

Cop 2

Kansas Farmer

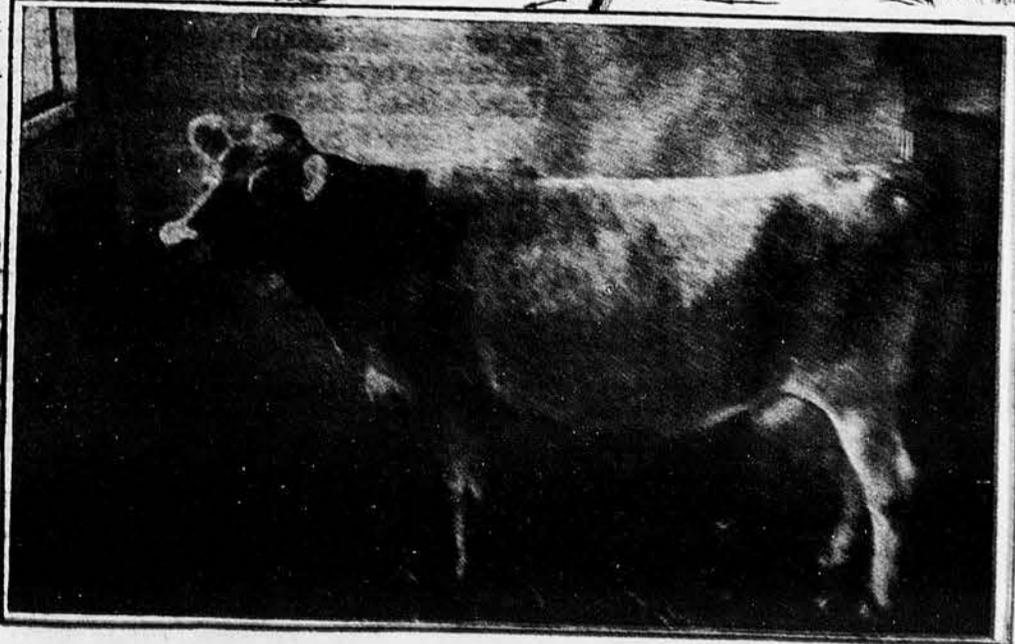
and MAIL & BREEZE



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Number 8



The Tomor- row of Gasoline

What does the future hold in store for gasoline in its relation to man? Will there be new uses for it? Will there be enough to go around? What will the price be? It is interesting to contemplate its probabilities in our rapidly changing world.

Fifty years ago, oil wells were about 70 feet deep. The cost to "bring in" oil was a few hundred dollars. Today, wells are from 3,000 to 6,000 feet deep and it costs \$50,000 or more to "bring in" oil.

What will it cost in 1930?

Twenty-two per cent of all the oil wells drilled in 1920 were dry—twenty-five per cent of all the oil wells drilled in 1925 were dry.

What will be the percentage in 1930?

In the past twelve and a half years, dry wells cost approximately \$700,000,000 and in the same period producing wells which failed to return enough oil to pay their cost sustained an aggregate loss of another \$500,000,000.

Wherein do these losses affect the price of gasoline, you ask?

They have an intimate bearing, because they must be absorbed by the industry and be spread over the productive wells.

But, they supply only part of the answer to the fluctuating price of gasoline.

There are scores of other hazards and factors over which no man or group of men have any control which must be considered.

A few years ago the nation was confronted with what appeared to be an unavoidable shortage of gasoline.

Then the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) by reason of commercially successful cracking processes, which it had developed, saved the situation.

This Company was able to double the yield of gasoline from a barrel of crude.

Without Standard Oil Company (Indiana) cracking processes it is conservative to state that you would be paying a corresponding double price for gasoline today.

That was constructive service of inestimable value.

But what about tomorrow? Who knows?

For the week ending January 16, 1926, the daily average production of crude oil in the United States was 76,050 barrels less than it was during the same period of 1925.

For the week ending January 23, 1926, the daily average production of crude oil in the United States was 19,250 barrels less than for the week preceding.

If these decreases continue, the age-old law of supply and demand can be expected to exert itself and the price of crude oil will advance. If history repeats itself, the price of gasoline and other petroleum products can be expected to advance, unless other factors intervene.

It is with these problems that the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) must grapple, that you may have an unfailing supply of gasoline, when and where you want it, at the most reasonable price at which it is possible to supply it.

As long as the world goes on, economic conditions will change and the price of gasoline probably will fluctuate, but the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) with its research and business foresight has done much to stabilize and keep the price down.

Whether the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) will be as successful in inventing ways and means to combat the caprices of nature in the future is to be seen.

But when economic laws thrust themselves into the situation and cause fluctuations in gasoline prices, the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) asks the people of the Middle West to consider the myriad factors having a bearing and known only to those in daily intimate touch with the oil industry.

It asks them to appreciate that this Company is constantly exerting all its energies to supply gasoline at a price which will reflect only the cost of crude oil, manufacturing and distribution, plus a small and reasonable profit.

Standard Oil Company (Indiana) served you yesterday, is serving you today—it will do so tomorrow.

Standard Oil Company

(Indiana)

General Office: Standard Oil Building
910 So. Michigan Avenue Chicago



Why I Expect My Birds to Return a Net Profit of \$2 Apiece

As Told
By Mrs. A. I. Raymer
To M. N. Beeler

AM not satisfied if my flock does not return a profit of at least \$2 a bird. That is why I am disappointed with the results last year," said Mrs. A. I. Raymer of Franklin county. F. Joe Robbins, county agent, put on his "I-told-you-so" smile and wore it during the entire interview. He even took it out for an airing thru the now soaked lots and among the poultry houses. He is about as proud of Mrs. Raymer's ambitions as she is of her accomplishments. "But why can you expect such a high return?" he was asked. "The money is in poultry," she stated, matter-of-factly. "Good management will get it out. It's my fault if they fail to do that well. Two dollars profit is not exceptional. If one gives good care, provides proper housing conditions, feeds a balanced ration, avoids diseases, and broods and develops the chickens right, that is none too much to expect. The extra trouble is worth it." Then Mrs. Raymer exhibited the records from November 1, 1923 to October 31, 1924. She had an

said Mrs. Raymer. "The flock averaged only \$1.56 a bird." Here Joe came to attention. He almost lost that smile.

"Lemme see that book," he required. Mrs. Raymer turned the records over to him and Joe went into executive session for a few minutes. In the meantime she recounted a farm test conducted to determine the cost of developing chickens.

She set 122 dozen eggs, hatched 1,008 chicks and raised 951. The eggs, cost of running the incubator, brooder expense, feed and other items were charged against the birds. The chicks were started on grain and sour milk. The grain consisted of 6 parts cracked yellow corn, 2 parts of cracked wheat and 2 parts of cracked kafir. This was measured to the chicks, a tablespoonful to every 20, five times a day. The allowance was increased gradually until they were 2 weeks old, when they were able to take the grain from a hopper.

At 24 Cents a Pound

When they were a week old they had access to a mash a few minutes every day. This mash consisted of 30 pounds bran, 30 of shorts, 25 of yellow cornmeal, 10 of meat meal and 5 of bonemeal. After they had become accustomed to this mash it was left before them all the time.

When the chicks had reached 1 1/2 pounds the broilers were sold. They had cost 21 cents apiece and sold for 24 cents a pound, or a total of \$153.62. Records on the pullets were continued until they went into the laying house last fall. Total expenses were \$238.28. At the time the records were closed the pullets could have been sold for \$1 apiece, and that is the valuation Mrs. Raymer placed on them. Thus the returns above expenses amounted to \$380.62.

Or if the receipts from broilers be checked against expenses for the whole brood, the pullets cost Mrs. Raymer less than 19 cents apiece.

Just as she finished telling about them Joe looked up from his perusal of the record for 1924-25. The "I-told-you-so" smile was in full blossom again.

"You bought \$24.70 worth of second hand incubators last year. That with \$1.40 for a crate and \$1.90 for small equipment was charged against the hens which made but \$1.56 apiece."

"That's quite true," rejoined Mrs. Raymer, "but the amount was so small that it wouldn't affect the final results much."

"No, but only a portion of that expense should have been charged to the receipts for that year. However, I'm not inclined to quarrel about that. What I'm interested in is getting your record last year credited with the increase in flock. You had 377 birds at the beginning of the year and 183 at the end, or an average of 280 for the year."

"Yes," "Now," Joe resumed, "you have, according to inventory, 584 birds, or 207 more than you started with last year. Where did you get those extra



By Time a Baby Chick Enters This Brooder House it is deemed to Have a Production Cost Record Plastered on Its Existence

average of 323 birds for the year. Her expenses, including feed, hatching eggs, breeding stock, brooder fuel, supplies and everything else except depreciation on the houses, amounted to \$486.79. The receipts were \$1,253.92, and there were but 25 pullets in the lot. The flock thus averaged \$2.37 profit apiece. The year before her 135 pullets had averaged \$2.05 a bird profit above feed cost. They laid \$299 worth of eggs and consumed \$111.84 worth of feed. Baby chicks sold added enough to bring the returns above Mrs. Raymer's minimum requirement. "But I am ashamed of my record for last year,"



The Old Timer is Right in the Line of Progress. Mrs. Raymer is Planning a Wing Like the One at the Left to Replace It

birds? Add the value of that increase to your net returns and you'll find, even with the expense of developing the birds subtracted, your flock has met your minimum despite roup or whatever it was that took such a heavy toll of your layers. There's nothing to be discouraged about in that record."

Mrs. Raymer spends about 3 hours a day in caring for the flock from April 1 to the last of September. During the rest of the year about half that time is required. She estimates that she will put in about 540 hours with the flock this year, or less than an hour a bird on the basis of her present flock. With an average of \$2 a bird return above expenses she will receive approximately \$2 an hour for her services. Brick layers, carpenters and automobile mechanics don't do any better than she does for the time she is employed.

What Will Farm Supplies Cost in 1926?

FARMERS in the United States spend close to 2 1/2 billion dollars a year for materials and supplies used directly in their business.

About 4 billion dollars is a crude guess as to the sum required to pay for industrial products purchased for the use of the farm family. These outlays take about two-thirds of the cash income received by farmers.

Materials and supplies for business use include machinery, mill feeds, fertilizer, harness, tractors, trucks, the automobile, so far as it is used in the actual farm business, tires, gasoline, feeding, breeding and working animals, seed, building materials, fencing, binder twine and tile drains. The list might be extended further with details too numerous to mention. Some of these products are bought from other farmers. They represent expense for one group but are income for another group of farmers.

\$250 Spent for Food?

Investigations have shown that farmers purchase 10 per cent of the food they consume and nearly 10 per cent of their fuel, the balance coming direct from the farm. Local studies in different sections of the United States in the last two or three years indicate a range of \$200 to \$350 a farm family spent for food and groceries, or an average of possibly \$250. This would mean a total of 1,600 million dollars annually for the 6,400,000 farm operators in the United States. The same sources suggest an expenditure of 1,400 million dollars for clothing. Furniture and furnishings probably take another 250 million dollars from the farmer's wallet. To these major items must be added coal and the automobile and its upkeep for family use.

Comment on prospective prices for these supplies for farm or family use should be of interest. The list is far too long, and the field too large, for more than a surface treatment. We can't hope to know all the conditions involved, or even to weigh properly those that are known. We can give the position of prices of these products compared with a year ago and reflect the opinion of people supposed to be informed as to the individual commodities. Manufacturers of farm equipment have sent out their contracts to dealers with prices practically the same as for 1925. While demand is expected to show a noticeable increase, manufacturers are not taking advantage of it to boost prices, but are

depending on a larger volume of output for greater profits. Manufacturing costs are fairly well stabilized, the chief item being labor, which does not fluctuate greatly in price. Competition is not extreme, partly because of the bankruptcy of some companies and reduction of plant capacity as a result of the hard times in the industry in the last few years. Binder twine contract prices are the same as a year ago, with the exception of advances of 1/2 to 3/4 cents a pound on the best manila grades.

Using 1913 values as 100, the index number of wholesale prices of basic fertilizer materials for December, 1925, was 109.6, compared with 104.4

a year previous. Prices fixed by fertilizer companies for standard brands of mixed fertilizer are practically the same as a year ago. Price cutting has been a prominent feature of the fertilizer trade for several years, but there was little of it during the last fall. Whether it will reappear this year depends considerably on how demand develops during the spring.

The December, 1925, index number of wholesale prices of building materials compiled by the Department of Labor was 177, against 175.1 a year previous. Lumber prices run about 5 per cent higher, altho some classes have declined. Wholesale prices of wire nails and white lead are about 5 per cent lower than last year, while linseed oil is fully 20 per cent lower.

Local competition among dealers will determine how rapidly such changes will be passed on. Close students of the building industry are inclined to believe that lumber prices will be well maintained in the first half of the year, altho it is doubtful if the demand for construction materials will be so large thruout the year as it was in 1925.

Lower Costs of Cars

Prices of fabricated wire fencing were advanced last February, but declined later in 1925. Manufacturers would like to advance prices again, but appear to be anxious to obtain a large volume of trade, and have decided that the present temper of farmers is unfavorable for increased prices. Wholesale prices of galvanized wire are slightly lower than a year ago, while barb wire is about 8 per cent lower.

The downward revision of prices of automobiles has been blazoned everywhere and needs no elaboration here. Manufacturers have been able to reduce production costs by more efficient methods. The price cuts are related also to the expansions in plant capacity in recent years. Manufacturers are after volume of sales in order to get the benefit of their investments in these additions to their plants.

Crude rubber prices are more than double those of a year ago. While they have had a sharp setback in the last month, it seems quite certain that the average level for 1926 will be considerably above that of last year. This has an obvious bearing on tire prices.

(Continued on Page 29)



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IN A previous issue I published what seemed to me to be an interesting letter from Mrs. L. B. Ryan of Detroit, Kan., in which she complained of present economic conditions, especially insofar as they affect the farmer. In that letter Mrs. Ryan was disposed to lay the blame for the conditions complained of to legislation, and especially to legislation instituted and enacted by the Republican party.

Because I considered her letter interesting I commented on it at some length, not for the purpose of defending the Republican party or criticising the Democratic party, but for the purpose of demonstrating that after all the farmer's problems, like the problems of men engaged in other lines of endeavor are, to a very considerable extent, individual; one person prospers while another under exactly similar conditions, so far as legislation is concerned, fails.

I do not happen to have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mrs. Ryan, but I gather from her letters that she is a woman of more than ordinary culture and intelligence; possessed evidently of a keen mind and blessed with a fine sense of humor. Her second letter indicates either that she has somewhat changed her point of view or that she did not really mean all she said in her first letter, which I rather suspected when I read it. But here is her second letter:

"The situation which confronts us is this: Our children will, before many years, be ready to enter college. There is no college near us. We wish to keep them under the parental roof just as long as we can, to enjoy the during their college days, but we either must send them away from us, move nearer a college town or deny them a higher education.

"We have done well enough on the farm; by good management, rotation of crops and the growing of legumes our farm has increased in fertility. By purchase and inheritance we have added to our acreage—we paid inheritance tax. We all love the farm. We work willingly to make our living from it. If we sell we will have to pay income tax and the amount of that tax would be taken from the amount we could pay for a farm in the vicinity of a college.

"It really seems to me that, in our case, the income tax law would penalize us for our thrift and industry and we must, so to speak, pay for the privilege of selling what really is ours. I, too, can see that in the case of speculators who impose upon homeseekers, the law would operate to thwart them, but such people are so crooked they can wiggle around any law and to them dodging of taxes is mere child's play. It must have been at the instigation of some Republican who wished to throw discredit on an otherwise beneficent Democratic administration, that such a law was passed. You quoted city prices to us—they are higher, owing to freight rates and commission men, than we get here, but you know all this better than I do. Number 2 wheat seldom is produced owing to rain, or the lack of it, or the winds or other elements over which the farmer has no control."

Income Tax Not Oppressive

IAM delighted to know that this farmer family has prospered. I feared, from Mrs. Ryan's first letter, that they were struggling with adversity. I also am glad they love the farm and till it in an intelligent, scientific manner and have found it profitable to do so. I also sympathize with their ambition to give the children a college education and at the same time to be near them and enjoy their society. That seems to me to be about as near an ideal family life as can be possible.

I imagine, however, that Congressman Hull, author of the original income tax law, scarcely would feel complimented at the suggestion that he was the victim of a nefarious scheme hatched by some Republican. Congressman Hull, of Tennessee, was a very able Democratic member of the Lower House of Congress; was 14 years a member of that body and unless he has resigned recently, is chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee. I apprehend that he regards the income tax bill as the crowning achievement of his congressional career.

All taxes to a certain extent penalize thrift and industry; that is, the more thrifty you are and the more you accumulate the more taxes you have to pay. Still, I apprehend that Mrs. Ryan would prefer to be penalized that way than to have nothing on which to pay taxes.

It also is true that no plan of taxation ever has

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

been devised which cannot to some extent be evaded by the shrewd and unscrupulous, but I cannot think of any tax that is more difficult to evade or shift than the income tax.

However, unless the increase in the selling price of the Ryan land is greatly in excess of the price it would have sold for in 1913, under the operation of the new tax law which will be enacted within the next two weeks in all probability, the payment of this income tax will not be a great burden. From their net income for the year, including, of course, the net profit they might make from the sale of the



farm, would be deducted \$3,500. In addition to that there would be an allowance of \$400 for each child under 18 who is a dependent. They will be permitted to deduct what they have to pay in the way of state and local taxes; whatever they pay in the way of religious or charitable contributions; whatever they may have to pay in the way of interest on any money borrowed, and after making all of these deductions, unless their income exceeds \$10,000 they are not likely to have to pay a tax of to exceed 1½ per cent. In other words, if they have three or four children under 18 they may have a net income of \$5,000 without paying a cent of income tax.

Now I insist that a law which permits a family to have a net income of \$5,000 after deducting exemptions, free from any payment, is not an oppressive law. If there were no greater penalties imposed on thrift than are imposed by the income tax law nobody would have a just ground for complaint.

When Kansas Was Young

FROM the editorial columns of the Chicago Tribune of 65 years ago I clip the following editorial: "The legislatures of Ohio and Wisconsin are considering the subject of the fine in Kansas with a view to appointing a committee to investigate the matter and report a bill for the relief of their starving brothers. We cannot too highly commend these generous examples to the legislatures of all the states."

At that time the people of the older states regarded the people of Kansas with feelings of pity or contempt, depending on the political temper of the state. But in one opinion they perhaps were generally united; they believed that Kansas was

little better than a desert and never would be a really fit habitation for civilized man.

If anyone had predicted then that within a lifetime Kansas would rank as the fourth state in the American Union in the value of farm crops produced; if such a prophet had given public utterance to a guess that within this lifetime Kansas would lead all the states in the quantity and quality of wheat and that the value of its wheat crop alone in a single year would be double the value of all the farm crops of the great state of Michigan, he would have been considered a fit subject for some hospital for the insane.

And yet the resources of Kansas are not nearly half developed. It is quite possible that within another decade the value of her agricultural products will more than double what they are at present.

Still it is pleasant to know that the legislatures of Ohio and Wisconsin back in 1861 were sympathetic. Conditions even then probably were not quite as bad as represented, but they were bad enough.

The Universal Draft Bill

WRITING from Niles, Kan., Emery L. Bear says: "There is an effort, fostered by unknown parties—that is, unknown to me—to bar the MacFadden publications from Kansas. I am a reader of several of these publications and in my opinion they are fulfilling a great need to the reading public. I should like to see your comment on this in your editorials. Also I would like to see your discussion of the Universal Draft Bill about to be passed. Why should Congress pass and the people sanction such drastic legislation? It is more drastic and far reaching than any platform pledge of any party. Why must we change our economic system in time of war? If entire Government control is necessary and best in time of war, why isn't it best in time of peace?"

As to the MacFadden publications I must confess that I have not examined them and therefore have no opinion concerning their fitness for public distribution. I apprehend that to say the least they are no more harmful than a great many other publications which are permitted to circulate.

In regard to the Draft bill, I have been an advocate of a universal draft of both men and property in time of war ever since the World War. In the first place I am of the opinion that such a bill will tend to prevent war so far as our Nation is concerned, but granting that we may be forced into war sometime, then I am of the opinion that all the resources of the Nation should be, so far as possible, mobilized for the carrying on of the war.

It always has been conceded that the Government has the right to use extraordinary measures during war. In time of war the Government always has had the right to seize private property for war purposes, of course, with the implied understanding that when peace has been restored the private owner of the property taken will be reimbursed for his loss. It always has been granted that the Government in time of war may suspend some of the most cherished rights of citizens, such as the right of habeas corpus and the right of trial by jury. It always has been conceded that in time of war Congress may enact a law providing for the draft of men to fill the army and navy of the Nation.

All the Draft bill really aims to do as I understand it is to establish the principle in a law that no class of people shall be exempt from this call to service. War necessarily creates an abnormal condition. The ranks of labor are temporarily depleted by the calling of millions of young men to military service, also there is created a sudden and abnormal demand for material to be used for war purposes. Unless checked by the Government, profiteering and speculation are certain to run riot, for unfortunately there are millions of people who will take advantage of the abnormal condition if they are permitted to do so.

In the case of the young man drafted into the service during the World War, he was not consulted about the matter. He was not asked whether he wanted to go and fight. Neither was his business interest considered. He may have been earning a wage of \$200 a month or more, but he was told to put on the uniform of the United States, go to a military training camp, endure all sorts of hardship, eat such food as the Government saw fit to give him, sleep on the kind of bed the Government provided for him and receive for his services \$1 a day. Out of this sum, again without consulting his wishes, the Government arbitrarily deducted a certain sum to be applied to the support of his family if he had one.

Now granting that this was necessary as a war measure, why should the arbitrary rule have been applied to the boy while profiteers at home suffered no hardship and waxed rich by reason of their country's calamity? Did I not owe as great a debt to my country as my son? Was there any more reason why he should have been drafted into the service than I? Of course, I was beyond the military age. I probably could not have endured the hardships of the camp and trenches, but insofar as I had ability to serve I should have been placed on the same plane as these young men. Theoretically war implies universal loss to the citizens of the country engaged. To my mind it is most unjust that any citizen of the Republic should have been permitted to be enriched by the war. Every citizen of the United States should have come out of the World War a little poorer than he went into it; then he would have realized the curse of war to considerably greater extent than if he was permitted, as he was, to make more money during that period of strife than he ever made during the same length of time in his life before.

Congress cannot make the Universal Draft bill so drastic to suit me. I hate war with a deep, bitter hatred, but if it must come then let every citizen and every dollar of property be compelled to serve. Forbid any rise in prices; compel the richest to live on the same income and on the same amount as the boys in the trenches and in the training camps; see to it that no citizen of the Republic makes a dollar of profit during the time the war continues. That is simple justice and nothing more. Sherman said that "war is hell." That is granted; but it may be that we have not yet reached the stage of civilization where it can be entirely eliminated. If we must have hell, let us all go to hell together.

Truthful James

"Bill," I said, when Bill Wilkins had finished his story, "that wuz sure a close call fur you when them condors carried you out over the plains of the Amazon, but how did you get out of that country? It must hev been a wilderness where you lit."

"Wilderness is right, James. It wuz 2,000 miles from anything that might be called civilization, there no other white man hed ever trod. The forest wuz full uv snakes and wild beasts and flies uv cannibals. I said to myself, 'William Wilkins, Esq., you air sure in a hell uv a fix. Mebbe you'd hev been just as well if you hed perished fallin' into a 4-mile-deep chasm. If you escape from beasts and snakes you are likely to be killed and et by some uv these durned cannibals, and as between bein' et by a wild beast or swallowed by a snake or served up as an Irish stew fur these heathen, I can't see much choice. But William Wilkins, Esq., as long as there is life there is hope and you ain't never been killed yet.'"

"Before grabbin' the legs uv them condors I hed taken the precaution to strap my gun on my back and also stuck my huntin' knife in my belt and put handful uv cartridges in my pocket. The mounting air hed made me hungry and I begin to look around fur somethin' to eat.

"Nature provided a plenty, so fur as that wuz concerned. There wuz cocoanuts ready fur eatin' and furnishin' nourishin' milk; there wuz bread-fruit and wild bananas and several kinds uv berries. I opened a cocoanut, kindled a fire and roasted some bread-fruit and gethered some berries fur dessert. Hevin' satisfied my appetite I laid down under a powerful big tree and drapped into peaceful slumber. James, that sleep come near bein' the last earthly slumber uv yours truly.

"I don't know what it wuz that waked me, but somethin' did and lookin' up into that tree my blood run cold. Right above me I saw the glitterin' eyes uv a boa constrictor fixed on me and ready to coil about my form. A glance showed me that the accounts I hed read about them snakes hed been misinformin' to a great degree. The geographies I hed looked into spoke uv boa constrictors that measured 30 feet long, this bein', accordin' to these authorities, the extreme length. This here snake, James, wuz not less than 90 feet long and 2 feet thru the thickest part uv the body. It wuz sure a time fur quick action if William Wilkins, Esq., wuz ever again to see his native land.

"The boa constrictor seemed to hesitate, I suppose because he hed never seen a man wearin'



clothes nur hevin' a white skin and therefore wuz not certain concernin' what it wuz. If it hed not been fur this fortunate circumstance, James, you and me wouldn't be conversin' here at this time. William Wilkins would at the present moment be leanin' over the walls uv Paradise lookin' fur that unrepentant sinner, Truthful James.

"Quicker than thought I jumped to my feet and behind that tree just as that boa made his dart fur me. My quick movement disconcerted him but he wasn't proposin' to take any chances on my gittin' away. It wuz his idear to just wrop himself around me and the tree both. I jumped back just in time and when that snake wropped 80 feet of

himself around that tree, William Wilkins, Esq., wasn't there.

"The strength of that serpent, James, wuz beyond belief. That tree wuz 4 foot thru and 12 foot around. It wuz a mahogany tree, which is about the hardest wood in the world, but as that boa drew in his folds I heard that tree crack with the strain. Under the pressure uv that snake the size uv the trunk of the tree wuz reduced from 4 feet in diameter to 2 feet, and as the inside uv the tree hed to hev an outlet it just shot up into the air a distance uv 75 feet, just like you might push the pith out uv an elder stalk, only in this case what the serpent squeezed out uv that tree wasn't pith; it wuz solid mahogany.

"And then, James, a cu'r'us thing happened. It seemed that a swarm uv bees hed located in the top uv that mahogany tree and when the boa squeezed the interior out uv it, it disturbed them bees and they swarmed out to see what wuz the trouble. They saw that boa constrictor and immegitly lit onto him, every bee stingin' to beat the band. They seemed to be considerable bigger bees than the bees you see up here; about the size uv English sparrers and with stingers about a half inch long. Fur a few minutes the boa kept himself wropped round that mahogany tree but the pain uv the stings finally got him. He unwropped hisself, threw hisself onto th ground and commenced to crawl away as fast as he could into the depths uv the forest.

"When that serpent unfolded hisself from that tree, James, it just fell into kindlin' and when the top lit on the ground I discovered that them bees hed stored more than half a ton uv the finest honey I ever tasted. I regretted that I hed nuthin' to carry it in. I hed to leave it there, food fur the varmints that infested the forest.

"Then I concluded to foller that boa and find what hed become uv him. He hed crawled thru the forest and from the way he broke down bushes and good sized trees it wuz evident that he wuz sufferin' a right smart uv pain. I follered his trail fur 3 miles and there I found him—dead. Them bees hed stung him to death. His body wuz swelled to three times its natural size, so that in the thickest part it wuz 6 feet thru.

"I hev always regretted, James, that I didn't skin that reptile and keep his hide to show my friends. I hev hed great trouble in convincin' some uv 'em that a boa constrictor uv that size actually existed."

Daughter Would Get Half

A was a widower with one daughter, B a widow with several children. A married B. They lived together 15 years. A died without leaving a will. The law gives half of his property to his heir. If B sells or trades any old pieces of furniture to replace with new, would the heir get half of the money, she being married and having a home of her own? A and B bought the furniture years ago. If B dies without making a will, how much of B's estate would go to her children? MRS. W. S.

The estate in this case would be equally divided between the daughter and the surviving wife. In addition, however, to her half, the wife would be entitled to such property as is exempt, which would include the household furniture. At her death B's estate would go to her children.

The Battle of the Tax Bill

WHEN the new tax bill goes to the President and the conferees have finished their work, I believe it will be an improvement over the tax bill passed last year. The new law will make a heavy cut of approximately 10 billion dollars in taxes, beginning March 1, this year, which the country in general will welcome; 2,300,000 of the smaller taxpayers will be relieved of all federal income taxes.

With interest charges on the national debt exceeding a billion dollars a year, a much greater tax reduction than the estimated level of safety might prove serious, however problematical such estimates always are.

Several features of the bill were not in the interest of the small taxpayer, in my judgment. I sided with the group that believed the Senate Finance Committee's reduction of 40 per cent to 20 per cent in the surtax of incomes above \$500,000 was entirely too large. There was agreement over reduction on incomes under \$100,000. We opposed the deep cut on the larger incomes because it is greater than the percentage of reduction made on small incomes.

First we tried to get the maximum surtax on incomes in excess of \$500,000 reduced to 30 per cent instead of 20. Then we contended for a 25 per cent rate. But the Finance Committee's rate of 20 per cent was adopted.

The new law will increase exemptions to \$1,500 for single persons, and to \$3,500 for married persons and heads of families. It will decrease the normal tax from 2 per cent to 1½ per cent on the first \$4,000; from 4 to 3 per cent on the next \$4,000, and from 6 to 5 per cent on the remainder. The deduction of 25 per cent on earned income is extended from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

The really big fight on the new tax bill was over proposed repeal of the so-called death tax, leaving it to the states alone to levy such a tax if they see fit. I voted against repeal.

This is not a burdensome tax. It does not apply to small estates. In Kansas, for example, probably more than a dozen estates would be affected by it.

Under the old law, estates up to \$50,000 pay nothing. Estates of \$100,000 pay only \$500. But estates of 100 million dollars were taxed a maximum of 40 per cent.

The House tax bill proposed to cut the rate from 40 to 20 per cent. The Senate amendment was for abandoning the Federal estate tax entirely.

I voted to retain the tax as reduced and against the repeal amendment of the Senate Finance Committee, but the repeal carried by a vote of 40 to 23. However, in the adjustment of differences between the two houses, the conference committee, it is expected, will restore the inheritance tax.

At least 100 million dollars more taxes for the public to pay, is what the repeal of the Federal inheritance tax would mean. The Treasury Department collected \$110,758,984 from this source in 1925. Yet that isn't the chief argument against repeal. There are two greater reasons.

One is that 2 per cent of the people of the United States own 60 per cent of the wealth, as made known by the United States Commission on Industrial Relations in 1925—an estimate thought to be moderate. This tendency toward the accumulation of great wealth in the hands of the few should be checked.

The other reason is that Florida and other states are bidding for men of large fortunes to make their homes with them, by levying no state inheritance taxes. Therefore, the repeal of the Federal inheritance tax would mean that the remaining states would have difficulty in retaining this tax, which might lead to no inheritance taxes being collected, the owners of great estates flocking to Florida and other states favoring them.

The House bill, for which I voted, equalized Federal and state inheritance taxes so that the total tax levied would be about the same for each state. That would wipe out any injustice in the operation of the law. Uniformity is needed.

Enormous concentration of wealth into a few hands is a long recognized evil. It is not a new economic doctrine.

More than half of the total real estate of New

York, the largest American city, is owned by less than two-tenths of 1 per cent of its population. This fact was established by public records in 1916. The Astor estate, for instance, has levied tribute on that city for more than 100 years.

One-third of the assessed land values of the city of Cleveland is owned by 127 great estates.

Five men have died within the last two years who left estates totaling 600 million dollars. This vast accumulation of property represented wealth drawn from virtually every state.

Whoever is familiar with the history of nations knows that enormous wealth tends to gravitate into comparatively few hands in a century or two. It was to prevent this that England enacted its laws against "perpetuities."

The essential justice of an inheritance tax is apparent. It takes nothing from the dead—they must depart empty handed. It takes nothing from the living which they have saved or created. Its sole effect is to restore to the community at large a small part of that which it has contributed—and to assist the economic balance of a healthy civilization.

When it comes to great fortunes an inheritance tax is one of the least undesirable ways of raising revenue. We do not question the right of the state to take a part of the property a man has earned by his labor. Isn't it even more just for the state to take a share of the millions inherited by an heir who never earned a cent of them—as the due of the Government which protects him in their enjoyment and which made it possible for him to receive them?

Nor can I see why a man's income tax return should not be as public as his real estate tax or his personal property tax. Publicity and open records are aids to honest government.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.



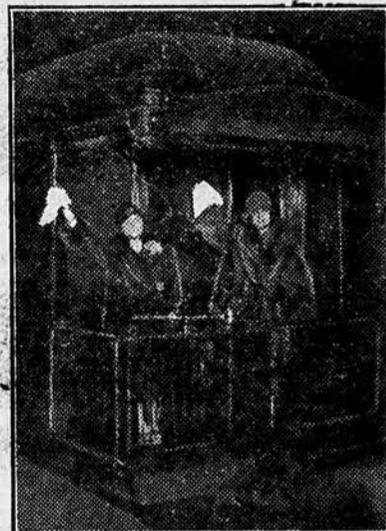
World Events in Pictures



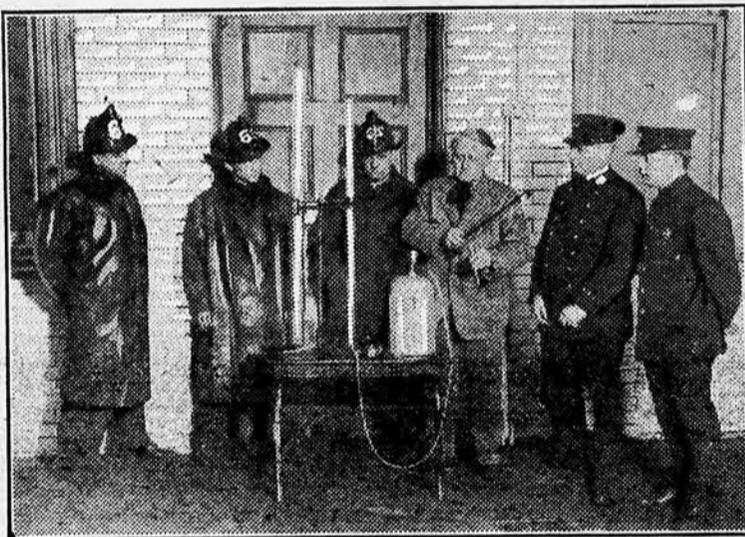
William Conway, Petaluma, Calif., is Champion Squash Raiser of His State. The Two Shown Here Weigh 116 and 136 Pounds. Conway Owns One of the Finest Ranches in the West



A Joint Meeting of the Baseball Rules Committee Was Held Recently in New York to Consider Simplifying the Existing Rules. Left to Right, Seated, Dale Gear, Robert Ensle, Judge K. M. Landis, Thomas Connolly. Back Row, L. M. O'Conner, Secretary; F. C. Clarke, Sam Breadon, I. E. Sanborn, M. L. Veck and J. B. Foster



Aileen Riggan, Olympic Diving Champion, Left, and Gertrude Ederle, Who Almost Swam English Channel, Leaving Manhattan's Winter to Fulfill Swimming Engagements, Miami, Fla.



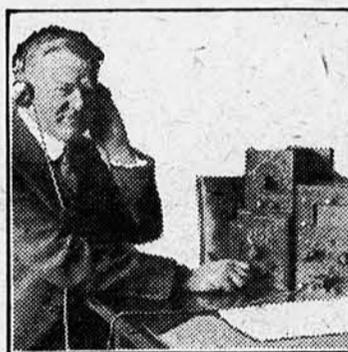
New York City Firemen Were Astonished Recently When Charles Kellogg, California Naturalist, Who Believes He Can Solve Problem of Fires in Big Cities, Extinguished a Flame 2 Feet High by Sound and Tonal Vibration Produced by Drawing Violin Bow Swiftly Across Aluminum Tuning Fork



Vera Reynolds, "Baby Star of 1926," Became so Enthused Over the Toy Horses Built by F. J. Catterlin, Los Angeles Inventor, That She Persuaded Him to Build a Huge One That She is Able to Ride. It Was Placed in Her Yard at Culver City, Calif., and Each Day Vera Spends an Hour Exercising With It



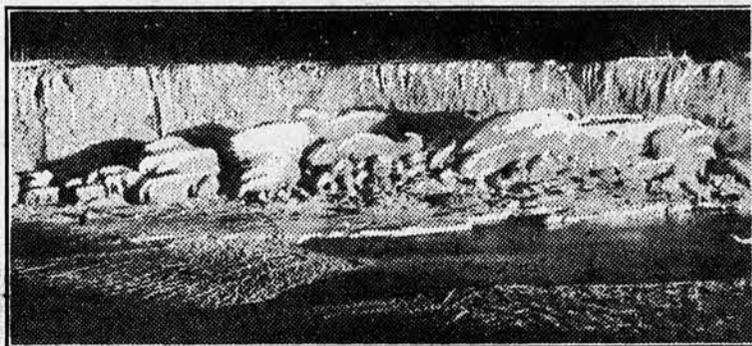
Dr. Saxton Pope, Left, and Arthur Young, Who Recently Returned from Lion Hunting in Africa. Unlike Most Modern Nimrods, These Hunters Made Use of the Bow and Arrow, the Weapons Being Fashioned After the Famous "Long Bow"



Secretary Hoover is an Ardent Radio Fan and the Recent International Tests Found Him Nightly with a Head Set, Intently Listening for the Faint Signals



Bring on Your Pneumonia. A Hardy—or Should We Say Foolhardy—Trio of Tired St. Paul Business Men Courageously Try the Tonic Effect of a Recent Minnesota Snowfall. And What is More, They Said They Enjoyed the Experience



Ice Barrier Quiets the American Niagara. This is a Spectacular Night View of Niagara Falls Dried and Frozen Solid Because of the Formation of an Ice Jam from Goat Island to Port Day. The Last Time This Rare and Picturesque Phenomena Occurred Was in 1909



For the Second Year in Succession, Emil St. Goddard, 19-Year-Old French-Canadian "Musher," Won "The Pas Dog Derby," Winning Two Heats of the Gruelling 96-Mile Course, Near the Little Town of The Pas on the Far North Branch of the Canadian National Railway. His Time Was 9 Hours and 25 Minutes, and He Won by 2 1/4 Minutes

Pig Pen Class Room Teaches Pork Making Methods

LOUIE AICHER, superintendent of the Fort Hays Experiment Station, rises in open meeting and suggests that if the central power stations in our higher educational system need some relief from freshman congestion, said relief can be effected by one more year in high school. This, be it known, is Louie's private opinion and not that of the superintendent of the aforementioned experiment station.

A good foundation already is laid for such work, he avers, in the vocational agricultural training which every worth-while high school is providing. The housing plant is already established.

Now, unbeknown to Louie, M. E. Neher, head of the agricultural work for the Quinter Rural High School and without previous knowledge that the question has been raised by the delegate from Ellis county, pushes one Gilbert Eisenbise forward as an example of the advantage of pig pens as class rooms for hog production economics.

Says Neher, as he propels Gilbert down the aisle to public view:

"This youngster and I have been in a pork making partnership for 60 days. We had 18 pigs and they averaged 114 pounds at the start. They received in the 60 days, 185 bushels of corn at 65 cents; and 500 pounds of tankage at \$4 a hundred. At the close of the feeding period the pigs had averaged a gain of 2.15 pounds a head daily, and the feed cost of making gains was \$6.33 a hundred. The pigs were bought for \$209, and were sold to a local buyer for \$11.35 a hundred."

Gilbert did the work and Neher supplied the feeders and the feed. They split the profits. Gilbert is a member of the high school pig feeding club which adopted the pork making project as a part of its class work in vocational agriculture. Other members of the club are feeding 20 pigs which will be ready to market presently.

The Sailors of the Sea

WHEN the glorious old American clipper ships vanished from the seas and took their towering pyramids of white canvas off to that distant blue ocean that exists only in the imagination, it was generally agreed that the nation had lost something of great value.

The beauty that these trim old ships gave is gone. Worse yet, the hardy, two-fisted sailors who took them around the Horn and doubled Java Head in them are gone, too.

"We have lost the romance of the sea," we told ourselves. "No more can we thrill to brave tales of gallant deeds done by sturdy American seamen. The old days, when there were giants on the seas, are dead."

But we were mistaken.

Just at the end of January, in the year 1926, a howling, lashing gale was sweeping over the North Atlantic. Mountainous seas swung down from the northeast in great foam-topped ranks, buffeting and all but crushing all that came in their path. The British freighter, Antioe, sent reeling by the tremendous waves, staggered beat n into the trough. Her wireless flashed out the SOS.

Then the American liner President, Roosevelt came to the rescue.

Capt. George Fried commands the Roosevelt. To him fell a task as perilous and delicate as any that ever befell a skipper in the days of Dana and Clark Russell.

For two solid days and nights he "stood by." A lifeboat, manned by American sailors, was put out. It was crushed against the liner's side by the waves and two of its crew were lost. Four more boats were put out, and each was destroyed.

Finally another boat, under First Officer Robert Miller, dared the waves. It succeeded, reached the water-logged Antioe, and hung in the lee of her bow. Twelve of the exhausted sailors on the doomed ship were taken aboard, and the lifeboat took them

safely to the Roosevelt. Then it went back and got the rest.

The Antioe finally went to the bottom. But her captain and crew were safe, safe aboard the American liner President Roosevelt, which sped on to Plymouth, England, long overdue.

When the Roosevelt reached Plymouth it was the center of a demonstration such as that ancient port has seldom seen. Every soul in the city, apparently, wanted to go aboard the Roosevelt and shake the hands of her officers and men. Whistles in the harbor kept up a terrific din. American flags fluttered gaily from all buildings. It was a great day.

And then, as the Roosevelt (the liner was aptly named) went on to Bremen there came word that the king of England, no less, wanted to see the American skipper personally and congratulate him. If the skipper could not come to London, the king would send his message by a special messenger and would, if possible, confer some decoration on his crew.

It is a tale to thrill to, that tale of the Roosevelt and the Antioe. It is a story of bravery and skill



and endurance worthy of the finest traditions of American seamen.

The days of romance and adventure on the high seas are not dead. The old spirit of clipper days still lives. American seamen, officers and men, are still able to front the worst the cruel Western ocean can send them and, fighting it out, rouse the admiration of the world.

Let's be proud of our sailors!

Heroism Even in Prison

WE AMERICANS are mostly well-meaning, decently intentioned folk. But frequently we lack the moving impulse that could make us do the fine, unselfish things we dream about doing. And yet, somehow, there seems to be a mysterious harmony in the air at times that makes men realize that no man can live to himself alone, and that brings about noble deeds. It penetrates to the most unlikely places; behind grim prison walls, for instance, where it sets poor, luckless felons wishing that they could make amends by performing some self-sacrificing act.

In proof of that, consider the following: Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service, tells how his

physicians were enabled to take a great step forward in their fight on the disease known as pellagra, which attacks poor people in certain sections of the country with disastrous effect.

A dozen convicts in a Mississippi prison farm volunteered to aid. They ate, for six months, a restricted, insufficient diet resembling the diet of the class of people who suffer most from the disease. At the end of the six months' period half of these convicts had developed pellagra. And the doctors had gained invaluable knowledge.

It is heartening to read of such things. They show us, once more, that no man need live in vain; that even a convicted criminal can be of service to his fellow men; that despite what cynics may say, there is a strange, indefinable influence at work that helps even the meanest of us to rise to undreamed of heights of self-denial and sacrifice.

Mail Carrier 22 Years

TWENTY-TWO years ago, when the R. F. D. was started in Geary county, James Thompson was one of the carriers. He is still on the job. A team and buggy were used to cover the route in those days. Oats and corn cost 25 cents a bushel, and hay \$3 a ton.

No Farm Expansion Needed?

ALTHO the farming industry is now in the best general position since 1920, any general expansion in production this year would tend to place farmers in a less favorable economic position, the Department of Agriculture points out in a farm outlook report issued recently.

There is little likelihood of an increased domestic and foreign demand for farm products. No reduction in farm wages may be expected, and the cost of farm equipment probably will remain at present levels. Sufficient funds will be available for agricultural credit in most regions at about the same rates as in 1925.

A slightly smaller world crop of wheat is indicated, with world stocks at the beginning of the new crop year not burdensome. Domestic stocks are likely to be smaller. If an acreage of hard spring wheat equal to that of last year is planted and average yields are secured, export and domestic prices may be expected to be more in line with those in other exporting countries.

Corn acreage the same as in 1925 with average yields will be sufficient to meet feeding and commercial requirements as fully as in 1925. If last year's oats acreage is maintained, relatively low prices are likely to continue unless yields are reduced greatly.

The immediate and long time outlook for cattle is favorable. A reasonably constant demand for beef is anticipated. The number of steers is the lowest in many years, but present breeding stocks are apparently large enough to supply as much beef as it will pay cattle producers to raise.

The outlook for the hog industry appears favorable, with prices maintained at high levels. The number of hogs in areas of commercial production is the smallest since 1921, and for the entire country the smallest in many years. The present strong domestic demand for pork products seems likely to continue thru most of the year.

Indications are that 1926 will be a good year for the sheep industry, altho profits are likely to be less than during the last two years. There may be a gradual slackening in the demand for lambs and wool in late 1926, but further increases in production may be undertaken profitably in Kansas.

The dairy industry as a whole is in a relatively strong position, and some slight increase in numbers of young stock during the next two years may be desirable. Should the present trend in foreign production continue upward, however, and consumption in Europe fail to increase, foreign competition in our markets will be important.

In Kansas the winter has been mighty favorable from an agricultural standpoint; this is a bit of luck for which we should give real thanks. Wheat is in much better condition than usual, with an excellent root system, altho it soon will need more moisture. Livestock is in the best condition in years, at this season. Judging from present indications, 1926 has made a mighty fine start.



The Activities of Al Acres—Are You Running an Egg Plant or a Tin Mill, Al?

How to Find Good Seed Corn

By H. R. Sumner
Crops Specialist, K. S. A. C.

MUCH of the seed corn in Kansas is germinating below 90 per cent. That fact in itself is a serious one but Kansas need not suffer from poor stands of corn this spring if we all co-operate in finding a source of high germinating seed. The proper time to locate good seed is this week rather than the week before planting.

The Osage County Farm Bureau has developed a good plan whereby good seed may be found and poor seed exposed. They held a county-wide meeting four weeks ago and appointed a committee consisting of one man from each township. These committeemen were instructed to obtain thoroly representative seed samples from a dozen of their neighbors. The samples were delivered to the county agent who tested them.

After this preliminary survey it was possible to print a list of the Osage farmers who had good seed. The local supply was sufficient to provide seed for Osage county. The survey acquainted everyone with the fact that all seed corn needed to be tested before planting. It prevented unadapted varieties from being imported as would have been the case if the local supply had not been located. The survey also allowed the men to save their good seed for seeding purposes and prevented it from being fed or shipped out.

I believe there is a plentiful supply of good seed in every Kansas county. But the scarcity is sufficient that growers must co-operate in locating a supply. Otherwise what amounts to a shortage will occur at planting time.

Pick Smooth Type

BY C. C. CUNNINGHAM
Butler County

YOU cannot afford to take chances with seed corn this season. Every grower should test his seed to determine whether it will grow. In buying seed corn, only tested seed and of guaranteed vitality should be purchased. The abnormally cold weather of last October seriously damaged all corn that was not mature and thoroly dry at that time. This has been amply demonstrated by results of many tests of seed corn. The most serious damage occurred in Northern Kansas especially in those portions where wet weather prevailed and the corn matured slowly.

There is no question but that it will be difficult to obtain good seed corn adapted for growing in the sections where the greatest damage was sustained. The best source of seed in these localities will be corn from the crop of 1924, where it has been properly stored and cared for. Where such seed is available it should be utilized by all means. Two-year-old corn will have lost very little, if any, of its vitality when it is kept in a dry, well-ventilated place.

On many farms it may be possible to obtain sound seed of good vitality, by selecting rather small ears, smooth in type, especially those that have considerable space between rows of kernels. It is a well-known fact that corn of this type will mature earlier, as a rule, and dry out much more rapidly than that deep-kerneled and rough in type. It is, therefore, reasonable to expect that in many cases the smooth corn was sufficiently dry to escape injury from the early freeze, while the larger, deep-kerneled ears from the same field were severely damaged.

Most farmers do not consider the smooth type of corn satisfactory for seed. Results of many tests, however, demonstrate that smooth corn will yield as well as, and often better than, that which is of medium or rough indentation. Therefore there is no objection to planting smooth corn from a yield standpoint. Under the conditions that prevail in Kansas this season it will be a good farm practice to pick for seed, rather small, shallow-kerneled ears of smooth type, regardless of the grower's opinion of seed corn of that kind. If such seed is sufficiently good in vitality it will be much better to utilize it than have to import seed from distant sources.

Beware of Starchy Type

BY BRUCE S. WILSON
Riley County

THE best seed corn will be obtained from those fields that matured early with solid, dry ears. Unless the upland was planted to early or medium early varieties, the crop is somewhat light and chaffy. The seed from this kind of corn is low in vitality. On the bottom land, the later varieties were damaged by excessive moisture in the ears when freezing temperature came last October.

If it is a case of going to the crib to select seed corn and there is a choice of 1924 and 1925 crops, select the 2-year-old corn. Practically all of this crop was of good vitality and it is to be preferred to that of 1925, providing it has been stored in a good crib.

Any variety having a rough, starchy type of kernel that is deep is almost sure to be low in

vitality this spring. This is due to the large percentage of white or soft starch and kernels that failed to dry out before the low temperature came.

The seed corn situation shows the importance of using adapted varieties. The medium early ones, when not planted too late, matured good seed. Pride of Saline is of good vitality and Freed White Dent is unusually high. Any type of corn having medium to smooth kernels and of medium depth, when planted under normal conditions will be high in germination this spring.

Making a Germination Test

BY S. C. SALMON
Professor of Farm Crops, K. S. A. C.

THE simplest way to make a germination test is by the rag doll method. All that is required is a strip of muslin 16 inches wide and any convenient length. In making the test it is essential that a representative sample of the entire lot of seed be obtained. This may be done by taking one kernel from each of 100 or 200 ears picked from different portions of the lot. The muslin is moistened and the kernels placed on it. It then is folded in from the sides and rolled up. It may be kept from unrolling with a rubber band or a string. The "doll" then should be immersed in warm water for 2 to 6 hours, allowed to drain and then placed in a warm room to germinate. It also must be protected from excessive evaporation. A good plan is to wrap it in wet sacking.

If less than 90 per cent of the kernels produce a good, strong sprout it will pay to test each individual ear. This also may be conveniently done by the rag doll. For this purpose, mark the muslin off in squares 4 inches each way. These squares

The Seed Corn Situation

BY R. I. THROCKMORTON
Professor of Agronomy, K. S. A. C.

THE fact that the seed corn situation in Kansas is critical this season becomes more apparent each day. Perhaps the best index to the condition is the result of germination tests obtained in our seed laboratory. The average germination of the first 360 samples was 81.6 per cent. Seven per cent of these samples, or 252, had a germination below 95 per cent, and 183, or more than one-half of the samples, had a germination below 90 per cent. Almost one-third of the samples germinated less than 75 per cent and it is not unusual to find samples that are dead. These samples came from all sections of the state and a study of the results shows that the poor seed corn is not characteristic of a given locality but that the condition is state-wide.

Since it is not desirable to plant corn that germinates less than 90 per cent, it is evident that a large amount of the seed that our farmers have saved for use this year is not satisfactory. In fact the germination tests indicate that more than one-half of the seed is below this standard. Most corn growers like to use seed that will germinate more than 95 per cent and this is a very good standard, but since about three-fourths of the samples show a germination of less than this it is apparent that the quantity of seed which will germinate above 95 per cent is very low.

Planting corn which germinates less than 90 per cent invites low yields. When seed of low germination is used many of the plants are weak, the stand is not uniform, and it is more difficult to control weeds because they are more numerous. If the rate of planting is increased there is danger of the stand being too thick in spots and too thin in others.

The only safe thing to do this year is to plant seed that has been tested and shows a high germination—that is, 90 per cent or better.

must be numbered and the ears to be germinated must be numbered to correspond. A convenient way to number the squares is to mark them with a soft pencil. The ears may be numbered by attaching to the butts a small piece of numbered cardboard or paper with a nail or pin. Ten kernels are taken from different parts of ear No. 1 and placed in square No. 1. Ear No. 2 is treated in the same way and so on until the doll is filled. None of the kernels should be placed nearer than 4 inches of each edge of the muslin. The muslin then is folded in from each side as before and rolled up, or it may be rolled up without folding in from the sides. It must be carefully rolled, however, so that the kernels will not be misplaced. For convenience it may be rolled on a cob or other cylindrical object.



There'll Be Some Farming Done Presently. Howard, 12; Ivan, 8; Everett, 5; Sons of Grover G. Meyer, Leavenworth County. The Plow Horse is Named Billy, as Usual

In reading the test all ears which have one or more dead kernels or which do not show strong germination should be thrown out.

A number of dolls may be prepared at one time thus testing a considerable quantity of seed in a brief period. If the muslin is to be used again, it should be thoroly boiled to destroy all germs.

Worst in 20 Years

BY JOHN BROX
Atchison County

OUR seed corn situation in Northeastern Kansas is the worst in the 20 years or more I have been engaged in seed production. I talked with a great many farmers early last fall and told them that we were going to have trouble about seed corn for this year's planting. Some of them said we would have plenty but now nearly everyone is of the same opinion as I was last fall.

Since farmers have been sending samples for germination, the county agent has told me that the seed corn situation is very serious. I never have seen the time that I could not go to my crib or shock, or anybody's crib and pick a sample of some kind or variety of corn and get a good germination test, but I can't do it this year and the only remedy I know is to plant 1924 seed if possible. If there is not enough old corn to be had and we must plant 1925 seed, single ear test should be made

Test—Don't Guess

BY JACK TAGGE
County Agent, Jackson County

OUR seed corn situation in Jackson county is the worst since 1918. I have tested 19 samples of corn that represent our average seed and only four tested more than 90 per cent. We are making a survey in Jackson county to locate good seed. I think we have a sufficient supply.

I find that it is impossible to look at an ear and predict whether it will grow. Some apparently dead ears will sprout while often bright, sound-looking ones will fail to show any indications of life. Our slogan is, "Test—Don't Guess."

Buy It at Home

BY FRED LAPTAD
Douglas County

EVERY corn farmer in this part of Kansas should find out whether his seed corn will grow when planted. A lot of seed near Lawrence is of low vitality. If we test our seed now and find that it is no good it will give us time to locate Kansas seed before planting. Seed from other states should be our last resort.

Supply Below Normal

BY J. C. MOHLER
Secretary State Board of Agriculture

ORDINARILY Kansas seed corn is uniformly high in viability, but that is not true this season. Of 256 samples of selected seed corn tested by the State Seed Laboratory, less than one-third germinated 95 per cent or better. Nearly one-half was under 90 per cent germination and some was below 50. When it is considered that 95 per cent or more of seed must grow to assure a satisfactory stand, corn raisers must be on guard if they are to plant that kind this spring. There is no doubt plenty of good seed corn in Kansas, but the supply is far below normal. The question is to find it.

Found Plenty in Osage

BY E. L. McINTOSH
County Agent, Osage County

WHEN Osage county farmers first realized that the seed corn was injured they appointed a committee to locate the best seed in the county. Much of our seed is poor but we have found a sufficient supply for spring planting.

I have noticed that the adapted corn or the smooth type corn as many call it, matured better and germinated higher than the unadapted, rough seed types. Practically all late maturing, deep-rough seed ears germinated poorly this spring.

Convincing Proof

that One-ProfIt Studebaker Cars give longer and more dependable service—the result of Unit-Built Construction

THIS roll-call of owners of Studebaker cars which have traveled over 100,000 miles, is proof positive of Studebaker's in-built reserve mileage and greater dependability.

The list is incomplete and includes only Studebaker cars still in active service and which have been reported to the factory.

Tremendous Mileage Records

Recently a Studebaker was retired from service in California after covering 500,000 miles without being rebuilt.

In South Africa, a Studebaker is in mail service between Kimberley and Kuruman, a distance of 172 miles. It has made this trip daily for 6½ years. Although the mileage is now over 400,000 miles, the car has only been overhauled once.

A Studebaker used by the Fire Department at Fort Madison, Iowa, has traveled over 340,000 miles. Another Studebaker at Springfield, Ohio, has a record of 360,000 miles, mostly in bus service. And another at Salina, Kansas, has been driven 162,000 miles without a single overhauling.

Thousands of Studebaker owners have covered over 50,000 miles—and with marked freedom from repair expense. In proof of this, annual sales of repair parts for all Studebaker cars for several years have averaged only \$10 per car.

Unit-Built Construction

Studebaker dependability is the result of Unit-Built construction under the One-ProfIt manufacturing system.

All vital parts for Studebaker cars—all engines, bodies, clutches, gear sets, brakes, differentials, springs, steering gears, axles, gray-iron castings and drop forgings—are made in Studebaker plants.

The result is a Unit-Built car. Because all parts are designed and built into one harmonious unit, the Studebaker functions as a unit. This gives much longer life, with scores of thousands of miles of excess transportation, greater riding comfort, minimum repair costs and, finally, higher resale value.

One-ProfIt Values

Another important result is the extra value made possible by One-ProfIt manufacture.

By making all vital parts in its own plants, Studebaker cuts out the extra profits and overhead of outside parts and body suppliers. These savings go to the purchaser in the form of higher quality at lower prices.

Because all phases of manufacture are directly under Studebaker control, Studebaker cars are constantly kept up-to-date. Resale values are thus stabilized.

Studebaker offers three 6-cylinder chassis and twenty body types, which range from \$1125 to \$2325 in price. Purchase of any model can be arranged under the Studebaker Budget Payment Plan at the lowest time-payment rates known to the automobile industry.

The First Roll-Call of the Studebaker 100,000 Mile Club

Name	Mileage	Name	Mileage	Name	Mileage
Geo. Seifer, Topton, Pa.	110,273	Joseph Scott, Rhinebeck, N. Y.	200,000	William R. Jewesson, Brooklyn, N. Y.	109,000
John Winquist, Salamanca, N. Y.	102,321	Chas. Covert, Beacon, N. Y.	150,000	T. A. Backe, Brooklyn, N. Y.	160,000
C. J. Forness, Salamanca, N. Y.	121,230	Jack Lansford, Greenville, Tex.	150,000	E. J. Tonnelleu, Benton Harbor, Mich.	175,000
Beau Taxi, Salamanca, N. Y.	103,232	H. A. Funk, Winslow, Ariz.	110,248	Oscar Gernert, Shillington, Pa.	135,000
David B. Abrams, Northville, N. Y.	138,000	William McGee, N. Conway, N. H.	125,642	Ed. Oberg, Pier St., Merrill, Wis.	118,491
Chas. Landers, Johnstown, N. Y.	117,000	Russell Frazar, N. Conway, N. H.	114,237	Baker & Co., Modesto, Calif.	101,050
Empire Co., Gloversville, N. Y.	109,000	William McGee, N. Conway, N. H.	110,000	F. D. Clements, Gassaway, W. Va.	126,000
Henry Lornay, Pipestone, Minn.	115,000	Barnes Bros., Valparaiso, Ind.	134,527	R. R. Wallace, Hamilton, Ill.	109,000
Bert Flynn, Bloomfield, N. J.	135,000	Eugene Hartkopp, Austin, Tex.	108,000	T. S. Wright, Temple, Texas	105,000
F. L. McCord, Dexter, Me.	149,000	A. E. Lawrence, Austin, Tex.	108,000	Oak Ridge Oil Co., Santa Paula, Calif.	100,000
County of Kern, Bakersfield, Calif.	138,000	Mrs. F. Schvedel, Austin, Tex.	115,000	Ike Warren, Holly, Mich.	137,000
Anderson Stage Co., Mojave, Calif.	100,000	A. P. Gardner, Frankfort, Ky.	235,000	W. E. Nunnalea, Tyler, Tex.	115,993
Geo. W. Rickhill, Bisbee, Ariz.	150,000	Fred H. Carlson, Creighton, Neb.	119,465	W. E. Nunnalea, Tyler, Tex.	106,150
F. E. Spicer, Dodge City, Kans.	100,000	Harry Brook, Sterling, Colo.	100,000	Nathan Feldman, Kingston, N. Y.	186,000
Lee Spence, Memphis, Ill.	300,000	W. E. Hemming, Sterling, Colo.	125,000	Samuel Feldman, Kingston, N. Y.	179,500
W. H. Wilhite, Pasadena, Calif.	300,000	Samuel Brown, Uniontown, Pa.	125,000	Chas. Van Etten, Kingston, N. Y.	109,000
Thos. L. Medianick, Pasadena, Calif.	225,000	M. F. Sypal, Brainard, Neb.	100,000	Sheriff Columbiana Co., E. Liverpool, Ohio	142,000
H. R. Taylor, Pasadena, Calif.	110,360	S. B. Baker, Red Star Bus Line, Dunkirk, Ohio	150,000	Canton-E. Liverpool Bus Co., Canton, Ohio	128,000
Walter Muhrush, Pasadena, Calif.	125,000	L. Bamberger, Yuma, Ariz.	120,000	Tim Bishop, Lincoln, N. H.	105,000
Police Dept., Pasadena, Calif.	152,000	J. E. McGregor, Yuma, Ariz.	100,000	George Ward, Ansonia, Conn.	135,000
A. W. Shaffer, Pasadena, Calif.	110,000	L. Rock, Ada, Okla.	100,000	Clark Barger, Kitts Hill, Ohio	135,000
F. H. Whitner, Buffalo, N. Y.	190,000	Bisbee-Tucson Stage, Tucson, Ariz.	275,000	H. Kettler, Ironton, Ohio	100,000
Dr. Emanuel Milner, N. D.	100,000	Bisbee-Tucson Stage, Tucson, Ariz.	300,000	J. W. Truby, Ironton, Ohio	100,000
Albert G. Dannel, Ritzville, Wash.	130,000	H. B. Kinnison, Tucson, Ariz.	142,000	Hillstead & Grant, Int. Falls, Minn.	135,000
V. B. Bennington, Ritzville, Wash.	130,000	Heber Whitus, Springfield, Mo.	120,000	Red Top Cab Co., Wichita Falls, Tex.	160,000
J. M. Adams, Ritzville, Wash.	120,000	E. T. Williams, Springfield, Mo.	112,000	Wichita Falls, Tex.	120,000
Wm. Moore, Ontario, Calif.	105,000	Dr. L. J. Stetauer, Chicago, Ill.	120,000	Dr. H. E. Funk, Culbertson, Nebr.	117,000
J. Lawrence, Port Jefferson, N. Y.	146,000	Chas. Corley, Savanna, Ill.	100,000	M. B. Greenlee, Terre Haute, Ind.	211,536
E. D. Carpe, Malden, W. Va.	101,264	David Gilgith, Savanna, Ill.	100,000	B. F. Davis Bus Line, Terre Haute, Ind.	103,036
H. D. Ness, Snodgrass, N. Y.	157,000	Dan Dauphin, Savanna, Ill.	100,000	Warner Paige, Terre Haute, Ind.	103,469
Paul Barlett, 343 Saylor, Atlas, Pa.	137,000	J. Hiptwell, Chelsea, Mass.	130,000	W. B. Bruce, Terra Haute, Ind.	104,000
T. F. Tompkins, New Brighton, N. Y.	100,000	Ralph Pierce, Melrose, Mass.	125,000	O. H. Hurd, Beaumont, Tex.	140,000
Dawson Garage, Pueblo, Colo.	103,000	Oliver Mitchell, Boston, Mass.	150,000	W. H. Perkins, Dallas, Tex.	125,000
Richardson & Smith, Devils Lake, N. D.	100,000	Joe McGlory, Highland Park, Ill.	115,000	Jack Snider, Dallas, Tex.	130,000
Alex Neman, Superior, Wis.	100,000	Bias Russell, Highland Park, Ill.	106,000	Larry Miller, Bemidji, Minn.	105,000
W. L. Brown, Waterville, Maine	135,184	E. A. Bullock, DeLand, Fla.	102,000	Nick Elvis, Huntington, Pa.	166,556
C. W. Evans, Waterville, Me.	100,000	L. C. & E. Tractor Co., Springfield, Ohio	100,000	Geo. Magels, Huntington, Pa.	105,351
Shance Transportation Co., Charlotte, Mich.	130,000	Red Star Bus Co., Springfield Ohio	360,000	A. E. DeGou, Woodbine, Ia.	120,413
John Bower, Bedford, Va.	120,000	Pendegroff Bus Line, Chapel Hill, N. C.	100,000	Harry E. Yount, Dunlap, Ia.	120,413
C. E. Pickett, Sidney, Ohio	210,000	Stuebenville-Caton Trans. Co., Steubenville, Ohio	160,000	Ira Mongeon, Laconia, N. H.	140,000
F. O. Floura, Sidney, Ohio	110,000	Jefferson County, Steubenville, Ohio	103,000	Robert Shelby, San Antonio, Tex.	150,000
L. J. Robeson, Buena Park, Calif.	170,000	Cadiz Bus Line Co., Cadiz, Ohio	135,000	Central Garage, Lake City, Minn.	117,000
F. J. Paul, Orange, Calif.	225,400	Bunker Hill Trans. Co., Waterbury Conn.	246,000	C. A. Goff, Ironton, Minn.	116,000
C. L. Beach, Bucyrus, Ohio	225,400	M. Hengevelt, Miami, Fla.	250,000	H. M. Wandre, Ironton, Minn.	135,000
Jerome Fisher, Bucyrus, Ohio	225,000	E. G. Palmatier, Miami, Fla.	100,000	Herbert Johnson, Roslyn, N. Y.	100,000
Roy Linn, Bucyrus, Ohio	120,105	Walter H. Goodrich, College St., New Haven, Conn.	126,000	Johnson Co., Marshall, Texas	112,687
Howell Davis, Westminster, Md.	125,000	Connaughton-Walen Co., Connaughton, Mo.	102,000	Eugene Bradley, Georgetown, Ky.	106,000
John Henshaw, Bucks Ferry, N. Y.	241,000	Rus. Heycock, Olympia, Wash.	175,107	H. A. Savage, Fresno, Cal.	128,000
J. E. Baker, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	180,641	White Line, Lewiston, Me.	140,000	Art Esch, Nashua, Minn.	265,000
George Ives, Gouverneur, N. Y.	110,000	White Line, Lewiston, Me.	140,000	F. O. Boggs, Nashua, Minn.	165,000
Snow Valley Bus Co., N. Paint St., Chillicothe, Ohio	100,000	R. S. Whitney, Lewiston, Me.	100,000	C. L. Baird, Atchison, Mo.	140,000
Cannon Ball Transportation Co., Portsmouth, Ohio	100,000	Anton Anderson, Montevideo, Minn.	220,000	Red Star Bus Line, Canton, O.	150,000
North Iowa Motor Co., Mason City, Iowa	257,236	Stetelmen, Morris, Miss.	125,074	E. Liverpool Bus Line, Canton, O.	114,000
Bill Taxi Co., Mason City, Iowa	135,284	Al. Jennings, Salina, Kans.	125,000	C. O. Bainbridge, Phoenix, Ariz.	352,000
Lockport, N. Y.	125,500	Al. Jennings, Salina, Kans.	125,000	O. F. Anderson, Phoenix, Ariz.	121,000
Frank Reynolds, Lockport, N. Y.	115,000	Youngtown Southern Trans. Co., Columbiana, Ohio	110,000	Denver Stage Co., Denver Colo.	100,000
Kirchoff, Buffalo, N. Y.	150,000	Youngtown Southern Trans. Co., Columbiana, Ohio	110,000	B. C. Oney, Sherman, Tex.	117,000
Stuttgart, Ariz.	125,268	Youngtown Southern Trans. Co., Columbiana, Ohio	110,000	W. L. Thomas, Long Beach, Calif.	125,000
Dan Wood, Clark, S. D.	150,000	Mat Stocke, Glens Falls, N. Y.	210,237	Hiron Phelps, Long Beach, Calif.	150,000
Oscar Hougham, Clark S. D.	100,000	Alas Gerlock, Memphis, Texas	124,000	C. DeAngelo, Long Beach, Calif.	140,000
Fred Schlogel, Clark, S. D.	100,000	H. Anderson, Jamestown, N. Y.	175,000	L. H. Hurroughs, Brunswick, Ga.	198,233
Hans Thud, Mesa, Ariz.	131,000	R. B. Neale, Denton, Texas	200,000	J. M. Armstrong, Brunswick, Ga.	235,221
Otto Neuman, Baltimore, Md.	144,000	R. B. Neale, Denton, Texas	200,000	Claude Armstrong, Geneva, Ohio	172,308
Jack Brady, Baltimore, Md.	132,000	L. Loegler, Cleveland, Ohio	116,000	F. M. Lord, Mt. Vernon, Ohio	100,000
Fred H. Carlson, Creighton, Neb.	135,892	Horn Ice Cream Co., Norfolk, Va.	182,000	Robert Kersey, South Bend, Ind.	115,299
Harry Decker, Huna Lako, N. Y.	135,800	Frank M. Emerick, Joliet, Pa.	130,000	Platner Garage, South Bend, Ind.	214,140
Harry Smedley, New Haven, Conn.	100,000	Yellow Cab Co., Benton Harbor, Mich.	100,000	Dan Linn, Stockton, Cal.	127,000
R. E. Gordon, Indianapolis, Ind.	130,000	Yellow Cab Co., Benton Harbor, Mich.	100,000	Edward Dunn, Chillicothe, Ohio	210,000
R. E. Francis, Indianapolis, Ind.	120,000	R. Gerald O'Day, Detroit, Mich.	149,586	Peter Mazakal, Waterbury, Conn.	100,000
Webb Greer, Houston, Texas	100,000	A. E. Claxon, Detroit, Mich.	115,261	Irving Raymo, Detroit, Mich.	140,000
Webb Greer, Houston, Texas	100,000	J. W. Collins, San Antonio, Tex.	100,000	G. W. Confer, Xenia, Ohio	129,000
A. B. Pierce, Houston, Texas	150,000	Capt. C. W. Titus, San Antonio, Tex.	135,431	J. A. Laidon, New Ulm, Minn.	185,000
H. K. Wheeler, Holyoke, Mass.	115,000	J. M. Taylor, San Antonio, Tex.	167,000	Harry Fasnacht, Union Deposit, Pa.	141,587
John Shea, Holyoke, Mass.	100,000	C. A. Goff, Ironton, Minn.	115,000	A. E. Hart, Evansville, Wis.	125,000
Chas. Koegel & Sons, Holyoke, Mass.	100,000	W. C. Jackley, Anderson, Ind.	130,300	Norman K. Stump, Akron, Ohio	156,992
D. C. F. Hutton, Miami, Fla.	100,000	Vanura Refining Co., Santa Paula, Cal.	100,000	C. F. Sutton, San Francisco, Calif.	110,000
M. Snyder, Miami, Fla.	300,000	R. R. Wallace, Bigtown, Ill.	108,000	Van Motor Co., Kingston, N. Y.	190,000
Ft. Madison Fire Car, Ft. Madison, Ia.	340,000	John Smalley, Jackson, Calif.	138,000	E. W. Barker, Norfolk, Va.	197,000
John Snyder, Joplin, Mo.	200,000	Wm. Dement, Lodi, Calif.	125,000	H. A. Savage, Fresno, Calif.	186,000
John Snyder, Joplin, Mo.	180,000	Burton A. Towne, Lodi, Calif.	110,000	Geo. W. Drumm, Albany, N. Y.	297,000
John Snyder, Joplin, Mo.	150,000	George Cross, Jeanette, Pa.	104,500	John P. Currier, Fredericktown, Mo.	164,831
D. W. Weir, Ashland, Ohio	250,000	George P. Thompson, Irwin, Pa.	124,490	Mr. J. B. Paradis, Taftville, Conn.	106,500
R. A. Ekey, Ashland, Ohio	100,000	Greensburg, New Alexandria and Blairsville Bus Co.	138,000	B. B. Chafin, Midland, Pa.	112,400
W. D. Fry, Ashland, Ohio	100,000	Chas. Reese, Chicago, Ill.	100,000	E. H. Brooks, E. Liverpool, Ohio (Taxi)	108,300
Stillwell Auto Livery, Los Angeles, Calif.	100,000	E. F. Turner, Chicago, Ill.	110,000	B. O. Propts, Chester, W. Va. (Taxi)	147,000
Stillwell Auto Livery, Los Angeles, Calif.	100,000	A. F. Hoffman, Chicago, Ill.	250,000	U. V. Price, E. Liverpool, Ohio (Taxi)	157,000
F. K. Eaton, Hollywood, Calif.	100,000	Mann Auto Co., Liberal, Kans.	150,000		
Bogren-Robinson Co., Petoskey, Mich.	118,346	City Garage Co., Meadville, Pa.	100,000		
Ed Oberg, Merrill, Wis.	118,491	Lawrence Anderson, South Bend, Ind.	210,110		
E. J. Tonnelleu, Benton Harbor, Mich.	165,000	J. R. & Harry Howbert, Lima, Ohio	100,000		

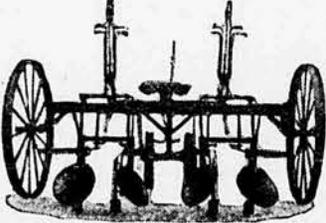
Authorized Studebaker Sales and Service throughout the State

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| KANSAS
AMY—J. W. Herndon
ARK. CITY—Hill-Howard Mtr. Co.
ATCHISON—Gillen & Son
ATWOOD—W. W. Anderson
AUGUSTA—J. J. Mannion & Son
BAXTER SPRINGS—Kammermeyer Mtr. Co.
BELLEVILLE—E. V. Kallin
BELLOIT—S. E. Lanterman
BISON—John Stang & Son
BUCYRUS—J. Francis Crawford
CALDWELL—Clark Motors
CANEY—Blackledge Sales Co.
CLAY CENTER—H. L. Stewart Mtr. Co.
CLAY CENTER—Vinceat Bros.
CLAYDE—White Way Garage Co.
COFFEYVILLE—Ethen Auto Co.
COLDWATER—F. C. Lindsey
COLI MBU—Kammermeyer Mtr. Co.
CONCORDIA—Walker Motor Co.
COTTONWOOD FALLS—A. Crouch
COURTLAND—Ruggles Motor Co.
DODGE CITY—Southwest Tractor & Imp. Co.
EL DORADO—Dillenbeck Motors
ELLSWORTH—Morgenstern-Pyle-Robinson, Inc.
FT. SCOTT—R. L. Hammons Mtr. Co.
FREDONIA—Ozark Trail Garage
GARNETT—Farrow & Rooks Mtr. Co.
GOFF—W. J. Groves
GOODLAND—Newton Bros.
GORHAM—E. P. Polcyn
GREAT BEND—Morrison Motor Co.
HAYS—A. W. Desmarteau
HERINGTON—Adm Haas | HIAWATHA —Sterns Auto Co.
HORTON—Rudolph J. Burns
HOWARD—Fred Rhoades Motor Co.
HUTCHINSON—Clark Motor Co.
INDEPENDENCE—Ethen Auto Co.
JEWELL CITY—E. L. Gray Imp. Co.
JUNCTION CITY—Bermann Motor Co.
KANSAS CITY—Studebaker Riley Co.
KINGMAN—Herbert Fear
KINGSDOWN—Holloway-Cory Co.
LAWRENCE—Peerless Garage
LEAVENWORTH—Norrington Motor Co.
LIBERAL—Mann Auto Co.
LINCOLN—Morgenstern-Pyle-Robinson, Inc.
McPHERSON—C. R. Lincoln
MANHATTAN—Frank West
MARION—A. T. Campbell
MARYSVILLE—F. H. Graham
MEDICINE LODGE—W. S. Benefield Hdwe Co.
NEODESHA—Ethen Auto Co.
NEOSHO FALLS—Reynolds Motor Co.
NEWTON—W. R. Baer
NORTON—M. W. Bicknell
OAKLEY—Price's Garage
OLATHE—Central Auto Co.
OSKALOOSA—W. D. Ratliff
OTTAWA—Cummings Motor Co.
PAOLA—Cummings Motor Co.
PARKER—C. E. Mundell
PARSONS—Johnson Auto Co.
PEABODY—Beeton Bros. Motor Co.
PHILLIPSBURG—Weston & Son
PITTSBURG—C. & A. Auto Supply
PRATT—Brooks-Barker Motor Co.
PROTECTION—F. C. Lindsey | RANSOM —J. G. Blockson
RUSSELL—Weolk Motor Co.
SALINA—Morgenstern-Pyle-Robinson, Inc.
SCAMMON—Kammermeyer Motor Co.
SEDAN—Oil Belt Garage
SENECRA—Frank Morman
SPRING HILL—E. R. Barker
TOPEKA—Central Motor Co.
TREECE—Kammermeyer Motor Co.
VALLEY FALLS—E. Lewis
WAKEENEY—Spema Motor Co.
WAMEGO—The Motor Inn Co.
WASHINGTON—P. C. Swan
WATERVILLE—L. A. Larson
WELLINGTON—H. Martin
WICHITA—Floto Motor Co., Inc.
WINFIELD—King Bros. Motor Co. | DURANGO —Jarvis Garage
EATON—W. A. Roy
FORT COLLINS—J. E. Leshar
FORT MORGAN—S. J. Hockabout
GLENWOOD-SPRINGS—L. R. Pratt
GRAND JUNCTION—Shaw Motor Co.
GREELEY—Leshar-Duie Motor Co.
GUNNISON—Commercial Motor Co.
HAYDEN—Earl B. Flanagan
JULESBURG—Kelsey Motor Co.
KREMMLING—Modern Garage
LAFAYETTE—Webber Garage
LA JUNTA—The Jones Motor Co.
LEADVILLE—J. L. Jones
LONGMONT—Motor Market
LOVELAND—G. A. Benson
MANCOS—Harry French
MEEKER—Meeker Garage
MONTE VISTA—The City Garage
OURAY—Croft Bros.
PUEBLO—Van Dyke Motor Co., Inc.
SALIDA—Van Dyke Motor Co., Inc.
SILVERTON—Ray Cooper
STEAMBOAT SPRINGS—Carver Bros.
STERLING—H. B. Swedlund
TRINIDAD—W. G. Hall Garage
WALSENBURG—Standard Motors Co.
WREN—Wm. Pyle |
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You wouldn't try to work with only one hand!

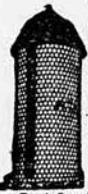
With one hand strapped to your side you could do less than one-half as much work as with both hands. Are you tied to single row cultivators, doing only one-half the work of a Dempster Two-Row Cultivator. Make more money on your corn. Decrease your production cost with—



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Strong, durable, efficient in either checked or listed corn, handy and practical adjustments, easy to operate. Know all about the Dempster Two-Row Cultivator! Write us for complete description. Dealers everywhere.

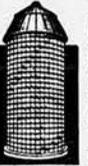
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"The Standard Work Harness of America"



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STRONGER leather, better hardware, and more careful workmanship—these three points of superiority have built longer service into every set of the Boyt Harness.

That's the reason why the Boyt Harness wears on long after ordinary harness has worn out—the reason why, in actual cost per year, it is the least expensive harness you can own.

See the Boyt Harness before you buy. You will see the wonderful value it gives you at \$78 per set. There is a dealer near you. Send for his name—also for free copy of the interesting booklet, "Pointers for the Careful Harness Buyer." Write today.

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Best rotal leather. That's why Boyt hardware is made of smooth, dependable, special rustless bronze. Look for name 'Boyt' on harness.



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Ground is Ready for Oats

Considerable Attention Being Given to Sweet Clover This Year

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE week ending February 8 was about the best of the whole winter up to this time. The frost all went out of the ground and much plowing was done, especially for oats. The soil is in the best of condition so far as moisture is concerned and if it were about two weeks later oats sowing would begin. I hear that considerable Sweet clover is to be sown in this county this spring; on this farm 15 acres will be sown. The ground is plowed for it as it was in oats and barley last season and was scarcely in condition to disk. The plowing was very shallow and the field has been cross harrowed and is ready for the seed. We are getting our seed from a farmer living near Emporia who is selling good quality re-cleaned seed for 7 cents a pound. Our intention is to sow 10 to 12 pounds of seed to the acre, as those who have raised it say that amount is enough. I am told that one farmer living near here is to sow 140 acres to Sweet clover this spring; he is going to seed down an old field which has raised corn, kafir and cane for the last 40 years or more.

Gain in Insurance

At the recent annual meeting of the Kansas Grange Insurance Association it was announced that the company had in force a little more than 49 million dollars of 5-year insurance, a gain during the last year of a little more than 2 million dollars. On this insurance the company received a total premium income for the year of \$134,395. The total cost of getting and conducting the business was \$21,197. The amount of \$77,939 was paid out for 418 losses, many of them being for livestock killed by lightning. Only 16 per cent of the premiums paid was required for conducting the business, including the fees paid local Grange agents. Under such conditions it readily can be seen that the company can make a rate only one-half that charged by old line companies, and still have large amounts to carry to surplus. The company now has \$228,754 in reserve, a gain for the last year of \$35,981. This Grange insurance company, composed of home owners, has little to fear from "moral hazard" which is the chance that the insured may set fire to his buildings in order to collect the insurance. The old line companies, with their large town and city business, find this moral hazard a great and growing problem.

Wants to Invest Savings

A Kansas reader of this column writes, asking for information on where to invest what little money he accumulates from time to time. What he wants is an investment on which he can realize on short notice and which draws some interest. An ideal investment of that kind is U. S. bonds, but so many want them that they sell for more than their face value, the premium on one issue being 6 per cent. This leaves a very small interest return, the average being something like 3.75 per cent. A bond issue just as safe and as easily sold is the Kansas bonus bonds; these bonds also sell at a premium but they can be bought to net the buyer something like 4.15 per cent. Other good bonds to buy are those of Kansas cities and towns which are not bonded to the limit. Such bonds can be bought to net around 4.25 per cent. All U. S. bonds, Kansas bonds and the bonds of Kansas cities and school districts issued prior to 1925 are tax free. All Kansas bonds of late issues are taxable at the intangible rate of 25 cents on the \$100.

Why the Difference?

I was asked this week why it was that a house in town, especially in a town like Emporia, should sell for as much, or more, money than a 40 or an 80-acre farm not many miles from the same town when the farm had a good house and some other good farm buildings. In other words, why should a country home with 40 acres attached be thought worth less than a town

home standing on a very small lot. The only answer is that buyers do not seem to want farms, no matter how close to town because they do not think farming a paying business. They want the town homes because they can find in town work which will net them more money than will farm work. In the Emporia Gazette of recent date I found the following real estate for sale in both town and country with the following prices attached: "Six room house, near Walnut school, \$4,500. Seven room modern house near Teacher's College, \$5,500. New 6-room bungalow, \$7,000." Those were in town. Here are some country offers: "A good 40-acre farm, 4-room house, large new barn. Near school, 5 miles from town, price \$2,800." Here is another: "A fine 40 acres near Emporia, new 5-room bungalow on good road \$5,000." What do you think about it?

Price Was Justified

I attended a "community" sale at Burlington this week in order to get a line on the prices being paid. As a rule, the stuff sold at such sales is not of the highest class; it is for sale chiefly because those who own it want to get rid of it. The stock sold was of very common grade except for one pen of shotes, eight in number, and which the crowd weighed in at about 90 pounds each. These shotes brought \$16.25 each. The man who bought them said he realized he was paying a big price but that he had 40 head of cattle on feed with no hogs behind them and it was cheaper to pay close to 20 cents a pound for thrifty shotes than to let the corn in the cattle yard waste. I think he was right. Suppose he keeps them until they weigh 200 pounds each; at the present price that would make \$26 or a gain of almost \$10. If the feed on which they make this gain otherwise would be wasted he was fully justified in paying the price he did for shotes. Another pen of pigs, fairly thrifty, but much younger and weighing about 45 to 50 pounds each brought \$8.75 each. There was no farm machinery of any real value sold except one 14-inch sulky plow which brought \$28.

Less Corn Being Sold

Deliveries of corn from the farm to local shipping points, which have been

good up to this time, have begun to fall off. One Burlington dealer, who uses large quantities of corn each day, now is advertising for corn; the price in most localities is 65 cents. The radio a moment ago informed me that 71 cents was being paid for corn in Kansas City. Those who are in a position to know tell me that there is sufficient corn in this county to carry thru until new corn grows; probably less than the usual amount of corn will be fed in this county this summer. There is less livestock on feed and there is more than the usual amount of oats on hand which are selling for rather low prices. As soon as the run of corn from the farms is in, the price will go to a shipped-in basis and most men are expecting to see corn sell locally this summer for around 75 cents a bushel. Seed oats of the Kanota variety are selling at sales for around 10 cents above market price; the Texas Red variety seems to be dropping behind and if Kanota again proves best this summer, as it has for the last two seasons, it is probable that Texas Red will be dropped.

Financing the Bonus

We note that the Treasury Department of the United States has asked for an appropriation of 106 million dollars to meet the 1925-1926 allotment for the National Bonus fund.

The report of the Treasury Department is interesting in that it shows the methods of financing this bonus project and the method adopted by the Treasurer for converting assets of the Government into cash whereby these claims may be paid.

Mr. Mellon in his report indicates that the time will come when there will be no deficit because he refers to the ultimate maturity of these certificates, and says:

"When the adjusted service certificates mature, about 1944, the Treasury will be in a position to do the necessary financing to meet the conditions then existing without being compelled to sell a lot of miscellaneous Government securities perhaps unsuited to the market and to the Treasury's program."

However, the fact that a deficit of more than 100 million dollars accrues this year, and that an even greater deficit is expected in the early years hereafter, shows the great burden upon the Government, and also shows its generosity toward the veterans of the World War, a situation which should produce thoughtful appreciation on their part.

The Federal Trade Commission says the movie production business is controlled by a single group, a deduction based no doubt on the fact that they all use the same plot.



Do You Also Know This Fellow?



OUR KANSAS CITY HOUSE

Ward's Free Catalogue Places This Big Kansas City House At Your Service

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

Ward's Spring Catalogue is Ready!

Your copy is now ready for mailing! We need only your name and address on the coupon below.

Our big Kansas City House contains acres and acres of floor space filled with fresh new merchandise—ready for every Spring need.

So write for the Catalogue. Take advantage of the quick service and the big saving this convenient Kansas City House brings to your home.

Your Opportunity For True Cooperative Buying

Things bought by the dozen cost less than if bought one at a time. Everyone knows that. And buying in big quantities is exactly what makes possible your big Savings at Montgomery Ward & Co.

You buy anything you like from Ward's, one at a time. And you get the low prices, the saving secured through our buying in car load lots, in train load lots, the saving in price secured by contracting for the entire product of a factory!

For example, our 8,000,000 customers bought so many stoves from us that we contracted to make all the stoves one of the finest factories could make. The prices we secured were so low that now your average saving on a Ward stove amounts to fifteen dollars!

Here is true cooperative buying—an opportunity for you to join hands with all of our customers, cooperating with them in your buying

to secure lower and still lower prices on almost everything you need to wear or to use.

\$60,000,000 in Cash Was Used To Make These Low Prices

Our complete organization of buying experts visit every important market in America and Europe in their search for Standard quality goods at the lowest prices. And they pay cash because cash buys cheapest—always.

Sixty Million dollars in cash was used in buying the goods back of this Catalogue, in buying the merchandise to fill the seven big plants that together constitute Montgomery Ward & Co.

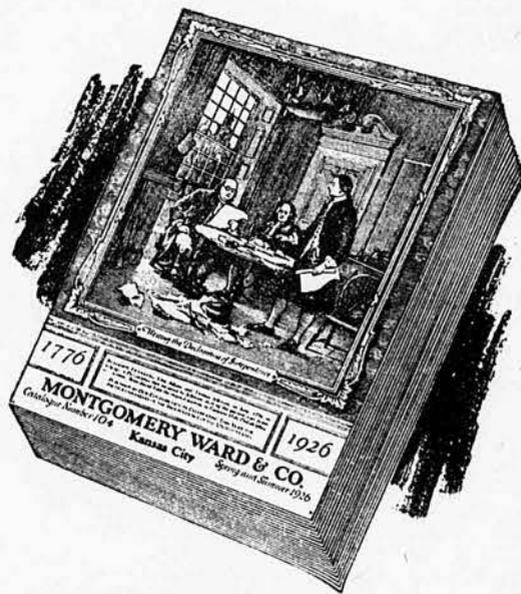
These are the reasons back of our offering of standard quality goods at lower-than-market prices—at prices that offer you a saving of \$50 each season if you send all your orders to Ward's.

Our 54-Year-Old Complete Guarantee

You always buy on approval at Ward's. We guarantee your complete satisfaction with everything you buy. "Your money back if you want it."

Your Orders Are Shipped Within 24 Hours

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



Mail this Coupon

TO MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., Dept. 40-K
Kansas City, Missouri

Please mail my free copy of Montgomery Ward's complete Spring and Summer Catalogue.

Name

Address

A copy of our Wall Paper Sample Book will be sent to you free if you are interested. Shall we send you a copy?

Montgomery Ward & Co.

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

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

Rock Island IMPLEMENTS



The Original Famous Tricycle Lister

The Rock Island No. 9 is the original frameless, therefore simple, light weight, but strong, three-wheel lister.

Special shaped bottom turns trash under and makes a clean, wide furrow. High-breasted share prevents wear on moldboard.

Constant suction results in planting seed at uniform depth. Makes cultivating easier. The No. 9 will turn square corners with bottom in the ground—no danger of upsetting.

Accurate corn drop. Sight feed, tip-over hopper.

Your Rock Island Dealer can furnish four-wheel single-row, also two-row listers.

FREE BOOKLETS describing these listers sent by return mail. Ask for booklet M-31.

Rock Island Plow Co.

ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS

I Learned this Priceless HARNESS SECRET From a Pail Handle

Made in all Styles



Quickly Adjusted

\$5

Down after 30 Days' Trial; Balance Easy Monthly Payments

To prove my claim that **WEAR-MORE** is the strongest harness made, let me send you any style you select for 30 days' free service on your own team. Test it in every way. I take your word for it if not then convinced. Simply return it at my expense. Write today for big, free book, with new reduced prices. See how I've done away with rubbing and see-sawing between leather and metal. Doubled wear right here! Learn how short-ening of leather under buckle edge or around narrow metal units costs you money in break-downs and repairs. See how I overcome this—how I learned this priceless harness secret from a pail handle. I believe you owe it to your pocketbook to investigate at once. This marvelous advance in harness-making and harness value.

JOHN C. NICHOLS, Pres.
John C. Nichols Co., 1200 Erie Ave., Sheboygan, Wis. Established 1909. Also Originators and Makers of Fitzell Collars.

See above how off it squeezed out, fibers cracked, like carrying full with wire handle. None of this in **WEAR-MORE**! Patented protecting buckles let leather pull against big, broad surface, just as well protected as your hand around the lever, comfortable wooden handle on a pail handle.

More Harness! Patented protecting buckles let leather pull against big, broad surface, just as well protected as your hand around the lever, comfortable wooden handle on a pail handle.

Free Book On Bigger Value Harness

WEAR-MORE

30x3 1/2 \$2.95

STANDARD MAKES

Size	Tires	Tubes
30x3	\$2.75	\$1.75
30x3 1/2	2.95	1.95
32x3 1/2	3.95	2.25
31x4	3.95	2.35
32x4	4.45	2.65
33x4	5.25	2.75
34x4	5.25	2.85
32x4 1/2	5.75	3.25
33x4 1/2	5.95	3.35
34x4 1/2	5.95	3.45
35x4 1/2	5.95	3.55
36x4 1/2	6.45	3.65
33x5	6.75	3.75
35x5	6.75	3.85

Prices F. O. B. K. C. Mo.

B. & Y. Tire Co. 722 Southwest Blvd. KANSAS CITY, MO.

7 1/2 in. crown
5 in. brim

No. 555

Color: Light Band

FINE NUTRIA QUALITY

Sent prepaid.

\$6.45

Write for new SPRING CATALOG of cowboys' wearing apparel and riding equipment. All styles of STETSONS. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

STOCKMAN-FARMER SUPPLY CO.,
1629 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo.

14 Million Fewer Hogs in '26?

But by 1927 the Market Situation Probably Will Become Normal Once More

BY GEORGE A. MONTGOMERY

OLD King Corn, once a genial and benevolent sovereign, has become a tyrant and a profligate. Rumbings from Topeka, Des Moines, Harrison Corners and Grant Township mean that his subjects are in open rebellion. They are not as yet agreed on how his sway is to be broken, but they have joined in a raucous demand that the throne be vacated. Since history repeats itself, it might be just as well to trot out the plush robes and the satin slippers, polish up the jeweled headpiece, and send out heralds to invite in the freeholders from the hinterland precincts. The occasion plainly demands the coronation of Mrs. Brood Sow as queen of the Corn Belt.

That estimable lady and her heirs, Prince Barrow and Princess Gilt, already have found their way into the affections of those who till the soil. Only one obstacle, the depletion of her forces, seems to confront the new monarch in bringing prosperity to the people.

All of which is a figurative and rather flowery way of saying that with the burdensome over-supply of corn, the scarcity of hogs, and the consequent favorable feeding ratio, the Poland, the Duroc, the Hamp, and every other kind of a hog will be good property during the next year. At least that is the opinion of those who have followed the situation most closely.

Smallest in 22 Years!

The air was full of excitement at the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange recently. The Fifty-fifth Annual Report for the yards was just off the press, and it showed hog receipts for 1925 were the smallest in 22 years.

The report trailed closely on the heels of the Government's winter pig survey, which showed that the number of sows farrowing in the fall of 1925 was 14.6 per cent less than for the fall of 1924, while the number of sows bred to farrow in the spring of 1926 was not appreciably greater than the number for the spring of 1925, indicating, as the report pointed out, that there is no "marked tendency to increase hog production next spring in spite of the comparatively high price of hogs and the exceptionally favorable feeding ratio between hogs and corn."

"Beginning with the fall of 1923," continues the Government report, "each semi-annual survey has shown a decrease in the pig crop compared with the previous year. These decreases have brought hog production in the United States to the lowest point in over 10 years, and in the Corn Belt to the lowest point since 1920."

In the Corn Belt states alone, according to the survey, the decrease for 1925 was between 5 and 5 1/2 million pigs. Kansas, with a decrease of 20.2 per cent, led all the Corn Belt states in the reduction in number of pigs. The decrease in Ohio was 19.2 per cent, while that for Nebraska was 18.9 per cent, Iowa, with a decrease of 5.1 per cent, and Illinois, with 4.6 per cent, showed the smallest reduction.

Big Drop in January

Not until in 1927 can the normal number of hogs be expected on the markets, according to Charles M. Pipkin, market reporter for the Kansas City Livestock Exchange, who expects a gradual relative decrease for several months to come. Mr. Pipkin states that the number of hogs reaching the principal markets in January, 1926, was 40 per cent less than for January, 1924.

"The number of hogs sold on the 20 principal markets in 1925 was 5 million below normal," said Mr. Pipkin, "and from the present outlook there is a possibility that the shortage on the same markets will be 14 million in 1926. With last fall's pig crop short nearly 15 per cent, and no appreciable increase in the spring pig crop, it is certain that 1926 receipts must fall considerably below receipts in 1925.

Kansas City market or in their own neighborhoods find it next to impossible.

Receipts of hogs at the Kansas City yards in 1925 were 2,067,038, according to the annual report. The number received in 1924 was 2,932,941, while for 1923 it was 3,615,205.

After Tough Meat

Something is to be done about this tough meat problem. The United States Department of Agriculture and 18 state experiment stations are undertaking work which it is hoped will solve the question. The experiments which are expected to result in better meat have been apportioned among the states so that a quicker solution will be possible. Every phase of production which has any bearing upon the quality of meat will be considered.

Heretofore experimental work has considered feeding and gains primarily so that when the howl went up from abused meat eaters, particularly those who like beef, the scientists had no answer to their complaint. Beef generally is admittedly tough. The failure of the consumer to obtain a piece that he can eat and enjoy has been one of the biggest factors in cattle farm losses. Now the consumer won't have it in quantities that will justify an expansion of production of the present grades and qualities.

According to the Ohio State University, sensitive machines have been developed to substitute for man's jaws and teeth in testing the tenderness of meat. One device measures the tensile strength of the meat fibers; another measures tenderness by the number of strokes needed to wear thru a piece of meat. To aid housewives in judging the quality of meat, the investigators are developing standard color charts. While color is not an exact index of quality, it nevertheless is a factor in the attractiveness of meat just as it is in apples.

Hogs Weigh 225 Pounds

Altho there is a premium for light hogs, the ratio between corn and pork prices is causing most feeders to make their hogs heavy, records at the Kansas City yards show. The average weight of all hogs received in January, 1926, was 225 pounds. This is the heaviest January weight in 10 years. The nearest approach was 218 pounds in January, 1918. The average for January, 1925, was 209 pounds, which is 16 pounds less than for the same month this year. The number of light hogs received during the last month was not sufficient to meet the fresh meat demand.

Stockers and pigs are scarce on the market, and have been selling at from \$12.75 to \$13.50. Kansas and other territory tributary to Kansas City would have more hogs on feed if they were available, Mr. Pipkin says. However, those who would buy on the

'Tis a Strengthening Partnership

BY F. D. FARRELL

NOTWITHSTANDING numerous stock stories, many of them true, about conflict and unfriendliness between bankers and farmers, the fact remains that in thousands of instances the farmer and his banker are mutually helpful friends. In such instances the banker helps the farmer by serving as a financial counselor and as a bringer-together of investor and borrower; and the farmer helps the banker by bringing him business, either as a borrower or as an investor. Friendly relations between the two are especially common in states like Kansas where so many bankers are farm-reared, many of them farm owners, and where so many farmers are directors or officers of banks.

It is probable that no group of town businessmen have a keener appreciation than bankers do of the dominating influence of agricultural conditions upon general business, particularly in great agricultural regions like the Middle West. In recognition of this influence there is developing thruout the country a program of banker-farmer activities for improving agricultural conditions. These activities are being fostered by the American Bankers' Association and by a large number of agricultural agencies, including county farm bureaus and agricultural colleges, in more than 30 states. Each of these state bankers' associations has an agricultural committee, and in some of them there also are agricultural committees of the county bankers' associations. These committees undertake to assist individual farmers and farmers' organizations to develop their enterprises for agricultural improvement.

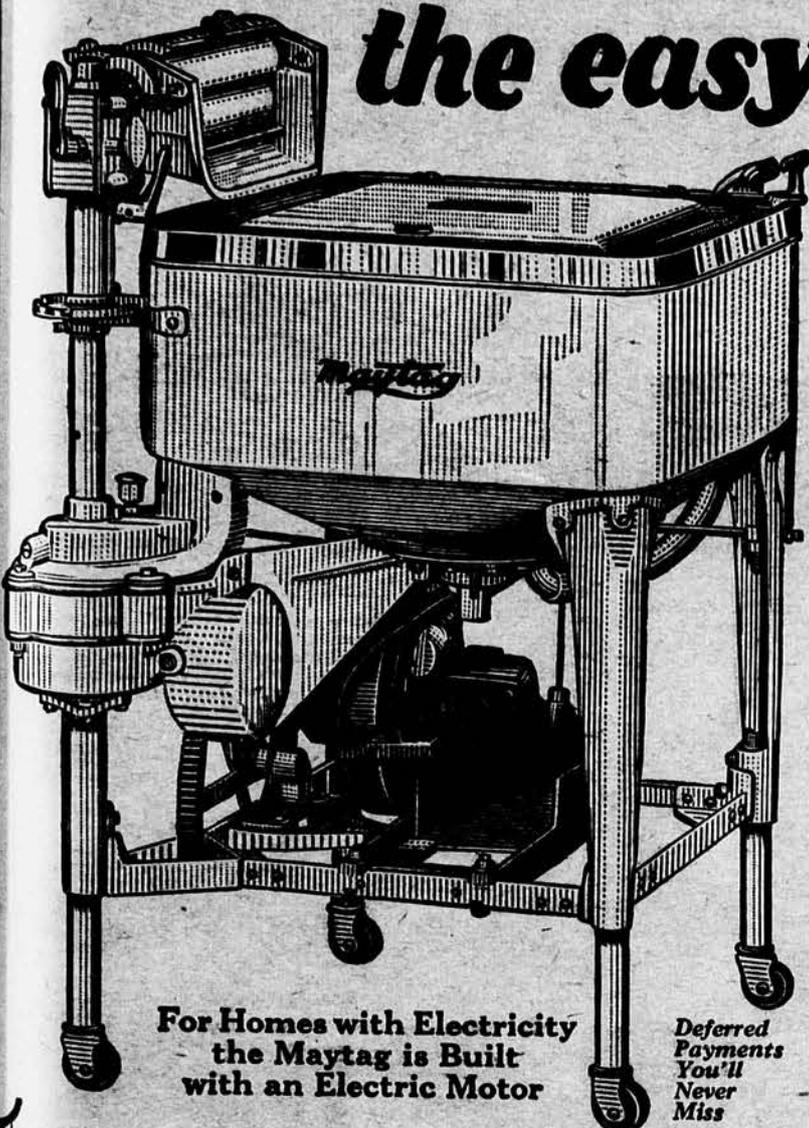
The character of banker-farmer activities varies in different states and in different counties in a state. It is decided upon in each instance by the farmers and bankers concerned. In Kansas the work includes nine general projects, which may be described briefly as follows: (1) The development of cow testing association work. (2) A project for the control of worms that infest hogs. (3) Boys' and girls' club work. (4) A project to encourage the production of alfalfa, sweet clover and soybeans in places where these legumes are well adapted. (5) The encouragement of sound methods of developing the dairy industry. (6) Helping to prevent the distribution of inferior livestock and livestock remedies in rural communities. (7) Encouraging the use of radio in securing reliable agricultural information. (8) A project to encourage a wider use of good seeds of field crops, and (9) a project for the control of noxious weeds.

These nine projects were adopted by the agricultural committee of the Kansas Bankers' Association, after consultation with the representatives of the agricultural college and other agricultural interests, as being particularly important and feasible in Kansas agriculture. The bankers help by supplying information, by facilitating constructive financial transactions and discouraging deals of questionable value, by aiding in securing satisfactory co-operation between the farmers and various business interests, like the railroads, and by manifesting a friendly and helpful interest in making whatever project is adopted in the community successful.

These activities are producing very satisfactory results in many communities thruout the country. They are strengthening the bond between banker and farmer by increasing mutual understanding, sympathy and helpfulness. They are strengthening the spirit of partnership between two groups of people who, in agricultural regions, are pretty definitely "in the same boat." A wise, trustworthy, and progressive banker and an industrious and thrifty, up-to-date farmer are material for a lasting partnership.

A larger alfalfa acreage is needed.

FARM HOMES too can wash the easy MAYTAG way



For Homes with Electricity the Maytag is Built with an Electric Motor

Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss

Without cost, without the least obligation, you can test in your own home the marvelous Maytag Aluminum Washer. It's the same smooth-running, big capacity, neat, handy, safe, rapid and thorough Maytag with the lifetime cast-aluminum tub, that has sold itself to thousands of homes—that has won World Leadership in an amazingly short time.

Operated by the In-Built Gasoline Maytag Multi-Motor

This finely-engineered, dependable, smooth-running gasoline engine has made the world's fastest-selling washer available to homes without electricity. Starts with a turn of the foot lever and does the biggest washing in a hurry with a few cents' worth of gasoline.

For homes with electricity, the Maytag is built with an electric motor.

Free Trial For a whole Week's Wash

Have the nearest Maytag dealer send you a Maytag. See how the new and different Gyrafoam principle washes clothes twice as fast as other methods; how it cleans collars, cuffs and wristbands, even grimy overalls and work-clothes, without hand-rubbing. Test it on dainty silks and laces—they are perfectly safe in the Maytag. See how safe and handy the all-metal wringer is and how the tension is automatically adjusted for wringing a small handkerchief or a heavy blanket. The Maytag is placed in your home with this understanding: "If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it."

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, Newton, Iowa
SOUTHWESTERN BRANCH: 1304 W. 12th Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

9 Outstanding Maytag Features

- 1 Washes faster.
- 2 Washes cleaner.
- 3 Largest hourly capacity. Tub holds 21 gals.
- 4 Most compact washer—takes floor space only 25 in. square.
- 5 Cast aluminum tub—can't warp, rot, swell, split or corrode—cleans itself.
- 6 Easily adjusted to your height.
- 7 Clothes can be put in or taken out with the washer running.
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- 9 Electric motor for wired homes—Gasoline motor where no electricity is available.

9 Reasons for World Leadership

Call one of the authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

City	Dealers	City	Dealers	City	Dealers	City	Dealers
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Arcadia	Hackreider Grain & Meal Co.	Fort Scott	A. C. Penniman & Son Hdw.	Jennings	Frank Shimmick	Meade	J. T. Helm
Arkansas City	Kansas Gas & Electric Co.	Garden City	Burns & Goulding	Jewell	Perfect Hdw. Co.	Medicine Lodge	Marshall Hdw. Co.
Arma	Walberts & Timberlake	Gardner	Henry Young Hdw. Co.	Junction City	Waters Hdw. Co.	Minneapolis	H. A. Marain
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Atta	E. Keith	Girard	Walberts & Timberlake	Kingman	O.K. Light & Power Co.	Mount Hope	Larsen Hdw. Co.
Atwood	Kirchner & Roshong	Goodland	Goodland Equity Ex.	Kinsley	Nevis Hdw. Co.	Morland	Ludlow & Co.
Aurora	Cables Hardware Co.	Great Bend	Gibson Farm Sup. Co.	Kiowa	O. K. Light & Power Co.	Mullinville	W. H. Culley's Sons
Baldwin	Minns & Lerner	Greensburg	M. Thines Hdw.	Lacrosse	L. A. Davis Hdw. Co.	Neodesha	Maytag Sales Agency
Barnes	Wolverton & Marl	Greensburg	Greensburg Imp. Co.	LaCygne	C. T. Potter	Ness City	Miners Cash Store
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Bird City	W. W. Shahan	Harper	O. K. Light & Power Co.	Leoti	Leoti Hdw. Co.	Oberlin	Maddox & Maddox
Bonner Springs	Owl Hdw. Co.	Hartford	Wilson Beach Sup. Co.	Leoville	J. S. Schandler	Oketo	Delair & Shafer
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Caldwell	Detrick Bros.					Overland Park	Kraft Bros. Hdw. Co.
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Chanute	Sunflower Elec. Sup. Co.						
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Claflin	Watson Hdw. & Furn. Co.						
Clay Center	W. W. Smith & Sons						
Coffeyville	Liebert Bros. Elec. Co.						
Colby	Fitzgerald Hdw. Co.						
Colony	C. V. Clark Hardware						
Columbus	Walberts & Timberlake						
Concordia	Baker-Ossman Hdw. Co.						
Conway Springs	W. S. Supply Co.						
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Dighton	Dighton Lbr. Co.						
Dodge City	Nevis Hdw. Co.						
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Durham	Adam Youk						
Edna	Henry F. Rich Hdw. & Furn. Co.						

Maytag Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF DON'T KEEP IT

THE LISTENER

By George Washington Ogden

SHE'LL be glad to see you, and she'll be keen to understand. You done it for her, Texas. If you never had 'a' stood up for her rights today this thing never would 'a' happened.

"Today!" said Texas musingly, reviewing the events which had filled his few hours in Cottonwood. "Yes, it was today, wasn't it? Sir, it seems to me I've been here a hundred years!"

"I want you to wear Ed's gun when you meet 'em. That's the biggest recommend I can give you—that I thought you fit to pack that gun."

"I'll have to get me a coat, sir, and some other things. I'm not presentable to ladies tonight. I beg you, sir, to put it off another day."

"Well, we can't go tomorrow night, 'cause there's an ice cream festibal at the Methodist church, and Sallie and her ma they're head and heels into it. But I tell you what we can do: we can go to the festibal."

"I'll get trimmed up a little for it." "Trimmed up?" Uncle Boley looked him over with a questioning stare. "I don't see what more a man needs when he's got a good pair of boots and his hair combed."

"Customs differ in different places, sir. Tomorrow I'll have to see if I can find something to do, Uncle Boley. I can't afford to be idle many days."

Uncle Boley sat thoughtfully silent a while, gathering his beard in his hands like a sheaf of grain.

"The association wants to hire two or three trail riders, I hear," he said at last.

"Trail riders? You don't mean men to carry mail, sir?"

"No, I mean trail riders, just plain trail riders."

"I don't believe we had 'em in Taixas, sir."

"No, I guess you didn't. Trail ridin' is a new profession—it sprung up in this country in the last two years, since the cattlemen all went into the association to keep the Texas fever out of the Arkansas Valley range. Well, you bein' from Texas, maybe they wouldn't give you a job."

"Has it got something to do with keeping Taixas cattle out of this part of the country, sir?"

"It's got all to do with it. You know them Texas herds drops fever ticks around here sometimes as thick as beans, and the association's been try-

in' to git Congress to pass a law settin' a quarantine line ag'in' 'em. Congress ain't took no action on it, but the association set off trails for them Texas cattle to foller when they drive 'em up to this country to ship, and the trail riders is the fellers that sees they take to 'em and keep to 'em."

"I understand it, sir." "You can't blame the cattlemen on this range if they have laid out trails that takes Texas cattle to hell-and-gone-around and nearly wears 'em out before they git to where they're goin'."

Texas fever's cost 'em millions on this range in the last five or six years, and it's either go out of business or turn the range over to the Texas cowmen, or shut 'em out. Well, the association figgers they'll make more money by shuttin' 'em out."

Would Need a Horse

Uncle Boley chuckled. He had many recollections of the clashes which had come between Texas and Kansas cattlemen over the quarantine trails.

"What do the trail-riders do, sir, if the Taixas cowmen refuse to keep to the trails set for them to drive over?"

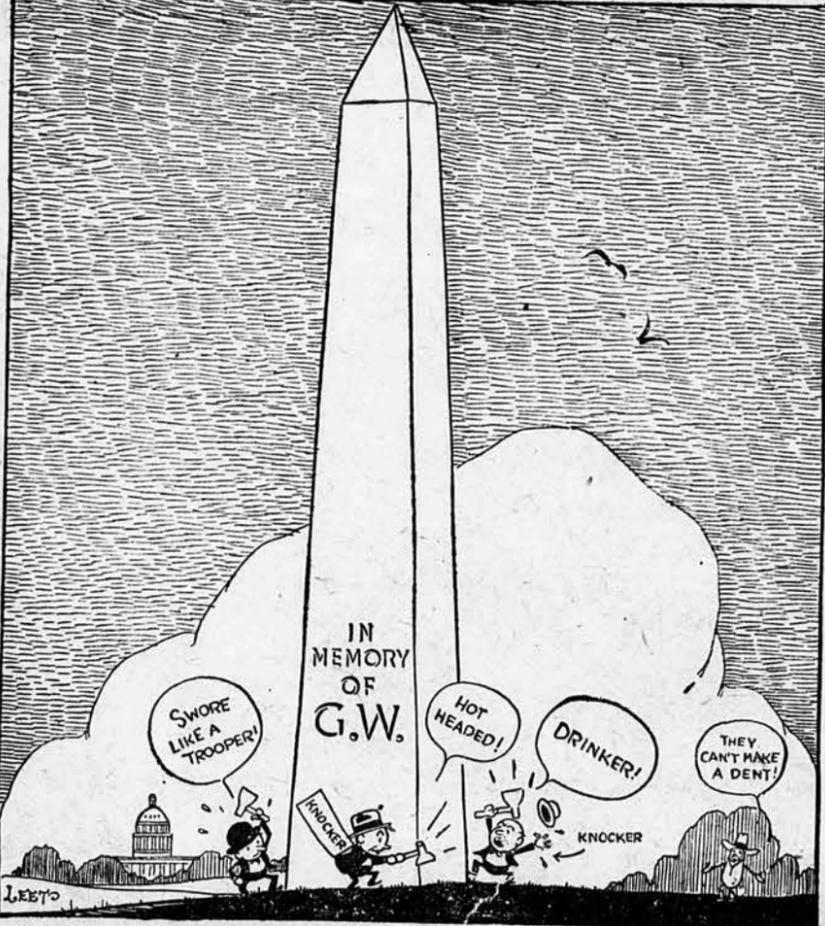
"They pass the word back to headquarters down on Malcolm Duncan's ranch and men enough's sent down to turn 'em, by granger! They have some purty sharp argyments sometimes."

"A man would need a good horse for that job," Texas reflected.

"Yes, he would, or for 'most any job, but some of them triffin' things I asked you about and you said you couldn't do. But I guess that could be fixed up, all right. If Malcolm Duncan gives you a job he'll trust you for a horse. They pay them riders eighty dollars a month and found. A man could mighty soon buy a horse out of that."

So they decided, after talking it over fully, that trail-riding offered the best opening for a man of Texas Hartwell's limited business experience in that country. In the morning Texas was to put in his application with Duncan, president of the Cattle Raisers' Association. In the meantime, for a good, clean bed and a welcome like home, Uncle Boley recommended the Woodbine Hotel, kept by Malvina Smith and her mother, Mrs. Goodloe.

"Ollie Noggle, our head-leadin' barber, and several more of our profes-



Another Hatchet Episode



The Hood Red Tread Boot

Here is good wear at a moderate price. The red strip in the tread is more than a mark of identification—it is a tough, red rubber reinforcement placed where the extra wear comes. Upper and sole of the Red Tread Boot give full dollar for dollar wear. It is a sound investment, second only to the popular Hood Red Boot.

Long and Shorts

Long Wear at Short Prices is the whole story of Hood Footwear.

Long experience in the selection of the proper materials—and the extreme care of the skilled workmen who take great pride in the Hood trade-mark is a guarantee that all Hood Rubber Footwear will give long, hard service—will fit comfortably and look well. Hoods are made for men and women, boys and girls.



ARCTICS—Hood Arctics are made in many styles and kinds—with rubber tops or cloth tops. With one, three or four buckles. Also laced instead of buckles. Kattle Kings have an all red rubber top—four buckles, fleece lined and extra quality throughout. Easily cleaned and keep the feet warm and dry. Hood Arctics can be had for men, women or children.

RUBBER SHOES—Hood's long experience in manufacturing Rubber Footwear enables them to offer the highest quality and longest service at reasonable prices. Hood White Rock Rubbers come in any style that any member of the family can want and they are most economical because they combine extra heavy construction with good looks.

HOOD Rubber Footwear

BETTER RUBBER PRODUCTS SINCE 1896

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

gional men boards the I take my meals there days," he explained. "of a hotel to look at or I don't like the green painted after she got from Zebedee."

"Green's for hope, said Texas, with that of his.

"Yes," said Uncle B what it would take to and I guess she's g hopes fulfilled, all right seems to be leadin' pea I guess she'll land him mer's thru. The old of show off to you a da as all git-out over the Malvina's got. It's the body in Cottonwood e court, and that old lac off like it was a deed t

"It's a queer kind of a family pride in."

"Yes, I never had m voice bills myself, but to some folks. The r much to blame as the more. They used to go at first to see it and s gab about every other hands below the firmam time they was catchin' t

fool paper, and the old tickled as if she was ta "You don't tell me!"

"Yes, and she'd let squirm till she got 'em they felt like they wa steam, then she'd grin teeth as big as a hor 'Show 'em your divorc vial."

"That sure was a dive game."

"Yes, and she'll try to riosity up to the bilste way, too. Well, when s Malvina she'd blush an git up and go to the p that old fool paper out the ironed sheets wher from wrinkin', and ha like it was the Declar pendence, with John H on it you could read fo Darned old fool thing fo women to glommer ove

Ought to Marry Young?

"I expect it was, becau ried lady may have a to own a document of t herself some day, sir."

"Oh, you git out! women you couldn't s their old men with a mau

"They are exceptions, doubt, sir."

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"I'm not skeptical on t marriage, or of the fidel dies, sir. I was mere

What became of Zebedee, he do to occasion the di

"Zebedee he went dow tion about three years around. He never come never wrote. Malvina go pendin' on him to let her he was livin' or dead or squaw, and she got her blame Malvina, she alw make the livin' anyhow, real purty little chunk of

I never did agree that I matched that green paint

So, with the history Smith like an open book Texas left Uncle Boley f

His first thought was to and buy himself a coat, fo

hesitant to appear before e haired holder of the only c in Cottonwood in his shi

Shirt-sleeves were well business hours, but out hours a gentleman ough coat. That was the opini and all the usages in be contrary could not have be it an inch.

Marked for Destruction

Texas walked warily th street of Cottonwood, wh lamps on posts made a v lumination, together with ness that radiated from t

He kept his hand hoveri gun, and turned his head t that, like a man in the ex try where he believes ever tile.

He know himself to be a

Professional men boards there regular, and I take my meals there myself on Sundays," he explained. "It ain't so much of a hotel to look at on the outside, for I don't like the green Malvina had it painted after she got her divorce bill from Zebedee."

"Green's for hope, they say, sir," said Texas, with that queer half-smile of his.

"Yes," said Uncle Boley, wondering what it would take to make him laugh, "and I guess she's goin' to git her hopes fulfilled, all right. Ollie Noggle seems to be leadin' peaceful and quiet. I guess she'll land him before the summer's thru. The old lady she'll kind of show off to you a day or two, proud as all git-out over that divorce paper Malvina's got. It's the first one anybody in Cottonwood ever got thru a court, and that old lady she shows it off like it was a deed to a ranch."

"It's a queer kind of a thing to have a family pride in."

"Yes, I never had much use for divorce bills myself, but it's a curiosity to some folks. The neighbors is as much to blame as the old lady, and more. They used to go there in droves at first to see it and set around and gab about every other thing in the lands below the firmament. But all the time they was eatchin' to see that dang fool paper, and the old lady was as tickled as if she was takin' snuff."

"You don't tell me!"

"Yes, and she'd let 'em eatch and squirm till she got 'em worked up so they felt like they was settin' over steam, then she'd grin her old yeller teeth as big as a horse's, and say: 'Show 'em your divorce paper, Malvina!'"

"That sure was a divertin' kind of a game."

"Yes, and she'll try to work your curiosity up to the blisterin' heat that way, too. Well, when she'd say that, Malvina she'd blush and simper, and git up and go to the press and take that old fool paper out from between the ironed sheets where she kep' it from wrinkl'n, and hand it around like it was the Declaration of Independence, with John Hancock's name on it you could read forty feet. Huh! Darned old fool thing for a passel of women to glommer over, wasn't it?"

Ought to Marry Young?

"I expect it was, because every married lady may have a secret longing to own a document of the same kind herself some day, sir."

"Oh, you git out! I've knowed women you couldn't separate from their old men with a maul and wedge."

"They are exceptions, I have no doubt, sir."

"Yes, a notion like that ortn't keep a man from marryin'. He ort to marry young, and stay married, even if he has to do it over a couple of times."

"I'm not skeptical on the subject of marriage, or of the fidelity of the ladies, sir. I was merely remarkin' what became of Zebedee, or what did he do to occasion the divorce?"

"Zebedee he went down to the Nation about three years ago to look around. He never come back, and he never wrote. Malvina got tired of dependin' on him to let her hear whe'er he was livin' or dead or married to a squaw, and she got her bill. Can't blame Malvina, she always had to make the livin' anyhow, and she's a real purty little chunk of a woman, but I never did agree that her red hair matched that green paint on the hotel."

So, with the history of Malvina Smith like an open book in his hand, Texas left Uncle Boley for the night. His first thought was to seek a store and buy himself a coat, for he was reluctant to appear before even the red-haired holder of the only divorce paper in Cottonwood in his shirt-sleeves.

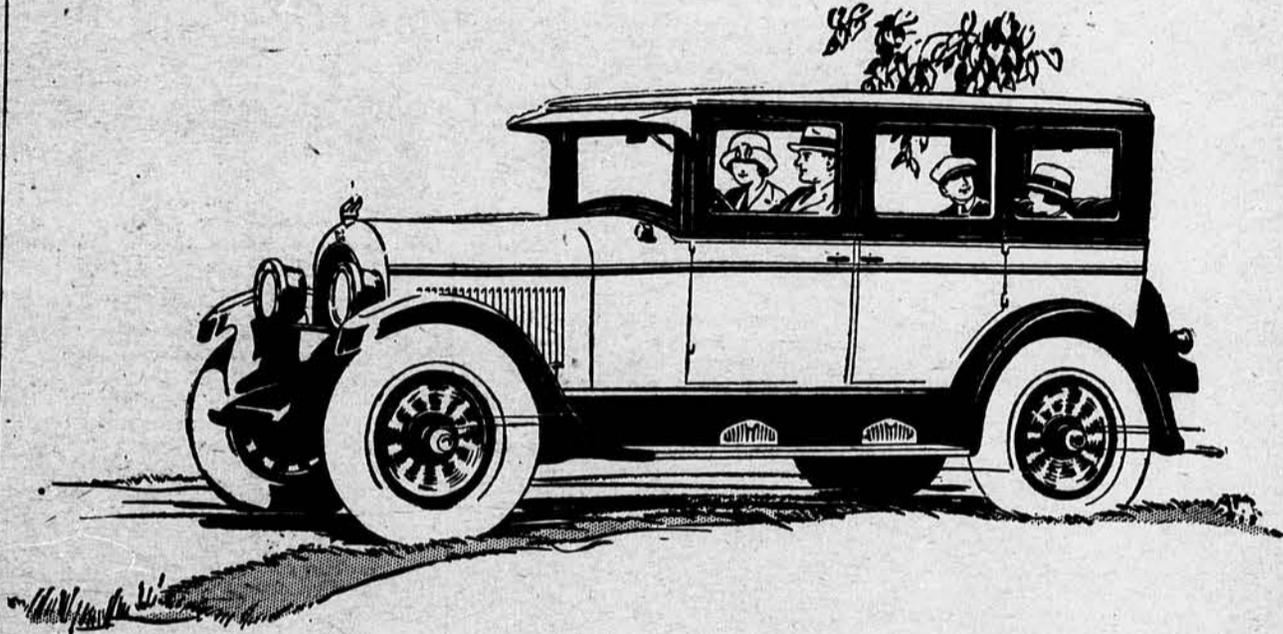
Shirt-sleeves were well enough for business hours, but out of business hours a gentleman ought to have a coat. That was the opinion of Texas, and all the usages in the world to the contrary could not have bent him from it an inch.

Marked for Destruction

Texas walked warily thru the main street of Cottonwood, where gasolinelamps on posts made a very good illumination, together with the brightness that radiated from the windows. He kept his hand hovering over his gun, and turned his head this way and that, like a man in the enemy's country where he believes every hand hostile.

He know himself to be a man marked

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CHRYSLER "58"

for destruction. That sentence he had read in the mayor's exclamation of angry disappointment when he found that Hartwell had not been slain, and the look of his eyes the moment that he turned and hid himself in the throng.

There would be strain and disquietude, high tension and uncertainty every hour that he remained in Cottonwood. He considered whether it would not be the best and wisest thing, for his own safety and peace, to leave the town at once.

Then there came flashing back to him the picture of Sallie McCoy as she sat there in her saddle when he stood alone after thrashing the mayor. The warm feeling of pride that had stirred in him then like a heroic resolution expanded over his body again.

He felt that the unspoken message that had passed from eye to eye between them in that moment had been a pledge of some undreamed, embryonic thing of the future, still nebulous and misty, still not understood. But of something restful to the buffeted soul and weary body, like the "shadow of a rock in a desert land."

His feet felt planted in that town; it was indeed as if he had been there many years, and had become a figure in the place. He could not go; he could not turn away, at least not so far that he could not ride back in a day or two, like the cowboys from the range around.

He felt that he had been directed to Cottonwood, and into the adventures of this day, to become the instrument of a good and noble purpose.

That girl's father had carried this weapon that pressed against his thigh in the assurance of defense, like the hand of a trusted friend in the dark. Surely it was not merely the chance of a day that had put the weapon in his keeping; surely the words which he had spoken when the old man gave him the title of ownership to it had not sprung out of an empty heart or boastful mind.

Time had shaped him to a purpose in that land; circumstance had placed in his hand the key to unlock mys-

teries, the power to adjust wrongs. The events of that day had been written into his life's program a long time in advance.

Texas appeared at the Woodbine Hotel a little while after the soft summer darkness had engulfed Cottonwood, its crudities and its sins, wearing a black coat which gave him a very professional appearance above the middle thigh. This coat he had found in a store called the Racket, kept by a Jew who wore spectacles with thick lenses, and was a very worm of a man in his apparent humility.

A Real Prince Albert

The length of this garment—it was of the style called Prince Albert, much favored even to this day in Missouri and Arkansas by country barristers and barbers and negro preachers—seemed to increase Hartwell's height by several inches, and gave him a dignified and decent appearance, indeed. It had the added advantage of a screen for his revolver, thus taking away from him the appearance of challenge that his armament seemed to inspire.

Texas was pleased with it, the fit of it in the shoulders, the comfortable feeling of being dressed that it gave him, despite the great sweat that it threw him into, for it was a still, warm night.

There was nobody in the office of the Woodbine Hotel, but thru the open door leading to the dining-room Texas could see a party gathered at supper around a long table. The cackle and chatter proclaimed a celebration of some kind, which he was reluctant to interrupt.

As he waited for somebody to appear and inquire into his wants, he saw a small bell on the show-case, such as teachers once used to call up classes, and pasted inside the glass a card with "Wring" written in ink, as weak and inassertive as an old person's voice.

Mrs. Goodloe answered the bell. There was no mistaking her after Uncle Boley's mention of her teeth. Texas never had seen teeth to compare with those in any human mouth.

They were as broad as thumb-nails,

We Still Have Prophets of Evil

IN THE days of Solomon there was a gang of croakers who sat round on the street corners of Jerusalem and bewailed the condition of the times. The burden of the talk we imagine was very similar to a good deal of talk we hear now; the rich were getting richer and the poor poorer; the government was corrupt and honest men had no chance. Prices were out of all reason and some of the "rings" were getting a rakeoff. And then came Solomon and looked the bunch over and remarked: "Say not that the former times were better than these." The fact was that at this very time Jerusalem was enjoying such prosperity as it had never experienced in all its history. Business was good; foreign trade had extended hundreds of miles beyond the former limits, food was more plentiful than ever before and employment was steady.

Times are never so good that the croaker has nothing he can croak about. And for that matter probably never will be. The other day a letter was received at this office from a man who is of the opinion that things are rapidly growing worse. The very air we breathe, he says, is being polluted by poisonous gases, and people are more sickly and feeble than ever before. The time of his recollection covers 50 years.

In that period statistics show that the average of human life in the United States has been lengthened about 15 years. Insurance companies which write life annuity policies have been compelled to raise the rate because the men and women who take out these life annuity policies are living longer than they are entitled to live according to the life expectancy tables. The talk about people being less healthy and more feeble than formerly is not proved by the facts; in other words, it is the bunc of the croaker.

"But," says the croaker, "look at the number of homicides." Yes, a number of folks are getting killed. There is vastly more crime than there should be, but remember that our homicide rate is only 8 in 100,000 per annum; in other words, for every individual killed each year by means more or less unjustifiable there are 999,992 who are not killed that way.

To put it another way; you have, even if you live to be 80 years old, 999,340 chances of dying from some other cause to one of dying by felonious violence.

Life in the United States is easier, comfortable living is more common, and charity is far more general and more effective than ever before in the history of this or any other country.

Where three babies used to die during the first year of their lives not more than one dies now. Diseases that used to be considered almost certainly fatal are no longer dreaded, because science has conquered them.

The croaker says that moral standards are lower than formerly; that the young are more evil minded and less respectful to their elders. Bunc again. If an old duffer is not respected by the young, nine times out of 10 it is his own fault.

Most of us get as good treatment from both old and young and middle aged as we deserve and often better.

Another croaker predicts that the world is soon coming to an end. What does he know about it? And even granting that it is, what can he or any of us do about it? Nothing.

The world is not perfect and neither are the people. Many live beneath their opportunities. Many lack the brains to make a success in life. That was always true of a considerable part of the inhabitants of the earth, but man has a greater dominion over the earth than ever before, and people on the average have more intelligence.

The INSURANCE YOU NEED



Statistics show that 90 per cent of farm fires result in the total loss of buildings in which they start. The farmer's property is away from fire-fighting facilities. He therefore needs the best insurance service he can get. Legal Reserve Companies, like those listed here, give close attention to fire-prevention methods and experimental work for the benefit of the insurance buyer.

They are organized to give personal service and thus protect the interests of policy-holders in every possible way. These companies are represented in every locality by men who specialize in farm insurance—men who know the farmer's problems with relation to risks, fire-prevention methods, valuations, proper coverage, etc. They can provide you with the insurance you need for your farm.

Legal Reserve Insurance

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The farmer needs insurance in companies whose risks are distributed over such a wide area that a serious fire or storm in a particular locality will not cripple them.

These companies do business all over the country. Their risks are scattered. Local casualties cannot affect them seriously. Back of all these advantages is *personal service*.

To have a local agent help you check up your valuations, select the proper type of policy, assist in getting adequate coverage, and, if loss comes, aid you in preparing and presenting your claim—this is a service to which you are entitled.

The companies named are agency companies, dealing with the public through agents only. You can easily get in touch with an agent in your locality. Write for copy of free booklet—"Insurance Facts for the Farmer." Use the coupon—it is for your convenience.

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Form for requesting a complimentary copy of the booklet 'Insurance Facts for the Farmer'. Fields include Name, Address, Post Office, and State.

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

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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. 20x34, 7000 Mi. Fargo Cord, \$7.95; other sizes, ballcoos or cords, at big savings. (Also Tubes, Sattires, 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 sell in 2 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 only 12 minutes. 2.—Selling freight rates from a seaborner's 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. U.S. FARM SALES CO., Dept. 231, Salina, Kan.

yellow as old ten-cups, and a shortage in the goods of which her upper lip had been cut had left their owner without means of concealing them save by an effort which brought on a spasmodic convulsion of the face, alarming and distressing to behold.

This operation Mrs. Goodloe seemed to consider a necessary preliminary to speech. It could be effected only by pulling down the short upper lip, and that tension in turn tightened the skin on her large nose and drew it down from her eyes, giving Mrs. Goodloe a most startled and astonished look.

She stood in the door, her face arranged in this manner, saying nothing, but looking Texas over as if in doubt whether he was a cowboy. Her face was red, and sweat glistened on it, as if she had put down some violent task to answer his summons. He inquired about accommodations, mentioning Uncle Boley.

At the mention of Uncle Boley Mrs. Goodloe smiled. It came on her so suddenly, and was so vast in extent, that she appeared as if she had ripened and burst, like a touch-me-not, and was about to sow a crop of teeth.

"Yes, we can put you up, but I'll have to ask you to wait a little while before I can fix you up a room. My daughter's just been married, and we're givin' an infare supper."

"There's no hurry at all, ma'am; don't interrupt the festivities on my account. I'll just sit out here and read the paper, if you don't mind?"

She hustled about a bit, pleased with his appearance and the sound of his voice, so gentle, and soft compared to the high, loud key of the usual cowboy, and got him a later paper than the one on the counter.

"We get the Kansas City papers the next day after they're printed now," she told him, with pride in the metropolitan stamp that it gave Cottonwood; "they come thru in a hurry since they put on the cannon-ball."

She hurried back to the feast. Texas arranged himself to read the paper, the clash of cutlery on dish, the mingled voices, in loud hilarity, attesting to the enjoyment that was under way within.

Real Meal, Too

From where he sat he could see the head of the table, the bride and groom facing him, Malvina unmistakable on account of her red hair. At the corner of the table on the bride's other hand was the little round minister whom Texas had seen at the fair.

There were ten or a dozen other guests, and they were eating boiled ham and mashed potatoes, and fried chicken heaped in a great brown mountain on a tremendous dish.

This dish Mrs. Goodloe was carrying up the line. As she passed from guest to guest Texas could hear her say, in unvarying formula, with unvarying accent of generous invitation and urging, her voice as plain as if she stood behind his chair:

"Won't you have some of this here fried chicken? Won't you have some of this here fried chicken?"

She had almost reached the groom, known to Texas at the first glance as the leadin' barber whom Uncle Boley had mentioned by his big black mustache, his narrow face and sleek hair; Mrs. Goodloe was even approaching him when there came in from the street a man whose demeanor and appearance at once drew the attention of Texas from the wedding banquet.

This was a bristling, big, bony man, sour-faced, red-eyed. His shirt was as red as the grates of inferno, and his mustache was red under his long, ill-favored nose. He had the appearance of one who had come in from a long journey, and there was sullenness in his small eyes as if he sat up nights to nurse a grudge.

He wore a white silk handkerchief round his neck; on his boots Mexican spurs with rowels as big as silver dollars.

"Ain't nobody tendin' to business in this joint?" he inquired, his voice rough in that hoarseness that much raw liquor puts into a man naturally pitched in a low key.

"They're inside there havin' an infare party. If you'll hit that bell—"

"Whose infare party?"
The man turned to Texas with such ferocity that it gave him the appearance of being the traveling opponent of infare parties, a sort of walking delegate for the suppression of infare parties, and the elimination of such light frivolity from the somber business of life.

"Not mine, sir," said Texas, resenting the man's front, and his air of accusation and blame.

"Whose in the hell, then?"
"Smith was her name. She's the lady that runs the ranch."

The stranger stepped back from the counter and looked into the dining-room. Mrs. Goodloe had reached the groom with the platter of fried chicken, to which he was helping himself with great elegance and liberality, spearing deep into the pieces with his fork, pushing them free from the lines with his handy thumb.

There the stranger stood a little while, harsh of outline, the dust of

long roads on his red shirt, a big gun dangling at his side.

Mrs. Goodloe had assisted the bride to the delicacy, which she bore then on her shoulder like a hod, when the man walked into the dining-room, his spurs clicking on the floor, his hat-brim pushed up flat against the crown as if a strong wind struck him in the face.

In Came Smith

And by the hush that fell, like the silence of a broken fiddle-string, Texas Hartwell knew that the stranger was Zebedee Smith, the man who had gone to the Nation to look around.

Texas put down the paper and went over to the door to see how the situation was going to untangle. It was a complication such as he never had heard of, and was curious to know what view Zebedee Smith was going to express. Texas did not believe that Mr. Ollie Nogdie would rise to any remarkable height in the discussion, basing his judgment entirely on the barber's loud and frequent laughter.

There was no laughter in the groom's face now as Mrs. Goodloe put down the dish of chicken with an exclamation that sounded like somebody taking the lid off a hot kettle.

His face was white and he had hold



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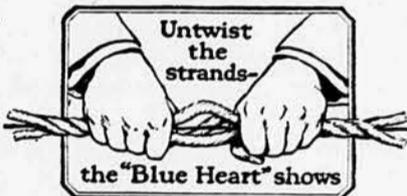
Untwist the strands of a rope before you buy. If you see a thin, blue thread marker—the "Blue Heart"—running in the center between the strands, then you may be sure of these facts about the rope.

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so as to insure the smooth working of every fibre, yarn and strand.

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

Guarantee

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

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

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of the table as if to keep himself from falling under it. Malvina's eyes were big, as if she strained them to convince herself that it was the flesh and bone of Zeb Smith that confronted her, and not his dusty spirit from some dusty realm beyond this world.

"Why, Zeb Smith!" said the minister, rising from his chair. "Where in this world did you come from?"

Zeb had stopped a few feet from the end of the table, where he stood looking fiercely at Malvina.

"Couldn't even marry a man!" he said.

His voice was as hoarse as the hot winds, something in it so suggestive of scorching vitals and burning passages that one felt impelled to offer him water.

Mrs. Goodloe recovered herself quickly, resentment of this intrusion clearing her mind of surprise. She went round the table and confronted Zeb, her arms bare to the elbows, the recollection of old indignities hot in her face.

"You git out of here, Zeb Smith!" she commanded. "You don't own a stick in this place and you ain't got no right to set your foot in it! You never was no good and you never will be, you sneakin' old devil!"

"I'll show you who's got a right and who ain't!" Zeb threatened. "A man's home's where his wife lives. That's the law. And here I come home and find my wife settin' at the side of a feller she thinks she's married to, eatin' a infare supper with a passel of people that's aigged her on into bigamy. I'll make you smoke—I'll make ever'one of you smoke!"

The barber had slipped down in his chair until he sat on the middle of his spine. He appeared to have shrunk in upon himself to about half his original size, and he was clinging desperately to the table to keep his head above the water of complete disgrace.

"You Have No Claim"

Malvina looked at the preacher, a pathetic appeal in her eyes, and the preacher turned to Smith.

"Why, Smith, she's divorced from you, regularly divorced," he said. "The requirements of the law have been met with; you have no claim on her whatever."

"Ain't I?" Zeb wanted to know, a darker threat than before in his attitude and word. He advanced to the foot of the table. "I'm a goin' to walk up the middle of that table and kick that crock of clabber between the eyes then I'm a goin' to smash this joint to kindlin' and take that woman by the hair of the head and whip her thru this town with a blacksnake! I'll show

her how she can disgrace me and drag my name in the dirt!"

He made a move as if to set foot on the table. The guests at that end rose in panic, and retreated to the wall, where they stood looking at Smith, afraid of him, but their curiosity to know what he was going to do holding them there at the risk of his violence. The preacher went to him and tried to reason it out, making mention of the regularity of the proceedings, bearing down on the divorce.

"Divorce nothin'! I don't believe she ever got any divorce!" Zeb swore.

Mrs. Goodloe snapped him up on that like a fish taking a fly.

"Show him your divorce paper, Malvina!"

Trembling, but eager to vindicate herself, Malvina left the table. Texas stood in the door watching it all, ashamed for the bridegroom, who sat there and allowed such gross insults to be heaped upon himself, his bride, their guests.

Malvina came back in three jumps, the paper in her trembling hand. The minister passed it on to Smith, and Mrs. Goodloe made a noise of exultation that sounded as if she tried to crow.

Smith ran his red eyes over the document, grunting now and then. When he had made a speedy end of his inspection he looked hard at the bride, who was standing with her hand on her new husband's shoulder as if to assure him that she would die at his feet before harm should come to one hair of that oiled and scented head.

"It ain't worth hell room!" said Smith. He tore the precious paper across, threw the pieces on the floor, set his spurred heel on them with stamp of contempt.

"Sir—" the minister began. "You can't divorce a man without servin' notice on him," Smith declared, and with such an amount of judicial severity, judicial certainty in his tone that many of them feared for the reputation of Malvina on the spot.

"It won't stick before no court in the land, and I'm a goin' to bust it wide open!"

Texas saw at a glance how the matter stood in Smith's intention. He had come back to discover more prosperity than he ever had been on speaking terms with before in his life; he saw ahead of him a season of ease and consequence in Cottonwood as the husband of its foremost business woman, and he believed the wedding was only a form, as far as matters had gone, that could be brushed aside.

"Ye-e-es, you'll bust a hamestring gittin' out of here, you onery, low-lived, suck-aig whelp!"

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\$1500.00
divided among
75 Farmers



Always look for
the **RED STRAND**
(top wire)

"The Advantages of a Well Fenced Farm"

We are offering \$1500.00, divided into 75 cash prizes, for the 75 best and most complete stories or letters on "The Advantages of a Well Fenced Farm." (Only farmers or their families will receive these prizes.) You know all about this subject—you have bought and used fence—so we want your ideas. Any member of your family

may enter this contest. With your help, they have as good a chance as anybody to win one of the 75 cash prizes.

The first thing to do is to write for Free Contest Blanks. They tell all about the Rules of Contest; what to write about; List of Prizes, etc. It costs you absolutely nothing to enter, yet you have the opportunity of sharing in the \$1500.00.

\$1500.00 CASH—Fence Contest

Just think, the first prize is \$500; the second, \$250; the third, \$150; and so on up to the 75th prize. Here's a big chance to make some extra money with very little effort.

Send for Free Contest Blank today. We'll also send "Red Strand" fence catalog and circulars that will help you in writing a complete story or letter on "The Advantages of a Well Fenced Farm." Don't fail to try for one of these 75 cash prizes. Contest closes April 5th, 1926.

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Makers of that new **RED STRAND** fence

List of 75 CASH PRIZES

1st Cash Prize.....	\$500.00
2nd Cash Prize.....	250.00
3rd Cash Prize.....	150.00
4th Cash Prize.....	100.00
5th Cash Prize.....	75.00
6th Cash Prize.....	50.00
7th Cash Prize.....	35.00
8th Cash Prize.....	25.00
9th Cash Prize.....	20.00
10th Cash Prize.....	15.00
11th Cash Prize.....	10.00
12th to 50th prizes	at \$5.00 each.....
51st to 75th prizes	at \$3.00 each.....
Total	\$1500.00

Mrs. Goodloe drew a little nearer to him as she delivered this, shaking her fist close to his sullen nose. The groom drew himself up in his chair a little at this hopeful demonstration. "Git out o' here, you bum!" he said. But not very forcibly. It was too plainly weak, in fact, as if he had no confidence in it himself to act as anything more than an enraging barb under the tough skin of Zebedee Smith.

Then followed a spry little game of hop and dodge between Smith and Mrs. Goodloe, that fair lady's teeth bared in front of him like a rampant lion's as he made little starts and snarls toward the groom.

Mrs. Goodloe was the only person in the room who was not afraid of Smith to the roots of the hair, for it was not a gathering of fighting people. Texas judged that they were of the professional class mainly, such as saddle-makers, horseshoers, and grocers.

"Let me to him!" said Smith, his hand on his gun. "You clear out of here before I scald the hide off o' you!" Mrs. Goodloe warned.

She laid hold of the large coffee-pot that stood like a portly guest at the right hand of her plate, and attempted, earnestly and valiantly to pour its steaming liquor down Zeb Smith's boots. He jumped back as a stream of the aromatic fluid spouted toward him, and saved his legs, but caught it on the toes.

Mrs. Goodloe pushed her advantage, crowding Smith back toward the door where Texas stood. The groom lifted in his place as Smith retreated, like a turtle putting his head up behind a log. Mrs. Goodloe made a long swing with the pot and caught Smith with a good hot stream across the legs above his boots.

Smith let a roar out of him that made the lemon pies on the table quake, and sent the rising courage of the groom down again with his long body half under the table. Smith drove at the coffee-pot and kicked it high out of Mrs. Goodloe's hand. It fell near the minister, who at once made a jump for the door.

Smith was standing in the steaming confusion, his big gun in his hand, as the minister reached Texas.

"For Heaven's sake, do something—do something!" he appealed.

"Sir, if you wish it," Texas replied. Texas walked gravely into the room. But under his dignified coat, under the solemn mask of his face, he was not one-tenth as serious as he seemed.

Inwardly, he regretted having to spoil the fun, for it was the best show he had seen in many a day, and he would have liked, above everything, to see how far Smith would go. He laid his hand on Smith's shoulder as he stood there swinging his gun, as if limbering his arm for destruction.

"Sir, you're the man that went off to the Nation one time to look around. I reckon, ain't you?"

Smith glared at him, fixing his mouth in the expression of a man who was in the habit of eating them raw, bending his brows in a most ferocious frown.

"What if I was? Who in the hell are you?"

Texas did not approve of that kind of language before ladies. Something came into his eyes and changed over his face that caused Smith to alter the set of his jaw.

"I don't reckon you got thru lookin' around down there, pardner."

Called Him "Honey"

Texas said it with a conclusiveness that made it indisputable. Smith backed away from him, watching him as a coward watches one from whom he expects a well-deserved kick.

He fumbled for his holster as he put his big gun away. The barber was rising again, stretching his long neck to see, and Smith backed on toward the door.

"I guess you better go on back there and get thru with it," Texas suggested.

"Well, I reckon I will," Smith returned.

The barber was out from under the table, quite life-size and natural to behold, when Smith passed out of the door. As the sound of his feet ceased across the office floor, telling that he had gone on his way to resume his unfinished business of looking around down in the Nation. Mr. Noggle laughed. It was a high-keyed, quavering sort of a hen laugh that did not add a thing to the figure he had made of himself thruout the affair.

Mrs. Goodloe was the first to reach

Texas. She caught him as he was retreating modestly after Smith, and patted him on the back, and drew him into the room again, and called him "honey." The minister was next, and then the whole crowd came spilling over him, with chicken on their hands, slapping him on his new coat, and confusing him so that his face was as red as if he had been taken sneaking the barber's ring from the finger of the bride.

They wouldn't allow him to go; he had to sit right down there at the table and have some supper, which was going to go so merrily now for his timely interference with the murderous intentions of Zebedee Smith. There was another pot of coffee in the kitchen, Mrs. Goodloe said, and she went off to fetch it, and the preacher's wife took the broom from Malvina when she would have swept up the grounds from the floor, and swept them up herself,

and everybody laughed, and the color came back to Malvina's face.

The solemn declaration of Texas that he had dined, and that he could not make room for another bite, was laughed down. The minister's wife made a place for him beside herself, and he was obliged to take it, for he was too timid and gentle, too lacking in the subtleties of polished society to hurt the feelings of anybody, even anybody as unworthy as the groom.

And when Malvina cut the cake, the first piece of it went to Texas, and when he took it she gave him a look that the minister, sitting at her right hand around the corner of the table, read as plainly as he ever read a book in his life.

It was a look that said she would give her new husband, and the green hotel, and all that she possessed in this world and once held dear, for a man like the tall, lank stranger, with

the straight dark locks of hair on his sun-brown temples.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

The Same to You

An army officer was on one occasion standing near his headquarters when he noticed a certain captain, who was standing near-by, was accustomed every time a private saluted him to return the salute with military precision, but to follow it up with the words: "The same to you."

Finally the officer first mentioned called him over and asked, "Captain, why do you say 'The same to you,' every time you return an enlisted man's salute?"

The captain grinned: "It's this way, sir: I was a buck private once myself, and I know what they say under their breath every time they salute an officer."

ATWATER KENT RADIO



"California is just one trip but Radio takes you on hundreds"

EVERY WINTER it had been the custom of a farmer living near Galesburg, Illinois, to go to California.

Last winter he was unable to go. Instead, he bought an Atwater Kent Receiving Set. Now he tells us:

"My wife and I hardly missed the trip. There were so many interesting things coming out of the air that it was no trouble at all to keep ourselves entertained. My wife summed it up when she said:

"California is just one trip, but Radio takes you on hundreds."

"When I studied the radio reports showing all the forces at work to shove prices up or down, it gave me so much to think about that at the end of the winter I was a better farmer.

"I was more tolerant, too. Why, I got to listening to the services of a church which wasn't the one I was brought up in, and I tell you it was a revelation! I had supposed those people had horns, but they haven't."

Radio is indeed a godsend to any home, and doubly so to the home of the farmer. But be sure that the instru-

ments upon which you depend to put you into touch with the world are good instruments. Don't get your impressions of Radio from inferior receiving sets and speakers.

Look for all-round performance, for reliability, for simplicity and ease of operation. And for a set and speaker that will make a good appearance in your home.

Atwater Kent Radio is so well built, so simple, so dependable and so good looking that it is known among dealers as "the Radio that sells itself and stays sold."

The Atwater Kent dealer nearest you will be glad to give you a demonstration.

What a country banker says

"The ownership of a radio set today is a better indication of intelligence than the ownership of any other piece of equipment on the farm. Every farmer who owns a radio set can hardly help becoming well posted on markets and prices, and making more money. And the smart farmers know it."

Send for illustrated booklet telling the complete story of Atwater Kent Radio

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EVERY SUNDAY EVENING

The Atwater Kent Radio Hour brings you the stars of opera and concert, in Radio's finest program. Hear it at 9.15 Eastern Time, 8.15 Central Time, through:

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- WJAR . . . Providence
- WEEI . . . Boston
- WCAP . . . Washington
- WSAI . . . Cincinnati
- WCCO . . . Minn. St. Paul
- WEAR . . . Cleveland
- WLIB . . . Chicago
- WFI . . . Philadelphia
- WOO . . . alternating
- WCBE . . . Pittsburgh
- WGR . . . Buffalo
- WOC . . . Des Moines
- WTAG . . . Worcester
- KSD . . . St. Louis
- WWJ . . . Detroit

Prices slightly higher from the Rockies west, and in Canada



Model 20 Compact



Radio Speaker Model 11, 320

In the Wake of the News

THERE is a vast amount of discussion of the good roads problem these days in Kansas. A part of this may be caused by the approaching roads school which will be held in Wichita the first week in March, in connection with the annual tractor show, at which there evidently will be a huge attendance. Then there seems to be a belief that this is the "zero year" in roads matters for the state. The next legislature likely will work out policies which will rule for several years. Probably every candidate for the legislature will be on record as to where he stands on roads matters even before the primaries are held, so the "peepul" will know just what they are voting for.

All sorts of forecasts are being made as to just what the next legislature will do with the road laws. But it seems to be reasonably safe to say that neither the extreme "left" nor "right" will win. In other words, Kansas Farmer believes that the state will go right ahead with the roads movement, but not with so much hard surfacing as some of the brethren would like to see.

In the meantime, the gas tax continues to bring in the money. And \$3.17 out of every \$100 collected from the gasoline tax in Kansas in the first eight months of the new law has been paid back in refunds to purchasers who certified the gasoline was used for agricultural purposes and not on the highways, according to a report made public recently by W. E. Davis, State Auditor. He shows \$95,059.37 refunded to date.

Users have 60 days in which to file for refunds, and the county commissioners a reasonable time thereafter for getting the final approval of the state auditor, so Davis's figures really cover up to December of last year. The state has collected 301 million dollars so far, in eight months, but few applications are made for refunds thru the winter, when tractors are not used so much on farms.

Only three counties, Johnson, Osage and Wallace, have not been allowed refunds. The refund is allowed thru the county commissioners. Thomas county had drawn \$5,134.01 in refunds, the largest amount. Sedgwick, which pays the largest amount in gasoline tax has been refunded \$4,754.07. Wyandotte county, whose car owners are the second largest contributors to the fund, has been refunded only \$350.00, and Shawnee, third largest contributor, has been refunded \$552.21.

10,000 Doomed to Die

Ten thousand persons are doomed to die this year simply because they do not believe in advertising. Not because they will not have read the advertisements, but because they will take no stock in what the advertisements preach. We have reference to those who will be killed thru reckless driving of automobiles and trying to beat trains to the railroad crossings. Advertising is the only way a "safety first" campaign can be conducted. It may be in the newspapers, on the screens, on radio, on sign boards or in



the forums. Those who read and heed such advertisements at least will live to bury those who don't.

Hoping to save at least 3,000 lives this year, a nation-wide automobile safety drive has been launched. The promoters do not expect to save more than a fourth of those marked to be killed, but they believe if they can salvage 25 per cent it is worth the effort. The normal rate of increase in automobile deaths is about 1,000 a year. If the safety drive does nothing more than to check the increase it will be regarded as a great success. But the drive must be done by advertising, which people, sooner or later, must heed if they want to live and be happy.

World War Was Inevitable?

The causes of the World War, which cost civilization 100 billion dollars and 40 million human casualties, have been traced back to medieval feudalism and the "Thirty Years War" of the Seventeenth Century by the American Library of Congress in a special report to the United States Senate.

Contemporary rulers, the report declared, were helpless in the trend of great political movements, begun long before they were born.

William A. Slade, chief bibliographer of the library, declared that only historians of the future would be able to fix definitely the blame.

Slade stressed the bitter jealousies between the triple alliance and the triple entente, but he laid the foundation for them hundreds of years ago. He drew no final conclusion, but did declare 1871 was a "turning point."

The bibliography was prepared in response to a Senate resolution passed February 21, 1925, at the instance of then Senator Owen, a Democrat of Oklahoma, who intended the Senate foreign relations committee use it in determining who was directly responsible for the World War.

It included tens of thousands of documents.

The report was accompanied by a note from H. D. Meyer, director of the library's legislative division. Meyer joined with Slade in declaring the "time is not yet ripe for an exhaustive inquiry into causes of the World War."

"In an inquiry so momentous as this," said Meyer, "the critical judgment of one man, however conscientious, upon a survey so hasty, of evidence as yet incomplete, will not satisfy either history or the disputants of today."

"In the face of differing opinions, it will remain necessary to find some turn in the course of history to use as a starting point."

"The years 1870-1871 were taken as presenting such a turn. On September 4, 1870, the third republic was proclaimed in the streets of Paris. On January 18, 1871, the German Empire was proclaimed from the palace at Versailles, and William I was crowned emperor. On July 1, 1871, Rome became the capital of a United Italy."

"Therefore, I have selected 1871 as the turning point."

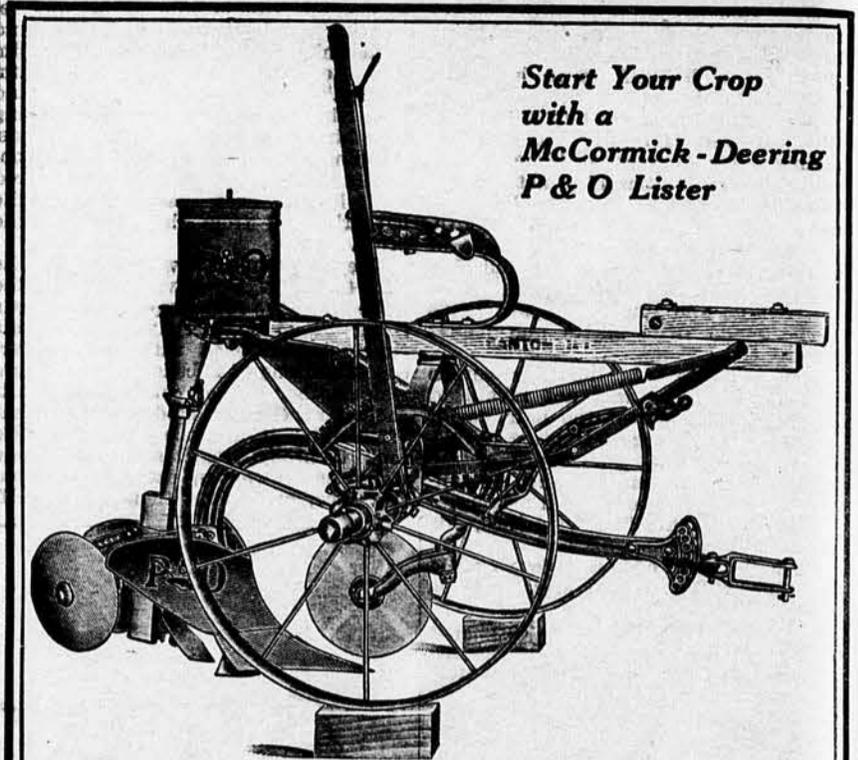
"Despite the incompleteness of the documentary evidence, historians are not lacking who feel that from evidence now available it is possible to see a series of causes and effects, set into motion by the old European system, so moving and so operating as to bring about for that system both culmination and collapse in the Great War."

"War came in 1914," says the report, "because then, for the first time, the lines were drawn sharply between the two rival groups, and neither could yield on the Serbian issue without seeing the balance of power pass definitely to the other side."

While devoting some space in his report to these references to the "balance of power," Slade did not attempt to express his own conclusion. He left that for the "future historians."

Fewer Pardons Issued Now

That Governor Ben Paulen kept the campaign pledge made by Candidate Ben Paulen to end the indiscriminate granting of pardons and paroles from the state penitentiary is evidenced by the report of Judge William E. Hutch-



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McCormick-Deering P&O 2-wheel listers have been long and favorably known. They are built in three styles; with the old and popular reverse feed cotton hoppers, and known as No. 111, or with single seed, variable drop cotton hoppers, No. 411, or with improved flat-drop corn hoppers, known as No. 482. The continued use of these listers throughout Texas is proof of their satisfactory performance.

Another popular McCormick-Deering P&O lister is the 4-wheel, No. 423 cotton lister. Easy riding, light in draft, and remarkable for their steady running and uniform work. Thousands in use each season.

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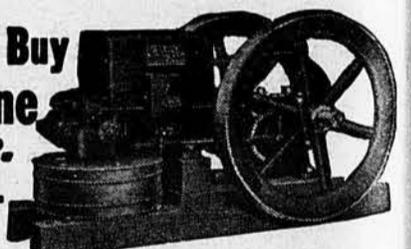
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Scrap the Old One - Pay a Little of it Down on the New WITTE With my generous terms my engine pays for itself. Increases farm profits \$500 to \$1000 a year. Thousands say the WITTE is ten years ahead of any other make - simple and trouble-proof at rock-bottom, direct-to-you prices. Completely equipped with WICO Magneto, speed and power regulator and throttling governor. All sizes 2 to 25 H-P. FREE - Write me today for my big, new, illustrated engine book and full details of my guaranteed test offer. No obligation, absolutely free. Or, if interested, ask for our Log and Tree Saw, 8-in-1 Saw Rig or Pump Catalogs. - ED. H. WITTE, Pres.

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Used Machinery

Can be sold or traded by using classified advertising in KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE which is read in over 60% of the farm homes of Kansas.

What you don't need some other farmer does, and you may have just what the other fellow wants if he only knew where to get it. The cost is small and results big.

inson, pardon and parole clerk in the governor's office, covering the first year of the Paulen administration. Here are some of the outstanding features:

On the first day of Paulen's administration, January 12, 1925, there were 1,231 prisoners in the penitentiary at Lansing. One year later there were 1,592, an increase of 29 per cent, or nearly one-third.

During the closing year of the Davis administration, 359 were paroled from the penitentiary. During the first year of the Paulen administration—January 12 to January 12—42 paroles were granted.

During the last year of the Davis administration, 39 commutations were granted; during the first year of the Paulen administration, 14.

Forty-seven conditional discharges were granted during the first year of the Paulen administration; 71 during the last year of the Davis administration.

Governor Davis, in his final year, ending January 12, 1925, issued 11 regular pardons. In the succeeding year Governor Paulen issued none.

During the last year of the Davis administration, 203 citizenship pardons—restoring citizenship to prisoners whose terms have expired—were issued. During his first year Governor Paulen has issued 254 of these, restoring citizenship.

On January 12, 1925, there were 23 prisoners out on temporary paroles. This year on January 12 three were out on temporary parole.

Then Henry Got Interested

The renaissance in dance music which Henry Ford is sponsoring thru the revival of old-time tunes and with the aid of many old-time fiddlers had its inception in the kitchen of a modest home outside of Big Rapids, Mich.

It was here that Henry Ford, on a vacation trip north with Thomas Edison, Harvey S. Firestone and a few other intimate friends, first saw "Jep" Bisbee, maker of violins and fiddler at old-time dances.

"Jep"—or "Jasper Bisbee of Paris, Mich.," as he registered at Detroit's leading hotel as the guest of Mr. Ford—is 83 years old.

"He is the father of the movement back to the old-fashioned dances," Mr. Ford said. "It was listening to him and his old-fashioned tunes that helped to crystallize my belief that the time had come for a revival of the old dances. A very fine old man is Jasper, and he knows his business."

Ford first heard him in 1922, and shortly after "Jep" came to Detroit to make the first contribution to Mr. Ford's Americana of dance music. Later Mr. Ford sent him East to Mr. Edison's laboratory, where some of the aged fiddler's choicest selections were perpetuated in the phonograph reproduction rooms.

"Jep" played a drum for the soldiers in Detroit in 1861. Later he conducted a drug store and sold tea and coffee. At other moments he played reels, schottisches, polkas, quadrilles and called dances at country gatherings. At 83, "Jep" still is able to dance a jig.

"You know," he said, "they thought I was going to die, but I'm fooling 'em. I run 40 rods every day of my life and I'm 83. Yes, that's a lot of years."

Tough on Husbands

Greece has a new law which prohibits the wearing of skirts shorter than 7½ inches below the knee. But if the fair offender is married, it will be her husband who gets fined or jailed.

That may work out all right in Greece. But in this country—well, just imagine the average man trying to lay down the law to his wife about what sort of skirts she might wear, and getting by with it!

Most husbands would just naturally go to jail.

"Crater" Tunnel is Opened

One of the greatest pieces of battlefield engineering of the Civil War has been brought to light with the re-opening of the main tunnel by which the famous mine under the Confederate works near Petersburg was placed. Explosion of the mine caused the "Battle of the Crater" to go down in his-

tory as the most tragic of that war.

Much of its timber still is sound and the tunnel is declared to be a model of shoring. It is planned to make of it a shrine to American ingenuity and resourcefulness.

Winding its narrow way 30 feet underground, the tunnel extends 510 feet from behind what was General Grant's front line to the crater itself. Several parallel and perpendicular shorter tunnels connect with it. Finally the passageway enters a large underground room, believed to have been a Confederate bomb-proof dugout.

It was this gallery, as it was called by the Pennsylvania miners of Colonel Pleasant's regiment who dug it in 30 days, that afforded the means of laying the mines which were intended to clear the obstruction to Grant's march on Richmond. In the success of Colonel Pleasant's plan, which at first Grant described as "claptrap and nonsense," the North had placed its faith for an immediate ending of the war.

Federal troops had been drilled for a month, and Grant had concentrated 65,000 troops in the adjacent valley

for the charge that was to follow the explosion at 3:30 a. m. July 30, 1864, which wrecked Elliott's salient and cleared the way to the capital of the Confederacy.

Many sections of the passageway have now been found to be in place just as originally built. Here and there were discovered evidence of the men of the 48th Pennsylvania Infantry who dug them. Whether the parallel galleries were dug by the men under General Lee in an effort to locate the Federals working underground or by the same men who dug their 510 feet to the crater remains undetermined.

Thru Colonel Pleasant's tunnel, 4,000 pounds of explosives were placed under the Confederate works. While Grant's army waited the fuse was lit. After an hour's wait it was found necessary to enter the tunnel and re-light it half way up. A few minutes later came the explosion which sent 300 Confederates to death, caused confusion and delay to the waiting federal troops and paved the way for the rush of General Meade's men to their destruction.

A crossfire from Confederate batteries, placed advantageously after it had been learned that their position was being undermined, met the Federals as they charged thru the opening made by the explosion. It was two hours before Meade penetrated the thin gray line.

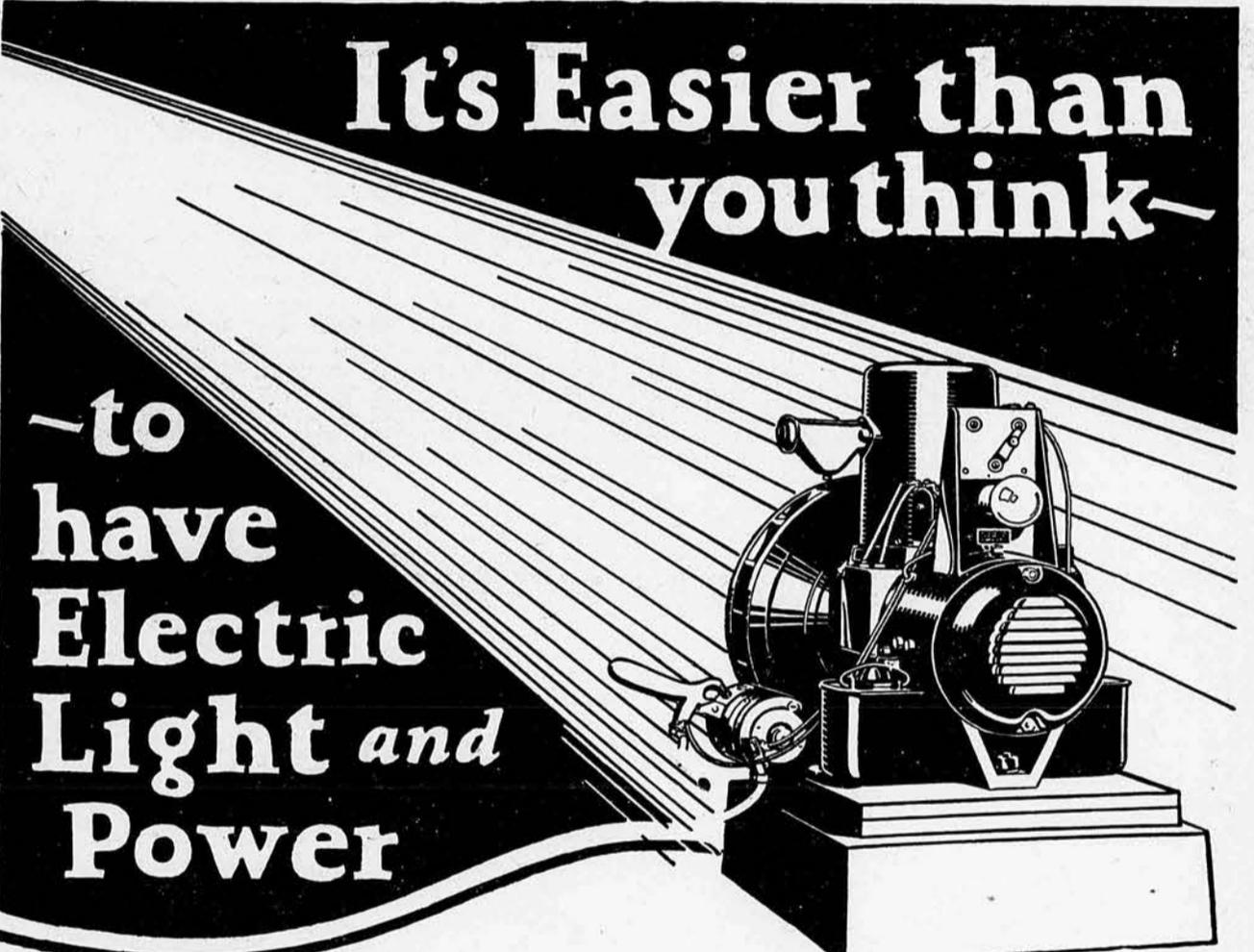
By that time Mahone had come up with his Petersburg brigade, and the celebrated "Crater Charge" drove the enemy beyond the crater, leaving behind more than 5,000 Union dead. The hope of General Grant for the immediate capture of Richmond was wrecked.

A Real Trade

Motorists, riding near a farm orchard, stopped the car, got out, climbed the fence, and gathered a bag of apples.

To complete the "joke" they slowed down as they went by the farmhouse, and called out to the owner: "We helped ourselves to your apples. Thought we'd tell you."

"Oh, that's all right," the farmer called back. "I helped myself to your tools while you were in the orchard."



It's Easier than you think—

—to have Electric Light and Power

YOU know what Delco-Light would do for your home. You know what a wonderful thing it would be to have plenty of bright, clean, safe electric light—as well as ample electric power for pumping, churning, washing, and other chores.

with all wiring done—and that the total cost, payable in easy installments, is only \$248? (A little more west of the Mississippi.)

Think of it—Delco-Light, in your home, ready to switch on the lights for less than \$250—and that payable on easy terms!

Don't wait. Write to the nearest Delco-Light Representative or direct to us for the details of this wonderful offer.

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY
Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation
Dept. P-4, DAYTON, OHIO

\$195
f. o. b., Dayton, Ohio, is the price of the Delco-Light Plant illustrated above. A few dollars more cover freight, installation, wiring and fixtures. The total cost can be paid on easy terms.

But do you know how easy it is for you to have all these things? Do you know that for a small down payment you can have this Delco-Light installed in your home—with five beautiful spun brass light fixtures—

The S. A. Long Electric Co.,
135 N. Market St., Wichita, Kan.

R. E. Parsons Electric Co.,
1316 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

Joplin Sales Branch, Delco-Light Co.,
212 West Fourth St., Joplin, Mo.

DEPENDABLE DELCO-LIGHT

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY.
Dept. P-4, Dayton, Ohio.
Please send me complete information about Delco-Light at \$195 f. o. b. Dayton, Ohio.
Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....

Gleaned from Farm and Home Week

By Leona E. Stahl

A WEEK of study, meeting of old friends and play—that was Farm and Home Week—February 8 to 13. Besides the wealth of information that was obtained folks met who seldom see one another at any other time, and over the campus of the Kansas State Agricultural College could be seen groups of women discussing club plans, and many of them arranging future get-togethers.

"Think out the equipment you need and keep it where you need it," Greta Gray, Department of Home Economics, University of Nebraska, stressed in her talk on the management of time. Miss Gray talked at another meeting on the kitchen or "Workshop of the Home." Convenience, arrangement of house and equipment are the things about a kitchen to consider when building a house. "Placing the sink is the keynote of kitchen arrangement," which she illustrated by drawings. Have the sink near the dining room, a place for dishes near the sink and a working surface on either side of the sink so that dishwashing may progress without a lot of unnecessary steps. Buff or gray green are good colors for a kitchen but white is not good as it is glary. In equipping a kitchen consider your individual needs, cost and depreciation.

Recreation is Stressed

At no other Farm and Home Week meeting has play or recreation been stressed so much, and I believe more and more folks are realizing the importance of recreation. Interesting talks along this line were "Leisure and Recreation" by Amy Kelly; "Recreation Thru a Hobby," by Mrs. Irwin; "Community Recreation" by Prof. Walter Burr of the

PLAY is what folks want to play, when they want to play and where they want to play. If it is compulsory it is not recreation. It must make for freedom and it must be spontaneous," said Walter Burr, Professor of Sociology, Kansas State Agricultural College.

sociology department and "Recreation Thru Your Club," by Mrs. Ethel J. Marshall, instructor in the home study department. Every afternoon at 4 o'clock all the women went over to the gymnasium and played games for an hour under the direction of one of the instructors of that department. One of the games which I enjoyed especially was the Swedish Ring Dance. Where there is a large group I believe you will enjoy doing this. (If you care for the directions we shall be glad to send them to you. Address Florence K. Miller, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.)

Finishes for the Kitchen

Mrs. Harriet W. Allard said that in finishing the kitchen walls, floor and woodwork they should answer five questions—are they easy to clean, easy to keep clean, comfortable, economical and good looking? In applying paint, she said, know the kind of paint for particular service, color and how to apply it. She gave a very interesting demonstration on the application of paints and lacquers. It is very important that any surface to be painted be washed clean and then scraped down with sandpaper.

Topics of Interest

Other meetings that made special appeal were "Water Systems for the Farm Home" by Prof. H. B. Walker in which he demonstrated the different types of water systems; "My Vacation in Europe" by Prof. Araminta Holman; and "The Importance of the Pre-School Years," by Professor England in which she brought out the fact that interest has been taken in babies and school children but the pre-school child or "toddler" has been left out altogether. "Trees and Shrubs for Kansas Yards" was discussed by Professor Albert Dickens. He said to know the kind of tree or shrub you are going to plant, and plan where you are going to put it.

The Community Dinner

Women who have to supervise large community dinners would have been interested in Elma Stewart's talk. She is instructor in household economics and helps plan for the hundreds that are fed at the college cafeteria every day. Here are a few pointers:

1. Community dinner where all bring something: Under the chairmen have a committee for menu, serving, cleaning up and program. In each committee it will be necessary to have three or four persons.
 2. Hall Dinner: Under the chairman have a committee for menu, serving, cleaning up, preparation and program. In this also you would have three or four under the head of each committee.
- "Organization in serving community dinners is the keynote," said Miss Stewart. (If you care to know the names of books for quantity cooking we shall be glad to send them to you. Address Florence K. Miller, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.)

Are you so satisfied with your child that you do not weigh and measure him regularly just to be sure that he is growing? Every child must make his optimum growth, it may be slow but it must be steady. "When a child stops growing before maturity, something is wrong—it is time to get busy," says Pearl Ruby, instructor of nutrition.

Are you seeing to it that your child has three square meals a days and a quart of milk? Do you see to it that your children up to 6 years of age are in bed, asleep at 7 p. m.? Are you providing them with the rest that they must have if they are to become boss of their bodies when grown? If you have a thin child do you see to it that he has two rest periods a day?

Other phases of child training were discussed by Dr. Florence B. Sherbon, director of Kansas Bureau of Child Research.

Our Farm Home News

By Mrs. Dora L. Thompson

SEVERAL readers have written asking for a simple feeding schedule for baby chicks. I have compiled a schedule that has been in practice here for two years. It is not entirely original. The amounts of feed suggested are those prescribed by County Agent Hendricks. The rations or ingredients of the mash are those given by the Wisconsin University. The rest is made up of my own ideas. I shall be glad to mail a copy of the formula to anyone sending a stamped, addressed envelope. Address me in care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

A Personal Message to You

It is 11 years this February since the writer began writing this sort of farm woman's diary. As part of my work the last year I taught school, I was asked to visit the four upper grades in the nine ward schools of the city of Racine, Wis. The classes in reading were my special object of observation. The idea was to notice some excellent features of each teacher's work and to carry the story of it to others. Something similar to that has been my aim in writing this column. A great many kind letters have come from readers. These have been both gratifying and suggestive. Many, in writing, apologize for a little personal note. Ma; I not use this one opportunity to say that such notes are very

welcome? One big recompense for the effort used in writing is the ready friendship the writer finds in the readers of this publication. Another reward has been the fact that the work has kept the writer alive and alert.

In the 11 years, our four children have grown from pre-school age to high school and upper grades. In their early years when it was not easy to take them to public entertainments, before the days of radio, this work was the best stimulus one

AT YOUR next club meeting try singing and acting this out to the tune of "Till We Meet Again." You'll find it a good mixer: Smile a while and give your face a rest, Yawn and stretch your manly chest, Lift your hands up to the sky As you watch them with your eye. Let them down and rest a little while, Forward, backward, as you were, Reach right out to someone near, Shake his hand and smile.

could have to help to keep in touch with the many farm women similarly situated. For all kind words, letters and suggestions, the writer is very grateful.

Early Garden Truck

Our garden plot has been in use all of the 12 years we have been here. This year we have planned to use another plot. It lies at the foot of a slope, where the hay and straw left from many stacks of grain and feed have rotted and enriched the ground. Nearby a stone wall promises a good backing or windbreak for a hotbed. This and a cold frame will be made largely above the ground. As Henry Field says, the only difference in the two is the heat the hotbed gets from underneath. In the early spring, when appetites lag, a cold frame can supply the lettuce, radish and onions needed to "tone it up." These garden forerunners are now more easily supplied since one may buy enough glass cloth for a 15 yard frame 3 feet wide for \$5. It may not last so long as glass under some conditions, but it probably will as long as most of us use these frames.

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.

Sanded Soap Helps

WHEN making soap, I always take some before it is entirely boiled down and stir into it some fine sand which has been sifted. Continue stirring until the soap cools so it won't sink to the bottom. The men like this to wash their hands when they are greasy from working with machinery. It also is excellent to clean soot from the bottom of kettles that have been used next to the fire.

Crawford County.

Estella Huston.

Table Top is Mended

SEVERAL short cracks appeared in the metal top of my kitchen cabinet. Not wishing to buy a new top immediately we filled the cracks with solder. Smoothing the solder carefully resulted in a neat job, thus preventing further wear and cracking. After a year's hard service the table top is still in use and as good as ever.

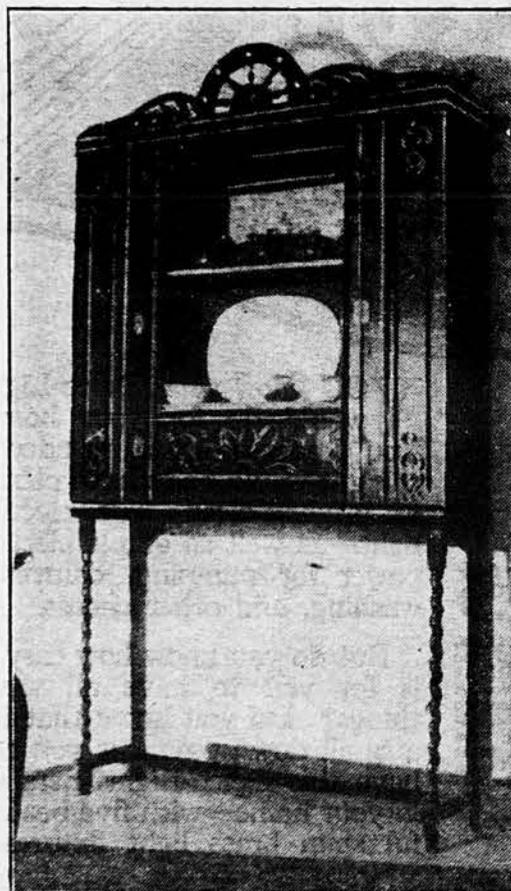
Reno County.

Mrs. Harvey E. Pierce.

Economy in House Dresses

IFIND I can effect a saving in clothing costs and I have fresher looking dresses by this method. Make all kitchen dresses by a plain pattern. I use No. 2082, making the neckline round or V-shaped instead of with the longer opening and vestee. I omit pockets as they are likely to tear, and confine the dress at the waistline with two long ties. When my dresses become faded and thin across the shoulders as the collarless dresses do, I cut off that portion straight across below the sleeves. One tie I sew across this top for a facing and with the other I make shoulder straps. Presto! I have a slip. Then I buy another gingham dress which appears better than a slip with faded house dresses as the slip is not noticeable.

Lyon County.



Made in the Home Furniture Shop

OFTEN a beautiful piece of furniture may be made from an old article that has served its day. The china closet shown in the illustration is of solid walnut. The lumber for building it was taken from the case of an old reed organ which long ago had been replaced by a piano. The case was taken apart and the wood worked down to proper shape for the china closet. The varnish was scraped and sandpapered from each piece, then when the piece of furniture was assembled, it was given a coat of stain, two of varnish and rubbed with pumice stone in water to give an egg-shell gloss.

Chase County.

Mrs. R. E. Deering.

If You Need a New Apron



1655—One-Piece Apron Style. The accompanying diagram will tell you how simple this apron is to make. One size.

1920—Practical Apron. One size only. But 1 3/4 yards of 32, 36 or 40 inch material is required with 5 1/2 yards of binding.

2420—Attractive One-Piece Apron. This apron cuts entirely in one piece with belt attached to back and buttoning in front. Sizes small, medium and large.

2386—Applique on the pockets and a narrow trimming band at the bottom are attractive finishes for this popular style. Sizes small, medium and large.

2313—Many women prefer this style of kitchen apron because the shoulder straps will "stay put." Sizes small, medium and large.

2488—Dainty Apron. Bias trimming bands are suggested as trimming for this neat looking style. Sizes small, medium and large.

The patterns featured on this page may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each, or 25 cents for a pattern and our spring fashion magazine.

Women's Service Corner

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

For the February 22 Party

Will you please print a good recipe for a salad that could be served at a George Washington party? I'd also like a good, rather unusual sandwich recipe.—Hostess.

Why not serve cherry salad to your guests? This recipe requires little time to prepare, and it is delicious. Use 1 quart canned cherries, 1/2 cup English walnut meats, mayonnaise dressing, lettuce and marshmallows. Drain the fruit and remove stones if this has not already been done. Break walnut meats in quarters, and in each cherry put a piece of the nut. Mix lightly with mayonnaise so as not to dislodge the nuts, put individual portions on a salad dish or on separate small plates, and garnish with some of the mayonnaise and marshmallows cut in quarters.

I believe you would enjoy serving smoked white fish sandwiches. Remove the skin and bones of fish. Pick meat into little flakes, then mash fine with a fork, or put thru a food chopper. Mix to a paste with mayonnaise or with melted butter, lemon juice and paprika. Spread first a slice of white bread, cut thin, with the mixture, then cover with a slice of brown bread buttered on the under side. Spread the upper side with some of the mixture and cover with another buttered slice

of white bread. Put a lettuce leaf between each slice of bread. Press firmly together, then if the slices are the average size, cut each sandwich into three strips. If the sandwiches are put under a heavy weight after being wrapped in a clean napkin for a half hour they will cut smoother. A tiny flag may be put on top of each sandwich.

Female labor in Japan is in a difficult situation. The average wage for women is only 22 1/2 cents a day, half that of a man. Conditions of sanitation are deplorable, and many women contract tuberculosis and other diseases.

Elegance in Towels

A GUEST towel that is large enough to be useful as well as ornamental is shown here, being 18 by 34 inches. Altho the material is not linen, it is a very good grade of white toweling.



of a lovely weave. The design is stamped on a strip of either pink or blue damask which makes the towel quite striking when the embroidering is finished. A hemstitched hem finishes the lower edge. The towel, No. X 700, stamped for embroidery with floss for completing, may be ordered from the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 75 cents. Be sure to tell which color border you wish.

Snow Toward Evening

SUDDENLY the sky turned gray,
The day
Which had been bitter and chill
Grew intensely soft and still.
Quietly
From some invisible blossoming tree
Millions of petals cool and white
Drifted and blew,
Lifted and flew,
Fell with the falling night.
—Melville Cain, in The Dial.



Interesting information about pork was contained in this advertisement appearing in November and December women's publications

This advertisement, which appeared in October and November women's magazines featured beef

This advertisement featuring lamb appeared in women's magazines in July

Stimulating the use of your product—meat

Many people seem to think that the only lamb roasts are leg of lamb, that the only beef roasts are rib roasts, and that all pork roasts are from the loin.

Every livestock producer knows, however, that there are many other savory and nutritious cuts. To acquaint women with these less familiar cuts, Swift & Company publishes advertisements like the above.

Are they producing results? That is best answered by the fact that thousands of readers of the above three advertisements, which appeared in women's publications this year, have written us for meat recipes.

In addition, many women have torn these meat charts out of the magazines and are using them in selecting meat for the daily meals.

In this way many cuts with which the average housewife was unfamiliar have been called to her attention. A wider and more varied use of meat has been stimulated.

This should create a better market for livestock as well as fresh meat, and should benefit both the livestock producers and Swift & Company.

These are the results we are trying to achieve with our meat chart advertisements.

Swift & Company

Founded 1868

Owned by more than 46,000 shareholders

Swift & Company, Public Relations Dept., 4131 Packer Ave., U. S. Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Please send me free of charge a copy of Swift & Company's 1926 Year Book.

Name.....
Address.....

Why Not Try Your Luck at a Puzzle?

I AM 7 years old and in the third grade. I walk 1 mile to school. I go to Forest Hill school. My teacher's name is Mr. Tabler. I live on a 480-acre farm. For pets I have five kittens, two dogs and two calves. The kittens' names are Flossie, Buster, Cynthia, Doodles and Snowball. The dogs' names are Bobbie and Sport. Bobbie will shake hands. I would like to have some little girls write to me.

Gertrude Vrbas.

Beardsley, Kan.

Compound Letter

One of the letters of the alphabet is a queer letter. In it may be found other letters.—M.

From the center of this queer letter find another letter. V.

Three-fourths of this letter is another letter. N.

One-fourth is another letter. I.

This letter upside down makes another. W.

One-half of this letter, if connected, makes a letter. A.

The first and last part of this letter, if connected, make another letter. H.

FAST ENOUGH?
WHAT TREE WILL SOMETIMES GROW TWO FEET IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS?
ANSWER

The numbers in the circles stand for the letters of the alphabet—A is one, B is two and so on down the alphabet. Place these letters in the squares to which the arrows point. 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.

WHAT TWO LETTERS ? WILL ? MAKE US FOOD?

Do you see the little spaces that have dots in them? If you will blacken with a pencil the spaces in which there are dots you will find the answer. 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.

Fannie and Shep Are Pets

I received the postcards. They are very nice. I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I go 1½ miles to school. My teacher's name is Miss Koehler. I like her very much. I have one brother and three sisters. Their names are Lydia, Lois, Franz and Ilse. For pets we have two Collie dogs. Their names are Fannie and Shep. During our spare time we help mother with the housework.

Clara Johannig.

Baldwin, Kan.

I'd Like to Hear from You

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I live on a farm. I live ½ mile from school and 1½ miles from town. I have two brothers and two sisters. Their names are Bernard, Margaret, Maxine and Freeman. I have a brown and white Collie dog. Her name is Dessia. She likes to drive the horses and cows. I like to ride. My horse's name is Nellie. She will carry

all four of us on her back. We raise geese, ducks, chickens and turkeys on our farm. I like to hunt for the turkeys' nests in the tall grass. Our ducks are black and white. Our pet Collie likes the baby very much. I'd like to hear from some of the boys and girls.

Geneva Coleman.

Nicodemus, Kan.

We Hear from Dorothy

I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I like to go to school. I ride a bicycle to school. I live 1¼ miles from school. For pets I have a dog, some chickens, and a calf.

Dorothy Watson.

DeSoto, Kan.

Try to Guess These

I am taken from a mine, and shut up in a wooden case from which I am never released, and yet I am used by nearly everybody. A pencil.
 Is there anything a man with a kodak cannot take? Yes, a hint.
 What makes more noise than a pig caught under a fence? Two pigs.
 What is a pig doing when he is eating? He is making a hog of himself.
 What benefit can be derived from a

paper of pins? It will give you many good points.

How many sides has a pitcher? Two, inside and outside.

Why are not fares collected from policemen on street cars? Because you can't take a nickel from a copper.

Why is electricity like the police when they are wanted? Because it is an invisible force.

Why are policemen seldom run over? Because they are never in the way.

When is a turkey like a ballot-box? When it is stuffed.

What is taken from you before you get it? Your portrait.

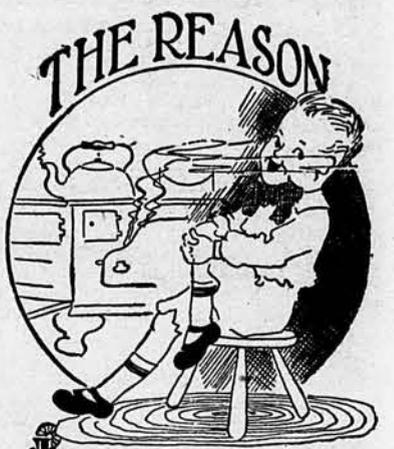
Take away my first letter; take away my second letter; take away all my letters and I remain the same. Postman.

Why is a postman in danger of losing his way? Because he is guided by the direction of strangers.

Why does a preacher have an easier time than a doctor or a lawyer? It is easier to preach than to practice.

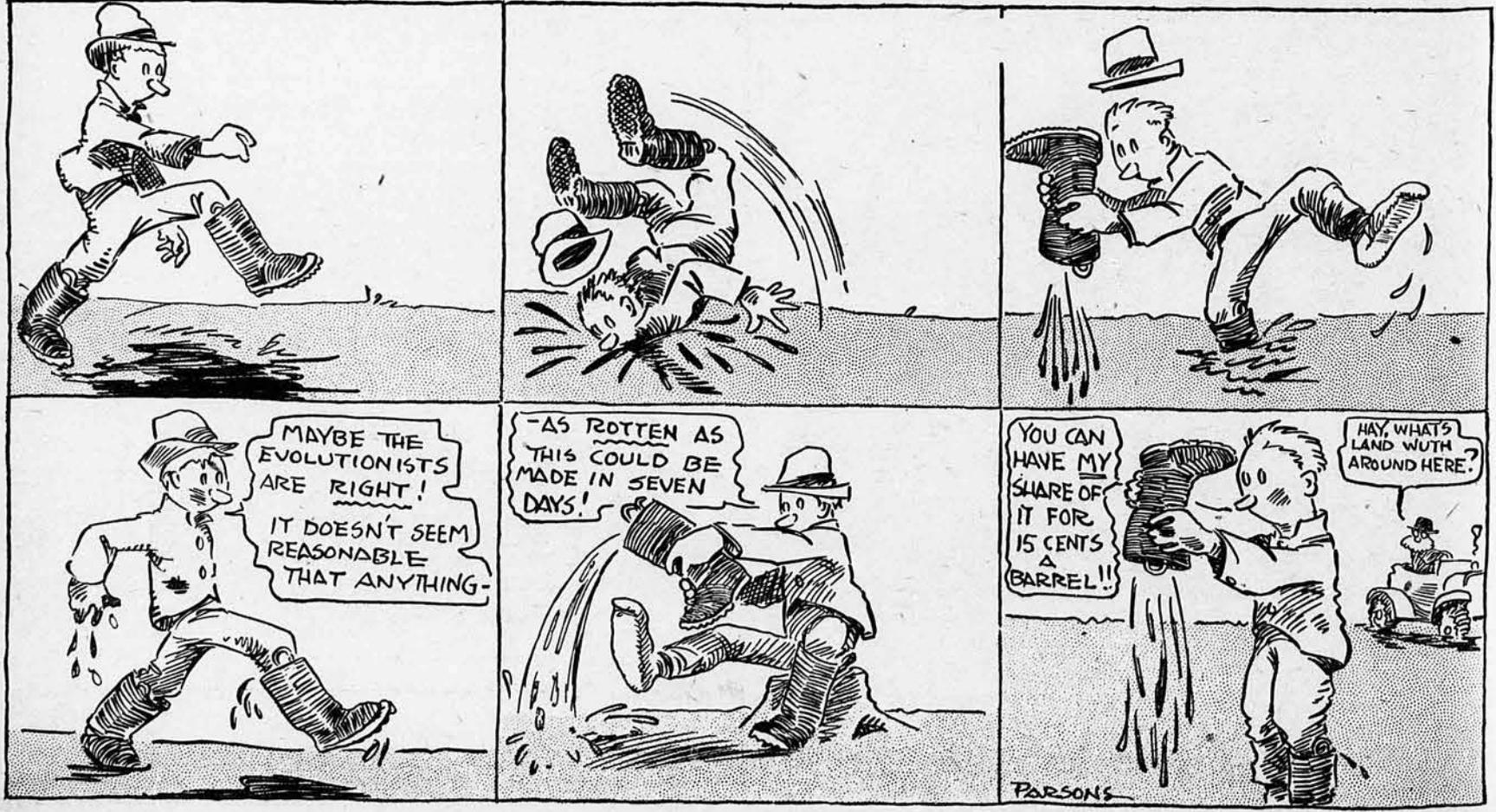
What precious stone is like the entrance to a field? A-gate.

Why is the position of President of the United States like a back tooth? Because it is hard to fill.



I am going to be good,
 Just as good as good can be.
 Better than George Washington
 I'll not harm our cherry tree.

Because if I would do that,
 Then the cherry tree would die.
 And how badly I should miss
 My Mother's cherry pie.



The Hoovers—For It's Muddy Here in Kansas!

How About a Nurse?

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Does your county have a public health nurse of any kind, employed either by the county commissioners, municipal authorities or board of education?

A wealthy Kansas county has just closed the office of county public health nurse, as a measure of economy. The expense of the nurse added 5 mills to every hundred dollars worth of taxable property. It seems absurd to cut off a public service for so slight an amount. Yet we are bound to admit that the county in question is one that stands in the front rank. It elects representative men of average, if not superior, intelligence as commissioners. Scarcely can we believe that they would start economy at this point if they placed a high value on the service.

Personally I am convinced that the theory of giving service by public health nurses in the school and home to aid sanitation and health is excellent. To my own mind it is incredible that a board of commissioners, knowing the favor with which such service is regarded everywhere, should deliberately cut it off. I'm not so much concerned about this particular county as I am with the state at large. If such nurses are not a success in Kansas, what's the reason? Many of our older states think them so necessary that the job is as mandatory as that of county sheriff. The Kansas Farmer would like to know what our folks have to say on the subject.

Have you ever had any personal experience with a public health nurse, either in home or school?

Did you or someone in your family get help in that way?

Do you know of anyone in your neighborhood who needs the help of such a nurse?

Do you know of anyone ever helped by a public health nurse—school child or adult?

Would you consider 5 cents on every thousand dollars of taxable property a high rate to pay?

Would you be glad to have county or school nurse in your own neighborhood?

This is not so busy as some periods of the year. I'll be glad if you will write to me about this. If enough replies are received I will make a report to you in a month or two.

Better See a Doctor

A young man nearly 30 years old who lives an active life and is seemingly well has had a pronounced puffiness under the eyes nearly all the time since he was a little child. He is 6 feet tall and has recently attained the weight of 185 pounds. Do you think this increased weight is anything to be concerned about, taken in connection with the puffiness under the eyes? A. C.

It is possible that the puffiness is a personal peculiarity of no significance. However, such a condition is so often a signal of heart weakness or kidney disease that I believe there should be a careful physical examination with especial reference to heart action, blood pressure and urinalysis.

No Treatment Needed

Is there any cure or help for loss of hair due to sickness and high fever? I am losing my hair very fast and there doesn't seem to be any new coming in. Always had abundant hair. My age is 20. F. B. H.

Probably what you are losing is hair that was killed by the fever but did not at once fall out. It will all come back as you recover strength, and requires no treatment.

Increase Your Weight

I have been troubled with a dislocated shoulder. It has been dislocated six times. I would like to know whether anything can be done, as it is very annoying. The least twist will throw it out. B. B.

You will get the best results by taking measures to increase your weight and vigor. The ligaments are undoubtedly relaxed and the dislocation recurs because muscles and ligaments do not hold the joint. Eat extra meals, drink milk; try in every way to put on flesh; and, in the meantime, take systematic, regular daily exercise and massage for the muscles of the arm and shoulder. If everything else fails surgical treatment is possible, but it is a last resort in a case like this.

Large Land Sales

Eighty-four quarter sections have changed hands in Gray county since December 15. Seventeen of these tracts were sold to farmers who will settle

on them immediately. During the last year 33,000 acres of virgin soil was broken in the county.

Prospects point to a record wheat crop in Gray county. The acreage was increased this year to 203,000, and the crop is reported in excellent condition. Eleven of the quarter sections recently sold were purchased by former tenants.

Despite an unfavorable year, Gray county raised 1½ million bushels of wheat in 1925, besides other grain crops. In 1924 the wheat crop was 3 million bushels, and from present indications this figure will be given another boost this season.

To Aid Co-operatives

Senator Capper introduced a bill a few days ago to relieve farmers' co-operative associations from an embarrassing position in which they have been placed in the marketing of their products thru the refusal of certain boards of trade to admit them to membership. Under the provisions of the Capper-Tincher Grain Futures Act, co-operatives are admitted to membership on boards of trade which have been designated as contract markets by the Secretary of Agriculture. Only a few of the larger boards, such as Chicago and Kansas City, have been so designated.

Boards of Trade which have not been designated as contract markets have interpreted the law as not compelling them to admit farmers' co-operative marketing associations to membership, and have therefore denied such co-operatives the privilege of marketing their commodities on such boards. For instance, the boards of trade at Wichita, Hutchinson and Topeka, have taken this position.

The last session of the Kansas legislature passed a law making it obligatory upon the boards of trade in the state to admit co-operatives to membership, but the boards have taken the matter into court and there is fear among co-operatives that action may not be had in the case before the adjournment of this Congress. The attempt is therefore being made to clarify the situation thru the enactment of the proposed amendment to the Grain Futures Act. The amendment will admit co-operatives to membership on any board of trade, whether designated as a contract market or not.

The refusal of boards of trade in Kansas to admit co-operatives to membership affects some 60,000 members of co-operative associations who produce and sell annually hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat and other grains. It is not convenient for them to operate on the boards at Chicago and Kansas City, and the fact that they are not permitted to deal on the boards near home affects in a most serious way the marketing of their grain and the price they receive as producers.

The proposed legislation has the support of Secretary Jardine, who recognizes the discrimination imposed upon co-operatives by existing conditions. At the recent annual meeting of the Kansas Agricultural Council, in Topeka, and representing all farm organizations in the state, a strong resolution favoring such an amendment to the Grain Futures Act was adopted. Similar resolutions are being adopted by co-operatives thruout the state urging the enactment of the measure and pledging their support.

The bill says in part: No board of trade whose members are engaged in the business of buying or selling agricultural products or receiving the same for sale on consignment in interstate commerce shall exclude from membership in, and all privileges on, such board of trade, any duly authorized representative of any lawfully formed and conducted co-operative association of producers or landowners, corporate or otherwise, or any such representative of any organization acting for a group of such associations, if such association or organization has adequate financial responsibility and complies or agrees to comply with such terms and conditions as are or may be imposed lawfully on other members of such board; provided, that no rule of a board of trade shall forbid or be construed to forbid the return on a patronage basis by such co-operative association or organization to its bona fide members of moneys collected in excess of the expense of conducting the business of such associations.

Any such co-operative association or any such organization whose duly authorized representative is excluded from such membership and privileges by any board of trade referred to in Section 2 of this act may sue in the appropriate United States District Court for a mandatory injunction compelling such board of trade to admit such duly authorized representative to such membership and privileges. The United States District Court in whose jurisdiction such board of trade is operated or maintained shall have jurisdiction to issue such mandatory injunction and to award such incidental damages as it may deem appropriate.

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What the Folks Are Saying

I WISH to cast my vote in favor of incubators and brooders. They are as dependable as the person who runs them. But no matter how efficient a poultryman may be, he cannot prevent a hen from changing her mind after sitting for 15 days!

We have used an incubator for five years—spring, summer and fall. And the only trouble I have ever had with it was one time when the boiler began to leak after 12 days of incubation. I heated my fireless cooker stones to 103 degrees, carefully filled the compartment above the stones with the eggs and rushed the incubator to the nearest tinner. The leak was soldered and the eggs returned to the tray in about half a day. We had an 82 per cent hatch.

We moved from town to a farm five years ago, in August. Buying a flock of laying hens would have been an extravagance. So I bought eggs to fill the "tin hennery," but only 3 dozen laying hens. The first hatch was late in September, and the second in October. These hatches were 80 per cent, which I thought was very good for a "green" hand with an old incubator.

I could buy good hatching eggs for a few cents above market prices at that season. Eggs from the same flock would have been much higher in the spring. Without an incubator I could not have begun to establish my farm flock before spring. But with the help of the incubator I had a good laying flock for the second winter.

I believe incubators are in rather bad repute with some insurance companies; perhaps rightly when in careless hands. I think that proper attention to the lamp will remove all danger of fire. I once had a fire start from an oil brooder, but never from an incubator.

Personally I prefer to "mother" the chicks myself rather than use a brooder, even if it means keeping the chirping masses of the chicks in boxes in the house on cold days. But this is, of course, not the most profitable way. The poultryman who raises a thousand or more chicks would not quit the use of brooders because of one small fire. Mrs. Josephine H. Coffeen, Admire, Kan.

Approves Baker's Ruling

State Superintendent of Insurance W. R. Baker did the right thing when he refused to approve a 12 per cent rate for hail insurance in Southwest Kansas counties. Last year the rate was 10 per cent, and it will remain the same this year.

We believe there should be a special hail rate for every county in Western Kansas. Hail storms, everywhere, are more or less local. Some sections of the state have been subject to hail continuously for years, and scientists say they always will be. This being the fact, it is truly a matter of equity that every county should stand its own losses, and not be bunched up with counties that have a minimum of hail.

The hail loss in Meade county for the last 20 years has been very low. This county is not in the hail district, and insurance companies might with profit carry risks here as low as 4 per cent, that being the rate for some of the counties farther east.

Meade, Kan. F. Fuhr.

Fowler Folks Work Together

Fowler is a co-operative town. The bulk of the grain is handled by the Equity Exchange Co-operative Elevator, and now the farmers sell their cream co-operatively.

Six months ago an organization called the Farmers' Co-operative Produce Association was formed. A short time ago a dividend of \$1,400 was prorated to the farmers.

The situation that made this possible was due to the fact that Fowler had a number of cream stations, each doing its best to get the business and each getting some. The total business handled in Fowler could be taken care of by one station, and consequently the operation of several stations placed a big overhead charge against the farmers' cream.

The farmers saw the possibility of economy and organized an association which now handles 90 per cent of the cream in that territory. Earl Cooper,

the manager, is responsible for its success. He is well trained in the cream station business, has a pleasing personality, and has the confidence of the farmers. The association has 120 members.

It is organized on a non-profit basis. Each member holds a \$10 share of stock and has one vote. The capital stock was used to purchase the equipment, which cost approximately \$700. Mr. Cooper stated that the association had never been in debt.

The association gets bids for its product every year, and the most favored one is accepted. Bids are made on a certain level above the card price. Then the manager buys the cream at the card price the same as other stations do. Creamery companies can afford to bid a good price for this cream because it is graded, a good volume is assured and the creamery is relieved of the responsibility of operating a cream station. The manager is paid on the basis of the number of pounds of butterfat handled.

Similar associations in other parts of the state are in the process of organization. E. A. Stokdyk, Manhattan, Kan.

I Like Club Work

To the farm boy who hates to "call on dad" for his spending money, as well as any who are interested in stock, these few experiences of mine may be of value. My experience in club and project work was not only profitable while I was on the farm but also has been of great value in my college work.

During my high school and grade school days I was in eight different projects and clubs. These were of various types, and the value I received from them probably will never be realized even by myself. I started in 1917 with a corn club, and the last contest which I was in closed after I had entered college in the fall of 1922. In this last contest I won a scholarship which helped me to pay my way thru my freshman year of college.

The value of this work as it has shown up in college seems to be chiefly in making and handling money, saving money and the practice I received which would have been of great value to me if I had stayed on the farm without a higher education.

My parents lived on a rented farm in Nemaha county. We had a large family, and of course it was a problem to make both ends meet, so we children did not have spending money to a great extent. It was during my last year of grade school, I think, that I became interested in club work. My father has always been very generous in letting me go into club work and in keeping my stock on the farm, sometimes at a great inconvenience, due to having to keep records and all animals separated. He consented to my going into a club, and the summer of 1917 I entered the Capper Corn Club. I did well in this for the first attempt, and ranked fairly high in the contest.

The following year I borrowed money from Mr. Capper and entered the pig club, buying a bred gilt. This was the beginning of a fine herd of purebred hogs, for I bought the feed for my litter from dad and paid him with the gilts I didn't keep. In this way we build up a fine herd of hogs. While I was in the pig club I had the opportunity to go to the state fair at Topeka, and this was almost an education in itself to me as I had never been away from home much. I stayed in the pig club two years, and then branched out and bought two calves and entered the calf club.

This was, as before, a starting point for a herd of purebred cattle toward which we were working, but as we quit farming and moved to town a few years later our herd never developed. In all this, however, my father and I both saw the necessity for getting better stock, and we were working to that end.

In the fall of 1920 I enrolled in the vocational agriculture course at the Goff High School. In this course I carried on more work with hogs, and learned better methods of feeding and caring for them. In connection with this I made the judging team for the school, and the following summer the

In the KITCHEN



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judging team for the county. In this work I went on trips to the Kansas State Agricultural College, to Topeka and to Wichita. Here I saw better stock and learned how to judge it. The summer after I graduated from high school, in 1922, I ran a project of 10 acres of corn. This also was entered in the state club. I came out first in the county in this, and received a scholarship given by the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Since then I have been going to school at the Kansas State Agricultural College, and am now a junior. It seems to me that the greatest good in club work comes from making and handling money. Thruout my high school course I never had to ask dad for money. I never had a great deal to spend, tho, because it usually was reinvested in stock. In this way I learned to save. I also learned the value of money, and that it did not come easily. The club work also has kept me interested in the work on the farm, and made me feel that it was partly mine. No doubt if my folks were still on the farm, or I had not become interested in higher education, I would be farming today.

In the project work under vocational agriculture I learned new and better methods of feeding and handling stock. This would have been of increasing value to me if I were still on the farm. In the judging work I learned to judge better stock; the trips were not only interesting but helpful in meeting other boys in the same work, with a touch of competition to spur one on to higher attainments. While carrying on project work in agriculture, I lost a sow which had a litter of pigs just a few days old. I fed the pigs by hand and raised four out of the seven. The interesting thing about it was that they outgrew the pigs in another litter, farrowed at about the same time, which were given regular care. Besides being of value to me on the farm, the knowledge I gained there in club work has been a real basis upon which to found my work in agriculture here in college.

I. M. Atkins.
Manhattan, Kan.

I Have "Good Luck"

A few hard and fast rules rigidly adhered to have made my flock of White Leghorn hens break most of the records the farm papers tell about. Any serious deviation from this set of rules has cost me money and a great deal of annoyance when the "pesky hens just won't lay."

My first hard and fast rule is a regular study of the poultry department in several farm papers which come to me, and of one journal devoted exclusively to poultry. By this attention I am able to judge whether my flock is in good standing as compared to others.

My second rule is to cull unmercifully and keep everlastingly at it.

The third is cleanliness with the houses and grounds, the feed, the water and the hens themselves.

Rule four embodies warm, dry roosting and scratching quarters, hoppers containing oyster shell, charcoal, dry mash and whole wheat and oats, and plenty of water for the hens all the time, except when I think it best to cut down production when eggs are cheap. And all the green feed the hens care about every day is given along with a portion of animal food.

I watch the range of my flock as a stockman watches the range of his animals. As the summer advances I supply more green feed and finally add curd or meat scraps to the ration.

By the first of September I have the open-front scratching shed ready, and the hens are never allowed outside in the mornings until the ground has begun to warm up. On stormy days they are kept confined, so that by the time bad weather sets in they are accustomed to the shed. If necessary they are confined early in preference to having them gorge at the hog troughs.

Cooked mangels or cabbage and kitchen waste are fed warm all winter. Alfalfa leaves are kept before them all the time, and the drinking water is kept above the chilling point. However, I am not going to be satisfied with my experiments until I have my laying house heated in the coldest weather.

This system, if carefully followed, keeps my egg income fairly steady. A

departure therefrom has cost me dearly more than once.

I might add that my poultry plant is arranged so I do not spend more than an hour a day with the flock, except when giving the premises a general cleaning.

Rosa D. Willis,
Mancos, Colo.

Outguessing Wild Animals

Mountain lions, bobcats, grizzlies, wolves, coyotes and other killers slaughtered 30 million dollars' worth of livestock last year on the Western ranges. That is why the Government maintains a band of men, pioneers at heart, who concentrate every effort, night and day, on their extermination. These men belong to the Predatory Animal Division of the Biological Survey, and the stories they tell in monosyllables sound like old medieval tales of werewolves and ghost-tigers. Do animals think? Listen to their experiences with some of these four-legged desperadoes.

Stanley P. Young is the boss trailer of the hunters on Colorado's stock ranges, with the professorial title of Junior Biologist.

"You asked if animals think," said Young. "Let me tell you how we have to go out after wolves.

"A wolf has a regular run. It is a circle often about 50 miles in circumference. He makes the rounds regularly. We study a killer wolf's habits

sometimes for months. Then we make a trap set for him on this run at some key point. We can't poison a wolf. He's too wise.

"In setting traps for wolves we make two kinds of sets. Wolves have scent posts just like domestic dogs. We find the ground all scratched up around these. Sometimes we set traps at such points. To stir up the local wolf, get him all excited so he'll lose his head a bit, we often bring in the scent of some foreign wolf we have trapped. That makes the local wolf mad to find an invader in his bailiwick. He starts rarin' around and gets into a trap.

"Some of them are so cunning they will not get into a trap at a scent post. They just sense there is something wrong and dodge the trap. Then we make what is called a blind set.

"In making a blind set, the hunter waits until it is about time for the wolf to come by a point on his circle trail. These men get this figured out almost to the hour because they may have been studying that particular wolf for weeks. Then they select a place where the trail is narrow. They dig a pit and put the set trap in it. They handle the traps with gloves and keep all of the dirt they dig on what is called a setting cloth. Everything in the way of footgear, setting cloth, trap and gloves has had the scent of man taken from it."

Favors Day Old Chicks

A poultryman can make money from day old chicks if they are handled properly. But they should be obtained from a reliable hatchery, to insure strong, thrifty chicks.

If you produce your chicks in an incubator, or buy them from a hatchery, you get them just when you want them. On account of market conditions we find that the early chicks are the most profitable, when we consider the sale of broilers early in the season or eggs from pullets in November. Not many poultrymen have enough broody hens to hatch large numbers of chicks early in the season.

Another advantage of having chicks of the same age is that the pullets mature and start egg production in the fall at the same time; this eliminates the uncertainty of culling pullets caused by uneven sizes. It also aids in keeping a poultry flock up to standard requirements.

And then to have the flock composed of chickens of the same age greatly reduces the work required in caring for them. It is necessary almost to live with the flock for the first three weeks. Most of us find that many household duties accumulate during this time, and we are glad to get to them and yet still know that the chicks are not suffering from a lack of care.

Mrs. J. T. Miner.

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3 Lifetime Durability - Continuous Oiling of every running part - Simple gear arrangement - Special Alloy Easily Removable Bushings - Self-Centering Neck Bearing - many other points. Backed by the strongest separator guarantee ever written - by a company whose reputation is known to dairy farmers all over America.

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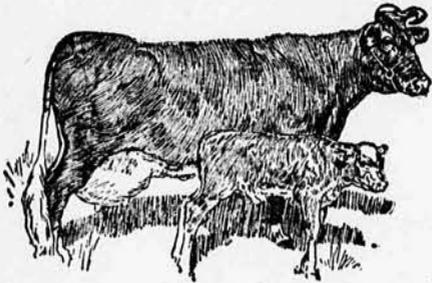
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Big Demand For Combines!

Machinery is Cutting the Cost of Wheat Growing All Along the Line

BY O. S. WESPE

THE harvester-thresher has been sold in Kansas for the last seven years, and the demand for this machine has increased greatly every season. Farmers in the western half of the state realize quite generally that this is the only practicable and economical way of harvesting their wheat. Three men can harvest from 400 to 600 acres the combine way and put the grain in the bin at a cost of from 3 to 5 cents a bushel, as against an expense of 20 to 35 cents by header and custom threshing.

The first harvester-threshers sold were mostly pulled by horses, but today tractors are used largely to pull the machines, and the wheat is quite generally delivered to the town elevator by motor trucks. By using a tractor and motor truck, a farmer and two boys can harvest 30 to 40 acres a day and haul the wheat to town. By the header method of harvesting, however, six or seven men are required for the header crew to put the wheat in the stack. Then it takes a threshing crew of from 10 to 14 men.

Besides, when harvesting with the header, there are the extra expenses of caring for and boarding the larger header crew and the threshing crew and the unpleasant burden that falls on the women. For example, W. M. Fairchild, who operates a 480-acre farm near Larned, and who had 370 acres in wheat last year, tells how the harvesting of his wheat now-a-days by the combine is more or less of a routine matter, the work being done entirely by his family, the only extra expense last year being \$17 for groceries, so that the folks might live a bit better during the harvest period. In the old days, however, his extra bill for groceries was always around \$100; one year it was \$153. Mr. Fairchild also remarked about the unreliability of labor in the harvest season, and how in one day four years ago he had to hire and fire seven men and make three trips to town to bring in new men. Some of the men, too, were tough characters, and hardly the type he cared to have around the place. Finally, Mr. Fairchild repeated a statement made by Mrs. Fairchild. "I don't care what you say," she said, "the harvester-thresher is the only way for me." She used to be worn out cooking for so many extra men, he said; now her work is no greater at harvest time than at any other season.

As an indication of how the burden of caring for extra help during the harvest season is lessening because of the combine, A. A. Doerr of Larned, who runs a big general mercantile establishment, told how the demand for army cots, mattresses and bedding has very considerably lessened at harvest time. One year he sold half a carload of mattresses to farmers for use by their extra help during the harvest period.

Got 2 Bushels More

Several years ago, A. Gibson of Lindsborg ran a test on his ranch near Dighton, by harvesting a 25-acre field by the combine and at the same time another 25-acre field next to it by header, both machines cutting a 12-foot swath. By this test he got 2 bushels more wheat an acre with the harvester-thresher, and the wheat from this machine tested 57 pounds to the bushel, and that from the header 56 pounds. This meant a gain of 50 bushels of wheat on the 25-acre tract by utilizing the harvester-thresher. The loss of grain by the header method was due to the additional handling. First, the grain was elevated to the wagon, and then from the wagon it was delivered to the stack and from the stack to the thrasher. Frequently, also, stack tops are damaged by rain.

The early market usually pays from 5 to 10 cents a bushel more, and when a man harvests the combine way and hastens the delivery of his crop by motor truck he is able to cash in on this increased price.

Some farmers have purchased a second tractor and plow their ground behind the harvester-thresher. This is a great advantage, since much larger

fields are grown when the ground is prepared for the new crop in July than when the plowing is done in August or September. The increased yield will vary from 2 to 10 bushels an acre, and in some cases will be even greater. Harvester-threshers are equipped with a straw-spreading device, and the straw spread back over the ground puts humus into the ground and enriches the soil. Cecil M. McGuire of Pratt, who bought a harvester-thresher in 1924, said his neighbors who have had combines for several years seem to have much better yields of wheat, due, no doubt, to the straw going back into the ground.

Now Yields Are Higher

The tractor also is bringing Western Kansas to the front. When farming is done with horses, a large percentage of the wheat ground is prepared late. Since the tractor has come into general use in Western Kansas, the wheat yields have been increased. In the fall of 1923, more ground was prepared early for the 1924 crop than in any previous year. The difference in the yield of wheat in the early and late plowing was very noticeable. The wheat on the early prepared ground yielded all the way from 20 to as much as 35 and 40 bushels an acre, while on the farms that were plowed or listed late the yields were much less.

The lister is used largely to prepare the ground for wheat in Western Kansas, and with the lister and a tractor a farmer can cover from 30 to 40 acres a day. He can get over a large acreage in a short time. Some of the farmers use their tractors to pull the harvester-threshers during the day and put extra men on the tractors and draw the listers at night. When the harvest is completed, then, they are practically thru with listing. Later on they use ridge busters.

No Extra Help

When harvesting and threshing were done the old way, the farmer usually depended on his neighbors to help him thresh, and in turn he would have to help his neighbors. This would delay his plowing or his listing so that the large part of his ground would not be prepared and would be disked the last minute, or the wheat even drilled in the stubble without preparation. By using the harvester-thresher and tractor, a farmer is not dependent on any other help, and is not delayed by exchanging work with his neighbors.

One man with a tractor will do as much work as two or three men with horses. G. J. Weed of Coats, who owns a 10-20 tractor, said that he can do as much work with this tractor as he and his hired man could do with horses and with a great deal more satisfaction. This is a small-sized tractor, and with a 15-30 machine one man can do even more work.

The motor truck is another machine that is proving itself in splendid fashion in Western Kansas. If a farmer lives 10 to 12 miles from town, he can make only one trip a day by horse and wagon. By motor truck, however, he can make five or six trips a day. It will take one man traveling this distance 65 days to deliver 5,000 bushels of wheat to town, while the motor truck will enable him to haul it in from 12 to 15 days.

By the use of modern equipment and power machines, a farmer these days in Western Kansas can cover large acreages with a minimum of labor. The newer machines have made farming far more profitable, and at the same time have removed considerable hard work.

Wichita, February 24 to 26

The annual meeting of the Kansas Live Stock Association will be held February 24 to 26 at Wichita.

A bride of 18 says the Nashville Banner, faces the task of cooking 50,000 meals. Not if she can find a can-opener.



THERE'LL soon be lots of work to do. Are your horses ready?

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How to Choose A Radio Set How anyone may choose the set to give best results in a particular room and farm homes is told in a new booklet by H. M. Stephens, RADIO Expert. It gives standard rules for testing distance, selectivity, tone-quality, etc. Explains principles of radio in simple terms. Results from same set may be different in cities and farms. It shows, and tells how to judge set for any location. This booklet entirely free to any reader. No cost nor obligation. Name and address on post card brings it by return mail. Be sure to get best set for your money. H. M. STEPHENS, 1424 Chestnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

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FARM WAGONS High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Other wagon parts. Wheels to fit any run. Springs, axle, hitch, plowing gear, Catalog illustrated in colors Free. Electric Wheel Co., 30 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

What Will Supplies Cost?

(Continued from Page 3)

Gasoline prices at wholesale are the same as a year ago. Crude petroleum is 26 per cent higher, and kerosene is 15 per cent higher. For 1926 as a whole, these materials are likely to cost more than in 1925.

Farmers who make a practice of buying cattle for feeding or grazing are quite certain to find that they will have to pay more than in 1925, in fact, more than in any year since 1920. Feeder lamb prices, on the other hand, may average slightly lower. Higher prices for breeding cattle and hogs than in 1925 appear assured. Sheep appear to be near the top. Prices for work horses and mules are likely to average higher than in the last 12 months.

In view of the abundance of corn, lower prices can be expected on feed grains than in the last year, unless some disaster befalls the 1926 crops. Most by-product feed prices also may average a little lower, altho the evidence is not so clear cut.

Lower Prices for Cloth

With the world generally better dressed than ever before, expenditures for clothing probably are taking an increasing share of the budget of the farm family. Closer contact with the large stores and what is new in clothing styles, made possible by the automobile, improved mail order advertising and even the fashion page, now a part of the farm paper, undoubtedly has stimulated purchases of ready-to-wear clothing by the farm family.

Both woolen and cotton cloth prices at wholesale are somewhat cheaper than last year. At that time, advancing prices for raw wool justified an increase in the price of the finished material. Wool prices have lost most of that advance, however. Wholesale prices of woolen and worsted goods in December were 5 per cent below December, 1924, and some dealers predict further reductions in materials offered for the fall trade.

Rayon, a fiber which has many of the characteristics of silk but is much cheaper, has had a spectacular rise in the public fancy and is taking the place of cotton to a large extent. Production of rayon has increased rapidly, but supplies do not accumulate. Prices for apparel made of this product are expected to remain firm.

With one of the largest cotton crops on record harvested in 1925, prices have declined, leading to irregular and weaker cloth prices. An average price on four items of cotton goods at the beginning of this year was 11.19 cents a yard, compared with 12.87 cents in January, 1925. Prices appear cheaper than at this time in any of the previous four years, and are not expected to sell below present levels, but may advance later in the season, particularly if new crop prospects are not favorable.

Altho prices paid to farmers for hides are lower than a year ago, prices of boots and shoes are somewhat higher. Dealers evidently believe that prices during the year will be no cheaper, as they are carrying heavier stocks.

Food is an item in the farmer's costs, altho not such a big one as for the city man. Fresh fruits and vegetables, eggs and chicken, milk and butter, fresh meats—all these the farmer can supply for his table. But for the staples, sugar from Cuba, coffee from Brazil, flour from the mills of Minnesota or Kansas, dried fruits from California, spices from the Indies, and canned goods from everywhere, the farmer must pay the same price as his neighbor.

Sugar prices are considerably lower than a year ago. The Cuban sugar crop for the 1925-1926 season was estimated as the largest on record, and with no danger of short supplies, prices have been unsettled. The wholesale cost of fine granulated sugar is 5 cents a pound, compared with 6 3/4 cents in January, 1925. There is little reason to expect any increase of consequence. Corn sugar is selling at 25 per cent less than a year ago, but agitation in favor of its increased use may result in better prices.

Wheat flour costs a little less than last year, but with wheat showing stronger tendencies, flour prices are likely to be marked higher, at least until the next wheat crop becomes available.

A shortage in the supplies of both foreign and domestic rice has sent

prices higher than last year and prevents any weakness. Fancy domestic qualities are quoted at 8 to 8 1/2 cents a pound, as compared with 7 1/2 to 8 cents in January, 1925.

Practically the entire list of canned vegetables shows a decrease in cost under the corresponding time in 1925. More corn, beans and tomatoes were produced for canners last summer, but asparagus, peas and spinach showed some decrease. Prices for all these products averaged lower, however, which is a big reason for the more favorable costs now.

The wholesale price of coffee is 4 or 5 cents a pound lower than a year ago. Stocks accumulated in Brazil in recent months as a result of a favorable producing season. The price level remains high enough to be a handicap on consumption in Europe under prevailing economic conditions. Students of the coffee industry believe the long-time outlook favors higher prices, as there has been but little new planting of coffee trees for a long time, seven years are required to bring plantings into bearing, and consumption has been out-running production for several years. As a result, the huge surplus in the hands of the Brazilian government is being reduced. World visible supplies are about 5 million bags, against 12,710,000 bags in 1913.

Not Bosco

The owner of Bosco, the trained flea, was exhibiting him for the benefit of his dinner companions.

"Bosco," he said, "jump to the right." Bosco obeyed.

"Bosco, hop into Mrs. Thungig's hair."

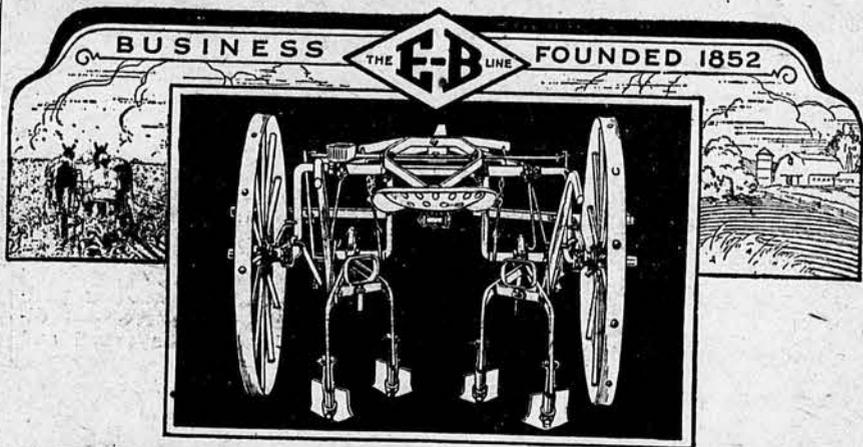
Bosco did as ordered.

Whereupon Bosco's owner reached up and set him back on the table.

"Bosco," he said, "jump to the left." But Bosco wouldn't budge.

"Bosco, forward march." But the flea remained still.

"Well," said his owner, after looking carefully at the unwilling performer, "this— isn't Bosco."



Well Balanced—Light in Weight

Doing away with all levers, springs and unnecessary parts has enabled E-B to build a remarkable cultivator—the No. 45 Leverless illustrated above. It is so simple to operate—and so well balanced—that a boy can handle it as well as a full grown man. And its light weight makes it remarkably easy on horses, its draft being about the same with the driver as the average riding cultivator when the operator is walking. The E-B No. 45 Leverless Cultivator also is easy to handle. Just a few seconds required for adjustments—no tools being necessary!

The E-B Lister Cultivator is very efficient and popular. Levers do not interfere with the operator when turning. It always runs true, regardless of the rows or soil conditions. Hand levers adjust discs for cultivating to or away from plants. Knives and shovels furnished if desired.

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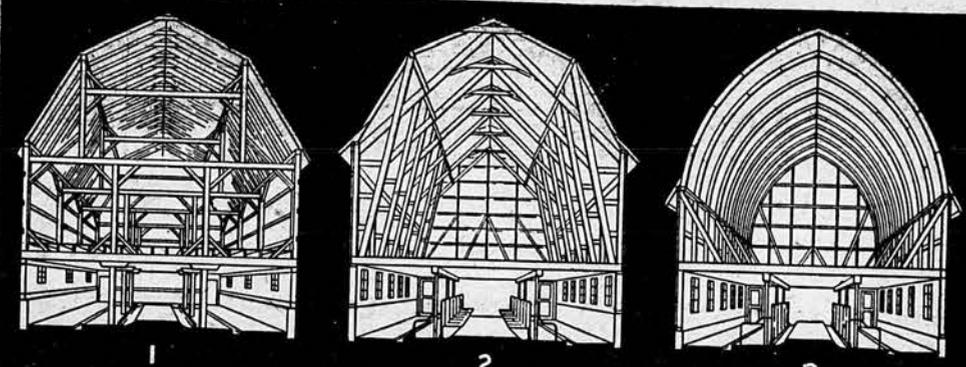
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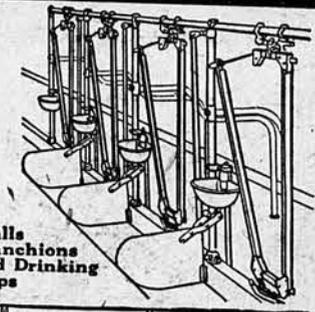


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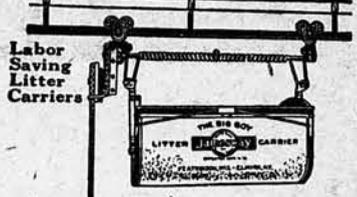
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Dad and Son Work as One

There is a Place in Capper Clubs for the Father of Every Industrious Boy Enrolled

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

EVERY boy who joins the Capper Pig Club is urged to ask his father to be his partner in the hog raising business. Special provisions have been made in the club rules for a farm herd contest and liberal prizes are offered for winners. The junior member of the partnership competes for honors in the Father and Son contest at the same time he does his other club work. He may win prizes in the open contest as well as in the Father and Son department.

Elmer Hodges, William Sterbenz and Merle Wright, who were winners of second prize, third prize and third pep prize, all offered in the open contest, also were winners with their dads of first, second and third prizes awarded for Father and Son contestants last year. H. F. Hodges and Elmer placed first; Joe P. Sterbenz and William second and M. F. Wright and Merle third in the partnership and farm herd contest for 1925.

But the prizes are not the only advantage gained when dads enroll. The business relations between father and son in the partnership are the beginning of a closer tie between them, and the partnership training shows them how they can consolidate their ideas and combine their efforts to the betterment of their business.

Members of previous years of club work were very much interested in a club journal gotten out by Capper clubs. For those who never have read one of these journals, I give this description of it. A four-page pamphlet containing personal glimpses of our members, short articles on recent discoveries which are improvements in the old methods of feeding and caring for pigs and chickens, useful proverbs, good jokes and short news items. There will be a journal this year.

A Friendly Feeling Exists

Away back in the early years of the Capper club work when I was a member of the Capper Pig Club, an announcement appeared in a club story of the Kansas Farmer that a club boy in Edwards county was ill and would not be able to attend school for many months. This boy is John Flarity. Of course, I was sorry that he was not well and had to miss so many lessons at school, so I wrote to him. He replied and we continued to correspond for some time. The last letter I had from him said he was well and ready to pick up his school books again.

Many members are enrolled in Capper clubs this year and it will not be surprising that some of them become ill, when we consider the great number of boys and girls enrolled. Should some of them meet a misfortune of any kind we will be friendly and send them cheerful letters. It is one of the signs of the friendship that our members have for one another to offer a kind word to the unfortunate when they may.

Folks who have had any experience with recording hogs know that recording costs for members of the record associations are a great deal less than the costs for breeders who are not

members. The Capper Pig Club folks are privileged to record their animals at membership rates by sending pedigrees of animals to be recorded directly to us. Just take a pencil and figure how much this will save you on recording costs this year. Every Capper Pig Club member can make use of this service.

Fowls Earn Their Feed

"I have my chickens penned," wrote our poultry club member, Charles Figg, Smith Center, "and I am expecting them to begin laying soon. I have a large pen for them to scratch in and they are good workers." Other club members who have working hens, know they are the layers. Those that do not work, and show low vitality may be culled out and marketed. They are loafers and have no right to take feed and space that producing hens could use to bring profits.

Have I told you about the many good sales of purebred Buff Orpington birds made by Sarah and Mrs. Henry Sterling, of Hope, Kan.? Perhaps I have, but some sales made to folks outside of Kansas recently are of interest. Just a few days ago, Mrs. Sterling told me she had a letter from a lady in Colorado who asked whether she had cockerels priced at \$10 to spare. Sarah and her mother have made sales to folks in Colorado, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Washington. They had the pleasure of sending eggs to Mount Vernon, Wash.

Seventy counties now are represented in the Capper clubs. And boys and girls in these counties rapidly are learning about caring for pigs and chickens. Most of them already have their purebred stock and the others soon will be ready to start. Montgomery, McPherson and Wabaunsee counties have been added to our list since the last printing of the names of counties with enrollment.

You may use the coupon with this story to tell me you wish to be a club member. Write on it your name and address very plainly, and state which kind of club work you wish to do. That is, pig or poultry. Then send the blank to the Capper Pig and Poultry Club Manager, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan. I'll see that you get a prompt reply.

Need More Prize Babies?

Checking up on six babies that took first prize at the Michigan State Fair in 1915, the Detroit News finds that the champion girl baby is dead. The winner of the cup for boys, after 10 years of perfect health, is preparing to become a lawyer. The boy-and-girl twins are both one year ahead of their grade in public school, and have yet to know the care of a doctor. The prizewinning boy twins are giving sparring exhibitions as the mosquito champions of the world. They have boxed 5,300 rounds and traveled more than 50,000 miles. "It is all in the start given babies," declare the parents of these 1915 prize babies.

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



EVERY spring over half the hatch of baby chicks dies. Most of these lost chicks actually are murdered by being fed hard grains, sloppy, wet mash, home-made mixtures or low quality feeds. The digestive organs of little chicks are so very delicate and sensitive that—unless the feed is suited exactly to the special needs of their tiny bodies—they quickly weaken and die from the dread White Diarrhea, bowel trouble and other diseases. Or, if they do live they are puny, weak and slow of growth.

Save Your Chicks This Spring

Every time you lose a chick you lose over 50c. Save your chicks—stop death losses—avoid bowel trouble and White Diarrhea. Give your chicks this spring the all-important, fine early start by feeding only the famous

START to FINISH BUTTERMILK CHICK FEED

This "all-in-one" feed has changed—completely—chick feeding methods for half a million poultrymen. It is a complete and perfect ration for chicks in all stages of growth, no other feed being needed, except greens. Stops expense of buying different mixtures as chicks get older—cuts feed bills. The most economical feed to use.

Helps Prevent White Diarrhea Makes a 2-Lb. Fry in 8 Weeks
STARTS—GROWS—MATURES
Starts Pullets Laying 6 Weeks Earlier Than Grains



Write Today for FREE Poultry Book
80 Pages 100 Pictures
A complete reference book on Poultry care and feeding. Tells how to feed, brood and care for chicks, increase profits and save money on feed. Sent FREE. Just send your name and address at once to
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Sold by 3500 leading feed dealers in the Middle West. If your dealer hasn't START-TO-FINISH write us and we will see that you are supplied.

Color Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade Which Brings Top Prices



Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for free sample bottle.

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NEW! The Topepo The Pepper and Tomato Combined

A NEW creation among vegetables—the Topepo—sweet Bull Nose Pepper and luscious Stone Tomato combined. Has the delicious flavors and qualities of both. A beautiful yellow, blushed with red. Wonderful for stuffing and baking, for salads, soups, dressings, etc. Send us once for Catalog giving prices and more information. Be the first to raise the Topepo.

FREE GARDEN BOOKS—Barteldes 1926 Catalog of seeds, shrubs and nursery stock proved best by 58 years' experience. Barteldes famous Garden Guide tells how to have better, bigger crops. Both books FREE. Write today.
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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 F. W. DIXON, Box 188, HOLTON, KANSAS

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Grown From Select Stock—None Better—56 years selling good seeds to satisfied customers. Prices below all others. Extra lot free in all orders I fill. Big free catalogue has over 700 pictures of vegetables and flowers. Send your and neighbors' addresses.
R. N. SHURWAY, Rockford, Ill.

White Blossom SWEET CLOVER \$2.10 Per Bu.
Unfilled. Grow Sweet Clover. Cheaper and better than Red. Grows everywhere. Best fertilizer, wonderful pasture and hay. You money maker. Crop often worth \$50 per acre. Save 50¢ per bushel, reseeded seed.
A. A. BERRY SEED CO., Box 608, Girards, Iowa

Good Demand For Seed Oats

And the Acreage of Sweet Clover This Year Will be Larger Than Usual

PLANS are being made generally for the spring work. An excellent demand has developed for Kanota seed oats and Sweet clover seed. Much of the corn is making a rather low percentage in germination tests. Most of the incubators have been set.

High prices still rule at public sales, and there is an especially good demand for livestock. In general the folks are showing considerable pep, and more of a belief in what the agricultural results of 1926 will bring than has been evident in any February since 1920.

Atchison—We have been having mild weather and the snow has melted, so roads are in bad condition. Many farmers are busy cutting wood. Feed is plentiful, and livestock is in good condition. Stock pigs are in demand, but they are unusually scarce. Hens are laying well. Eggs, 26c; butter, 40c; hens, 22c; hogs, \$12.85.—Frank Lewis.

Barber—The weather is warm and the ground has thawed sufficiently to permit plowing. Wheat is making a slow growth. Livestock is in excellent condition. Roads are good. There have been no farm sales recently.—J. W. Bibb.

Barton—We have been having fine weather, and livestock is doing very well. Most of the incubators are running. Wheat is not making much of a growth, but it is staying green. A few wheat fields were injured by high winds. There is an excellent demand for brood sows and shot. Wheat, \$1.63; corn, 67c; butterfat, 38c; eggs, 23c; hens, 18c; hogs, \$12.85.—Elmer J. Bird.

Bourbon—We are having spring-like weather, and farmers are plowing. Wheat looks good. Some farmers are moving. Public sales are held frequently. Corn, 75c; hogs, \$13; hay, \$9; milk, \$2.35; eggs 25c.—Robert Creamer.

Brown—The weather has been very favorable. Wheat is in fairly good condition, but it has made little growth. Stock is in fine condition. Wheat, \$1.65; corn, 64c; oats, 46c; eggs, 21c; hogs, \$12.50.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Cheyenne—The weather for the last 10 days has been mild for February. High winds have started a few fields to blowing and a wet snow or good shower would be welcome. Wheat is beginning to turn green, and appears to have come thus far thru the winter with no damage. Farmers are planning to sow about the average acreage in spring crops. Several sales have been held for February. Wheat, \$1.52; corn, 52c; barley, 55c; hogs, \$12.80; cattle, \$9.50.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clay—Many farmers are selling out and leaving the farm. Plowing and disking for oats is in progress. Wheat is late but has wintered well so far. There is sufficient moisture for present needs. Most incubators are going. Wheat, \$1.60; oats, 42c; corn, 62c; alfalfa hay \$10; hogs, \$11; eggs, 23c; butterfat, 36c; heavy hens, 20c; light hens, 15c.—P. R. Forslund.

Cowley—We are having ideal weather. Wheat is small, but is wintering well. Livestock is in good condition and feed is plentiful. Public sales are held frequently, and prices are satisfactory.—E. A. Millard.

Dickinson—We have been having nice winter weather recently; there has been no moisture, so the wheat fields are beginning to get dry. Roads are in good condition. Farmers are busy cutting and hauling wood. There will be enough feed to last until spring.—F. M. Lorson.

Douglas—Springlike weather has prevailed recently. Some roads are in excellent condition, but others are not so good. There is an excellent demand for good Sweet clover seed, which farmers are selling at about \$11 a hundred. Most of the incubators have been set. Irish potatoes, 80c to \$1 a peck; eggs, 24c; apples, \$2.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Finney—Weather is mild with considerable wind and no moisture. Wheat is making some growth, but the wind is doing some damage to it. Some farmers are listing in the wheat fields to keep it from blowing, and some are scattering straw over the fields. Preparations for beet seeding are in progress.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Jackson—We have had fine weather recently, and the frost is about out of the ground. Feed is plentiful, and livestock is in good condition. More cattle than usual are being fed here. A good many farm sales are being held, and there is an excellent demand for stock. There is quite a demand for rented farms, but not many places are being sold. Corn, 65c; hogs, \$13.—F. O. Grubbs.

Jewell—We received a fine rain recently which was a great aid to the wheat. The winter has been mild, and this has been of much help to livestock. There is a considerable demand for Kanota oats seed, and many farmers will plant this variety, although they will stay with the Red Texas.—Vernon Hill.

Labette—We have had a week of ideal weather. Wheat is showing up well. Public sales are well attended, and good prices prevail. Horses sell well and hogs are exceptionally high. Oats sowing will start soon. Wheat, \$1.72; oats, 53c; corn, 65c.—J. N. McLane.

Ness—The weather has been dry, cold and windy; wheat will soon need more moisture—some fields already have begun to blow. Stock is in good condition. Roads are good. Wheat, \$1.65; corn, 85c; seed oats, 75c to \$1; hens, 20c; eggs, 23c; cream, 32c; butter, 40c.—James McHill.

Phillips—Warm weather and recent light snows have started the wheat. Roads are in good condition. Public sales are held frequently. A good many farmers are moving to town.—J. B. Hicks.

Pottawatomie—We have had a fine winter so far. Farmers are busy hauling wood, taking hogs and corn to market and attending public sales. Roads are good generally. Corn, 57c; eggs, 22c; butterfat, 35c; hogs, \$12.—W. E. Forca.

Rice—Warm weather during the last week has caused wheat to become green. Several farm sales have been held. Wheat, \$1.57; butterfat, 40c; eggs, 25c; hens, 19c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Republic—Two days of strong winds the past week caused considerable soil blowing in some wheat fields and on fall plowing. Public sales have been held frequently with hogs, cattle, harness and implements selling high, and horses bringing fair prices. The demand for Sweet clover and alfalfa seed indicates a greatly increased acreage this year.—Alex E. Davis.

Rush—We have had a mild winter. Wheat is turning green, but is quite small. Livestock is thin and feed is becoming scarce. There have been a few public sales. Wheat, \$2.55; butterfat, 35c; eggs, 24c.—William Crottinger.

Wilson—Warm weather during the last few days has put wheat in good growing condition. Farm work is at a standstill owing to excessive moisture. Farmers are buying stock hogs. Farm sales are infrequent. A carload of cheese has been produced from this county. Wheat, \$1.66; kafir, 50c; oats, 50c; eggs, 25c; hens, 19c.—A. E. Burgess.

More Hogs For Kansas

Kansas farmers will have more sows farrow pigs next spring than they had a year ago, according to reports from the county agents of 21 counties which are competing in the Kansas Better Farming Contest of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce. This increase will range from 5 to 25 per cent, the majority of the 21 counties reporting a 10 per cent increase.

Four county agents predict little change in the number of sows to farrow as compared to a year ago, while two estimate a decrease of 10 to 20 per cent. C. E. Graves, county agent of Wyandotte county, just adjacent to the Kansas City Stock Yards, reports an increase of 50 per cent, indicating that his farmers have taken advantage of their nearness to both the stock hog and corn markets. Many agents believe the relatively high priced hogs and low priced corn will result in much greater care of pigs at farrowing time, and this factor can materially influence the number of hogs raised for market.

All of the county agents reporting believe that Kansas farmers can raise more hogs with profit. F. Joe Robbins of Franklin county points to the present ratio between corn and hog prices as a good reason why the farmer should carry a regular number of brood sows according to the amount of feed he usually has instead of being in the hog business when everyone else is in and out when he ought to be in to get the benefit of high prices.

The agents made their hog surveys and reports in connection with the Kansas Better Farming Contest which has been in progress since March, 1924, and closes March, 1926. The contest, conducted jointly by the Kansas State Agricultural College and the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, seeks to encourage more livestock farming and less strictly grain farming. A thousand dollars in four prizes is offered to the county farm bureaus ranking highest in the contest.

The Cycle

Not long ago this field was tall with wheat, And here the field lark sank deep to her nest Protected by a waving wilderness Of grain now ripened to its own defeat; For harvesting has ended beauty's sway, And left a land where sharp-toothed stubbles mock The bird who, searching for her scattered flock, Clings to the fence before she flies away.

The mills were waiting for this golden dead, And wheat will change to flour for making bread That day by day will strengthen and sustain The man who tills the lands and sows the grain. Nature bereft this field. At her decree Life is the goal of death eternally. —Jennette Edwards.

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Farmers Desire Forecasts

Probable Tendencies in Markets Catch Farm and Home Week Visitors' Ears

BY M. N. BEELER

FARMERS are interested in transportation, taxation, the tariff, export plans, legislation and the other big questions," remarked a farm organization leader who was "listening-in" from the hallway thru a concrete wall to one of the general sessions of Farm and Home Week at the Kansas State Agricultural College. "This is all production stuff and they're fed up on it. What farmers want to know is how to get rid of the stuff they produce, how to lighten the freight burden, how to get their goods across the waters, how to prevent their surpluses from setting prices on that portion of their products consumed here at home, and how to get a more nearly just distribution of governmental costs."

He was still talking about it when his auditor disappeared around a corner and dodged into an office.

"How about it?" asked the portable receiving set after portions of the farm organization leader's sermon on the mountainous questions had been repeated to a modest professor who was about to go on the air with a roll of charts and other evidence pertaining to the probable antics of farm markets.

"I haven't heard a thing about it all week," he replied. "Our inquiries and the discussions after the meetings indicate that farmers desire reliable forecasts on production and markets. They are not so unreasonable as to expect a prediction, but they want to know what is likely to happen. Here's a letter requesting information on foreign crop acreages, conditions of the wheat crop at home and abroad. That farmer intends to adapt his planting to the probable demand. I would say that 15 per cent of them, the forward looking farmers, the men who could supply helpful opinions on transportation, taxation, tariffs and other big questions are considering production first."

Maybe the Farm and Home Week visitor is more interested in public agricultural affairs than he is in his personal production problems, but he did not indicate it last week. He listened in tolerant patience to railway troubles and the advantages of a St. Lawrence-Great Lakes water way project, but the things which aroused his questions were the discussions on better farm practices, probable market trends, prospective acreages and other subjects closely related to his production program.

A change has come over the Farm and Home Week visitor. He thinks of apples, grain, calves and pigs in terms of market demands. Markets require smaller beef, lighter weight hogs, and higher quality wheat. Butter makers prefer first grade cream, and packers and dealers pay more for fancy eggs. Consumers are showing less and less interest in wormy, blotched, scabby and deformed apples. Consequently the Farm and Home Week visitor was interested in those methods which would make his products meet market demand. Higher production costs are making him more careful of his yields of crops, animal products and animals. True he is interested in cheaper and better facilities for getting his grain, livestock, hay, cream and poultry to market, but those are not his greatest concern. How to produce and how much will the market absorb are his big concern.

The general program arranged for the diversified farmer was a new feature of the sessions this year. Farmers interested in several branches of production assembled and the subject matter discussions were brought to them. The more important numbers of the different departments were given to this general assembly. In addition the usual complete short course was offered in agronomy, animal husbandry, farm engineering, dairying, veterinary, poultry, horticulture and the other subjects.

Turning Heat Into Eggs

BY G. S. VICKERS

The reason egg production drops in cold weather is that the birds refuse to eat, and they do nothing but stand

around humped up trying to keep warm. If they can be kept warm they will eat in the usual manner, and no drop will result. Warming the house slightly maintains conditions similar to what they were before the cold set in. The colder it gets the less they eat, and the less they eat the fewer eggs are produced. If their combs are frozen real hard the birds are sick for some time and refuse to eat, and the drop in production lasts for a long time.

Warming the house with a stove is preferable to shutting the house up tight and giving no ventilation, because with a fire the house is kept dry, while shutting it up for several days results in the litter becoming very wet, necessitating more frequent cleaning at a time when it isn't the most pleasant job.

A circular protection of wire netting or galvanized sheathing should be set up around the stove to protect the birds from getting against the stove and burning, and to prevent straw being scratched against the stove and starting a fire. A galvanized sheathing also will help in a more even distribution of the heat.

It will not be necessary to run the stove very hot because all that is necessary is to keep it from freezing in the house. It certainly is not advisable to keep the house real warm and thereby make it almost necessary to continue the fire at all times. As soon as the weather warms the fire should be allowed to go out.

Chickens will nearly always eat a warm moist mash when they will not look at dry mash. When trouble is experienced in cold weather in making the birds eat, and it is not possible to heat the house, feed a warm moist mash four or five times a day during the cold days, and by so doing keep up the usual amount of mash consumption. The regular dry mash can be used by moistening it with warm milk or water.

It also is advisable to keep the chill off the water or milk. This can be done by heating it with a small incubator lamp or by using one of the commercial drinking fountains which prevent freezing.

Flock Produced \$1,167.25

When our chicks are hatched we kill all that are weak or deformed, and whenever during the brooding period we see one showing signs of bowel trouble it is at once killed and burned. We do not doctor sick chickens as we do not wish to breed from such stock.

We feed a good mash and a scratch grain. The chicks are turned out of doors, so they can exercise freely, as soon as they are large enough to run about. We aim to have our pullets mature early enough so they will lay in the fall, about October or early in November. And about this time we place them in their winter quarters; the house is 23 by 44 feet, of the straw-loft type, and with a part open front. There are four windows in the south and one at each end.

A deep litter is kept on the floor, in which we feed scratch grain. We now have 275 hens and pullets—Single Comb White Leghorns.

About 10 pounds of barley and kafir are fed in the morning and 6 pounds of wheat at noon, mostly as an inducement for exercise. And 28 pounds of corn is fed in the evening. We keep a dry mash, composed of 100 pounds of ground corn, 100 pounds of shorts, 100 pounds of bran, 100 pounds of ground oats, 50 pounds of dried buttermilk, 50 pounds of tankage, 10 pounds of charcoal and 4 pounds of salt always before them. And grit and oyster shells also are available.

Perhaps the most important item is fresh water, early and late, in some place where it can be kept clean and convenient for the flock. We have tried several kinds of fountains, but these were unsatisfactory, in that they had so little drinking space. Even though there were several fountains, apparently many of the hens had to wait

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for a drink, or go without it. We now use a 4-foot hog trough, set on a platform 15 inches high. The hens seem to like to drink this way, as they drink more water than from the fountains—and the more water the more eggs!

For green feed we use alfalfa leaves, and also some silage, cabbage and the like. The only tonic we use is Epsom salts, about 1 pound to 100 hens, in water several times during the season. We usually keep our hens penned until April, but this season we have them certified and want to use eggs for hatching, so we will turn them out on nice afternoons earlier, as we think they will lay stronger eggs when handled in this way. We usually produce infertile eggs except in the hatching season.

While we have electric lights, and I usually turn them on for perhaps 2 hours in the mornings, we are not forcing the hens for egg production, as we think the chicks will be stronger if they come from hens which are not forced. We use the lights now so I can feed and water the hens before breakfast.

Our records show that 280 hens last year laid 45,750 eggs, and that the receipts from the flock were \$1,167.25, with expenses of \$549.12.

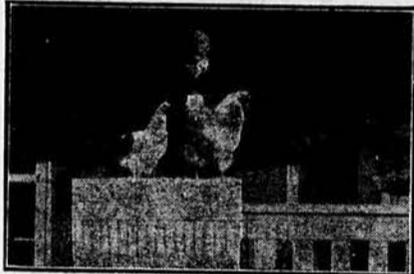
Mrs. Daniel A. Wenger.

Canton, Kan.

Clyde Had Good Luck

BY WILLIAM R. ESSICK

Poultry raising has been profitable as well as interesting to Clyde Husted, an 18-year old senior vocational agricultural student of the Lawrence High School. The study, in class, of poultry interested him, and he decided to



Clyde and Two White Rocks

conduct a poultry project. The breeds of ducks, geese and chickens were obtained from the best breeders. In the spring of 1924 the Kaw Valley Breeders' Association agreed to furnish the boys of the community with settings of eggs if they would agree to exhibit the birds at the annual fall poultry show held at Lawrence in December.

Clyde decided to make a start in White Rocks, and was presented with one setting of eggs from a well-known White Rock breeder, J. A. Krueger, Plummer, Minn. From this setting the present fine flock of White Rocks was obtained. At the 1924 Kaw Valley Show one of the cockerels won first place in his class, scoring 97 points. At the 1925 show one of the hens won second place in her class. At the present time the flock numbers 45 birds that will be used for breeding purposes.

A start was made in the light breeds, and at present the flock in-



This is the Husted Home

cludes 20 White Leghorns. It is Clyde's plan to keep the two breeds of chickens and to specialize in raising fine poultry.

The Husted farm is an ideal place for ducks and geese. A small lake is near the buildings, and a small orchard is nearby which always is planted to rye. Last year Clyde raised 180 ducks and geese. The breeds of ducks raised included White Pekin, Gray

Call, Fawn and White Runner, Rouen, Colored Muscovy and Mallards. Toulouse geese, Pearl guineas and pheasants were raised.

Of the ducks and geese raised, 45 were sold for breeding purposes and the rest were sold on the market. In addition, 44 Mallards were sold for decoys to hunters.

The pheasants were raised because of a desire to learn the habits of the fowl. The eggs were obtained from the state game warden. From the one setting eight pheasants were produced. The highly colored birds live in the timber now, and come to the house once in a while, when the snow is on the ground, to be fed.

From this group of poultry Clyde was able to exhibit 39 birds at the Kaw Valley Show representing 13 varieties. The number of awards was greater than any other breeder was able to win. Out of the 39 birds exhibited only two were disqualified—two Bantams were overweight.

Then the Leghorns Lay!

When I replaced my mongrel flock of hens with purebreds I decided to keep Single Comb White Leghorns. Five Leghorns may be housed efficiently in the same space required for three hens of the dual-purpose types. Leghorns require less feed than the larger breeds. They give a profitable return for three or four laying years, as against two laying years for larger breeds. Leghorn pullets start laying when 5 months old, instead of at 7 months, as is the case with dual-purpose breeds.

I buy baby chicks every spring from a purebred, heavy laying flock. I aim to raise enough pullets so I can sell my 3-year old hens in the fall. The culls also are included in this sale—any flock will have some culls! And I keep only what hens I can handle without crowding, as I have found that this does not pay.

Since I buy baby chicks every spring I do not mean that I slight the hens in the least, but I try to feed a well-balanced ration. I feed the grains we can buy the cheapest, and make substitutions as prices change. Naturally this means I must keep in touch with changing prices and with all the suggestions I can get in articles on poultry feeding.

In the last year, with wheat and corn prices high, I have been feeding a good deal of oats. Care must be used in feeding oats—and light oats, composed mostly of hulls, should not be given to the flock. I either soak the oats 24 hours before feeding or else boil them. Boiling softens the hulls, so the chickens then have no difficulty with them. In the winter I feed the oats while they are still warm. And to encourage exercise I also feed a small amount of wheat in straw litter and corn on the ear.

A dry mash is kept before the hens at all times. It usually consists of shorts and the best grade of digester tankage. I feed it in the proportion of 10 parts of shorts to 1 of tankage, and with the addition of a little fine table salt. In the winter I moisten some of the dry mash with water, and feed it in the evening 2 hours before the regular feeding time. My greatest problem is supplying the hens with green feed in the winter. I steam the leaves of alfalfa hay and also feed potato parings and some of the small potatoes chopped fine. Plenty of fresh water and oyster shells are kept before the flock. Once in a while I buy some river sand, which contains a great deal of gravel, and give them free access to it.

One of the common sources of failure in the poultry business is disease—cleanliness will help to prevent it. I keep the yards clean by the removal of manure and refuse. I rid the hen house of mites by spraying with a strong dip applied with a bucket pump. For lice control I use the blue ointment treatment twice a year. And I keep the feed troughs and drinking vessels clean by frequent scrubbing.

I enjoy caring for my flock and keeping records—which show that the chickens are the best paying proposition on the farm. Mrs. B. A. Neaderhiser, Manchester, Kan.

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The Winter Broiler Game

BY CHARLES H. CHESLEY

The raising of broilers for the winter and spring trade has become a definite part of the poultry business with many growers. A few years ago it was often possible to get as high as a dollar a pound for the birds that were ready for market in March. Two dollars for a 2-pound bird was not bad, especially as the cost of growing the chick to that weight probably did not exceed 30 cents. It may be said that "them days is gone forever," but there still is a good profit in growing broilers for the New York, Philadelphia and other markets. It used to be considered that the demand for this class of poultry started about the first of February, and lasted until late summer. Today the demand seems to last about the year around.

Autumn Hatched Birds

Commercial hatcheries seldom had their first hatch come off before the first of March a few years ago, while today there are some that are keeping the machines going practically the entire year. I have seen several husky batches of chicks as early as November this winter, which indicates that more and more are taking up this branch of the business.

Several of my acquaintances tried out the winter broiler game last year and reported successes. One man made 30 cents a head upon chicks placed in the brooder house the day before Christmas. Another made nearer 40 cents, as he had no losses. In both cases the birds were marketed at 9 to 12 weeks old, when they averaged to weigh around 2 pounds each. In the winter broiler game it is customary to sell both males and females; that is, if the birds are hatched in November or December.

Pullets hatched at this season are of little practical use in the economy of the commercial poultry farm. They would start laying at a season when eggs are at their cheapest, and my own experience seems to indicate that pullets grown in the fall and early winter are likely to be undersized and to lay small eggs. Chicks hatched in late February and early March make good birds for fall and winter layers. Such birds respond readily to forcing under lights the following fall. The males from such hatches also bring fair prices as broilers if sold by the first of May, or earlier. The males from such flocks should sell for enough money at the age of 10 weeks to keep the pullets of the flock in feed until they are old enough to start laying.

Chicks Need Care

One should not go into the winter broiler game with the idea that it is easy money. On the contrary, the care of chicks during the shortest days and the coldest weather means a good deal of work. The equipment for brooding the chicks should be of the best, and in proper working condition. There must be tight houses that are free from drafts. Some method should be devised to keep the chicks upon the ground; that is, they should be allowed to run outside every day when the sun is shining, after they are a week or 10 days old.

You cannot grow chicks very successfully without fresh air, mother earth and sunshine. It is true that the use of cod-liver oil has made the problem simpler than it used to be. Leg-weakness was the bugaboo that frightened many growers of winter chicks in our cold climates. The use of the oil in the ration has helped to solve this problem, but I would still get the chicks out on the ground, if possible. I have shoveled away the snow to make a scratching place for the little fellows. It is not harmful for the chicks to step on the snow, if they have a good, warm brooder room right at hand to run back into and get warm. It is all right to allow the chicks outside on the coldest days, provided it is not raining or snowing, after they have learned where to go to warm their toes. This they will understand by the time they are a little more than a week old.

To make a success of winter broilers, one should keep the birds growing from the minute the first feed is given. I am of the opinion that the average commercial growing feed is not rich enough in protein to make the birds put on the desired gain. At first it

is well to keep a dish of bone meal where the chicks can get it at will. They will consume quite a lot of it, and it helps them to build up the framework to hold the meat and fat. The last week should be devoted to intensive feeding, and the birds should not be allowed so much exercise. I have known of several flocks that were fed upon laying mash, and they made a remarkable growth. The cod-liver oil and buttermilk, or sour milk, seems to counteract any detrimental effects that the excessive use of animal protein might produce.

It is important that early broilers be from a flock that is known to be free from disease. You cannot grow chicks rapidly unless they are of the best. And any tendency to white diarrhea or other disorders is easily magnified by slight chilling. Little chicks are pretty tough fellows, after all, but they must have a warm place at night. At first the temperature in the brooder should stand at 100 degrees F. This may be lowered gradually as the chicks become older, and the feathers start to grow.

Place something to keep the chicks under, or not far from, the canopy of the brooder at first. The heat should come down upon the backs of the chicks, for that is the part of the anatomy that is most susceptible to cold. The respiratory organs lie close to the back, as indicated by the fact that the chick, when he is cold, desires to crawl under some covering. This is the natural method with the ministrations of the old hen. One should be pretty certain that the temperature of the brooder does not drop much toward morning. It will start the chicks to crowding, and serious results may occur. Uniform heat and regular feeding will grow as good chicks in January as later.

Broodiness in the Flock

BY L. W. STEELMAN

Why does a hen go broody? Hundreds of years ago the hen laid one or two clutches of eggs during the year, perhaps 20 to 30. She would sit on those eggs, hatch them out, and rear her family to maturity. The remainder of the year she recuperated for the next season's work. Man, however, thru the domestication of the wild fowl, has changed things to suit his wants, and by good methods of selection, breeding and the use of well balanced rations has turned the 20 to 30-egg hen into the one of today, capable of producing 200 to 300 eggs a year.

Today we have the Leghorn, which is almost, but not quite, immune from broodiness. Some flocks are more broody than others, even though the same feed, care and management, because some have been bred along non-broody lines, while little or no attention to this has been given others. I have seen some hens go broody five times during the season. Such a hen should never be used as a breeder, regardless of her egg production. We will get less broodiness in our flocks from year to year if we never breed from a hen that goes broody. Should this be impossible, it is best not to breed from a hen that goes broody over three times. This does not mean, however, that a broody hen is not profitable. I know of a trapped hen that laid 250 eggs and went broody five times. That egg production was good, but she shouldn't be used as a breeder.

Broodiness is an inherited characteristic, and may be transmitted to offspring just as good egg production can be transmitted from one bird to another. If it is necessary to purchase eggs for hatching it is best to get them from a man who is not bothered to death with broody hens.

I know a woman who had 250 R. I. Reds last summer and had as high as 150 in broody coops at one time, yet she bred from the same flock of hens this year. If she keeps on she may have a flock that will be 100 per cent broody at the same time.

Care should be taken to select a male bird from a flock of hens that lacks the broody characteristics. One may have a wonderful flock of non-broody hens, but get a male bird from a hen that is persistently broody and he will tear down in one season what it will take five years to build up.

There are dozens of old-fashioned ways of breaking up broody hens, such as immersing them in the watering



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trough, putting them in a barrel for a week without food or water, tying a string to one leg or tying splints about the knees so they can't sit, and many other inhumane things. Just what happens when we do such foolish things?

Suppose a hen has been laying heavily for the last month and then decides to go broody. In her body are dozens of yolks varying from the size of a pin point to a full sized yolk. Suppose we put her in a barrel without food or water for a week. The yolks are absorbed back into the body, and she exists on the nourishment derived from them. Should we let these yolks be absorbed back into the body in this way? Emphatically, no. What we want to do is feed that hen the best we ever fed a hen in our lives and get those eggs out of her.

Just as soon as a hen shows the inclination to stay on the nest, place her in a broody coop. A coop that will answer this purpose is one having a slatted bottom. Two-inch slats 2 inches apart are all right. Suspend such a crate from the ground and let her get plenty of fresh air. Feed a good scratch feed and a good mash in small containers, along with plenty of water, grit and oyster shell.

Worth While Methods

It would be well to feed the hen moist mash that can be cleaned up in 15 minutes, once a day. This will enable her to get a good forcing into her system and come back into laying in a hurry. A hen should not be in a coop more than two to five days before she will come back into laying, tho I have known of hens that would go broody for 14 to 21 days, then lay 20 eggs, then go broody again for the same length of time, and be profitable hens. Such hens may be profitable, but are far from desirable.

Heat in the summer is worse on a hen than cold in the winter. We have all seen hens overcome by the heat during July and August. The remedy is to have ventilators in the rear of your house immediately below the roof and the same in the front of the house. Windows below the roost in the rear of the house are a decided advantage in overcoming this trouble.

Small windows of six-glass divisions 8 by 10 inches every 10 feet will give more light for scratching under the roosts in winter, and if removed will give a better circulation of air in summer. Remove the windows in the front of the house and have plenty of open space. This enables the air to circulate and keeps the temperature many degrees below normal.

Ventilation the Factor

When the laying quarters are "sweat boxes" instead of comfortable nests, a hen is more inclined to sit than where the nests are cool. To further overcome broodiness, the bottoms of our nests are made of fine wire instead of board. This gives a cooler nest and at the same time allows the fine chaff and dirt to fall thru to the floor.

In summing up, the following five points are worth remembering:

1. Place the hen in a slatted coop as soon as signs of broodiness are noticed, and feed a good laying ration.
2. Band birds every time they go broody.

3. Breed from non-broody hens or hens that go broody no more than two or three times.

4. Get rid of hens that are almost continually broody.

5. Provide quarters that are well ventilated during the hot summer months.

I Like Turkey Raising

It seems to be easy to arouse an interest among farm women in raising chickens, but comparatively few seem to care to try turkeys. I believe this is due largely to a mistaken idea in regard to the difficulties in the way of handling this interesting type of poultry. But as the business is both interesting and profitable, it isn't difficult to stay with it once one has started.

Five years ago I purchased six hens and a tom, and every year since then they have made a large net profit, despite the fact that I was getting a good deal of experience in the meantime. I find that it takes but little more effort and time to raise poults than to raise chicks.

They are more susceptible to dampness and chill, perhaps, than chicks. And when the poults are quite young they must be watched closely, as they are likely to tumble over on their backs, and as they cannot right themselves they will die if not rescued.

But on the other hand it is recognized that turkey eggs are more likely to be fertile, and they will hatch a higher percentage than will chicken eggs.

I do not believe that there is one, and only one, way to raise poults successfully. I think that every individual must work out a method adapted to his conditions and follow it closely. Slipshod methods will fail in raising poultry just as in raising chicks, or in any other line.

The first and most important item is to get large and vigorous breeding stock. I raise the White Holland breed.

In February I place my breeding flock in a pen of from 1 to 5 acres, which is enclosed with woven wire. I clip one wing of the hens; any fence which will hold hogs will hold turkeys of this breed. This pen should be sown to some crop which will make an early green growth. Turkeys love alfalfa, but this year my flock will have to get along with bluegrass. The flock should be placed in the pen early, so the birds will become contented and at home before the mating season opens.

The birds should be fed lightly on corn and oats, and if bran is placed in the hoppers it seems to make them lay earlier and more. Penning simplifies nest hunting and prevents losses of eggs, as the hens lay in the nests provided, if they are placed in hidden places. The turkeys also should be given sand or grit, oyster shells, charcoal and plenty of fresh water.

When the hens begin to lay, I gather the eggs every day, wrap them in tissue paper and place them in a cool, dark place. I have saved eggs in this way for a month and had good hatches—altho I do not advocate waiting this long.

I have used both turkey and chicken hens as mothers and find them equally good in brooding the poults, but I do not like the chicken hens so well because they keep the little ones too close to the chicken runs. As a result they get too much grain and not enough bugs. This season I am going to set the eggs under both the chicken hens and the turkey hens, but I will use only the turkey hens for mothers.

I try to hatch all my poults in two bunches, 150 poults to each one. I keep 10 hens. When the poults are all hatched I give them to turkey hens, and place them all together in a colony house or some such building. Turkey hens do not take kindly to small coops.

When several turkey mothers are kept in one building, one must watch them at roosting time, to see that the hens do not crowd into the corners. The corners should be rounded with dirt and the mothers taught to roost in couples or they may mash the baby turks. I keep the poults shut up in this house for several days, until they are strong, and have learned to eat and to come when one calls. Then if the weather permits I let them out on the range.

After they are 72 hours old I feed the poults sand or grit, oatflakes and sour milk five times a day. After the first day or two they can have the sour milk before them all the time, but oatflakes should be fed with care for two weeks or more. If one can get them, greens of some kind are very helpful. After one gets the little turks to growing well, the main precautions are to avoid damp mornings, especially chilly ones, and also watch carefully for lice, as they are easy to overlook on turkeys.

The first season with four hens I cleared \$54.40 from my turkeys: the second, \$89.10; third, \$240; and the fourth, \$199. Work with turkeys is fascinating, and it gives one a good excuse to be out of doors.

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LUMBER: CARLOTS, WHOLESALE, DIRECT mill to consumer, low prices, first class stock, prompt shipments. McKee-Fleming Lbr. & M. Co., Emporia, Kan.

PAINT

"SAVEALL" HOUSE PAINT, ANY COLOR. \$1.75 gallon. Red barn paint \$1.35 gallon. Cash with order or C. O. D. Freight paid on orders for 6 gallons or more. A good 4 inch brush for \$1.00. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

AUTO SUPPLIES

AUTO AND TRUCK PARTS. SAVE 50 TO 95% on all replacement parts for your car or truck. We carry a complete line new and used. All parts shipped subject to your approval. C. O. D. No money in advance. We pay transportation both ways if not satisfied. Reference Packers National Bank. Phone, write or wire for prompt service. Standard Parts Company, 1704 Summit St., Kansas City, Mo.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

NOTICE FOR SALE: THE DIRECTORS OF THE Zarah Co-Operative Company, Zarah, Kan., will receive sealed bids at the Zarah Elevator, up to March 4, 1926, for all property belonging to the Zarah Co-Operative Company. Bids to be opened at 2 p. m. Directors reserve the right to reject any or all bids. No trade considered. 5% of bid to be accompanied by certified check.

KODAK SUPPLIES AND FINISHING

TRIAL ORDER: SEND ROLL AND 25c for six beautiful Glossstone prints. Fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

TRIAL OFFER: YOUR FIRST ROLL OF film developed, 6 High Gloss prints and an enlargement from the best negative, 25c (silver). Peerless Photo Co., Charles City, Iowa.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE: 18-35 OIL PULL. OTTO Heger, Hugoton, Kan.

WANTED: HARVESTER THRESHER. state price. R. A. Mauser, Lyons, Kan.

WANTED: SMALL ENSILAGE CUTTER. about 13 inch. G. E. Lee, Pratt, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP, SIX HOLE SAND-wich sheller, good as new. Arnold Hallauer, Powhattan, Kan.

ELECTRICITY: HARNESS THE WIND: Get free light, power. Let me tell you how. Landon Porter, Quinter, Kan.

WANTED: TWO 20-35 TWIN CITY OR Allis Chalmers tractors. Give age, amount work done, cash price. Goering Brothers, Galva, Kan.

30-60 OIL PULL, FIRST CLASS SHAPE, will trade for smaller tractor or first class steam engine. Campbell-Lachenmaier, Miltonvale, Kan.

FOR SALE: TWO COMPLETE RUMELY rigs, two 30-60 engines, two 36x60 steel separators, two 500 gallon tanks. No trade. Geo. Brown, Spearville, Kan.

FOR SAW MILLS, STEAMERS, SEPARATORS, Tractors, Graders, etc., also wrecking 18 separators and tractors. Write for list. Will Hey, Baldwin, Kan.

FOR SALE: 20x40 Rumely, 32x56 Rumely Separator, Avery Header thresher, good second hand gears for 16x30 Rumely, 8 Rumely Sod bottoms. H. C. Hardie, Macksville, Kan.

WILL SELL 24x36 AVERY SEPARATOR like new, or trade for good light weight car. Also want 30-60 Oil Pull, must be awfully cheap for cash. Box 457, Miltonvale, Kan.

CREAM SEPARATORS: SHARPLES, LATE models, 700 lb. capacity, \$115 machines, fully guaranteed \$67.50. New and in the original boxes. Golden Rod Garage, David City, Neb.

FOR SALE: THRESHING OUTFIT COMPLETE, 25-45 Twin City Tractor good shape, 32x54 Case Separator with Ruth feeder excellent shape. Went small separator. Paul Rau, R. 2, Wakefield, Kan.

20 HORSE REEVES STEAM TRACTORS, 25 horse Reeves steam tractors. Also gas tractors, 15-30 I. H. C.; 18-36 Avery; 16-22 Giant; Two 10 ton Holt; One 20 ton Holt, for sale cheap. Weber Implement Co., 2233 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

BELTS SPLICED, EXCHANGED, REPAIRED. Cylinders reground. Motors reconditioned. Power farm machinery exchanged. What have you? Agents wanted for the Humane Extension Feeder. Write E. D. Richardson Mfg. Co., Box B, Cawker City, Kan.

ATTENTION FARMERS: WE HAVE FOR sale almost any make of used wheel type tractors at bargain prices. Also 5 and 10 ton Hots at from \$500 to \$1,500. 15 to 20 ton Hots at from \$250 to \$500. H. W. Cardwell Company, Distributors "Caterpillar" Tractors, 309 South Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

CREAM WANTED

WE PAY HIGHEST MARKET PRICE FOR cream. Returns made same day cream received. Safe return of cans guaranteed. Western Creamery Company, Kansas City, Mo.

RADIOS AND SUPPLIES

600 MILE RADIO—\$2.95—NO BATTERY needed. Always ready. Fully guaranteed. Order direct from this adv. We pay postage. 200,000 sold. Crystal Radio Company, 101 N. Water St., Wichita, Kan.

SERVICES OFFERED

BUTTONS, PLEATING, HEMSTITCHING. Mrs. M. J. Mercer, 800 Topeka Blvd., Topeka, Kan.

DOGS

GOOD COYOTE HOUNDS FOR SALE, D. Hawkins, Peetz, Colo.

FOR SALE: GOOD WOLF DOGS, G. H. Anderson, Reading, Kan.

POLICE DOGS AND PUPPIES FOR SALE. Leland Strack, Salina, Kan.

PEDIGREED GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES. \$35 to \$50. A. I. Israel, Lamar, Colo.

FOR SALE: WOLF HOUNDS AND COON hounds. Nutter Bros., Concordia, Kan.

SHEPHERD PUPS, NATURAL HEELERS. References furnished. Ralph Ely, Mullinville, Kan.

FINE COLLIE PUPPIES, NATURAL heelers, \$4.50 and \$6.00. E. C. Wagner, Holton, Kan.

COLLIES, BLACK SHEPHERDS, BROWN English Shepherd puppies. E. A. Ricketts, Rt. 3, Kincaid, Kan.

SHEPHERD PUPPIES FROM GOOD working, heel driving parents. Some bob-tails. Chas. Teeter, Fairfield, Nebr.

WANTED—50 ESQUIMO-SPITZ AND 20 Fox Terrier puppies about seven weeks old, every week. Brockway's Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

HONEY

PURE, AMBER STRAINED HONEY 60 pound can \$6.00; two \$11.00. Drexels, Crawford, Colorado.

ALFALFA AND SWEET CLOVER HONEY, 60 lb. can \$7.00. F. O. B. Fruitdale, Robert Fox, Fruitdale, S. Dak.

BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY, one 60 pound can, \$7.50; two, \$14.50 here. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

THEBESTO COLORADO HONEY, 5-LB. can postpaid \$1.45; 10-lb. can postpaid \$2.45. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

BUG WEAVING

RUGS WOVEN FROM YOUR OLD CARPETS. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR THE TABLE

DRIED APPLES: DIRECT. WRITE JIM Smith, Farmington, Ark.

WONDER WORKING DRY YEAST, POUND 35c. Lorena Wing, Marienthal, Kan.

GOOD PINTO BEANS AT \$5.00 PER HUNDRED, F. O. B. Seibert, double sacks included. Seibert Equity Exchange, Seibert, Colo.

SPLIT PINTO BEANS COOK QUICKLY and taste good. 100 pounds, freight prepaid in Kansas, \$3.50. J. A. Jackson, Woodward, Okla.

BEANS: MEXICAN \$7.15, WHITE \$7.85, Limas \$12.25. Honey, 2-60 lbs. \$15.85, delivered. Onions, sets, spuds. J. Lancaster, Greeley, Colo.

HOME CLEANING AND PRESSING

HOME CLEANING AND PRESSING. NEW book by experienced cleaner tells how. Clean, press, neat, remove stains, family clothing. Valuable recipes, formulas and methods, illustrated; circular free. Hooper Cleaning Co., McDonald, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

PURE KANOTA AND KHERSON OATS, 75c. A. Jordan, Ogden, Kan.

SWEET CLOVER: NO. 1 WHITE BLOSSOM cheap. John Lewis, Virgil, Kan.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS, 100-\$1.00; QUANTITY less. Wilson Counts, Baldwin, Kan.

CERTIFIED BLACK HULL KAFIR, PURE, \$3.00 cwt. C. Bainer, Pomona, Kan.

SCARIFIED WHITE SWEET CLOVER, \$6 bushel. H. E. Davis, Norwich, Kan.

KANOTA OATS 75c; SUDAN \$1.60 PER bushel. W. L. Tipton, McPherson, Kan.

SEED CORN, SEED OATS, REGISTERED, certified. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Ks.

KANOTA OATS, RECLEANED; SEED corn. Samples. Harry Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

SOLOMON VALLEY ALFALFA SAMPLES and prices sent on request. Lott & Stine, Glasco, Kan.

CERTIFIED KANOTA RED OATS \$1.00 per bushel, carload 80c. Taylor & Sons, Chapman, Kan.

SPELTZ OR EMMER, RECLEANED, \$2.85 per 100 lbs. bags free. Rudolph Lee, Lake Norden, So. Dak.

FOR SALE: SWEET CLOVER SEED \$1.50 and \$5.00 per bushel. Samples free. J. T. Swinney, Buffalo, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: KLONDIKE, Dunlap, Aroma. Price list free. J. R. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

SEED SWEET POTATOES, 19 VARIETIES from tested seed. Write for price list. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

KANOTA SEED OATS, EXCELLENT quality, re-cleaned and sacked. 70c bushel. W. W. Works, Humboldt, Kan.

ALFALFA \$6.50-\$10.00. WHITE OR YELLOW Sweet Clover \$6.00; Early \$7.00 bu. Robert Snodgrass, Augusta, Kan.

MILLIONS, CABBAGE, TOMATO AND Onion Plants, \$1.00-1000. Catalogue free. Clark Plant Co., Thomasville, Ga.

PRIDE OF SALINE, INDIVIDUAL EAR tested seed corn. Every grain sure to grow. J. S. Brazleton, Troy, Kan.

SEED SWEET POTATOES; 300 BUSHEL, Nancy Hall, Red Bermuda, Yellow Jersey. Willis Conable, Axtell, Kan.

YELLOW JERSEY SEED SWEET POTATOES, \$1.50 bushel. F. O. B. Topeka. R. A. Arnett, Route 16, Tecumseh, Kan.

TREES, SHRUBS, HARDY PLANTS, CATALOGUE free. Maplehurst Nursery, Packers Station, Box 12, Kansas City, Kan.

YELLOW SWEET CLOVER SEED, BEST quality, re-cleaned, scarified, \$10 per hundred. J. F. Meizer, La Jara, Colo.

KANOTA OATS, CERTIFIED PURE. Germination 99%, bright and clean, 80c bushel, sacked. J. H. Seneff, Ottawa, Kan.

CERTIFIED KANOTA OATS AND RE-cleaned Yellow Clover, Dawn Kafir. Samples free. Blaesi & Son, Abilene, Kan.

POTATOES: SEED AND TABLE. RED River grown Early Ohios, Irish Cobblers. Car lots or by bushel. Henry Korgan, Hastings, Neb.

RHUBARB PER DOZEN 65c. ONION plants per 100, 25c. Post paid. Catalogue free. Send today. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

BERMUDA ONION PLANTS; 1000-\$1.50; 6000-\$7.50, prepaid. Own and operate largest onion farm in U. S. J. Armengol, Laredo, Texas.

GLADIOLI BULBS, 15 BLOOMING SIZE, popular varieties in mixture, 60c; named and labeled separate, 75c. W. C. Renner, LaCrosse, Kan.

PRIDE OF SALINE AND FREED WHITE Dent seed corn, \$3.00. Kanota oats, 90c and \$1.00. All seed certified. Bruce S. Wilson, Keats, Kan.

PAWNEE ROCK EVERGREEN NURseries; full line of nursery stock. Mammoth white blossom sweet clover seed. Write for catalog. Pawnee Rock, Kan.

FANCY RECLEANED TIMOTHY SEED, three fifty (\$3.50) bushel. High germination. Manhattan tested. Seamless sacks fifty cents. Ottawa Hardware Company, Ottawa, Kan.

GLADIOLAS, BEAUTIFUL MIXTURE OF colors, 100 small bulbs (bulblets) postpaid for only 20c silver. Larger bulbs (blossoming size) 100 for \$1.00. Ruth Field, Shenandoah, Iowa.

ALFALFA SEED, \$6.75 BUSHEL, SCARIFIED Sweet Clover, \$4.50; also bargain prices Red Clover, Alsike, Timothy, Etc. Bags free. Order samples. Solomon Seed Co., Solomon, Kan.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER, BEST GRADE scarified seed guaranteed pure and over 90% germination. It pays to use the best; \$6.00 per bushel, sacks free. Bowersock Mills & Power Co., Lawrence, Kan.

RED CLOVER, \$13. SCARIFIED SWEET clover, \$4.80; Alfalfa, \$7; Alsike, \$11; all per bushel. Sacks free. Samples and price lists free. Standard Seed Company, 119 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

ALL KINDS OF PLANTS, ONIONS; YELLOW, Red, White Bermuda, \$1.75 per thousand postpaid. Cabbage; Succession, Flat Dutch, Wakefield, Charleston, \$1.85 per thousand postpaid. Strawberry plants best grown. Sweet potato plants; Nancy Hall and Porto Rican, seed sweet potatoes. Price list free. J. A. Bauer, Lock Box 38, Judsonia, Ark.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

LARGE TOUGH PLANTS: CABBAGE, 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75. Bermuda onion, 500-80c; 1,000-\$1.35 postpaid, all varieties. Sudden service, wholesale and retail. Standard Plant Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

CERTIFIED SEEDS, KANSAS GROWN. Kanota oats, alfalfa, Sweet clover, Sudan grass, kafir and cane. All standard varieties. Write for list of growers. Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE: PURE, CERTIFIED, RE-cleaned and tested Pink Kafir, Dawn Kafir, Early Sumac, Feterita, and Dwarf Yellow Milo seed. Write for samples and quotations. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

PLANT KUDZA, DROUGHT RESISTANT legume for hay and pasture. More nutritious than alfalfa and yields more. Needs no lime or fertilizer on poor soil. Never has to be replanted. Write for information. Cherokee Farms, Monticello, Fla.

ALFALFA, CLOVER, HOME GROWN, RE-cleaned non-irrigated Alfalfa Seed; 11-16 1/2-18 1/2 and 20c. White Sweet Clover, 6 1/2-8-9 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, 3-\$1.00. Strawberry plants; Dunlap, Aroma, Klondyke 100-\$1.00. Everbearing 50-\$1.00. Delivered prepaid. Weaver Gardens, Wichita, Kan.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, BERMUDA Onions, Strong, hardy plants. Leading varieties. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. 100-40c; 500-\$1.10; 1000-\$1.90; 5000-\$8.00, postpaid. Express collect, 5000-\$7.00; 10,000-\$12.50. East Texas Plant Co., Ponta, Tex.

ALFALFA, SWEET CLOVER, KANSAS grown, re-cleaned. 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.

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.

STRAWBERRY—STATE INSPECTED plants, well rooted. Aroma (big late), Bun Special, 100-\$1; 1,000-\$7.50. Cooper (splendid medium early), 100-\$1.15; 1,000-\$8. Dunlap, 100-90c; 1,000-\$7.00. Eaton (best shipped), 100-\$1. Postpaid and packed to go anywhere. Remittance to accompany order. H. R. Blanchard, Rt. 6, North Topeka, Kan.

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—Canna, mammoth flowering, reds, yellows, pinks, best named varieties. 20-\$1.00. Gladioli, Burbank's exhibition assorted, 20-\$1.00. Dahlias, show, decorative, cactus, assorted, 10-\$1.00. Hyacinth, giant summer blooming, 20-\$1.00. Tuberoses, Mexican ever-blooming, 20-\$1.00. Iris, all colors, named varieties, assorted, 20-\$1.00. Above six assortments \$5.00. All prepaid. Weaver Gardens, Wichita, Kan.

12 WELCH'S CONCORD GRAPEVINES 2 year \$1.00, 100 Asparagus \$1.00. Twenty-five Rhubarb \$1.00. Fifty Gladioli \$1.00. Four roses; Rambler, Jacqueminot, Excelsa and Dorothy Perkins 2 year \$1.00. 100 McDonald Blackberries \$2.00. 100 Spirea Van-Houttei \$5.00. Two Duchesses, 5 Delicious and 3 Wealthy apple \$2.00. Ten Richmond cherry \$3.00. Ten Hansen Plum \$3.00. Ten Elberta Peach \$2.00. Good 4-foot trees, (Prepaid) checks accepted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for "Truth Well Told." It's free. Welch Nursery, Shenandoah, Iowa.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION Plants. Grown in open field, strong, well-rooted. Cabbage, damp moss packed to roots, each bundle fifty plants labeled separately with variety name. Cabbage: Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen Market, Early and Late Flat-dutch; parcel post prepaid, 100-50c, 300-\$1.00, 500-\$1.25, 1000-\$2.00, 5000-\$9.50; express collect 5000-\$6.25, 10000-\$10.00. Onions: White Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Parcel post prepaid, 100-50c, 500-\$1.00, 1000-\$1.50, 6000-\$7.50, 12000-\$14.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Arkansas.

STRAYED NOTICE

TAKEN UP BY J. A. REIMER OF LEOTI Township, Wichita county, December 29, 1925, one red white face steer, two years old, branded NR on right side. G. C. Lonberger, County Clerk, Leoti, Kan.

TAKEN UP BY JOHN H. GUST, ELLSWORTH, Kansas, on December 26th, 1925, 1 red Hereford steer, coming 2 years old, weight about 800 lbs., hole in right ear. Bert Stratmann, County Clerk, Ellsworth, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

TRAPS FOR CATCHING POCKET GOPHERS. Circular sent free. A. F. Renken, G-446, Crete, Neb.

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

POSTS, LUMBER, SHINGLES, SHIPPED direct to you. Write for delivered prices. Kirk Company, Tacoma, Washington.

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 diseases, cuts, sores. Laboratories, 3329 Larimer, Denver, Colo.

MISCELLANEOUS

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.

INCUBATORS

INCUBATOR BARGAIN; NO. 5 BUCKEYE (600 capacity). Big bargain for cash. Box 15, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan. INCUBATORS ONE HALF PRICE. QUEENS, Old Trustys, Standards. All sizes, new and rebuilt, guaranteed in perfect running order. Just one half catalogue price. Send for list. Address: The Ackerman Poultry Laboratories, Crete, Neb.

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.

ANDALUSIANS

ANDALUSIAN COCKERELS AND EGGS, \$3 and \$5. White Rock eggs 3c and 5c. F. A. Elliott, Anthony, Kan.

ANCONAS

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

S. C. ANCONA HATCHING EGGS, \$4.00 per 100. Sheppard Strain. Mrs. W. C. Morris, Wilsey, Kan.

ANCONAS, MALES FROM 200 EGG HENS. Eggs: hundred, \$5.00. Chicks, \$12.00. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

S. C. ANCONAS—FLOCK RIGIDLY culled. Hatching eggs \$6.00 per hundred. Chester A. King, Cawker City, Kan.

SEVENTEEN YEARS ANCONAS EXCLUSIVELY. Cockerels, Chix, Eggs. Write me your needs. Ancona Page, Salina, Kan.

COCKERELS \$2.50; HENS AND PULLETS \$1.25. Eggs from Sheppard laying strain, per setting \$1.25, 100-\$6.00. Shem Yoder, Yoder, Kan.

EXHIBITION-PRODUCTION WINNING Anconas. Range chicks \$15.00; Eggs \$6.50; special pens. Prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Baker's Ancona Farm, Downs, Kan.

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

BRAHMAS

GIANT LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS 15-\$1.25; 100-\$5.50. Wm. Schraeder, Shaffer, Kan.

CHOICE LIGHT BRAHMAS, MATED with large mammoth cocks. Nothing better. Eggs 5c each. Cora Chaffain, Severy, Ks.

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CHICKS—32 BREEDS, 6c UP, CIRCULAR free. Tilmor Thompson, Elmore, Minn.

K. S. A. C. BABY CHICKS, MASTER Breeders' Hatchery, Cherryvale, Kan.

GUARANTEED STARTER FEED, \$3.50 per 100. Hurst Majors, Manhattan, Kan.

CHOICE BABY CHICKS, ALL LEADING varieties. Paul A. Gustafson, Lindsborg, Ks.

QUALITY CHICKS; LEADING VARIETIES. Free catalog. Clayton Hatchery, Lyons, Ks.

FREE BROODER WITH ORDERS FOR 1,000 chicks. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

GUARANTEED TO LIVE BABY CHICKS. Master Breeders' Hatchery, Cherryvale, Kan.

YOU CAN RAISE OUR BABY CHICKS. Master Breeders' Hatchery, Cherryvale, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN chicks 10c. Order now. Sadie Zook, Newton, Kan.

HIGHEST 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.

HIGH QUALITY BARRON STRAIN WHITE Leghorn chicks, prices reasonable. Wylie's Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

CHICKS: 8 1/2c, UP, TWELVE VARIETIES. Postpaid. Free catalog. Missouri Chickeries, Box 635, Clinton, Mo.

BLOOD TESTED AND ACCREDITED Baby Chicks. Master Breeders' Hatchery, Cherryvale, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND white chicks, 14c delivered. Book orders now. Lester Beck, Peabody, Kan.

BABY CHICKS: PURE BRED, POPULAR varieties. Heavy laying, free range stock. Jaquiss Hatchery, Lindsborg, Kan.

VALUABLE BOOKLET ON RAISING BABY Chicks free. Get your copy. Master Breeders' Hatchery, Cherryvale, Kan.

SHINN CHICKS ARE BETTER. Leading breeds, \$8.40—100 up. Free book. Shinn Farms, Box 128, Greentop, Mo.

BABY CHICKS: ALL VARIETIES, TWENTY-five thousand capacity. Bank references. Manhattan Hatchery, Manhattan, Kan.

BARRON-TANCRED LEGHORNS, OWN raising, chicks from old hens, real layers; circular. Hillside Poultry Farm, Alma, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMA, SILVER LACED AND White Wyandotte, Buff Rocks. Write for catalog. Burlington Hatchery, Burlington, Kan.

PURE BRED CHICKS, ALL BREEDS. English and Tancred White Leghorns a specialty. Lewis Electric Hatchery, Garnett, Kan.

QUALITY CHICKS, VITALITY BRED. State accredited, 15 breeds. Best egg strains. Lowest prices. Postpaid, 100% live arrival guaranteed. Quick service. Valuable catalogue free. Lindstrom Hatchery, Box 100, Clinton, Mo.

BABY CHICKS

LAFF-A-LOT CHIX ARE BETTER. 10 varieties, 100% guarantee. 12 cents and up. Catalogue free. Jesse Lansdowne, Parsons, Kan.

RECORD BREAKERS, SINGLE COMB White Leghorn chicks. Also other breeds. Prepaid, live arrival. Queen Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

BABY CHICKS; PURE BRED, THEY grow and pay. Eggs from select flocks. Utility or exhibition. Girard Hatchery, Girard, Kan.

BABY CHICKS; ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS, Wyandottes, Leghorns. Large breeds 12c, small 11c. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

HI KLASS ELECTRIC HATCHED CHICKS. The best that money will buy. Circular free. Department N. Seber's Hatchery, Leavenworth, Kan.

CO-OPERATIVE CHICKS—HIGHEST quality. 9c up. Prepaid, live delivery. Write for prices. Co-operative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Mo.

BETTER CHICKS; ALL KINDS. OUR low prices will surprise you. Pictorial catalog free. Comfort Hatchery, N. 12th, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

KANSAS ACCREDITED CHICKS, NONE better. Leghorns, Reds, White Wyandottes. Reasonable prices. Clay Center Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

OUR CHICKS LIVE; STOCK BLOOD-tested for bacillary white diarrhea. Catalog. Mid-Western Poultry Farms and Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

QUALITY CHICKS, REDS, ROCKS, ORPINGTONS, Langshans, White Wyandottes. Minorcas; \$14 per 100. Bowell Hatchery, Box K-110, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BRED CHICKS, HEAVY LAYING strains. Every chick guaranteed, 100% live delivery; 9c up. Catalog free. Brewer Hatchery, Minneapolis, Kan.

PURE TANCRED S. C. W. LEGHORN chicks. Extra quality heavy layers. Low prices. Write for pamphlet. Johnson's Leghorn Farm, Tecumseh, Kan.

LARGE HUSKY CHICKS, ALL LEADING breeds, E. B. Thompson's Rocks. Small breeds 11c, large 12c. Live delivery. Wilson's Hatchery, Quenemo, Kan.

BETTER BABY CHICKS, ALL POPULAR varieties. Standard bred. Personally inspected. Prices on request. L. E. Drown, Licensed Judge, Manhattan, Kan.

BIG HUSKY PURE BRED CHICKS OF quality now ready for delivery. All popular breeds. Order yours now. Wichita Hatchery, 2037 Palsade, Wichita, Kan.

PURE BRED CHICKS, LEADING VARIETIES. Lowest prices for standard quality. Free delivery. Highland Hatchery, 2733 Maryland Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

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THOMPSON RINGLET BARRED ROCK eggs \$5.00-100, prepaid, From extra good range flock, Chas. Byers, Bremen, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

SIMS LAYING STRAIN BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00; pullets, \$2.00, Mrs. Henry Dellinger, Argonia, Kan., Rt. 2.

PARK STRAIN BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, Bred layers, choice birds, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each, Mrs. C. W. Douglass, Wray, Colo.

BARRED ROCKS, MALES FROM COLLEGE 200 egg pen, Eggs, hundred, \$7.00, Chicks, \$15.00, Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

UP-TO-DATE BARRED ROCKS, PARKS, 37 years, Bred-to-lay, 325 eggs 365 days, Write wants, Get information, R. B. Snell, Colby, Kan.

DARK BARRED ROCKS, STRAIGHT NARROW barring, large boned, Eggs \$1.50 setting, \$6.00 hundred, Otto Plepmeier, Stafford, Kan.

MALTESE STRAIN BARRED ROCKS, Wonderful dark cockerels and females at farmer's prices, Mrs. W. B. Popham, Route 5, Chillicothe, Mo.

THOMPSON BARRED ROCKS, CERTIFIED Class A, Excellent layers, Eggs \$6.50-100; \$1.00-15, Prepaid, Patience Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, LAYING strain, 27 years selective breeding, Eggs \$1.25 per 15; \$6.00 per 100, Mrs. Helen Romary, Olivet, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, HEAVY LAYING BRADLEY strain, Cockerels \$3.00; Eggs 100-\$6.50, 50-\$3.50, 15-\$1.50, postpaid, Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

DARK BARRED ROCKS, STATE CERTIFIED B-plus, Blood tested, High production, Eggs \$6.00 hundred, Prepaid, Mrs. G. B. Viney, Murdock, Kan.

SELECTED 200 EGG STRAIN HENS, again mated to excellent birds from pens with 200 to 284 records, \$5.00-100 prepaid, H. C. Loewen, Peabody, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCKS—RINGLETS, Range, Selected, heavy winter layers, Eggs fifteen \$1.00; fifty, \$3.00; hundred, \$5.00, Postpaid, G. C. Dresler, Canton, Kan.

IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, bred from heavy winter layers, \$3.00 each, Eggs \$6.50 per hundred; 15-\$1.25, D. A. Harris, Great Bend, Kan.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCK EGGS \$6.00 per 100; \$1.50 per 15, Special matings \$5.00 per 15, Light and dark, Accredited, C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, THOMPSON strain direct, Mated pens \$3.00 setting, range flock \$7.50 hundred, Fertility guaranteed, Joe Meyer, Leavenworth, Kan., Route 2.

EGGS: RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, STATE certified Grade A, Range flock \$8.00 and \$9.00 per 100, Special pens \$4.00 and \$8.00 per 15, Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan., Route 4.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS: COCKERELS \$3.00 to \$10.00, Extra good line \$5.00 birds, Dark, medium or light, Took over 100 prizes in past year, Satisfaction guaranteed, Dr. Hinckley, Barnard, 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.

SIMS DARK BARRED ROCKS THE LAST ten years have won best display Kansas State and Kansas City several times, Cullied for layers, Cockerels and pullets for sale, Eggs 15-\$2.00; 30-\$3.50; 100-\$7.00, George Sims, LeRoy, 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—WHITE

WHITE ROCK ROOSTERS, \$2.00, MRS. J. W. Gaston, Larned, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$5.00-100, MRS. Verna Bowser, Abilene, Kan.

PURE WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$4.00 PER hundred, Irvin Kreutziger, Marlon, Kan., Route 5.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS; March, April hatch, \$3.00, Mrs. Ed Barkyoub, Olsburg, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, Fishel strain, \$2.50-\$5.00, Fowler Bros., Russell, Kan., Route 3.

STATE CERTIFIED WHITE ROCKS, Grade A, Eggs for hatching \$6.00 per 100, Mrs. Sam Lash, Abilene, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, STATE certified Grade A, \$6.00 hundred, Mrs. Jas. C. Dawe, Route 3, Troy, Kan.

WHITE ROCK STOCK EGGS, EGG-PEDIGREED mating, \$5.00-15, Exhibition \$3.00-15, Range \$7.50-100, Prepaid, guaranteed, Chas. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

FISHEL WHITE ROCKS, STATE CERTIFIED Class A, Eggs \$6.00; Baby chicks \$18.00 hundred, prepaid, Two special matings, C. W. Keesling, Neodesha, Kan.

HIGH PRODUCING WHITE ROCKS, CERTIFIED Class A, Bloodtested breeding pens, Flock eggs \$6.50 per 100, Special matings \$2.50 to \$5.00 per 15, R. C. Beezley, Girard, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM BIG, SMOOTH, over standard weight birds, Non setting strain, Grand champions in show room, Mating list free, J. W. Southmayd & Sons, Salina, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM CERTIFIED Grade "A" flock, trapnested for high winter production, mated to pedigreed males from dams with records to 231, \$7.00-100, Ethel Brazelton, Troy, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS—RED

LARGE S. C. DARK R. I. RED COCKERELS, \$3.00, J. H. Collins, Perry, Kan.

GUARANTEED STARTER FEED, \$3.50 per 100, Hurst Majors, Manhattan, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS—RED

PURE ROSE COMB EGGS \$6.00 HUNDRED postpaid. Free range. Katie Novak, Logan, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS—WHITE

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE cockerels \$3.00 up. Pen and flock eggs. Write for booklet. Mrs. Minnie Fridley, Wamego, Kan.

Answers to Legal Questions

BY TOM McNEAL

A owns a farm on which there is a mortgage. He is a widower. The children, his heirs, are all of age. Will this farm have to be sold at the death of A, or could the heirs continue to hold the farm subject to the mortgage provided the holder of the mortgage is willing? This farm is valued at \$16,000. There are three heirs. Will the heirs have to pay an inheritance tax on this amount? H. N. W.

have the care and custody of this child. There is no record that he has abandoned his rights or that he is relieved of his duties as a parent. There is no record apparently that C and D have acquired any statutory rights as foster parents of this child. I am of the opinion that A can revoke this contract whenever he sees fit and take the child into his own possession.

County Must Pay

A and B have land adjoining on the section line. There is a road on this line which has been traveled for 20 years. We each gave a little part of the road and put a fence up to keep our stock from running together. Last summer some one wanted the road open. The county commissioners viewed the road and allowed it. They sent a notice to A and B to put in claims for damage. A put in a claim for what they had assessed, \$40, and an additional claim for \$25 for moving 1/4 mile of fence. He was at the county seat in August and talked with one of the county commissioners, who said they would act on A's case the next Monday, but they never did. C, the trustee, came to A and asked him to move his fence when he got thru with his busy fall work. He was around a few days ago and said they wanted to start the work on that road. A replied that they had never paid him for his damage. C said that as quick as A and B moved their fence he would tell the commissioners that the road was thru, and they would get their pay. If A and B move their fence would that give the commissioners a chance to get out of paying them? In what way must A and B proceed in this case to get their money? H. E. K.

Give Some Evidence

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That would be decided by the court trying the case.

No Legal Charge

Is there any legal rate fixed for a doctor's charge for his services? J. M. K.

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It would seem from your statement that none of the provisions of the statute in regard to the adoption of a child have been complied with. This was merely an agreement between the father and C and D that they should

If the county commissioners refuse to give an order on the county treasurer for the amount of the damage, it might compel A and B to bring court action. I apprehend, however, that nothing of that kind will be necessary. The county is clearly required to pay the damages which have been assessed and allowed.

From Station KSAC

Here's the program for next week, February 22 to 27, 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—Seedbeds for Alfalfa and Sweet Clover... Tuesday—Early Care of Lambs... Wednesday—Sweet Clover Seedling... Thursday—The Modern Pled Piper... Friday—Surface Drainage... 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—Feeding Western Lambs... Tuesday—Feeding Dairy Calves and Heifers... Wednesday—Maintenance of Dirt Roads... Thursday—Old Houses for New... Friday—A Green Leaf and the Human Race

\$45 For Two Cockerels

H. P. Shores of Burr Oak sold two cockerels a few days ago for \$45.

"What kind of store is that fellow over at Toad Rock running?" asked a motorist.

"Well, he has Ford parts for sale," replied the attendant in the filling station at Ten Degrees, "buys butter, eggs, and poultry, deals in real estate, paints houses, marries folks in his capacity as justice of the peace, runs the post office, sells stamps, hams and molasses, and takes boarders upstairs. I reckon you'd call it a drug store."

RHODE ISLANDS—RED

PURE BRED DARK ROSE COMB EGGS 100-\$6.00, postpaid. Good type, color, size. Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Wakefield, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS—WHITE

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE. 4 blue ribbons Solomon, 4 blue ribbons Salina, 2 blue special ribbons Hutchinson. Eggs \$5.50 hundred. Charley L. Donmyer, Solomon, Kan.

TURKEYS

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$7.00 each. Harvey Knoll, Portis, Kan. NARRAGANSETT TOMS \$10.00, \$15.00, Hens \$7.00, Don Britain, Longton, Kan.

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If a woman deserts her husband without any ground for divorce and there are two children can the husband get both the children if he gets a divorce? W. L. H.

That would be decided by the court trying the case.

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Is there any legal rate fixed for a doctor's charge for his services? J. M. K.

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PURE BRED DARK ROSE COMB RED EGGS, heavy laying strain, \$6.50-100, postpaid. Joseph Oborny, Rush Center, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS—WHITE

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE. 4 blue ribbons Solomon, 4 blue ribbons Salina, 2 blue special ribbons Hutchinson. Eggs \$5.50 hundred. Charley L. Donmyer, Solomon, Kan.

TURKEYS

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$7.00 each. Harvey Knoll, Portis, Kan. NARRAGANSETT TOMS \$10.00, \$15.00, Hens \$7.00, Don Britain, Longton, Kan.

Give Some Evidence

To whom should bootleggers be reported after they have been reported to the local authorities, who fail to do anything? Does one have to sign his name when he reports a case to the federal officers? R.

Report to Attorney General Griffith and also to Captain George Wark, federal prohibition enforcement officer for Kansas. It will be necessary to give your name to these officials, but this will be treated as confidential. They probably would not pay much attention to an anonymous letter. They must have something as an evidence of good faith.

Must Show Service Record

Is a man who served 10 years in the United States Army and was honorably discharged and has been in the United States 50 years a citizen, or does he have to take out naturalization papers? L. W.

It is necessary for him to take out naturalization papers, but all he has to do to obtain his naturalization papers is to show his service and honorable discharge.

Could Protect the Flock

If A catches B in his chicken house and shoots B, what would be the penalty? Does A have any right to shoot B at all? S.

Assuming that B was committing a felony, that he was in this house to steal chickens, A would be justified in shooting him if it were necessary to prevent B from committing this felony.

Judge Must Decide

If a woman deserts her husband without any ground for divorce and there are two children can the husband get both the children if he gets a divorce? W. L. H.

The Real Estate Market Page

There are 6 other Copper Publications that reach over 2,300,000 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.

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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.

Western Farm and Ranch Lands Will Never Be Cheaper

We have numerous desirable ranches and farms, irrigated and dry, located in nearly all the Western and Southwestern states, which we can sell at low prices. The man with a little courage and some capital can make his fortune buying Western lands which, as a result of the recent depression are today cheaper than they ever will be again. We invite inquiries from responsible parties. **THE WESTERN MORTGAGE & SECURITIES CO.**, 4110 Packers Ave., Union Stock Yards, Chicago

SNOW, ICE AND A LONG cold winter saps the energy of the northern farmer, while down south cattle are grazing, the farmers are planting strawberries, potatoes and truck crops, which will be sold on early high price markets before the northern spring begins. Why not move to the country where farming pays? No hard winters, expensive living, nor fuel bills. Fine old farms, \$40 per acre. Rich virgin land, \$20 an acre. For full information and how to save \$1,000 in buying a farm, write W. E. Price, General Immigration Agent, Room 673, Southern Railway System, Washington, D. C.

Strout's Catalog Just Out! Farms, Businesses—Copy Free!

Big valuable buyer's guide crammed with illustrated equipped money-making farms, village homes, stores, gas stations, etc. On page 66 see 40 acre Missouri farm convenient high school and college town, good 5-room house, orchard, 5 cattle, horse, crops, furniture, tools, only \$1600, easy terms; 160 acres for \$950 on page 67, stock, furniture, tools, crops, near markets and conveniences, good 4-room dwelling, etc. Part cash; page 68 shows 160 acre Missouri money-maker, 16 acres fruit, on improved road to town, substantial buildings, 8 cows, team, full equipment, only \$3500, part needed. Best bargains throughout 27 states. Free copy saves time and money. Write today. **Strout Agency, 831GP New York Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.**

KANSAS

100 QUARTERS wheat, share with land, \$20 to \$35 per A. Goss & Dwyer, Liberal, Kan.

CHICKEN RANCH—near Emporia, new 5 room bungalow, and other improvements. Price \$5000. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

IMPROVED 160, 78 and 66 acres near Ottawa. Possession. Come at once. These should sell. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Ka.

BEST LAND FOR THE LEAST MONEY in Kansas. Grows all crops. Prices \$10 to \$40 per acre. Morton County Land Co., Rolla, Kansas.

FOR SALE—1120 acres of land in Thomas Co., 12 mi. from town, 700 A. of this ranch in wheat. Price \$25 per A. Will with reasonable payment down, give terms to suit purchaser. G. F. Ball, Colby, Kan.

YOUR FATHER bought land which increased in value. Why not you? In this growing country you can still get it from \$15 to \$35 per acre. John W. Baughman, Owner, Liberal, 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

Half Section Improved

210 Acres wheat, third of crop delivered goes with place, 3 miles good town. Easy terms. Write for list. J. J. GALLIVAN, Ensign, Kansas.

Best Buy in Kansas

640 Acres improved; 320 Acres wheat 1/2 goes, wheat extra fine prospect, 6 miles railroad town, fine neighborhood, good water, price \$26.25 per acre, terms on half at 6% Act quick if you want this. F. M. LUTHER'S SONS, Cimarron, Kansas

CORN AND WHEAT LAND

Gray county, Kansas, where 160 Acres has grown 19,170 bu. corn and 3,200 bu. wheat from 1920 to 1925. \$25 to \$40 per acre. Good schools and markets. Ray & Cessna, Ingalls, Kan.

Santa Fe Railroad Lands

Why rent worn out lands when you can buy the best wheat and grain lands in Southwest Kansas on terms of one eighth cash, balance long time, six per cent interest. Close to new railroad towns, schools, etc. Now is the time to buy a farm and gain your own independence. Write for full particulars and circular. **Howell-Rhinehart & Co., Selling Agts., Dodge City, Kansas**

Pay No Advance Fee Don't give option or tie up real estate for any kind of contract without first knowing those you are dealing with are absolutely honorable, responsible and reliable.

KANSAS

WE SELL wheat farms on Crop Payment Plan. Clement L. Wilson, Tribune, Kansas.

20 QUARTERS Farm land, \$15 to \$20 per acre. Buell Scott, Owner, Johnson, Kan.

FOR SALE: N. E. Kansas bottom and upland farms. Melvin Ward, Holton, Ka., Et. 1.

LAND BARGAINS write today for list. Jess Klesney, Garden City, Kan.

WHEAT LAND—in the new wheat belt. SNAPS, E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan.

FINE LAND \$29 ACRE. \$5 acre cash, balance crop payments. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

500 FARMS, easy terms, Western half of Kansas. Write for list. Avery & Keesling, Cimarron, Kansas

WHEAT AND GRAIN LAND, \$10 per A. and up, terms. Near R.R. schools and churches. Williamson Land Company, Manter (Stapton County) Kansas.

320 ACRES Improved, 200 in wheat, 1/2 goes \$7,500. Loan \$3,200. All tillable, level and first class. Wright Realty Company, Satanta, Kansas.

45 QUARTERS, Improved and unimproved, in locality where quarter produced over 9,000 bu. wheat, 1924 and '25, easy terms. Henry B. Weldon Land Co., Garden City, Ka.

100 FARMS Improved and unimproved, wheat and raw crop land, \$20 to \$35 per acre. Liston Dennis, Sublette (Haskell Co.) Kan.

6 HALF SECTIONS—All in wheat, entire crop goes with land, \$30 per acre, as many acres as you like. T. L. Vandever, Montezuma, Kansas.

MY 320 ACRES imp. 140 cultivation, 60 A. wheat. Close to market, school and Catholic church. For particulars write M. H. Whitham, Marienthal, Kansas

160 A. HIGH STATE FERTILITY. Improved Splendid dairy or grain. On surfaced road. Price right. Write **Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kansas.**

WE OWN, control and have large listings of good wheat land. Over all of Western Kansas from \$15 to \$40 per acre. Agents' co-operation solicited. **Wheat Belt Land Co., Dodge City, Kansas.**

ARTESIAN VALLEY FARM 320 Acres, 200 acres alfalfa land, 80 Acres wheat, share goes with place, two artesian wells. \$35 per acre, easy terms. F. Fuhr, Meade, Kansas

40,000 ACRES WHEAT and raw crop land, \$20.00 per acre and up, poor man's opportunity. H. F. McCall, Ulysses, Kansas

FARM IN NORTHWEST KANSAS 450 Acres, improved smooth, good town, schools, churches, 300 acres crop. Price \$35.00 per acre. Good terms. Many other bargains. Cave Realty Co., Oakley, Kan.

20 Ranches

different sizes. In the alfalfa and Flint hill section. \$35 to \$50 per acre. E. A. Hinshaw, Emporia, Kansas

FOR SALE—Good 160 acres well located, good improvements, every foot first class land, 20 ft. to water, 12 miles north of Wichita, 1 mile east of paved highway. Buy from owner, save commission. Price \$100 per acre. R. E. Casey, 230 N. Green, Wichita, Ka.

COLORADO

IMPROVED Colorado Ranches, \$3 to \$5 per acre. J. Brown, Florence, Colo.

EASTERN COLO., choice wheat, corn land. Will sell part or all seven quarters. Price \$25 A. might consider exchange. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Smith, Eads, Colo.

IRRIGATED CROPS NEVER FAIL Colorado climate best on earth. 160 acres improved near Rocky Ford. Highest grade \$150. On terms. Will Keen, Realtor, Pueblo, Colorado

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY for young farmers and others who have only a little cash. Highly cultivated, irrigated farms, some with buildings, in Arkansas Valley, Colorado on payments less than rent. Only 10 per cent down and 3 1/2 years to pay balance, 5 1/2 per cent interest. These lands have been cultivated for past 20 years and last year produced per acre: 3 tons alfalfa, 10 tons beets, 49 bushels barley, 77 bushels oats, 39 bushels spring wheat, 47 bushels winter wheat. Dairy operations attractive. Local milk condenseries and creameries assure constant market. Feeding lambs and other live stock profitable. Swine bring excellent prices when bred for early farrowing and early market. Beet sugar factories contract for all beets grown making beets an attractive cash crop. Alfalfa and flour mills and grain elevators furnish local market. Modern schools and churches. Good roads, excellent climate. This opportunity and the reasonable terms will make you independent in a few years. We are not in the land business and are anxious to get the best of our lands in hands of good farmers who will cultivate same to best advantage to themselves and this community. For full particulars write **American Beet Sugar Co., 26 Land Bldg., Lamar, Colorado.**

ARKANSAS

\$500 SECURES good 80 Acres impvd. Also team, wagon, harness, furniture, implements, chickens, hogs, well located. Orchard, springs. Priced \$1,100, only \$560 needed. Many bargains, free. Wilks, Mtn. Home, Ark.

FLORIDA

New Florida Opportunity Bithlo, the new town being built in the heart of the Citrus and agricultural section of Florida. Only 20 miles from the Atlantic, on the Splendid Cheney-Dixie Highway and Florida East Coast Railway. Write for maps, prices and references. **Bithlo Sales Co., Orlando, Florida.**

MISSOURI

POULTRY LAND \$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres Southern Mo. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22 A, Kirkwood, Mo.

FARMS in the beautiful Ozarks of Southeast Missouri, write for list. Daugherty Realty Co., Wheaton, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Missouri.

NEW MEXICO

COTTON MAKES BIG MONEY in new country, on irrigated land in fertile Pecos Valley, New Mexico, near thriving Roswell, Artesia and Carlsbad. Many cotton farmers last year got \$150 an acre gross. Alfalfa, grain, early vegetables and fruit also money makers. Easy terms, fair prices. Some with buildings. Ample irrigation, long growing seasons, mild winters, good roads, good schools. Newcomers welcome. For full information write C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 924 Ry. Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

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Where winters are short and mild, summers cool and long. No electrical storms or destructive winds. Great diversity of products; 210 days growing season. All small grains sown in fall. All tree and bush fruits, English walnuts and filberts grow to perfection. Dairying and poultry pay. Milk and egg production high when price is best. Fertile, productive land at reasonable prices. A few acres make a self-supporting home. Beautiful farm homesites on improved modern highways. Ideal living conditions; splendid schools. Banking and business interests co-operate with farmers. Beautiful streams afford sport and plentiful supply of water. Oregon is the vacation state of the Union. Spend your summer with us. Unlimited opportunity to the man with intelligence, capital and energy. Free official information. Write Land Settlement Department, Room 793.

PORTLAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Portland, Oregon.

SOUTH DAKOTA

A BARGAIN—480 Acres in South Dakota, wheat, alfalfa, money-making crops raised. Write for particulars. Miss M. Becker, 458 Thatcher Ave., River Forest, Ill.

TEXAS

TEXAS rich cheap, level cotton and grain lands, improved, or unimproved, cash or long time. Markets, schools, close in. **Ozark Trail Lands, Turkey, Texas.**

MAKE MORE MONEY on Small "Family Farms." In sunny Winter Garden District or Southwest Texas, where you can work outdoors all the year and get most out of life. Splendid opportunities for families of moderate means 20 and 40 A. irrigated farms produce winter vegetables, citrus fruits, dates, figs, pecans, etc., abundantly. Dairying, hogs, and poultry earn good returns; combination of these means well balanced farm with good income thruout year. Climate delightful, year-around growing season, no winter handicaps. Easy terms, 6% interest. Illustrated folder mailed free—special homeseekers rates. **Henry Hagelstein Land Co., Desk G., Travis St., San Antonio, Texas**

SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you? Big list free. **Bersis Agency, Eldorado, Ka.**

320 ACRES in Alamosa Co., Colo., clear, for sale or trade. J. M. Mason, Rockport, Mo.

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—Sale or exch. **Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Ka.**

SELL or TRADE for farm—clear 1 1/2 acres, 8 rm. house, joining Miltonvale, Kan. \$3,000. H. E. Herbert, Baldwin, Kan.

KANSAS CITY HOUSE, 10 rm. house well located. Want to trade for land or Topeka property. **Mansfield Land Mfg. Co., Topeka, Ka.**

160 ACRE OHIO FARM adjoining good town, splendid improvements; Owner wants Kansas Farm. **Mansfield Co., 1206 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANT reasonably priced farms from owners, with or without crops. State best price. **Emory Gross, North Topeka, Kan.**

OWNER having good Kansas farm for sale at reasonable price. Write C. Smith, 1814 Alice Street, Oakland, Calif.

FARMS WANTED by Cash Buyers. Describe fully, state lowest price. **E. L. Thompson, 243 Gray Bldg., West Lafayette, Ohio.**

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. **Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.**

Can Electricity Help?

BY H. B. WALKER

The most attractive field for rural electrical development is in the 12 1/2 per cent of farm power requirements classified as light stationary work. What can this do for agriculture? It can supply the farmers with electric light. This is the answer most men would give to the matter if the results of the rural electrical survey made recently by the Engineering Experiment Station of the Kansas State Agricultural College are correct.

This survey, just completed, of 324 electrified farms in Kansas, indicates that the farmer's greatest appreciation of electrical service is for illumination purposes. But to supply electric lights to scattered farm homes by rural transmission lines is expensive, and the revenues from farm lighting service are too small to justify the expense. If only lighting service is desired the individual farm lighting plant will serve.

How about the 12 1/2 per cent of farm power requirements classified as light stationary work? Is it desirable to electrify such operations? Farm work is hard, seasonal, and many of the daily odd jobs and chores are tedious and tiresome. Pumping water, grinding feed, turning the grindstone, milking cows, cranking the cream separator, and turning the fanning mill are tasks the electric motor can do with relatively small expense. With such duties controlled by the electric switch, field work becomes more attractive, is better done, and the farmer's evenings may be used for rest and recreation. Surely the farm is interested in electrifying such tasks.

Attractive as electric service is for the farm worker, it falls far into the background when compared to the possibilities for the farmer's wife. It has been said that if George Washington should by chance return to this country he would have to learn how to fight all over again, but if Martha Washington should return she could start again in her kitchen just where she left off. Progress for the rural housewife has not been quite so slow as this story infers, but surely it has not been so rapid as the progress in farm field operations. Electricity will bring improved equipment for the farmer's wife which will eliminate much of the tedious, everyday housework. The electric motor will operate the house pump, which in turn will deliver water under pressure to the home. Motors will operate the churn, cream separator, fan, suction cleaner, and perhaps, best of all, an electric motor will drive an automatic refrigerator. In addition to these power uses, electric current may be used for the mangle, range, toaster, percolator and curling iron. Some of these uses may sound like extravagance, but all of these services are now found in a few farm homes favorably located to central power stations.

The farmer must utilize more electrical energy than the urban dweller if he hopes to enjoy electrical service from transmission lines. A mile of city transmission line may serve from 40 to 80 customers and relatively few transformers may be necessary, while in the country from two to four customers will be served from a mile of transmission line, and, except in unusual cases, every customer must be equipped with a transformer. This deficiency of customers and excess of equipment required per customer, must be met by building up a volume of business on the farm which will be profitable to the farmer and which will add to the comforts of rural life. Can this be done? Only a few farmers in Kansas are using sufficient energy to meet this requirement, and it is not known whether the average farmer can build up a volume of business which will make rural transmission lines profitable to public service companies.

The Kansas Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture has been organized to solve this problem. A field laboratory has been established near Larned to determine the practical applications of electricity to farm operations. The results of these investigations should provide data for the solution of the problem.

FOR RENT

IMPROVED FARMS for rent in Minnesota and North Dakota. Experienced farmers can purchase on very easy terms. **FREE** book. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 300, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Meat, a Huge Industry

BY DR. C. W. McCAMPBELL

Meat is one of the chief items of the American dietary, it produces one of the largest incomes known to the industrial world, and indirectly thru livestock produces from one-fourth to one-third of the farm income in the United States.

The rank of the leading food commodities in the American dietary, based on the average percentage of calories of energy supplied by each,

is: wheat 28 per cent; meat, 22; dairy products, 15, and sugar, 13. -The fact that meat furnishes nearly one-fourth the energy in the American dietary emphasizes its tremendous importance as a food. It also is one of the richest foods in protein, so essential to growth and development, and recent investigations have found it much richer in vitamins than was formerly supposed. The United States Census report of 1920 ranked the meat slaughtering and packing business as the greatest of all industries in Kansas, as well as in the whole United States. The income from this industry in the United States, for the year reported, reached the gigantic total of \$4,246,200,000, exceeding the income of its nearest rival, the steel industry, by 50 per cent. During the same year the income from this industry in Kansas was \$427,663,000. This represented 46.8 per cent of the total income from all industries in the state, and was 107 per cent greater than the income from the nearest rival—the flour industry—and nearly 600 per cent greater than the second nearest rival—the petroleum industry.

The United States Department of Agriculture is authority for the statement that livestock, a large portion of which are meat producing animals, furnish a market or an outlet for 80 per cent of the total food and feed produced by tame and wild vegetation in the United States. The outlet and value of all the products of the soil of the farms and ranches for 1923 were: crops marketed in the form of fibre, 2½ billion dollars; crops marketed as human food, 4½ billion dol-

Display Livestock Advertising Rates

For Sale and Display Card advertising 40 cents per agate line space or \$5.60 per single column inch for each insertion. Minimum number of lines accepted for cards five.

FIELDMEN

Northern Kansas and Nebraska—John W. Johnson, Address Care Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.
Southern Kansas and Oklahoma—Jesse R. Johnson, Address 463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.
Missouri—O. Wayne Devine, Address 1407 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo. Advertising copy may be changed as often as desired.
All changes of copy must be ordered and new copy furnished by advertiser and sent either to Fieldman or direct to Livestock Department.
W. J. CODY, Manager, Livestock Dept., Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

WHITEWAY HAMPSHIRE

50 quality bred sows and gilts. Sale under cover.
Frankfort, Kan.
Thursday, Feb. 25

Sired by grand champion boar Royal 4th and Junior champion Captain Kid. March and April farrow. Write at once for sale catalog. Address:
F. B. Wempe, Owner, Frankfort, Ks.
Thos. E. Deem, Auctioneer.
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Mail & Breeze.
P. S. You are sure to be pleased with this offering of 50 sows and gilts.

TAMWORTH HOGS

Wempe's Tamworths on Approval
The grazing breed and Bacon type. Champion herd of the Middle West. Bred gilts and fall pigs for sale.
P. A. WEMPE, SENECA, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Guernseys For Sale

One registered Guernsey cow six years old, giving almost five gallons milk per day. Good disposition, sound every way. Price \$100.00. One registered bull coming four years old, very gentle and a good one. Can show his calves. Price \$75. Will furnish all papers with either animal.
Kennle Duncan, R. F. D. 1, Oswego, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

O.L.C. HOGS on time Write for Hog Book
Originators and most extensive breeders.
THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 15, Salem, Ohio

CHESTER WHITE SWINE
Bred gilts, March, April, May farrow. Bone, size, smoothness. Bred to several champion boars. Fall pigs, trios. Few spring bars. Immuned. Alpha Wisemers, Box C, Diller, Neb.

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.

2 Percheron Stallions

3 and 6 years old. Two big Jacks 6 and 7 years old and one Morgan stallion. Good individuals. Can show c'ts. Would trade for land in Central Kansas or Nebraska.
J. P. MALONE, LYONS, KANSAS.

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.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED SHORTHORNS Established 1907
Three great bulls now head our herd of 175. Some of the greatest families and blood lines of dual purpose. Polled Shorthorns. Weaned bulls and up, \$80 to \$200. Guarantee our stock and papers. Truck delivery. J. C. SANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KANSAS.

Kansas Poland China Breeders

Poland Chinas made a cleaning at Denver. Jess Crosby, Greenville, N. M., won the carload championship with an aggregation that placed in the 220 to 240 pound classification. Furthermore his first prize load in the 175 to 200 pounds class topped the carlot sales at \$20 and outsold the champions by \$2 a hundredweight. In the light classification Polands took second and third places also. Crosby won the carlot swine championship at Denver last year. This is just another item to add to Poland China purebred sales talk.—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

25 SPRING BOARS

big with feeding quality. By a son and grandson of The Outpost. Just tops sold for breeders.
D. E. JOHNSON, MACKSVILLE, KAN.

AUSTIN STOCK FARM

Spring gilts for sale bred to GOLDEN RAINBOW. Also fall pigs either sex sired by him.
MILES AUSTIN, BURRTON, KANSAS.

Bartford Poland Farm

Sows and gilts for sale bred to Pioneer Ladd, grandson of The Outpost. Also fall pigs either sex. Inspection invited. H. D. Sharp, R. 2, Great Bend, Kan.

35 Big Smooth Gilts

sired by son of LIBERATOR bred for fall to son of Armistice Boy.
R. R. GRUNDER, BYERS, KAN.

Bred Sows and Gilts

for sale, sired by Mighty Armistice and Besthoven Master.
J. V. DENBO, GREAT BEND, KANSAS.

50 FALL PIGS

either sex, sired by Black Seal and out of sows that carry the blood of Liberator, King Cole Fashionable, Sunbeam and other boars. Otho G. Smith, Colony, Ks.

Purebred Polands

F. E. WITTUM, CALDWELL, KANSAS.

Wenrich's Big Polands

As big as they grow with quality. Choice spring boars and gilts for sale.
H. E. WENRICH, OXFORD, KANSAS

25 SPRING BOARS

good ones sired by a 900 lb. son of Revelation and out of a dam by Liberator. Prices reasonable. W. E. Weidlein, Augusta, Ks.

THE SHOWS ARE OVER

We have shown at ten big state fairs and exhibitions and have won the lion's share of premiums at all of them. Bred sows and boars for sale.
H. O. Sheldon, Manager, Oswego, Kansas

Topeka and Hutchinson

This is your invitation to visit my Poland China exhibit at the above fairs. Come in and get acquainted. R. A. McELROY, RANDALL, KANSAS.

Our Sale Is Over

Average nearly \$83. Fall boars averaged \$56.50. Splendid fall boars and gilts for sale now. Immuned. Write today. H. B. WALTER & SON, Bendena, Ks.

BRED SOWS OF SHOW CALIBER

Our sows and gilts win in the best shows and priced within the reach of all.
RAY SAYLER, ZEANDALE, KAN.

Bred Sows and Gilts Feb. 17

40 head, 15 proven brood sows, 25 spring gilts. Popular breeding, good individuals. Write for catalog. G. E. SCHLESNER, (Dickinson Co.), Hope, Kan.

CHOICE GILTS FOR SALE

bred to "New Era Jr." for March and April farrow. Also a few good spring boars, everything immuned and guaranteed.
J. T. Morton & Sons, Stockton, Kansas.

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU

with anything in the Poland China line. Spring boars, spring gilts and bred sows. Also anything in the Hereford cattle line, bulls, cows and heifers.
J. R. Houston, Gem, Kansas

OUR SALE IS OVER

48 head sold at an average of \$45.00 per head. We still have a few of the big type Poland Chinas left. Write us your wants.
Geo. Delfelder & Sons, Effingham, Kan.

PEARL'S BIG TYPE POLANDS

Bred stock for sale at all times.
ELMER E. PEARL, WAKEENEY, KAN.

Extra Choice March Boar

sired by Kan-Oka Tim, dam by The Leader, son of Cook's Liberty Bond. Bred sow sale Feb. 9th.
I. E. KNOX, SOUTH HAVEN, KAN.

When writing any of our Livestock advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

KANSAS FARMER ADVERTISING SELLS HORSES

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.
Please stop my classified ad at once, as I have sold the Spotted Saddle Stallion and could have sold a dozen more if I had them to sell. He was sold thru your Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.
—Don Jones, Alta Vista, Kan.
February 12, 1926.

lars; and crops marketed thru livestock, 8 billion dollars. In other words, livestock furnished a market for crops representing 55 per cent of the total value of all crops produced, which emphasizes the importance of livestock as a factor in determining agricultural prosperity.

The Kansas State Agricultural College is constantly trying to develop ways and means of producing and handling meat and livestock more efficiently. It is making a special study of methods that will improve the palatability and quality of home-cured meats; more economical methods of wintering cattle; cheaper methods of fattening cattle, hogs and sheep for market; and more profitable methods of utilizing both tame and wild pastures. It hopes to be able soon to start a study of the factors that determine the color of grass fat beef and means of improving the color of this kind of beef, so much of which is produced in Kansas.

A Real Wolf Hunter

Tom Hester, living northwest of Great Bend, who spends his winters hunting coyotes, brought 30 coyote hides to the county clerk's office recently, for which he received a bounty of \$30, also 130 pairs of jackrabbit ears, 42 crow heads and 42 gopher scalps, making a total bounty of \$45.40.

Hunting coyotes is a pastime for Hester. He likes it, and several times every winter he climbs into his Ford, calls his seven dogs and he's off for the hills where the coyotes abound. He usually ruins a Ford every winter, but that's a small item compared to the sport he gets out of it. He sold 28 hides to a farmer a few days ago for \$8 apiece, making his total receipts for coyotes, rabbits, crows and gophers, \$213.40.

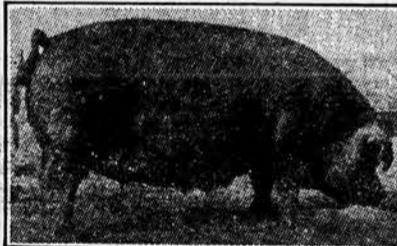
A Ford 16 Years Old

C. A. Walker, a farmer living near Newton, recently purchased a license for a Ford 16 years old.

The French language seems to be the hardest tongue to talk war debts in.

Reg. Duroc Sow Offering Tuesday, March 2

on farm 7 miles North of Ness City.



40 HEAD—7 tried sows and 32 spring gilts. All bred for March and April farrow, most of them to our great young boar RAINBOW JR., best son of the Kansas National Grand Champion The Rainbow. Others bred to PILOTS TOP COL. by Uniques Top Colonel. Our sows are largely of SENSATION and COLO-NEL breeding. Fed for best results for those who buy them. Write for catalog.

George Anspaugh, Ness City, Ks.

Col. Homer Rule, Auctioneer. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

Duroc — Poland Bred Sow Sale!

Saturday, Feb. 27



at Hoover Orchards two miles west of Wichita, Ks.
50 BRED SOWS AND GILTS, all registered and selected from leading Kansas herds.
30 DUROCS many bred to JR. and GRAND CHAMPION Kansas National Stock show.
POLANDS of best blood lines, many of them bred to a son of ARMISTICE BOY, the National grand champion.

A choice line of individuals and top breeding bred for MARCH and APRIL farrow. For catalog address
O. R. PETERSON, Mgr., Kansas National Pig Club, Care Wichita Stock Yards, Wichita, Kan.
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

DUROC HOGS

300 Immune Duroc Bred Gilts
Special prices on car load lots. Seven prize winning sires in herd.
F. C. CROCKER, Box M, BEATRICE, NEB.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Woody & Crowl's Durocs
A few choice last of February and 1st of March and April bred gilts. They are extra good. Satisfaction guaranteed. Barnard, 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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Shungavally 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

TRIED SOWS AND GILTS
100 of them and bred to our 1924 Kansas Grand Champion and other good boars. Reg., immune. Guaranteed and shipped on approval. Stants Bros., Abilene, Kan.

FEB 18 1926

Kansas Red Polled Cattle Breeders

A great agitation has arisen for good beef. It seems the consumer is not pleased with the raw hide and sole-leather mixture he gets from the average meat shop. One way to help him out is a trade marked product. Some breed association that can produce good beef and isn't ashamed to let folks know where this beef originated will put their stamp of approval upon their carcasses one of these days and cash in on the idea.—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

ECHO HILL FARM
For sale choice young Red Polled bulls, from calves up. Best of breeding.
C. H. & Jennie Cassidy, Rt. 5, Emporia, Kansas

RED POLLED BULLS
registered and richly bred. Out of cows that produce lots of milk and have beef type. **GEO. HAAS & SON, LYONS, KAN.**

COBURN HERD FARM
Est. 35 years. 125 in herd. Bulls from calves to serviceable age, bred and open heifers. **M. Groenmiller, Pomona, Kan.**

RUBY'S RED POLLS
Sold out of bulls. Herd headed by Ruby's Best No. 35538 G & L R 2.
A. E. RUBY, FREEPORT, KAN.

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM
Heavy milk production. Top bull in service. Young bulls and heifers for sale.
HALLOREN & GAMBRILL, Ottawa, Kan.

SPRINGDALE WILL BE FOR SALE
till dispersal so write me any time. My loss closing out your opportunity to purchase a foundation herd unexcelled for quality.
T. G. McKinley, Alta Vista, Kansas.

Chas. Morrison & Son
A fine lot of bull calves for sale, real herd headers. For prices and descriptions address
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

WABONSA DELLS
Home of Country Boy, our international prize winner. Some nice young bulls for sale from World's record ancestry. **Jackson & Wood, Maple Hill, and Topeka, Ka.**

W. E. Ross & Son—Red Polls
Some spring calves, bulls and heifers and a few cows. Address
W. E. ROSS & SON, Smith Center, Kansas.

Our Morrison Bred Bull
Monarch, has sired for us a fine spring crop of young bulls and heifers. Prices very moderate. Address
GATES-BROS., KENSINGTON, KANSAS

OLIVE BRANCH RED POLLS
Headed by Elgin Model of Springfield 4184. Some cows, heifers and young bulls for sale. Prices reasonable. Write **J. R. Henry, Delavan, Kan., Morris Co.**

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM
On Capital Highway. Fine specimens of the Dual Type. Six young bulls from 8 to 16 months, for sale. Inquiries and visitors welcome.
Albert H. Haag, Holton, Kan.

Hungary's Forgery Plot

Who but the Hungarian reactionaries ever dreamed of effecting a revolution by means of forged bank notes, and those the currency of another country? The originality of their idea is indisputable. So is its futility. The plotters set out to counterfeit the 100-franc note of the Bank of France, intending to print counterfeits to the seeming value of 30 billion francs and put the shams into circulation, thus obtaining capital enough to carry out the military operations which would provide Hungary once more with a king.

They do not seem to have given a thought to the juvenile Archduke Otto, son of the late Emperor Charles, tho the boy would undoubtedly be the legitimate heir-apparent if Hungary had a throne. Charles, urged by his wife, former Empress Zita, made two unsuccessful attempts to regain the Hungarian throne after the World War. Admiral Nicholas von Horthy, seated in the saddle as regent, lent no assistance. He consolidated his own power, and the story went that it might be used to put a crown on the head of Archduke Albrecht (or was it Joseph?) if he would marry the regent's daughter. It is not at all unlikely that the tale was unjust to the entire trio.

But Archduke Albrecht is alleged to have been the choice of the noble counterfeiter led by Prince Ludwig Windisch-Graetz, and investigators assert that Admiral Horthy was in sympathy with the movement and willing to resign the regency to clear the way for Albrecht's proclamation as king. This is credible if there be truth in the statement that the plotters had at their disposal not only 40,000 Fascisti and 25,000 police, gendarmes and customs officers, but also 37,000 regulars of the national army, controlled by the regent. Does Horthy plead guilty? Not he. Thru Premier Bethlen he instructs the Hungarian minister in Paris to assure the French government that neither he nor anyone in his entourage is implicated in the manufacture of the bogus French notes or the raising of an army for Albrecht.

Then the Hungarian minister in London is told to inform the British

League of Nations for Hungary, came home last November for a holiday. The Herald's New York correspondent, meeting him on landing, reported him as saying that "Hungary is an imperial monarchy and Admiral Horthy is its governor." Add to this the fact that in November, 1921, the Hungarian National Assembly passed a bill deposing the Hapsburg dynasty and the mystery only deepens.

Got a Real Mamma Doll

Annie McMillan likes dolls, but their operation requires ever so much imagination. She wanted one that would function realistically. Consequently when she found Bobby Muldoon in a carriage, unattended in front of a Toronto, Canada, department store she appropriated him.

The strong arm of the law intervened in the summary adoption, however, and Bobby was restored to his natural mother. The little girl admitted before the court that she liked dolls.

"How many have you?" inquired the crown counsel.

"Thirty-two," she replied.

"Isn't that enough?"

"Yes," said Annie, "but I wanted a real baby."

Hogs Averaged \$35.09

B. B. Houdek of Cuba recently sold 60 hogs for \$35.09 apiece. He has 290 left!

Kansas Chester White Breeders

All the news that leaks out of hogdom makes the purebred situation look better. Breeders are responding to the situation. Farmers are more interested in brood sows than they have been for several years. It's all because of the high price for market stuff and the favorable price of corn. It will be well to remember, however, that the good hog market was caused by a shortage. An over supply will break it. Moderation at this time will maintain it.—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

Fall Boars and Gilts
Sired by the Jayhawk Supreme. Weight up to 150 lbs. Real herd boar material.
C. H. & LLOYD COLE, North Topeka, Kan.

Gould's Chester Whites
Fall pigs, either sex, sired by Blue Grass O. K. and Rexford Giant. Bred sow sale Feb. 4th. **RAY GOULD, REXFORD, KAN.**

WORLD'S GRAND CHAMPION BOAR
sired our boar, Rival Giant. Offering spring boars and gilts. Can ship over C. B. I. & P. or B. & M. F. A. MASSEY & SONS, Republican City, Neb. Farm in Phillips County, Kansas.

The Blue Grass Herd
undefeated on get of sire and aged herd bred by Exhibitor in 1925. Nutt said.
EARL LUGENBELL, PADONIA, KAN.

IN OUR FEB. 25 SALE
We will offer sisters of and other bred to our Jr. Champ. boar and grand champ. boar, American Royal, 1925.
M. K. Goodpasure, Horton, Kansas.

When writing any of our livestock advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeds.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Ray's Dissolution Shorthorn Sale!

in the big new steam heated Community Building
Lewis, Kansas, Tuesday, Feb. 23

40 head of Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorns the results of many years of effort. 12 bulls in age from 8 to 24 months, also the SCOTCH herd bull, 25 cows and real heifers, and a half dozen open heifers. The cows are bred and many of them will be fresh sale day, are bred to the herd bull SEARCHLIGHTS VILLAGER. Many of females are by a son of IMP. COLLYNIE, some by a grandson of GALLANT KNIGHT. Offering includes cow that has won at local shows both in milk and beef contest. Write for catalog.

J. P. Ray & Sons, Lewis, Kansas
Auctioneer—Boyd Newcom. Fieldman—Jesse R. Johnson.

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE

Plummer's Reg. Hereford Sale

Monday, February 22

at farm four and one half miles south of Longton, Kan.

20 HEAD of choice bred Hereford cows, six of them with calves at foot. Sired by HAZFORD PARAGON and BARNSTORMER. All bred to CAPTAIN DOMINO, a grandson of Domino. Also two choice yearling bulls.

H. D. Plummer, Longton, (Elk County,) Kan.

This talk of killing the feeble-minded may be just another of capital's subtle attacks on the Bolsheviks.

"Bow-legs are a sign of courage," says a scientist. They certainly are if their owner wears an up-to-date skirt.

KANSAS FARMER ADVERTISING SOLD FORTY-NINE DUROCS

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.
Enclosed find check to pay for advertisement. We sold 19 boars and 30 gilts thru our advertisement in Kansas Farmer. We are putting some new blood in our herd and aim to raise the best hogs in Kansas in 1926.—Kohrs Bros., Dillon, Kan., Breeders of Duroc Hogs, January 25, 1926.

government that police investigation has uncovered no evidence to prove that former Premier Count Teleky, Baron Perenyi, Count Czaky and Major Magashazy, whose names rumor connected with the plot, were in any way implicated. So the only person accused and arrested is Prince Ludwig Windisch-Graetz, whom the Bank of France may prosecute.

The plot remains very much a mystery. So does Hungary. What is the constitution of that country? A republic for all Hungary was proclaimed under Count Michael Karolyi, November 12, 1918, the day after the signing of the Armistice; but Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Jugo-Slavia immediately seized parts of Hungarian territory. On Karolyi's resignation, in March, 1919, Bela Kun (or Cohen), who had been Lenin's secretary, contrived to set up a Bolshevik government, which gave way to Archduke Joseph as provisional president when Rumanian troops occupied Budapest in August. He resigned when the League of Nations protested, and Horthy was elected provisional chief of state in March, 1920.

Then what is the status of the present Hungary? Popular books of reference describe it variously as "a state of Central Europe," "formerly the eastern part of the Austro-Hungarian empire," and "Kingdom of Hungary," curiously avoiding the name of republic. And when an American, Jeremiah Smith, commissioner-general of the

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 Pogs 99th, Sybil's Gumbo and Golden Fern's Noble imported from Island of Jersey, unexcelled sires of heavy producers at the stall; the dam of one of my herd bulls holds world's record for Jersey milk production. My experience is that Jerseys are by far the most profitable breed for the farmer who sells butterfat, and the most suitable as family cows, and I have a working farmer's herd of real Jersey cream cows, and believe that one good Jersey cow will make you more net profit than three common cows. For sale now: extra good, young, purebred Jersey cows, unregistered, many heavy springers, \$60 each. Also big heifer calves, some almost yearlings, \$30 each or four for \$100. Tuberculin tested and 60-day re-test guaranteed. Fred Chandler, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa. (Fast trains from Kansas City north direct to Chariton.)

REGISTERED JERSEY COW, FOUR years, good producer, high test, \$135. Bred heifer \$115. Registered 2 yr. bull \$90, best breeding. Send \$20, shipped on approval. Dr. C. Ackerman, Crete, Neb.

TEN HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFER calves \$16.75 each. Bulls \$12. Ten months old heifers \$35. Send one fourth price. Ship on approval. Dr. C. Ackerman, Crete, Neb.

FOR THE VERY BEST HOLSTEIN OR Guernsey calves, write Spreading Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE. Good individuals, prices reasonable. R. E. Halley, Wilsey, Kan.

GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES \$20.00 each. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE REGISTERED RED POLLED bull, Walter Hogue, Barnes, Kan.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION IN CATTLE stopped. Five years successful record. Guaranteed cure and prevention. Folder explaining, free. Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Neb.

HORSES AND JACKS

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE, hogs or sheep, one registered Percheron stallion and one mammoth jaak. O. L. Jackson, New Albany, Kan.

FOR SALE REGISTERED PERCHERONS, stallions and mares of best breeding. J. T. Schwalm, Baldwin, Kan.

21 HEAD OF STALLIONS AND JACKS for sale cheap or will trade. Chaput Bros, Aurora, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE GOOD JACK. Write for particulars. C. J. Armstrong, Eureka, Kan.

HOGS

ROYALLY BRED CHESTER WHITE boars, \$25. F. Scherman, Rt. 7, Topeka, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS

SIXTY-FIVE HEAD GOOD MOUTH NATIVE Shropshire ewes due to lamb in March, \$10.50. Wm. Selfert, R. 3, Leavenworth, Kan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson
Copper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, has written me and T. J. Sands of Robinson and John McCoy & Son of Sabetha are going to hold a Shorthorn sale in the sale pavilion at Hiawatha in April.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, sells 50 Hampshire bred sows and gilts in his annual sale at that place, Thursday, Feb. 25. That is next Thursday and you should plan to be there if you are at all interested in Hampshires of the best.

Jos. Baxter & Son, Clay Center, who are carrying a card in the Shorthorn section of the Mail and Breeze write they have recently sold all but two of their young bulls. Last week they sold one to Geo. Kohr, New Cambria and one to D. O. Swanson, Brookville.

C. W. Taylor, Abilene, is offering six young bulls, around 12 months old, and in sending me the change of copy, remarked they were the tops of a bunch of 30 of the same age that he had selected to sell for breeding purposes and the others he is feeding and expects to sell them in May or June at a good price.

C. M. Crews & Son, auctioneers, report a good sale last Saturday for Dr. H. B. Miller of Rossville. The first 40 sows and gilts in Mr. Miller's Spotted Poland China sale averaged nearly \$60. A nice lot of them went to Sedgewick county and a number to Marshall county and it was a good offering and a very satisfactory sale to Dr. Miller.

P. A. Wempe, Seneca, reports a very active demand for Tamworth hogs. He showed all over the country last fall and has one of the strongest herds of Tamworths in the West. He has about 100 fall boars and gilts and a fine lot of bred gilts for sale right now and says former buyers come back for more and like them because of their splendid bacon type and grazing qualities.

Vern Albrecht, Smith Center writes me that he had a very satisfactory sale of Duroc bred sows Feb. 3. The day was fine but the roads were about impassable because of the big rain and snow in that county about that time. However, there was a big bunch of buyers out and his sows and gilts sold very even, averaging \$65.00. The top was \$91, paid by Marvin Morgan, a big club member. W. A. Barron, Phillipsburg, was a good buyer as was Henry Hamaker of Prairie View. J. T. Tobias of Agra was also a good buyer.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Shorthorn breeders association was well attended and was probably the best attended breeders meeting at Manhattan during the Farm and Home week. The officers of last year were re-elected and matters of general importance to the members of the state association were discussed. Jas. Tomson offered a resolution and it was seconded by J. C. Robison, urging Secretary Harding to fill the vacancy in the Kansas City office made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Cochel. The resolution was adopted.

Bred sow sales are going good all over the country and here is a letter from Ray Gould, Rexford, Kan., who breeds registered Chester Whites: "Well, I had a good sale and am well pleased with it. Had a fine day and the roads were good. We had the largest crowd I ever saw at a hog sale. The best hog sold for \$45 and the highest ones for \$100 each. The average was \$69. I will hold another one about April first and will sell about 40 sows and gilts." Rexford is in Thomas county and Mr. Gould is a well known breeder and exhibitor.

H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, sold Poland China bred sows and gilts at that place last Tuesday, and averaged nearly \$83.00. It was a fine day and the sale drew a fine crowd and many were disappointed because there were not enough to go round. Buyers from Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Oregon took the offering. A noticeable thing about the sale was the number of old customers, which always pleases the seller, and the fact that the last half of the sale sold for as much money as the first half. It was a good sale and a good offering.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson
463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.



Fred Stalder, Jersey cattle breeder of Meade, Kansas, announces a reduction sale to be held March 30th. Mr. Stalder has at head of herd a high record Hood Farm bred bull.

R. R. Grunder, Poland China breeder of Byers, writes me to change his advertising copy and adds "the hog business is getting good; the cash is showing on the right side of the ledger now."

W. R. Huston, old time Duroc breeder of Americus reports big inquiry and good sales during the past few months. Mr. Huston has bred Durocs for a quarter of a century. He will hold his annual bred sow sale at the farm March 17th.

J. P. Malone, Lyons, has bred jacks and Percherons for more than twenty-five years and says conditions are improving right along now and that the time is not far distant when good Jack stock and horses will be in big demand, but Mr. Malone is leaving the farm and must close out what he has at this time.

H. D. Plummer, well known Hereford breeder of Longton over in Elk county, finds it necessary to reduce his herd some and is getting up a sale on short notice. A fine lot of bred cows and cows with calves at foot and young bulls make up the sale. Some of the best known Hereford blood is included. The date of sale is Monday, Feb. 22nd.

The Kansas National Pig Club of Wichita, acting under the direction of the Wichita Stock Yards company is making every effort to increase the hog population in Wichita territory. O. R. Peterson in the employ of these groups is out every day trying to buy pure bred sows of any breed to sell to the farmers of that part of the state. Good individuals of the most popular blood lines are being selected. Fifty head will be sold at

auction on Feb. 27th. The sale will be held at the Hoover Orchard farm just west of Wichita.

About the last chance to secure bred sows and gilts will be at the George Anspaugh Duroc bred sow sale to be held out at Ness City on March 2nd. Mr. Anspaugh raises them out where there is lots of room and handles them the way bred sows should be handled. His herd boar Rainbow Jr. is a son of the Kansas National Grand Champion, The Rainbow.

E. G. Hoover, the big Duroc breeder of Wichita, reports an incident that reflects the present shortage of bred sows. Mr. Hoover planned to hold a sale on Feb. 6th but sold out privately and ordered his date taken out of the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze but owing to an oversight the date appeared a second time and as a result seventeen cars drove into Mr. Hoover's yard on the 6th.

Satisfactory Hog Sales

Not for twenty-five years has a week of purebred hog sales contained so much real encouragement as the circuit that closed at Emporia last Friday. Not a single animal in the entire week of sales sold below \$40, and not once was a top of \$150 made. To those who have watched the ups and downs, the periods of depressions and booms of the past quarter of a century this looks good. Breeders are fast learning that the margin between the meat and breeding value of the purebred must not be too great and that the overhead of the business must not be too high. Few breeders were buyers during the week, but farmers and beginners bought liberally and at prices that will make them plenty of money. The sales opened with E. E. Innis at Meade on the 8th. Three hundred farmers and small town folks turned out for the occasion. Mr. Innis distributed cards before the sale upon which were asked the following questions: What is your name, address, distance traveled to attend sale, how many bred sows now on your farm, how many of them purebreds? 138 farmers filled out the cards, the greatest distance traveled was 250 miles. An average distance of 32 miles was traveled. The entire number of signers reported a total of 156 sows, seventy of them purebreds. Mr. Innis made an average of \$63.02. G. M. Shepherd, the veteran breeder of Lyons sold the day following and probably drove into the ring the best lot of bred sows he has ever sold. The best ones should have brought more money but the average ones sold high. His average was \$70, lacking a few cents. J. G. Axtell & Son of Great Bend made their initial sale following Shepherd. A new crowd of buyers faced the auctioneer and the demand was as good as at either sale preceding it. Axtell averaged a few cents under \$60, with an \$85 top and only one selling below \$50. The Long Duroc farm sold the next day and made an average of about \$65. W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, closed the week's sales on Friday with a \$73 average, making a top of \$122.50, the buyers coming from a wide range of territory. Col. Boyd Newcom was leading auctioneer on all of the above sales and E. G. Hoover, president of the State Duroc Breeders association attended the entire series.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Percheron Horses
 - March 8—Rotermund Bros., Lincoln, Mo. Sale held at Fair Grounds, Sedalia, Mo.
- Shorthorn Cattle
 - Feb. 23—J. P. Ray & Sons, Lewis, Kan.
 - March 4—Central Round-up, Kansas City, Mo.
 - March 23—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Manhattan, Kan., C. E. Aubel, Sale Manager, Manhattan.
 - March 24—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Wichita, Kan., C. E. Aubel, Sale Manager, Manhattan.
 - March 25—Nebraska State Show and Sale, Grand Island, Neb. H. C. McKelvie, Lincoln, Neb., Sale Manager.
 - April 6—Jewell County Breeders Association, Shorthorns and Polled Shorthorns, Lovewell, Kan.
 - April 21—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders, Concordia, Kan. E. A. Cory, Sale manager.
- Polled Shorthorn Cattle
 - April 1—Annual show and sale, Omaha, Neb. H. C. McKelvie, Sale Manager, Lincoln, Neb.
- Holstein Cattle
 - Feb. 22—Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan.
 - Feb. 24—Wm. W. Castillo—Independence, Kan.
 - March 25—Shawnee County Holstein Breeders Sale at Topeka. Joe White, Rt. 2, Topeka, Sale Manager.
- Jersey Cattle
 - March 30—Fred Stalder, Meade, Kan.
- Aberdeen Angus Cattle
 - March 1—Central Round-up, Kansas City, Mo.
- Hereford Cattle
 - Feb. 22—H. D. Plummer, Longton, Kan.
 - March 2—Central Round-up, Kansas City, Mo.
- Poland China Hogs
 - Feb. 27—Kansas National Pig Club, Wichita, Kansas.
 - April 22—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
- Duroc Jersey Hogs
 - Feb. 27—Kansas National Pig Club, Wichita, Kansas.
 - March 11—B. L. Newkirk, Hartford, Kan.
 - April 22—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
- Chester White Hogs
 - Feb. 25—M. K. Goodpasture, Horton, Kan.
- Duroc Hogs
 - Feb. 24—H. E. Mueller, St. John, Kan.
 - March 2—Geo. Anspaugh, Ness City, Kan.
 - March 10—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
 - March 17—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

MORE ORDERS THAN HOGS

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Enclosed find check to pay for our Hampshire hog advertisement in Kansas Farmer. We are all sold out; in fact, have returned several checks for boars.—A. N. Tyler & Son, Emporia, Kansas, Breeder of Hampshire Hogs. January 27, 1926.

Kansas Shorthorn Breeders

Price trends are upward. Maybe the movement isn't making as much progress as you'd like but it is gaining steadily, which is better than a boom. C. E. Aubel, secretary of your breed organization in Kansas reports Shorthorn prices about 20 per cent higher than they were a year ago in a number of representative sales in different parts of the Middle-West. He senses from present indications a continuation of the upward tendency. Higher averages may be expected, nothing sensational, but a steady climb to profitable values.—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

Alfalfa Leaf Shorthorns
Herd headed by the Junior Champion Divide Magnet. Choice young bulls and females for sale.
JOHN REGIER, WHITEWATER, KAN.

Stanley Shorthorns
Scotch blood and type, with plenty of milk production. Secret Robin in service. Visit our herd.
MISS M. V. STANLEY, ANTHONY, KAN.

Homer Creek Stock Farm
Shorthorns and Durocs, Scotch and Scotch Topped bulls and females for sale.
CLAUDE LOVETT, NEAL, KANSAS.

SPRING CREEK SHORTHORNS
Headed by Prince Collynie and Collynie's Choice. We breed for milk as well as beef and have improved the herd by the continuous use of good bulls.
Thos. Murphy & Sons, Corbin (Sumner Co.), Kan.

Village Park Baron
by Imp. Gainford Rothes Prince, in service. Young stock for sale. Inspection invited.
HARRISON BROOKOVER, Eureka, Kan.

NINNESCAH VALLEY SHORTHORNS
140 in herd, Scotch and Scotch Topped bulls from sales up to serviceable age, also females.
E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS

EDWARDS SHORTHORNS FOR SALE
Willdon Place Farms, Burdett, Kansas, Willtona Farms, Route 4, Tonganoxie, Kansas.
W. C. EDWARDS, 310 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

-VILLAGE CAPTAIN
Our 4 yr. old roan Scotch head bull for sale. An exceptional sire, best of breeding and of strong milking ancestry. Real opportunity for someone.
FRED ABILDGAARD & SONS, Rt. 6, Winfield, Kan.

CHICKASKI VALLEY SHORTHORNS
Fifty head in herd headed by Collynie's Consul. Young bulls of serviceable age, cows and heifers, bred for milk and beef. H. M. Wible, Corbin, Kan. Seven miles north of Caldwell.

WOHLSCHLEGEL SHORTHORNS
50 breeding cows mostly Scotch, many Imp. Imp. Bapton Dramatist in service. Bulls and heifers for sale.
D. WOHLSCHEGEL & SONS, Harper, Kan.

Imp. Bapton Corporal
the undefeated Grand Champ, now heads our herd, sire of more champs than any other Imp. bull. Josiah Jones, Augusta, Ka.

DOSSER'S MILKING SHORTHORNS
Headed by Bonvue Lee Oxford, out of official record dam. We have B. M. cows, granddaughters of General Clay. Bulls for sale. J. B. DOSSER, Jetmore, Kan.

ROBISON'S SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
75 head in herd, more than one third imported. Choice young bulls and females for sale.
J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KAN.

Cloverdale Stock Farm
Herd headed by Divide Renown 1142894 by Meteor 820949. Good young bulls for sale.
OTTO B. WENRICH, OXFORD, KAN.

RANSOM FARM SHORTHORNS
100 head in herd, 15 thick blocky coming yearling bulls. Reds and nice roans. Sired by Village Marshall Jr. W. F. BAER, RANSOM, (Ness Co.) KANSAS.

Willow Brook Shorthorns
Young bulls for sale. Best of Scotch blood. Roans and whites. See them.
G. C. BRAND & SON, BASIL, KANSAS

Young Bulls For Sale
calves up to serviceable age, sired by Proud Marshall. Also cows and heifers.
E. J. HAURY, HALSTEAD, KANSAS

Young Bulls and Heifers
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KNOX KNOLL STOCK FARM
Shorthorns, headed by Radium Stamp and Cumberland Knight, 60 breeding cows. Also Poland Chinas and Shropshire sheep. Stock for sale.
S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kansas.

Conard Stock Farm
Shorthorns headed by A 2400 lb. roan grandson of Cumberland Type. Bulls and females for sale, 12 miles S. E. town. Elmer Conard, Rush Center, Kan.

MYHOMA SHORTHORNS
Have sold Rodney Clipper, Master Bapton by Masterke now heads our herd. Nothing for sale at present. Visitors always welcome.
F. H. Oldenettel, Haven, Kansas.

HERD BULL PROSPECTS
Sired by Gold Sultan by Lavender Sultan. Roan, out of Mina 8th by Marshall's Crown. White, out of Supreme Clipper by Village Supreme.
Mellrath Bros., Kingman, Kan.

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of VALUE and DISTINCTION
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Cedarlawn Shorthorns
Four nice bulls, 8 to 12 months old, straight Scotch and out of our best families. Write for descriptions and prices. S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KS.

TOMSON SHORTHORNS
Our large herd offers good opportunity for selection. Herd sires in use, Marshall's Crown and Marauder. Write us your wants.
Tomson Bros., either Wakarusa or Dover, Kan.

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Fancy Marshall by Marshall's Crown in service. Something always for sale. Federal accredited. Shorthorns of merit worth the money.
W. J. Sayre & Son, R. 8, Manhattan, Kan.

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Two roans and four reds. All are around 12 months old. Sultan's Pride 516901 in service. C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS

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Shorthorns, oldest herd in the state. A great bargain in a fully guaranteed herd bull that has won all over central Kansas. E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Ka.

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C. G. Cochran & Sons, Plainville, Kansas

ERORA FARM SHORTHORNS
Herd headed by Marshal Lavender 994503 by Village Marshal 427572. No stock for sale at present. E. L. WOLF, Quinter, Kan.

Sleepy Hollow Milking Shorthorns
We offer a few choice females and choice bull calves, May & Otis breeding.
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Bargain in a Herd Bull
I must change bulls and offer my present herd bull for sale. Also some cows and heifers.
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CHOICE YOUNG SCOTCH BULLS
No public sale this fall but we offer some very choice young bulls at private sale.
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YOUNG BULLS
We offer some very choice young bulls 6 to 9 months old, by our senior herd sire Mr. Marshall.
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YOUNG BULLS AND HEIFERS
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Polled Shorthorn Sale Feb. 17
Cows and heifers, cows with calves at foot. Also a few bulls of serviceable ages. Also some bred Poland China sows. T. M. WILLSON & SON, Lebanon, Kansas.

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Polled Shorthorn Bulls
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breeding never offered before. We offer 42 head, cows bred to Scotch bull and open heifers. A recognized strong herd of Polled Shorthorns.
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Red, whites and roans, bulls and heifers, few cows, 60 head in herd.
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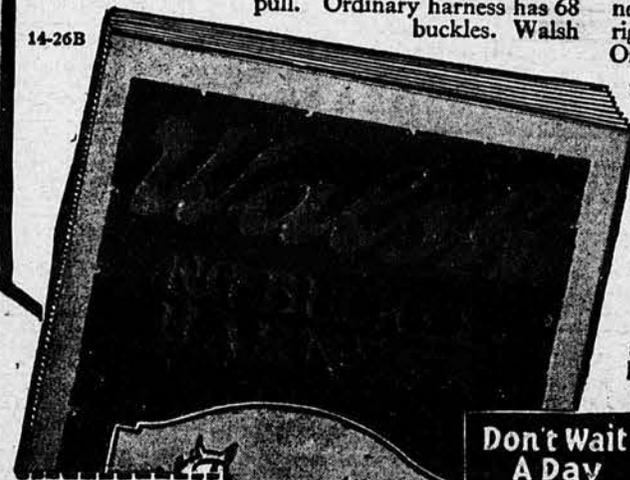
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