; send today for catalog and price list. Wichita Nurseries, Box B, Wichita, Kansas.

FRUIT TREES—SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY offer to new customers. 2 each Montmorency Cherry, Elberta Peach, Burbank Plum, Superb Apricot, Delicious Apple; ten trees 2 to 3 feet high, strong and sturdy, all for only $2.45. Order now. Write for bargain list. Prairie Gardens, Inc., Dept. M, McPherson, Kan.

$1 SUMMER BLOOMING BULB SALE—Cannas, mammoth flowering, reds, yellows, pinks, best named varieties, 20-$1.00. Gladiolus, Burbank's exhibition assorted, 20-$1.00. Dahlias, show, decorative, cactus, assorted, 10-$1.00. Hyacinth, giant summer blooming, 20-$1.00. Tuberoses, Mexican everblooming, 20-$1.00. Iris, all colors, named varieties, assorted, 20-$1.00. Above six assortments $5.00. All prepaid. Weaver Gardens, Wichita, Kan.

STRAYED NOTICE

TAKEN UP BY O. A. RUNYON OF GRINnell, Kan., on December 31, 1925, 1 small heifer calf, black about 1 year old. C. L. Ikenberry, County Clerk, Gove, Kan.

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.

INCUBATORS

15 INCUBATORS; QUEENS AND FAVORites. All guaranteed. Herbert Rhodes, Clifton, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

CHESTNUTS FOR PLANTING—SASSAfras roots for tea. Pratt, Silverton, Mo.

FISTULA: HORSES CURED, $5. SEND NO money until cured. Coan Chemical Co., Barnes, Kan.

CULL OUT THE SLACKERS FROM YOUR flock. Evans can teach you. Write Route 9, Box 89, Oklahoma City, Okla.

AN ETHICAL HOSPITAL HOME FOR CONfinement. Perfect seclusion, reasonable. 2011 E. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

NEW MANILA AND STEEL CABLE; English stag hound; gas tractor; well drill. Grant Ewing, Waterville, Kan.

ALL WOOL KNITTING YARN FOR SALE from manufacturer at great bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

FREE SAMPLE HEX-CIN-ITE FOR colds, coughs, catarrh, hay fever, bronchial asthma, rheumatism, skin disease, cuts, sores. Laboratories, 3329 Larimer, Denver, Colo.

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS LOWEST prices. Edison Amberola 35 cents. Edison Disc and others. Send name of machine for latest catalogs. William Ritt, Dept. KF, St. Peter, Minn.

TO MR. FARMER: WE DO NOT ISSUE A catalogue. I advise that you get in your car and visit our large and complete line of harness and saddles and place your order for harness made right here. Theo. Schaubel, Manhattan, Kan.

POULTRY

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

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GOOD COCKERELS DIRECT FROM SHEPpard strain, tested and vaccinated, $2.50 each. Shem Yoder, Yoder, Kan.

S. C. ANCONA COCKERELS FROM BLUE ribbon winning stock at Midwest and Northeast Kansas shows, $3.00. Hatching eggs $6.00 per 100. Claire Conable, Axtell, Kan.

ANCONAS—Eggs

PRIZE WINNING ANCONA HATCHING eggs, bred to lay. Circular. C. E. Deal, Hope, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

BLOOD TESTED CHICKS. SABETHA Hatchery, Sabetha, Kan.

K. S. A. C. BABY CHICKS. MASTER Breeders' Hatchery, Cherryvale, Kan.

CHOICE BABY CHICKS, ALL LEADING varieties. Lincoln Hatchery, Lincoln, Kan.

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CHICKS FROM SUPERVISED FLOCKS. Catalog. A. C. Hatchery, Arkansas City, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS. CATAlogue free. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan.

PURE BRED CHICKS, HATCHING EVERY week. Lewis Electric Hatchery, Garnett, Kan.

GUARANTEED TO LIVE BABY CHICKS. Master Breeders' Hatchery, Cherryvale, Kan.

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BLOOD TESTED AND ACCREDITED Baby Chicks. Master Breeders' Hatchery, Cherryvale, Kan.

BIGGEST CHICK VALUE OFFERED. 30 varieties. Catalog free. Mid-West Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

CHICKS: PURE BRED, STANDARD breeds, postpaid, live delivery. Allen's Hatchery, Oakley, Kan.

PURE BRED CHICKS FROM BRED TO lay flocks. Live delivery guaranteed. Star Hatchery, Alta Vista, Kan.

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YOU CAN RAISE OUR BABY CHICKS. Master Breeders' Hatchery, Cherryvale, Kan.

CHICKS: LEADING VARIETIES, PUREbred, low prices, postpaid delivery. Clay County Hatchery, Liberty, Mo.

CHICKS: LEADING VARIETIES, LOWEST prices for standard quality. List free. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

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BABY CHICKS

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QUALITY CHICKS. REDS, ROCKS, ORpingtons, Langshans, White Wyandottes, Minorcas; $14 per 100. Bowell Hatchery, Box K-110, Abilene, Kan.

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BUY EARLY CHICKS. THEY MAKE HIGH priced fires, broilers and eggs. "First National Bank affirms Clara Colwell is Honest." Chicks 8 to 15 cents. Clara Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

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SUPERIOR QUALITY BABY CHICKS. Equipment; Mammoth, Smith and Buckeyes. Thirteen pure bred varieties from stock bred to lay. Heavy winter layers. Seventeenth season. Catalogue free. Member International Baby Chick Association. The Tudor Hatchery, Topeka, Kan. Dept. M.

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SHAW'S HUSKY RUSTLER BABY CHICKS. Real quality chicks from high grade stock, carefully selected for heavy egg production, large weight and color. Leading varieties. Prepaid. 100% live delivery. Prompt shipment. Low prices. Big illustrated catalog free. Shaw's Hatchery, Box 101A, Emporia, Kan.

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BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, $2.00 each. C. H. Wempe, Seneca, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKerels, $1.00 and $1.50. John Sadey, Galva, Kan.

QUALITY ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN cockerels. Mrs. Anna Frank Sorensen, Dannebrog, Nebr.

KANSAS ACCREDITED BUFF LEGHORN cockerels, $2.00 each. Alf Johnson, Leonardville, Kan., Route 2.

TRY DEAR'S CERTIFIED BUFFS FOR good lookers and layers. Eggs $5.50-100. Dear's Poultry Farm, Riverdale, Kan.

PURE S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERels, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00; 280 egg strain. Barney Kramer, Baileyville, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, $4.50 per 100. Entire flock sired by and mated to trapnest cockerels. Real layers. Also baby chicks. Mrs. Ernest A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

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CHOICE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn cockerels, $1.50. Lawrence Diebolt, Iola, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKerels, $1.00 each. Mrs. Oren Ballard, Haviland, Kan.

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TANCRED TRAPNESTED COCKERELS, hatched from eggs direct from Tancred, $2.50. Lloyd Stahl, Burlingame, Kan.

ENGLISH TOM BARRON LEGHORN cockerels, from pedigreed male 290, dams 314, egg strain. J. P. Carroll, Lewis, Kan.

LARGE VIGOROUS BARRON'S ENGLISH White Leghorn cockerels, 303 egg strain, $2.50 each. Edgar Calkins, Morland, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, American strain, from my St. Louis winners; $5.00 cockerels for $2.00. E. G. Koch, Alden, Kan.

PURE TANCRED LEGHORN COCKERELS, from Reserve and Imperial matings, choice $5.00. Eggs booked now. Lloyd Rogler, Bazaar, Kan.

ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorns. Cockerels bred by a direct sire, dams record of 301 eggs. Limited number. R. D. Cadwell, Lawrence, 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.

TANCRED HATCHING EGGS, $5.00 HUNdred, 100% fertility guaranteed. Cockerels $1.50, $2.50. Bred for high egg production. Henry W. Adam, Wakefield, Kan.

HOLLYWOOD S. C. W. LEGHORNS, 100% pure. Direct from Hollywood farm. State accredited, catalogue free. Maplewood Poultry Farm, Rte 3, Sabetha, Kansas.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON, HIGHEST pedigreed blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns. Trapnest 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.

BRED TO LAY, SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, culled. Eggs $5.00 hundred. Baby chicks $11.00 hundred. Parcel postage prepaid. Order early. John Patterson, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKerels, 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. GUARANteed to be 90% pullets, from flock of 200 hens that averaged 220 eggs last year. 18c, cash with order. 10c refunded on each cockerel over 10%. 8 weeks pullets 75c. Mrs. Edgar Nall, Box A., Lewistown, Mo.

STANDARD UTILITY S. C. W. LEGHORNS won the blue in every show this winter including Kansas and Oklahoma State shows. A few breeding cockerels at half price. Order early. Hatching eggs. Write for mating list. A. R. Fuqua, Caney, Kan.

BIG FELLOWS. PURE WHITE. EGG rated by expert judge. Pure Barron S. C. W. Leghorn cockerels from our special pen of best hens and imported cockerels. Guaranteed to please. While they last $3.50 and $5.00. Hillview Poultry Farm, Miltonvale, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Trapnest bred fourteen years to record 288 eggs. Past winners Topeka, Hutchinson, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Omaha. Few fine cockerels left at $2 to $5. 100 hens $1.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order today. Dr. C. Ackerman, Licensed Poultry Judge, Crete, Neb.

EGGS—GREENDALE EARLY LAY, PURE Tom Barron, English, Single Comb White 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 eighty 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 trapnested. 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, $95.00; 50, $48.00; 30, $29.00; 15, $15.00. 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.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKerels, English Barron strain, coming one year old, 280 to 304 egg strain, $3.00 each; 2 for $5.00. Mrs. John Bygren, Weskan, Kan.

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, $5.00 HUNdred. Keeler strain direct. State certified. $50.00 cockerel direct Keeler heading pen. $3.00-15. Mrs. Chas. Miller, White City, Kan.

MINORCAS—BLACK

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKerels, $2.00. Florence Green, Atlanta, Kan.

SINGLE COMB MINORCA COCKERELS. Pape strain Blacks, Schmidt Buffs, direct, good quality. Two fifty each. Harry Dunlap, Liberal, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

BUFF MINORCA EGGS AND CHICKS. Mrs. McGraw, Hope, Kan.

BUFF MINORCA EGGS, 100-$6.50, prepaid. Mrs. Joe Knedlik, Barnes, Kan.

BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS, $2.00; SIX $10.00. Will Ford, Frankfort, Kan.

GOLDEN BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS, $3.00. John Greenleaf, Mound City, Kan.

BUFF MINORCAS; THIRTY RIBBONS won this season. Eggs. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE

PURE WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS, $2.00, $2.50 Will Mellecher, Spearville, Kan.

MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB WHITE MINorca eggs $6.50-100. Chicks $16.00 prepaid. Lucretia 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.

EGGS, CHICKS; FROM AMERICA'S BEST Mammoth Single Comb White Minorca Fish and Meiselbach pens. Circular. M. E. Fish, Lemons, Mo.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, CERTIFIED flock, $5.00-100. Ella Plank, Harper, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKerels, $2.50 and $5.00. Geo. Webber, Quincy, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, large type, good, $3.00. Elmer Graves, Clifton, Kan.

CERTIFIED GRADE A. S. C BUFF ORPIngton eggs $6.00 per 108. 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.

TESTED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS $3.00, $5.00. Eggs $6.00 per 100. Mrs. Claude Bridgeman, Abbyville, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPington cockerels, the big kind. $3.00 each. Russell Welter, Grantville, Kan.

SOME EXTRA GOOD BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, even buff and the large boned kind, $3.00, $5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Perry Highley, Cummings, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, Byers strain. Thrifty, typy, standard birds, $2.50, $3.50, $5.00. Hatching eggs, $7.00-100. Greenwood Farm, Parsons, Kan.

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING eggs. Large bone, heavy layers, from prize winning stock. $5.00 per hundred prepaid. Mrs. Ralph Campbell, Rush Center, Ks.

ORPINGTONS—WHITE

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, $2.00. Laura Warren, Route 3, Eskridge, Kan.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON COCKerels $2.50 each. W. F. Bayer, Lorraine, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS CRYSTAL WHITE ORPington cockerels, $2.50 each. Chas. Tomlinson, Eskridge, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON CHICKS, EGGS, Breeders. Lucretia Dew Berry Plants. Money makers. Cape Poultry Farm, Route 4, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

PIGEONS

COMMON PIGEONS WANTED. R. S. ELliott, 7500 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, $2.50-$3.00. J. E. Moore, Kingman, Kan.

THREE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, $2.50 each. Mary McBride, Mankato, Kan.

IMPERIAL RINGLETS BARRED ROCK cockerels, $2.50 each. Oscar Chinn, Coats, Kan.

PARKS BARRED ROCKS; COCKERELS $3.00, four $10. Rena DeBusk, Macksville, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, $3.00 to $5.00. Kaesler Farm, Junction City, Kan.

CERTIFIED BARRED ROCKS; COCKerels $3.00 up. Prize winners. Lew Berry, Wilsey, Kan.

30 THOMPSON BARRED ROCK COCKerels, $3.50 each. Henry Schlatter, 2114 Park, Topeka, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, BRED FOR BEAUTY and profit, 119 premiums, 41 firsts. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

ARISTOCRAT AND RINGLETS, DARK barred cockerels, $3.00 and $5.00. Mrs. Mattie Gillespie, Elk City, Kan.

UP-TO-DATE PARKS STRAIN BARRED Rocks. Big, finest cockerels, hatching eggs. R. B. Snell, Colby, Kan.

THOMPSON BARRED ROCKS; FOURteen hens, nine pullets, fourteen cockerels. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

SIMS LAYING STRAIN BARRED ROCK cockerels, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00; pullets, $2.00. Mrs. Henry Delling, Argonia, Kan., Rt. 2.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS, CLASS A flock, $5.00-100; $6.00 packed, $1.50-15. Chicks, 16c each. Ed King, Chapman, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

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. 27 YEARS selective breeding. Deep barred, large boned. Cockerels $2.00 to $5.00. Mrs. Helen Romary, Olivet, Kan.

FIRST PRIZE, EXTRA BIG DARK, PURE bred Thompson Barred Rocks. Trapnested, extra layers. Fifteen eggs $1.50; hundred $6. Vada Kinyon, Oyer, Mo.

DARK BARRED ROCKS. STATE CERTIfied B-plus. Blood tested. High production. Eggs $6.00 hundred. Prepaid. Mrs. G. B. Viney, Murdock, Kan.

PARK'S OVER 200 STRAIN BARRED ROCK cockerels, $3.00 up. Fine fellows, from highest producing pens. Pullets for mating. Mrs. F. Hargrave, Richmond, 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.

PURE THOMPSON RINGLET COCKerels. Darks, from 1, 2, 3 cock birds Wichita National Show. Lights brothers to 1st prize pullet Wichita. From trapnested stock. $5, $8. Mrs. Robt. Simmons, Severy, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS; COCKerels $3.00 to $10.00, pullets $2.50 to $5.00 each. Extra good line $5.00 birds. Dark, medium or light. Took over 100 prizes in past year. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. Hinckley, Barnard, Kan.

100 IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED PLYmouth cockerels and pullets. Extra large and of exhibition quality. Cockerels, $5.00; $7.00, $10.00. Pullets $3.00, $5.00. Eggs 15, $2.00; 100-$10.00. Chicks, 25 to 75, 25 cents each; 100 or more, $20.00. A. L. Hook, Coffeyville, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BUFF

BUFF ROCK EGGS, 100-$5.00. Mrs. Clarence Wilkinson, Cedar Vale, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF ROCKS; EGGS $6.00 HUNdred. Martin Jardon, Baldwin, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS. TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR. Eggs $6.00 hundred. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, early hatch, $3.00. Leitch Sisters, Parkerville, 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.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

WHITE ROCK EGGS, $5.00-100. MRS. Verna Bowser, Abilene, Kan.

PURE WHITE ROCK EGGS, $4.00 PER hundred. Irvin Kreutziger, Marion, Kan., Route 5.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, Fishel strain, $1.50. Mrs. B. O. Sager, Brewster, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED WHITE ROCKS; EGGS for hatching, $6.00 per 100. Mrs. Sam Lash, Abilene, Kan.

FISHEL STRAIN WHITE ROCKS, COCKerels, large bone type, $2.50; four, $9.00. Henry Korgan, Hastings, Nebr.

WHITE ROCKS, STATE CERTIFIED grade A 3 years. Hatching eggs $6.00 per hundred. C. E. Nelson, Roxbury, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, FISHEL STRAIN; COCKerels $3.00, $5.00. Hens, pullets, $1.50; Eggs $6.00 hundred. Carl Keesling, Neodesha, Ks.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, EGG-PEDIgreed ancestry, $3.00, $5.00, $10.00 up on approval. Chas. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

FISHEL STRAIN WHITE ROCKS, CERTIfied Grade A. White diarrhea tested. Eggs $6.00-100. Mrs. James McCreath, White City, Kan.

EXTRA FINE WHITE ROCK, WYANdotte and S. C. R. I. Red cockerels. All from good egg strains, trapnested stock. No disease. If looking for quality, write for prices. Norton L. Harris, 2029 Buchanan, Topeka, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS—RED

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, $5- $2.50. Alvin Boman, Burdett, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS; COCKERELS $2.00 up. George Kump, Jennings, Kan.

DARK RED SINGLE COMB COCKERELS, $2.50. Minnie Miller, Kincaid, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, $2.00 each. John Bettles, Herington, Kan.

LARGE DARK ROSE COMB RED COCKerels, $3.00; pullets $1.50. Ed Bohn, Alma, Kan.

TOMPKINS STRAIN ROSE COMB RED eggs, from pen or flock. Mrs. J. F. Green, Sylvia, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS FROM TRAPnested stock; $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 S. C. RED COCKERELS, EXhibition quality. Eggs for hatching. Paul Beutow, Ponca City, Okla.

SINGLE COMB RED, TWENTY CULLED cockerels, guaranteed, at $2.50 each. Sylvia Sherwood, Concordia, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED ROSE COMB R. I. Red eggs $8.00 hundred. Cockerels $2.00 up. Laura Newton, Americus, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, DIRECT from oldest certified Class A flock, $3.00. Mrs. Alex Leitch, Parkerville, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED CLASS "A" SINGLE Comb Reds. Fine, vigorous cockerels from trapnested hens, $3.00 to $15.00. Mrs. Sophia Lindgren, Dwight, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS—RED

FINE, LARGE, DARK, VELVETY RED Rose Comb Rhode Island cockerels, $2.00, $3.00. Joseph Vavroch, Oberlin, 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, $5, $7, $10. Eggs $10 per 100. Winning stock. Mrs. Perrin Symns, Atchison, Ks.

LARGE BRILLIANT RED ROSE COMB cocks and cockerels. A real red, good laying strain, $2.50, $3.00. G. H. Meier, Alma, Ks.

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.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS FROM Tompkins strain, prize winners, tops of flock of 150 birds $5 each. Mrs. Victor Kirk, Bazaar, 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.

HARRISON'S EXHIBITION EGG STRAINS Single and Rose Comb Reds. Stock, Eggs and chicks. Write your needs. Harrison Red Farms, College View, Nebr.

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.

STATE CERTIFIED GRADE B SINGLE Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, $3.50 to $10.00; pullets, $3.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Archie Fisher, Wilmore, 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.

MARSHALL'S REDS; BOTH COMBS, LACygne, Kan. Winners this season, fifteen year show record. Cockerels $2.00, $3.00, $5.00. Eggs $10.00 per hundred. Prepaid, free mating list.

S. C. RED COCKERELS; LONG, BROAD backs, low well spread tails, strictly quality, $3.00; $5.00. At Lewis in hot competition I won special for best S. C. Red in show. Henry Payton, Lewis, Kan.

TOMPKINS STRAIN SINGLE COMB DARK Red cockerels of rich, uniform color. Healthy, vigorous birds bred for size, type, egg production. $3.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. George Dodge, Belleville, 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.

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." TRAPnested. 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 EGGS, 100-$5.00. Mrs. David Dill, Winchester, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs, Excelsior strain, $5.00 hundred. Clem Giger, Allen, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE chicks, 16c. Prepaid. Guaranteed alive. Winifred Young, Wakefield, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITE COCKERELS. Winners in exhibition and production class. H. Bauer, Broughton, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES. Kansas Accredited. Eggs $1.50 and up. Circulars. E. H. Steiner, Sabetha, Kan.

S. C. R. I. WHITES, EICHELMANN strain. Pen headed by cockerel from 306 egg hen. $4 setting. Fine range flock, $8-100; $1.50 setting. Mrs. H. L. Puryear, Route 3, Bentonville, Ark.

FIRST COCKEREL, FIRST PULLET, eight pullets first and second pens Kansas State Fair. Eggs five dollars setting. Eggs from same breeding seven dollars hundred, prepaid. J. H. Lansing, Chase, Kan.

TURKEYS

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TOMS $7.00 each. Harvey Knoll, Portis, Kan.

BOURBON RED TOMS, $10.00, hens $7.00. Mrs. J. W. Gaston, Larned, Kan.

PURE NARAGANSETT TOMS, $10.00, hens, $6.00. Carrie Yapp, Jewell, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, $8.00, $9.00. Emma Darrin, Basil, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS $10, HENS $8, Pullets $5. T. Lucas, Franktown, Colo.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TOMS $10, Hens $7. M. A. Bradford, Cushing, Okla.

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; MAY toms, 28-31 lbs., Pullets, 18-20. Elmer Harris, Sharon, Kan.

MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE TURkeys; Toms, $10; pullets, $7. Loretta Kearney, Belpre, Kan.

IDEAL MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, prize winners; toms, $12.00 to $20.00. Mae Brubaker, Lamar, Colo.

BRONZE TURKEY TOMS FROM healthy stock, $5.00. Eggs in season. B. S. Kuhn, Winona, Kan.

BIRD BROTHERS MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkey Toms, $10 to $15 each. Selma Shanander, Dayton, Iowa.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS; old tom $10.00, young hens $5.00. Mrs. F. D. Tolle, Burlington, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, EXTRA large; Toms $15.00, Hens $8.00. Fowler Bros., Russell, Kan., Route 3.

TURKEYS

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, $10 and $12; Hens $6.50 and $8.00. Effie Bachar, Russell, Kan., Route 5.

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOLDBANK TURkeys, prize winning stock; Toms, $10 to $15. Kent Koontz, Haven, Kan.

MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE TURkeys, from blue ribbon winners. Priced to sell. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

GIANT BRONZE YOUNG TOMS, GOOD bone, shape and markings; 25-26 pounds $10, 27-28 pounds, $12.50-$15. R. Ramsbottom, Munden, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOLDBANK 54 pound strain, April hatched, $10; 2 year, $12. Bourbon Red Toms, young $8, 2 year $10. Anna Fick, McAllaster, Kan.

BRONZE TURKEYS. I HAVE TAKEN first prize at Topeka, Hutchinson, Wichita. Satisfaction guaranteed. Toms $15, hens $8. Minnie Snider, Piedmont, Kan.

TURKENS

TURKEN MALES, GOOD SIZE, $3.00 AND $5.00. Eugenia Saylor, St. John, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—SILVER LACED

PURE SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS $2.00. Robert Bishop, Potter, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKerels. Mrs. A. E. Williams, Broughton, Ks.

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.

WELL MARKED SILVER WYANDOTTE cockerels, pullets and hens. Henry L. Brunner, Newton, Kan., Route 5.

"BEAUTILITY" 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, $2.50. S. A. Ellerman, Potter, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, HENS and Pullets, $2.50 to $10.00. Zenus Rupert, Cummings, Kan.

CHOICE PURE BRED WHITE WYANdotte cockerels, $2.50. Mrs. H. C. Johnson, Garrison, Kan.

PLOCK'S WHITE WYANDOTTE FARM, Clay Center, Kansas. Hens, cocks, cockerels, $3.50 and $5.00 each.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKerels, Tom Barron's heavy laying strain. August Olson, Russell, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, BARRON'S LAYing strain. Few cockerels left, $2.50. Guarantee satisfaction. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, 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.

MARTIN WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. Firsts, headed by prize cockerels, $7.00 hundred; seconds, $6.00 hundred. All extra good layers. David Keller, Chase, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, DIRECT FROM Martin-Keelers show quality record layers; cockerels $2.50. Range eggs 100-$6.00; pens $3.00 setting. H. O. Collins, Fontana, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—MISCELLANEOUS

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE CHICKS 15c. Mrs. A. B. McClaskey, Burlington, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, $2.00 each. Winnie Bellinger, R. 1, Wamego, Ks.

PRIZE GOLDEN BUFF WYANDOTTES. Cockerels, eggs. Geo. Kittell, McPherson, Kan.

PRIZE PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES. Cockerels, hens, reasonable. Wm. Hebbard, Milan, Kan.

PRIZE COLUMBIA WYANDOTTE COCKerels and pullets. Fancy pigeons. Henry Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKerels, $2.50 and $4.00 each. Mrs. Elmer Holman, Burlington, Kan.

CERTIFIED WYANDOTTES A GRADE since 1921. All males pedigreed. Range eggs $8.00 per 100; pens $3.00 and $5.00 per 15. Martin direct. Catalog. J. M. Ragsdale, Waverly, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

PEAFOWL, PHEASANTS, BANTAMS, Pigeons, Wild Geese, Ducks. Free circular. John Hass, Bittendorf, Iowa.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

PAYING FOR NO. 1 CAPONS 32c; TURkeys 38c; Hens 23c; Pigeons each 10c. Coops loaned free. "The Copes", Topeka.

PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

POULTRY TONE, DOLLAR BOTTLE PREpaid. Limber Neck remedy, dollar bottle prepaid. Lewis Laboratory, Kiowa, Kan.

MORE EGGS. HEALTHIER CHICKENS. Earlier fries. New wonder material RAY-O-GLASS, better than glass for scratch sheds, poultry houses, hotbeds, greenhouses. One-eighth cost of glass. Easy to put on. Keeps out cold, wind, rain. Made by a farmer. Guaranteed. Sample on request. 16 yard roll $5.00; 5 yards $2.00; 10 yards $3.50; 25 yards $8.25. PREPAID. Send check or money order. Ray-o-Glass Company, Dept. B., Emporia, Kan.

Livestock Classified Advertisements

Rate: 10 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 8 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations permitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Minimum charge, ten words. No sale advertising carried in Live Stock classified columns.

CATTLE

BESIDES HIGH-TEST, MY OLD-ESTABlished Jersey herd is bred for heavy production and is rich in the blood of Pogis 99th, Sybil's Gamboge and Golden Fern's Noble imported from Island of Jersey, unexcelled sires of heavy producers at the pail; 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 a 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.

REGISTERED JERSEYS, TWO COWS, five and seven, good producers, high test. Two bred heifers. Two six months old heifers. One fine two year old bull. Pedigree for registration with all of them. Will ship on approval. Write today. Dr. C. Ackerman, Crete, Neb.

SIXTEEN HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFer calves $16.75 each. Two Jersey, two Guernsey heifers $19 each. Bulls $12. Ten months old heifers $30. Send one fourth price. Ship on approval. Dr. C. Ackerman, Crete, Neb.

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS BY Stanway and Bean Blanchard bred bulls, from good well-bred cows of Anxiety 4th breeding. Good herd bull prospects, serviceable ages. Priced to sell. Frank Sedlacek, Marysville, Kan.

GUERNSEYS, LARGE TYPE, HEAVY PROducers, practically pure bred heifers on approval by express $20.00 each eight weeks old. Tested. Woodford Farm, Riverview Station, St. Paul, Minn.

REGISTERED RED POLLED CATTLE, milking strain, bulls ready for service, heifers four weeks to six months. Jacob Fisher, Goff, Kan.

REGISTERED RED POLLED CATTLE, A. R. breeding, at Kansas City prices. Wilkie Blair, Girard, Kan.

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. Hailey, Wilsey, Kan.

GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES $20.00 each. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

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.

STALLION FOR SALE—BELGIAN AND Shire, large bone, good disposition, work any where, fine colts to show. Priced to sell quick. Morton Smith, Melvern, Kan.

STALLIONS AND JACKS FOR SALE cheap. Stallion jacks and jennets. Also breeding barn. Chaput Bros., Aurora, Kan.

SPOTTED SADDLE STALLION, COLTS TO show, pictures on request. Don Jones, Alta Vista, Kan.

HOGS

ROYALLY BRED CHESTER WHITE boars, $35. F. Scherman, Rt. 7, Topeka, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE BRED SOWS AND gilts. Fall pigs. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Ks.

CHESTER WHITE BRED GILTS, WEANling pigs. Harry Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

But Pass the Sugar

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

"So far you have shown up mighty well," said the examining doctor. "But we must not forget that at 50, tho not old, a person is at least past the rush of early youth—say middle-aged. It is in the middle age that we generally get the aches and pains that used to be thrown into one big mystery box under the name of rheumatism. Now we know that most of these mysterious aches come from some source of infection that is constantly feeding just a little pollution into the blood stream—say diseased tonsils or abscessed teeth. How about such rheumatic pains? Let's take a look at your teeth."

I had to admit that several months ago, after a swimming party in which my eldest daughter had been teaching me a new overhand stroke, I experienced a "neuritis" in my left shoulder and arm. At first I ascribed it to the strain on little used muscles, but since it persisted I secured an X-Ray picture of my teeth. This disclosed one "dead" tooth with an abscess at its base, which was promptly extracted. The neuritis did not go away completely for two months. Otherwise the teeth showed no trouble tho the gums had a tendency to "recede" and to bleed easily.

"That recession of the gums often means the beginning of pyorrhea," observed the examiner. "I'll recommend a toothpaste that gives wonderful results in such cases."

I haven't used it yet but expect to begin at once.

"The analysis of urine was excellent in most respects," reported the doctor. "I made not only the usual chemical test but also a microscopical test, which I think a necessity in anyone above 40. There were a few epithelial cells but no tube casts, no granular cells, no pus, nothing at all to indicate that the kidneys are in any but excellent condition. The urine showed a trace of sugar. If I remember rightly the specimen was taken just after luncheon, was it not?"

"Yes, after a rather hearty luncheon in which I may have used quite a little sugar-making food."

"We should have taken a 24-hour specimen, which is much the better method. We'll examine it again in 90 days. Meantime I suggest that you let the sugar bowl go by without dipping in. I don't think this means diabetes. But there's enough of a warning about it to say 'cut out sugar'. You don't need it, anyway. Few men of 50 do. What do you do to keep down your waistline? Play golf?"

"No, sir. Setting up exercises just like we did in the army. Ten minutes each morning in a cool, spare room next to the bathroom does the trick better than 3 hours of golf twice a week."

The doctor changed the subject. He is 30 pounds overweight despite his golf.

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.**

29 A. Equipped Farm $850 Adjoins Village on State Rd.

All fenced; 18 acres cultivation, bale cotton to acre; splendid poultry, fruit, truck, springs, woodlot, shaded cottage, barn, smoke and poultry houses. Low price $850 includes horse, purebred poultry flock, furniture, farm tools, crops. Part cash. Details pg. 45 Illus. Catalog farm bargains in many states. Free.
STROUT FARM AGENCY,
831GP New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS

WHEAT-CATTLE RANCH
1160 2-5 acres, 8 mi. S. E. Fowler, Meade county, 60 acres cultivated, 600 could be profitably; 500 A. grass pasture; living water. No improvements except 3 and 4 wire fences. $12.50 per A., small payment down and long time to pay out. You'll search years to find another like it. **Farm Mortgage Trust Company, Topeka, Kansas.**

Best Buy in Kansas

640 Acres improved; 320 Acres wheat ⅓ 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, Kansas

The Real Estate Market Page

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For Real Estate Advertising on This Page
50c a line per issue

There are 6 other Capper Publications that reach over 2,302,000 families which are also widely used for real estate advertising. Write for special Real Estate advertising rates on these papers. Special discount given when used in combination.

Special Notice *All advertising copy, discontinuance orders and change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.*

KANSAS

FOR SALE: N. E. Kansas bottom and upland farms. **Melvin Ward, Holton, Ks., Rt. 1.**

FINE LAND $20 ACRE, $5 acre cash, balance crop payments. **Ely, Garden City, Kan.**

ALFALFA LAND, 80 Acres 35 in alfalfa, good improvements. Near Emporia. $125 per Acre. **T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.**

500 FARMS, easy terms, Western half of Kansas. Write for list.
Avery & Keesling, Cimarron, Kansas

640 ACRES unimproved controls 2500 A. grass. Price $28 A. Little cash or good trade as payment, bal. easy. **Ely, Garden City, Kan.**

160 A. HIGH STATE FERTILITY. Improved. Splendid dairy or grain. On surfaced road. Price right. Write **Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kansas.**

480 A., Anderson Co., oil community. Want to trade for Eastern Colo. land. Write for particulars. **Mansfield Land Mortgage Company, Topeka, Kan.**

MY 320 ACRES imp. 140 cultivation, 60 A. wheat. Close to market, school and Catholic church. For particulars write
M. H. Whitham, Marienthal, 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, Ks.**

160 ACRES, good soil, lays nearly level, 6 mi. N. Clifton, good house, barn, granary, sheds. Watered by well and windmill. 120 cult. 40 A. blue grass pasture. Price $9,600. Easy terms. **Farm Mtg. Trust Co., Topeka, Ks.**

FOR SALE.—320 acres level wheat land, all new land, all in wheat and only 4 miles from market; wheat prospect 100%; rented for ⅓ delivered. Price $32.50, good terms.
R. H. West, Oakley, Kansas

A FARM OF 160 ACRES choice land, at $22.50 per acre, 20% cash. Balance long time easy terms. I have other bargains which the crops will pay for.
John W. Baughman, Owner, Liberal, Kan.

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.**

LOAN FORECLOSURE BARGAINS. Have 50-80-78-262 acre improved farms taken under foreclosure. We are authorized to pass the bargain to investor. Write for description. **Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kan.**

FOR SALE—A fine section of wheat land, almost perfectly level, located 10 miles from the main line of the U. P. R. R. and near an inland town, a good trading point, in Gove Co., Kan. 375 acres of wheat which is good and ¾ goes, this is the best buy in Gove County today at $22.50 on wonderful terms. **R. H. West, Oakley, Kansas.**

DANDY LITTLE FARM
60 acres, mostly loam, 6 mi. S. Otego, Jewell County. Good small house, barn, other bldgs. Well watered, 45 A. cultivation, 15 A. pasture. Price $4,500, easy terms.
Farm Mortgage Trust Co., Topeka, Kan.

DAIRY FARM
240 acres level land, 10 mi. N. Parsons, 2 mi. S. Mound, 8 room house, good barn, double granary, other bldgs. Watered by well; fenced and cross-fenced. A good buy $14,000, easy terms. **Farm Mortgage Trust Company, 600 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.**

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

CALIFORNIA

NO CHANCE TO FAIL when you farm where there is no winter. James Ranch, California, offers sunshiny, 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.**

CANADA

MANITOBA FARM FOR SALE. 480 acres, excellent farm and clean, half mile from railway siding; 315 acres ready to seed. For details write **J. A. Gilroy, 621 Young Street, Winnipeg, Canada.**

COLORADO

IMPROVED Pueblo, Colo., stock ranch, 1,287 A. $3.70 acre. **A. Brown, Florence, Colo.**

FOR SALE—960 acres in Bent. Co., Colo., Farming and grazing, all under fence. For particulars write **Box 31, Fort Lyon, Colo.**

IRRIGATED CROPS NEVER FAIL
Colorado climate best on earth. 160 acres improved near Rocky Ford. Highest grade $150. On terms.
Will Keen, Realtor, Pueblo, Colorado

640 ACRES near Peyton, Colorado. Greatest pinto bean and dairying district in the West. Good consolidated schools. Busses call for pupils. $11,000.00, ¼ cash, balance on easy terms. Three miles from oil well drilling. Buy from owner and save commissions. **Bradshaw Brothers, Peyton, Colo.**

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.*

ARKANSAS

$1200 for 60 acres, team, wagon, harness, cow, cultivator, chickens. Dandy location. Rich soil. Fruit. Nice imps. Need $700 cash.
Wilks, Mountain Home, Arkansas

PHILLIPS COUNTY, ARKANSAS with concrete roads, rural high schools, splendid churches and fertile lands, offers to white farmers of intelligence and industry the opportunity of securing homes at low prices and on easy terms. For illustrated booklet address **Phillips County Agricultural Bureau, Helena, Arkansas.**

IDAHO

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.**

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.**

OKLAHOMA

COMBINATION STOCK FARM. 280 A near Pryor, Okla. $50 per acre. Liberal terms 6% interest. **J. S. Langley, Emporia, Kan.**

TEXAS

$750 CASH will buy choice 20 acres citrus, truck, irrigated land, Mercedes, Rio Grande Valley, bal. long time. 100 tracts, 20 to 40 A. $150 to $200 an acre. Write
Henry Pauly, 918 Fillmore, Topeka, Kansas

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. **Bergie Agency, Eldorado, Ks.**

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.**

3560 A. improved Nebr. cattle ranch. What have you? **Cline, 1759 Stout, Denver, Colo.**

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—Sale or exch. **Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Ks.**

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

TO RENT EQUIPPED FARM
On shares. Help to run four plows.
V. Smith, Eureka, Kansas

FOR RENT—Well improved stock and grain farm. Morehead, Kansas, 2½ miles.
John Deer, Neodesha, Kansas

IMPROVED FARMS for rent in Minnesota and North Dakota. Experienced farmers can purchase on very easy terms. FREE book. **E. C. Leedy, Dept. 300, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.**

REAL ESTATE WANTED

FARMS WANTED by cash buyers. Describe fully, state lowest price. **E. L. Thompson, 241 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 STATE COLLEGE JAN 29 1926 LIBRARY

Poland Bred Sow Sale

In order to sell a select offering of high class bred sows and at the same time not reduce our own breeding herds too much we have joined forces for this sale occasion. The sale will be held in

Caldwell, Kan., Tuesday, Feb. 9

40-12 tried sows and 28 spring gilts, close up in breeding to KING KOLE, BIG BOB, THE YANKEE and PLEASANT HILL GIANT and other noted sires. Bred to ARMISTICE WONDER, a son of Armistice Boy and out of dam by MONARCH and KAN-OKLA TIMM, a son of IOWA TIMM with a few to I, E's BIG ORANGE and Pleasant Surprise. Lots of size and quality without the fat. Write either of us for catalog. All immuned.

I. E. KNOX, South Haven, Kan.
F. E. WITTUM, Caldwell, Kan.

Savage & Tarpenning, Auctioneers. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Ray Gould's Chester White Sale

38 bred sows and gilts, two fall boars. At the farm, four miles north and two east of Rexford,

Rexford, Kan., Thursday, Feb. 4

Sows and gilts of real quality, sired by Kansas Pathfinder, Blue Grass Again, Blue Grass Model.

All bred to **Blue Grass O. K., Rexford Type** and **Rexford Giant.** For sale catalog, address,

Ray Gould, Rexford, Kansas

Glen Jones, Auctioneer.

All mail bids sent to him in my care. The hogs will be shipped on approval.

HORSES AND JACKS HORSES AND JACKS

Limestone Valley Farm

41st annual and closing out auction sale. 60 head of high class registered mammoth Jacks and Jennets. Monday and Tuesday, February 15th and 16th, 1926. Write for catalog and attend this great sale.

Ira E. Melton, Trustee and Mortgagee.
L. M. MONSEES, Mgr.,
Smithton, Pettis Co., Missouri.

DUROC HOGS DUROC HOGS

Annual Sale of Duroc Bred Sows Held With Dispersion Sale of Registered Herefords

on farm adjoining town

Monday, February 8

(Herefords sell at 10 A. M.—Durocs 1 P. M.)

36 Durocs, 5 tried sows, 7 fall yearlings, 21 spring gilts and 3 spring boars. Mostly sired by BIG SENSATION MASTER the great boar heading my herd for the past two years and bred to THE COLONEL and GOLD SISSORS, both outstanding boars.

22 HEREFORDS. 15 cows of popular blood lines, 6 with calves and the great show and breeding bull POLLED WOODBINE. The offering both cattle and hogs sell in nice breeding form. Write for catalog.

INNIS DUROC FARM, Meade, Kansas

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

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.

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. OBITTS, HERINGTON, KAN.

FOR SALE

High class, purebred Holstein bull sired by Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 41st, his dam, Lady Hillvale Alcartra Ormsby. Description and price on request.
ZELLER BROS., WALDRON, KANSAS

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Shungavalley Holsteins

Bulls sired by the great proven and show sire, Count College Cornucopia, up to ten months of age from high record dams. Can also spare a few females.
IRA ROMIG & SONS, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Not Easy to Find

Registered Holstein bulls ready for service. We have five good ones. Write today for photograph and description.
W. H. Mott, Maplewood Farm, Herington, Ks.

FOR SALE

Two male and two female pure bred Holstein calves, $25 each, crated and delivered at Pleasanton, Kan. depot. Pedigree extra. John H. Smith, Pleasanton, Ks.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

McADAM'S ABERDEEN ANGUS HERD

Some good cows and heifers, a few choice bulls for sale, also my herd bull, Erica E.M. 256753 by Edinburg Pat 169441, as I cannot use him longer. For prices write
GEO. M. McADAM, Rt. 3, Holton, Kansas

Poults Did Well Too

Last spring we decided to raise our turkeys with the help of our incubators and brooders, trying to increase the number of turkeys raised, as well as getting more use out of our equipment. We kept 15 nice Mammoth Bronze turkey pullets, and one yearling tom. We used our Buckeye incubator, holding 210 hen eggs, and set 67 turkey eggs the first time, keeping the temperature at 102 degrees, as the instruction book directed. Out of the 67 eggs we hatched 50 strong poults, and when they were 48 hours old put them in the brooder house, with the temperature at 100 degrees under the hover, using a coal heating stove.

The first feed was of hard boiled eggs, chopped fine and mixed with equal parts of oatmeal. They also were given some clabber milk on a clean board, which seemed to answer both as a food and a drink, as it contained a small amount of the whey.

We gave this feed five times a day the first week, feeding what the poults would eat in about 10 minutes. At first we had a little trouble with some of them as they wanted to eat from the air instead of from the ground, and for several days we had to hold the egg mixture up before them in our fingers to teach them to eat.

The second week we gave two supplementary feedings of a commercial chick feed containing quite a variety of fine chopped grains and small seeds. We also made cheese for them of the sour milk, and gave them water to drink. When the poults began to "shoot the red" we mixed this same chick feed with a small quantity of cod liver oil, and this they ate with great vim, as well as the green alfalfa which we cut very fine with scissors.

Out of this brood of 50 we raised 40 that went to market last fall. We expect to try the method again this year.

Mrs. Carl Brown.

Greeley, Colo.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Nelson Bros., Waterville, are selling 50 Spotted Poland China bred sows and gilts at auction, Feb. 18.

C. M. Crews & Son, livestock auctioneers, Topeka, sold recently the Jas. Rabe high grade Holstein herd near that place. The 35 cows and heifers averaged $145.

G. E. Schlesener, Hope, will sell Poland China bred sows and gilts at his farm six miles north of that place, Feb. 17. He will sell a very nice lot of well bred sows and gilts.

The Central round-up show and sale to be held in Kansas City the first week in March promises to be quite an affair. March 1, Hereford show and Angus show and sale; March 2, Hereford sale; March 3, Shorthorn show and March 4, Shorthorn sale.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, the well known breeder and exhibitor of Hampshire hogs will sell bred sows and gilts, 50 of them at Frankfort, Feb. 25. As usual it will likely be an offering of unusual merit and is the big Hampshire sale of the season.

Big Oak Farm, that's the name of the Jos. H. DeLeye herd of Poland Chinas at Emmett, Kan. He has just mailed his handsome catalog of his Feb. 2 bred sow sale which will be held at his farm near Emmett. They are a very select lot of bred sows and gilts.

T. M. Willson & Son, Lebanon, breeders of Polled Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs have set Feb. 17 for their Polled Shorthorn sale and they will sell at the same time some pure bred Poland China bred sows and gilts. There will be one or two consignors to the sale with the Willsons.

H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, sell their annual sale of Poland China bred sows and gilts in the sale pavilion, Bendena, Feb. 9. As usual it will be a good offering, both in popular bloodlines and individuals. The firm of H. B. Walter & Son is one of the oldest and strongest in the Poland China breeding business.

March 3 and 4 are the dates of the Central Shorthorn show and sale at Kansas City, Mo. I have just received a letter from the Kansas City office announcing these dates and urging those interested to send their certification of regisjry to that office at once. March 3 the Shorthorns will be shown and March 4 is the date of the annual Sale.

January 20 I received a letter from Bolen Bros. asking me to discontinue their Duroc card because they were sold out. They said: "We never received so many inquiries for bred sows and all came thru the Mail and Breeze. Please stop the ad." Bolen Bros. are well known and established breeders of Durocs and have always enjoyed a good trade at private sale.

All of the older Duroc breeders will remember Philip Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan., as a breeder of Durocs for years of the kind that the farmer and breeder approved. The elder Albrecht is retired but his son Vern is carrying on; is fast building a reputation for his herd. Feb. 6 he will sell a fine lot of gilts of the best of breeding and that will be weighing around 350 pounds sale day.

The Long Duroc farm, Ellsworth, Kan., sell bred sows and gilts Feb. 11 at their farm on a good road between Ellsworth and Lyons. They are featuring gilts either sired by or bred to Golden Rainbow, the splendid boar that won at the shows last fall.

A. G. Banks, Lawrence, the Holstein dairyman, who held a public sale at that place Jan. 20 was handicapped by a bad stormy day and did not sell all of them. However he sold 60 cows at an average of $100. The crowd was not large enough because of the storm to absorb the entire offering and balance of the offering Mr. Banks has decided to keep as he has plenty of

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Public Sale of Poland China Bred Sows

Sale in

Bendena, Kan. Tuesday, Feb. 9

Choice offering, some daughters of grand champions bred to the unusually good boars,
Majestic, The Villager and W's Armistice
For sale catalog write today.
H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.

Bred Sow Sale Feb. 10

Bred to a son of The Genie and a son of Immemoriam and a Nebraska Rainbow boar.
LUFT and McCLELLAN, ALMENA, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

SPOTTED POLAND BOARS

Choice late Spotted Poland boars for sale, sired by Western Leopard and Kansas Limit.
L. G. HUDDLE, SELDEN, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

WHITEWAY HAMPSHIRES

A few nice bred gilts at private sale.
50 Bred Sows and gilts in my big sale Feb. 25.
F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kansas

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.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

O.I.C. HOGS on time

Write for Hog Book

Originators and most extensive breeders.
THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 15, Salem, Ohio

CHESTER WHITE SWINE

Bred gilts, March, April, May farrow. Bone, size, smoothness. Bred to several champion boars. Fall pigs, trios. Few spring boars. Immuned. Alpha Wiemers, Box C, Diller, Neb.

BERSHIRE HOGS

HAPPY HOLLOW BERKSHIRE FARM

For sale; Spring boars and gilts. A nice lot of fall yearling gilts, bred or open. Bargain in a herd boar and headquarters for Berkshires. Address
Beardwell & Feeney, Wakeeney, Kansas.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorn Trios

bull and two heifers not related, yearlings past. Reds, Roans, Whites $250 and up. Champion blood, special attention given to milking qualities. Reg. transfer, crate and load free. Free truck first 100 miles. 175 head in herd.
J. C. BANBURY & SON, Pratt, Kansas.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

MILKING SHORTHORNS

of VALUE and DISTINCTION
J. B. Benedict, WYLDEMERE FARMS, Littleton, Colo.

AUCTIONEERS

R. K. BAIRD, Auctioneer

Pure Bred Livestock and Farm Sales.
MT. HOPE, KANSAS

SHEEP AND GOATS

Quakertown Goat Farm

60 milk goats, pedigreed purebreds and grades. Milk records, all ages for sale.
F. B. BRADLEY, HAVILAND, KANSAS

JERSEY CATTLE

JERSEYS FOR SALE

30 head high grade cows and heifers, heavy milkers, good breeding, lots of size, all right in every way. Write or come and see, priced right. Meadowbrook Farm, R. 3, Paola, Kan.

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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. ESHELMAN, SEDGWICK, KAN.

REG. PERCHERONS
Lagos, Mu, and Glacis strains, both sexes. For Sale. Write for description.
A. W. ZOOK, LARNED, KAN.

Dyerly's Big Percherons
20 breeding mares, in herd. Headed by grandson of Carno and Casino. Stallions and mares for sale.
CHAS. T. DYERLY, PRATT, KANSAS.

Reg. Percheron Mares
8 choice young mares and a few fillies and weanlings. One big stallion and a pair of grey geldings, weight 1700.
CHAS. F. REZEAU, CULLISON, KAN.

BROWN'S MORGAN HORSE FARM
Linsley owned by U. S. Morgan farm in service. 16 mares in herd. Stallion colts and fillies for sale.
BROWN BROS., HALSTEAD, KANSAS.

The Grand Champion Stallion Carleux
166144 heads our herd of fifteen excellent Reg. Percheron mares. Few colts for sale now, also one tried sire that is an extra good breeder, very sure and well broke to work.
A. H. Taylor & Son, Sedgwick, Kansas.

65 Head to Choose From
6 coming two year old stallions, sired by a son of Carnot. 20 mares same blood, bred to a grandson of Houleux. Inspection invited.
Ira E. Rusk & Sons, Wellington, Kansas.

Four Yearling Percheron Stallions
Four coming 3 year old stallions. One black team mares bred, one of them Grand Champion in 3 states, other just as good. 50 head Percherons in the herd. ED NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kan.

GLENN'S BIG PERCHERONS
Stallions for sale, mature stallions and weanlings. The ton kind that win at best shows. H. H. Glenn, Newton, Kan.

Snyder Orchard's Farm
Registered Percherons. Headed by Inn-Carnot. Stallions, mares and fillies for sale.
DR. H. L. SNYDER, Winfield, Kan.

Casino-Carno-Clypso Blood
For sale, stallions yearlings, twos and threes. 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, Ks.

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.), Ks.

Reg. Percheron Mares
Ton type, pair fillies, pair 3 yr. olds, pair 5 yr. olds. Also herd horse, black, 8 yr. old. Stock guaranteed. Priced to sell. CLEM BRUNKER, Manhattan, Kan.

DUROC HOGS

Special North Central Kansas
Duroc bred gilts, extra good big ones of the best of breeding.
Smith Center, Kan. Saturday, Feb. 6
Bred to a grandson of both Great Col. and Great Orion Sensation and to the best son of Jack's Orion Sensation in Kansas.
March and April farrow.
$50 in prizes for boys' and girls' clubs. Mention Kansas Farmer.
Vern V. Albrecht, Smith Center, Ks.

Immune Duroc Bred Gilts
l prices on car load lots. Seven prize g sires in herd.
CROCKER, Box M, BEATRICE, NEB.

grass. But he would sell any of them at private sale. 30 bred sows and gilts averaged around $40.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson
463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

S. M. Knox, the successful Shorthorn breeder down at Humboldt, writes that bull buyers are swarming around down there as thick as flies and he has none for sale and don't know where to send them. He adds that the outlook for good Shorthorns is the best it has been for years.

A. F. Kiser, Duroc breeder of Geneseo, has decided not to hold his March bred sow sale. He was late in getting some of his gilts bred and a part of them did not grow out as they should, so it was decided to sell some privately and hold over a good number for spring farrow on his own farm.

W. T. McBride, the old time Duroc breeder of Parker, gets more kick out of the business than almost any breeder I know of; the day he invites his neighbors in for an annual sale is the biggest event of the year for him, a big crowd of friends, a nice day and the big dinner apparently mean more to this fine old man than big prices. I have just received a letter from him in which he says he intends to write a letter to all of the breeders who write for catalog in order to give them the best possible direct information regarding the offering. The sale will be held on Feb. 16 on the farm at the little town of Parker.

G. M. Shepherd of Lyons, Kansas, a pioneer Duroc breeder and owner of one of the top herds of that breed of hogs in Kansas is one of the breeders that, from the starting of his herd many years ago until the present time, has continued to consistently improve his herd year after year, regardless of conditions. He has never called a halt during the periods of depression in the purebred livestock business but continued right along to raise the same number of Durocs, hold regular sales each year, add new blood and go out to the big fairs with a winning show herd. Strictly adhering to this policy largely accounts for Mr. Shepherd's success as a breeder and the high class herd he now owns. As usual Mr. Shepherd will hold a bred sow sale and has announced February 9 as the date of his 1926 sale.

Probably never before in the history of Kansas with corn selling so low have there been so few bred sows available for purchase. Local auctioneers tell me that in past years the average farm sale would include several bred sows and other kinds of hogs but this year the bred sow at the country auction excites unusual comment. Pure bred sows are also scarce and unusual interest is centering around the one circuit of Duroc bred sow sale. This event opens with E. E. Innis at Meade, Monday, Feb. 8, Tuesday with G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Wednesday, J. G. Axtell & Son, Great Bend; Thursday, Long & Son, Ellsworth, and closes on Friday the 12th with W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia. When this week of sales is over there remain not to exceed four sales to be held in the south half of Kansas, and only three of them are February sales.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

Feb. 3—O. A. McKenzie, Wayne, Kan.
Feb. 23—J. P. Ray & Sons, Lewis, Kan.
March 4—Central Round-up, Kansas City, Mo.
March 23—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Asso., Manhattan, Kan., C. E. Aubel, Sale Manager, Manhattan.
March 24—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Asso., Wichita, Kan., C. E. Aubel, Sale Manager, Manhattan.
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.

Holstein Cattle

Feb. 15—B. L. Bean, Atchison, Kan.
Feb. 22—Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan.

Percheron Cattle

March 8—Rotermund Bros., Lincoln, Mo. Sale held at Fair Grounds, Sedalia, Mo.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

March 1—Central Round-up, Kansas City, Mo.

Hereford Cattle

Feb 8—E. E. Innis, Meade, Kansas.
March 2—Central Round-up, Kansas City, Mo.

Poland China Hogs

Feb. 2—Jos. H. Deleye, Emmett, Kan.
Feb. 3—O. A. McKenzie, Wayne, Kan.
Feb. 9—I. E. Knox, So. Haven and F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kan.
Feb. 9—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 10—W. H. Charters, Butler, Mo.
Feb. 18—E. E. Hall, Bayard, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Feb. 3—Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan.
Feb. 13—Dr. Henry B. Miller, Rossville, Kan.

Chester White Hogs

Feb. 25—M. K. Goodpasture, Horton, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

Feb. 4—Earl Means, Everest, Kan.
Feb. 6, 1926—Vern V. Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 10—J. G. Axtell & Son, Great Bend, Kan.
Feb. 24—H. E. Mueller, St. John, Kan.
Jan. 22—Woodbury Farm, Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 2—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan.
Feb. 6—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 8—E. E. Innis, Meade, Kan.
Feb. 9—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
Feb. 11—Long Duroc Farm, Ellsworth, Kan.
Feb. 12—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 16—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 18—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
March 2—Geo. Anspaugh, Ness City, Kan.
March 10—Sherwood Bros., Concordia, 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.

Top Scissors Stilts Orion Duroc Sale

on farm mile north of town.

Friday, Feb. 12

53 HEAD, a big per cent of them sired by or bred to the 1925 Kansas Grand Champion TOP SCISSORS. Others bred to STILTS ORION. First in class at KANSAS FREE FAIR 1925. Combining the greatest breeding blood of the Colonels. The 10 tried sows all bred to Top Scissors. Offering well grown but not loaded with fat. Write for catalog.

W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kansas

Auctioneers, Boyd Newcom, Homer Rule. Fieldman, Jesse R. Johnson.

McBride's Big Duroc Sows

At Auction, on farm right at town

Tuesday, February 16

45 HEAD of big tried sows and gilts, the result of years of practical and careful mating. They are sired by my herd boars GREAT I AM JR., a son of Great I Am, (Iowa's Grand Champion boar), and WONDER I AM from the 101 ranch in Okla. The dams carry the blood of ORION CHERRY KING and the great boar DEFENDER. The offering is one of the best I have ever grown out for a public sale and will be carrying their own guarantee to the service of my great young Colonel boars, COLONEL STILTS and STILTS MAJOR. This offering has had my personal care and have been fed and handled so they will go out and make good in new homes. I want all of my friends and everyone else to come who can whether they want hogs or not. Write for catalog.

W. T. McBride, Parker, (Linn Co.,) Kansas

Col. Homer Rule, Auctioneer. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

G. M. Shepherd's Durocs

Kansas' Outstanding Bred Sow and Gilt Sale for 1926 Will Be Held on

Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1 p. m.

in Heated Sale Pavilion at the Farm, 3 Miles West and One Mile North of Lyons

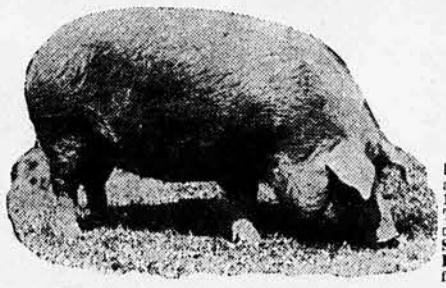
Unique's Top Col., champion Jr. yearling of Kansas 1924, champion sire of Kansas 1925, siring 1st get of sire, 1st produce of sow, 1st aged herd bred by exhibitor, grandsire champion ton litter Kansas State Fair 1925. All Kansas great sires and some from other states had their wares here. Stilts Major, conceded by the best Duroc authority to be the best fall boar in the West. He is a wonder. His get are in demand, 1926 shows will see them.

Daughters of such champions as Unique Sensation, Superior Col., Red Scissors, All Sensation, Sensational Pilot and others are mated to the above outstanding boars. Their litters will mean profit. Herd immuned. Write for catalog.

G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer. Jesse Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer.

Axtell's Duroc Bred Sow Sale



Fair Grounds

Great Bend, Kan. Wednesday, Feb. 10

40 HEAD. 8 big tried sows, 3 fall yearlings, 30 spring gilts. Bred for March and April to ALL ORION SENSATION 1st and GOLDEN SENSATION MASTERPIECE a son of the National grand champion, Golden Sensation. They are SENSATIONS, COLONELS and PATHFINDERS. Selling in nice breeding form but not fat. Write for catalog.

J. G. Axtell, Great Bend, Kan.

Aucts. Boyd Newcom, Pat Keenen. Jesse R. Johnson will represent Kansas Farmer

DUROC BOARS
Big Boars, Smaller Boars, Summer Boars, Baby Boars and Baby Gilts for sale by the two great Boars of the World's most famous blood lines, Waltemeyer's Giant and Major Stilts. Satisfaction or money back.
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

DUROC BOARS
Ready for service, immuned, guaranteed, shipped on approval. Write for photographs.
STANTS BROS., ABILENE, KANSAS

20 DUROC BRED GILTS
For March and April farrow, weight 250 pounds, $50.00 each.
A. M. MARKLEY, MOUND CITY, KANSAS

Long Hog Sale
Bred Sows and Gilts. Sale at the farm,
Ellsworth, Kan., Thursday, Feb. 11
All bred to or sired by Golden Rainbow, Champions of Champions. For Catalog address,
Long Hog Farm, Ellsworth, Kan.

DUROC BRED GILTS
bred to King of Pathmasters son of the 1924 grand champ. April and May farrow. Registered and immune.
HOMER DRAKE, STERLING, KANSAS

You Take the Profits

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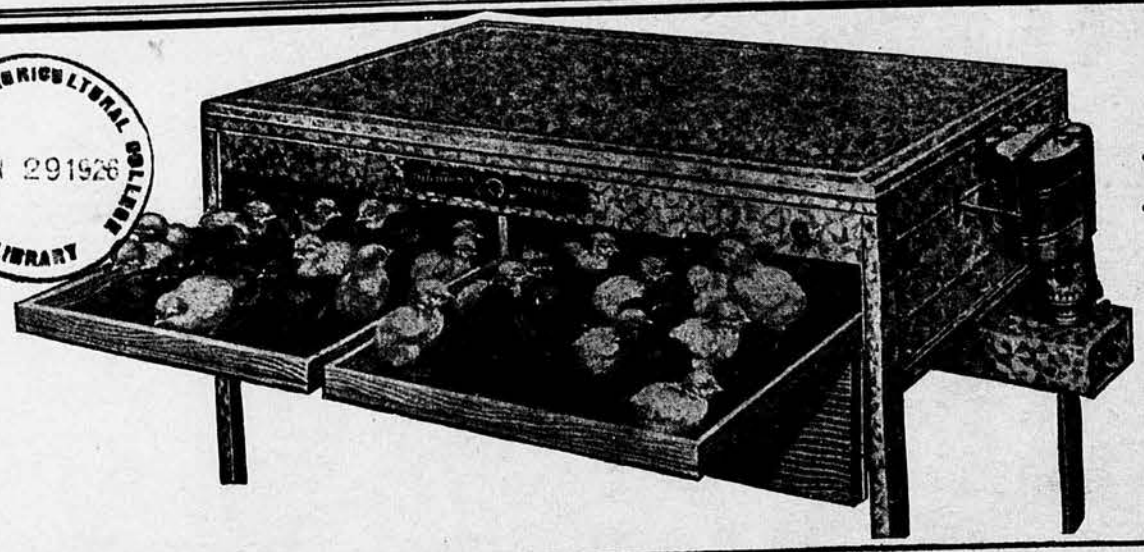
H. H. JOHNSON



600% Profits *from the* First Hatch

I'll Take the Easy Payments!

JUST THINK of it—**easy payments** on Old Trusty—America's favorite incubator—the choice of more than one million satisfied owners—the incubator that pays back its cost with the first hatch and then keeps on piling up profits for years.

For the next several weeks I will accept easy payments on the size Old Trusty Incubator and Brooder best fitted for your needs. This is a **Special** offer—good for a limited time only. Write quickly for details.

Special Brooder Price Too!

The above illustration shows our Old Trusty Metal Brooder Hen. Simple, practical, economical—exactly what every poultry raiser needs. It's a real chick saver. Work saver, too. Easy to take care of. Easy to keep clean. No foul odors. Keeps a warm, gentle circulation of air over the chicks. You'll be surprised at our low price. Write and get it.

Mail the Coupon!

80 pages which every poultry raiser should read. Every page in our catalog has an interesting, worthwhile message for poultry raisers. Here for example are just a few of the headings:

"Good chicks and how to raise them"; "Bigger hatches and lower cost"; Selecting the right size incubator"; "How to select eggs for hatching"; "Feeding young chicks"; "Getting more money from your hens"; "Preserving eggs"; "Why women are successful poultry raisers."; "Back yard poultry profits"; "Laying value of old hens."

Mr. H. H. Johnson,
"Incubator Man,"
M. M. Johnson Company,
Clay Center, Nebr.

Send me your catalog Q-19 and full information about easy payments on Old Trusty Incubators and Brooders

This is our 33rd annual book and is written from experience. Gladly sent to any address upon request. Also quotes freight or express prepaid prices and easy payments on Old Trusty Incubators and Brooders. Send today for complete details.

My Name is.....

Address.....

I raised.....chickens last year and expect to raise.....this year.

This Book FREE

This is our latest Old Trusty Catalog. A sure winner in giving helpful, practical information for poultry raisers. Illustrates and describes four handy sizes of Old Trusty Incubators and several sizes of Old Trusty Brooders. Describes Old Trusty's clear California Redwood case, easy sliding egg trays, extra large oil tank and other features. I am glad to send a copy free if you will let me have your name and address.

H. H. JOHNSON,
"Incubator Man."

Old Trusty Radio Station KMMJ

Tune your radio set to our wave length 229 meters any night except Wednesday night or any afternoon at 1:30 to 3 o'clock and enjoy our radio programs.

Profits Are Sure

Suppose you filled an Old Trusty, the 240-egg size, and started hatches at once. In 3 weeks' time you should have at least 150 or 175 chicks. At market price these alone would be worth $20.00 to $30.00. Raising the chicks and selling one-half of them as broilers in the early summer would bring at least $37.50 cash. Suppose you had only sixty pullets left for layers. The average pullet should give you at least 12 to 15 dozen eggs a year, which at only 30c per dozen would mean $216.00 to $270.00 in eggs. This would make the returns from one hatch at least $253.50 to $307.50, or a profit of 600 per cent or more on your investment.

Quality Chicks Every Time Hatched for 1 Cent Each

Figure the years of service and profits made, Old Trusty is the biggest money maker a poultry raiser can own. Old Trusty will hatch out your chicks for less than 1c each. You can't beat a record like this. Old Trusty pays for itself the first hatch with a big profit and profits on all other hatches are clear. Write today for our Old Trusty catalog.

M. M. JOHNSON COMPANY, Clay Center, Nebr.