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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE



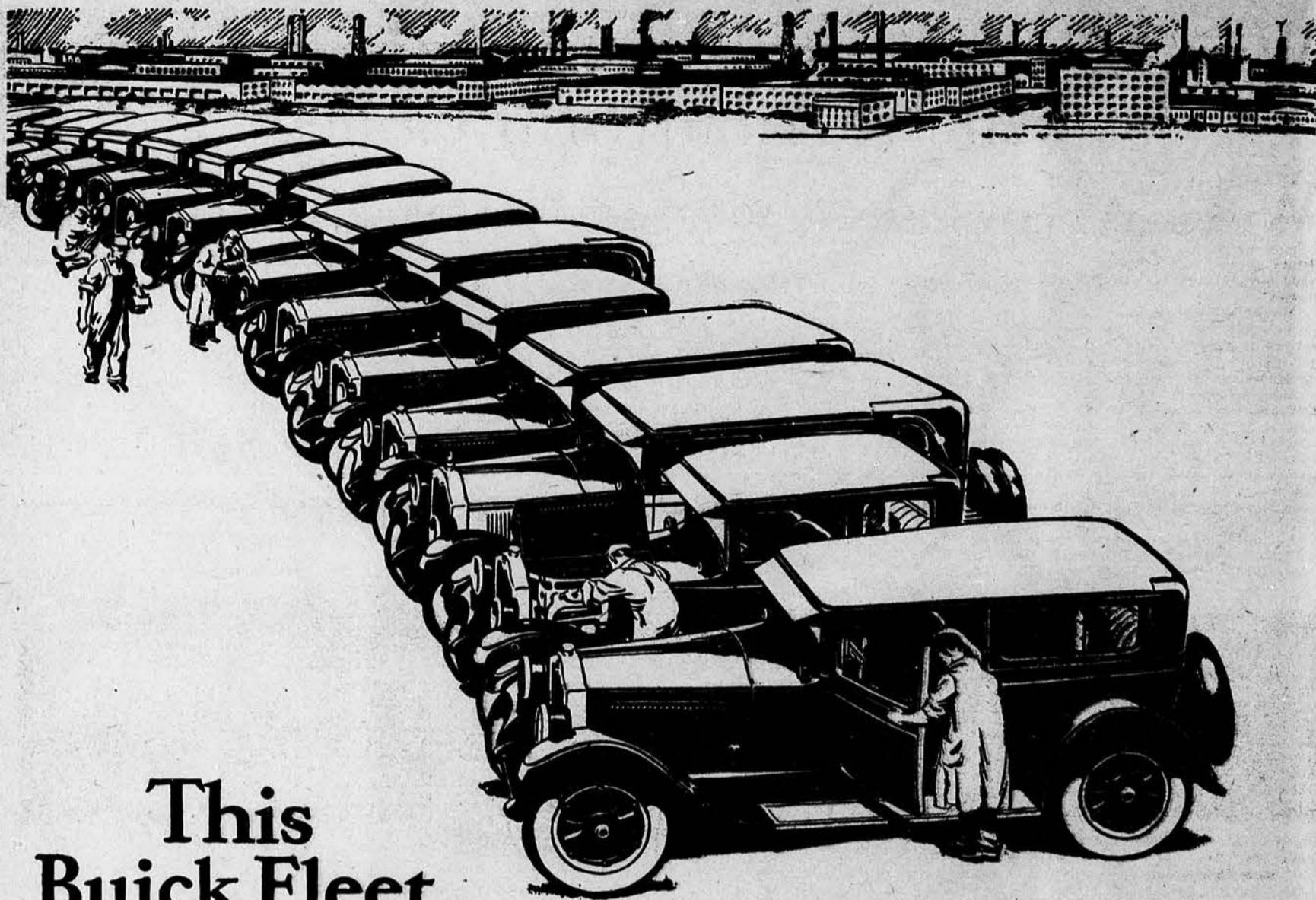
Volume 64

March 6, 1926

Number 10



*The Seed is
the Harvest*



This Buick Fleet is Dedicated to Wear

No owner gives his car in years, the punishment the Buick test fleet takes in weeks.

Fifteen, and sometimes twenty Buicks line up for inspection by the heads of the Buick engineering and experimental department each working morning of the year. This is the Buick "squadron of wear." In the previous twenty-four hours each of them has added from 300 to 500 miles to the mileage on its speedometer.

Day and night these cars go. Not on the highways where sustained speed is impossible, but on the roadways of the great General Motors Proving Ground. Here every highway condition is provided; hills, curves, straightaways, gravel, pavement.

Sometimes, when Buick engineers desire particular information as to performance in different parts of the country, the Buick fleet goes where the condition required is to be found. In discovering the best air cleaner to keep dust and grit out of the Buick engine, for instance, Buick cars sought those parts of the country where the roads were very dusty and where the dust contains the most grit.

Buick engineering believes in accuracy. Test, not guess, is the basis for certainty. An improvement suggested is adopted only when the test cars prove its value.

Day after day, year after year, they drive on and on—5,000 miles a day, 1,500,000 miles a year, these cars total in their search for wear. This, that every Buick may be an example of how well a motor car can be built.

Research in the practical laboratory of the road is one big reason why Buick leads in motor car advancement. 5,000 miles a day, devoted to wear, means *Better Buicks*.

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The Better **BUICK**

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

Why I Take My Engineering Problems to the Agricultural College



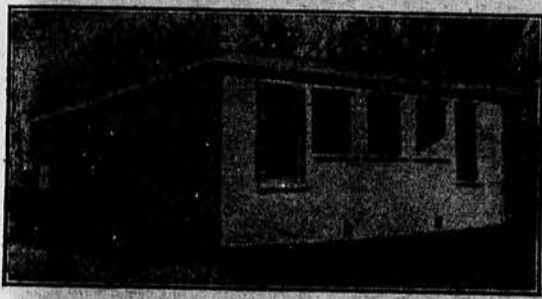
As Related
By Claud Hansen
To M. N. Beeler

WHETHER it's a problem of chicken lice control or laying out a drainage system, plugging rat holes or damming the river out of my lowlands, I always consult the college engineers," said Claud Hansen, a Republic county farmer. "I learned to do that after I had made several mistakes in building and in digging ditches.

"Maybe killing chicken lice isn't strictly an engineer's job, but I find that the poultry specialist's method of getting rid of them is much more effective since I followed C. K. Shedd's plans in building my house. It is designed to provide as few harboring places for pests as possible. It is properly ventilated and open at the south front.

"A minimum of glass and a maximum of unobstructed openings in the south are desirable in poultry houses. The engineer knows that. The average farmer doesn't. He usually builds his house and then when his hens do not thrive he calls for the county agent or the poultry specialist, only to learn that his house is all wrong.

"You'd be surprised how much a good engineer can help in your farm engineering problems. See those black splotches on my barn wall? They don't



The New Hansen Poultry House Has an Open South Front. The Two End Windows Have Imitation Glass Sash That Admits Some Ultra Violet Light

make the wall any less serviceable, but I wish they weren't there. If I'd had the engineer sooner I could have avoided them, too.

"I bought two old boilers and cut the flues out to use for joists. After I had their ends imbedded in the hollow tile and concrete, I learned that they should be painted inside as well as outside. It was necessary to make a swab, and those streaks are the paint we didn't get inside.

"Why did I put a flat roof on the barn? That was to save construction expense and to give more

loft space for the unit of cost. Except for roof drainage, gables serve no particular purpose. You enclose a lot of atmosphere you can't use by pointing the roof. Nearly every foot of this loft is usable.

"Some time ago I put a concrete and tile foundation under my granary. I knew the cement floor would draw moisture and consequently provided, as I thought, dead air space in it by using hollow tile. But it didn't work. I had left the ends of the floor open. When some of the grain spoiled, I asked Shedd 'how come?' He suggested that I plug up the holes.

"A big part of my farm is in a bend of the Republican River. During flood times the river frequently took a short cut thru my fields, but it doesn't any more. We'll go down and see the dam that holds it out."

From the second bottom, across the swag for almost a mile to where the river turns south again, a dam had been built. The field in question appears to have been the river bed at one time. On the west is second bottom. To the northward and eastward is the river.

Longer Rows Save Time

"Here is some more engineering work," Mr. Hansen continued as he exhibited a pile of brush, logs and other refuse. "The river had started to eat into the bank. It soon would have been gnawing at my cornfield. This dam was made to stop the washing.

"This field needs draining. One of these days Shedd is coming up here to lay out the ditch. I have another system west of the road, laid out some years ago by an engineer I hired, but he put the ditch where I thought it ought to be, not where the lay of the land indicated. Consequently it doesn't work. The college engineer doesn't do things like that. He puts the ditches where they belong.

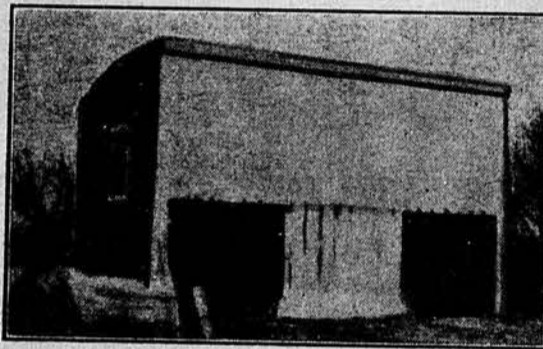
"Here's a funny thing. This field has been planted north and south for years. The man who owned the place before us ran his rows that way, and we did the same thing when we bought the land. I felt right foolish when Shedd asked me why I didn't run the rows the other way. By planting them east and west I can cultivate twice as much corn without having to turn as I did the other way. And the east and west rows help in drainage."

As replacements or new buildings are required, Mr. Hansen is using concrete and hollow tile in structures. His new poultry house is 14 by 20 feet, and it was built from a plan supplied by the agricultural college. The walls are of hollow tile, plastered inside and outside with cement. He used the old boiler flues, also, to support the shed roof of this building. The new barn is 16 by 24 feet, and it was constructed of hollow tile plastered with cement. An older barn, a garage, cave, water tank and windbreak are constructed of tile.

"There are some mistakes in this first tile barn I wouldn't have made if I had consulted the college engineers," he explained. "For instance, if I had placed a steel plate above this door instead of wood there would have been no crack in the wall. I used a steel beam over the open front of my poultry house and one over the new barn doors at Shedd's suggestion."

The two old boilers are to be used as water storage tanks. The extra flues will be cut to proper lengths for posts and poles.

Mr. Hansen recently completed a tile water tank



This Looks Like Pueblo Architecture of the Southwest, But It's Only One of the Barns on Mr. Hansen's 700 Acre Republic County Farm

under one of his windmills. It contains a float connected with the mill in such a way that when the water reaches a given level the mill is stopped. The stock tank situated at a lower level in the lot also is equipped with a float to control the water level. A curved wall of hollow tile and cement north of this tank protects it from cold winds and shelters the cattle while they drink. A cement tank of 40 barrels' capacity supplies another group of feed lots with water. It likewise is equipped with an automatic float which controls the windmill.

Dairying as Seen by the Wife

By Mrs. Gordon T. Warren

DAIRYING, as seen by a dairyman's wife, depends to a great extent on her childhood training, and on whether she has been taught the stability and worth-whileness connected with the old farm and dairy. To be proficient and contented in our work, we must see and understand the life and beauty in all nature in this great out-of-doors.

All my life has been spent on the farm, and practically the same farm—and I claim, if it can be made to pay, it's the best place on earth to live.

Farming, intermingled with dairying, either on a large or small scale, is exceedingly interesting, and a wonderful study. Or, if it's thrill you want—something of a thrill worth having—just walk to the green pasture at sunrise, while the dew is yet on, or at quiet sunset, just as many birds are singing their good night songs, and look down upon a sunny slope dotted with peaceful, grazing dairy cows.

Did Our Parents Help?

During our first and most important years on the farm, did our parents make companions of us and impress upon our minds, from infancy, that their interests were our interests; what belonged to them belonged to us, and that their entire success depended as much on us as themselves? Very fortunately, my father was my best old "pal" on the farm and, as a successful farmer, ranked above standard. It was thru him and an uncomplaining mother that we youngsters received our first lessons in farm management and the upbuilding of a farm herd. At home we specialized in fat cattle and, not until we had settled on a farm of our own for some time, did my husband and I decide to take up the dairy business.

You know, it's adventure that makes life interesting and worth while, and I can see more fun in one week on the farm than in the city in a whole year. Every last thing on the farm is dear to me, but the dairy herd is my hobby. Why do so many farmers' wives go thru life, hopelessly suffering under the delusion that farm dairying is drudgery? The real definition of drudgery is "slavish toil," or work with thought left out. No line of rural activity invites more thought than the development of

a dairy herd, and the handling and final disposal of the product.

I will admit that the dairyman's work is never done. When a man in this position admits he has nothing more to do, one or two alternatives are inevitable—either it is time to call the undertaker, or he is a failure. No matter how one looks at it, to the true dairy husbandman, the one who believes in his work, who is realizing ever-increasing success, who loves the work and appreciates the means with which he is working, dairying ranks high, and the gulf between it and drudgery is broadened.

To make a real success in life, I believe women should be interested along the same line of work as that of their husbands. It's the spirit of co-operation and partnership that makes farm dairy life attractive, interesting, and fascinating. Your ideas and ability to do and see many things about your dairy herd might be of great value to your husbands. Did it ever occur to you that possibly the busy women of today fail to find time to display the required amount of interest in the dairy proceedings of their farm and home? Do they visit the dairy barns occasionally, or do the poor animals go wild and hang themselves in their stanchions at the sight of a woman?

Do you know if your husband is milking five cows or 20? Do you know if he has one cow for sale, or 10, or not any? Do you know which ones, and the price he asks, should the men folks be away when the buyer calls?

Are you familiar with any of the characteristics that go to make up a cow of good dairy type? If not, why not? Study this—you will find it very interesting. Surprise your husband by telling him which one of his cows scores the highest, and note the happy look in his face when he discovers you are really interested and co-operating with him in his business. If his herd is looking fine, tell him so. Ask him what rations he is feeding, and the proportions. It's possible that some time he may be away, or ill. In either case, it might come in handy to help out occasionally, as dairy help is not

always easily obtained at the opportune moment.

Study how to produce a good cow. After you have produced her, study how to keep her producing. Study her records. What are they?

Or did your husband wish to join the cow testing association but, upon asking your opinion in this matter, did you inform him that you didn't feel like boarding the cow tester and having his old paraphernalia around the kitchen? So hubby advised the cow testing association that, after giving this question due consideration, he had concluded his herd would not be a paying proposition this year, owing to the fact that they were tested last year. So he goes on, year after year, with his herd at a standstill.

But the subject of testing is of great importance in the dairy industry today. It's time we should study our business. American dairying has reached a turning point. We are competing with Denmark, where 25 per cent of all cows are in cow testing associations, but here only 1 per cent of our cows are in cow testing association work. We are only guessing at the other 99 per cent, and, as a result, millions of unprofitable cows are today consuming food and space.

She'll Make Good Beef

Stop guessing. Weigh your milk. It can be done in less time than it takes to light your pipe. Know where you are, and what you are doing, and when the scales tell you a certain cow isn't paying her board—out she goes. If she isn't too poor, she'll make good beef.

Our experience leads us to the conclusion that, in order to sell purebred calves, either male or female, they must come from tested dams, and the stronger the record the more buyers are willing to pay. Therefore, breeders in general will find it wise to increase the amount of testing, as it is records embodied with individuality that sell the animal, as well as bring the profits.

I believe it is ample time for us to turn on the searchlight of knowledge, and with that knowledge proceed to build a prosperous dairy industry upon the firm foundation of good and profitable business.

(Continued on Page 36)

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I WILL not say, my dear reader, that there never will be a time here or in the hereafter when there will be perfect contentment and happiness. Maybe there will be. This has been the goal toward which mankind has always been striving. He would like to have some sort of place where he will have nothing to trouble him, and nothing to worry about.

There may be a future life in which this desire will be realized, altho I greatly doubt it. But whether that goal is reached in a future life, it is pretty certain that it will never be reached here.

Neither do I cherish the dream that there will ever be a time when there will be a condition even approaching perfect justice and equality here on earth. I believe that conditions will be more nearly equitable and more nearly just than now, but so long as there are wide differences in the abilities, desires and general dispositions of people, equality and perfect justice are impossible. Some folks will be bosses and some will be bossed; some will be ambitious and some will not be; some will be strong and others will be weak; some will be selfish and others will be unselfish and kind.

There is an impression that the love of liberty is inherent in all human beings; that is only relatively true. For the average human being perfect liberty is not desirable nor desired. This average human being neither has the capacity nor the desire to lead; he wants to be led. He wants to have liberty to enjoy such things as happen to suit his fancy, but he does not care to take the responsibility of absolutely managing his own affairs. He is looking for someone he can trust—or thinks he can trust—to lead him, to help him get the things he desires.

We like to talk about the rule of the people, and in a way they do rule, here in the United States, but only thru leadership. The wise leader recognizes the natural desires and needs of his followers, and he endeavors to satisfy them; this ability to know the needs and desires of his followers is one of the requisites of a leader, but he also must have the ability to control their desires. Every great movement in the history of the world has been due to the leadership of individuals, not to the dictation of the masses.

Broomcorn at \$260 a Ton

CLAIMS of record broomcorn production are plentiful, but Rice county offers the following: On the farm of E. C. Wellman, 7 miles southwest of Sterling, where broomcorn has been the prevailing crop for the last 30 years, one will find broomcorn culture a specialty.

Some 20 years ago, when it was found that wheat could be grown on sandy soil, broomcorn was given up as a general crop, owing to the unsatisfactory marketing condition, and the fact that the brush was not of so good quality as formerly. Mr. Wellman was the only one who stayed with the crop, and he has raised it every year for 30 years.

"In talking with Mr. Wellman," says A. I. Gilkison, county agent, "I asked him the secret of his success, and his reply was 'seed'; asked to go deeper into detail, he replied:

"After listening to a lecture by Luther Burbank, when on a trip to California I went out to his gardens, hoping to learn something of the secret of his success in plant culture, but about as far as I got was to the outside of the fence, so I saw that whatever success I had would have to be from the application of horse sense; I tried almost every kind of seed but it did not seem to give the desired results, so I set about crossing certain strains, and by the process of elimination I have developed a brush that is now satisfactory."

"This was not an easy matter, as it took time, but by planting his seed patch away from other fields of broomcorn, and cane and kafir, which are of the same family and will cross readily, and by going thru the field repeatedly before pollination and pulling and destroying the heads that show spikes, wavy fiber, center stem, coarse fiber and crooked or long stems, he has developed a type of broomcorn that has created keen competition between manufacturers of fancy brooms and brushes for his product.

"Now most of the corn is fancy self-working parlor hurl, with a general run of about 30 per cent of insides usually used for the manufacture of whisks.

"Continuing, Mr. Wellman says that 'seed is not the only essential for growing good broomcorn, as it is not a lazy man's crop. You cannot say you will start pulling next week or when you get your wheat ground prepared, or at some other convenient time, but you must watch the crop and the

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

weather constantly and be prepared to start harvesting the day it is ready, and not when you would like to, for often a day or two of delay may mean a lot of damaged or red brush, and that means a heavy loss.' His brush is all seeded the day it is pulled, and laid upon slats in sheds to cure. In seeding brush when it is just pulled and green the seed breaks off where it joins the tendrils. They are left on the brush, and that gives the brush its value, for it is these fine fibers that collect the dust; but let the brush dry out and then seed it and the tendrils will break near the stem, and the seed and tendrils will be blown into the seed pile.

"During the season of 1924, a representative of the Deshler Broom Works, which manufactures nothing but the best brooms and brushes, after looking over the supplies at the different points,



came to Sterling and paid Mr. Wellman \$260 a ton for all of his crop, this being the highest price paid for broomcorn that year.

"Two hundred and sixty dollars a ton looks like a big price to one who has been selling his broomcorn for \$70 to \$100, on an average, but it does not seem so to Mr. Wellman, who has had an average of \$227.70 a ton for the last 10 years, and whose average for the first 17 years, or as far back as he has an accurate record, was \$181.60."

This is interesting, not only as a record of success in farming, but also because it supplies another proof of the truth of the saying that whatever is worth doing is worth doing well.

He "Calls Me Down"

IN A RECENT issue of the Kansas Farmer appeared this question: "Is it lawful for the township clerk or treasurer to work on a public road with a team and draw wages for it?" And the answer I gave was "yes." This brings the following letter:

You are generally right, but I guess you will have to back up this time. As to the legality of this question, see Sections 68, 1,130, 1,131 and 1,132 of the Revised Statutes. Please make a correction. It is a practice of our township commissioners to quote you above the statutes!
 Lawrence, Kan. Elmer E. Brown.

I am reasonably familiar with the statutes mentioned. They are found in the chapter on bridges. After defining the different kinds of bridges, the manner in which estimates shall be made by the county engineer, and telling of the bridges to be

constructed by the county and towns, we come finally to the sections referred to by Mr. Brown:

Section 1,130 reads as follows: "That in letting contracts, employing labor or in purchasing tools, machinery or materials, neither the county commissioners, county attorneys, county engineers, township engineers, township commissioners, or any person in their employ, or one holding an appointment under them, shall have directly or indirectly, any personal pecuniary interest therewith. The said county board of township commissioners shall not have the power to let any contract, purchase tools, machinery or materials except as approved by the board at an authorized meeting."

Section 1,131 fixes the penalty for any officer who violates the provisions of Section 1,130, and Section 1,132 fixes the penalty for individuals, who are not officers, who violate the provisions of Section 1,130.

These sections refer to bridges and bridge work. If they referred to general work on the roads it would make it impossible to have a road overseer unless he chose to work for nothing.

In 1917 the legislature enacted a road law designated as Chapter 264, entitled "An Act relating to roads and highways, creating a State Highway Commission, defining its powers and duties."

Section 38 of that chapter read in part as follows: "That no member of the township board of highway commissioners shall be eligible to appointment as township road overseer or assistant overseer."

Under that law no member of the township board of highway commissioners could work on the road and draw pay for it, except that they might work out their poll tax.

Under the operation of this law it became difficult to obtain competent road overseers or assistant overseers. For that reason the legislature of 1919 amended this law by striking out the words "No member of the township board of highway commissioners shall be eligible to appointment as township road overseer or assistant road overseer," so that the law now reads: "The compensation of the road overseer and assistants shall be fixed by the township board at a sum not to exceed \$3 a day." So it is lawful for the township clerk or treasurer to work on a public road and draw wages for the same at a rate not to exceed \$3 a day.

Unless the township officials to whom Mr. Brown refers exceed the wage limit, they are within their rights, so far as working the roads is concerned. They would not have a right to profit from the construction of bridges.

I am not free from errors by any means, and I always prefer that readers of the Kansas Farmer, instead of taking my decision as final, verify it, or by competent authority satisfy themselves that I am mistaken. But it happens this time that I was right.

In this connection I want to say that while I am glad to answer any questions to the best of my ability, persons writing me should be careful to state all the facts so far as that is possible—and state them plainly. I often find questions difficult or impossible to answer because there are essential facts omitted in the statement of the person asking the question. It might very easily be that I could not answer a question even if I were in possession of all the facts, but it is certain that I cannot give an intelligent answer when some of the important facts are not known to me.

Truthful James and the Women!

I CAN see, Bill," I said, when Bill Wilkins mentioned the trouble that was brewin' among them female savages, "where you wuz liable to git in bad. The female savage or civilized maid is, after all, considerable similar. If any uv them females felt that they wuz bein' slighted in the matter uv asafetida or limburger they would begin to figure on how they could put the rollers under you; I kin understand that, all right, but how did you git out uv the fix you wuz in?"

"James," said Bill, "you hev a more discernin' mind than I would suppose to look at you, or than I would gather frum the general run uv your conversation. You air right in supposin' that females are similar whether they hev enjoyed the blessin' uv our civilization or not. Uv course some uv them air more similar than others, but when it cums to matters uv personal adornment they air alike. Them savage females foller the fashions as close as the civilized maidens. When I wuz with this tribe uv cannibals the leaders uv fashion hed just interduced a new fashion in nose rings that they told me wuz as much as 3 inches bigger round than any they hed ever wore before. One uv their stunts

wuz to stand on one foot and put the other foot thru the nose ring and scratch their noses with their toe nails.

"But as I intimated to you, James, my supply uv limburger and asafetida hed run low; the women were dividin' into factions; one faction still claimin' that I wuz all hunkydory and a sure enough god and the other crowd that hedn't been able to git as much uv the perfume as they wanted claimin' that I wuz a fake and tryin' to prejudice me in the mind uv the big chief. I see that times wuz gittin' sort uv critical. One day I noticed the big chief lookin' at me and lickin' his chops longin' like, and I says to myself 'William Wilkins, Esq., if you don't git out uv here some evenin' you'll be furnishin' nourishment fur this here low-browed cannibal son-uv-a-gun; he will be pickin' the biled meat offen you and tossin' your bones to his dogs.'

"I still hed 'em buffaloeed to a considerable extent, and they supposed that I wuzn't onto nuthin', and therefore didn't watch me clost. So I got my gun and ca'tridges and knife and such clothes as I hed and slipped out, got into my boat and paddled quietly down the Amazon.

"I hed been gone maybe a hour when my absence wuz discovered. Immegitly pursnit wuz organized. Them durned cannibals hed some pretty fair-sized boats, and they wuz some rowers. It wuz along toward daylight when I heard the splash uv their paddles, and realizin' that they would overtake me I pulled fur the shore, hid my boat in the bushes and then hid out myself. Purty soon they come three boat loads uv 'em, the head chief in the leadin' boat. He wuzn't rowin' himself but wuz keepin' a lookout. They figured that I wuz further ahead than I wuz and passed me without lookin' in the brush. I figured, tho, that they would go on fur two or three hours and then cum to the conclusion that I hed give them the slip and begin lookin' fur traces uv me along the bank. Along in the afternoon I peeked thru the bushes and here sure enough they come back, part uv them examin' the bank on one side and part on the other side. It wuz a right hot day, James, but there wuz a chilly sensation along my spine. I knowed that they would discover my boat and then I said to myself, says I, 'William Wilkins, this is probably goin' to be good night fur you.'

"They cum nearer and nearer. That head chief wuz in a boat on my side uv the river, and I could see that he hed a mean look on his face and wuz chompin' his jaws as if he wuz hungry. There I wuz with a forest filled with snakes and wild beasts on the one side and them cannibals in the boats on the river on the other. I wuz so busy watchin' 'em that I hedn't looked at the sky. Suddenly I heard the goldurnedest clap uv thunder that ever shocked my ears. At the same time the sky wuz lit up with a dazzlin' glare, and I heard a ripplin', rumblin' sound. Talk about Kansas cyclones, James, the worst uv them is a mere gentle breeze compared with one uv them storms in the Valley uv the Amazon. On it cum, a tearin' its way thru the forest. Them cussed cannibals hedn't noticed the comin' storm either till it wuz right onto them; they wuz busy lookin' fur me. There wuz 10 cannibals in each boat and three boats. When that cyclone cum along it caught them unprepared; also it caught yours truly unprepared. Them cannibals and me wuz all right in the track uv that cyclone. It dipped down into the river;

grabbed up all uv them boats along with perhaps 2,000 barrels uv river water; then cum on across and grabbed me. Then it suddenly riz above the forest and carried the hull bunch along together.

"There we wuz, three boats, 30 cannibals and William Wilkins, Esq., all tossin' and whirlin' round and round and headin' fur the northeast part uv South America at the rate uv 150 miles an hour. It wuz round and round and round; sometimes I wuz on the outside uv the circle, sometimes on the inside and them durned cannibals on the outside. Fur several minutes me and that head chief circled round together. It occurred to me that I might work on his superstition and I sez to him: 'Look here, you monkey-faced sun-uv-a-gun, didn't you know no better than to pursue a god like me? I started this here cyclone just to show you birds what would happen to you if you kep' a foolin' with me. I'm a runnin' this storm and I intend to take you over and drap you into the water they call the ocean.'

"Well, that chief wuz plumb scared nearly to death, and he commenced to beg—said that his wives put him up to pursuin' me and that if I would let him off I could take any uv his female companions I wanted fur wives and hev anything



Not so Danged Cordial!

else he hed to give. I didn't promise nuthin', but told him I would think it over. Just then the cyclone separated me from him and I didn't see nuthin' more uv him fur a couple uv hours.

"By that time some 20 uv the cannibals hed drapped out; some uv them caught on trees and others the cyclone just naturally twisted up and let 'em fall. At the end uv 10 hours I looked out thru the edge uv the cyclone when I happened to be on the outside and saw that we wuz approachin'

the Atlantic Ocean. That cyclone hed carried us 1,500 miles. All there wuz left uv us wuz myself and that chief and a couple uv his men. Believe me, James, I wuz worried. I could see myself out in the Atlantic 50 miles from shore with no boat in sight and no way except to swim out.

Then sudden, like that cyclone just naturally went to pieces, and drapped all uv us on the ground within a mile uv the shore.

"I got up and looked about, and findin' that I wasn't hurt none, cast my eyes round to see what hed happened to them cannibals. There they wuz, James, down on their hunkers, buttin' their heads on the ground in frunt uv me. They thought I hed started that storm and then stopped it, and that I wuz a sure enough god. I see, too, at onct that I hed them in my power. I hed learned enough uv their blasted lingo so that I could converse with them to some considerable extent and I did, addressin' the chief: 'I hev concluded to spare your worthless life providin' you do as I tell you. Gether some wood and build a fire and be quick about it and I will shoot one uv these animiles I see in the forest fur food.' I hed hung onto my gun durin' the entire ride in the cyclone. I hedn't gone 200 yards till I see a fat deer and brought it down the first shot; then I made them cannibals skin it and cook it under my directions; likewise I made them sit back while I et. It is better, James, fur a god not to git too familiar with his subjects if he expects to hold his power.

"Well, for several weeks we camped round there and I trained them cannibals to wait on me, hunt game and gather bananas and bread fruit, fish and other provender. Finally, I got tired uv it, moved down the Atlantic shore till I come to a big town and told them cannibals to hike back to their forest home, givin' them the general direction. As a matter uv fact, James, I hed become considerable attached to them and they to me. As I turned 'em loose I sed to the chief that frum that time on he should confine his eatin' uv human bein's to natives, that he should never undertake to dine on a white man as that would sure bring him bad luck if he did. He give me his solemn promise that nary white man would ever be et by his tribe. I hev never seen him since but I'm relyin' on his promise."

Here is the Law

Does the guaranty law cover all deposits, small or large? Does it cover time deposits as well as checking and savings accounts? L. A. E.

The law designating what deposits shall be secured under the guaranty law reads as follows:

All deposits not otherwise secured shall be guaranteed by this act, but such guaranty shall not apply to a bank's obligations as endorser upon bills rediscounted, to bills payable, to money borrowed from its correspondents or others, and any deposit on which a greater rate of interest is paid directly or indirectly by any one than the rate approved by the bank commissioner shall for the purpose of this act be considered money borrowed; or deposits or credits obtained by fraud or in violation of law or evidences of debt fraudulently issued.

The size of the deposit has nothing to do with the guaranty. Time deposits would come under the provision of this law, but the question of what interest the bank might pay on time deposits would be checked up to the bank commissioner. My understanding is that hereafter no deposits on which interest is paid will be eligible for protection.

The Wine and Beer Humbug

THE most absurd piece of bunc I have seen in many a day is a flamboyant circular to tell us that it wasn't after-war deflation and other ills which brought disaster to the farming industry, it was prohibition. In the language of the circular—

The National Prohibition Act destroyed the farmer's market for the barley, rice and hops that were used before prohibition in the manufacture of more than 2 billion gallons of beer annually.

And it was—
Senator Arthur Capper, one of the driest of dry senators, and his associates, who sold the prohibition gold brick to the American farmers and cunningly attempted to bribe them with an exemption clause in the enforcement act exempting farm-made cider, etc.

But we—
Can bring quick relief to the American farmers by the enactment of a law legalizing the manufacture and sale of pure beer.

I don't know of anything I had rather be made the goat for than for prohibition, but this circular is ridiculous. Yet it is being sent out by the Joint Legislative Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act to farm papers and farm leaders thru-out the United States. A copy was forwarded to me by the president of the Kansas Farmers' Union, John Tromble.

Its authors don't know what a joke they are playing on themselves. As a class, farmers are the staunchest prohibitionists in the United States, and farmers know what a childish piece of propaganda this circular is.

If unlimited wine and beer would destroy the evils of drink and improve law enforcement, we should send missionaries to China to wean the Chinese from the opium habit by coaxing them to smoke a little opium every day and so become temperate.

Unfortunately human experience proves that the users of poisons like alcohol and opium demand more and more "kick"—more and more of the

drugging dose until they become besotted slaves of the habit.

I do not say prohibition is rigidly enforced. That is too much to expect even in a dozen years, but it is better and better enforced as time goes by, and the country as a whole is immensely benefited by it.

A great national reform cannot be put over in six or seven years. For more than 3,000 years, states and governments have been trying to enforce the Ten Commandments with only fair success. But it is not likely that modifying the Decalogue would help any.

If the organized band of "willful" wets and Eastern nullificationists succeed in bringing back the sale of wine and beer, the lawbreaking saloon will as surely come back as that water will run down hill.

The province of Ontario, Canada, legalized 4 per cent beer last year. Within 60 days, or less, the breweries of this beer were violating the law. Ontario found the drinkers were no more content with 4 per cent beer than they were before.

And so it would be in the United States. Instead of a comparatively few bootleggers breaking the law, we would have thousands upon thousands of saloons. And if each saloon had one policeman to watch it the law would still be violated as regularly and without question as it was when that odoriferous institution was with us, and we know it was no geranium.

A fair sample of the old saloon days was the cause of that Homeric tragedy at Tia Juana. Those of us old enough to remember the time when there was a saloon-on-every-corner and one-in-the-middle-of-the-block, know that the Tia Juana affair has been enacted in, every good-sized hamlet in America.

While the wets in and out of Congress are "mobilizing for a grand assault on the law" to permit the sale of wine and beer and bring back the law-

less saloon, let us glance at a few significant facts reported by the Census Bureau:

In 1910, more than 10 per cent of the insane admitted to asylums were alcoholic maniacs; in 1922, they constituted only 3.9 per cent.

For five years previous to 1918, deaths due to alcoholism in the United States averaged 5.2 for every 10,000 population; for five years following national prohibition, they averaged only 1.9 for every 10,000.

"One of the most astonishing transformations in economic history is the progress made in industry in the United States during the last five years," wrote Secretary Hoover in the 1925 annual report of the United States Department of Commerce. Secretary Hoover mentioned prohibition as one of the chief causes of that transformation, and few big manufacturers in the United States will disagree with that statement.

"This salutary law," is the way President Coolidge referred to prohibition in his message to the new Congress, and he pledged all the resources of the Government to enforce it.

In a recent address to the State Bar Association of New York, Attorney General Sargent said:

Not only is the law settled, but to all appearances if we can judge of the minds of the people of the country by the vote of their representatives in Congress, the determination that it shall remain settled and be obeyed is hardening day by day.

Prohibition is gaining daily. The 18th Amendment will never come out of the Constitution. The Volstead law will not be weakened. And in years to come the people of the United States will have more and more cause to rejoice that they voted prohibition into the Constitution, and made it the law of the land, and stood by it.

Arthur Capper

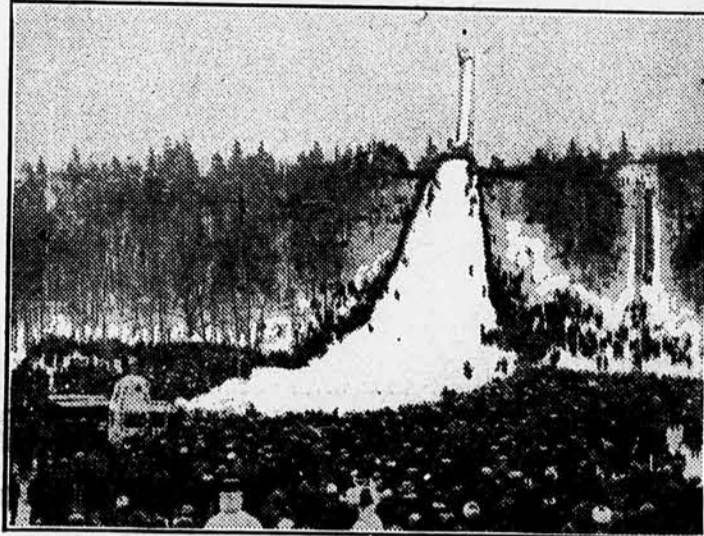
Washington, D. C.



World Events in Pictures



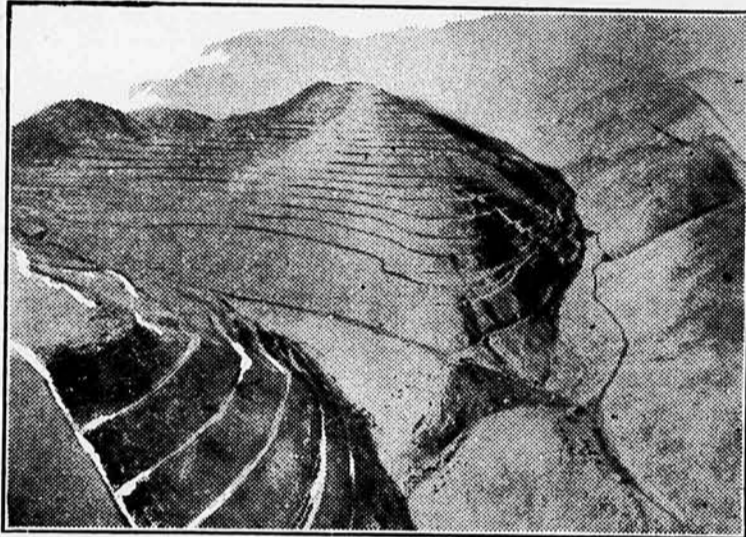
Harvey S. Firestone, Left, One of World's Most Prominent Rubber Men, and His Son, Russell, Watching a Polo Game Between American and British Players in Florida



The National Ski Championship Tournament, Held at Duluth, Minn., in February, Was Won by Andres Haugen, Grand Beach, Mich., Who Captained the American Olympic Skiing Team. Photo Shows Barney Riley, Taking off from Tallest Ski Slide in World. He Was Thrown on His Head by the Wind During This Jump



Col. E. M. House, Unofficial Adviser of Our Late War President Woodrow Wilson, and Mrs. House, Ready to Sail on the Mauretania, for a 60-Day Cruise to the Mediterranean



Seventy Persons Are Thought to Have Been Crushed to Death Under Tons of Snow in a Tremendous Snow Slide at Doty's Gulch, Near Bingham, Utah. Photo Shows a Model of the Mining District with Huts of Miners Perched Precariously on the Mountain Side. This is the World's Greatest Open Copper Mine



Before an Audience of 4,000 in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, Marion Talley, 19, Kansas City, Mo., Made Her Triumphant Debut. Photo Shows, Left to Right, Florence Talley, Mayor A. I. Beach, Kansas City; Mrs. Charles Talley, Marion Talley, Charles Talley and Otto Kahn, a Director of the Metropolitan



Moving 75 Million Dollars Worth of Bonds in New York Required Extreme Caution. On the Trip from the Municipal Building to the National City Bank Messengers and Guards Kept Pistols in Hand. They Also Were Protected by Sharpshooters



Coffin of Pedro Menendez de Aviles, Who Landed on Florida Coast in 1565, and Founded St. Augustine. Behind Coffin is Augustino Ponce, Descendent of Ponce de Leon



Postmaster-General Harry New, on February 15, Opened the 50,718th Post Office in the United States. It is at Bethesda, Md., on the Outskirts of Washington. Mr. New is Shown Presenting a Basket of Flowers to Mrs. B. F. Wallace, the New Postmistress



Shoppers and Theater Goers in Times Square, New York, Were Thrilled Recently by Seeing One of the Lifeboats from the S. S. President Roosevelt, Which Was Used in the Heroic Rescue of Crew of British Freighter "Antinoe." It Had Been Brought from the Ship and Placed on Exhibition



Marshal Petain, One of France's Famous Leaders of World War. Recently Made an Official Visit to Spain. The Photo Which Was Taken at the French Embassy, Shows on Divan, General Primo de Rivera, Spanish Premier; Mme. Peretti and Marshal Petain. M. Peretti, French Ambassador, is Standing Between de Rivera and Mme. Peretti.

Why Hogs Leave the Corn Crib

By M. N. Beeler

IN A warm corner of her pen an old red sow drowsed under a bright February sun. A southwest hill slope caught the heat and eddied it back to the lower strata of the atmosphere. The earth was unseasonably warm. The old sow soaked up violet rays by the sunbeamful. She was satisfied and comfortable. Deeper and deeper she sank in slumber. Only a peaceful rise and fall of her long side, upturned to the sunlight, indicated life.

Presently to her attuned ear came a call, low and gentle at first, as if from dreamland, and then more pronounced. Persistently it gained in volume, until finally in bell-like clarity it vaulted up, up thru the higher notes of the human voice. Then it descended without a break, quickly, thru a rollicking scale to the point of beginning. It was persuasive and intriguing.

The old sow, now fully awake, flopped over on her belly, forelegs extended, head lifted, hind feet set expectantly beneath her flanks. The loose skin of her forehead wrinkled as the purse-like ears pricked to attention. Again came the call in full-chested, full-throated appeal. The old sow lum-

won the finals. He is the grand champion hog caller of the college campus.

"That boy's got everything it takes to bring a hog in from the back 'forty,'" said Professor Harry Reed, who conceived and executed the Farm and Home Week hog calling contest as a feature of the stock show staged for visitors. "Compton won on points, and he's good, but it's only fair to give some credit to the other contestants, especially in the preliminaries. Take Harry Skoog, for instance. He's got the world skinned on induciveness. He'd move you to tears. Any hog within hearing would go thru a prison wall at that boy's call, and he exudes a low chuckling sound that'd cause a pig to drown in the waterings of its own mouth.

"For volume, tone quality and freedom from static, the laurels would go to Ted Guthrie. His carrying power is like the rumble of cannon. Oh, golly, how that boy can yell!

"And I defy anybody to put forth a candidate that will beat Ward Taylor on technique and selection of words. His repertoire for the purpose at hand excels anything I ever heard on the stage or from an army mule wrangler in France.

"But you can't award a championship on those points alone. Compton was the best balanced, most finished hog caller in the lot. True, his campaign managers gave him an intensive course of training, but you can't make a hog caller in three days. That boy has had practical experience. He's got what it takes to make hogs come."

Can't Do Outside Work?

GOVERNOR PAULEN, the members of the Board of Administration, and John H. Crawford, director of the labor department of the Public Service Commission, have joined forces in an attempt to compel Sen. E. E. Frizell, superintendent of the reformatory at Hutchinson, to keep his boys at home—or at least not to allow the inmates of the institution to compete with free labor in Reno and surrounding counties.

In a letter to Crawford, Dr. Charles S. Huffman, vice chairman of the board—the governor is ex-officio chairman—declares that it is the firm intention of the governor and the board that a resolution adopted last year be adhered to by the management at the reformatory. The resolution reads as follows:

"Ordered, by the Board of Administration, that no inmate of any of our penal institutions be employed where they will come in contact with free labor."

In January, it seems, the board met and adopted another resolution, directly aimed at Superintendent Frizell:

"Ordered, by the Board of Administration, that no inmate of the Industrial Reformatory be required or permitted to work on Sunday, except in an emergency, or in performing the usual duties relating to sanitation, preparation of food, and care of livestock."

Meanwhile the central labor bodies, the chamber of commerce, and some business men in Hutchinson, continue to complain to the governor and the board that inmates of the institution are allowed to work outside. The governor and the board have decreed that such customs shall be no more.

Crawford has issued a statement that "the governor and the Board of Administration have settled the question in favor of the free citizen."

"As far as we know," says Crawford, who, as head of the Labor Department, has made an investigation into the complaints from the labor organizations, "the Hutchinson business men and laborers have never objected to the employment of inmates of the reformatory on work performed on the property of the institution.

"However, they are strenuously, and this department believes rightfully, objecting against the practice of sending inmates to work on outside jobs, whether their hire is paid in money or its equivalent in apples, potatoes, broomcorn or stone, or their services donated to some person, corporation or contractor."

Nero Missed a Lot of Fun

IF NERO had known as much as the modern scientists do he could have had a lot more fun out of the burning of Rome. As it was, all he could do was to fiddle while Rome burned. Had he known the real secrets of his violin he could have put out the fire by a simple draw of the bow across the fiddle strings, reset the fire and put it out and repeat ad infinitum.

Firemen of a New York engine company recently were astounded to see a gas flame 2 feet high extinguished by sound and tonal vibration produced as simply as on a violin. A California naturalist passed a bow over a tuning fork, producing a screech, very much like intense radio static, and the roaring flame of a special gas jet died lower and lower; a second screech, and the flame was doused.

The scientist told the firemen they could put out blazes in the future without moving from headquarters. Possible, but not probable, will be the comment of the most of us. And yet stranger things have happened and are happening in the realm of

science. The Californian has been experimenting with his tuning fork for many years; he has been able to shatter glass vases into tiny bits with his tuning forks and violin bow; he has been able to produce violent headaches in humans with one single scrape, has even made humans imitate animals "baying at the moon" with sounds hardly audible, but which produce terrible vibration.

Every building having a definitely known "pitch," could be listed at a future fire headquarters and the requisite "tuning in" accomplished on huge tuning forks, in the opinion of the General Electric Company, which is declared to be experimenting with the principle. Stranger things have happened—as witness the radio concerts, undreamed of 50 years ago.

Patriotism in Its Glory

ACHICAGO educator recently urged that school history text books place less stress on wars and military achievements in our past and more on the records of peaceful years.

He was promptly denounced by all the super-patriots, who are so vocal between wars. The proposition was un-American, it was said, and would tend to diminish the patriotism of our young.

That's probably very true if you think of patriotism solely as a virtue that comes into play when the band plays The Star Spangled Banner or the troops swing past on their way to fight.

But there is a better conception of patriotism; one that sees it as a deep, abiding love for one's country, a full acquaintance with the heroic deeds of its founders and an abiding desire to make it better and stronger in whatever way may be possible.

And the Chicago educator's plan probably would help such an idea, instead of harming it.

It is good for us to remember the brave things done by Americans in time of war; the gallant dash of Mad Anthony Wayne and his men, the heroic defense of Bunker Hill, the charge up the slopes of Lookout Mountain, the steady nerve of the sailors at Manila Bay and the bravery of the men at Chateau Thierry. But these are not the only things in our history that can inspire a child with pride in his citizenship; not at all.

For the whole American story is like a mighty, romantic epic, conceived by a dreamer of golden

BLOCK AND BRIDLE CLUB

Department of Animal Husbandry

K. S. A. C.

SCORE-CARD FOR HOG-CALLING CONTESTS

Contestant's Name	PERFECT SCORE	CONTESTANT'S SCORE
L. L. Compton		
VOLUME	15	15
Potency	5	
Voice Caliber	5	
Pitch	5	
SELECTION OF WORDS	30	20
Induciveness	15	
Repertoire	10	
Practicality	5	
TECHNIQUE	20	20
Facial Expression	5	
Pose	5	
Variations	10	
VOICE CONTROL	25	20
Freedom from Static	10	
Tone Quality	10	
Accent	5	
SINCERITY	10	10
Total	100	85

Heber Supt. *J. Robinson* Judge *J. A. Adams* Judge

Although contestants are not scored on appointments, judges are respectfully requested to consider condition of shoes, slop splatters on overalls, and other evidences of proficiency in making awards.

dreams and written in words to stir the blood of men forever.

The story of the exploration and pioneering of the undiscovered West in the days between the close of the Revolution and the Spanish War reads like a novel. Daniel Boone, the man who considered himself "an instrument ordained by God to settle the wilderness," is a figure as romantic and admirable as any general who ever lived. Lewis and Clark, blazing the way to the West coast, are men for any nation to tell of with pride. The great gold rush of '49 makes one proud to be an American. The sufferings and triumphs of the covered wagon days are things to thrill us with the grandeur of our heritage.

Let the school child but once get a clear picture of the growth of this nation from its infancy to full manhood; let him see it, not as a succession of dreary intervals between exciting wars, but as a glorious pageant of heroic figures moving in darkness or half-light to establish ideals that they themselves hardly understood but that they never doubted were there; let him understand that what America is today is the net result of those brave years of toil and hardship and daring—and you never need worry about his patriotism.

Patriotism is a strange and beautiful thing. Let our history books teach it, by all means; but be sure that the pupil gets patriotism in all its full glory and strength.



Grand Opera in the Hog Lot. L. L. Compton, Formoso, is the Hog Calling Champion of the Kansas State Agricultural College Campus

bered precipitately to her feet, snorted, waddled across the pen, inserted her snout between two boards and sniffed the air. Her tail flipped, the tough disc at the tip of her nose oscillated expectantly. Slop was on the breezes. Nothing but a warm mash of shorts, ground corn and tankage would justify the gastronomic urge of that call.

In a nearby lot the herd boss, with fore feet resting on a middle board and heavy jowls hung on the topmost rail, trained his nose on 4 o'clock, waited and listened.

A group of late fall shotes, prospecting in the soft earth of a rye pasture, heard the call, and with cough-like ejaculations of delighted expectancy loped in disorderly procession to the southwest corner of the lot.

Half a mile away L. L. Compton, a Kansas State Agricultural College freshman, was calling hogs. A pig trough before him, a slop pail at his side, a cane under one arm, a foot on the second rail of an improvised pig pen to lend atmosphere to the setting, head thrown back, mouth expressively agape, eyes closed tight, the better to visualize a wonted scene back on the home farm near Formoso, that youth put everything he had in the long, insistent roll. Sweeter to the ears of a hungry porker are the reverberating detonations of this hog lot concert artist than the full, clear tones of Marion Talley in rendering "Caro Nome" were to the Metropolitan Opera audience.

Compton was practicing. From Monday, when he won the class championship, until Thursday night when he entered the grand championship contest, Compton's classmates and fraternity brothers gave him a course of intensive training. No track star, no prize fighter and no race horse ever had a more strenuous three days of preparation. At the beginning of that period he was the least promising of the five class champions, senior, junior, sophomore, freshman and short course, selected from about 60 students in the preliminaries, but Compton

In the Wake of the News

FARMERS are going into the season with a more optimistic feeling than they have had since 1920. The "big snow" of last month had much to do with this, for it was exactly what the wheat crop needed to start it into March in the best condition. On most fields the crop has made an extraordinary root growth, which should make it possible to get away to a fast start into the real growing season.

The winter also was mighty favorable on livestock. The herds generally are in the best condition in years, and this result has been achieved at a minimum expenditure of feed. There is ample moisture in the soil for plowing, and the oats crop should go into the ground in fine condition. High prices continue to rule at the public sales. The physical and psychological factors surrounding the agricultural situation in Kansas in March of this good year of 1926 are mighty favorable. If we have any luck from now on this will be a good season.

Marion Talley "Got Over"

The success of Marion Talley, the 19-year old daughter of Charles M. Talley, a Kansas City telegraph operator, and Mrs. Talley at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York recently is the greatest demonstration of the fact that the days of romance in achievement are not passed that we have seen for many a year. It had all of the factors which go with a real dramatic situation. Anyhow it was the greatest success that the musical world which centers around the Metropolitan had seen for a long time.

Marion Talley should be an inspiration to the youth of America. She will be, to many. To all those who are not so far immersed in idleness and dissipation that aspiration has become to them a dead letter, her example will offer many comforts in the hope of success and the respect of many friends.

Not that every young man or woman just out of high school may expect to harvest plaudits at the very pinnacle of the musical world. Not that it will become a general practice to raise money and send young men and women off to Europe or to some famous studio in this country to study. But it is proof that if a young man or woman will exercise ordinary habits of industry and eschew the jazz of habitual night life, he or she may taste of the sweets of substantial success, and the world will gladly help them to shovel the stones out of the pathway forward. The world rallies to the support of the youth who makes fair use of his talents in the effort to rise.

Marion Talley could very easily have destroyed the effectiveness of her wonderful voice by a winter or so of bottling and carousing and indulging the exposure that goes along with wild parties and late hours from one week end to another. It is required of men and women that they must be temperate as well as thrifty, and one of the first requisites of permanent success is to take care of the body.

This does not mean that youth must give up its fun. What Marion Talley has done in music may be done by all other young people in the useful pursuits of life, albeit the flare of trumpets may not always accompany.

Only along this way may we achieve pleasures which do not betray, and success forever without tincture of wormwood or gall.

Reds in New York

A few days ago the communists of New York had a red rally in the Central Opera House in honor of Lenine, the late communist dictator. It was under the direction of the Workers' Party of America, and 2,500 persons crowded into the auditorium. An overflow meeting of 1,000 more was held in another building. There were a great many young persons and children among the audience.

The speakers called for the overthrow of capitalism and the introduction of the soviet rule in the United States. The spirit of Lenine still lives, it was declared, and communism is going from the defensive to the offensive in its drive on the capitalistic government.

One speaker told of the work that is being done to capture the trades

unions for communism, and another recounted the propaganda that is being scattered among the children of America to get them to work for communism and the recognition of the red Russian government by the United States. All appealed for the general support of all workers in bringing the day when the red flag "will be the national emblem and the White House will be painted red."

In the meantime those who are opposed to the spread of communism in the United States, who believe in constitutional government, and American traditions, are making little if any organized effort to combat the insidious propaganda. The general belief seems to be that there "is nothing to it," that sovietism can make no headway in the United States, and that there is nothing to worry about because there are not enough reds to put over a revolution.

But it is to be remembered that there is more than one way to put over communism on the people. Every assault and weakening of constitutional government, every added bit of discontent, and departure from the ways of representative government has its effect. It is true that the reds are not yet strong enough to seize the Government at Washington. But their propaganda is steadily growing more active, and they are growing in numbers. It is well to consider, too, that the communists will not have to get into the majority to accomplish their purposes. We all know what a well organized active minority can do to a divided, inactive, unprepared majority.

Therefore it will not do to take too much for granted. The reds are boring away all the time, and sooner or later, if uncombated, they are bound to get some results.

About Newspapers

Most Americans agree with the statement of Grove Patterson, editor of The Toledo Blade, to the effect that the modern newspaper is one of mankind's four greatest institutions, the others, of course, being the home, the church and the school.

Like other modern institutions, newspapers often make mistakes, and the public does not hesitate to tell the editor about these errors. But the magnitude of the task of building the modern newspaper in so short a time will easily account for the mistakes, and they are no more numerous than they would be in other lines of endeavor under similar conditions.

People like to criticize public officials, lawyers, and the general run of folks, but, for some reason, they like best of all to criticize newspapers.

The reason may be that the mistakes of the newspaper are always before them, and cannot be denied or buried. At any rate, as Mr. Patterson said:

"It is the cheap and joyous custom to criticize newspapers. Nearly all public speakers from snake charmers to preachers attack newspapers for the reason that it is the simplest and easiest way to get quick applause. Applause is the breath of life to luncheon speakers."

Yet the newspaper is always in the forefront, defending the community in which it lives, and in promoting all things that are for the community's good. It probably gives more free service and more honest service for less money than any other commercial enterprise. No man would want to live in a city or town without newspapers, and the newspapers themselves are usually an index of the prosperity and progressiveness of the community.

Kansas Fourth In Beef

Kansas ranks fourth in cattle production among the states, according to the 1925 farm census, as announced by the Department of Commerce, with 3,143,171 cattle.

Texas leads with 5,800,981 cattle, with Iowa in second place, having 4,372,298 cattle. In Nebraska there are 3,314,373 cattle. Even the District of Columbia was able to muster 907 cattle when the census takers made their call.

Wisconsin is close behind the Sunflower state, and has 3,035,131 cattle, Missouri has 2,442,004, and is in sixth place.

Included among the cattle in Kansas are 118,676 dairy calves and 654,759 beef calves under 1 year old. Heifers over 1 year old and under 2 include 77,178 dairy heifers and 288,670 beef. Listed among the cows and heifers over 2 years old in Kansas are 381,722 dairy and 947,087 beef cows.

Steers in Kansas total 609,157, with 16,144 dairy bulls and 49,778 beef bulls.

Totals for the entire United States are: Calves under 1 year, dairy, 4,338,835; beef, 8,724,365; heifers 1 year old and under 2, dairy, 3,264,572; beef, 4,038,498; cows and heifers 2 years old and over, dairy, 17,700,851; beef, 15,066,795; steers, 6,989,609; bulls 1 year old and over, dairy, 693,494; beef, 754,733; grand total, 61,571,752.

Democratic Lodges of Sorrow

Diogenes with his lantern had nothing on the Democratic national leaders now seeking for an issue with which to alarm and win the citizens to the justice of their cause. Daily lodges of sorrow are being held in Democratic circles throuout the country, sessions made all the more saddening because of the persistent stub-

bornness of the people as a whole in continuing to applaud an administration which reduces expenses and taxes and still increases general efficiency.

The Democrats believed they had a heart-throbbing issue in the bread trust, but even as they got ready to spring it, the administration filed suit against the trust and disclosed that for six months the officers of the Government had been watching it. Senator Walsh started an aluminum trust investigation, but the Republicans instead of running to cover came out to say the sooner the better, provided the Democrats would agree to accept the responsibility to the taxpayers for the waste of money.

A remark of the Presidential spokesman at the White House, that it was to be feared speeches now and then made in Congress were uttered for political rather than governmental reasons, was broadcasted by the Democrats as evidence of the attempt on the part of the executive to overawe the legislative branch of the Government and thus nullify the Constitution. It was felt this was to be a humdinger of an issue. But the people of the country, instead of rising in indignation, burst forth editorially and in public statements to say they hoped the Presidential spokesman would continue along this line, and the oftener he uttered this sentiment the better.

Then He'll Get Married!

One more trip to the Arctic and—if it is successful—Roald Amundsen, famous Norwegian explorer, will marry and settle down to a quiet home life in his native land.

If you would know why, go back about 40 years and take a peek into a little school room at Oslo—then known as Christiania—Norway. Taking his sweetheart by the hand, Roald, a 14-year-old youngster, led her to a far corner of the room where stood a globe of the world.

"Some day I am going to discover the north and south poles. Then I am coming back and marry you," he said. And, with school-girl faith, his sweetheart promised to wait.

Having passed the halfway mark of the long road to his goal by discovering the south pole in 1911, Amundsen is about to realize the rest of his school-boy dream. He will take off from King's Bay in a huge dirigible May 1, bound for the Arctic.

He is confident that on this trip he will discover the north pole. Then he will return to marry the sweetheart of 40 years ago whose name he refuses to reveal—but who, he admits, is still waiting.

"And then the polar regions will be forgotten," says the man who has spent the best years of his life among the icebergs.

"We will buy a small home somewhere on the outskirts of Oslo and live there quietly.

"But, of course, that's only on condition I find the north pole. I will never quit until it has been discovered and these trips into unknown regions are not for married men."

Why Not Farmer Policemen?

Alex Rundgren, a Minnesota farmer, spending the day in Minneapolis, was walking to his hotel. A bandit thrust a revolver in his face and ordered him to stick up his hands. Rundgren began slowly to obey, then thought better of it and struck quick and hard with one of them. The bandit fell to the sidewalk and stayed there long enough for Rundgren to take his revolver from him. This he subsequently turned over to the police with a description of the bandit. It was a little bit of town excitement for Mr. Rundgren, who incidentally saved \$50 by it.

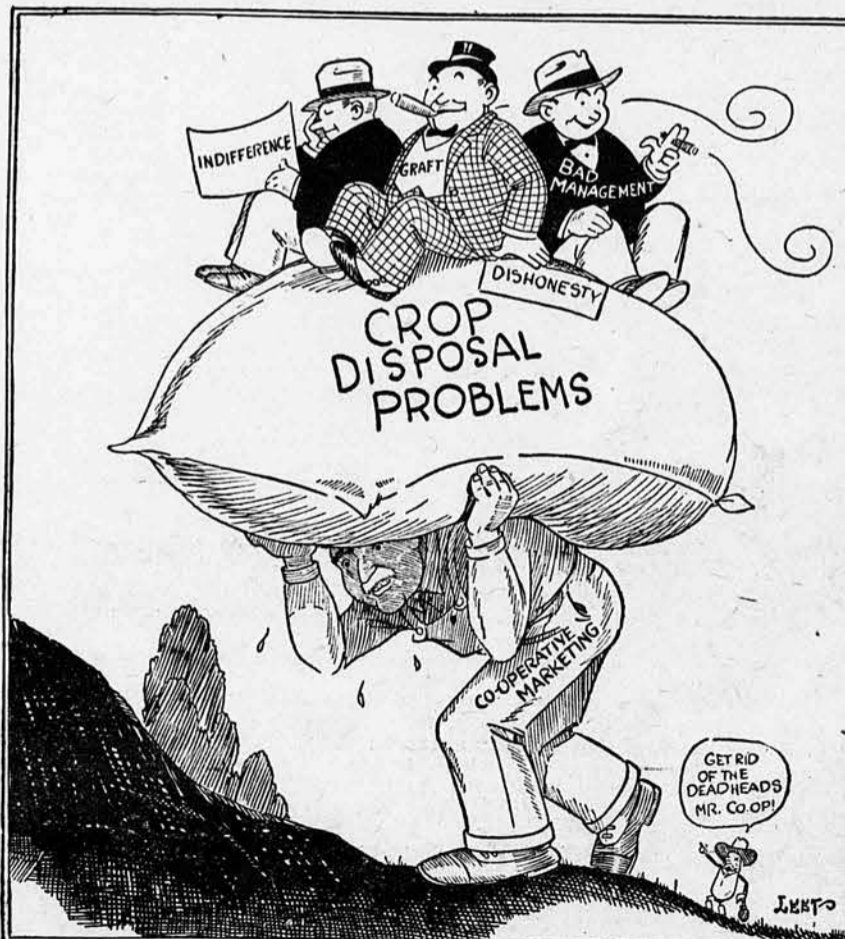
At a suburban village outside of New Orleans Dairymen Henry Weber saw a burglar emerge from a farm house. Running hard, Weber overtook him, knocked him down and pushed his face into some convenient mud. Before Weber knew it the man had strangled to death.

How would it do to turn a few farmers loose on the crime wave?

Why He Could Jump So Far

Athletic Coach—"Why is it that you can jump so much higher than the other freshmen? Did you practice at home before coming here?"

Freshie—"Not intentionally. But we had a mean bull and a high barn-lot fence."





A good roof must do four things

- 1—Protect from water.
- 2—Shield from all kinds of weather.
- 3—Give comfort to whom it protects.
- 4—Give its utmost in Roof Fire Safety.

Moreover it need not be expensive and require constant repairing.



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Old American Asphalt Roofing and Shingles are not more expensive than other roofing materials—yet the wearing quality gained by the careful manufacture of this roofing is of much longer duration than other materials. The first cost is the last in buying Old American products for time has proved beyond doubt that asphalt roofing will outwear all other roofing materials.

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The Mail Carrier Got Thru!

But the Snow Drifts Had to be Shoveled Away Before He Could Pass

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE last week has brought us everything in the way of weather that Kansas could provide, from temperatures warm enough to sprout corn down to high, shifting winds and the air filled with snow. As usual, the snow all blew off the fields into the roads, and the mail carrier earned his money. He came thru on time, but found drifts near this farm which had to be shoveled out before he could pass. Workers at the other end of the road were scooping out the two remaining big drifts, and the carrier likely will be able to make his round without further trouble. Our carrier is never stopped by mud; in the last five years he has made his round with a car except for once or twice when the roads were snow blocked. This does not indicate that our roads are impassable whenever it rains; a record of five years of mail carrying on a country road in a car without missing a day because of mud is pretty good for what a Kansas City paper calls our "impassable" roads. Some oats had been sown here before the storm.

A Few Under 45!

The farm prosperity which, newspaper writers say, has been just around the corner for the last five years, seems still to be in hiding. Farmers in this county have not, in five years, been able to say "I spy" to the corner hiding prosperity, but they are living in hopes, for there are yet a few under 45 years old. All farm products have been sliding down grade pretty fast during the last 10 days; corn at local elevators now brings but 60 cents, 5 cents off for the week. Wheat is off even more, and May and July future bids indicate that the 1926 price is to be measurably lower than it was in 1925. Hogs have lost from \$1 to \$1.50 a hundred in the last week; fat cattle hold up pretty well, but good quality feeders bring as much as a hundred as fat stock. Why feed corn and pile up expenses when feeders bring as much as fat stock? The gain in weight during the feeding period never pays for the feed; if a profit is shown, it has to come from the increased value of the weight there to start with. Eggs are down to 21 cents, a low level. Butterfat is tending lower, and hay is \$1.50 a ton less than it was last fall. Have you bought any manufactured goods lately which have recently lowered in price?

'Rah For Baca County

A friend who moved from this locality to Baca county, Colorado, a number of years ago writes that he likes that country. He says it has a very fertile soil and will produce more crops on less rain than any other part of the West. Lack of rain and distance from a railroad are the drawbacks there; the last may be cured soon as a railroad is being surveyed across the county; that is welcome news, as he is 40 miles from a shipping point. Sweet clover thrives there, and my friend writes that he was that day plowing up 20 acres which had been his hog pasture for some time. He will raise row crops on it this year and then sow it back to Sweet clover again. He writes that he has one field of 25 acres which has been in wheat for eight years, and in that time it has raised an average of 10 bushels an acre, which he thinks is not bad for \$10 an acre land. He is trying out a new wheat growing method, and so far it seems successful. Last fall he took a common corn planter equipped with furrow openers, put in cane plates reamed out to the right size, and with this outfit planted 45 acres to wheat, double rowing it, making the rows about 20 inches apart. It came up quickly and looks well. This method requires 17 pounds of seed an acre.

Real Money From Oil

A large block of land, of which Jayhawker farm forms a part, was this

week leased for oil and gas. A local lease speculator whom we have known for years got the block by paying \$1 an acre down and agreeing to pay \$1 an acre every year thereafter until five years have elapsed. If he does not pay the money in the future, the lease ends. The landowner also is to get one-eighth of all oil and gas found. I feel that I may be a hoodoo to this block, for I never found anything in my life; it might be a good thing for the other landowners to have me run out of the country until drilling operations are over. The leasing of virtually all of Lyon county and a large part of the west half of Coffey county has brought to that part of the state a large sum of money, and it was very welcome to most of the farm owners. The proved oil field is yet 5 miles from this farm, but it is creeping nearer every year.

Sand Roads Would Help?

A friend writes from Peabody regarding longer routes for rural mail carriers, suggesting that the mail roads be covered with sand so the average route could be lengthened to 50 miles. I have never seen sand applied to clay roads, but I have seen clay applied to sand roads, and it made good roads out of sand that was nearly impassable. That sand would help clay roads is indicated by the experience at Manchester, Okla., where the folks put fine sand on their clay streets two years ago. It did much good, but it was decided that coarser sand would be better, so recently they were given a coat of coarse sand and gravel, and

the Journal of that town now thinks good streets are assured for years to come. Our Peabody friend estimates that it would take 500 to 600 loads of sand to the mile to soak up the mud. In Coffey county it would be much cheaper and better to apply gravel, as there are gravel deposits close to nearly every main road in the county, and there seems to be no real sand closer than the Kaw River. By the way, the commissioners of Coffey county are having a considerable mileage of the main roads graveled, and at a cost but little more than 50 per cent that charged by regular contractors.

Kanotas Are Favored

The oats acreage on this farm is going to be increased somewhat over what we planned last fall, provided we can get the seed in the ground by March 15. The increase is caused by the fact that we are going to sow 1 bushel of oats an acre on the 15 acres to be sown to Sweet clover. Oats have been a sure crop here for a good many years; when we first came it was thought to be the most uncertain crop one could sow. Kanota oats will show a very large increase in acreage, and Texas Red a corresponding decrease. Many farmers feel that the three years' test, in every year of which Kanota proved best, settles the question, but others are not so sure. One farmer told me this week he would not be certain of the superior qualities of Kanota until it had a good rust test. Rust has troubled us but little of late, and there are some men who say that the very leafy stalk of Kanota might prove harmful in a rust year as compared with the almost leafless Texas Red. We will give both varieties a fair test this season, and will report results next July.

Shy 5 Million Pigs

The corn belt states have lost upwards of 5 million pigs thru decreased production. The supply of hogs avail-

able for market next summer and even for the fall and winter of 1926-27 will be materially decreased. These aspects of the swine situation are indicated by a recent pig survey made by the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with rural mail carriers.

The number of sows which farrowed last fall decreased 14.6 per cent compared with the number in 1924, but the number of pigs saved was greater, so that the shortage resolved itself into a 12.4 per cent decrease in number of pigs. That on the basis of the last fall crop makes 1,800,000 pigs. With the decrease of 10.6 per cent in spring farrowing the total reduction amounts to 5 million. The pig crop of last spring was the smallest since 1920.

Sows bred for spring farrowing will be 11.1 per cent smaller than last year, as indicated by breeding intentions expressed in the survey. Checks on previous surveys indicate that spring farrowings actually fell 8 to 10 per cent below the estimates made as of December 1. If this slump holds good next spring then the increase of farrowings over last year will be slight. However, with the favorable corn-hog price ratio and with continued active demand of markets, a large proportion of farmers may change their minds and increase breeding operations.

Poly is Coming Home

The announcement of Representative J. N. (Poly) Tinchler that he will retire from Congress at the end of his present term comes as a surprise to Kansas. To some of his closest friends he had confided that he preferred the practice of law to a Congressional career, but they felt the great prominence he had attained in the halls of Congress would lure him to remain in the public service. Therefore his action is no less a surprise to them.

It isn't often that a Kansas Congressman voluntarily retires. Only once before in the present generation has this happened. Judge O. L. Miller, who represented the Second district in the '90s, got his fill of it in one term. He absolutely refused to stand for a second term, altho he could have had the Republican nomination by acclamation and the election without serious opposition. He, too, quit, to resume the practice of law, and today is one of the leading members of the bar in Wyandotte county.

Congressman Tinchler has made a great record in Congress. His ability was soon recognized by the leaders, and they took him into the fold in short order. He is now the right hand man of the Speaker of the House, and to him falls the duty and honor of championing the cause of administration measures on the floor of the House. He is a forceful and logical debater and a clear thinker. His loss will be felt in Washington.

During all his Congressional career, Mr. Tinchler has stood four-square for the interests of agriculture. His district is almost wholly devoted to agriculture, and he has seized every opportunity to help the farmer in matters of legislation. The Capper-Tinchler law, of which he and Senator Capper were co-authors, to regulate the big grain exchanges of the country, stands out as one of his big achievements. He has also left his impress on many other enactments for the good of the country. That he has the stamina to give up the spotlight of political life to return to his first love—the practice of law in his old home state—shows his bigness.

A Mandy Lay

(With the usual to Rudyard K.)

By the old henhouse Pagoda, lookin' eastward to the sea,
There's a Plymouth Rock a'settin' an'
I know she lays for me!
For the wind is in the ash trees an'
the pullets seem to say:
"Come you back, you poultry raiser,
watch your prize hen Mandy lay!"
Watch your good old Mandy lay, in
her nest upon the hay;
Can't you 'ear the roosters crowing in
a prideful sort of way?
Let the frying squawkers play, but old
Mandy's bound to lay;
When the price goes up, by thunder,
china eggs is bound to pay!

A musical cigar-box has appeared. The cigar with a jazz band is, of course, already familiar.

Mrs. J. M. Leendertse Finds Time

I HAVEN'T time!" This is one of the most common expressions of the day. No time to read books. No time for music or French. No time for relaxation. No time to listen to the poverty tale at your door. No time for exercise.

Not so, thinks Mrs. J. M. Leendertse. Altho she is one of the busiest young women in Sedgwick county, she has made the 9-mile trip from her farm home near Oatville to Wichita twice a week for five years in order to secure the advantages of the gymnasium classes at the Y. W. C. A.

Mrs. Leendertse drives her own sedan and never lets anything interfere with her program.

"Oh, yes," you say, "that's easy enough. I'd do such things, too, if I had a car of my own."

Not so fast. There was a time when Mrs. Leendertse didn't have a car either, but instead drove a team of horses. And it often happened that her husband or the hired man were too busy to harness them, and she did it herself. She came just the same then. And then, as now, neither heat nor cold, nor rain nor snow, caused her to remain at home.

"Why do you do this?" she was asked, altho one could anticipate the answer by a glimpse of the radiant health and vitality of this attractive, up-to-date woman.

"Because," she said, "I believe every woman owes to herself a certain amount of time every week that is strictly her own; time which is spent entirely apart from the cares and worries of her family and taking care of her house. I have found the best solution of this problem in the tri-weekly hour spent in the gymnasium."

Looking at her one could not doubt her word. Headaches, nerves and worries have seemingly never touched her. She is one of those rare persons who can sit quietly without twisting their fingers or tapping their feet.

Mrs. Leendertse is not only accomplished in all gymnasium work, but also is an excellent swimmer, having passed the Red Cross tests for life saving. She is captain of one of the volley ball teams.

Perhaps her Holland ancestry has something to do with the determination which lies at the back of her program. It may also account in part for the system which makes it possible for her to accomplish so much daily.

Mrs. Leendertse lives on an up-to-date dairy farm. Everything is the acme of modern efficiency, from the dairy barns with the latest milking devices, and the garage with its fleet of delivery auto trucks, to the new 10-room house which is modern even to its hot and cold shower in the basement.

Her day starts early. Work she considers a joy. By 9 o'clock her breakfast is finished, her house in order and her two children at school. She spends the next hour in relaxation.

Seated in front of her radio in the library she listens to the Kansas State Agricultural College broadcasting. Often it is a lecture to housewives. Always there is a half hour of gym work, and you may be sure she listens in on subjects most attentively.

On the days she comes to Wichita for practice in the Y. W. gym, she is home by the time her 8-year old daughter, Cornelia, returns from school, in order that she may superintend the little girl's tasks, such as her music practice, feeding the chickens and gathering the eggs. Pete Henry, the 17-year old son of the Leendertses, is a member of the class of '27 of the Wichita high school.

The Leendertses are active members of the West Side Presbyterian church in Wichita.



For Your Spring Work And Spring Pleasures

Every call of the new Season, Every Spring need can be met in the pages of your Ward Catalogue

This Spring your Ward Catalogue will enable you to buy three things for the usual price of two.

You have a copy of Ward's Spring Catalogue — or a friendly neighbor has. It offers you an opportunity to buy the *extra* thing, the fishing rod, the camera, the new tools, or curtains for the home, a rug, or milady's dress, *without extra cost*. The price is paid by the saving you make in *using* Ward's Catalogue to buy all your needs for Spring.

\$60,000,000 in Cash Was Used To Make Your Savings Possible

Wise buying is largely a matter of deciding *where to buy*. Who can make the lowest prices? Who has the power to buy goods cheapest?

You and 8,000,000 other customers give us a buying power so vast, so enormous that we contract for shoes by the hundred thousand pair, we buy the new live rubber for our tires in the Orient. \$2,000,000 worth of rubber was bought when prices were low.

\$60,000,000 in cash was used to make possible these low prices this Spring for you. And every low price is a genuine low price. We never sacrifice quality to make a low price. We make our low prices by big buying, by the use of cash, not by cutting quality.

Use Your Catalogue—Send All of Your Orders to Ward's

This Spring buy wisely. Compare prices—always remembering that quality, guaranteed quality, is equally as important as price. And Ward's quality is guaranteed. For 54 years we have dealt with our customers under the policy of the Golden Rule. You always buy on approval at Ward's. "Your money back if you want it."

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SPRING

—plans for re-decorating the home, for the garden, for the family, for the summerpleasures, Spring needs in wearing apparel, new clothes for the children, everything that thoughts of Spring call to the Woman's mind are supplied in Ward's Spring Catalogue.

Spring Work Needs

- Garden Tools
- Farm Tools
- Work Clothing
- Roofing
- Fencing
- Paint
- Farm Supplies
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- Wall Paper
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- Curtains
- Mattresses
- Screens
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Everything needed to Beautify the Home

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- Every Mother's wish is filled
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Everything for every age at a Saving

SPRING

—calls to new work, to the pleasures of the out-of-doors and brings a variety of new needs that are all filled in Ward's Complete Spring Catalogue. And always at a saving that often makes possible the purchase of three things at the usual price of two.

For the Man

- Tents
- Automobile Tents
- Tires
- Batteries
- Accessories
- Fishing Tackle
- Cameras

For the Boy

- Everything for Sports
- Baseball Needs
- Tennis Supplies
- Athletic Goods
- Bicycles
- Tires

Fashions in Wearing Apparel

- Coats
- Dresses
- Hats
- Shoes
- Silk Hosiery
- Underwear
- Personal Needs

Everything for every need at a saving.

THE LISTENER

By George Washington Ogden

"I GUESS I'm lost, Texas," she said, with a short little laugh.

He looked at her queerly, but could not make much out of her face, for it was growing dark. But he noted that she was not wearing the elegant green costume on this unaccountable excursion, miles away from any human abode. Her dress was of some dark material; she wore a handkerchief round her neck in the cowboy style.

"It's funny for you to be singin' along that way and you lost," he said, more in the manner of speculation than address.

"Oh, I wasn't worried; I knew I'd come out somewhere, and I've got a sack of grub. I've been at Colby's ranch down in the Nation—you know where it is?"

"No, ma'am, I don't."

"It's twenty-five or thirty miles below the line. Colby married my cousin. She's part Indian—so am I."

"You don't tell me!"

"I guess that's why I wasn't worried when I lost the trail and got kind of turned around down there in the hills."

"Where were you headin' for, miss?"

"Cottonwood."

"It's close onto sixty miles from here, due north. You was headin' east."

"Well, I knew I'd come out somewhere."

"Yes, I guess you would."

He didn't believe her, unsuspecting as his nature was. There was nothing at all uncommon in a woman of the range country undertaking a ride like that, thru a section where there was little danger to be met, but a woman whom her relatives would trust to such an undertaking would not be the one to ride east when her road lay to the north. She interrupted his perplexing thought.

"Is there any water around here? I'm dying for a drink!"

"There's a spring branch along a couple of miles. I was aimin' to camp there tonight."

"Do you mind if I stop there with you and cook my supper? When the moon comes up I'll ride on."

"I was just goin' to ask you to take a sup of coffee with me. But I'm afraid there won't be any moon tonight, miss; it looks like it might cloud up and rain."

"If it does I'll have to wait till daylight. Well, I've got my slicker."

"You provide yourself like a regular old-timer when you stir around."

"I am an old-timer, I used to ride after cattle down at Colby's. That's where I learnt to rope."

"You're mighty neat and handy at it, miss."

Call Me Fannie

Texas felt that this compliment was due her, despite the underhanded scheme to defraud Sallie McCoy and the public in which she had borne a part. Some way he felt that she had been more of an instrument than a designer in that shameful steal. Perhaps this softening toward her came from the service she had rendered before Uncle Boley's door that evening the mayor had ordered his arrest.

"I'm not as good with a rope as I

used to be, Texas," she said. But for all this modest disclaimer he could see that she was pleased by his compliment.

But what was she doing there? That was what troubled Texas for an answer as he rode beside her toward the stream. For a woman who had lost her way she was mightily composed and easy of mind. Perhaps that was her nature, having been around so much, and accustomed to meeting all kinds of people. It was the way, also of one used to the life she said she had followed once.

Yet he knew very well that anybody who had ridden after cattle on the range never would get turned around and drop the road in the broad light of day.

It was her own business, he concluded. If a woman wanted to go roaming around that way, let her go. This was a bold woman, with a large experience among men, larger indeed, he feared, than had been good for her. She would take care of herself in her own way, no matter where she might make her bed. But she had no honest purpose there on the border.

Texas gathered dry sumacs for the fire, and that was as far as Fannie would allow him to go in the supper preparations. If he had doubted before that she ever had lived a cowboy's life all misgivings were dispelled at sight of her deftness with frying-pan over the little fire.

She belonged to the craft; the slightest doubt of that was a slander. Of course, she couldn't ride and throw a rope to compare with Sallie McCoy, but he knew that she could have done better than she did with that old trained steer.

Shot Three or Four Times!

She sat cross-legged like an Arab beside the fire, her hat on the ground, the light in her beautiful black hair strong on the white and pink of her handsome, bold face, turning the flap-jacks with a flip of the pan, flashing them up like fish leaping in the sun. He stood by admiring her, for she compelled that as her due, no matter what secrets her heart carried, no matter what her adventures had been.

"Texas?" she said, not turning her eyes from her task.

"Yes, ma'am."

"Call me Fannie; they all do. Texas, where did you come from?"

"Kansas City, most recently, Miss Fannie."

"Oh, I mean where did you come from—where did you start? Here"—offering a tin plate of cakes and bacon—"sit down and begin your supper, and tell me about yourself. If you've got anything to hide, skip it. I'm pretty good on the guess."

"There isn't anything in particular to hide, Fannie," said he, thoughtfully, putting his hat down beside him as if he prepared for a ceremony. "I started in Taixas, and I come to the end of my rope in Kansas City. Father had a ranch down on the Nueces, and we got smart and begun to drive cattle up to Dakota to supply the Government. They butchered them for the Sioux, you know."

"And you drove one time too many, I guess, didn't you, Texas?"

"You sure are good on the guess, too, Miss Fannie."

"Fannie," she corrected, with gentle firmness.

"Fannie," he repeated, like a dutiful boy.

"Go ahead, Texas; tell me about it."

"The last trip we drove in ten thousand. The Indians met us on the way and butchered them for themselves. But we got out of it right happily, you might say."

"Did they shoot you up any, Texas?"

"Not to amount to much, Fannie."

"How much, Texas?"

"Oh, three or four times, here and there."

"Three or four—which was it, Texas?"

"Four, Fannie."

Fannie appeared to be thinking the situation over. She sat with her head bent toward the fire a little to keep the glare out of her eyes, and turned out two or three cakes before she spoke again.

"I guess the Government paid you for the cattle. What did you do with the money?"

"The Government never paid a dollar. I hope to get it some time, if I live long enough to see a bill thru Congress."

"Well, what became of the ranch?"

"We sold it and invested in real estate in Kansas City, on the advice of people we thought to be friends."

"Of course they skinned you."

"The Sioux Indians are gentlemen, Fannie, compared to them sharks back there."

"They rob you without any false pretenses," she nodded.

"Yes, you know who's cleaned you out when they ride off."

"So you left your father up there and struck out to make another stake, did you, Texas?"

Texas did not answer right away. He turned his head and looked off toward the south quite a spell, as if he considered this impertinence, and going into things a little too far.

"I took him back to the old place to bury him, Fannie," he said, simply, but with such pathos that it sounded like the cry of an empty heart.

She poured herself a cup of coffee, keeping her head turned so the light would not fall on her face. Her voice was low and soft when she spoke again.

"Your mother and the rest of them are still in Kansas City?"

"Mother went many years before him. My married sister lives in El Paso. And so you know all about me now, Miss Fannie, from the cradle to Kansas."

"Listen!" she whispered, her voice choked with fear.

Texas had heard the slight movement beyond the small circle of their little fire, and had sprung away from her, his hand on his gun.

"Run for your horse!" he called to her.

She stood hesitant, the light of the fire on her face, her eyes great, fear in every feature.

"They heard me—they'll kill me!"

A rope swished out of the dark as she spoke. It caught Texas before he could draw his gun. She saw him jerked off his feet, the rope binding his arms at his sides.

In the struggle that he made to free himself, his captors dragged him across the little fire, scattering the light sticks, out of which the blaze died almost at once. Many hands laid hold of him; the rawhide lariat was wound round his legs and arms, holding him like a mummy. They threw him down, and cursed him for his fight.

A man with a whang in his voice like the high notes of a banjo was

(Continued on Page 14)

"No, I oughtn't. I know what you'd do without askin'. You'd fight till you had to prop your eyes open—you'd die before you'd let them thru!"

Texas seemed to be very much embarrassed by this expression of confidence. He looked round at the skies, his head tilted back as if he listened.

"It sure is goin' to rain, Fannie," he said.

"Texas"—her hand was on his arm again—"I'm not lost. I know right where I am, I know every inch of this country. I could go to Cottonwood as straight as a bullet."

"Yes, I suspected you could, Fannie."

"Texas"—earnestly, leaning toward him a little, the firelight in her bright eyes, her voice low—"there's a big herd of Texas cattle not three miles from here, and they're goin' to drive thru tonight!"

He looked at her sharply, startled a little at first by the earnestness of her voice, but recovered himself almost immediately. He smiled as he threw a few small sticks on the fire to make a light.

"Did you come down to tell me?" he asked, treating it as if he considered it a joke.

"Tell you! That gang made me come—I was to hold you here, right here by this creek, till morning, so they wouldn't run into you. Tell you, hell!"

Texas was on his feet in a flash. There was no doubting the earnestness of her word, altho he doubted whether she had given him the full truth of the scheme. She was beside him, looking appealingly into his eyes.

"Where are they, do you know?" he asked.

"I expect they're drivin' across by now, west of here, just far enough away to be out of hearing. There'll be somebody—"

Texas Was Tied

He started for his horse, hobbled near by. Fannie stopped him, her hand on his shoulder.

"They'll kill me if they find out I told you, but I couldn't double-cross you, Texas. I like you, kid—you're clean—you're the kind of a man I'd go thru hell for, clear up to the neck!"

He took her hand, with a swift look into her eyes.

"I can't tell you how much I appreciate what you've done, Fannie, nor how much I'm honored by your confidence. Hurry—get your horse! If you'll start right now you can—"

"Listen!" she whispered, her voice choked with fear.

Texas had heard the slight movement beyond the small circle of their little fire, and had sprung away from her, his hand on his gun.

"Run for your horse!" he called to her.

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"They heard me—they'll kill me!"

A rope swished out of the dark as she spoke. It caught Texas before he could draw his gun. She saw him jerked off his feet, the rope binding his arms at his sides.

In the struggle that he made to free himself, his captors dragged him across the little fire, scattering the light sticks, out of which the blaze died almost at once. Many hands laid hold of him; the rawhide lariat was wound round his legs and arms, holding him like a mummy. They threw him down, and cursed him for his fight.

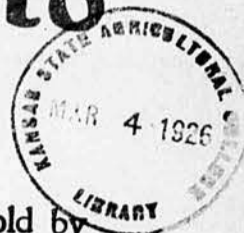
A man with a whang in his voice like the high notes of a banjo was

(Continued on Page 14)



The Activities of Al Acres—If Slim Succeeds We'll Try It on the Saxophone

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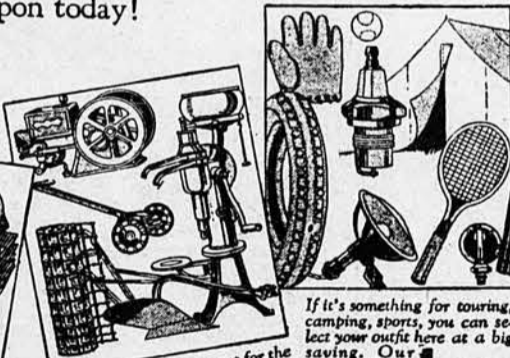
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The Listener

(Continued from Page 12)

talking to Fannie over beyond the scattered brands of fire. He was railing at her, calling her unspeakable names, abusing her for her betrayal.

"No, you don't leave here—no, you don't!" he said, in answer to something that Texas could not hear. "You wouldn't double-cross him, wouldn't you? Well, you're not goin' to double-cross us again, neither. You'll go with us, and you'll stay with us till you see this thing out!"

"Yes, and if you hurt a hair of his head I'll put a bullet between your eyes if it takes me forty years!" she told him. "I did double-cross you, and I'm glad of it, and I'd do it—"

He drowned her in a volley of abuse, yelled an order to somebody, and Fannie was taken away, protesting and defying as she went. The man who had cursed her came and bent over Texas, trying his bonds from shoulders to ankles, tightening them here and there, saying nothing.

One Last Thought

Texas was so securely tied that he could move nothing but his fingers. For a little while the fellow stood looking down at him, as if he considered some additional precaution.

"It's purty tough medicine, bud, but you'll have to stand it," he said.

"You might loosen the slip-knot around my arms a little if you're aimin' to leave me here, pardner. It's cuttin' off the blood from my hands—I'll be paralyzed."

The man laughed. "You're too damn handy with 'em anyhow," he said, and walked away, leaving Texas staring at the clouded sky.

Texas wondered whether one of them intended to come back and re-

lease him after they had driven their herd across, or whether it was their purpose to leave him there to die.

The man who had spoken to him seemed to know something about him and his adventures in Cottonwood. No matter who he was or whence he came, Texas was certain that he would know him by his peculiar voice if he ever met him again. Surely there was not another voice in the world like that.

Somebody in Cottonwood must still be in the business of importing Texas cattle, perhaps with his connection in such transactions hidden from the cattlemen of that country. Fannie had said "that gang" as if she meant somebody in Cottonwood. These things Texas considered as he lay there, the pain of his tightly bound hands and feet increasing every moment.

This grew so intense in a short time as to be alarming. Texas believed that he must perish of it, in lingering agony, if somebody did not come soon and set him free. The hard, braided rawhide lariat had been pulled as tight as the strength of excited and vindictive hands could draw it; it cut into his flesh and stopped the return flow of blood from his extremities. All the time the pressure of his heart was pumping a little more blood past the bonds, but there was no force to send it back.

His hands were already swollen until he could not move his fingers. The pain was becoming maddening. He felt blood starting from beneath his finger nails; the gorged flesh ached and burned in an exaggeration of the wildest imaginings of pain.

It was agony such as being chained in fire, only it was more prolonged. Insensibility was a condition to be prayed for, even tho it might be the end.

He shouted for help until his voice was only a moan; thrashed his body from side to side until he had no

We'll Need More Corn Sugar

WE ARE just on the verge of developing a great corn sugar industry in this country, it seems to me. Perhaps this will be one of the substantial results from the low corn prices of recent months. These have done much harm to farmers in the Corn Belt, and it is at least encouraging to find one item of cheer in the price debacle which occurred after it was discovered that the yield was large—and the hog population below normal.

Men connected with the business of corn sugar making say it is possible that as much as 100 million bushels of corn a year might be used by the industry. Perhaps this estimate is high—certainly that is the opinion of some of the folks in the Department of Agriculture—but in any case they all agree that it is possible to expand the business greatly. This is important, because, unlike wheat, the commercial market for corn has always been limited. As an average for the 10 years, 1915 to 1924, \$1.2 per cent of the corn was consumed right in the county where grown. Only half of this corn shipped, or 9.3 per cent of the total crop, reached the leading primary markets. Part of this went for export—this included 2 per cent of the total crop—and some went to regions where corn yields were low, and in other cases it was used for feeding city livestock. Corn industries used 75,349,181 bushels of corn in 1924, which was equal to 2½ per cent of the crop. It is quite evident, therefore, that the corn sugar business has possibilities of greatly increasing the commercial demand. In some years, at least, this might raise the price the farmer receives out of all proportion to the actual needs of the industry.

A tentative estimate of the cost of producing corn sugar is around 3 cents a pound, if corn is selling at 70 cents a bushel. In this process about 33 pounds of sugar are made from a bushel of 56 pounds. Some oil is obtained—which has a market value—and in addition from 15 to 20 pounds of by-products which may be used in stock foods.

Corn sugar is most wholesome and nutritious, and it has been termed an "ideal sugar." It is used quite generally in hospitals for children. And it has a special value as a preservative. Corn sugar, with a slightly lower saccharine content, has a larger preserving potency than cane sugar—this has been placed as high as 30 per cent. I feel that when the real food value of this product is known generally among the folks there will be a great increase in the demand, which will do much to help the business along.

But it has a handicap now in the food and drugs act—which taken as a whole has been of tremendous help to the people of this country. The alleged discrimination is based on an old definition of sugar laid down many years ago, before the days of corn sugar, which defines it as "sucrose"—but corn sugar is known chemically as "dextrose"—"chiefly obtained from sugar cane, sugar beets, sorghum, maple and palm." Naturally this would operate, in the case of the extra explanation needed on labels, as a discrimination against a new product like corn sugar. I feel that a simple change can be made in the food and drugs act that will be in harmony with its spirit and which will eliminate the handicap of detailed information on labels—which might tend in many cases to limit sales among folks not fully informed in regard to the high value of this new product.

We are sending abroad from 250 to 350 million dollars a year for sugar—the sum was 1 billion dollars in 1920—which ought to stay right in this country. I am sure that progress will be made in sugar beet growing, which will tend to reduce this month by month movement of gold from our shores. But along with that will come the development of a corn sugar producing business which will take a substantial part in our industrial life, and that will be of help in reducing our corn surplus, which at least this winter is a real burden.

Arthur Capper

strength left to turn again, rebellious against this cruel punishment, frantic in his desire to burst his burning bonds.

He gasped like a drowning man; his heart labored to suffocation against the poison of his stifled veins. Then in a rushing climax of pain his senses left him. His last wild, protesting thought was that it was death.

Then Came Rain

The cool plash of rain in his face woke him from his swoon on the threshold of death, and it was dawn. He was unable to believe for a while that the pain had gone out of his feet and hands, the pressure relaxed on his arms. His bonds hung loose on him, as if they had been cut. He could not believe it for a time, and had no strength to investigate, thinking, indeed, that it was only a rift in his incomparable visitation of cruelty.

It came to him quickly that his release from agony was due to the rain. The nature of dry rawhide is to stretch when wet, and the rain had come in time to ease the thongs which stifled his body and choked out his life.

Little by little he moved his arms, working the muscles out of their stiffness, every movement bringing back a faint reminder of his old pain. It required a long time to get one hand out of the wet rope and into his pocket, another spell of fumbling to open his knife with his numb fingers.

When he stretched free of thongs at last, day was well on its way. The rain continued from the low-blowing clouds which had followed the cattle from Texas, as if to give them obscurity for their invasion of the forbidden land.

Texas found his feet and legs too tender to bear him at once. It was as if they had been frozen. Only after long chafing he was able to crawl, and crawling, he went to look for his horse, his intention being to mount and carry the alarm straight to Malcolm Duncan's ranch, almost forty miles to the north.

There was no trace of the animal

near at hand; he believed the invaders had driven it away. Near the site of last night's fire he found his grub and scattered utensils where the invaders had kicked them about in the struggle. The circulation was restored to his extremities by the time he had cooked and eaten breakfast; it was possible to walk with little pain.

Further search for the horse discovered no trace of it. Hours since he should have met the rider who patrolled the border to the east of him. According to orders this man would wait a reasonable time at the established meeting point, and then would ride forward into Texas's territory to find what was amiss.

Without doubt this man had discovered the herd and was now on his way to give the alarm. There was nothing left for Hartwell to do but face toward the north and tramp it to Duncan's ranch, doubly disgraced in the eyes of his employers.

Burdened by this humiliation, he started, only to run across his horse a mile or so up the creek. The animal's trail rope had become tangled in the brush, and it had wound itself up until it hadn't an inch to spare. It was nearly noon when he mounted to ride to Duncan's ranch.

When the News Arrived

They were at supper at the Duncan ranch when a man on a mud-spattered horse drew rein before the low sod house in its nest of cottonwoods. He left the panting creature standing with legs apart like a new-born colt, its head drooping, its nostrils flaring as it puffed in its fatigue. His shout brought Duncan to the door.

Dee Winch had ridden in not an hour before. He and Duncan's sons held their clatter of cutlery to listen to the report the trail rider began to make. At his first word Winch was on his feet, and in a second he had pushed past Duncan, where he stood bareheaded in the rain.

"Eight to ten thousand of 'em," the trail rider was saying, "drove 'em thru that Texas feller's beat."

Dee Winch went into the hall and took down his belt with its double holster, his hat and coat.

"How far have they come in?" Duncan inquired.

"Fifteen or twenty miles by now."

"Did you look for Hartwell?" Winch asked. He was adjusting his belt, ready in those few seconds to take the road.

"I rode over to look for him when he didn't meet me this morning, but I couldn't find hide nor hair of him anywheres. Then I run onto the trail of that herd, and followed it till I overtook 'em. I think they've got twelve or fifteen men in the outfit, and they're as sassy as hell."

"They came expectin' a fight, and they knew right where to hit the line," Duncan said. He turned to Winch, his handsome face clouded and stern. "Do you think that stranger was in on it, Dee?"

"I think most anything of him right now," Winch returned.

"It looks to me like he was in on it, and came here for the purpose of gettin' a job from us to open the gate to his friends."

"I never did like the slant of that feller's eye," the trail rider said.

"We've got to turn that herd back before any more damage is done," Duncan said. "They've sown ticks enough by now to infect this whole range, like enough, but they've got to turn back and take the set trails if we have to kill off half of them, men and beasts, to make them do it! Boys, get your horses out!"

He gave one orders to ride to this ranch, another directions to hasten to that. The trail rider he instructed to go in and eat his supper, then saddle a fresh horse and ride to the nearest ranch, rousing all hands to repel this insolent invasion. Dee Winch had gone for his horse. He was back for orders from Duncan while the others were getting into their slickers.

"I think you'd better take a scout down there, Dee, find out where they are, and warn them not to come this way another mile. Tell them in plain

words we meant it when we set them trails for Texas cattle, and we mean it when we say they've got to get out of here as quick as the Lord will let them!"

Winch swung into the saddle. Duncan lifted his hand and stopped him as he was about to gallop away.

"If you see that man they call Texas—well, you'll know what to do; it was you that hired him."

"Yes, and by God, I'll pay him off!" Winch's voice was down in his throat, like the growl of a dog mauling a bone. Duncan stood looking after him a moment as he galloped into the south, then turned into the house to belt himself for the fight.

"Yes, You Have!"

When Hartwell arrived at Duncan's along in the night he found a strong party of ranchers and cowboys gathered to ride against the Texans and drive them back across the quarantine line. He had recovered fully from the hard experience of the night before, but his horse was spent, for he had not spared it in the ride of forty miles.


Nobody among the men assembled knew him as he flung himself from his heaving horse in the light of the lanterns. He knew that the news of the Texans' invasion had beaten him there by many hours when he saw the preparations going forward. A dozen men or more were gathered round a wagon into which supplies were being loaded from Duncan's warehouse, their horses hitched along the fence.

Duncan came out of the covered chuck wagon when he heard Texas inquiring for him, a lantern in his hand.

He stood at the tail of the wagon, his lantern lifted high to look under it, throwing its full light over Hartwell's mud-spattered figure as he hurried up to report.

"I've been a long time reachin' here, sir," said Texas, hardly knowing how to begin his tale of surprise, humiliation, and defeat.

"Yes, you have," Duncan replied, still holding the light aloft, looking sternly into the trail rider's face.

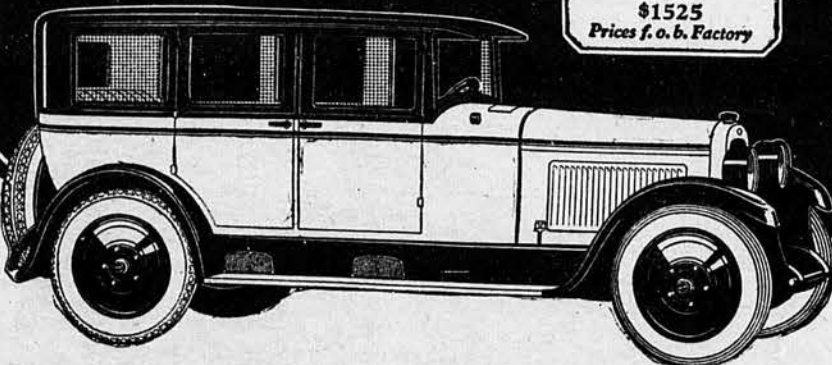


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The others drew near as Texas drove straight into his story. Out of gratitude for Fannie Goodnight's betrayal of the plot to him, altho such betrayal had come too late, Texas kept her part in it to himself.

"They roped me while I was eatin' my supper by Clear Creek, sir, and tied me up so tight I almost died. I lost my senses and lay there thataway till the rain stretched the rawhide and eased it. I've come thru to you, sir, as fast as I could come, but I realize I've made a mighty poor figure in the business, all the way thru."

Duncan lowered the lantern, lifted it, looked again into the trail rider's face.

"Yes, and you're either one of that Texas outfit or you sold out to them!" Duncan charged.

"That's right!" spoke a voice out of the dark.

"I felt that you might take it thataway," said Texas, almost suffocated by his great shame and the injustice of this charge which he was powerless to refute in any convincing manner by word or deed.

"What did you take the trouble to come up here for, then? Haven't you got sense enough to know you've rammed your neck right into the rope? We're not fools enough to turn a wolf loose a second time."

Duncan's manner was even more threatening than his words. It was plain that he believed Texas had betrayed his trust, and was so deeply set in that belief it would take something more than words to remove the conviction. The other men were ominously silent.

"If I'd been one of them, or even sold out to them, I wouldn't 'a' come, Mr. Duncan, sir."

Cattlemen Were Unfair

Texas had expected to meet suspicion and distrust, but he had not looked for such cold prejudice and unfair passing of sentence. There was not a spark of resentment or anger in him, even at that; only a desire that was almost frantic to save his honor and clear himself of what appeared in the eyes of the cattlemen a monstrous crime.

"We didn't expect you to," said Duncan shortly; "but now that you're here you've saved us a lot of trouble."

There was a short laugh at that. The sound ran thru the little knot of men like a growl.

"I'll go wherever you say, and I'll do whatever you wish, to prove to you I'm square," Texas told them earnestly.

"You can begin by handin' over that gun," Duncan suggested, reaching out his hand.

Texas stepped back. There was a quick, uneasy movement among the others as they drew away from the wagon, as if to get out of the light, for Hartwell's reputation with a gun

had spread over the range from his meeting with Johnnie Mackey's gang in Cottonwood.

"I'll go with you and help you turn them Southern cow-men back, sir, or I'll go alone and do my best to turn 'em, but, gentlemen, I'm goin' to keep this gun."

Duncan did not speak for a little while. The others edged back into the circle of light, and drew near to where Duncan stood, judicial and gray, as if thinking the proposal over.

"All right," said he at last, "you can go with us. There's a little man by the name of Winch that wants to see you, anyhow."

They dismissed Texas with that, and left him to his own devices while they hurried on with the freighting of the wagon. From the look of things they were preparing to make a regular campaign of it. Rations for many days were being loaded, and Duncan's camp cook was hitching in two teams to haul the heavy wagon to the front.

Texas changed his saddle to a fresh horse from among the number in the corral, nobody paying the slightest attention to him. Even Mrs. Duncan, who came and went between house and wagon like a laboring and anxious ant, did not speak to him when she met him face to face.

It transpired that they were not waiting on the wagon, but for one of Duncan's boys to come with an addition to the fighting force. The lad arrived an hour or so after Texas, bringing with him five men. Duncan sought Hartwell, where he sat on the very bench that he had occupied one tenderly treasured night with Sallie McCoy, his saddled horse near at hand.

"You'll ride in front with me," said he briefly, and passed on.

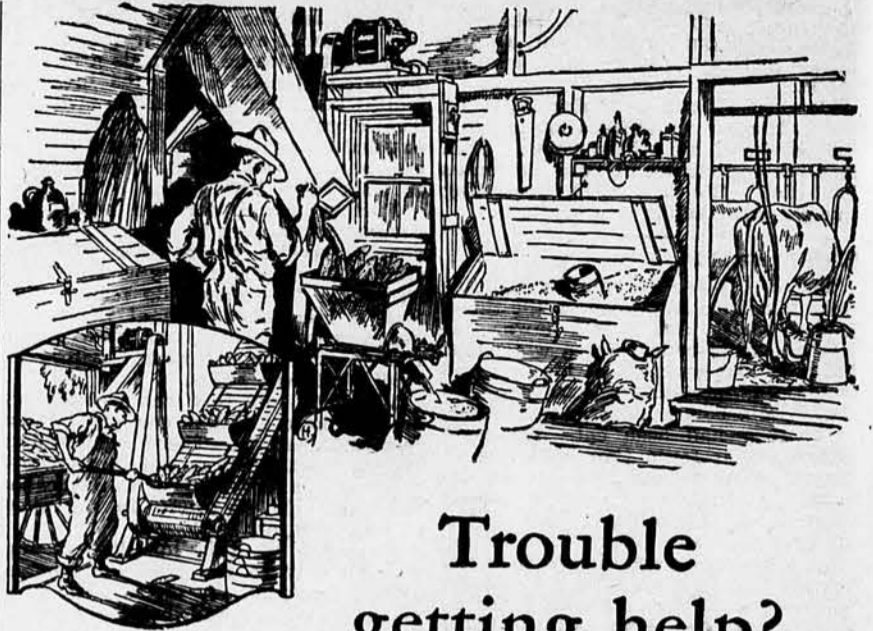
Long since the rain had blown by, and the stars were brilliant in the washed, clear air. Like shadows the men were mounting and gathering for the ride. Texas leaped into the saddle and followed Malcolm Duncan to the head of the party. They rode forward without a word.

It was not an occasion for words, indeed. Texas realized that as well as the deepest concern in the crowd. The fortunes of some of these men were menaced by that approaching herd of cattle. Between that night and the first killing frost, still several weeks off, disease might be spread by the ticks all over the range.

No Greeting From Winch

Already miles of the finest grazing country had been infected. Grazing in the territory traversed by the Texas herd was at an end until next spring, and there would be a risk in it then. No wonder they were bitter against him, Hartwell thought.

Morning disclosed that the Texans had rushed their long-winded cattle forward with little pause. They had



Trouble getting help?

GETTING help at harvest time is a problem for every farm. That is one reason why the demand for electricity on farms has grown so much.

In Red Wing, Minn., W. A. Cady can harvest his corn much earlier than his neighbors, because he cures it electrically. He has equipment which reduces the handling of grain before it is ready to use as feed, from five operations to one. He has electric milkers, cream separators, pumping and heating equipment and other productive and labor-saving devices.

Experiments in seventeen states are helping to develop machinery which will make electricity profitable to the farmer as well as making life pleasanter for him and his family.

Groups of farmers who are ready to buy the necessary appliances will always find their light and power company ready to cooperate with them in any movement for farm electrification that is economically sound.

The Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Depts. of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, Amer. Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, Amer. Society of Agricultural Engineers, Individual Plant Manufacturers, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Home Economics Ass'n., National Ass'n. of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, and the National Electric Light Association.

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Furniture Makers Set Example

EASTERN furniture makers have adopted a "Truth in Advertising" code that might well be emulated by the clothing manufacturers, the lubricating oil refiners and other industries. The agreement of the furniture men, approved by the Federal Trade Commission, avoids the use of labels or advertising that might mislead their customers. For instance, it is not permissible to make a customer think a chair is made of real mahogany when it is an imitation, or of solid mahogany when it is veneered.

However, it is permissible to call a rocking chair mahogany, if all but the curved rockers are mahogany, or to call a piano mahogany even if the humbler woods are used on the back as uprights. The parts of the piano which are normally visible must be the kind of wood named.

It is pointed out that much of the most expensive furniture is veneered, the object being not to deceive, but to produce a more beautiful effect. Therefore, to say that a piece of furniture is veneered doesn't mean that it is inferior quality. In fact, the veneer may make it a superior quality.

If manufacturers of other articles would fall in line with the furniture men and give the public the exact facts, the chances are it would help their business. Also it might check the demand for legislation on that subject. There is the bill now pending in Congress, introduced by Senator Capper, called the "Truth in Fabric" bill intended to require clothing manufacturers to label what cloth is made of. Evidently the clothing makers do not look at the matter as broadly as the furniture men, for they not only have not taken any steps to adopt a similar code but are bitterly opposed to the proposed legislation. It might be said that such legislation would be unnecessary if clothing manufacturers would follow the lead of the furniture men and voluntarily put in a code.

For their own protection the lubricating oil refiners should reach an agreement on a code. For instance, it is unfair to the Independent Lubricating Oil Company, a Topeka plant, for an unscrupulous retail dealer to get hold of one of its "Colonial" barrels, fill it with inferior oil and sell it to the public as "Colonial" oil. The same with other oil companies with well advertised brands of oil. The oil men, themselves, could no doubt work out a code that would protect themselves, as well as the public. One thing is certain, if they don't do it the State Oil Inspection Department is quite sure to ask the next legislature for a law prohibiting wilful substitution of oils.

To Thriftville and Comfort

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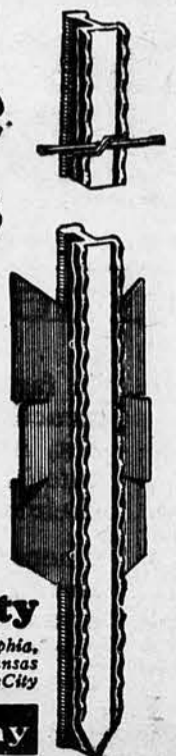
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American Steel & Wire Company



penetrated twenty-five miles into the forbidden country, and had come to camp now with their great herd spread wide, watched by double the number of herders usually employed to control that many cattle.

Dee Winch met the defenders of the range at sunup, coming from his camp on the flank of the Texas herd, where he had hung like a wily old wolf waiting the arrival of his friends. He did not return Hartwell's greeting, but looked him straight in the face as he rode up to Duncan and made his report.

The Texans were defiant, he said. They held themselves to be within their rights, and they would defend such rights at any cost. So there seemed to be no way out of it but thru a fight.

They rode on to the place where Winch had camped, talking it over between them. Winch and Duncan had a few words apart, about him, Hartwell believed, for after that Winch avoided him.

Indeed, Texas felt himself as one considered of lower caste when the party dismounted at the little stream and set about getting breakfast from the emergency supplies which every man had brought behind his saddle.

They ignored him so completely that he withdrew down the stream a little way and made his fire. He had no coffee, and very little flour, for the rain had penetrated his mess that night he lay bound in the Texans' thongs. But nobody inquired into his necessities, and he was too proud to make them known.

There he broiled his last few slices of bacon and cooked a wad of dough on a stick, and ate his breakfast in bitterness of heart over this unjust, if not altogether unreasonable condemnation. His tobacco had been soaked by the rain, and the bit of it that he had dried in his palm before the fire had a miserable taste. All thru, life had a bad flavor to him that morning, and there was not much on the horizon to offer him cheer.

He was tired and sleepy, and glad only that there was sun in place of rain. As he sat there reflecting on his uncomfortable situation all round, Winch approached.

Texas looked up at him, not forgetting the cold unfriendliness that he had seen in Winch's face a little while before, nor the ignored greeting that he had given him. He was in no mood now to risk another rebuff, so he held his peace and waited for Winch to unfreight his mind.

"That's a kind of a thin story you've come in with, young feller," said Winch. He had stopped off a few feet from where Texas sat, and stood looking at him, a little twitching in his mustache as if he were about to smile. But there was no smile in his eyes, small and gray, smaller now for the frown on his sharp, thin face.

Texas drew deep on his cigarette, tossed the butt into the fire, got up deliberately, turned and looked Winch straight in the eyes.

"Yes, I admit it is a purty thin kind of a story to come into a crowd of suspicious men with, especially men that have judged before they have heard any evidence at all."

"What do you call that if it ain't evidence?"

Winch pointed to the distant herd grazing on the forbidden grass.

"It does look bad for a stranger from Taixas, I'll admit, Winch."

"I didn't take you for a man that would double-cross a friend that had done you a favor, Hartwell."

A Personal Matter

"No, you didn't, Winch. And you measured me right, sir. I wouldn't double-cross a friend; I never did in my life."

"I look at this as a personal matter, Hartwell. I hired you; it all comes back to me to carry. That story of yours about bein' roped is a purty hard one for me to swaller."

"It hurts me more to confess it than it does you to hear it, Winch. It's the truth, and you can swaller it or you can spit it out, sir!"

Hartwell's slow anger was beginning to rise; the injustice of it looked bigger to him every moment. The scowl darkened on Winch's face; his big mustache twitched again as if he was about to smile.

"I'll spit it out, then!" he said. There was a challenge in the cold glare that he gave Hartwell; he stepped

back a little, shaking his shoulders like a cock.

"I didn't seek a qua'l with you, sir," said Texas, meeting him eye to eye, "nor with any man on this range. But I've got my name and honor to defend sir, and I'll defend 'em the best way I know how to do it."

"It 'll take a whole lot more than your own word to clear you, Hartwell."

"I've promised Duncan to help turn them cattle back over the line, and I'm goin' to do it. If you want to see me afterwards, I'll be at your service, sir."

"I'll want to see you, all right, pardner, unless this thing happens to turn out the way you tell it. If it does, I'll take off my hat to you and apologize."

"I wouldn't ask it of you, sir," Texas returned loftily, plainly conveying to the notorious gun-slinger that his opinion, one way or the other, mattered very little.

"We're goin' up there on the hill to call them fellers out for a talk and lay down the law. Duncan wants you to go along with me and him and two or three more. We'll be ready in a minute."

"I'll be on hand when wanted, sir," Texas said.

He looked after Winch as he walked away, his hairy chaparejos accentuating the curve of his ridiculous short legs until he looked more like a crab than a man.

There was a feeling of hardness in him against this man Winch, more than against any other in the band. Winch knew him better than any of the others, and should be able to judge him with more justice.

It looked as if prejudice had made him blind and unreasonable, or that he wanted to seize on this pretext of personal affront to add one more to his bloody toll of men.

Texas wondered what Duncan's purpose in having him go with the parleying party might be. He thought, with contempt for such smallness and distrust, that it might be to keep him under the eyes of Winch, whose name on the range was equal to twenty armed men.

It seemed now as if they believed he had returned to Duncan's as part of his plan to assist his supposed com-

rades; they did not feel it safe to allow him out of sight of their official gunner for one minute.

What a contemptible thing it was to hold a man's word so worthless! He would rather believe the tales of five rogues, and lose by his trust, than wound one honest man by calling him a liar. But all men were not alike, he reflected, looking back over his own experiences.

Mainly he had suffered by being too ready to take men at their word. He would have been a good deal richer that morning if he hadn't gone so far on the bare statements of people whom he feared to hurt by requiring of them their references.

This he turned in his mind as he went for his horse, and came leading it back to where his saddle lay. After all, he couldn't blame Duncan and the rest of them. He had no reason for flying up that way as he had done with Winch, and challenging him to fight. He stood in a bad light, and it was a great deal to ask of them that they accept his unsupported word.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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Shawnee County, E. H. D.

Training For Industry

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In March, early in the month, a number of boys will be paroled. They are now seeking assurance of work, as that is a vital point. No boy on parole, under the present policy, is allowed to be an idler. Rich or poor he must work at something, must save some of his money, must give an account of what he earns, and how he spends it, must go to his church Sundays, must stay out of pool halls, and must refrain from gambling or drinking. And, they are making good. Queer, but every man who had boys of me before, from the Topeka paroling, has wanted more. There are first-class workers among those going out, boys who will respond to direction, who are ready to do the little tasks as well as the big ones.

Alfred Docking, Parole Officer, Hutchinson, Kan.

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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
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Don't make the mistake of purchasing too little power. The tractor should be your "peak load" reserve, your "shock-troops" in the hurry-up days. If it is deficient in power its chief purpose is defeated. Measure your farm by its full "peak load" requirements in belt and drawbar work.

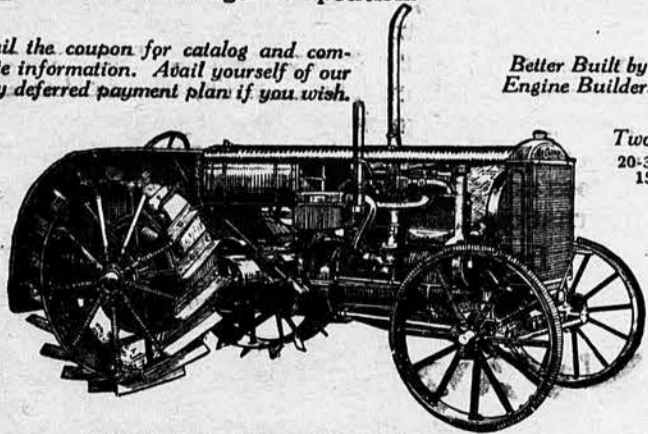
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- Removable cylinder linings.
- Oil pumped under pressure to all motor bearings. "Dot" grease gun system—no grease cups.
- Dust-proof housings for all working parts.
- Easily removable, roomy inspection plates.
- Large bearing surfaces—high grade bearings throughout.
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- Simple, convenient, controls—roomy platform—spring seat.
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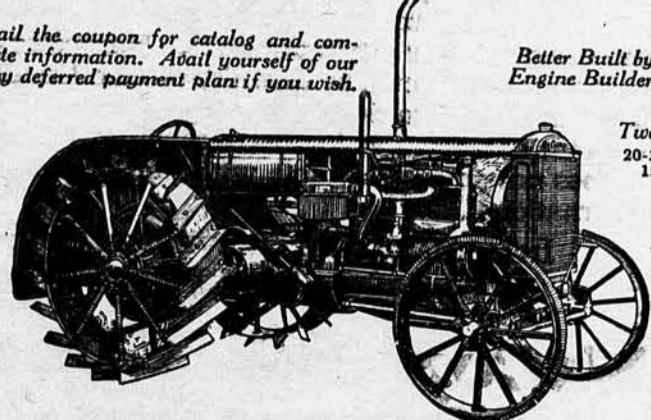
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Without cost or obligation, you may mail me your catalog, K-135, prices and terms.

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From Station KSAC

Here's the radio program which is coming next week, March 8 to 13, from Station KSAC:

Rural School
9:00—Music, Inspirational Talks, Agricultural Primer, Callisthenics.
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—Insure Thrifty Chicks and Pullets
Tuesday—Soybeans.....L. E. Willoughby
Brood Coop for Hens and Chicks
Wednesday—Market Forecast.....D. J. Taylor
Pushing Spring Lambs for Market.....E. A. Skokdyk
Thursday—Feeding Practices and Management of Chicks.....C. G. Elling
Porkine Tuberculosis.....J. H. McAdams
Friday—Determining the Best Variety.....H. R. Sumner
Remodeling Houses.....W. G. Ward
MATINEE—1:30-5:00
Monday—Third Year Eng. Literature.....High S. Credit
Tuesday—Program for Women's Clubs
Wednesday—Baseball
COLLEGE OF THE AIR 6:30-7:30
Market Review
Opportunity Talks
Monday—Book Review
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—Pasture Crops for Sheep.....H. E. Reed
The Modern Chick Prefers the Open Front Portable House.....H. H. Steup
Tuesday—Production of Wholesome Dairy Products
Vegetables and Flowers.....W. H. Martin
Wednesday—How the State Highway Commission Serves.....J. W. Garduer
Higher Standards for the Rural Home.....W. G. Ward
Thursday—The Latest Thing in Homes.....Maria Morris
Your Home as a Recreation Center in Your Community.....Amy Kelly
Friday—Common Poisonous Plant in Kansas
Food of Honeybees.....F. C. Gates
Ralph L. Parker

Good Business Outlook

The business of the country has entered March with an optimistic spirit. The industrial outlook is good. And buying is in steady volume, altho chiefly in small lots for quick delivery. Sentiment continues optimistic.

Manufacturing activity in most of the major industries still is at a high rate. The daily output of pig iron in January was with one exception the highest on record for this month. Steel production in January exceeded shipments, and a decrease in unfilled orders prompted an increase in the number of inactive furnaces at the end of the month.

There has been a gain in new business within the last two weeks, however, and the outlook for the industry during 1926 is favorable, with the principal demand anticipated from farm implement makers and the railroads. Building operations in January set a new high mark for mid-winter, and contemplated new work of about 25 per cent above a year ago assures heavy operations for the next few months. The output of motor vehicles exceeded all previous January operations, and was nearly 40 per cent above the corresponding period in 1925. The industry is preparing for further intensive competition, as evidenced by the recent cuts in the price of the cheaper cars. The rubber tire industry is expanding output in response to large spring orders.

Silk mills continue unusually active. A strong demand prevails for silk goods, but stout resistance is offered by consumers to any advance in prices. The output of the cotton industry during the last month was the highest since last spring, but there is a danger of over-production in view of the slackening of orders and overtime operations in the Southern mills. Reductions in the prices of woolsens and worsteds have brought a favorable response from the buyers.

Manufacturers anticipate that the incoming orders will be of sufficient volume to maintain operations in their plants at near capacity. Shoe factories are increasing their production schedules in response to a steady inflow of orders for Easter delivery. While business in the leather trade is slow, fundamental conditions in the industry are materially improved.

All the major branches of the apparel industry—cotton, wool, silk and shoes—are constantly at the mercy of fashion, either thru a multiplicity of styles and frequency of style changes, or by a shifting of demand to other lines of goods. Silk and rayon are today in popular favor, and undoubtedly have made encroachments upon the cotton and woolen markets.

The apparel industry is further handicapped by the costly distribution system, involving in most instances a chain of distributors from the manufacturer to the ultimate consumer. As a result of this process, costs accumulate all along the line, and the price paid at the counter on practically all apparel lines is out of alignment with that of general commodities. Stiff resistance has therefore been offered to any advances, so that it is difficult for the manufacturers to make a fair margin of profit.

Furthermore, plant facilities in the cotton, wool and shoe industries exceed domestic requirements, and the foreign outlet for these goods is limited to but a small proportion of the domestic production. Definite steps are being taken in New England to correct these conditions. By a reduction in manufacturing costs, improved merchandising methods, better co-operation with labor, and the use of silk and rayon admixtures with cottons, woolsens, and worsteds, it is believed that progress is being made in broadening the market for these goods.

Endorse the Seed Law

BY GERALD E. FERRIS

At the well-attended 20th annual business meeting of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, it was voted to hold a utility seed show in connection with next year's annual meeting

at Manhattan. For the best exhibits in this show, open to competition among the members of the association, the board of directors will offer substantial cash and trophy prizes.

The activity of the crop improvement association among its 320 members during the last year has been the inspection of 14,000 acres of crops in the field and the sale of 73,000 bushels of certified seed grain. Certified seeds, which are always standard adapted varieties, are inspected in the field and when threshed.

This year's outstanding accomplishment of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association was the endorsement and agitation in favor of the state's new seed law. At its 20th annual meeting at Farm and Home Week at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, the association voted to retain C. C. Cunningham of Eldorado as president; elected J. H. Taylor of Chapman vice president, and re-elected H. R. Sumner of Manhattan as secretary-treasurer.

The following resolutions were adopted at the business meeting of the association:

Whereas, the new state seed law has entered its first year of service to the state, and

Whereas, the Crop Improvement Association is heartily in sympathy with the objects and purposes of the said seed law, therefore, be it

Resolved that this association pledges its support to the rigid enforcement of the law to the end that only lawfully entitled seed shall be sold within the state.

Resolved that we do everything in our power to foster the Crop Improvement Association Seed Show to be held at the time of the next annual meeting.

We recommend and urge bankers, grain dealers and millers to encourage farmers to use pure seed of adapted varieties true to name and further recommend that seed be treated for smut.

We reaffirm our policy of honesty in selling only seed true to name and of high quality and high germination.

We condemn the practice of misrepresentation in the naming and sale of varieties not true to name.

Whereas, the success of this association has been so greatly assisted by various departments of the Kansas State Agricultural College, therefore, be it resolved by this association that we accord these various departments our sincere thanks and appreciation, and

Further extend our sincere thanks and appreciation to our president, C. C. Cunningham, and our secretary, H. R. Sumner, for their faithful and unselfish service given to the interest of the association.

To Standardize Seeds

Lone Star Township of Rush county is prepared to abolish questionable seeds. Carl Hardy, a local farmer, is chairman of a committee of five which will survey the township and determine the seed situation. Then an organized campaign will be conducted to persuade farmers to plant only disease free and adapted varieties of seeds. The movement is looking forward to community standardization in varieties and crop health.

If there's anything in evolution, Americanism should in time develop a very strong trigger finger.

Play Safe on Twine!

THIS YEAR as ALWAYS, the careful man will put his faith in *McCormick, Deering or International* twine. In the past he has benefited to the full by this wise policy. He has the most practical reasons for playing safe with the old reliable twine. The man who relies on *McCormick, Deering, or International* is absolutely sure of **QUALITY**. Any saving he might possibly make in buying cheaper twines could easily be lost many times over in uncertain deliveries, faulty binding, grain wastage, and loss of time in the critical harvest days. He avoids risk and anxiety by buying twine that is *guaranteed for length, strength, and weight*.

International Harvester twines have got to be good. The Harvester Company is the only company making both binders and twine. Poor twine would reflect on binder performance. All the reputation of *McCormick-Deering* machines is linked with the sterling reputation of the twine. Fifty-four lines of farm machines are tied up with the quality of the old, reliable twines. That is the best twine insurance.

Then there is the **SERVICE** which is always available through 12,000 dealers. Prompt shipment and liberal supply of *McCormick, Deering, and International* protect the grain grower wherever he is. Harvester quality and economy are effected by quantity production and the backing of the *McCormick-Deering* organization. Don't gamble with the comparatively small expenditure needed for twine. It does not pay. Play safe with *McCormick, Deering, or International*.

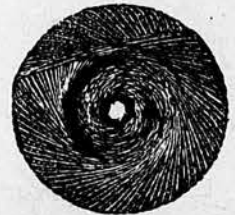
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Ill.
(Incorporated)

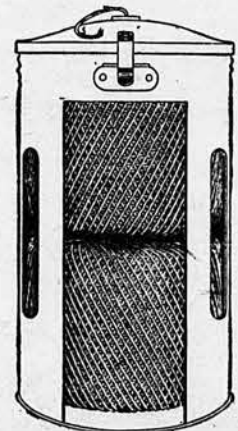
McCormick Deering International TWINES

The Patented Double-Trussed Cover

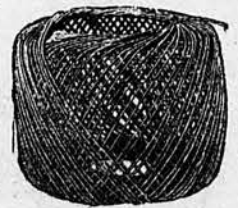
on "Big Ball" Twine is an exclusive International Harvester Twine feature!



It is impossible for the Original "Big Ball" to flatten or bulge. The PATENTED COVER holds the ball in perfect shape. All Harvester Twine reaches the binder in just as good shape as when it leaves the mills.



Two "Big Balls" of Harvester Twine fit any twine can. They are made that way and the PATENTED COVER holds them in shape. No time lost in the fields due to misshapen balls, collapsing, snarling, or tangling. The PATENTED COVER is a real protection and a valuable feature.



No snarling, no tangling, no collapsing—the PATENTED COVER holds its shape to the last. Every foot ties a bundle.

Jim Has Faith in the Horses

But He May Find Difficulty in Breeding Mares to a Good Stallion

BY GEORGE A. MONTGOMERY

WHEN Jim Waite was 2 years old he came from Logansport, Ind., in a covered wagon behind old Buck and Berry, as good a team of brindled oxen as ever came out of the Hoosier state. His dad took a Kansas homestead in the 70's, and old Buck and Berry pulled the plow that broke up the first two forties. Reliable old servants were old Buck and Berry, but they were too slow for Old Man Waite, and horses had replaced them before Jim was old enough to help in the field.

When Jim was large enough to reach the plow handles he put the lines around his shoulders and guided old Maud and Bess up and down the corn rows. The neighbors all hailed Maud and Bess as the best team round about, and Jim grew up to take a pride in good horses. When Jim, at the age of 19, started farming for himself, his dad gave him Flora, one of Maud's colts, and before the end of the 90's Jim had a barn full of her offspring, good blocky work horses weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds.

Pete Hull brought the first pure-bred Percheron stallion into the county, and Jim was one of his first customers. Ten years after the arrival of the dappled Percheron, all except one team on Jim's farm were blacks and greys, weighing from 1,400 to 1,700 pounds. That one team was a pair of "steppers" which he hitched to the buggy when he made a trip to town.

Jim's horses were one of the "sights" included in the itinerary of the first Farm Bureau tour in the county. "It would take better than \$225 a head to buy them," he told the visitors and the county agent.

Jim got into the county agent's car and completed the tour with the sightseers.

Behind the Times?

"Yes, I've got some good horses," he told Mrs. Waite when he returned, "but I'm behind the times. We went as far in three hours this afternoon as the old ponies could go in a day. There were 19 cars, and the one I was in was the only one not owned by a farmer. It is owned by 300 of them."

Shortly afterward Jim sold the "steppers," (ponies he called them now), and bought a motor car. Oxen, 40 years before, had been too slow for his dad. Now horses, at least for transportation, were too slow for him.

The Farm Bureau tourists stopped on their trip (that was back in 1916) to see a tractor in operation. Two machinists from the factory perspired freely as they tinkered with one doodad after another trying to get it to show off well before the crowd.

"I guess we'll need work horses for several years to come," mused Jim as he climbed back in the county agent's car.

Last week Jim and a neighbor were

in Kansas City with a car of geldings weighing from 1,300 to 1,750 pounds. At the regular auction held the first of every week they brought from \$45 to \$135 a head.

"I've seen the day," remarked Jim, "when the poorest one in the lot would have brought right at \$200 and the best ones \$250. Of course, their hair was not so smooth as it might have been, and they should have been in better flesh, but a fellow just naturally doesn't take the pride in them that was possible when they were money makers. You can't afford to put the grain into them when they average less than \$100 a head. I believe I'd have been better off if I'd shot every one of mine the day he was foaled. I wish I knew what the future holds. I've got a bunch of mares at home, and I don't know whether to breed them this spring or sell them."

Higher Prices Coming

"Old man, I'll tell you what you do," said a country horse and mule buyer from Southern Kansas. "You go right home and breed them, every blamed one of them, to the best stallion or jack you can find. I don't mean to a scrub. You'll be throwing your money away if you do. But the good ones—well, I tell you, these horses and mules are coming back. They've got to. I've been all over my section of the state, and the good ones are about cleaned out."

"And I'll tell you another thing—there haven't been many colts foaled in the last few years to take the place of the good ones. The number of tractors is increasing—I know that—but there is a certain amount of work that has to be done by horses. We're going to see better prices—we're already seeing them on this market—\$10 better than a year ago. Go up to the Department of Agriculture office on the ninth floor of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange Building and ask them for the report they've just issued on the horse and mule situation. That will convince you."

Jim was out for information. He would see the report.

"The number of horses on farms in the United States decreased 20 per cent from January 1, 1920 to January 1, 1926, while mules increased 5.5 per cent," the report read. "The number of horses and mules combined decreased 15 per cent during this period. About 3 per cent of this reduction occurred within the last year. While the number of horses over 2 years old decreased about 6 per cent from 1920 to 1925, the number of colts under 2 years of age decreased 51 per cent. The Census of 1925 showed 73 colts under 2 years to 1,000 horses and mules of all ages, as compared with 132 colts in 1920, or a reduction of 45 per cent in the ratio of colts under 2 years old to all horses and mules."

More Colts Necessary

"Reports from the farms of crop correspondents show that 95 colts were foaled to 1,000 head of all horses and mules on their farms at the end of the year in 1919, 84 in 1920, 72 in 1921, 61 in 1922, 49 in 1923, 45 in 1924, and 42 in 1925. While this downward tendency in colt production continues unabated in the South Central states and the range country, an increase in the number of colts foaled in 1925 over the number in 1924 was shown by the Corn Belt and Northeastern states. Unless more colts are raised in future years than were raised in 1925, either the number of horses and mules on farms will fall to approximately half the number on farms, or the average life must exceed 15 years."

The report showed further that the number of tractors on farms in 19 states increased from 109,707 in 1920 to 216,223 in 1925, and that the number of horses in the larger cities of the country had been on the decrease for 15 years. Prices of horses have decreased 40 per cent over the 1910-14

(Continued on Page 36)

Satisfied with your crop production?



If not, perhaps your soil is too acid. Use lime—it acts as a base, neutralizes the acid, and your crops boom.

Satisfied with your Boot Service?



Goodrich Short Brown

You will be, if you wear Goodrich Hi-Press. Millions of farmers wouldn't think of wearing anything else. Fifty years' experience and Goodrich unvarying quality bring you the best boot service money can buy.

Goodrich HI-PRESS Rubber Footwear

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



A Needed Melting Pot

Answers to Legal Questions

BY T. A. McNEAL

A rented a farm from B. The contract as originally drawn was as follows: the wheat ground was to be turned over to A in July, but the cash rent to be paid for ground and buildings was not due until a year from the following February, as A did not move on the place until the February after sowing the first wheat crop. When the contract and notes for the second year were drawn up, B had them all fixed up at the bank ready for A to sign when A arrived. B pretended to be in a rush to get away and kept telling A the contracts were the same as the first, and as B was a church member and claimed to be a Christian, A believed him and signed in a hurry. The dates for the cash rent had been changed—slipped back from February to August 1. A did not notice this until time for the third contract to be drawn up, and he refused to sign it. Both agreed on \$50 cash rent. B has employed an attorney who is trying to bluff A into signing. Can B hold A to the old contract and force him to pay \$200 cash August 1? B has an unsigned contract or agreement to pay \$150 which by rights should only be \$75 on August 1. Is the second contract lawful? Both the first and second contracts definitely state a term of 12 months, one contract overlapping the other. D. F.

WHERE two contracts are drawn affecting the same subject matter the second contract would govern unless it could be shown clearly that the second contract was obtained by fraud or by duress. The claim of the questioner in this case is that this second contract was obtained by fraud. It would seem, however, from his statement of the facts that he did not complain of the fraud until it came to signing the third contract, which evidently was some months later, altho it is not quite clear from his statement as to when this third contract was presented for signing.

He would seem to have some grounds for claiming that the second contract was obtained from him thru fraudulent representations, or that he was induced to sign it by fraudulent representations. However to take advantage of a fraud it is necessary that the person so defrauded should repudiate such contract at his earliest knowledge of it, or at any rate within a reasonable time. If I understand the facts in this case correctly, it seems to me A has slept on his rights in the matter. A cannot be compelled to sign a third contract, but if he has not used due diligence in protecting himself in the case of the second contract I think he can be held to that.

Belongs to the Wife?

A and B are husband and wife. They own personal property consisting of household goods, stock and farm implements, also some money in A's name and some in B's. The property has been purchased with money earned by both, some before marriage, but it was given in for taxes in A's name. Does the law consider the property

all A's? If A dies without leaving a wife and child or children to whom does the property go? What if B dies first leaving A and a child? N. A. C.

If the wife claims part of this property as her own and is able to establish that claim the law gives her the right to it. She has exactly the same right to hold either personal or real property in her own name that her husband has. But unless some such claim is made by her and this property is listed for taxation by the husband the law would consider it his property.

If he dies without will his widow would inherit half of it and his child or children would inherit the other half. But if B should die without will the husband would still be considered in law as the owner of all of the property unless, as I have said, prior to her death she claimed a part of it and was able to establish that claim.

Handled by Counties

Is there a home in Kansas for old people who do not belong to any organization? How much does it charge for keeping people? Is there a home for aged people who are in destitute circumstances, that is aside from the ordinary county farm home? Is there a sanitarium for aged persons who have lost their minds? J. R.

There is no such home maintained by the state aside from the regular hospitals for the insane, and there is no home for destitute old people maintained by the state. All the homes of this kind are those maintained by the various counties.

Nothing in the Law

Is it a violation of law not to call a physician in case of childbirth? Would a nurse with a certificate be sufficient? R.

Failure to call a physician is not a violation of the law. A trained nurse probably would be just as efficient as a physician. However, the law does not even require the calling of a trained nurse.

Would Renew the Note

1. Is a written promise to make a payment on an outlaid note equivalent to renewing it? 2. In case of a corporation owning real estate, is it necessary that the wife or husband of each member join in the transfer of the same? T. A. K.

1. The statute of limitations is not self-acting. In case suit is brought on an outlaid note the statute of limitations must be pleaded, and if the maker of the note should waive the statute of limitations and permit judgment to be taken against him he could

A Big Growth of Life Insurance

AMONG the most astounding developments in the United States during the last quarter of a century has been that of the life insurance business. On December 31, 1925, reports from 166 companies, having in force over 94 per cent of all insurance outstanding in the United States legal reserve companies, showed the following remarkable figures: Total number of policyholders, 54 million; total life insurance in force, 72 billion dollars; average of all policies, \$1,333; new insurance written during the year, 15,400 million dollars; average amount of new ordinary policies, \$2,850; total income for 1925, 3,100 million dollars. Assuming that the companies not included in this report carried the same proportion of insurance and policyholders, then the number of policyholders in legal reserve companies, must be approximately 57 million, and the total amount of insurance carried 76 billion dollars.

Twenty-five years ago the total number of policyholders in these same companies was only 10 million, and the total amount of life insurance in force was only \$8,562 million dollars. In other words, the amount of insurance has increased during these 25 years nine-fold, and the number of policyholders nearly six-fold.

In addition to these old line companies, there are numerous fraternal insurance organizations, like the Modern Woodmen of America, with more than 1,100,000 members, and insurance in force of approximately, 2 billion dollars; the Woodmen of the World with half a million members; the Security Benefit Association with a quarter of a million members; the Maccabees with half a million, and so on. It is probable that there are at least 60 million individuals in the United States carrying life insurance in some form, and this means that more than half the men, women and children of the United States are protected by life insurance.

It is difficult to estimate the economic and political influence of these life insurance companies, with admitted assets of approximately 12 billion dollars, invested in all sorts of securities, real estate mortgages, railroad bonds and government and municipal bonds.

Radicals often wonder why revolutionary propaganda does not get anywhere in the United States. One of the reasons is that the majority of the people are personally interested in seeing the economic system maintained. The permanence of institutions like life insurance companies depends on confidence in our economic system, and our economic system depends on confidence in our political structure.

The average individual may do a good deal of complaining about conditions and the burden of taxation, but he is not going to destroy his own property if he knows it.

Bad light costs more than good



YOU pay for poor light in the extra hours of labor in the early morning and evening. You pay in the added weariness of your wife when her kitchen workshop is poorly lighted. You pay in the ruined eyes of your children. The least of these is more expensive than Colt Light.

Colt Light costs comparatively little to install and little to operate. With it, you can light not only your house, but the barn and poultry buildings.

And the Colt Hot Plate is always ready for immediate use for breakfast or an emergency when the kitchen range is out.

The Colt Light Plant has nothing to wear out. It has

no expensive parts to replace.

The cost of Colt Light can be financed to spread over a long period of months if you own your own farm. And it practically pays for itself by the hours of labor it saves every day. With a large 200-lb. capacity Colt Light Plant, the average user need replace the Union Carbide but an average of two or three times a year. Union Carbide is quickly available at factory prices from one of 175 warehouses. Investigate Colt Light. Write today for our booklet, "Safest and Best by Test."

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New York, N. Y. - 30 E. 42nd St.
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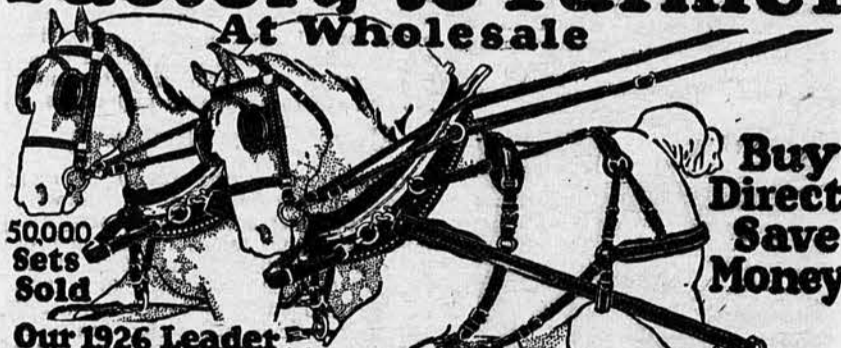
COLT

TRADE MARK

LIGHT

No other proposition offers as great an opportunity for the farm-trained man as selling the Colt Light Plant. Write our nearest office for full particulars.

Factory to Farmer At Wholesale



Our 1926 Leader **\$39.75** Farmers Dollar Bigger with U.S. Farm Sales Co.

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

CORD TIRES Don't Pay High prices. We're still selling standard guaranteed tires way below list price. 30x3 1/2, 7000 Mi. Farco Cord, \$7.95; other sizes, balloons or cords, at big savings. (Also Tapes, Saities, 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 to manufacturers. We would rather sell 10 sets of harness to 10 farmers for cash than 10 sets to one dealer on time.

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. 331, Salina, Kan.**

Why We can and DO sell for less

- 1.—Making a set of harness in our own factory every 15 minutes.
- 2.—Saving freight rates from a seaboard haul.
- 3.—Selling harness to 95,000 farmers at one small factory plant instead of a few sets at retail prices.



not afterward complain. I am of the opinion that a written promise to pay a promissory note is equivalent to a waiver of the statute of limitations, and that would in effect renew the note.

2. Where real estate is owned by a corporation it is not necessary that all the members of that corporation join in the transfer of the real estate. The bylaws of the corporation provide how property may be transferred, and the charter of the corporation defines its general powers. If it has the right to deal in real estate it may transfer title thru its officers as provided by its bylaws.

Must Have Sureties

1. Do the laws of Kansas require the affidavit of one of the beneficiaries of a will where there is a trustee named in the will when it is probated? 2. Is the affidavit of a person who has been in a hospital for the insane and who was never discharged or pronounced sane legal in the probate court? 3. Can a trustee named in a will sign his own bond and can he act as one of the appraisers of property mentioned in the will? 4. Does the law of Kansas require all beneficiaries of the will to be notified of the date and time of probating it? E. H. C.

1. I do not understand what is meant by the first question.

2. Until an inmate of a hospital for the insane is discharged from said hospital as being restored to sound mind he is presumed to be still of unsound mind, and under our law is incompetent as a witness.

3. It would be proper for a trustee to sign his bond as principal, but of course he must have other signers as sureties. The law provides when real estate is sold that it shall be appraised by three disinterested appraisers. It is my opinion that the law did not contemplate that the executor or administrator should be one of these appraisers.

4. All of the beneficiaries of a will should be notified of the time when it will be probated.

How About the Neckties?

A New York firm sent a package containing three neckties to my address. I never ordered these ties. With the package came a letter telling me to examine them, and if I wanted them to send the company \$1. If I did not want the ties I was to return them. I have not done either. Now they say they will sue me. Can they collect? E. B. B.

I am of the opinion they cannot collect, as they sent the package at their own risk. I also am of the opinion, however, that if you kept the ties you should pay the dollar.

Busy Year in the Air

This will be aviation's busiest year. In all branches of aeronautics there is activity, and with activity there is progress. Continued research and experimentation have brought us new types of aircraft and engines, with new arrangements for applying power and increasing safety, which are improvements that will mean a general raising of standards. Capital is showing confidence in production and performance in backing aeronautical development for commercial purposes, and also for the great exploratory flights which have scientific aims. Since our army airmen flew around the world the longest distances have not been feared. It would be rash to set any limit to the exploits of good pilots with good planes. That which lies before is not limitation, but expansion. The fine flight of Ramon France from Spain to Argentina is the latest to win applause, and if he swings around thru the United States on his way home he will be cordially welcomed at every landing field.

Before long we may have to say that of the making of Polar flights there is no end. Five are already planned for the coming summer, and four of them are American. Amundsen is to enter the unknown from Spitzbergen, with an Italian airship and pilot, and Byrd from the same point with plane or dirigible. Stefansson, Wilkins and Wade will appropriately start from our own Alaskan territory, with American airplanes. Leaving Point Barrow they will face the Alaskan icepack and the vast "blind spot" within which there is possibly hidden a continent. This party will employ five three-engined Douglas cruisers.

At home the army, the navy and the postoffice will all be actively engaged in strengthening their air services. The army has begun the year by proposing to throw overboard an element of weakness in the shape of 55 pursuit airplanes, scrapping them because of

structural defects. On the other hand it is having built a bombing airplane large enough to serve as a transport, with a speed of 135 miles an hour, and carrying fuel enough for a 24 hours' flight. This year the army has already launched a semi-rigid dirigible, the RS-1, with a capacity of 755,000 feet and motors of 1,200 horsepower. For the navy the House committee has agreed upon a five-year building program, intended to provide by the end of the period 100 new airplanes and two large airships. Congress may be expected soon to give the Department of Commerce the authority it needs for the control and advancement of commercial aviation, for which the standard safety code is ready, covering air traffic rules, signals, pilots' qualifications and aircraft operation. Meanwhile the postoffice has begun the air mail contract system, promising that within a few months commercial aviation enterprises will be employed in the swift conveyance of mail over a large part of the country. The outlook is altogether encouraging.

Why Not Better Schools?

Former Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, who is spending most of his time championing the cause of agriculture, in an address before the National Educational Association recently, painted a depressing picture of the "deserted rural school," and traced the close connection between the "paralysis creeping over the country school" and the recent price level of farm products.

Where co-operation and modern methods of production and marketing are employed, said Mr. Lowden, the rural school reflects the spirit of abundance and progress, as does every other community activity. The movement for the consolidated country school is healthy and responsive to new demands, but the farmer's income must be increased before he will tax himself for modern and adequate schools.

Thus the demand for justice to agriculture is more than a demand for larger material returns. The improvement of agriculture under wise and fair legislation means also "the development of a finer rural citizenship" and the restoration of the rural school as the center of a rich and genuine community life.

So much is being done for elementary and other educational institutions in the cities and towns of the United States that the decay of the rural school creates a particularly glaring contrast and a "double standard of living," which the more high spirited country boys and girls are bound to resent.

Mr. Lowden has emphasized a feature of the farm problem that receives far too little attention. He is right in pointing out that a dilapidated, melancholy rural school building is an eloquent argument for sympathetic and constructive study by the American public of the whole agricultural situation.

Farmers are not the only ones who make their living from the soil. Consider the laundry.

1 year to pay after 30-day trial American SEPARATOR Try any American Separator in your own way, at our risk. Then, after you find it to be the closest skimmer, easiest to turn and clean, and the best separator for the least money, you may pay balance in cash or easy monthly payments. Sizes from 125 to 850 lbs. Prices as low as \$24.95. Monthly payments as low as \$2.15. Write now for free catalog Get our offer first. Shipping points near you insure prompt delivery. AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 32J, Bainbridge, N.Y. or Dept. 32J, 1929 W. 43rd St., Chicago, Ill.

Renfrew soon pays for itself—gets 99.9% of cream by official test. Old machines waste cream. The Renfrew skims clean, so earns Larger Cream Profits All gears enclosed. Dirt can't get in. Oil can't get out until drained. Oil every three months. Easiest to clean. A child can operate it. Low tank—high crank. Turns easy. Interchangeable Capacity It grows with the herd by simply changing a few working parts. Ask for descriptive folder—"The Last Drop of Cream." Fairbanks, Morse & Co. Distributors KANSAS CITY, MO.

Mrs. Brood Sow calls on the Doctor. MRS. BROOD SOW: Morning, Doctor! I'm expecting a litter of pigs in a few weeks and I don't want to lose any like I did last fall. Is there anything I can do to make my baby pigs be strong and sturdy when they are born? DOCTOR: I should say there is something you can do! These last few weeks are the time of greatest growth for your unborn pigs. They can't grow if you don't feed them properly. Corn alone, or even corn and tankage is not enough. I recommend a diet of corn and Purina Pig Cow. Pig Chow supplies minerals and proteins lacking in corn but vitally necessary to keep up your body and put life, health and growth into your unborn pigs. DOCTOR: And when your pigs arrive don't be like Jones' brood sow. See how small her udders are! No wonder her pigs can't thrive! They aren't getting milk. Feeder Jones knows his cows can't produce milk on corn, or corn and tankage, but he expects his sows to do the impossible. Dry, shriveled udders mean stunted runty pigs. DOCTOR: Here's the way your udders should be after farrowing—every one bulging full of rich milk. Then you'll keep your baby pigs coming from the start. Pig Chow is balanced with corn to maintain your body and make milk. Full udders mean big, thrifty, uniform pigs.

Get Purina Pig Chow at the feed store with the checkerboard sign today. It'll pay you! WRITE US FOR A PURINA HOG BOOK—FREE

PURINA MILLS, 829 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo. Seven Busy Mills Located for Service



Where "Cold Snaps" Start!

The Champion Cold Wave in Kansas Weather History Came February 11 to 14, 1899

BY E. C. CONVERSE

THE grand champion cold wave for Kansas, as well as a large section of the rest of the United States, was February 11 to 14, 1899. It drove the temperature, on February 12, down to 32 degrees below zero at the Kansas State Agricultural College, 22 below at Wichita, 32 below at Garden City, 35 below at Clay Center, 22 below at Kansas City, and correspondingly low temperatures occurred in all parts of the state.

This same cold wave made record low temperatures thruout the South—New Orleans, 7 degrees above; Mobile, 1 below; Tallahassee, 2 below. It is perhaps needless to state that many millions of dollars' worth of fruit and livestock were killed. It is not known just how many persons were frozen to death, but it probably was not less than 50 in the whole country. It is a feather in the cap of the Weather Bureau that this cold snap was fully forecasted, thus materially reducing the suffering and loss.

But what are the conditions which produce these cold snaps alternated by warm spells? If we examine the weather conditions over the entire country, as is done by the Weather Bureau and published on the weather maps, we find certain areas have extra high air pressure and others unusually low. Characteristic types of weather are associated with these areas. Around "lows" we find warmer weather and cloudy, perhaps stormy, regions. Around the "highs" we have colder, usually clear, weather. These areas are from 300 miles to 2,000

miles in diameter, and only 4 or 5 miles in thickness. They resemble gigantic, slowly rotating pancakes, the "lows" turning opposite to the hands of a clock and the "highs" turning with the hands of the clock. It is found, also, that these areas are moving in some easterly direction carried by the prevailing westerly winds of the upper air. This is one of the underlying principles used by the Weather Bureau in forecasting.

Our weather, then, is determined by the irregular passage of these "highs" and "lows." The exact weather will differ with the time of the year, the amount of moisture in the air and the vigor of the development. It also will depend much upon our direction and the distance from the center of the areas. Let us consider the typical weather when a "low" followed by a "high" pass with their centers close to us. As the low approaches, the wind will be in a southerly direction; light, thin clouds appear, which in the fall, winter or spring usually thicken and produce rain or snow.

In the spring, summer and early fall many thunder showers occur in the southern half of the "low" region. The temperature rises, and in summer it usually becomes oppressive. The velocity of the wind usually will depend on the vigor of the "low," that is, the variation of pressure from the center out. If the "low" is vigorous and very slow moving, two or three days of hot, windy weather are the result. If there is little moisture in the air, the winds are known as "hot

Traffic Will Grow in Alaska

FOR several years the trend of public sentiment has been running strongly against Government ownership of railroads. The experience of Government management in war time seemed to be exceedingly extravagant and inefficient.

People jumped to the conclusion that Government ownership is necessarily wasteful and undesirable.

That Government management generally is extravagant probably is true, no matter what the business managed, but there may be cases where Government ownership is the only thing that will accomplish the desired end. Take the case of the Panama Canal. If that had been left to private enterprise it is reasonably certain there would be no canal now and none in even the remote future.

A good many years ago Congress decided to build a Government railroad in Alaska. The road has been built and is in operation. Recent reports show that it is a losing venture so far as the Government is concerned, and it is likely to be for a long time to come. One Congressman has proposed to abandon the road.

"Another case," said this Congressman, "of the folly of Government ownership."

Here again it is evident that if the Government had not built the road it never would have been built, and the interior of Alaska would never have been developed.

The question, then, is not whether the railroad pays its way in passenger and freight receipts, for it certainly does not, but whether the indirect benefits justify the building of the road. Dan A. Sutherland, delegate from Alaska, evidently thinks they do, and he makes a pretty convincing statement to prove it, or rather submits an article prepared by Norman U. Stines, which makes a strong case.

"It has been suggested," says Mr. Stines, "that since the Alaska railroad is now operating at a deficit it should be torn up and abandoned. . . . It may be stated that an abandonment of the railway will mean the abandonment of the interior of Alaska, with a gradual withdrawal of the present population to the point where only trappers, traders and Indians will remain."

It is the opinion of Mr. Stines that as a direct result of this Government railroad, in its life of two years, one enterprise has been started which will increase the freight traffic by 80 per cent, and that within a comparatively short time, 10 to 15 years, the road can be operated at a profit.

As a result of the building of the road, the United States Refining & Mining Exploration Company has opened up a new gold mining enterprise on which it has already expended 2 million dollars and it will expend 8 million dollars more. The company will with its seven great dredges handle 6 million tons of gold-bearing gravel a year.

Another enterprise which the Government road makes possible is the opening of the Matanuska coal fields, with an inexhaustible supply.

In the McKinley Park district is what is known as Copper Mountain, where there are vast deposits of lead, zinc, copper, silver and gold.

It has been ascertained that reindeer meat is an excellent food. There is a great territory in Alaska where the reindeer can be grown successfully provided there are proper transportation facilities. The Department of Agriculture reports that farming can be carried on successfully in the interior of Alaska, but here again adequate transportation is absolutely necessary.

If the Government is justified in keeping up the Panama Canal, altho it probably will always be maintained at a loss in dollars and cents, it would seem that it also is justified in maintaining this road to the interior of the vast territory of Alaska, altho considered as an independent business it may never show a profit.

Introducing the New Improved DISINFECTANT WHITE PAINT

Get acquainted with Creokote—the new disinfectant white paint—hailed as a gigantic step forward in farm sanitation!

Creokote disinfects and paints in one operation. It leaves a sanitary, snow-white surface, good for years of wear. No cracking, no peeling, no rubbing off—because Creokote, unlike ordinary disinfectant paints, is made with a high-grade paint base.

Disease germs, lice, mites, spiders—all the vermin which infests farm buildings on the interior or exterior, disappears before this powerful disinfectant paint.



Everywhere It Goes ~ A Sanitary White Trail

Creokote comes in powder form and is easily mixed with water. Brush or spray it into every corner of your poultry house, dairy and hog barns, sheep sheds, corrals and kennels. We positively guarantee that Creokote will do the job or your money back. A single pound of Creokote covers 75 to 100 square feet. Dust Creokote on your garden truck and shrubs. Brush it on your trees; it

safeguards them from worms and insects. Buy a package of Creokote today. Your local hardware, drug or feed supply dealer has CREOKOTE. If not, order direct.

Prices:
5 lbs. . . . 85c (Postage 15c)
10 lbs. . . . \$1.50 (Postage 25c)
50 lbs. . . . \$6.00 (Postage 95c)

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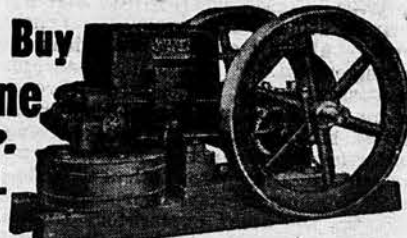
\$5 Down and You Can Buy Any WITTE Engine

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30 Days' FREE TRIAL

TO PROVE that this

"super-powered" one-profit, light weight WITTE will save you one-half the time, labor and cost of any job on the place I want to send it to you on a 30-day test at my risk. I guarantee it to do the work of 3 to 5 hired hands.



Burns Kerosene, Gasoline, Gas-Oil, Distillate or Gas—Yet Delivers 25% More Power. Cheapest to operate and guaranteed for a life-time. No cranking required. Compact and easily moved. Double, balanced fly-wheels with throttling governor that saves money. Fifty New Features—WRITE ME TODAY—a postal will do—for my Special FREE 30-Day Test Offer.

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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.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS, 1546 Witte Building, KANSAS CITY, MO. 1546 Empire Building, PITTSBURGH, PA.
QUICK SHIPMENTS MADE FROM NEAREST OF THESE WAREHOUSES: DALLAS, TEXAS.

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.

winds," and may cause considerable damage to crops. The rise in temperature on the eastern side of the low is due largely to the inflowing of warm, moist air from the south. The air of a low is gradually rising and cooling, causing our slow, drizzly rains and our snows.

When a central region reaches us, the winds slacken, and after a short time, a few minutes to several hours, rise from a north westerly direction. The sky usually soon clears. The temperature falls, sometimes rapidly, perhaps 25 degrees an hour. As the high approaches, the pressure rises and the temperature continues to drop. In the winter if there is much loose snow upon the ground, a blizzard may result if the "high" is vigorous. Little new snow falls, but the high winds whip up the snow already on the ground. This, with the cold, produces our most disagreeable winter storms, often causing much loss of life and property in the northern part of our country. The quiet center of a "high" is much larger than that of a "low," often requiring a day or two to pass. The air is gradually settling and becoming warmer, and thus produces no precipitation. On account of the clear sky, the day may be warm and pleasant, but the nights will be cool, and in the spring and fall they bring our frosts. The difference in air pressure between a "high" and a "low" is often an inch on the barometer, which corresponds to about a half pound pressure a square inch, or 70 pounds a square foot. The difference between the highest and lowest pressure recorded at the Kansas State Agricultural College is a little over 2 inches on the barometer. The difference in temperature, at the same time of the year, often will be as much as 65 or 70 degrees.

But the Cause?

But what is the cause of these "highs" and "lows"? We do not know exactly. Many explanations have been given, but none are entirely satisfactory. They are, however, known to be caused by the excessive heating of the earth at the equator and the rotation of the earth. The heating sets up air currents toward the equator along the ground. This air rises in the equatorial region and moves north and south. The rotation of the earth and other factors disturb this circulation, making it irregular and setting up these whirls. Our daily weather then depends upon them, and if we knew the exact cause and could foretell their occurrence, we could foretell the weather much longer in advance than we now can.

Since the movement of the upper air is from the west in most of North America, the mountains chill out most of the moisture. If it were not for the "highs" and "lows" bringing in moisture from the east and south, the plains states would be a desert. Since our agricultural life practically depends upon them, we must not complain about the little inconveniences the sudden changes of weather may cause us.

Red Cow Arithmetic

Funny how feed affects cows. Take the case of 67 red cows in the Washington County Cow Testing Association last year. Nineteen of them were fed a ration which cost an average of \$28.91 a head. Their production returned \$35.39 above feed cost. The rest of the red cows had a ration which averaged \$52.98. That seems like gross extravagance until you consider the returns. The production of those cows was worth \$51.24 more than their feed. In other words, as J. W. Linn, Kansas State Agricultural College, points out, the additional \$24 worth of feed which these cows had, boosted the returns above the other cows a third.

This Washington county experience brings up two questions. How many farmers are there in the state who keep red cows? How many of them know whether additional feed would make them produce more? The answer is in the cow testing association.

All France has to do is pacify mandates, creditors and the taxpayers at home.

Still, the new flivver has that same supercilious cough as it goes by on a hill.



When Prices Are High - Bad Roads Do Not Stop Him!

THE man who is able to get his produce to town or station has it over the other fellow—and if you notice it's the farmer who uses tire chains on his truck or car who can take advantage of high prices. He can get through no matter how bad the road.

Dreadnaught Tire Chains for your truck cost less than half the price of one tire. With chains you can smash through snow drifts and keep a steady course



THE COLUMBUS McKINNON CHAIN CO. - COLUMBUS, OHIO, U. S. A.

Dreadnaught Tire Chains

FARM CHAINS
For your farm requirements on chains ask your dealer for Columbus McKinnon Electric Welded Trace Chains, Cow Ties, Log Chains, Breast and Harness Chains manufactured by the INSWELL Electric Welded Process.



on roads that'll ditch the driver who has no underwheel protection.

There is a Dreadnaught Chain for every size and type of tire—Cord, Balloon or Truck. These overweight chains stand more grief than any other made. Because of the patented Blue-Boy Fastener, Dreadnaughts are almost as easy to slip on and off as a pair of goloshes. With "Three Cross Chains Always on the Ground" they give your car a toe-hold on the slipperiest road.

Riverside Tires & Tubes advertisement featuring a large tire illustration, text: 'Your Saving is One-third 12,000 Miles Guaranteed on Oversize Cords', and 'A Fully Guaranteed Quality Tire'.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

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

Concerning the National Better Farm Homes Conference

By Florence K. Miller

WE HAVE had meetings to discuss better crops and better livestock and better roads—all with the aim of improving farm conditions. But now an organization of wide-awake men has struck at the root of things; a conference was called in Chicago, February 18 and 19 by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers for the purpose of developing a movement for better farm homes. Making country life more pleasant always begins with the home, for farming is not only a business, but a method of living. A contented, satisfactory home life is the incentive for greater outside accomplishments. Crop failures or livestock losses seem less tragic when the man can leave the business of farming

IN THE album of disagreeable people no face is more characteristic than that of the fault finder. He scolds all the time. He's like the crab who goes thru life backward. I don't see how such a man gets into heaven unless he goes in backward.—T. DeWitt Talmage.

for a comfortable fireside, and a wife who has not worked so hard with insufficient equipment in an inconvenient home that she is too weary to meet her men-folks with a smile. After all, it isn't what we accumulate in the way of worldly goods that makes for the most in life; it is the happiness we can eke out of what we possess.

Organizations Represented

Representatives of farm organizations, women's clubs, agricultural extension departments, architects and commercial firms met with the engineers to discuss how to make the farm house meet all modern needs. This is the first concerted effort that has been made toward this ideal. With so many interests to contribute, surely the program that is to be worked out for developing a movement for better farm homes will be far reaching.

The best speakers obtainable in the field of architecture, home economics and household engineering were on the program. Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, said that the lack of appreciation of rural life causes many people to judge it by urban standards. Civilization and urbanity are not synonymous. She urged that more thought be given to plans for rural architecture, and that it express the spirit of the open country. Standardization is necessary in some things, but if there is any place where individuality should be fostered, it is in the home, said Dr. Stanley.

William Draper Brinckloe, an architect who is devoting most of his time to developing plans for rural homes, concluded recently that people were doing too much guesswork about farm homes, so he conducted a farm house planning contest thru the medium of one of our large farm magazines. These are some of the things he learned farm folks wanted in their ideal house.

Fifty-five per cent preferred two-story houses. Six rooms were the most popular; five rooms next, then seven rooms.

Ideal Home is Modernized

Ninety-eight per cent of the plans had bathrooms, but nearly all of those bathrooms were on the first floor. The main reason for this was that running water was not available on most farms and the bathroom must therefore be near the kitchen and hot water.

Forty per cent of the plans called for hardwood floors; 50 per cent had fireplaces but also had hot air furnaces or steam heating plants. A great many of the houses had offices, sew-

ing rooms, sleeping porches and breakfast nooks. But nearly all wanted a washroom so that the men coming in from the field need not pass thru the kitchen to wash.

The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the main entrance of a farm house and the stairway should be at the rear instead of the front, and—with emphasis—the kitchen should face the public road. The farm wife who spends most of her time overlooking hog barns and chicken houses will understand the reason for this.

Mr. Brinckloe and other speakers urged that the farm home have some provision for fire fighting equipment. Fire-proof roofs were urged, and what is more important, fire-safe chimneys.

A Farm Woman Speaks

Mrs. H. M. Dunlap, a farm woman from Champaign county, Illinois, spoke on "What We Farm Women Want Our Homes to Be." She says too many women strive to escape monotony when if they would work as hard to eliminate drudgery, they would get somewhere. A dollar's worth of dish washing equipment took the drudgery out of this three-times-a-day task for Mrs. Dunlap. The tea cart, fireless cooker, power washing machine, vacuum cleaner, steam pressure cooker, linoleum for floors—all these should be in every farm home and schemes for accumulating the dimes with which they may be purchased are fascinating, so she says. Before investing in this equipment, the article that is going to make the greatest contribution to the individual home should be selected when all cannot be bought, and one thing to consider is the amount of available labor.

"It is foolish economy to scrimp on quality of materials. Better build a small house well than a large house cheaply," said K. J. T. Ekblaw, a consulting agricultural engineer of Chicago. All materials chosen for a home should have the same life, according to Mr. Ekblaw, and because the average individual knows very little about

the strength of various structural materials, he urged that an architect be consulted before building. However, as others of the meeting added, this is not always possible, but everyone can have the advantage of a well worked out stock plan.

The wise builder will study house plans in magazines, talk with everyone he meets who has built a home and visit as many new homes as possible before he builds. In other words, he will call into activity every section of his intelligence department before he decides just what the ideal farm home for him would be—then he will build it as soon as he can.

The National Farm Homes Conference will be an annual event. Before the meeting next year, the following committees which have been appointed, will have definite results to report, and it is hoped that other organizations will be represented to contribute the results of their research.

1. Design of farm homes.
2. Remodeling of old farm houses.
3. Fire prevention and protection.
4. Farm home utilities.
5. Furnishing and decoration.
6. Design of farm home grounds.
7. Financing.
8. Publicity.
9. Financing the national better farm homes movement.

Handy Griddle Greasers

A NEW lamp wick can be made into a most effective griddle greaser. Fold the wick about four times and make a handle with a patent snap clothes pin. The wick should be about 1½ inches wide.

When the Neighbors Drop In

THE game of "personal observation" is appropriate to play when a few neighbors have come in to spend the evening, or it may be played by the family. It trains the memory of all. To carry on the game, each person may be furnished with a pencil and a piece of paper numbered from 1 to 20. Thus equipped, the players are led thru the next room by one of the num-

ber. They must pass by a table loaded with 20 sundry articles, such as a flag, a slipper, a vase, a book and so forth. When the members of the family reach the other room, they may write down the articles which they have remembered. The one who remembers the largest number wins the game.

Add a Little Perfume

PERFUMED soaps are made by the addition of artificial perfumes known as essential oils. The following are suggestions: Lavender, geranium, rosemary, hyacinth, wintergreen, saffras, cloves, almond and bitter almond, caraway, banana, rose, palmarosa. The perfume is added just before the soap is ready to pour, and worked in by stirring. The quantity to use for a batch of soap will depend on the strength of the perfume and the individual taste. This will vary from a fraction of a dram to several drams. Your druggist can supply you with essential oils.

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.

How to Make Chili

A Woodson county reader writes that her son learned to like chili while away to school, and asked her to send to Kansas Farmer for the recipe. We were glad to send it to her, and are printing what we know to be a delicious recipe because we believe other women will want to try it, too.

2 cups chili beans	3 small onions
¾ pound lean beef	1 tablespoon chili powder
½ cup suet	4 cups water
2 teaspoons salt	
4 cups tomatoes	

Cook the beans in water and when tender, mash slightly. Force the onions, meat and suet thru the food grinder. Place the suet in a frying pan on the stove and when the fat is rendered, add the onions, meat and chili powder. Fry 5 minutes. Then turn into a kettle with the beans and canned tomatoes, add the salt and the boiling water. Let cook slowly 4 hours. One may use more chili pepper if a hotter dish is desired.

Try Using Fig Paste

Some time ago you printed a recipe for fig paste which was supposed to clear the complexion. I have lost the recipe, and wonder if you would be kind enough to print it again.—A Reader.

Perhaps others will want to try this fig paste which will aid in clearing the complexion since it has a laxative effect. In addition, it is good to eat. Chop 1 cup figs, 1 cup raisins and 1 ounce senna leaves together. Add 1 cup water and 3 tablespoons lemon juice and remove mixture from the fire. Cut in 1 inch squares when cool and eat one before retiring.

The Psalm of Work

It's great to be alive and be
A part of all that's going on;
To live and work and feel and see
Life lived each day from early dawn;
To rise and with the morning light
Go forth until the hours grow late.
Then joyously return at night
And rest from honest toil—it's great!

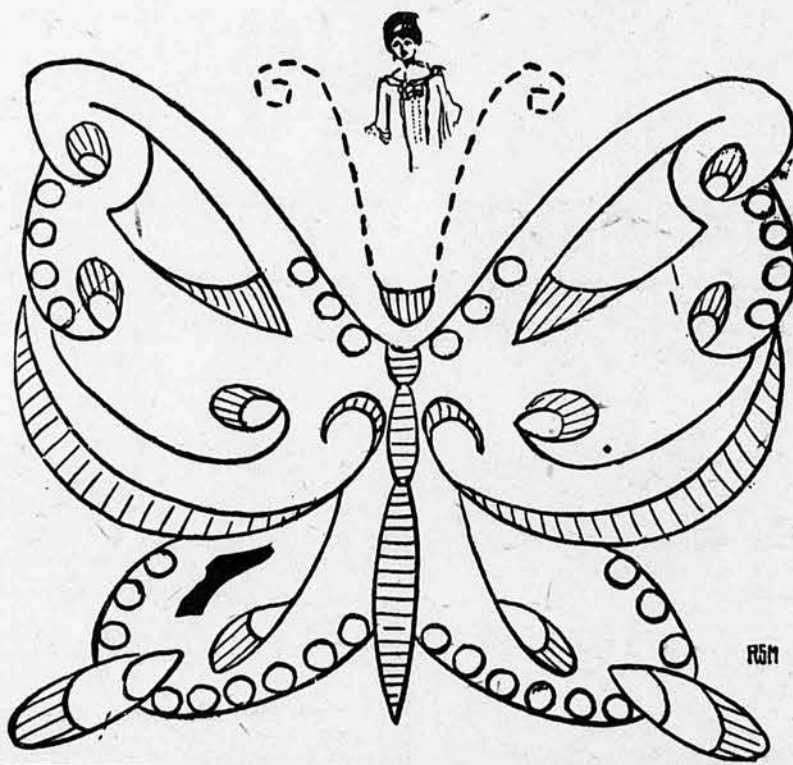
It's great to be a living part
Of all the surging world alive,
And lend a hand in field and mart,
A worker in this human hive;
To live and learn and dare and do,
Nor ever shirk or deviate
From course or purpose we pursue
Until the goal is won—it's great!

It's great to realize that we
Are of a latent power possessed
To be what we are willed to be,
And equal unto any test;
That of ourselves we may achieve
To worthy deeds and high estate,
If we but in our powers believe
It can and will be done—it's great!

It's great and wonderful to know
That all we have to do is do,
That if we will to grow we'll grow,
And reach the mark we have in view;
To know that we're a vital part
Of all that is, nor hesitate
With all of skill and mind and heart
To work and win—it's simply great!
—Sidney Warren Mase.

A Madeira Butterfly

JUST the right size to transfer onto a gown, or teddy or pillow slip is this graceful butterfly pattern. It is worked out in the old standards, eyelet, satin and outline stitches. Butterflies long have been favorites with the fine needleworkers, who combine them with a few scrolls or flower designs of similar style into many delightful patterns. As a gown top it might continue with two vertical rows of eyelets formally placed an inch from butterfly center, the eyelets in each row being quite close together as illustrated in the small inset.



Adding Style to Simplicity



2409—Attractive House Dress. A blue or yellow. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. glance at the accompanying diagram will tell you how simple this dress is to make. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2059—Boy's Suit. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

2644—An inspiration taken from a grown-up style is seen in this design. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2653—Frock with Long Waist and Circular Flare. This style is attractively decorated with transfer pattern No. 730, which costs 15 cents extra.

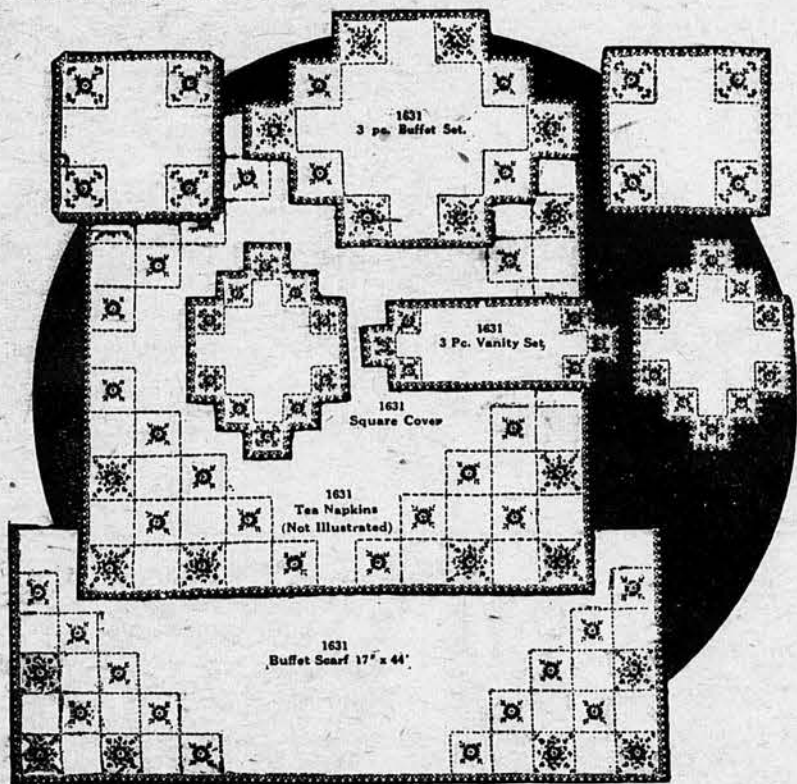
2244—Comfortable Sleep-Ins. Both small girls and boys sleep best in nighties such as this. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

2311—Pretty Company Apron. Bias bands trim this apron in a neat and attractive manner. Sizes small, medium and large.

Patterns described here may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each.

The Exquisite in Hand Work

AFTER you've cleaned house this spring, you'll want some new covers for your furniture. Somehow, those which have graced the home all winter will not seem to fit into the atmosphere of spring. In this set, No. 1631, you'll find just what you want, whether it be a table cover, a luncheon set, a buffet set, a scarf or a vanity dresser set. The design is as striking and appropriate for one article as the other, and is dainty withal. Material is a durable white cloth that closely resembles linen, and that will wear as well, while pastels are used in the embroidery. Floss for completing and an instruction sheet are included with each article. See coupon below for prices and further information. Order, also, by coupon.



- 1631—34-Inch Square Cover, Price \$1.25.....
- 1631—3-Piece Buffet Set, Price 95 cents.....
- 1631—17 by 44 Inch Scarf, Price 95 cents.....
- 1631—3 Piece Vanity Set, Price 75 cents.....
- 1631—6 Napkins, Price 95 cents.....

Mark X in space after article desired. Order from Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

NO WASTE



BEST BY TEST

No waste, when you buy Calumet. It's the finest leavener at the fairest price.

No waste, when you use Calumet. It has unusual leavening strength. Only half the ordinary amount is required. You never increase the quantity because it never decreases in leavening action.

No waste of baking materials. It never fails. Every baking comes from the oven light, evenly raised and wholesome.

Ask for Calumet. Stop all waste—all worry—all uncertainty.

Every ingredient used officially approved by U. S. Food Authorities.

CALUMET

THE WORLD'S GREATEST

BAKING POWDER

SALES 2½ TIMES THOSE OF ANY OTHER BRAND



A Self-Filling Fountain Pen

Here is a self-filling Fountain Pen with a 14-karat gold pen point that is just the thing for every day use. It is guaranteed by the manufacturer in the strongest kind of way. It has a hard rubber barrel, fully cased, and with proper care should last for years. Only one action needed for filling. It is a pen you will be proud to own.

BIG REWARD OFFER—A Self-Filling Fountain Pen will be given FREE for a club of four one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25c each, or two two-year at 50c each—just a \$1.00 club. **CAPPER'S FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS**

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The Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze is the oldest and now the only farm paper in Kansas. Over two-thirds of the farmers of the state read it. It is the standard of value in the 165,000 farm homes of Kansas. Kansas farmers demand, read and subscribe for the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

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My Name.....

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

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

For the Little Folks in Puzzletown

I AM 12 years old and in the seventh grade. There are eight children in my class. I have four sisters and one brother. I like to read the the young folks' page. I live on a 110-acre farm. I go 1½ miles to school.
Oswego, Kan. Cecelia Ruttgen.

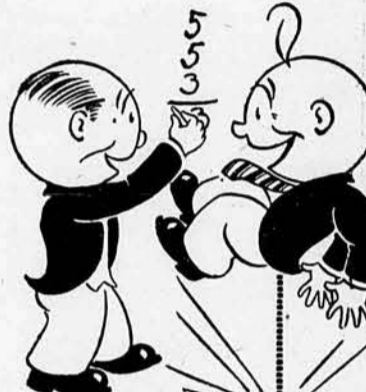
Addition Puzzle

1. A season plus a color equals a flavor.
 2. A color plus a tool equals a bird.
 3. A jump plus an animal equals a game.
 4. An animal plus a vegetable equals a relish.
 5. An herb plus a vessel for grain equals an insect.
 6. An animal plus a seat equals a poisonous plant.
 7. A body of water plus a tool equals a game.
 8. A boy's name plus stalks of grain equals a game.
 9. To revolve plus a fastener equals a kitchen tool.
 10. A food plus an insect equals another insect.
- Answers: 1. Wintergreen. 2. Yellowhammer. 3. Leap-frog. 4. Horse radish. 5. Grass hopper. 6. Toad stool. 7. Seesaw (sea). 8. Jack-straws. 9. Rolling pin. 10. Butterfly.

FIVE ODDS
to
Make an Even
Write Down
Five Figures
all odd numbers
which will add up and make
fourteen

152 1
28 1
1 1
1 1
1 1
1 1
1 1
1 1
1 1
1 1

FOLD BACKWARD FOLD FORWARD



1754

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

Their Heads are Hollow?

Ram it in, cram it in,
Children's heads are hollow;
Slam it in, jam it in,
Still there's more to follow;
Hygiene and history,
Astronomy, mystery,
Algebra, histology,
Latin, etymology,
Botany, geometry,
Greek and trigonometry;
Ram it in, cram it in,
Children's heads are hollow.

Rap it in, tap it in;
What are teachers paid for?
Bang it in, slam it in,
What are children made for?
Ancient archaeology,
Aryan philology,
Prosody, zoology,
Physics, climatology,
Calculus and mathematics,
Rhetoric and hydrostatics;
Hoax it in, coax it in,
Children's heads are hollow.

Scold it in, mould it in,
All that they can swallow;
Fold it in, hold it in,
Still there's more to follow.
Faces pinched, sad and pale,
Tell the same unvarying tale,
Tell of moments robbed from sleep,
Meals untasted, studies deep;
Those who've passed the furnace thru
With aching brow, will tell to you

How the teacher crammed it in,
Rammed it in, jammed it in,
Crunched it in, punched it in,
Rubbed it in, clubbed it in,
Pressed and caressed it in,
Rapped it and slapped it in,
When their heads were hollow.

About a Pet Goat

I have been reading the boys' and girls' page and I wonder if the boys and girls wouldn't like to know how I make money with my pet milk goat. Here is a picture of her. She is 1 year old. She took first prize at four fairs last year and I am so proud of her. I got



\$14 and I am putting this in my college fund. I like goats for they are such loving pets. My father has 60 goats and we use goat milk all the time and sell it to sick people and for little babies. My goat's name is Quaker-town Dounalee. I belong to a milk goat club. I am 11 years old.
Haviland, Kan. Roberta Bradley.

YOU HAVE SEEN IT MADE. BUT YOU NEVER SAY IT AGAIN



Find the letters in this riddle that have the funny little signs under them. Place these letters down on the dotted line and make the funny little signs

match. 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.

Goes to Central School

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to Central school. There are 40 in our room. I ride to school every morning in the kid wagon. I have a big black cat named Nig. I like the children's page very much, especially the letters. Eunice Williams.
Osage City, Kan.

A Test for Your Guesser

How can you always have what you please? If you will be pleased with what you have,
What is the difference between a

fisherman and a lazy schoolboy? One baits his hook, the other hates his book.

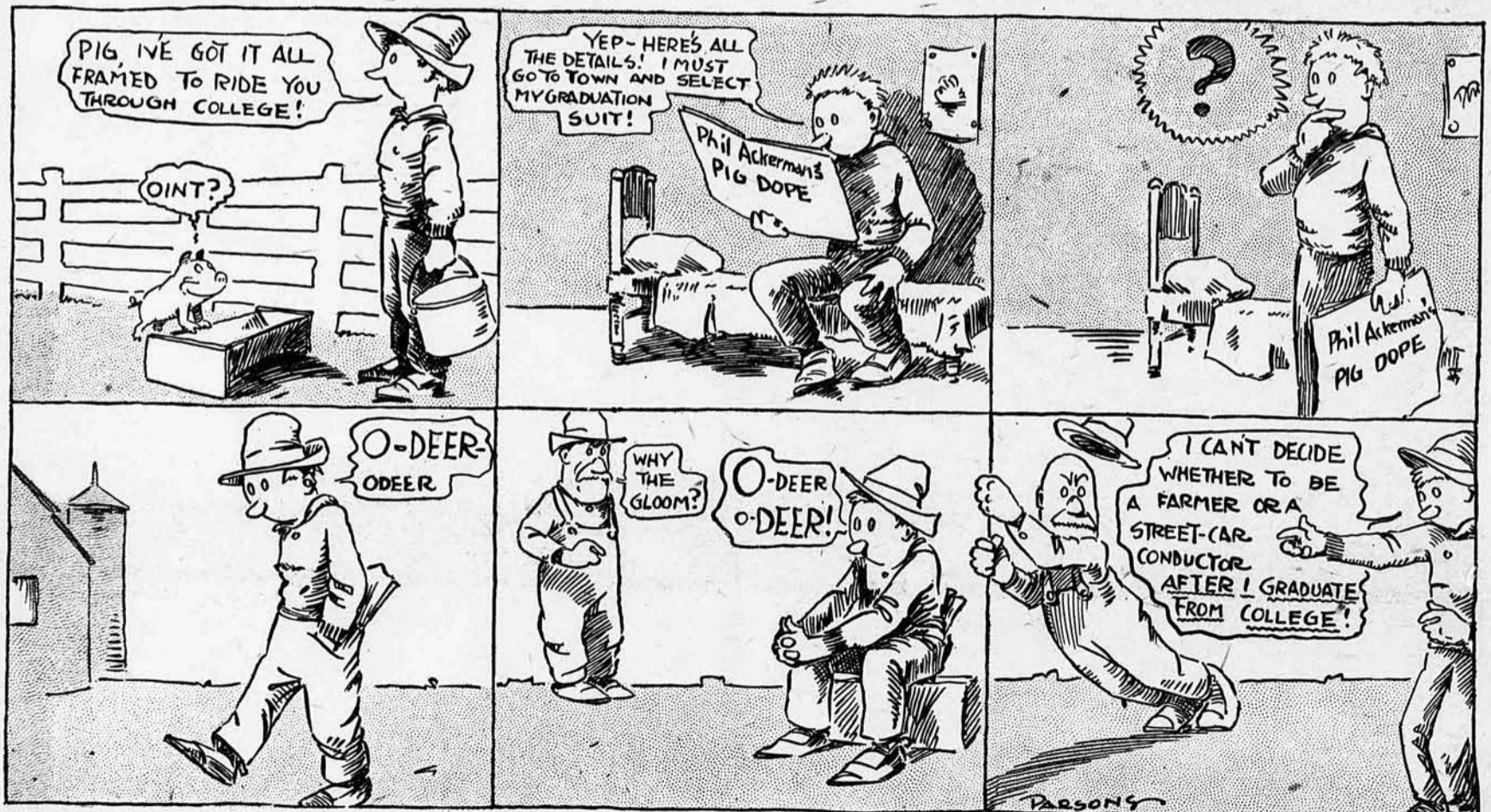
When is a school boy like a postage-stamp? When he is licked and put in a corner to make him stick to his letters.

What is the difference between an engine-driver and a school master? One minds the train and the other trains the mind.

When I went thru the garden gap who should I meet but Dick Redcap, with a stone in his head and a stem in his throat. Now guess this riddle and I'll give you a goat. Cherry.

Why is the food one eats on an ocean steamer like a difficult conundrum? Because one is obliged to give it up.

Why should a man never tell his secrets to a cornfield? Because there are so many ears there, and they would be shocked.



The Hoovers—'Twas Buddy's Day to Worry

Seconded by Mr. Bok

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

A few weeks ago we gave up some space to a discussion of the value of a health examination. It seems that we got Edward W. Bok, formerly editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, started. He has a piece in the last issue of Collier's telling what he thinks about it. Calls his piece "Too Busy," using the well-known little excuse in record:

First he tells how the president of one of the nation's largest corporations acted when his doctor told him that his blood pressure was 181 and should be only 150 (I don't know where Bok got his idea that 150 is right for a man of 52.) The doctor's sentence was six months' absence from all work.

"Six months!" echoed Mr. Business Man. "Why, Doctor—"

"Yes, I know," cut in the doctor, "too busy, I presume. That's what has brought you where you are."

Then Mr. Bok tells of another business wizard who was dying of hidden abscesses in his teeth. Seems he has not had his teeth looked at for 12 years!

Yet another was always "tired in the head and eyes."

"When were your eyes looked over?" asked the doctor.

"About 10 years ago or so," was the answer. "I have really been too busy."

Mr. Bok doesn't stop at health examinations. He gets far enough off the track to take a little flier at life insurance examinations, too.

"I ought to carry some life insurance," said a business man, "only I haven't time to go thru the doctor's examinations and all that stuff. Too busy. Besides, if there is anything the matter with me I'd rather not know it."

Six months later his family knew it, when he left them with practically nothing.

We believe in this propaganda very thoroly. We believe that health and happiness go hand in hand. We don't care so very much about the people who die, tho it jars us very perceptibly when some very useful man is carried off at an age that should have been 10 or 20 years away from the goal post. But just for the sake of living usefully and happily at peace with yourself and your neighbors while you do live we want you to have good health. And we warn you again that everyone from 35 years up should have a physical examination once every year to catch the little ailments before they become big diseases.

Need Elastic Bandages

Please tell me the best and quickest relief from big veins. They give me a lot of pain and distress but I must keep on with my work. P. G. G.

You will get most immediate relief from wearing elastic supporting bandages or stockings. It is well to find the cause. If you are too heavy reduce your weight. If your heart action is poor build it up. If you have flat-foot get the fault corrected. There are many different reasons for broken veins. Find the reason and have it corrected.

Electrical Treatment Needed

Is varicocele curable? If so, how? F. O. P.

Varicocele is nothing more nor less than a mass of dilated veins. If it once becomes well established, it is curable only by electrical treatment.

Cirrhosis of the Liver

What is cirrhosis of the liver? Is it incurable? And, if so, how long may one hope to live? And what, if anything, may one do to prolong life? Could one be mistaken in the diagnosis after thorough examinations, including X-Ray and hospital treatment? They do not give my husband medicine. There is a dropsical condition, and until lately he had to be tapped about every two weeks. There usually was from 6 to 10 quarts of fluid at each tapping. The doctors have not told my husband his condition. He thinks he is going to get well. In your opinion do you think the patient should be told? Do you think light work injurious to one in this condition? We can't keep him from working. If I have not asked too much I shall be very grateful for an early answer. A. W.

There are many varieties of cirrhosis of the liver. It is a chronic inflammation that seriously affects the liver cells. Hob-nail liver is one of the common names. I think some cases are cured and others might be if diagnosed early. When the disease is well ad-

vanced, as it usually is before a doctor is seriously consulted, it is hopeless of cure, but symptoms may be modified. The patient may live from three to 10 years. In the case you describe I think the diagnosis is clear. If I were the patient I should want to be told the outlook. I see no objection to any light work that the patient can do without aggravating his symptoms.

Service Thru Marketing

BY R. M. GREEN

"We should like to know the apparent trend of the hog and corn markets for the ensuing nine months, as deduced from the records of past years. There is no doubt in our minds that your system of peeping at the future by poring over the records of the past is founded on common sense. Perhaps this is true because we have been pursuing a similar system, but are handicapped by lack of time to secure the necessary data." So wrote a Kansas farmer to the Kansas State Agricultural College last August.

Later in September this same farmer wrote again. Said he, "We received your special market report. I take this opportunity to thank you for coming to our assistance. I might say that our courage needed a little tonic along about the middle of September, for we had nearly a thousand good hogs ready for market, and the market going from bad to worse. To make a long tale short we got rid of them the one good week of the month at \$13 here." For this, of course, the farmer deserved as much or more credit than anyone else. He made good use of what information was furnished him.

The primary purpose of an Agricultural Experiment Station is to carry on investigations in agriculture that individual farmers have neither the time nor means to experiment with. Until recently most of these investigations have been in the field of production. Marketing investigations, however, like investigations in production, are finding a place in helping farmers do better what they are already doing the best they can under the circumstances.

Art and Vitamins

Even the field of art criticism has been invaded by the new theory of vitamins, and in a recent lecture in London, Sir Harry Baldwin, surgeon dentist to King George, drew a comparison between the pictures of Holbein and those of Sargent based on the theory of dietetics. In the course of his lecture he remarked: "An examination of portraits of the Tudor period at Windsor castle reveals that not one shows evidence of the contracted jaw, the pinched nostril or the awkwardly gazing eyes of the adenoid subject. For a typical example of a woman of adenoid diathesis look in at the exhibition of the works by Sargent at the Royal academy. The eyes are wide open and expressionless, the whole nose is pinched and there is an obviously inadequate supply of the requirements for normal respiration, the mouth opens somewhat, the jaws are contracted and the teeth prominent."

The explanation of this difference the lecturer found in the lack of vitamin B in modern diet. In the Tudor period the people of England ate coarse bread; in modern times they eat white bread from which the germ containing the necessary vitamin has been extracted. Other lecturers in London have traced a connection between this change in the national diet and the gradual inclosure of the common land where the people used to graze cattle. In consequence they came to depend more upon bread, and found the white bread more palatable. Thus, while in Scotland people continued to subsist on coarse grain, milk and herrings, in England the dietary became both more refined and more impoverished.

Possibly these theories are being carried to extremes, but in any case there has been a notable reaction, both in Great Britain and in this country, in favor of whole-wheat bread. Both bakers and restaurant keepers have taken note of the increased demand for "health bread," and it is now supplied in a more attractive form than a few years ago. There is no longer an excuse for falling to get a sufficiency of that mysterious intangible vitamin B.

A Two Ton



will pull a Combined Harvester in sandy soil, with a bin or loaded wagon. When you buy a "Caterpillar" tractor you have one that will last from ten to fifteen years, because the material is the best that money will buy. Every wearing part is specially heat treated, and of high grade steel.

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Address..... KF2

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This 2-Row Cultivator was designed and built by Prof. L. W. Chase, for 16 years head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering of the University of Nebraska. Here are 6 reasons why it is better:

1. Has a shorter hitch.
2. Easier and quicker action.
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4. No sliding parts—all pivoted.
5. Strong enough to use as a disc cultivator.
6. Has a proven attachment for cultivating listed corn.

Strongly built, will seldom need repairs. It makes cultivation a pleasure. Send for cultivator circular.

CHASE PLOW COMPANY, 810 West P St., Lincoln, Nebr.

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The Samson Harness is made for the farmer who wants the advantage of Boyt workmanship and quality, but who wants to invest less money in his harness. With extra heavy leather, rustless hardware, and 1 1/4-inch trace, the Samson Harness is a real bargain at \$69.50.

Ask your Boyt dealer to show it to you. If you don't know his name, write us. Ask for our free book, "Pointers for the Careful Harness Buyer."

THE BOYT COMPANY
230 Court Ave. Des Moines, Iowa

The SAMSON HARNESS
A Boyt-made Harness at a Low Price

Club Membership Unlimited

Every Community May Have a Team Which Will Compete With Other Teams in the Same County

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

FOR the pep contest work in 1926, we shall do considerable grouping of members to form teams. In counties having an enrollment of more than 15 members, or in counties having two distinct communities represented by club folks, we shall form two teams. Within counties having a sufficiently large number of club folks we shall organize three teams. A county leader will be appointed by the club manager and the leader shall be president of his club. Club members may select by ballot or otherwise such officers as vice-president, secretary, treasurer and newspaper reporter, when the first meeting is held. The county leader shall arrange for the first meeting, and unless a special officer is given this duty by his club, the leader shall arrange for all meetings that follow.

Every pep team may choose a name for its club. This name should refer to the community in which the club meets. For example: Suppose there are enough members in a school district for a club. The name of the school is "Sunrise" we will suppose. Then an appropriate name for the club would be Sunrise Capper Club. Clubs may take the name of their county, as Barber Pep Club. They may take the names of two counties whose borders lie inside the community as Linn-Anderson. But there will be no teams named by number.

Make Farm Herd Entries

There will be some clubs just across the valley or just over the ridge from other clubs. It wouldn't surprise the club manager some time if members of the club just over the ridge would attire themselves in war paint and hideous baseball masks, scramble into a flivver, cross the ridge and show the valley team how to play baseball. Then when the corn is laid by there will be a comeback. Don't be backward about hitting them hard. The mothers and girls on the teams will have fried chicken to strengthen you for the game. They'll serve lemonade to the fellows who run up their scores.

Bulletin reviews will count in the pep contest, and every member will have the club manager's help in selecting and getting suitable bulletins for club study. No definite number of bulletins is required, but credit cannot be given in the pep contest for more than one bulletin a week between April 1 and December 15. As every bulletin review counts 20 points, each member has an opportunity to score 760 points for his team by regular bulletin writing.

Every member who writes a bulletin a week this year will know there are none who surpass him in this. It is a game of being punctual with all study of bulletins, instead of trying to digest the largest number of them. Members who write less than one review a week will get proper credit for every review written.

This week all entries must be made in the father and son contest. The junior member and the father should weigh the hogs in the farm herd and

figure their value, or if more convenient have two disinterested persons estimate the weight and value of the hogs in the herd. Jot this information down in your records as the beginning inventory. Also report it to me on the farm herd entry blank. Upon making this entry further inform yourself in regard to the father and son department regulations by re-reading your club rules for 1926.

Do you realize there is less than two more weeks in which members may enroll in Capper clubs? Chickens and pigs need not be entered and record keeping begun until April 15, but any member who wishes may begin before that date. In the baby chick department of the Capper Poultry Club, 20 baby chicks may be entered as late as May 15, but they, too, may be entered before that date.

Laura Cunningham, who has been a Capper Poultry Club member in Morris county five consecutive years and county leader twice, liked club work and found some good things in Capper clubs about which I will let her tell you. "I have belonged to the club five years and it has been of great benefit in several ways. I learned to keep books. Was trained to be prompt and to do all the good I can for other girls. I certainly have met some nice folks thru the club, and four trips I made to club gatherings in Topeka were very much enjoyed."

Out in Southwestern Kansas the lack of rainfall does not result in a lack of pep, nor does the short grass in Barber county mean that Barber County Capper Club members are shortcoming in any way. A booster of this club, Merle Wright, tells us something about what we may expect his club to do this year, so I'm passing it on to you: "I am sending two applications—one for my brother and one for myself. Father will enter his hogs this year, too. Barber county is going to show lots of pep in 1926. Every member is feeling fine and we are going to win a prize." There's a challenge, fellows and girls. Merle's team placed third in the Capper Pig Club pep contest last year, and here he is with a larger team ready to go again. Who's going to show him a race for that prize he and his teammates are after? Let's hear from the sidelines; let's hear from the other teams. Are you set? All right! Let's go!

Only One in 2,500

BY JOE M. GOODWIN
County Agent, Atchison County

Only one sample of 100 ears from a total of 2,500 ears of seed corn, which I have tested this spring shows a perfect germination. A second gave 93 and a third 88 per cent. The rest ranged below these percentages, and one as low as 16 per cent. This just about indicates the seed corn situation in our county. When only 100 ears in 2,500 give satisfactory germination it is time to look for a better supply.

Communism will work beautifully when love instead of greed inspires it.

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

Increased Freight Rates Mean Increased Farm Returns

An increase in western railway freight rates will mean more money and greater profits for western farmers than they will receive if the increase is not granted. This may sound impossible but it is true. Here are the facts:

Good Transportation Service Means More Money For Farmers

The farmer is now able to ship his products when and where he wants to. Because of the speeding up of transportation, his perishable products and his livestock reach the markets in better condition and thus command higher prices. Because of the dependability of service, the farmer can avoid glutting the market and can ship his products when price conditions are favorable.

A sheep raiser in Montana states that quicker service has saved him, in shrinkage alone, \$1 a head on lambs. This increased profit resulted from improved transportation service. The orderly marketing of sheep at central markets, avoiding congestions and gluts, has meant an increased profit of \$250,000 in a single year to the sheep men of Idaho and Utah. This orderly marketing and increased profit were made possible only by an absolutely dependable transportation service. These instances are not exceptional; they are typical of the value of present railroad service in handling farm products.

Railways Must Earn Fair Return to Continue Present Service

Farmers have profited in large degree from improvements in transportation service. These improvements, while aided by many other factors, have resulted in great part from the money which the railroads have spent on their properties, with just this aim of improved service in view. And here is the meat of the situation.

To continue the present service, the railroads must keep their plants up with the country's demands for transportation. Not only must old and worn-out equipment and structures be replaced with new and modern types, but there must be a constant enlargement of facilities to keep up with our growing population and its needs for railroad service. These replacements and additions cost great sums of money, which the railroads must obtain.

In this respect the railroads are in exactly the same position as other business concerns or as the farmer

This is one of a series of statements published to give the farmer authentic information about railroad matters. Any questions that you would like to ask will be cheerfully answered. Address:

WESTERN RAILWAYS' COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS
740 Transportation Building, Chicago, Illinois

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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 at once for Catalog giving price and more information. Be the first to raise the Topepo.

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HOT BED

failures; tree losses can be avoided by planting McCartney's certified Ozark Grown Seed Sweet Potatoes and Nursery Stock. Stronger plants, thrifter trees, at less expense. For prices write McCartney Nursery, Box 25, Neosho, Mo.

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- All postpaid, healthy and well rooted stock. Catalog FREE. See J. Fairbury Nursery, Fairbury, Neb.

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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. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

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A. A. BERRY SEED CO. Box 122, CLARNSDA, IOWA

Around the Wheat Calender

BY R. M. GREEN

SUPPLIES of wheat available at a given time do not entirely determine the price of wheat, but they do affect the price. Knowledge of total supplies and the possibility of contracting ahead either to receive or deliver wheat at some future date acts as a buffer against the effects of currently available supplies. Such knowledge and the possibility of contracting future sales or purchases do not, however, entirely eliminate the effects of the movement of supplies into market channels. Consequently, the month by month movement of supplies indicates some of the reasons for price fluctuations.

There are definite tendencies in the wheat market every month. The conditions responsible can be studied best by considering the months separately. July is considered first since the United States crop year begins with this month.

July—The July price was higher than the preceding June price only nine times in 32 years. In June of these nine exceptional years, omitting three war years, wheat prices were lower than prices of other commodities, on the basis of 1910 to 1914 price levels. These nine years were either war years or seasons in which the new crop outlook was poor.

August—Likewise, only nine times in 32 years was there any improvement in August over July levels. In 23 out of 32 years the August price either remained steady or declined. The frequency with which the August price for Kansas City wheat weakens is explained largely by the primary movement of winter wheat to the central markets.

September—In September, however, there is a noticeable increase in the frequency with which price improves, altho here the improvement has taken place about half the time.

There are several reasons for this tendency. In the first place, there usually is a slackening in deliveries to country elevators in the winter wheat belt at this season. It is still too early for a heavy movement of the spring wheat crop of the United States. In addition to these circumstances, the movement of wheat from our five competitor countries slackens at this time.

October—The tendency for October prices to rise above September 17 years out of 32 is supported by several circumstances. In the first place, Kansas City receipts, in the hard winter wheat belt, frequently lighten in October. Chicago, in the soft wheat belt, shows the same tendency in October.

In the spring wheat section of the United States, while the movement usually is at its height in October, it is frequently the latter half of October before this movement is very heavy.

In the second place, new crop Canadian wheat usually is not ready to

move in volume before the last of October. It is the third 10 days of October and the first 10 days of November that show the most frequent tendency toward lower prices. Prices the third 10 days of October have shown improvement over those of the second 10 days only five times in 15 years. Prices the first 10 days of November have shown improvement over the last 10 days of October only four times in 15 years. Frequently, therefore, there is a time after the heavy movement of wheat in the United States winter wheat area and before the heavy movement of Canadian wheat when pressure from cash wheat supplies lightens.

November—November price improvement over October has shown itself only 10 times in 32 years. The November price remained the same as October once and declined from the October level 21 times. This is the period of heavy movement of new crop Canadian wheat. How heavy the movement will be and how long it will continue depends on the size of the Canadian crop. Usually the movement is heavy enough to affect Kansas City hard winter wheat prices for a time at least.

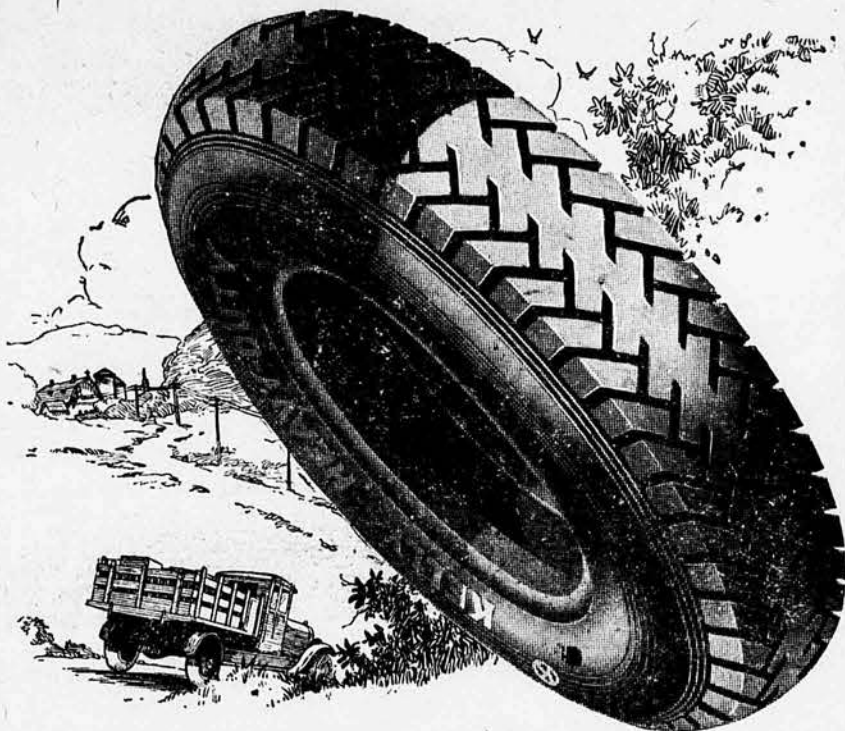
December—In December there is a trace of an increasing tendency toward improvement in price. Such improvement has come in this month, however, less than half the time. Usually by the middle of December the Great Lakes are frozen over and consequently closed to navigation, thus checking the movement of Canadian wheat across the lakes. By the latter part of December, therefore, competition from Canadian supplies is beginning to lighten.

January—In January there has been at least some price advance in 24 out of 32 years. In other words, only eight times in 32 years has the price improvement failed to come in January. A factor that lends strength to the January wheat market is the fact that movements of supplies from our competitor countries are frequently the lightest at this season.

February—Only 15 times in 32 years has the February price been above that of January. In 10 of these 15 Februarys there was only a slight price improvement over January, all these 10 advances being less than 2 1/4 cents a bushel. Of the five Februarys in which there was a substantial advance over January, three were in war years. The other two of the five years showing material February advances were years marked by corners or near corners in the speculative market.

Studying exceptional years in this manner, it is apparent that February prices are likely to show marked improvement over those of January only under exceptional circumstances.

During the 32 years total exports from competitor countries crept up from 17 million bushels in January to



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Not just an ordinary passenger car tire with an extra heavy tread but built from the inside out to stand up under heavier loads.

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You'll buy the rest of the set without urging.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.

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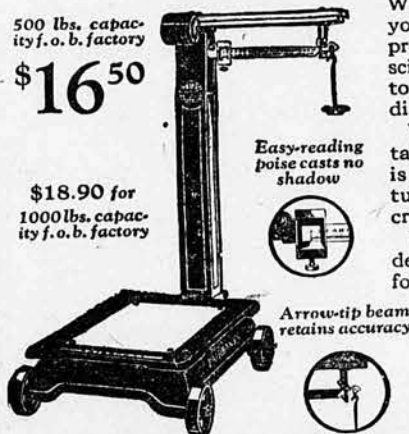
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SPRINGTIME is the time that farm stock are out of fix. A long winter diet on dry feed—woody timothy hay, corn fodder and other roughage—tells in ill condition; blood out of order and worm pestilence.

Give their systems a spring house-cleaning with a course of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic.

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Fit your team for spring work with a course of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. It gives them strength and endurance. You can feel it on the lines.

Excellent for mares in foal, and ewes at lambing time.

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22 million bushels in February. This is due to the increase in shipments from Argentina and Australia. If, in addition, as in January, 1925, the price advance, which came so rapidly in that month, results in pushing prices to a high level, the market in February will be even more sensitive to increased competition from Argentina and Australia.

March—March shows even less tendency than February toward price improvement. Only 11 times in 32 years has the March price been above that of February. Only four of these 11 years showed advances of as much as 2 cents a bushel. Two of these years were the war years of 1917 and 1919, and the other two were the speculative seasons of 1900 and 1922.

The average monthly exports from competing countries indicate that competition in March usually has been the heaviest of the year. With Argentina and Australia wheat usually near the peak of its movement in March, there is sure to be pressure on the export market for cash wheat, if these two countries have crops of average or better than average size.

April—By April the volume of wheat moving from Argentina and Australia usually is shrinking. Also it is yet too early for the heavy spring movement of Canadian wheat. These factors, together with some others in the home market, contribute to the frequent price strength shown in April, where 20 times in 32 years there has been at least some price improvement.

May—May has shown advances over April 17 times in 32 years. Total exports from competing countries begin to pick up in May. The increase in total May exports is due to increased shipments from Canada. By May the Great Lakes are open to navigation, and the spring movement of Canadian wheat is on. If there was a large Canadian crop the September before and there is a big supply of Canadian wheat to move in the spring, this factor may be very important.

June—June prices have been higher than those of May only nine years in 32. In June there is less competition from competitor countries, but prices are under the influence of new crop conditions and respond less to foreign competition. Results of the harvest of winter wheat in the United States and the growing condition for spring wheat in the Northern states and Canada usually are the dominant factors causing price fluctuations in this month.

The Wonderful Americans

It is refreshing and enlightening to get the foreign point of view concerning our institutions and our industries. Messrs. Bigland, Sons & Jeffreys, Ltd., of Liverpool and London, one of the oldest importing firms in Great Britain, in their annual estimate of world trade and price possibilities for 1926, discuss the buying power of different nations with which English firms may have to do. Regarding the panorama over here, they say:

"Undoubtedly, the factor of outstanding importance today is the buying power of 120 millions of people inhabiting the 48 states which form the U. S. A. Altho they only number one-eleventh part of the population of the earth, the fact that their skilled workers receive a man three times more than our workers, and 10 times more a head than workers in some countries, has only to be stated to make the self-evident deduction that the volume of consumption of that eleventh is out of all proportion to their numbers.

"A considerable rise or fall in the price of any article in most countries greatly curtails or increases the demand; but owing to the extraordinary high wages of all classes in the United States, it would appear that this first principle in economics does not come into play, as instanced in their motor factories laying their plans for a normal increase in their output of vehicles for 1926, altho compared with three years ago they will have to pay around \$1,000 a ton more for rubber, which, taking their consumption at 300,000 tons per annum, will mean 300 million dollars more for 1926 than 1923. They have at present 21 million motor vehicles, an increase of 4 million in a year, and calmly estimate a further 4 million in the next 12 months. When such indifference is exhibited it at once becomes manifest

that having the money to spend and the disposition to purchase the fullest requirements called for by the standard of living they have already reached, it is fair to say that price, as the ruling factor in considering the volume of demand, ceases to exist so far as the U. S. A. is concerned.

"Another abnormal state of trade in the U. S. A. is the fabulous increase in wealth as registered in their Stock Exchange. Taking an average of their great industrial and railway securities, there has been an advance of from 30 to 45 per cent in capital value in 12 months—their land values, both urban and rural, have greatly increased, and their power to give credit to nations and industries that are borrowers, outside their own borders, is, we believe, quite unrealized by themselves, except in their financial centers. The ordinary American investor has as yet taken little interest in foreign undertakings, but it appears to us a certainty that as the opportunities of profit in entirely American channels become exhausted, there must be a growing tendency for this vast accumulation of capital to interest itself in creating wealth in every outside country, where sound government guarantees such a measure of safety that ordinary business risks may be taken."

The general impression in this country is that we have lent fabulous amounts to Europe, whereas actually the amounts are relatively small. Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank of New York, addressed the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce recently on the subject of our relations with Europe, assailing the assumption which appears to prevail in the West, that the New York banking community is made up primarily of "International bankers," and proceeded to show Missouri that the great banks of New York are, first of all, American banks. He indicated that thus far, as compared with the magnitude of American business done by our bankers, the proportion of banking business with the world outside is small, and that the foreign business thus far has grown up as an adjunct to domestic business and is necessary as a means of holding and promoting domestic clientele.

The same is true regarding investment banking. The figure for the total of securities publicly placed in the United States for the four years, 1922-25, exclusive of refunding, was \$20,418,187,098 (Commercial and Financial Chronicle) of which approximately \$2,978,052,000 were foreign securities. The percentage of the foreign securities was thus only 14.5.

The steps the United States has taken (if any) to promote the peace of the world have been essentially in behalf of American interests. This is, of course, a selfish aspect, altho an economic one, but, as recited in the quotation made from the English annual, the over-accumulation of capital in America must eventually crowd investment into foreign undertakings, and thus help create wealth in outside countries of growing stability.

36 Dollars For 1

BY L. E. MELCHERS

The Irish potato industry in Kansas runs into many millions of dollars a year. Since 1918 seed treatment for the control of disease has increased gradually, until today practically 70 per cent of the commercial acreage is treated before planting. Several years ago it was necessary to convince people that seed treatment was a necessity and a paying operation. Today it is no longer considered an experiment, but any prosperous potato grower will tell you that it is a necessity. If it pays the larger grower to treat his seed, it should pay the person who grows only an acre. The average increase in yield when fields are planted to treated seed over untreated seed is 37.5 bushels. This is a figure which has been derived, not from one year's tests, but from eight years' work, the testing being conducted on the farms of prominent potato growers in several counties, and it represents many hundred acres of tests.

Kansas, and especially the Kaw Valley, has been a pioneer in this work, and no other state has made such marked success on a large scale with such outstanding results. There are perhaps two reasons for this. One is

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Year	Loss in Dollars	Loss in Bushels	Acreage Treated
1918	\$ 495,775	495,775	50
1919	2,219,316	2,017,560	300
1920	1,072,075	536,037	1,000
1921	2,244,964	2,672,576	2,200
1922	2,043,201	2,688,422	3,000
1923	1,079,560	1,402,026	4,500
1924	228,614	304,818	6,700
1925	212,660	157,525	12,000

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that practically all the seed which is used in Kansas comes from the North. This is a necessity if the best yields are desired. Home-grown seed never yields as much as Northern seed. All Northern seed, however, carries considerable disease.

It so happens that the climatic conditions in Kansas at planting time are very favorable for the rapid spread and infection of these diseases. For that reason untreated seed produces badly infected plants, which result in missing hills and light yields; treated seed has therefore shown marked increases over untreated seed when planted side by side. The second reason is that the Kansas Experiment Station began investigations 10 years ago and has been devoting considerable time and money for the development of the most satisfactory control measures for these diseases. The experiment station has modified the corrosive sublimate and hot formaldehyde treatments to the most efficient point. Studies are being made to discover a dust treatment which would do away with all liquids. This, of course, would have a distinct advantage if it can be devised. Some figures are shown below that will indicate the losses in the Kaw Valley from potato diseases, both in dollars and in bushels a season. Every year the acreage treated has increased, and it will be observed that the loss from diseases has decreased rapidly.

Year	Loss in Dollars	Loss in Bushels	Acreage Treated
1918	\$ 495,775	495,775	50
1919	2,219,316	2,017,560	300
1920	1,072,075	536,037	1,000
1921	2,244,964	2,672,576	2,200
1922	2,043,201	2,688,422	3,000
1923	1,079,560	1,402,026	4,500
1924	228,614	304,818	6,700
1925	212,660	157,525	12,000

In 1925 it is estimated that the amount of money saved in the state from potato disease control, based on the average increase in yield in the tests that were run, was \$900,000. This takes into consideration only the commercial acreage. If one considers the seed potatoes that are treated all over the state on the smaller farms, the saying would be more than 1 million dollars.

The acreage in the Kaw Valley has not increased greatly in the last 10 years, but the average yield an acre has increased close to 30 bushels. This is due to seed treatment, better seed, and increased attention to the soil fertility problem. Shawnee county was one of the first to adopt the seed treatment work. Its commercial acreage is almost 100 per cent treated.

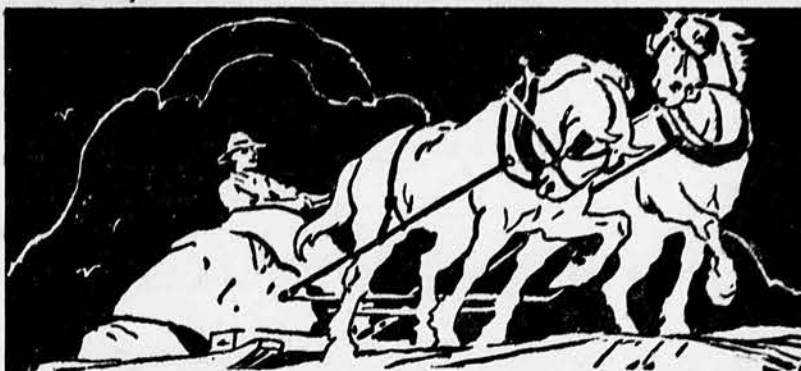
By far the larger part of the commercial acreage in Kansas is now treated by means of either the hot formaldehyde or corrosive sublimate treatments. The hot formaldehyde treatment has many distinct advantages over the corrosive sublimate treatment, and is now almost universally adopted, since it is just as effective, does not cost any more, and does not take so long. It costs about \$1 an acre to treat seed. This takes into consideration the entire cost. Since figures show that the average increase in yield from fields planted to treated seed is 37.5 bushels, it is easy to see that a nice profit is made on this one operation alone. Figuring potatoes worth \$1 a bushel on the average, this shows a profit of \$36.50 an acre. This same profit can be secured by the small as well as the large grower. The hot formaldehyde treatment consists of dipping the seed in the sack in a solution made by mixing 2 pints of full-strength formaldehyde in 30 gallons of water. The temperature of the solution should be kept between 124 and 126 degrees Fahrenheit, the seed remaining in the solution from three to four minutes. One of the essential things is to know that a reliable thermometer is being used, and that no mistake is made in using the improper amounts of formaldehyde. The full directions for either the corrosive sublimate or the hot formaldehyde treatment may be secured by writing the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Hall Boy: "De man in room seben has done hang hisself!"

Hotel Clerk: "Hanged hisself? Did you cut him down?"

Hall Boy: "No, sah! He ain't dead yet!"

Maybe there are more killings now because people shoot straighter when sober.



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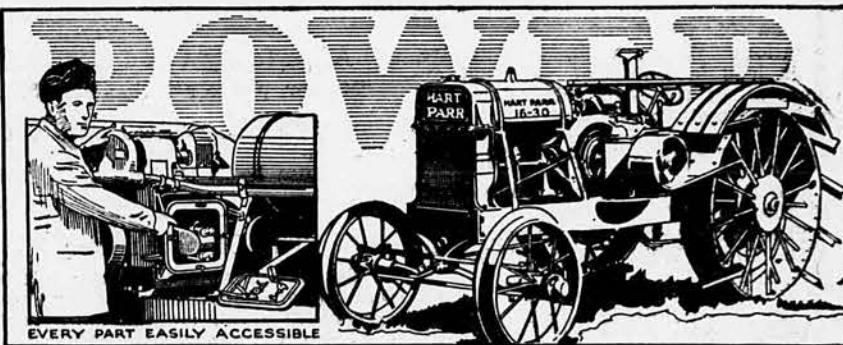
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A small boy who had recently passed his fifth birthday was riding in a suburban car with his mother, when they were asked the customary question: "How old is the boy?" After being told the correct age, which did not require a fare, the conductor passed on to the next person.

The boy sat quite still as if pondering over some question, and then, concluding that full information had not been given, called loudly to the conductor, then at the other end of the car: "And mother's 31!"

Consolidation

A Western lawyer entered a condemned client's cell. "Well," he said, cheerfully, "good news at last."

"A reprieve?" exclaimed the prisoner eagerly.

"No, but your uncle has died leaving you \$5,000, and you can go to your fate with the satisfying feeling that the noble efforts of your lawyer in your behalf will not go unrewarded."



Sailor's Wife—"So you'll be back in four years, will you?"

Sailor—"Aye, but I may be a bit late on this trip."

Sailor's Wife—"Well, if you are, don't let's 'ave any of your old excuses about the ship going down an' 'aving to walk 'ome."

And Not a Yard Wide

The Girl—"What's that funny stuff on the sheep?"

The Herder—"Wool, ma'am."

The Girl—"Wool? Huh, I'll bet it's half cotton!"

For Men Only

It's a wonderful thing for women, The popular permanent wave; Now it's up to some struggling inventor, To get out a permanent shave.

Such Language!

DISTRICT TO GET RID OF DAM JUNK
—Headlines in The Turlock (Calif.) Tribune.

She's the oo

Hub—"I just heard the new girl singing in the kitchen. She's a cuckoo!"
Wife—"She may be a cuckoo, but she's no cook."

How Come?

The agent drives it 500 miles and it's a new car; you drive it 5 miles farther and it's a used car.

We've Seen 'Em At 60

Medical student: "How long could I live without brains?"
Professor: "Only time will tell."

Eyes Front!

"Did Annie blush when her stocking came down at the prom?"
"Well, I wasn't noticing."

A Matter of Caste

As one of the great trans-Atlantic liners came up New York harbor the other day, a grimy coal barge floated immediately in front of her. "Clear out

of the way with that old mud scow!" shouted an officer on the bridge.

A round sun-browned face appeared over the cabin hatchway. "Are ye the captain of that vessel?"

"No," answered the officer. "Then spake to yer equals. I'm the captain o' this!" came from the barge.

None of the Gang

"Have you a Charles Dickens in your home?" asked the polite book agent.

"No!" she said.

"Or a Robert Louis Stevenson?"

"No!"

"Or a Gene Field?"

"No; we ain't, and, what's more, we don't run a boarding-house here, either. If you're looking for them fellows, you might try the house across the street."

Beats Methuselah

Illustrating his lecture with stereopticon slides and motion-pictures, Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, Gobi Desert explorer, yesterday showed an audience of 400 at the Long Beach Ebell Club just how he and members of his staff dug out dinosaur eggs 10 billion years ago.—News item in a California paper.

How Careless

He asked his love to marry him, By letter she replied; He read her firm refusal, Then shot himself and died.

He might have been alive today, And she a happy bride, If he had read the postscript Upon the other side.

With These Few Remarks

Parson Johnson—"De choir will now sing, 'I'm Glad Salvation's Free' while Deacon Ketcham passes de hat. De congregation will please 'member, while salvation am free, we hab to pay de choir foh singin' about it. All please contribute accordin' to yo' means an' not yo' meanness."

Beware of Woddy

She was the head of one of the largest families in the United States, leaving 102 living descendants, scattered thru five generations. She attributed her long life to the fact that she never woddod.—From a news item in a California paper.

A Perfectly Good Reason

"Mother, please ask that man to get up."
"But, dear, why do you want him to stand up?"
"Because he is sitting on my jelly-fish."

The Globe Trotter

"Do all the women of your intellectual advancement organization make speeches?" "Oh, no, the more useful ones make tea and sandwiches."

Thrift in Disguise

"I hear that you've bought your daughter an automobile. Pretty expensive game, isn't it?"
"No; it's a matter of economy. I figured that the car will keep her away from bridge parties."

At-choo

Young Sniffles—"Auntie, they made me draft clerk at the bank today."
Auntie—"Oh, that's nice—what do you do? Open and shut the door?"

"Peace Reigns Over the Land"

If European nations don't go to war until their debts are paid the world is in for a long period of peace.

Damaged Deities

Thirty-five thousand tons of groceries, chiefly canned gods.—From a fire report in a Florida paper.

He Might Wear a Badge

Man (in barber's chair)—"Be careful not to cut my hair too short; people will take me for my wife."

A la Paprika

"Life is a terrible stew."
"Call it a goulash and put in some pep."

Optimism

The birthday of the umbrella was recently celebrated.

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MUCH enthusiasm over the crop outlook has developed in Kansas since the "big snow." Certainly it was exactly what the wheat needed, and taking the crop generally it is now in excellent condition. Probably this is going to be a wheat year above the average. Fast progress has been made most places in seeding oats. Early hatches of chickens are reported satisfactory, and the young chicks are doing well. Spring lambs have arrived in Southeastern Kansas, along with the advance guard of the pig crop. Livestock is generally in a condition far above the average for this season.

Barber—The big snow storm provided much needed moisture. It started with a good rain, and finished with snow which was drifted by high winds a good deal. And the last of the week was warm. Wheat is in excellent condition. Roads are good. Stock has wintered in fine condition, and there is ample feed to last until grass comes. Considerable progress has been made with oats seeding.—J. B. Bibb.

Cloud—An inch of rainfall came before the "big snow," and this supplied some needed moisture for the growing wheat. But it crippled the mail service! The mild weather which the winter brought was very favorable for livestock, and especially for poultry flocks; egg production is increasing, and it has been heavy for some time. Incubators are now being started—a little later than usual this year I think. Roads are in bad condition, which has been unfortunate for the tenants who had to move. Young calves are doing well. Wheat, \$1.50; corn, 55c; eggs, 20c; cream, 36c.—W. H. Plumly.

Douglas—Timely rains and a snow have supplied ample moisture, and the wheat is in excellent condition. A good deal of sweet clover will be planted here this year—in many cases in the wheat fields. Much interest is being taken in Farm Bureau work.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Ellis—About 8 inches of snow fell here. It drifted badly, but was of tremendous help to the wheat. The crop was beginning to suffer from a lack of moisture and from high winds and dust storms. Our feed supply is still holding out. Wheat, \$1.50; butterfat, 36c; eggs, 20c.—C. F. Erbert.

Ford—The weather cleared up, following the rain, hail and snow storm, and it is now very pleasant. Hail did some damage to the wheat, and the roads were badly blocked with snow. But they are now in fairly good condition again.—John Zurbuchen.

Grant—Many public sales are being held, and cattle and hogs bring good prices. The demand for horses is rather dull. The recent snow and rain were of great help to the wheat, altho the snow drifted badly; in general the wheat is in excellent condition. Farmers are blank listing their fields. Corn, 54c; kafir, 95c. a cwt.; mfls, \$1 a cwt.; eggs, 18c.—E. A. Kepley.

Hamilton—There is more interest here in real estate, and some farms are changing hands. Wheat is getting along nicely, especially that on good soil. Cattle are selling at high prices; milk cows bring \$50 a head or more. There is more of a demand for horses than we have had for some time. There is a good deal of interest here in poultry, and many young chicks have been hatched already. Farmers are busy with their spring work. Hens, 22c; wheat, \$1.70; corn, 65c.—H. M. Hutchinson.

Harper—Wheat is greening up nicely; the rain and snow were very helpful in supplying moisture. Several public sales were held recently, and things sold well. Folks are working on their oats land, and a good deal of the crop is sown. There is a considerable interest in poultry raising this year, and the number of chickens being hatched is large. Heavy hens, 20c; broilers, 27c; shorts, when purchased in 1,000-lb. lots, \$1.40; cream, 40c.—K. C. Plank.

Harvey—The rain and snowstorm recently gave the wheat fields their much needed moisture. It also put the soil in good condition for oats seeding. Wheat, \$1.58; corn, 75c; oats, 45c; eggs, 21c; butter, 40c; flour, \$2.30; potatoes, \$2.50.—H. W. Prouty.

Jewell—We received a snow February 18 which drifted badly, and the mail carriers were unable to make their rounds for three days. It would have been of more value if it had not drifted so much. Most of the seed corn is making a low germination test, due to the freeze of last October; some folks will plant seed from the crop of 1924, when it is available. This county needs a good rain, or a heavy snow that will stay on the ground. There is the largest interest in poultry raising here this spring that has been evident for years. More interest is being taken by farmers in the Farm Bureau and its work. Cream, 34c; eggs, 20c; hens, 17c to 20c; corn, 78c.—Vernon Collie.

Labette—There is plenty of moisture in the soil for the wheat, and the crop is doing well. Excellent progress has been made with the oats seeding. Fruit seems to be in good condition. Public sales have been held frequently in the last few weeks, and prices have been high. Roads are muddy. All farms for rent have been occupied for the summer. Wheat, \$1.68; corn, 60c; oats, 42c; cream, 39c.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—We have had some high winds recently despite the snow and rain. A few farmers are listing in their wheat fields to stop the soil blowing; the crop generally is yet in good condition. Livestock went thru the winter very well. There is enough farm labor.—A. R. Bentley.

Lyon—The rain and snow which fell on February 18 and 19 were fine for the wheat; in general the crop is in excellent condition, and if we have any luck with the weather from now on it should produce a good yield. Fall sown alfalfa went thru the winter very well, and on most of the fields

there is a good stand. Livestock is in excellent condition. There is plenty of rough feed. The snow drifted quite badly, and it was impossible to get thru some of the roads for two days. Corn, 65c; kafir, 63c; eggs, 18c and 22c; butter, 38c; hens, 17c.—E. R. Griffith.

McPherson—Wheat is in excellent condition. While we had two windy days before the big snow, they did not do any damage to the crop. There was a big rain before the snow came; the snow drifted a good deal and blocked the roads. Naturally the moisture was of help to wheat. Livestock is in fine condition; the winter has been very favorable for farm animals. There is enough farm labor. A few public sales are being held, at which prices are very satisfactory. Wheat, \$1.55; corn, 75c; hogs, \$11.40; eggs, 23c; butter, 39c.—F. M. Shields.

Morris—The open winter has been very favorable for livestock. Wheat is greening up nicely, and considerable progress has been made in seeding oats. Feed is rather scarce, and it has gone much farther than it would have done if the winter had been very cold. Public sales are numerous, and prices are satisfactory. Renters have done a considerable amount of moving in the last two weeks. Rent remains about the same as for the last three or four years. Fat hogs and wheat are practically all out of the country. As the wheat acreage is below normal this year the oats acreage is likely to be larger than usual.—J. R. Henry.

Pawnee—Land is in fine condition for spring crops since it got the fine rain and snow, and the wheat also is doing better. Wheat had been damaged some by high winds before this storm came; a few of the fields were a total loss, and it will be necessary to plant them to corn or other spring crops. A few farm sales have been held, at which fairly good prices prevailed. Some land has been changing hands, at from \$40 to \$75 an acre. Wheat, \$1.50; corn, 70c; oats, 75c.—E. H. Gore.

Reno—The snow did much good to the wheat, as it supplied some needed moisture and stopped the destructive effects of the high winds, which were beginning to do

some damage. The ground is in splendid condition for oats seeding, and considerable progress has been made with livestock. The roads are in the worst condition I have been in all winter. The women are busy with their first hatches of chickens, and hens are laying well. Eggs, 20c.—Mary Maughlin.

Republic—The rain and snow which came recently improve the wheat prospects greatly. Roads were drifted badly. Some plowing has been done. Wheat, \$1.56; corn, 55c; oats, 50c; eggs, 18c.—Alex E. Davis.

Rush—The recent snow and rain supplied some badly needed moisture for the wheat. The snow drifted badly, and blocked many of the roads, but still it did the wheat a great deal of good. Livestock is in excellent condition. High prices are being paid at the few public sales which are being held. Wheat, \$1.50; butterfat, 34c; eggs, 20c.—William Crottinger.

Russell—The "big blizzard" left the snow in heaps. A rain which came before the storm was very helpful to the wheat, and it also kept some of the snow from blowing off the fields. Wheat is now in excellent condition. Roads are muddy, and there was no mail service for a time after the storm. Livestock is doing very well, but dairy cows declined in production for a time after the blizzard came.—Mrs. M. Bushnell.

Scott—We had 5 inches of snow recently, which was of some benefit, altho most of it drifted around buildings and into the roads. Disks and listers have been used to stop soil blowing. Many public sales have been held, and prices are satisfactory. There is some increase in the inquiries for farms to rent.—T. F. Carson.

Sedgwick—The wheat is in good condition, and there is plenty of moisture in the soil. Considerable progress has been made with oats seeding. Livestock is doing well. Much of the ground for spring crops is ready to plant. Wheat, \$1.57; oats, 44c; kafir, 70c; corn, 70c; eggs, 21c; butter, 35c.—W. J. Roof.

Sherman—The weather has been rather changeable. We have had some snow; wheat is looking fine, and there is plenty of subsoil moisture. But few public sales are being held; prices are very good. A few land buyers from Eastern Kansas and Nebraska have been in the county recently looking it over. Wheat, \$1.50; corn, 54c; barley, 50c; cream, 34c; eggs, 17c; butter, 45c; chickens, 17c.—Harry Andrews.

The Republican committee has officially recognized young La Follette as a Republican. Now perhaps the folks back home won't recognize him.

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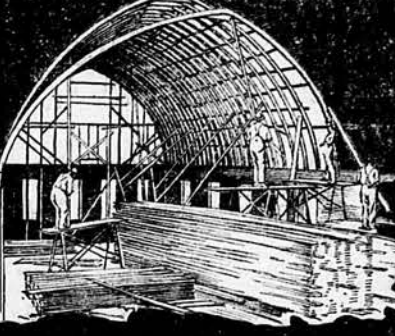

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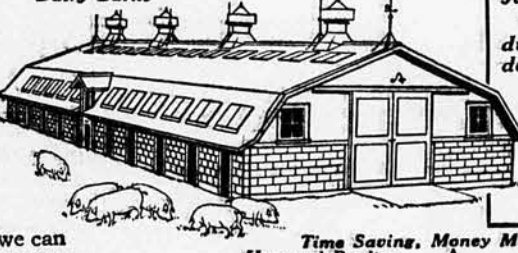
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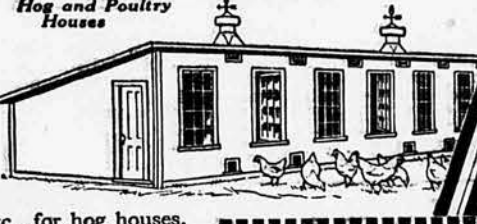
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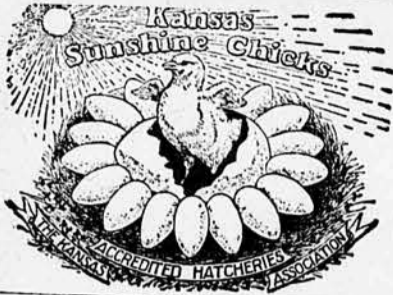
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From High Producers

For many years the efforts of poultry breeders to improve their flocks were confined largely to breeding for the type and color demanded by the "Standard of Perfection," and little attention was paid to developing high egg production. In the last few years, however, more interest has developed in the production of high egg-laying strains.

To show that high egg production and good standard quality can be combined to a high degree in chickens, and to encourage breeding along these lines, was the purpose of the exhibit displayed by the United States Department of Agriculture at the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show held in New York City a few weeks ago.

The male birds of the department's exhibit were all of excellent standard quality and were bred from hens which had laid from 200 to 290 eggs in their pullet year. Most of them had a pedigree which included several generations of producers of 200 eggs or more. The exhibit included male birds of the Barred Plymouth Rock breed, the Rhode Island Red breed, and the White Leghorn breed, demonstrating that high egg production is not confined to the White Leghorns.

Breeding fowls for high egg production was given a great stimulus by the inauguration of egg-laying contests in this country about 15 years ago. These contests are now being held in every section. A number of hens entered in these official contests have laid more than 300 eggs in one year. The highest producing hens are now coming from flocks which have been pedigree bred for egg production for a period of years. A large proportion of the hens entered in these contests are White Leghorns, but large egg records have been made by other popular breeds, such as Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red and Wyandotte.

Good Livestock Meeting

The Kansas Livestock Association held a mighty successful meeting last week at Wichita. It is evident that there is a spirit of optimism among the producers, and a real belief in the higher prices which 1926 should bring.

Indorsement by resolution was given by the convention to the work of the State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's department. Other resolutions declared the association's opposition to section 15-A of the Esch-Cummins act, limiting the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission in fixing freight rates; and requested Congress to impose a tariff on hides and another on domestic meats.

Special attention was given the matter of direct shipments of livestock. It developed that Joe Mercer had sent to Secretary of Agriculture Jardine a letter, indorsed by the association's executive committee, asking that sweeping reforms be made in the methods of marketing livestock.

The convention recommended that all Government regulations regarding movements of livestock be the subject of a conference with representatives of the various branches of the livestock industry represented.

M. C. Campbell of Wichita, one of the founders of the association, was elected president by acclamation, and the following four vice presidents also were elected: Phil Hull, Eureka; Fred Bowen, Longford; C. W. Beeler, Kinsley, and W. V. Jackson, Mayo.

Cars a Trade Factor

In the list of 50 chief exports compiled by the Department of Foreign Commerce of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the automobile is now given second place, being outranked only by cotton, which is still far in the lead.

The automobile weights heavily in the trade balance. During the nine months of last year from January to September the United States exported to all parts of the world \$221,729,000 worth of cars, parts and accessories, a gain of more than 20 per cent over the same period in 1924.

In addition it shipped abroad \$17,580,000 worth of tires and \$12,977,000 worth of automobile engines. Exports of gasoline, naphtha and

other light products were \$147,251,000.

"Among the more highly finished products we shipped abroad," says the National Chamber, "were 17,363 more motor trucks and busses, a gain of 82.7 per cent; 65,916 more passenger cars, a gain of 57.8 per cent; 350,000 more tires; a gain of 35.2 per cent, and 108,314 more automobile engines, a gain of 64.6 per cent."

Dairying as Seen by Wife

(Continued from Page 3)

methods. Co-operate with your county agent. President Calvin Coolidge said that when it was discovered that two people could, together, roll a heavier stone than could be done by one alone, that was the beginning of co-operation.

Special emphasis should be placed on the importance of boys' and girls' club work in the development of better dairying in our home communities. What are we doing today to help these boys and girls in their club work? A commendable thing, indeed, is the interest we should take in assisting and encouraging our junior club workers, that they may be helped along the right lines. Therefore, those in charge cannot be too careful in starting out these local boys and girls, for many times the results experienced, and the teachings demonstrated tend to mold youthful opinions for or against dairying. Let us by all means keep them interested, as this is an important factor. The time has come when an invaluable link has been formed between the pavements and the pastures, the people in the cities and the folks on the farm. Nevertheless, I must admit many small dairy farmers have at times been discouraged in the last few years, some have left their farms, but most of them will return, more enthusiastic than before.

For the man who sticks,
Is the man who licks.
Let the good wife enter in—
'Twill lighten your load
As you travel the road,
And with her help you'll win.

Jim Has Faith in the Horses

(Continued from Page 21)

price and mules 34 per cent, the report states.

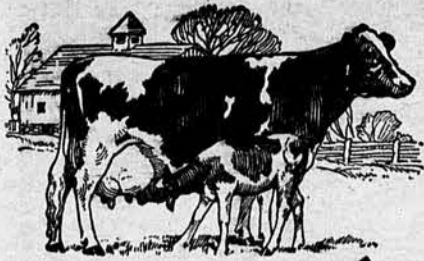
"With the extremely low prices for horses that have prevailed for the last five years," continues the report, "horse breeding has been so unprofitable that the number of colts foaled annually has been reduced about half. A larger proportion of the work animals of the country are old horses and plugs than at any time in many years. With a continuation of the present low birth rate of colts, the reduction in number of work animals will undoubtedly be much greater in the next five years than has already occurred since 1920. Just when this reduction will cause a shortage is dependent on the extent to which farmers actually adopt the use of mechanical power as a substitute for horse power.

"The individual farmer should study carefully the type of power best suited to his own farm, and decide as to his own need for horse and mule replacements three to 10 years hence. This need can be met either by raising colts or by buying horses and mules young enough to live thru this period. Some farmers who are particularly well situated for raising good quality horses and mules as a sideline may find it profitable to supply the needs of other farmers. A study of horse ages made last spring by the department shows relatively old horses in Eastern states and old mules in Southeastern states. Present low prices for horses cannot be expected to continue indefinitely; the average price in January was higher than a year ago, altho the average age was greater."

"I believe I'll breed my mares," said Jim, as he finished the report, "but I'm going to have a time finding a good sire. There aren't many good ones that are reliable left in my neighborhood."

22 Hens For \$30.90

Mrs. James Graham of Smith Center sold 22 hens recently which averaged more than 7 pounds apiece on the market for \$30.90.



At Calving

Cows need help

From A. J. Olson, Barnum, Wisconsin
Jan. 9, 1925

"I have been feeding Kow-Kare to put my cows in good condition for calving. I find Kow-Kare a wonderful remedy for this. It also increases the milk flow. It is the only remedy I look for, for cow ailments and I always aim to feed it about two weeks before freshening."

No wonder so many cows have serious trouble at calf birth. Housed in during the long winter months, little opportunity to exercise, dry, hard-to-digest winter foods—how could they be expected to have the extra vitality a cow ought to have as she approaches the severe strain of calving.

Thousands of dairymen have learned the value of special assistance at this critical time. They have found that by giving a tablespoonful of Kow-Kare with the feed two weeks before and after calving, the cow freshens without trouble of any sort and produces a vigorous calf.

Kow-Kare has saved hundreds of dollars for many cow owners at calving time. For over thirty years dairymen have used this famous medicine for treating cow troubles and for increasing milk-flow.

Our free book, "The Home Cow Doctor" tells the important part Kow-Kare plays in the treatment of Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, etc. Write for your copy.

Kow-Kare is sold by feed stores, general stores and druggists—or we send it by mail, postpaid. \$1.25 and 65c sizes. Order a can today.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.

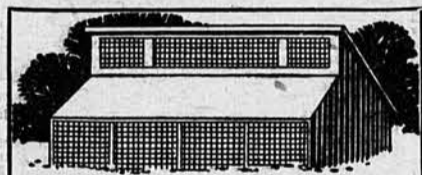
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Feed Capacity Counts

By RAYMOND H. GILKESON

If C. W. Maxwell, Wilson county, hadn't kept records on his dairy herd during 1925, he wouldn't have any idea that one cow almost doubled the average production of the other seven. But he kept records, and did it very carefully, and as a result he feels considerably more like catering to that cow.

In fact, he thinks a whole lot more of all of his cows, because he found out that they produced an average of 4,881 pounds of milk and 198.9 pounds of butterfat a head for the year, and brought a net return of \$62.10 outside of feed costs. This does not take into consideration a charge for roughage, as Mr. Maxwell figured the value of the skim-milk he had left over was equal to any charge that should have been made for the cowpea hay, prairie hay and corn fodder consumed.

It was a simple matter with Mr. Maxwell's records to find out not only what the herd averaged, but also what each individual cow did as well. For convenience in determining comparative values, he grouped his cows according to the amounts of feed consumed, and found that he had three classes.

Three of the cows fell in the first group by eating less than \$20 worth of feed, the average being \$15.83 worth each. For this they made an average net return over feed costs of \$36.41.

Four cows were classed as about equals and put into a second group, having consumed between \$20 and \$30 worth of feed. Their average figured out \$24.38. For this feed they responded with an average net return over feed costs of \$55.33.

The eighth cow had a class all to itself and showed up as a heavier eater, with a board bill of \$36.12. But for that amount of feed she made a net return over feed costs of \$86.92, or almost double the average of the other seven cows for an extra \$16.02 worth of feed.

The grain ration was charged up at going prices on the farm at the time it was fed, and thru the year the average price received for butterfat was 37½ cents a pound.

It isn't any wonder Mr. Maxwell believes in feeding his cows according to production. The four cows in the second group ate more on an average than the three cows in the first group, and the lone cow in the third class consumed more feed by quite a bit than the average of the second group. If she had boosted her feed bill just \$4.00 more it would have been double the average of the other cows. But in each case where more feed was consumed, the production was greater in proportion. And these are the facts on which Mr. Maxwell bases his opinion that, insofar as a cow is potentially capable of production, the more feed she can be forced to eat, the greater will be the return over and above feed costs.

The Pathway of Life

By PERCY B. PRIOR

The pathway of life is a hard one to tramp. Tho the journey is not very long; Many troubles we meet ere we reach the last camp, And how often our footsteps go wrong!

Dry deserts, steep mountains, deep gorges and bogs We encounter in journeying thru, And by threatening storm-clouds and darkening fogs Oft the sun is obscured from our view.

Weak, hungry and thirsty, and footsore we creep To the wayside to seek for repose, But the pangs that we suffer prohibit sweet sleep, And we find no relief for our woes.

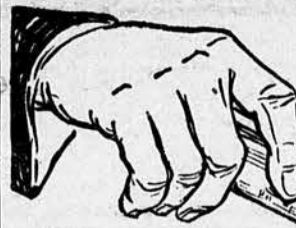
The Priest and the Levite walk heedlessly by— Of compassion they give not a sign— No Samaritan happens to hear our faint cry, And we miss both the oil and the wine.

Our cries for help hollow echoes repeat, Till with courage and strength almost gone, We struggle again to our road weary feet, And with tottering steps we "move on."

But 'tis no use repining; tho hard be our lot, All our ills let us manfully bear; Just ahead we may strike a hospitable spot, Where the fields, fruits and flowers are fair—

Then we'll throw down our burdens by some clear running stream, Whose waters our strength will renew; And encamp where the sunlight of Hope sheds its beam, With a country far fairer in view.

The Prince of Wales, says a London dispatch, has a dread of becoming fat. He knows probably, that the heavier they are the harder they fall off.



Does your Cream Separator Separate Money

from you or for you?



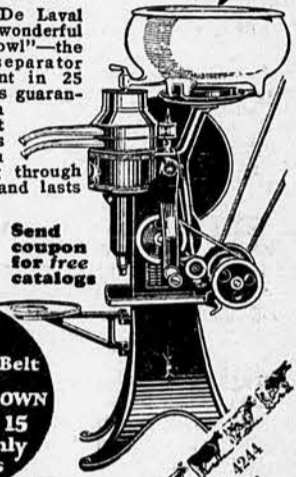
A CREAM separator is supposed to make money for its owner—yet there are hundreds of thousands in use today losing money because of poor skimming. Their owners' profits are going into the skim-milk instead of the cream can. Here is an easy way to show up such cream thieves. Ask your De Laval Agent to bring out a new De Laval and try this simple test:

After separating with your old separator, wash its bowl and tin-ware in the skim-milk. Hold the skim-milk at normal room temperature and run it through a new De Laval. Have the cream thus recovered weighed and tested; then you can tell exactly if your old machine is wasting cream, and what a new De Laval will save.

Thousands have tried this plan and have found a new De Laval would increase their cream money from \$25 to \$200 a year. The new De Laval is the best cream separator ever made—the crowning achievement in 48 years of manufacture.

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The new De Laval has the wonderful "floating bowl"—the greatest separator improvement in 25 years. It is guaranteed to skim cleaner. It also runs easier with milk going through the bowl, and lasts longer.



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Only \$7 down—the balance in small monthly payments—use while you pay! Put the New Model Beatrice on your farm! See how much more cream you get—how easy the Beatrice is to operate. The famous Double Angle Discs make the Beatrice the closest skimming separator bowl ever built. No other can equal it in close skimming and skimming to guaranteed capacity. The

New Model BEATRICE

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Without obligation send me illustrated literature on your New Model Beatrice Cream Separators and full details of your new liberal Pay as You Use Plan.

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STATE _____ R.F.D. _____

Why Not Sell Eggs Direct?

I Find It Is Possible To Build Up a Profitable Trade With Consumers

BY R. G. KIRBY

SOON after January first there is an increase in the production of strictly fresh eggs, and the price drops rapidly. Then a great many producers realize that buyers from the best stores are paying about 15 cents or more a dozen for eggs than the farmer is receiving. Immediately they become discouraged and wish to find a better market for their eggs at once.

The business of successfully supplying eggs direct to the consumer cannot be established on a satisfactory basis at a moment's notice. I think this article is rather reasonable because we now have come to the hatching season. The early hatched pullets produce fall and early winter eggs. And that is the time to work up the business of selling fresh eggs direct to the consumer.

Too many producers are satisfied to sell eggs to the dealers when eggs are scarce and prices high, and then expect to work up a select trade when eggs are plentiful and prices are low. It is rather difficult to work up a premium egg business in the spring, but it is possible to keep the customers that purchased eggs from you in the period of scarcity and sell quality eggs to them thruout the year. The weakest link in the efforts of some producers to sell eggs direct is the fact that they make the start in the spring.

Must Cull Customers

An egg producer has to cull his customers in a measure as he culls his flocks. Some customers will keep a few hens or have a nearby friend who supplies them with spring eggs. In the fall the regular source of supply falls down, and they come to you for eggs when it is no trick to market them profitably. Such customers may not appear in the spring during the period of highest production.

Keep the fall eggs for the customers that will buy regularly thruout the year. Gradually build up the trade with that type of buyer, and you can still sell eggs at a premium in the spring.

Fall is the time to gather in new customers, when your pullets are laying and eggs are scarce on the general farms. Some of these new buyers can be developed into permanent customers. Those who fail to show up the following spring can be culled out the following fall when they want fresh eggs. Try never to be out of eggs when your regular customers call in the fall and early winter.

Here is a complaint I have often heard from producers who try direct marketing. "We had the buyers coming along fine until last fall, when production slowed up and we had to turn them down for a few weeks. When production increased the customers failed to show up." I would rather hatch enough pullets early to supply this fall trade and hold the customers even if some of the pullets molt because of the early hatching date.

Not every farm is located properly for direct marketing. The best results come if the farm is on a good road that is open all winter. It should be within a few miles of a good market city. Most of the workers have garages where the hen houses used to be, and they have incomes large enough to buy plenty of fresh eggs.

More City Buyers

It is a great help to have an egg-buying friend in a certain office or factory where the business is prospering. One buyer will tell another where the fresh eggs come from. New customers will be found and often they will buy for each other and take large orders, which cut down the time required to make the sales.

About five years ago a lady stopped at our farm and asked for fresh eggs. I told her they were all promised for that day. She said her mother was sick and could eat nothing, but the family thought fresh eggs might tempt her. That being the case I sold her 2

dozen eggs out of sympathy, and took a chance on getting enough within an hour late in the day to fill the promised order.

That lady has been responsible for seven new customers taken on as the egg production increased, and their business has been worth several hundred dollars more than the eggs would have brought at wholesale prices. I could state several similar instances, and at present the addition of private customers is only limited by the number of eggs for sale except during periods of heavy spring production.

You cannot develop a private trade much larger than you can supply from August until January. Our buyers do not seem to consider the price or the season in eating eggs. They just want eggs. It is lucky for most poultrymen that the cold storage plants are in business and buy during the spring. It insures some income from the spring poultry business. There is no trouble in marketing the product during the remainder of the year.

In Neat Cartons

Placing the eggs in neat cartons with the farm name on the outside is necessary. Cartons can be packed in advance; this speeds up the sales and the customers have a safe manner of carrying the eggs home in their cars. A plan of refunding for boxes would continually bring back dirty boxes unfit for use.

In 11 years of selling eggs direct to the consumers we have built up a trade which is profitable. I used to wonder if the time taken in making the sales did not amount to more than the profits. This thought occurred during seasons when eggs were very high in certain large city markets. But as we continue in the business I think more of this private trade, and the books show that a large part of the very moderate profits have been due to the direct-to-the consumer trade.

It is somewhat of a responsibility selling eggs direct. The reputation for fresh eggs developed during 11 years of effort might easily be ruined. Just one basket of questionable eggs distributed among our customers would cause them to lose faith in our product.

I have noticed that buyers who have started in taking 2 dozen eggs every week often increase their regular orders to 8 and 10 dozen eggs every two weeks. They come every two weeks because they find out that strictly fresh new laid eggs are easily good for that time. And the larger the orders the greater the saving in time for the producer and members of his family who make the sales.

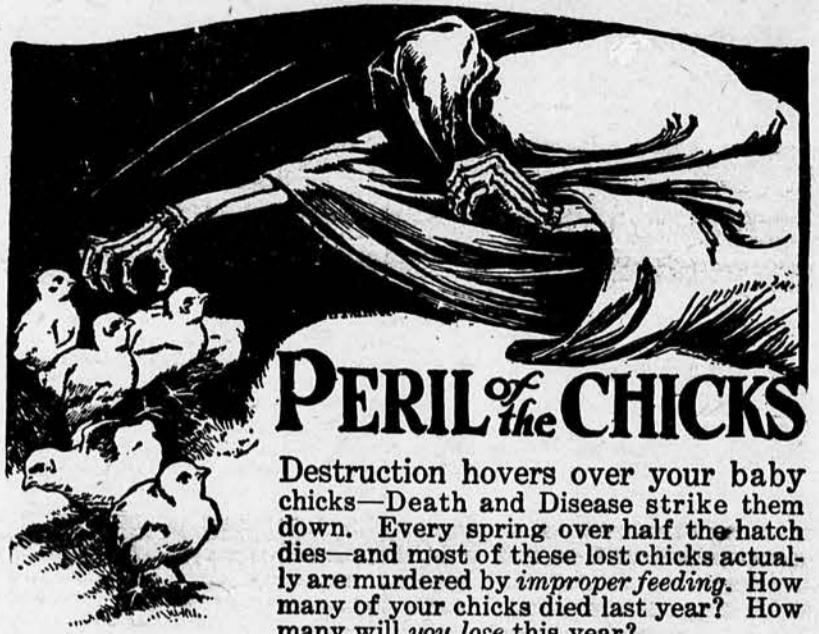
The sign board helps in picking up new customers and in posting prices, but the cream of the customers is the regular buyers who come without a sign. They have learned the pleasure of eating high quality eggs, and they require them at all seasons.

We Lead the World

Crime began to increase steadily in the United States 40 years ago. We now lead the world in murder by a considerable margin. This table of comparisons gives the last 10-year average percentage for 100,000 inhabitants:

United States.....	7.2
Italy	3.6
Australia	1.9
South Africa.....	1.8
New Zealand.....	0.9
Ireland	0.9
Spain	0.9
Norway	0.8
England and Wales.....	0.8
Quebec	0.5
Ontario	0.5
Scotland	0.4
Holland	0.3
Switzerland	0.2

Ireland frequently is referred to as a turbulent country, but is well down in the list compared with the United States.



PERIL of the CHICKS

Destruction hovers over your baby chicks—Death and Disease strike them down. Every spring over half the hatch dies—and most of these lost chicks actually are murdered by improper feeding. How many of your chicks died last year? How many will you lose this year?

Save Your Chicks This Spring

Every time you lose a chick you lose over 50 cents. It is easy for you to prevent—almost entirely—the many costly chick deaths you are certain to have this spring—if you feed ordinary feeds to your baby chicks.

START to FINISH BUTTERMILK CHICK FEED

Saves millions of baby chicks yearly. Prevents bowel trouble and leg weakness. Gives vigor, vim, health. Makes chick raising easy and simple—success certain. Never fails to turn weak, puny chicks into vigorous pullets and husky, heavy broilers in a few weeks. Now used exclusively by over 500,000 leading poultrymen.

STARTS — GROWS — MATURES

The only feed needed from shell to maturity. Costs less per chick and YOU CAN WEIGH THE DIFFERENCE. Satisfaction guaranteed.



100 Lbs. Feeds 100 Chicks First 5 Weeks

Helps Prevent White Diarrhea

Starts Pullets Laying

Six Weeks Earlier Than Grain

Makes a 2-Lb. Fry in 8 Weeks

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"Revere Chicks" are from pure bred, heavy laying, hardy, vigorous, free range flocks under our personal supervision. Inspected and culled by State Inspector. State Accredited and Blood Tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. You cannot buy better Chicks at any price and a trial order will prove this. Their ancestors are Nationally Established Quality Strains. 100 per cent Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varieties—Postpaid prices on—	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns.....	\$3.75	\$6.75	\$12.75	\$60.00	\$115.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds.....	4.00	7.75	14.75	70.00	135.00
White Rocks, White Wyandottes.....	4.50	8.75	16.00	75.00	140.00
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks.....	4.50	8.75	16.00	75.00	140.00
Light Brahmans.....	5.00	9.50	18.00	85.00	165.00

Reference—Bank of Revere. Fine free catalog. REVERE HATCHERY, Dept. 29, Revere, Me.

When Kansas Was Young

By T. A. McNeal

The book "When Kansas Was Young" by T. A. McNeal enables the reader to see Kansas life as it was in the '70s and '80s. Each chapter is filled with humorous, tragic, unusual, but characteristic episodes and incidents.

Among the characters are "Sockless" Jerry Simpson, Boston Corbett, Carrie Nation and others. Every citizen of Kansas should read this book.

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My Turkey Crop Pays

My turkey crop, I am quite ready to confess, is one of the most profitable lines on this ranch. For several years the checks for my turkeys have counted up into several hundred dollars. It always arrives at a season when extra money is especially welcome, and I am always fairly certain that it will arrive on time. Then it is very pleasant to know there is money in the bank for whatever emergency might arise, and that the work of my own hands has provided it.

I usually begin the season by starting the eggs in the incubator, but they are always removed at the end of 10 days or two weeks, and set under my White Wyandotte hens. The turkey hens are expected to begin laying a second clutch of eggs, which they incubate, and then they raise the poults.

I feed the baby turks when they are 24 hours old, their first feed being a small amount of dry rolled oats and curd, just enough to keep them from becoming too hungry. But the third day I begin giving the same feed five times a day.

When they are 2 weeks old they are allowed on free range, and from then on they are almost self-supporting, except that a feed of grain at night with plenty of curd induces them to roost near home; in a country infested with coyotes and bob-cats this is important.

We raise our own grain for fattening, and thus are assured of a good price for that crop. Rosa D. Willis, Mancos, Colo.

Net Profit of \$688.72

We keep a flock of about 350 S. C. White Leghorns on our ranch the year around. In the summer and fall we cull out the poor producers, usually from 150 to 200 hens, and replace them with April hatched pullets. We try to get these pullets into their winter quarters by September, and they are laying by October.

Last year we sold 3,445 dozen eggs from our flock. The feed cost \$360—and we marketed poultry worth \$1,048.72. The net profit was \$688.72. And we kept no account of the eggs and poultry consumed by our family, which includes nine persons.

I keep a dry mash before the flock all the time. It consists of equal parts of corn, tankage, bran and shorts. We give the birds one pailful of wheat scattered in the straw in the morning. Two trays of sprouted and one pail of dry mash mixed with sour milk are fed at noon. At night we give one pail of kafir, and another of yellow corn. Plenty of water and oyster shells are provided.

We buy some of our roosters from trap-nested flocks, and we think that it pays. Mrs. A. W. Baldwin, Ada, Kan.

Favors Day Old Chicks

When I decided to replace my mongrel flock of hens with purebred Single Comb White Leghorns, I purchased baby chicks from a well-advertised poultry farm. They arrived in good condition ready for the brooder. This saved me the work and risk of hatching them. After the expense and loss of buying hatching eggs and incubating them were deducted from the price of the baby chicks, I had but



—Carroll For the Central Press Association. The Crossword Puzzle

little more invested, and I believe the chicks are stronger when hatched in a mammoth incubator by experienced operators.

I have followed this method for several years since with satisfactory results. I get more eggs by not handling breeding stock, as hens kept for that purpose should not be forced for laying. Since I buy baby chicks every spring, it is not necessary to keep male birds, and I thus save the feed and housing room they would require.

Mrs. B. A. Neaderhiser, Manchester, Kan.

Common Poultry Medicines

BY E. A. WILLIAMS

The following kinds of drugs and remedies will often be found useful in poultry plants where sick birds of considerable value are treated, or in any plant for the treatment of a flock. They should be kept in a small cupboard, where they are available at all times.

Calomel is a useful alternative medicine for fowls of all ages. One-grain pills usually are used. One-fourth grain is a good laxative. It has a very good effect on the liver. It should be followed in 2 hours by a dose of castor oil.

Cayenne is an excellent liver stimulant when given in not too large quantities. In case of colds it is very useful, and is often used as one of the ingredients in stimulants so often fed to increase winter egg production.

Catechu is often used to treat severe cases of diarrhea. The average dose of catechu is from 2 to 5 grains, and of the tincture from 2 to 5 drops.

Castor oil is one of the best and most common remedies for diarrhea. This affliction is often caused by some sour or fetid mass in the intestine; a dose of castor oil will often remove this, and thus allay the diarrhea. It also is a valuable factor to aid in the reducing of an impact crop. A teaspoonful of castor oil is poured down the throat, and then the crop is manipulated until the softened mass moves on freely and properly.

Epsom salts is one of the cheapest and most useful of all drugs. It is especially helpful in liver trouble and diarrhea. Half a teaspoonful for a grown fowl is a standard dose. It can be fed by mixing in soft feed; but a much more effective plan is to allow the bird to go without feed for a few hours and then dissolve the salts in warm water and pour down the bird's throat.

Cottonseed oil and olive oil are useful when hens are egg-bound, for diarrhea, and for external and internal use in dressing torn flesh and bound-up crop.

Bichloride of mercury, a 1 to 1,000 bichloride solution, is a germicide and disinfectant for external use, cleansing and preventing infection. It is highly poisonous, and to prevent it being mistaken for water, it is well to color it with laundry blue for identification.

Medicines in tablets are desirable, because they are much more convenient and easily administered when in a compact form. They are administered very easily by holding the bird's mouth open with one hand, and with the other thrusting the tablet far back into the bird's mouth so it will be swallowed. The following four drugs in this form are useful:

Salicylic acid, 2½ grains, for use in cases of rheumatism.

Aconite root, 1-10 grain, for use in fevers.

Bismuth subnitrate, 1 grain, for intestinal irritation.

Iron, quinine and strychnine tablets, for use as a tonic. Dose, 3 a day.

The following ointment may be made by the poultryman, and it will always be found useful in treating cuts and wounds of all kinds:

Oil of origanum, 1 ounce; creosol, ¾ ounce; pine tar, 1 ounce; resin, 1 ounce; clean axle grease (or vaseline), 8 ounces.

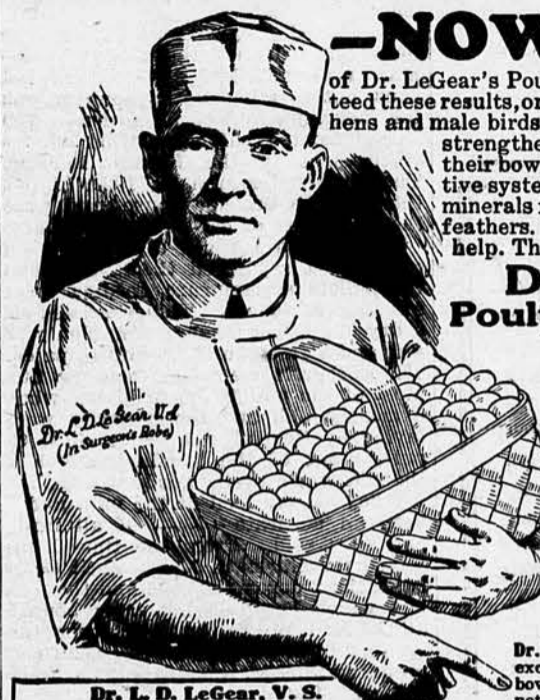
The axle grease should be melted and the other ingredients mixed into the melted mass. Pour into a tin or mould, and allow to cool.

Some people tell us that wild life is disappearing in the country. Our own observations lead us to believe that it is just moving to the city.

Disillusionment is what happens when Willie asks Dad to help him with the algebra.

Get More Eggs—Get Better Fertility

—NOW More eggs—better fertility, bring maximum poultry profits. Every user of Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription is guaranteed these results, or money back. It will give your hens and male birds needed tonics for the blood—strengthen their vital organs—keep their bowels regulated, and their digestive systems toned up and will provide minerals for the blood, bone tissues and feathers. Your chickens must have this help. The easiest, surest way is to use



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Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders are a wonderful tonic, appetizer, condition powder and animal regulator. Keep horses, mules, dairy cattle and live stock healthy and at proper weight. This is the same prescription used by Dr. LeGear for 30 years in his practice as a Veterinary Surgeon.

Every farmer should have these additional Dr. LeGear aids. Dr. LeGear's Lice Powder—unequaled for ridding nests, poultry and live stock of lice, mites, fleas, etc.

Dr. LeGear's Chick Diarrhea Tablets—excelled for white diarrhea and other bowel troubles in baby chicks. Try it and note the quick result.

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Incubators have Copper Hot-Water Tanks, Self-Regulated Safety Lamps, Egg Tester, Thermometer and Holder. Deep Chick Nursery. Hatch Chicks, Ducks, Turkeys, Geese equally.

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500 Chick 10.00 \$15.95
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80 Egg Incubator & 80 Chick Brooder... \$ 15.95
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690 Egg Capacity & 800 Chick Oil Brooder... 77.95
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Thousands order direct from my advertisements. You get the Champion Belle City at these lowest factory prices, fully guaranteed. Or write today for Free book "Hatching Facts"—the most practical Poultry Book ever written. Jim Rohan, Pres.

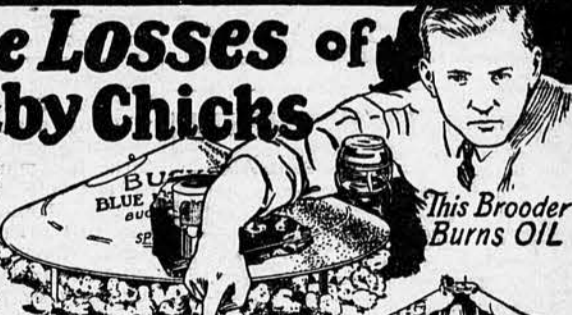
Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21, Racine, Wis.

Champion Belle City Mammoth Capacity

460 Egg \$43.00
690 Egg 64.50
920 Egg 86.00

Stop the Losses of Your Baby Chicks

If you have been losing your baby chicks; if they have been getting chilled to death, smothered to death and overheated; write us today. We'll send you proof you can stop your losses—you can keep your chicks from dying. Our new Brooder Book tells how. It'll give you proof you can save your chicks and your profits.



exercise to every single chick in the brood. There's no chilling, no overheating, no crowding. Every raisable chick develops into a profitable bird.

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Those Little Chicks Know!

You can bet they do. Their frail little bodies demand pure clean calcium carbonate to help them grow into sturdy fowls. Instinct tells them how much to take.

Pilot Brand Oyster Shell-Flake (chick size) contains over 98% calcium carbonate. It is especially prepared for chicks and contains no impurities to upset them.

Keep a pan of Pilot Brand Oyster Shell-Flake where your chicks can get it all the time.

Pilot Brand Oyster Shell-Flake will promote good health—develop your chicks into strong meaty fowls.

Pilot Brand Oyster Shell-Flake is packed in new 12 oz. burlap 100 lb. bags in both chick and hen sizes. It makes bone and egg shell.

OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS CORP. Security Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.



FOR POULTRY

Why My Flock Pays

Two years ago we purchased a small place near Lamar, and I decided to keep a few chickens as a sideline. But after the first year's trial I found that the poultry paid well, so I decided to enlarge the flock.

I selected Single Comb White Leghorns, since I knew their merit as layers. I already had 2 dozen year-old hens, but as I had no adequate means for hatching chicks I ordered 100 chicks from a hatchery—from an advertisement in the Kansas Farmer. These arrived March 16, 1924. I put them in the brooder house, and gave them the best of care and attention.

As soon as I could distinguish the cockerels I separated them, and gave the pullets special care, feeding them all they could eat. This consisted of a dry and a wet mash, grain, plenty of grit and a free run of an alfalfa patch. The cockerels we either sold or ate. Most of the pullets began laying when 5 months old, and the majority were laying by November 1. I obtained 60 pullets out of the hundred, which I thought was a pretty good average.

I buy all my feed at the mill, and I keep an accurate record of all birds and eggs sold. From the time I received the chicks in March until October 1 the 2 dozen old hens and the pullets which began laying early bought all the feed. But in the next six months my feed bill was \$60.40, while the flock produced \$109.70, thus leaving me a net gain of \$49.30.

In the following six months, up until October 1, 1925, the net profit was \$82. In March, 1925, I ordered another hundred chicks from the same hatchery. From these I raised 70 pullets. I now have 130 hens and pullets, and have sold the 2 dozen old hens.

My hen house is made of lumber, covered with slate roofing. It has windows on all sides, which I open as needed. Part of the house is used as a scratch shed and for laying, and the rest for roosting. During the day the hens are not allowed to go into the roosting room. I let the hens out every day, if the weather permits.

At 6 a. m. I feed a wet mash, consisting of bran, milk, alfalfa meal and a small amount of linseed oil meal. To this I add a dose of Epsom salts once a week, and some red pepper occasionally. Warm water is provided.

At 8 o'clock I feed 1 quart of scratch grain for every 100 hens.

At 10 o'clock I feed some green feed, such as cabbage, lettuce and the like—just what they will eat up clean.

A moist mash is fed at noon. Scratch grain is fed at 2 o'clock, and all the corn they will clean up at 4 o'clock. Dry mash is provided in hoppers, and also grit and oyster shells. I vary the feed from time to time to give the birds a change.

Mrs. J. A. Hamilton, Lamar, Colo.

Turkeys Produced \$363.15

We raise our turkey flock with tame turkey hens—and if you will feed them the birds will become tame. I think this is quite important. Our hens are so tame that they will eat out of my hands. When they get broody we can move them easily, as desired.

Our hens lay in the barn and on the straw stacks. We gather the eggs as soon as they are laid, if possible, and put them in a cool place, turning them every day. While some hens will lay 20 eggs or more, the average is about 15. Sometimes the older hens will lay again in the middle of the summer, and hatch out some young turks in August.

As a rule the poulters from eggs laid by the older hens are the stronger, and you will raise a larger percentage of them. Some folks think that late-hatched turkeys are no good for breeding purposes, but we find that they are satisfactory. They must have more care than the birds hatched early, or they will be stunted.

When the hens become broody we set them in coops large enough for the nest, water and a little scratching room. We feed some corn, also. If the weather is warm it is well to use slatted coops, set in the shade. We find that it pays to dust the hens with insect powder before they are set. We give a hen 15 eggs. If there are any left over we set them under chicken hens, and when they are hatched we give the poulters to the turkey hens. It is a mistake, I think, to try to raise the young turks with chicken hens.

When the poulters are hatched we bring them into the house, taking care to keep them warm, and apply insect powder, covering the poulters very lightly. Then we powder the hen again, and give her the poulters in a coop, with straw on the floor. The hen is provided with some corn and water, and she and the poulters are left alone for 36 hours. From then on we feed the poulters very sparingly four or five times a day of hard-boiled eggs, chopped fine, shells and all. Later we feed cottage cheese, taking care not to get it too hard. The poulters also like lettuce cut up fine with their other feed.

The poulters are kept shut up for two weeks, in a pen in front of their coop. After two weeks we drive them to an alfalfa field every morning, after the dew is off the grass. And we keep a watch for the hawks! We drive them in along in the evening, or if rain comes. If there are several days of bad, rainy weather we put them in a bin, if possible, until it improves. We continue to drive them to the buildings in the evening, and presently they will come with their own accord. They are fed cottage cheese and water in the evenings. As soon as the turks begin to "get red" we let them fly up to roost—but do not let them roost in the chicken house, as they will get lousy. We give them sour milk at times, and also provide plenty of sand.

About the first of November we begin to feed milk sparingly at first, but gradually increase the amount. Be careful not to leave grain on the ground at threshing time or when the new corn is husked, as the poulters are likely to overeat. If there are any sick birds in the flock isolate them at once. Give a tablespoonful of castor oil and plenty of water. If the birds will not eat, feed chopped apples. And always keep a board in any open tank, or you may have some drowned.

In 1925 we had eight hens, and these hatched 98 poulters. Of the 98 hatched we sold 87 in November to a local dealer, who came to the place after them. He paid us 30 cents a pound, or \$363.15 for the 87 birds.

Mrs. George Schnessler, Furley, Kan.

Stopped Shipping in Eggs

A lot of good things are showing up in the Neodesha community as a result of farmers and business men working together. They have formed development associations that keep a weather eye on operations that need support, and have lent a hand to poultry raising and dairying in a way that has brought more money into their territory.

It was just four years ago, for example, that Neodesha was shipping in eggs to eat. But it's different now. There isn't a week goes by that several truckloads of eggs aren't shipped out, and the money is coming in instead of going to some other community.

The change started when the Chamber of Commerce bought \$500 worth of eggs and gave them out to boys and girls who promised to handle them according to directions. It wasn't long before egg producers were to be found on a large proportion of the farms. This was followed up by the Chamber of Commerce sponsoring a poultry show for an outlay of another \$500. Now a poultry show, combined with a dairy show, is an annual affair, and farm tours are considered a necessity.

Dairying has been helped through similar close co-operation. The outfit handling this part of the work has assumed the name of the Dairy Development Association, but it's made up of pretty much the same men who are doing the other development work. They have shipped in five carloads of cows from Wisconsin, started cow testing work and have done everything possible to take advantage of conditions favoring dairying.

"Our success is due to the cordial way the men pull together," said Fred Powell, a director of the dairy association, president of the Chamber of Commerce, poultry booster and vice-president of the Rotary Club. "The business men all the time are going out to visit the farmers. Why, I could call any member of the Chamber of Commerce and tell him to go out this morning and see one of the farmers, and he would do it. The farm folks would come to town just as readily. And believe me, when they do come to town they make the Chamber of Commerce their headquarters."

White Diarrhea

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

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

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

Cause of White Diarrhea

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

Never Lost a Single Chick

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

Never Lost One After First Dose

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

You Run No Risk

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

\$9.50 for 155 Egg Progressive

California Red wood case—Double walls. Copper Hot Water Tank. Self regulation automatic ventilator. Deep nursery. Tested Thermometer. Egg Tester. Everything complete—set up—guaranteed. With 155 Chick Hot Water Brooder only \$14.25. Order direct Progressive Incubator Co., Box 96, Racine, Wis.

Take No Risk 30 Days Trial

Money back if not satisfied. Made of California Redwood, covered with galvanized iron, double walls, air space between, built to last for years; deep chick nursery, hot water heat, copper tanks. Order from this ad—you take no risk. Shipped set up—ready to run. Money back if not pleased, or write for FREE catalog.

140 Egg—\$13.85; with Hot Water Brooder, \$19.60
260 Egg—\$23.50; with Hot Water Brooder, \$32.50
140 Egg—with 200 Chick Canopy Brooder, \$25.85
260 Egg—with 300 Chick Canopy Brooder, \$35.50
520 Egg—\$47.00; with 500 Chick Canopy Brooder, \$60.75
IRONCLAD INCUBATOR CO., Box 75, Racine, Wis.

Free SOL-HOT Brooder Catalog

Don't Buy a Brooder

Until you get this catalog and see the many superior features of SOL-HOT WICKLESS Oil Burning Brooders. No wicks to trim—no smoke—no trouble and yet it COSTS LESS than others are asking for old-fashioned wick burners. Equipped with Safety Screen—no fire hazard; Nonbreakable Steel Oil Container—Instant Oil Level Adjustment—20 exclusive superior features. Why not get the BEST when it costs LESS. Send for Free Catalog NOW.

H. M. Sheer Co., Dept. 64, Quincy, Ill.

SOL-HOT Costs Less

140 Egg Incubator \$13.75 30 Days Trial

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

140 Egg—\$13.75; with Drum Brooder, \$18.95
180 Egg—\$15.95; with Drum Brooder, \$21.15
250 Egg—\$22.75; with Canopy Brooder, \$35.45
340 Egg—\$30.75; with Canopy Brooder, \$43.45
500 Egg—\$45.50; with Canopy Brooder, \$58.20
Drum Brooder (50 to 200 Chicks Capacity) \$7.25
24 Inch Wickless Canopy (25 to 125 Chick), \$10.25
44 Inch Wickless Canopy (50 to 500 Chick), \$14.75

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

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

HUSKY CHICKS

High-Egg Record Layers. Inspected flocks. Your Choice H. C. Reds, White and Bar. Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns. Catalog FREE.

LYNDON HATCHERY Box 123 Lyndon, Kas.



Our FARMERS MARKET Place



RATES 8 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive issues; 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues. Display type headings, \$1.50 extra each insertion. Illustrations not permitted. Minimum charge is for 10 words. White space, 50 cents an agate line each insertion. Count abbreviations, initials as words and your name and address as part of advertisement. Copy must reach us by Saturday preceding publication. **REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER.**

Sell thru our Farmers' Market and turn your surplus into profits.

Buy thru our Farmers' Market and save money on your farm products purchases.

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$1.00	\$3.20	26.....	\$2.60	\$8.32
11.....	1.10	3.52	27.....	2.70	8.64
12.....	1.20	3.84	28.....	2.80	8.96
13.....	1.30	4.16	29.....	2.90	9.28
14.....	1.40	4.48	30.....	3.00	9.60
15.....	1.50	4.80	31.....	3.10	9.92
16.....	1.60	5.12	32.....	3.20	10.24
17.....	1.70	5.44	33.....	3.30	10.56
18.....	1.80	5.76	34.....	3.40	10.88
19.....	1.90	6.08	35.....	3.50	11.20
20.....	2.00	6.40	36.....	3.60	11.52
21.....	2.10	6.72	37.....	3.70	11.84
22.....	2.20	7.04	38.....	3.80	12.16
23.....	2.30	7.36	39.....	3.90	12.48
24.....	2.40	7.68	40.....	4.00	12.80
25.....	2.50	8.00	41.....	4.10	13.12

DISPLAY Headings

Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 15 letters as a line. With capitals and small letters, count 22 letters as a line. The rate is \$1.50 each insertion for the display heading. One line headings only. Figure the remainder of your advertisement on regular word-basis and add the cost of the heading.

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction, nor include classified advertisements within the guaranty on Display Advertisements. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

AGENTS

WE PAY \$200 MONTHLY SALARY. Furnish car and expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders, cleaner, etc. Bigler Company, X 671, Springfield, Ill.

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

AGENTS—WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn \$100 weekly and bonus. Madison Corporation, 566 Broadway, New York.

WONDERFUL NEW BATTERY CHARGING Super-electrolyte. When simply poured into discharged batteries, they become charged without aid of line. All garages prospective customers. Gallon free to agents. Mickman Co., St. Paul, Minn.

FARM HELP WANTED

WANTED: STEADY SINGLE MAN, OR married man without children. Give particulars and references. Norman Gross, Russell, Kan.

WORK WANTED

POSITION WANTED BY EXPERIENCED, educated, christian man, age about 50, on a farm with family who are human; old people or widow preferred, or stove work, clerk, janitor. Write full particulars in first letter. E. R. Griffith, Emporia, Kan.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 644 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS, MY FEE IN INSTALLMENTS. Send sketch for free advice and proof of invention. Frank T. Fuller, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS: PROMPT, PERSONAL SERVICE. Send for Record of Invention Form. Send sketch or model. References furnished. Write today. Jacobi & Jacobi, Patent Attorneys, 609 Ouray Building, Washington, D. C.

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.

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 HUN- dred, 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.

HONEY

PURE, AMBER STRAINED HONEY 60 pound can \$6.00; two \$11.00. Drexels, Crawford, Colorado.

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.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO, KENTUCKY SWEET LEAF. Smoking, 15 lbs. \$2.00. Chewing, \$2.50. Pay when received. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Ky.

HOMESPUN CHEWING OR SMOKING Tobacco; 5 lbs. \$1.25; ten \$2.50; twenty \$3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. United Farmers, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO GUARANTEED. Chewing, five pounds \$1.50; 10-\$2.50. Smoking, 10-\$1.50. Pipe free, pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

TOBACCO POSTPAID, GUARANTEED best long broad finest flavor red leaf; Chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10-\$2.75; best smoking, 20c lb. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; pipe free, pay when received. Farmers Association, Maxon Mills, Ky.

BUILDING MATERIALS

LUMBER: CARLOTS, WHOLESALE, DI- rect 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 State Bank. Phone, write or wire for prompt service. Standard Parts Company, 1704 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

HOME CLEANING AND PRESSING

HOME CLEANING AND PRESSING. NEW book by experienced cleaner tells how. Clean, press, pleat, remove stains, family clothing. Valuable recipes, formulas and methods, illustrated; circular free. Hooper Cleaning Co., McDonald, Kan.

KODAK SUPPLIES AND FINISHING

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.

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.

BUG WEAVING

RUGS WOVEN FROM YOUR OLD CAR- pets. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

DOGS

WOLF HOUND AND RABBIT HOUNDS. Karl Zuroveste, Lincoln, Kan.

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIES. PRICES low. Western Kennels, LaVeta, Colo.

PEDIGREED GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES, \$35 to \$50. A. I. Israel, Lamar, Colo.

PART STAG AND GRAY HOUND, LAW- rence Brunner, Route 5, Newton, Kan.

GERMAN POLICE PUPS. CHEAP IF TAK- en soon. J. C. Dougherty, Marysville, Kan.

GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES, LINE BRED Uckermark, \$30. Jesse Knopp, Chapman, Kan.

FINE FEMALE COLLIE; PUPS REGIS- terable, \$3.00, \$10.00. Address Box 122, Sylvia, 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.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

WANTED: HARVESTER THRESHER, state price. R. A. Mauser, Lyons, Kan.

FOR SALE: 20-35 ALLIS CHALMERS tractor. Merle Humble, Sawyer, Kan.

WANTED: 3 INCH PYRAMID TRACTOR lugs. Arnold Hallauer, Powhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE: DEERING COMBINE, CUT 1400 acres, price \$6.50. F. J. Hirsh, Kinsley, Kan. Motor Route B.

ONE STEAM ENGINE 100 H. P. AND 2 flue boilers; will sell at sacrifice price. L. W. Abbott, Cheney, Kan.

FOR SALE: AULTMAN-TAYLOR 30x60 Red River Special, 36x60 separator, 15-27 Case. Bluff Creek Implement Co., Protection, Kan.

30-60 OIL PULL, FIRST CLASS SHAPE, will trade for smaller tractor or first class steam engine. Campbell-Lachenmaler, Miltovale, Kan.

CREAM SEPARATORS GUARANTEED IN original boxes at bargain prices. Banner Engine Company, 1222 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

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, SEPARA- tors, Tractors, Graders, etc., also wrecking 18 separators and tractors. Write for list. Will Hey, Baldwin, Kan.

FOR SALE: 30-60 AULTMAN TAYLOR tractor, 32x50 Aultman Taylor separator, 5 bottom Grand Detour plow. Benj. D. Kaufman, Route 6, McPherson, Kan.

FOR SALE: THRESHING OUTFIT COM- plete, 25-45 Twin City Tractor good shape, 32x54 Case Separator with Ruth feeder excellent shape. Went small separator. Paul Rau, R. 2, Wakefield, Kan.

WE HANDLE THE GENUINE ASPIN- wall Potato Planters and repairs for Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Nebraska. Have a complete stock of planters and repairs. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

BELTS SPLICED, EXCHANGED, RE- paired. 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 Holts at from \$500 to \$1,500. 15 to 20 ton Holts at from \$250 to \$500. H. W. Cardwell Company, Distributors "Caterpillar" Tractors, 300 South Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE ONE 16 H. P. DOUBLE Reeves Steamer, one 25 H. P. Double Reeves Steamer, one 25-45 Rumely tractor, one 18-36 Rumely tractor, one 16-30 Rumely tractor, two 12-20 Rumely tractors, two 12-25 Waterloo Boy tractors, one 9-18 Case, one 15-27 Case, two power hay presses, one Rumely Ideal steel separator 22x26, one Samson tractor and plow, four inch centrifugal irrigation pump, two double row Hoover potato planters, one Eureka single row, four Aspinwall potato planters, like new, taken in on double rows, two old style No. 1 Aspinwall potato planters. A complete stock of new and used Waterloo Boy tractor repairs. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

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SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED KANOTA RED OATS \$1.00 per bushel, carload 80c. Taylor & Sons, Chapman, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: KLONDIKE, Dunlap, Aroma. Price list free. J. R. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

RHUBARB 20-\$1.00; ASPARAGUS 50-\$1.00. Booking orders all kinds vegetable plants. Ernest Darland, Codell, Kan.

SEED SWEET POTATOES, 19 VARIETIES from tested seed. Write for price list. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

CERTIFIED KANSAS ORANGE CANE and Alfalfa seed. Write for samples. Stants Brothers, Abilene, Kan.

FANCY WHITE BLOOM SWEET CLOVER seed, re-cleaned and scarified. R. C. Obrecht, Route 28, Topeka, Kan.

ALFALFA \$6.50-\$10.00. WHITE OR YEL- low 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.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

ALFALFA, CLOVER, HOME GROWN, RE-cleaned non-irrigated Alfalfa Seed; 14-16 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, 8-\$1.00. Strawberry plants; Dunlap, Aroma, Klondyke 100-\$1.00. Everbearing 50-\$1.00. Delivered prepaid. Weaver Gardens, Wichita, Kan.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, BER M U D A 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.

ALFALEA, 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.

RED CLOVER \$13. Scarified Sweet Clover, \$4.80; Alfalfa, \$6.75; Alsike, \$11; Sudan Grass, \$2.20; Soy Beans, \$2.50; Cane Seed, \$1.25, all per bushel, sacks free. Samples and price list free. Standard Seed Company, 119 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

250 SENATOR D U N L A P STRAWBERRY plants \$1; 100 Everbearing Strawberries \$1.25. Twelve 2 year Concord grapevines \$1; 25 Rhubarb \$1; 100 Asparagus \$1; Twelve Compass Cherries \$3; twelve assorted Apple trees \$2. Prepaid. Free catalog. Iowa Nursery, Shenandoah, Iowa.

CRYSTAL WAX AND YELLOW BERMUDA Onion plants; 100-50c; 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.50; 5000-\$7.50. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield and Flat Dutch cabbage plants; 100-50c; 500-\$1.25; 1000-\$1.90; 5000-\$8.75. Write for large quantity prices. Kunhulwee Plant Ranch, Wagoner, Okla.

BEST PLANTS THAT GROW. SWEET P O T A T O, Tomato, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Peppers, Eggplant, Celery, Tobacco. Varieties too numerous to mention here. Plants from best seeds and true to name. Write for wholesale and retail price list. Satisfied customers everywhere. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kan.

FRUIT TREES—SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY offer to new customers. 2 each Montgomery Cherry, Elberta Peach, Burbank Plum, Superb Apricot, Delicious Apple, ten trees to 3 feet high, strong and sturdy, all for only \$2.46. Order now. Write for bargain list. Prairie Gardens, Inc., Dept. M, McPherson, Kan.

FROST-PROOF CABBAGE, ONION AND hardy field-grown Tomato plants. Guarantee safe arrival. Shipped anywhere United States \$1.75 thousand. Our plants grow vegetables 30 days earlier than tender home-grown plants. Postal card will bring proof and descriptive price list. Carlisle Produce Co., Inc., Valdosta, Ga.

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 shipper), 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.

FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS. Hardy, healthy, open field grown. Leading varieties. 100-35c; 300-\$1.00; 500-\$1.25; 1000-\$2.00; 5000-\$8.75, prepaid. Open field grown Tomato plants ready in April, same price as cabbage plants. Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda Onion plants. 300-50c; 600-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.50; 5000-\$6.25, prepaid. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Prompt shipment. L. T. Little, Jefferson, Texas.

\$1 SUMMER BLOOMING BULB SALE—Cannas, mammoth flowering, reds, yellows, pinks, best named varieties. 20-\$1.00. Gladiolus, Burbank's exhibition assorted, 20-\$1.00. Dahlias, show, decorative, cactus, assorted, 10-\$1.00. Hyacinth, giant summer blooming, 20-\$1.00. Tuberoses, Mexican 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.

TOMATO AND PEPPER PLANTS, TEN acres large stinky plants April 1st to May 20th. Variety label on each bundle and moss packed. Tomato; Earliana, John Baer, Livingston's Beauty, Early Jewel, Greater Baltimore, Dwarf Champion, 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.75; 5000-\$7.00, postpaid. Pepper, Ruby King and Cayenne; 50-35c; 100-50c; 500-\$1.75; 1000-\$3.00, postpaid. Place your order now. Every plant guaranteed. Write for wholesale prices. Standard Plant Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

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 20, 1925, one red white face steer, two years old, branded NR on right side. G. C. Lonberger, County Clerk, Leoti, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS TRAPS FOR CATCHING POCKET GOPH-ers. Circular sent free. A. F. Renken, C-446, Crete, Neb.

AN ETHICAL HOSPITAL HOME FOR CON-finement. Perfect seclusion, reasonable, 2011-B E. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

INCUBATORS

INCUBATORS, CYPHERS 400 EGG \$30.00; Standard Reliable 700 egg \$40.00. In good condition. John Balfay, St. Paul, Kan.

INCUBATOR BARGAIN; NO. 5 BUCKEYE (600 capacity). Big bargain for cash. Box 15, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY

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

ANDALUSIANS

ANDALUSIAN COCKERELS AND EGGS, \$3 and \$5. White Rock eggs 3c and 5c. F. A. Elliott, Anthony, Kan.

ANCONAS

ANCONA CHICKS TWELVE CENTS, EGGS five dollars hundred. C. Deal, Hope, Kan.

ANCONAS, MALES FROM 200 EGG HENS, Eggs: hundred, \$5.00. Chicks, \$12.00. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

S. C. ANCONA EGGS, 100-\$4.00. SHEP-pard strain. Extra good winter layers. Mrs. Roy Reed, Delavan, Kan.

EGGS, CHICKS, COCKERELS, CHICAGO Coliseum winners. Catalog. Oakgrove Ancona Farm, Dannebrog, Nebr.

ANCONA BABY CHICKS, FROM PRIZE winners, March 12th, 16 cents; cockerels \$3.00. Dell Sheppard, Lyndon, Kan.

S. C. ANCONAS—FLOCK RIGIDLY culled. Hatching eggs \$6.00 per hundred. Chester A. King, Cawker City, 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.

S. C. ANCONA EGGS, STATE CERTIFIED B+, \$7.00 hundred, postpaid. Also two pens. Write for catalog. Mrs. Frank Williams, Marysville, Kan. Route 6.

S. C. ANCONAS, SHEPPARD STRAIN. Hatching eggs \$6.00-100 prepaid. From range flock containing blue ribbon winners, Midwest and Northeast Kansas Shows. Bred to lay. Claire Conable, Axtell, Kan.

BRAHMAS

GIANT LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS 15-\$1.25; 100-\$5.50. Wm. Schrader, Shaffer, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, \$5.00 HUNDRED. Herbert Schwarzer, Route 4, Atchison, Ks.

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, \$6.00-100; \$3.50-50, postpaid. Evelyn Gunselman, Wakefield, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, \$6.00 PER 100; \$1.50 per 15, prepaid. Enoch Derrick, Route 5, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRAHMA EGGS, \$1.00 setting, postpaid. Oris Hoehenberg, Moundridge, Kan.

MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS FROM good laying strain, \$1.50-15; \$6.00-100. Homer Alkire, Belleville, Kan.

PURE BRED LIGHT BRAHMAS, FIRST prize. Eggs 100-\$7.00; 50-\$4.00, postpaid. Lewis Czapanasky, Aurora, Kan.

CHOICE LIGHT BRAHMAS, M A T E D with large mammoth cocks. Nothing better. Eggs 5c each. Chicks, Cora Chaffain, Severy, Kan.

BANTAMS

BUFF BANTAM COCKERELS ONE DOL-lar. J. O. White, Sterling, Kan.

GOLDEN SEABRIGHT BANTAM COCK-erels, \$1.25 each. Eggs \$1.25 per 15. Henry Scheid, Vassar, Kan.

BLACK SPANISH

WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH EGGS, \$7.00-100; \$1.50-15. Parcel post prepaid. Mrs. Clarence Zook, Hesston, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

FOR QUALITY CHICKS WRITE P R A T T Chick Hatchery, Pratt, Kan.

CHICKS—32 BREEDS, 6c UP. CIRCULAR free. Tilmer Thompson, Elmore, Minn.

HIGH EGG PRODUCING WHITE LEG-horn chicks. Mock Hatchery, Idana, Kan.

GUARANTEED STARTER FEED, \$3.50 per 100. Hurst Majors, Manhattan, Kan.

FREE BROODER WITH ORDERS FOR 1,000 chicks. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS, ALL LEADING varieties. Johnson's Hatchery, Julian, Nebr.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN chicks 10c. Order now. Sadie Zook, New-ton, Kan.

BIGGEST CHICK VALUE OFFERED, 30 varieties. Catalog free. Mid-West Hatch-ery, Clinton, Mo.

CHICKS: ELECTRIC HATCHED, STAN-dard varieties. Live delivery. Allen's Hatchery, Oakley, Kan.

MARCH 9TH PURE BUFF ORPINGTON and White Rock chicks 12c, postpaid. Mrs. Rinker, Eskridge, Kan.

CHICKS: 8 1/2c, UP, TWELVE VARIETIES, Postpaid. Free catalog. Missouri Chick-eries, Box 635, Clinton, Mo.

BABY CHICKS: 16 LEADING VARIETIES, Pure bred chicks that lay and pay. Porter Chick Co., Dept. B, Winfield, Kan.

SHINN CHICKS ARE BETTER. LEAD-ing breeds, \$8.40-100 up. Free book. Shinn Farms, Box 128, Greentop, Mo.

BABY CHICKS: ALL VARIETIES, TWEN-ty-five thousand capacity. Bank references. Manhattan Hatchery, Manhattan, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS ONLY. Get our prices for late April and May del-iveries. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

PURE BRED CHICKS, ALL BREEDS, English and Tancored White Leghorns a specialty. Lewis Electric Hatchery, Garnett, Kan.

CO-OPERATIVE CHICKS—HIGHEST QUAL-ity. 9c up. Prepaid, live delivery. Write for prices. Co-operative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Mo.

RECORD BREAKERS, SINGLE COMB White Leghorn chicks. Also other breeds. Prepaid, live arrival. Queen Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

ENGLISH BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS, satisfaction guaranteed, \$10.50-100. Place your order now. Mrs. Geo. Myers, Route 1, Topeka, Kan.

BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, ORPING-tons, Wyandottes, Leghorns. Large breeds 11 1/2c, small 10 1/2c. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatch-ery, Eskridge, Kan.

HI CLASS ELECTRIC HATCHED CHICKS. The best that money will buy. Circular free. Department N, Seber's Hatchery, Leav-erworth, Kan.

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.

STRONG BABY CHICKS FROM GOOD winter laying strains English Single Comb White Leghorns, 10c prepaid. Mrs. Veat Jilka, Wilson, Kan.

OUR CHICKS LIVE; STOCK BLOOD, tested for bacillary white diarrhea. Cata-log. Mid-Western Poultry Farms and Hatch-ery, Burlingame, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMA, WHITE LANGSHAN, Rhode Island Whites, Silver Laced and White Wyandotte, Buff Rocks. Burlington Hatchery, Burlington, Kan.

QUALITY CHICKS, REDS, ROCKS, OR-pingtons, Langshans, White Wyandottes, Minorcas; \$14 per 100. Bowell Hatchery, Box K-110, Abilene, Kan.

PURE TANCORED S. C. W. LEGHORN chicks. Extra quality heavy layers. Low prices. Write for pamphlet. Johnson's Leg-horn Farm, Tecumseh, Kan.

HIGH QUALITY BARRON STRAIN White Leghorn chicks, \$13.00 per hun-dred. Live delivery guaranteed. Wylie's Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

GUARANTEED BUTTERMILK CHICK food and egg mashers. Write for whole-sale prices. Valley Feed & Supply Co., 959 Osage, Kansas City, Kan.

BABY CHICKS ELECTRIC HATCHED, Manufacturers electric incubators and brood-ers. Price list and catalog free. Hamilton Electric Incubator Co., Garnett, Kan.

PURE BRED CHICKS, LEADING VA-rieties. Lowest prices for standard qual-ity. Free delivery. Highland Hatchery, 2733 Maryland Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

QUALITY CHICKS—FOR IMMEDIATE and future delivery. Bred right, hatched right, and shipped right, 9 cents up. Mam-moth Hatchery, Box 64, Geneseo, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, REDS, ROCKS, ORPING-tons, 14c. Leghorns 12c. Guaranteed live delivery. Incubators for sale, all in good condition. Jessie Vonn, Fall River, Kan.

HIGH-BRED-TO-LAY CHICKS, ALL VAR-ieties, 100% live delivery, prepaid to your door. Low prices, circular free. Parsons Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Parsons, Kan.

KOHLMEYER HATCHERIES, PURE BRED chicks from state certified accredited and special flocks; leading varieties; satisfaction guaranteed; catalogue free. Greenleaf, Kan.

BUY SUPERIOR CHICKS THIS YEAR! We deliver on agreed date or refund money. 13 varieties, true heavy laying types. 7 years' reputation. Catalogue. Super-ior Poultry Co., Box S-18, Windsor, Mo.

REAL QUALITY CHICKS, FROM STATE certified and selected flocks. Leghorns, Reds, Orpingtons. Other breeds on orders. Write us your wants. A. L. Beeley, Cold-water, Kan.

HARDY CHICKS, 14 VARIETIES, STATE accredited. Standard bred, heavy winter laying flocks. Free delivery. Moderate prices. Catalog free. Standard Poultry Farms, Chillicothe, Mo.

"RYANS" BABY CHICKS, SINGLE COMB Dark Brown Leghorns a specialty. Also other breeds. 100-\$12.50; 500-\$60. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Ryans Hatchery, Cent-ralla, Kan.

CHICKS—STATE ACCREDITED, 14 VAR-ieties. Lowest possible prices on really good chicks. Satisfied customers in 48 states. Catalog free. Booth Farms, Box 535, Clinton, Mo.

TWO CENTS REDUCTION ON ALL chicks. See advertisement in Kansas Ac-credited Hatcheries section of this issue. Sabetha Hatcheries & Rhode Island Red Farm, Sabetha, Kan.

PURE BRED HUSKY CHICKS FROM heavy laying strains. Hatched from range flocks. All leading varieties. Reasonable prices. 100% live delivery. Muir Hatchery, Route 5, Salina, Kan.

PARK'S STRAIN BARRED ROCKS, Fishel strain White Rocks, Tancored White Leghorns. Baby Chicks, \$11.00 to \$15.00 per hundred. 100% live delivery, prepaid. Deerfield, Hatchery, Deerfield, Kan.

BUY EARLY CHICKS, THEY MAKE HIGH priced fries, broilers and eggs. "First National Bank affirms Clara Colwell is Honest." Chicks 8 to 15 cents. Clara Col-well Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

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PAIKS BARRED ROCKS, EGGS 100-\$5.00. Rena DeBusk, Macksville, Kan.

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BARRED ARISTOCRATS, HOLTERMAN'S Laying strain. Eggs 15-\$3.00. Byron Wilson, Cheney, Kan.

THOMPSON'S IMPERIAL RINGLET Barred Rock cockerels, mature, \$2.50. Ed Edwards, Lyons, Kan.

THOMPSON RINGLET ROCKS, LAYING strain, \$5.00 per hundred. Mrs. H. Gillet, Route 1, Florence, Kan.

ARISTOCRAT DARK BARRED ROCK eggs, 100-\$6.00, postpaid. Nealia Huchstadt, Garden City, Kan.

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCK EGGS, 100-\$6.00; pens 15-\$3.00, prepaid. Mrs. T. E. Anderson, Kincaid, Kan.

PARK'S STRAIN BARRED ROCK SETTING eggs \$4.00 per hundred certified. Will Young, Clearwater, Kan.

DARK BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$6.00-100; special mated pens \$2.50 setting. C. W. Umpleby, Anthony, Kan.

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCKS, LIGHT and dark. Eggs \$5.00 per setting. Herbert Eades, Stockton, Kan.

THOMPSON RINGLET BARRED ROCK eggs \$5.00-100, prepaid. From extra good range flock. Chas. Byers, Bremen, Kan.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING BRADLEY Barred Rocks, \$5.00 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. Socolopsky, Marion, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. MALES FROM COLEGE 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.

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.

THOMPSON BARRED ROCKS, CERTIFIED Class "A". Excellent layers. Eggs \$6.50-100; \$1.25-15. Prepaid. Patience Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCK HATCHING eggs, stock direct from Holterman, \$7.00 per hundred from flock run. E. E. Brown, Hutchinson, Kan.

DARK BARRED ROCKS, STATE CERTIFIED B-plus. Blood tested. High production. Eggs \$6.00 hundred. Prepaid. Mrs. G. B. Viney, Murdock, Kan.

JEWELL'S BARRED ROCKS WON FIVE firsts, Omaha, 1925. Eggs, pens, \$3.00-\$5.00-10.00, fifteen; Range \$10.00 hundred. E. C. Jewell, DeWitt, Neb.

FIRST PRIZE, EXTRA BIG DARK, PURE-bred Thompson Barred Rocks. Trapnested, extra layers. Fifteen eggs \$1.50; hundred \$6.00. Vada Kinyon, Oyer, Mo.

PURE BARRED ROCKS—RINGLETS. Range. Selected, heavy winter layers. Eggs, fifteen \$1.00; fifty, \$3.00; hundred, \$5.00. Postpaid. G. C. Dresher, Canton, 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.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCKS. WORLD'S greatest triple profit fowl. Stock direct from Holterman's best. Eggs \$2.00-\$5.00 per setting. Bennett Poultry Yards, Ottawa, Kas.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$5.00-100. DAN Bursch, Buffalo, Kan. STATE CERTIFIED WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$5.00 per 100. Frank Wiegand, Inman, Kas.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS MISCELLANEOUS

PARTRIDGE ROCK EGGS, \$6.00-100; \$1.50-15. Mrs. Orrin Hillison, Jefferson, Kan. PURE PARTRIDGE ROCK EGGS, \$6.00 per hundred. Chris Stumps, Bushton, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS—RED

LARGE DARK ROSE COMB COCKERELS, \$3.00. Ed Bohn, Alma, Kan. S. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS, \$2.00 EACH. Frank Shepard, Solomon, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS—RED

PURE BRED DARK ROSE COMB EGGS 100-\$6.00, postpaid. Good type, color, size. Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Wakefield, Kan. PURE BRED ROSE-COMB REDS, RICH, true coloring. Heavy layers. 100 Eggs \$5.50, postpaid. Nelson Smith, Hutchinson.

RHODE ISLANDS—WHITE

ROSE COMB WHITE EGGS, 100-\$5.00. Frank Skalicky, Wilson, Kan. SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES; eggs \$7.00 hundred. Roy Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS—WHITE

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES; eggs \$1.25-15; \$7.00-100. Ida Clark, Hennessey, Okla. VIKING R. C. RHODE ISLAND WHITE Chicks 12c, eggs 6c, prepaid. Bertha Mentzer, LeRoy, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS—WHITE

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES. Eggs and chicks. Alvin Long, Lyons, Kan. ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES, bred to lay. Eggs \$5.00 per hundred, postpaid. Mrs. A. L. Martin, Madison, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

MARTIN-KEELERS WHITE WYANDOTTES, headed by Martin's cockerels. Eggs \$5.00-100. Chicks 15c. Clarence Ellsworth, Fontana, Kan. BARRON'S HEAVY LAYING STRAIN hatching eggs 100-\$5.50; 50-\$3.00; 15-\$1.25. Fertility guaranteed. August Olson, Russell, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—MISCELLANEOUS

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE CHICKS. Mrs. A. B. McClaskey, Burlington, Kan. COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.50 per 15 postpaid. O. C. Sharitz, Box M, Newton, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

PEAFOWL, PHEASANTS, BANTAMS, Pigeons, Wild Geese, Ducks. Free circular. John Hass, Bittendorf, Iowa. MARCY JERSEY GIANTS, HUGE SIZE, heavy layers. Golden Seabright Bantams. Mammoth Toulouse Geese. Stock, Eggs, E. A. Meeker, Erie, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

PAYING FOR HENS ALL WEIGHTS 22c; Stags and old cocks 16c; other poultry, market. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka. PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

AGGLUTINATION TEST BACILLARY White Diarrhea. Circular free. B. L. Troughtman, Wetmore, Kan. CEL-O-GLASS, 3' DELIVERED \$5. FOUNTAINS, Feeders, Wafers, Wicks, Thermometers, Chicks, Custom Hatching. McCune Hatchery, Ottawa. 25 LB. SACK H. & B. BABY CHICK starter, \$1.25 postpaid. Try one sack and be convinced that it's the best. J. A. Holstrom, Randolph, Kan.

LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—ONE GRADE STALLION (Belgian and Shire) Bright Boy, large bone, weight 1700 lbs. work condition, gets fine colts, price \$250. Might trade for three extra good mares. Morton Smith, Melvern, Kan. FOR SALE—12 BIG MAMMOTH JACKS and 14 Jennets, priced to sell. M. E. Holt Estate, Uniontown, Kan. FOR SALE, REGISTERED PERCHERONS, stallions and mares of best breeding. J. T. Schwalm, Baldwin, Kan. FOR SALE—FOUR PERCHERON STALLIONS coming two year. F. J. Bruns, Nortonville, 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. FOR SALE—50 HEAD OF MARES AND mules. For bargains see G. F. Ball, Colby, Kan.

CATTLE

BESIDES HIGH-TEST, MY OLD-ESTABLISHED Jersey herd is bred for heavy production and is rich in the blood of Pogis 99th, Sybil's Gamboge and Golden Fern's Noble imported from Island of Jersey...

FOR SALE—SEVERAL YOUNG REGISTERED Guernsey bulls, ages 2 mos. to 14 mos. Accredited herd. Peter Johansen, Ringsted, Iowa.

GUERNSEYS, HEIFER CALVES, APPROVED by express, Woodford Farm, River-view Station, St. Paul, Minn.

FOR THE VERY BEST HOLSTEIN OR Guernsey calves, write Spreading Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES \$20.00 each, Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION IN CATTLE stopped. Five years successful record. Guaranteed cure and prevention. Folder, explaining, free. Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Neb.

HOGS

ROYALLY BRED CHESTER WHITE boars, \$35. F. Scherman, Rt. 7, Topeka, Kan.

REAL ESTATE

WILL BUY 20 Quarters of Western Kansas wheat land, at bed rock prices. Quick action. Layton Bros., Salina, Kan.

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

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., 410 Packers Ave., Union Stock Yards, Chicago

SNOW, ICE AND A LONG cold winter snaps 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.

54 A., 7 Rm. House, Only \$1200 with Team, 3 Cows

And all farming implements; \$800 cotton crop last year; good 7-room house with porch, variety fruit, good barn, etc; neighbors nearby, easy drive to advantages. Chance many are seeking. Only \$1200, half cash. Details pg. 69 big new illus. catalog money-making farm bargains. Free. Strout Agency, 831-GP New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

NEW MEXICO

If you want to make big money in the next five years in the Real Estate business Specialize in Colonization in New Mexico land along the Cuba and San Juan Extension of the Santa Fe Northwestern Railroad.

The Extension of this road into the Cuba and San Juan Valleys furnishes transportation facilities through a new, rich and undeveloped agricultural empire, thereby opening big townsite opportunities to investors, and thousands of acres of low priced agricultural lands for farming operations. The Prospective Buyer Exists in Every Locality. We know he can be sold if you Specialize in bringing this opportunity to his attention.

Our Land Department is managed by experienced colonization men who will co-operate and give you a service that you cannot get elsewhere. Write and you will then know we have opened the way for a profitable business for you. Inquiries solicited from investors and agents.

Colonization Department CUBAN EXTENSION RAILWAY 727 First National Bank Bldg. Albuquerque, New Mexico

KANSAS

100 QUARTERS wheat, share with land, \$20 to \$35 per A. Goss & Dwyer, Liberal, Kan. PRICED to sell: alfalfa, clover, timothy, corn, what land. A. D. Hawthorne, Iola, Kan.

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.

LAND BARGAINS write today for list. Jess Kisner, Garden City, Kan.

FINE LAND \$29 ACRES, \$5 acre cash, balance crop payments. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

FOR SALE—113 Acres, 25 miles West of Kansas City on K. V. E. L. Owner H. Oelschlaeger, Linwood, Kansas.

FOR SALE—160 acre farm, 1 1/2 miles Buffalo Park. Write owner, Joseph Naab, Kinsley, Kan.

500 FARMS, easy terms. Western half of Kansas. Write for list. Avery & Koesling, Cimarron, Kansas

320 ACRES Northwest Kansas wheat land near Colby, \$12,800 terms. R. H. Garvey, Colby Kansas.

BARGAINS—240 A., 80 A., Woodson County, 80 A., 68 A. Franklin County. Oil prospects on some. Write F. McCune, Ottawa, Ks.

KANSAS

160 ACRE FARM for sale, plenty of water, well improved, 3 ml. North of Downs. Mrs. M. L. Frost, Downs, Kan.

IMPROVED 40 and Improved 80 Acres. Possession, terms, if wanted. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

240 acres 3 miles town and high school. 100 plowed, balance pasture and mow land. Good bldgs. \$50 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Ks

300 WESTERN KANSAS farms for sale. Write me for particulars. J. E. Stohr, Dodge City, Kansas Realtor.

FORECLOSURE \$7,200, 160 A. on highway, good soil, prospects for oil. Write for particulars, The Mansfield Co., Topeka, Kan.

45 QUARTERS, Improved and unimproved, in locality where quarter produced over 9,000 bu. wheat, 1924 and '25, easy terms. Henry B. Weldon Land Co., Garden City, Ks.

6 HALF SECTIONS—All in wheat, entire crop goes with land. \$80 per acre, as many acres as you like. T. L. Vanderveer, Montezuma, Kansas.

160 A. HIGH STATE FERTILITY. Improved. Splendid dairy or grain. On surfaced road. Price right. Write Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

BEST LAND FOR THE LEAST MONEY in Kansas. Grows all crops. Prices \$10 to \$40 per acre. Morton County Land Co., Rolla, Kansas

5 AND 7 1/2 ACRE Irrigated Truck Farms in the Arkansas Valley. Sure crops, fine climate. Sold on payments. Address: Otto Weiss, Garden City, Kan.

WHEAT AND GRAIN LAND, \$10 per A. and up, terms. Near R.R., schools and churches. Williamson Land Company, Manter (Stanton County) Kansas.

IMPROVED and unimproved farms, wheat belt of Southwest Kan. Tracts 160 Acres and up—\$20 to \$35 per acre. Liston Dennis, Sublette, Haskell County, Kansas.

FOR SALE—1120 acres of land in Thomas Co., 12 ml. 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.

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

FARM IN NORTHWEST KANSAS 480 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.

WHEAT AND ALFALFA FARM, Southwest Wichita 40 miles, 1/2 mile high school town, perfect quarter, 100 acres wheat. Balance pasture and corn ground, level, black loam alfalfa land. Splendid improvements. Price \$18,000. Possession at once. Edminster & Davis, Realtors, Wichita, Kan.

160 LEVEL, all in growing wheat, all goes, 1 mile to market, \$5,600.

320 Acres level, all in sod wheat, all goes, 9 miles market; \$32 per acre. J. R. Connelly & Son, Colby, Kansas

TO SHOW FAITH—OFFER 2 QUARTERS level wheat land in grass (consolidated school), near big irrigation wells. Twenty per acre, 1/2 9 annual or wheat plan, 1/2 three cash and clear property in school town. E. W. Buffum, Scott Co., Shallow Water, Ka.

FOR SALE—A fine dairy farm of 175 Acres close to good county seat town, every acre first class bottom alfalfa land; 40 acres now in alfalfa, this is a well improved up-to-date dairy farm, none better in the state, milking 40 cows now; will sell farm separate, or will sell cows and farm together; this farm must be seen to be appreciated; this property is all clear of incumbrance, and can make terms to suit purchaser. This farm is priced to sell and must sell. A. L. Waterman, Marion, Kan.

20 Ranches

different sizes. In the alfalfa and Flint hill section. \$35 to \$50 per acre. F. A. Hinshaw, Emporia, Kansas

160 A. Dairy Farm

\$350 per month, hospital, Harvey House and private business contracts. Modern equipped improvements. 2 miles Wellington, 7,500 population. Price \$12,800. Terms. Edminster & Davis, Wichita, Kan.

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 1,170 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 Agents, Dodge City, Kan.

ARKANSAS

560 SECURES good 80 Acres impvd. Also team, wagon, harness, furniture, implements, chickens, hogs, well located. Orchard, springs. Priced \$1,100, only \$550 needed. Many bargains, free. Wilks, Mtn. Home, Ark.

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.

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. Best ditch in Arkansas Valley. Highly improved \$300 and up. Will Keen, Realtor, Pueblo, Colorado.

320 ACRES CHOICE KIOWA COUNTY land \$500 cash, balance to suit. 640 acres choice Kiowa Co. land \$800 cash, balance to suit. Also 640 acres Adams County improved section only 25 miles from Denver, close to highway and school. A. N. Mitchem, Galathea, Colo.

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.

COME SOUTH YOUNG MAN—COME SOUTH Come to South Georgia, the Land of Opportunity, where you can grow twelve nationally known crops twelve months in a year. Where you can graze your cattle the year around. Write for information and literature. We want you and need you. Southern Co-operative Company, Box 532, Valdosta, Ga.

MISSOURI

POULTRY LAND, \$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres Southern Mo. Price \$200. Send for list, Box 22 A, Kirkwood, Mo.

FARM in the beautiful Ozarks of southwest Missouri. Write for list. Daugherty Realty Co., Wheaton, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buy forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Missouri.

DO YOU WANT A HOME in the Ozarks?—Splendid opportunities for buyers and tenants in vicinity of Dawson, Mo. Write Dawson Canning Co., Dawson, Mo.

NEW MEXICO

WARM SUNSHINY WINTER DAYS make farming a pleasant as well as profitable occupation in U. S. Elephant Butte irrigated district. No blizzards, no zero days. Big returns from diversified farming, dairying, co-operative selling, splendid markets. For illustrated booklet address Dept. E, Farm Bureau, Las Cruces, N. M.

COTTON MAKES BIG MONEY in new country, on irrigated land in fertile Pecos Valley, New Mexico, near thriving Roswell, Artesia and Carlsbad. Many cotton farmers last year got \$150 an acre gross. Alfalfa, grain, early vegetables and fruit also money makers. Easy terms, fair prices. Some with buildings. Ample irrigation, long growing seasons, mild winters, good roads, good schools. Newcomers welcome. For full information write C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 924 Ry. Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

NEW MEXICO

New Mexico is Full of Opportunities. Here in the Cuba and San Juan Valleys you can now buy low priced land on terms that assure financial success. The Cuba Extension of the Santa Fe Northwestern Railroad should be completed into the Cuba Valley August 1. This means rapid development and big advance in land values. This is the best opportunity in New Mexico to secure a farm home at the right price or a business location in our principal townsites soon open to investors. You should consider and investigate this opportunity at once. Write today—Write Now—Agents Wanted—Your letters will be given careful thought and prompt attention. Colonization Department, Cuba Extension Railroad, 727 First National Bank Bldg., Albuquerque, N. M.

OREGON

The Farmer Knows the Joy of Living Where winters are short and mild, summers cool and long. No electrical storms or destructive winds. Great diversity of products; 210 days growing season. All small grains sown in fall. All tree and bush fruits, English walnuts and filberts grow to perfection. Dairying and poultry pay. Milk and egg production high when price is best. Fertile, productive land at reasonable prices. A few acres make a self-supporting home. Beautiful farm homesites on improved modern highways. Ideal living conditions; splendid schools. Banking and business interests co-operate with farmers. Beautiful streams afford sport and plentiful supply of water. Oregon is the vacation state of the Union. Spend your summer with us. Unlimited opportunity to the man with intelligence, capital and energy. Free official information. Write Land Settlement Department, Room 793.

PORTLAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Portland, Oregon.

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.

WISCONSIN

160 FARM, choice clay loam land, \$2,000. Cloverland Col. Co., Merrill, Wis., Dept. I.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you? Big list free. Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Ks.

320 ACRES in Alamosa Co., Colo., clear, for sale or trade. J. M. Mason, Rockport, Mo.

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—Sale or exchg. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Ks.

440 ACRES, Southeastern Kansas, for sale or trade. Send for views. The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

160 ACRES Wayne Co., Neb. Land, will consider Kansas land up to 1/2 its value, long time on bal. S. M. Jones, McPherson, Kan.

160 ACRE OHIO FARM adjoining good town, splendid improvements; Owner wants Kansas farm. Mansfield Co., 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WILL EXCHANGE 920 acres combine farm and ranch for Eastern land or city property. Has some river bottom land and near Satanta, Kan. Write John W. Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

FOR TRADE—Will trade 640 acres of unimproved land in Beltrami County, Minnesota for equity in 320 acres of improved land in Northwestern Kansas. W. E. Conness, Streator, Illinois.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

CASH BUYERS wan farms. Describe, give lowest price. N. Lanning, Lexington, Nebraska

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.

Protect Public Interests

Legislation doing away with railroad strikes in the settlement of wage controversies is most desirable, providing, of course, the shipping public is not made the goat. And no matter how conscientiously the railroad managers and the labor heads have worked to formulate a bill with that end in view, it is well for Congress to give careful consideration as to what effect such a measure will have on the country generally before making it the law.

Congressman Hoch of Kansas, a member of the interstate and foreign commerce committee of the House, is inclined to believe that the bill, as drawn, will deprive the Interstate Commerce Commission of the right to take into consideration wages as one of the elements of the cost of operation in rate cases. Therefore he has submitted an amendment providing that nothing in the bill shall be construed to preclude the Interstate Commerce Commission from considering the merits of any labor arbitration award when determining freight or passenger rates.

Both railroads and labor are against the amendment, claiming that the commission will still continue to have such power. However, it is apparent that there is a division of opinion on the subject. If the authors of the bill—the railroads and labor—intended that the commission should retain such power and they so construe their own bill, it would seem that they could have no valid objection to the Hoch amendment, which sets the matter out clearly and definitely.

One thing is certain, however. Congress should see that the public interests are fully protected, strike or no strike law.

Our Best Three Offers

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

1,440 Acres; \$40,000

Three farmers from Barton county, Peter P. Kirmer, Jacob Erhlich and G. E. Erhlich, recently purchased 1,440 acres in Ford county for \$40,000, and will move their families there at once.

We sometimes wonder—does Senator Borah always agree with himself?

Kansas Jersey Breeders

Register of Merit work was first done in Kansas in 1912. Since then, according to the Agricultural college, about 300 cows have been tested. Most of these are in Class A, which has no calving requirement, and Class AA which requires a calf within 16 months of the previous calving. Many breeders are now undertaking the Class AAA test which requires calving within 14 months of the previous calving.—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

Linebred Financial Kings

Bulls, cows and heifers.
O. B. REITZ, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

HOOD FARM TORMENTOR JERSEYS
Bull calf 7 mos. old. Show and production breeding. \$50.
R. A. BOWER, EUREKA, KAN.

FERN'S LAD EMINENT & RALEIGH

Jerseys. Years of careful selection and breeding from the best families. Females and bulls for sale.
U. A. GORE, SEWARD, KANSAS

High Producing Jerseys

Have two or three young bulls for sale, old enough for service, also a few heifers.
FRANK L. YOUNG, CHENEY, KAN.

Alfadale Jersey Farm

50 head in herd. Grandson of VIOLAS GOLDEN JOLLY in service. Herd Federal accredited. FRED STALDER, Meade, Kan.

BEAL BROS. JERSEYS

Herd sire, Chief Raleigh's Sultan 183915 Sire, Chief Raleigh 151522. Dam, Lisette's Daisy 256029, 14 year old R. O. M. 642.96 fat. Beal Bros., Colony, Kan.

Home of Queen's Velvet Raleigh 228093 His dam Raleigh's Velvet Queen is the highest tested Silver Medal Daughter of Floras Queen's Raleigh. Splendid young bulls for sale.
A. H. Knoepfel, Colony, Kansas

GENTLE SLOPE JERSEYS

Raleigh, Noble of Oaklands and Gamboge Knight blood. Maiden Fern's Noble Lad in service. E. A. BRANT, Earleton, Kansas.

F. J. DUDLEY

Reg. Jersey Cattle. "Nobles" of Oaklands and Financial King" Breeding. Federal accredited. ROUTE 5, IOLA, KANSAS.

CUNNING MOUSE'S MASTERMAN
Imp. in dam. heads our Jerseys, by Masterman of Oakland's Champ. over Island. Dam 1st in class at Royal Island show. Federal accredited.
Clyde E. Souders, Wichita, Kansas

HAWKS' JERSEYS LEAD

Bred along the most approved blood lines. Cullied carefully, bulls from our best cows for sale. A. S. Hawks, Rose Hill, Kansas.

Peace Creek Jersey Farm

Hood Farm breeding. Nothing for sale at present. Stocking up for public sale October 1926. Chas. Fritzeleier, Stafford, Kan.

Financial King Jerseys

Bred for profit, cows from best of Register of Merit ancestry. Bull calves and females for sale. Everett White, Cheney, Kansas.

For Sale—Jersey Bulls

of serviceable age, grandsons Financial Beauty King—Silver medal grandchampion bull and out of high producing cows. J. R. IVES, MT. HOPE, KAN.

Hood Farm Jerseys

if you want to know about Jerseys write PERCY E. LILL, MT. HOPE, KANSAS.

Jersey Cows and Heifers

A few good registered cows and heifers. Also good young bull old enough for service. Prices reasonable. G. W. HUDSON, SYLVIA, KANSAS

Brookside Jersey Herd

Register of Merit daughters of Idallas Raleigh now being mated to Brilliant St. Maves Lad. Bulls for sale. T. D. MARSHALL, SYLVIA, KANSAS.

For Sale—Young Bull

Out of the senior and grand champion cow at Reno Co. Dairy Show. Sire a double grandson of Pogs 99th. C. C. COLEMAN, SYLVIA, KAN.

Raleighdale Jersey Farm

Home of the Raleighs, with the blood of Gamboges Knight and Oakland Sultan. Stock for sale. H. G. WRIGHT & SON, SYLVIA, KAN.

Sprig Park Jerseys

Raleigh blood predominates. Some folks keep Jerseys, these Jerseys keep us. Visitors welcome. L. L. GASTON, SYLVIA, KAN.

BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE

by Financial Kings and Noble of Oaklands. Size and quality.
W. E. KING, Rt. 3, Washington, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

O.L.C. HOGS on time Write for Hog Book
Originators and most extensive breeders.
THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 15, Salem, Ohio

CHESTER WHITE SWINE
Bred gilts, March, April, May farrow. Bone, size, smoothness. Bred to several champion boars. Fall pigs, trios. Few spring boars. Immuned. Alpha Wisomers, Box C, Diller, Neb.



Riverside Stock Farm

Cows, heifers and bulls, all ages close up Hood Farm Breeding.
J. F. TODD, Castleton, Kan., R. 1, Box 37

ANASDALE FARMS

Home of C. F. S. Tormentor Register of Merit son of world's champion Gold Medal Pogs 99 of Hood Farm. Baby bulls \$50 crated.
Chas. A. Tilley, Frankfort, Kansas.

CedarCrest Dairy Jerseys

A yearling son of Anasdale Tormentor and out of a dam with an official record of 407 pounds of butterfat. J. L. LEONARD, FRANKFORT, KAN.

Summer Hall Dairy Farm

When in need of a better sire write us. Financial Interest Boy 180770 herd sire.
W. S. SHEARD, Junction City, Kansas

MAPLE LAWN FARM JERSEYS

I am still banking on the Jersey cow. If you take good care of her she will care for you. W. R. LINTON, DENISON, KANSAS.

RIVERVIEW JERSEY FARM DAIRY

Herd headed by Owl's Interest Rollo. A three months old son for sale out of a splendid dam. A. W. Hendrickson, Lincoln, Kan.

Largest Herd of Jerseys

In Russell county, all registered. Two herd sires from high record dams. Visitors welcome and correspondence invited. H. W. Wilcox, Lucas, Kan.

HERD BULL TWO YEARS OLD

Son of Financial Captain whose dam holds the 11 year old record, 1050 pounds of butter. First three dams of this young bull have R. of M. records.
R. A. Gilliland, Denison, Kan.

SUN FLOWER STOCK FARM

Always has something good to offer in Jerseys. Herd headed by two grandsons of Imp. Golden Fern's Noble. One is a son of Fern's Westford Noble. Federal accredited. CHAS. H. GILLILAND, Rt. 1, Mayetta, Ka.

PRAIRIE VIEW JERSEY RANCH

130 head of reg. Jerseys, both sexes, all ages at farmers prices. Federal accredited. Member A.J.C.C. Clark L. Corliss, Coats, (Pratt Co.,) Kan.

WHITE STAR JERSEYS

Gamboges Knight, Flying Fox and Oxford breeding. Bulls and females for sale.
O. J. WOOD, ARKANSAS CITY, KAN.

GROUDDALE FARM

Jerseys headed by a son of Gamboges Knight. Bulls for sale. Inspection invited.
E. K. Childers, Box 551, Arkansas City, Kan.

SPRING BROOK JERSEYS

Young bulls and heifers for sale. Financial King. Eminent and St. Lambert breeding.
I. W. NEWTON, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Jerseys at Kingman

A few young cows for sale. Also bull calves. Herd accredited.
R. M. McLELLAN, Kingman, Kansas

HIGH TESTING JERSEYS

headed by one of the best FINANCIAL KING bulls to be found anywhere. Choice young bulls for sale. Visitors welcome. D. E. Powell, Eldorado, Kansas.

BULLS FROM R. M. DAMS

Grandsons of You'll Do's Hansome Raleigh, Sybil's Gamboge and Flora's Queen's Raleigh.
LLOYD T. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

Kansas Best Jersey Cow

and her sisters are in our herd. Double grandson of Golden Fern's Noble heads herd. Bulls and females for sale. E. W. MOCK, Coffeyville, Kan.

CLOVER HILL JERSEY FARM

Herd sire a son of Financial Countess' Lad. Cows from a Gold Medal dam. Federal accredited and everything tested for record.
Dr. Albert Beam, Americus, Kan.

Three Cedars Farm

Line bred Raleighs. Cows, heifers and bulls usually for sale. Vilma's Raleigh and Medora's Fairy Boy in service. J. H. RARDON, LAKIN, KANSAS.

SUNSHINE JERSEYS

To reduce our herd because we do not have room we offer five or six cows to freshen in Sept. and Oct. and about the same number of heifers. Also two bulls old enough for service. Omar A. Weir, Hiawatha, Kan.

ECHO FARM JERSEYS

Ohio Owl's Choice I Prince 148565, a son of Mary From Sibley's Choice, 895 lbs. fat heads our herd. Some choice young bulls for sale.
E. H. Taylor & Sons, Keats, Kan.

Abortion

Seventy-five per cent of so called infectious contagious abortion is caused by a mineral deficiency and is being handled by the addition of a well balanced mineral supplement ration to the feeds already being used. S. S. Minerals will do this. All livestock and poultry require mineral supplement. Write for information.

Sun Shine Laboratories, Colony, Kan.

Our Prosperity

The New York correspondent of the London Times has sent to his paper a resume of American conditions, setting out that American standards of living in 1925 rose to a level "never before approached by any nation." The year, it was added, marked the largest material gains of any peace time year in American economic history.

The correspondent added that wages remained high and that there was increased efficiency on the part of the workmen and the management in the great industries to meet increasing European competition.

Of course every American knows that America is the most prosperous and most contented country in the world, but it is at least satisfactory to get confirmation from so noted a foreign source. And, in passing, let us not forget to give credit where credit is due. It will be generally admitted that the present administration in Washington, with its program of efficiency, and tax reduction, and its rule of interfering as little as possible with legitimate business, has had a great deal to do in creating the atmosphere which has made this season of prosperity possible.

Let it not be forgotten, too, that we are living under a protective tariff which has made possible the stabilizing of industry and the giving of jobs at the highest wages in the world to American workmen. Free traders used to tell us that protection led to inefficiency and waste because it took European competition to put the American manufacturer on his mettle. It is now generally admitted that American manufacturing is more efficient than ever before, and this leads to the belief that maybe a good job at good wages, with plenty to eat and plenty of gasoline in the tank behind the workman's little old automobile brings on a state of mind that induces effectiveness rather than sabotage. For the workman, like the student and the professional man, can't stay on his mettle very long if he is underpaid, hungry and cold.

The correspondent adds that things are beginning to look up a little in

SPLENDID RESULTS FROM SPOTTED POLAND SECTION ADVERTISING

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.
Please change my contract ad. in the Spotted Poland section. Have had splendid results from my ad. Inquiries for bred stuff coming fast.—Crabill & Son, Cawker City, Kan. Breeders of Spotted Poland China Hogs. Feb. 19, 1926.

Great Britain. It is to be hoped that there will be substantial improvement in Great Britain this year and all over Europe, too. For the common enemy of America and all constitutional government is bolshevism, and this thrives best on poverty and discontent.

For the Seed Growers

Some seed is being sold in Kansas in a way which does not comply with the new seed law. This is likely to get such sellers into trouble. You can get a copy of the law from the State Board of Agriculture, Control Division, Topeka.

Buys 50 Purebred Ewes

Willard Harshman, a farmer living northwest of El Dorado, recently purchased 50 purebred Shropshire ewes.

263 Acres Bring \$35,009

A 263-acre farm in Republic county formerly owned by R. J. Gillilan was sold recently to F. C. Calder for \$35,009.

15 Million Investors!

While individual ownership and operation of business and industry is fast giving way to corporate, yet more individuals are financially interested in our business and industrial institutions today than ever before. And the number is increasing all the time.

The fact is the individual is changing from an operator of business to an investor. Before the war a few hundred thousand persons made up the investing public. Today more than 15 millions own securities. In many cases the small investors are the principal owners of large industrial enterprises, due to the policy of encouraging employees, as well as customers, to become shareholders.

Figures available for eight groups of industries disclose the striking fact that the number of their stockholders has approximately doubled in the last six years. These industries include great railroad systems, street railways, gas, electric light and power companies, telegraph and telephone companies, packing companies, oil, iron and steel, and manufacturing enterprises. In those groups alone the number of stockholders has increased since the war from 2½ million to more than 5 million. Of the increase, over 300,000 are employees who bought securities of the companies, more than 800,-

DUROC HOGS

Norman's Duroc Sale March 10, 1926

Sale at farm 8 miles west of Junction City, Kan., and 4 miles north and 2 miles east of Chapman, Kan.

The offering will consist of 44 head of purebred Duroc sows and gilts, bred for early March and April farrow. Most of them bred to the greatest son of Top Scissors, Grand Champion of Kansas. Write for catalog.

E. E. Norman, Rt. 3, Chapman, Ks.

We haven't a
Darned Thing to Sell Now
but watch this space next week.
STANTS BROS., ABILENE, KANSAS

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.

300 Immune Duroc Bred Gilts
Special prices on car load lots. Seven prize winning sires in herd.
F. C. CROCKER, Box M, BEATRICE, NEB.

DUROC BRED GILTS

Bred to King of Pathmasters son of the 1924 grand champion, April and May farrow. Registered and immune.
HOMER DRAKE, STERLING, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

White Way Hampshires
A few 275 to 300 lb. bred gilts. Immuned, priced for quick sale. Will ship on approval.
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Big Boned Spotted Boars
\$30, \$35 and \$40. Bred gilts \$40 to \$60, good ones bred to real boars. Drive over or write.
W.M. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KANSAS

HORSES AND JACKS

AUCTION SALE March 11

5 ml. west 8½ north of Lyons, 1½ west, 3 south of Frederick. Pure bred Percherons—6 mature mares in foal, 2 extra good stud colts 1 yr. old, 2 extra good mature stallions, 1 mare colt 1 yr. old, 1 extra large jack, 12 registered Holstein cattle, 1 extra well bred bull 18 mos. old registered, 1 extra well bred calf 4 weeks old. Registered. Also all grade horses and cattle, machinery. Land for private sale. Livestock starts selling about noon. Lunch on ground.
JOHN A. BUEHLER, LYONS, KANSAS.

2 Percheron Stallions

3 and 6 years old. Two big Jacks 8 and 7 years old and one Morgan stallion. Good individuals. Can show colts. 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.

Big Breeding Jacks

10 head to select from. Good individuals and priced right.
F. S. WILLIAMS, Scott City, Kansas

GOOD JACK—REASONABLE PRICE

coming five years old for sale cheap. Am too old to handle him. Heavy bone and strong made every way. Bred 30 mares last year. It will pay you to write.
O. W. CROCKER, Box 88, Melvern, Kan.

FOR SALE

Three black jacks, white points, 5 to 8 years old, 15 to 15½ hands, good workers, sure breeders.
M. G. BIGHAM, Ozawie, Jefferson County, Kansas

REGISTERED SADDLE HORSES
High class stallions, mares and geldings. Show prospects. Also two big Missouri jacks 15 and 16 hands. One reg. Percheron stallion.
T. L. Wooddall, Howard, Kansas

600 are customers of these enterprises, and above 1,300,000 are investors from among the general public.

Nearly one-half of the stockholders of Armour & Company are the company's own employees. Also the recent increase of the stockholders of the New York Central Railroad from 36,500 to 78,000 is caused mostly by the purchase of stock by the railroad employees.

Encouraging employees to become stockholders is a wise policy. It teaches them thrift and lessens the chances of strikes. The sale of stock in a public utility to local people softens the clamor for a reduction in rates.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



E. E. Norman of Chapman, Kan., has announced a sale of purebred Duroc sows and gilts to be held at his farm March 10. The offering is bred for early March and April farrow.

The tenth annual meeting of the Kansas Holstein breeders association was held in connection with the usual banquet at the Elgin hotel, Marion, Monday night, Feb. 22. The annual meeting has usually been held in Topeka but the board thought it would be a good plan to change the place of holding the meeting occasionally and Marion was centrally located and besides it was the date of C. A. Branch's sale at that place. There was a fine crowd out for the sale and about 40 or 50 stayed over for the banquet and meeting in the evening. In addition to the "good eats" a dandy musical program was enjoyed by the members. It consisted largely of songs about Holstein cows but other vocal and instrumental music was furnished. W. H. Mott, Herington, told the members many interesting things about the national association and reminded them that this was the tenth anniversary of the association and that he had been secretary-treasurer all of the time except one year and suggested that someone be elected in his place. Dr. C. A. Branch of Marion was elected secretary and Ira Romig, Topeka, president, and the outgoing members of the board of directors were re-elected. A nice crowd was out for the Branch sale and the meeting.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson
463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.



E. S. Dale & Sons and Ben Bird, Shorthorn breeders located at Protection announce a joint sale to be held on May 4th.

Wm. Meyer of Farlington, Kansas drew a bad day for his sale and on that account the number of buyers was limited and only a part of the offering was sold. Mr. Meyer expects to close out the young boars and bred gilts at private sale.

C. F. McGill, well known as one of the most successful herdsmen and fitters, owns a fine half section farm near Lewis. Mr. McGill however prefers the work of fitting stock for the show ring. He fitted the grand champion Aberdeen Angus bull Tracy.

Prices ranged all the way from \$40 for calves up to \$105 for mature animals in the J. P. Ray Shorthorn sale held at Lewis on Feb. 23. Much of the offering was quite young and none of it had been fitted and sold in very ordinary stock condition. The sale was held in the big modern community hall and a big crowd of farmers and townspeople attended.

H. D. Plummer, Hereford breeder of Longton writes me that he had a very good sale last week. The bulls averaged \$114 with a \$180 top and the females sold well. The cows averaged nearly one hundred with a \$165 top. Only a small bunch was sold

but the demand was good. Among the best buyers were Taylor & Son, Nowata, Okla. and Chas. Crusa, Elk Falls, Kan.

C. E. Aubel, secretary of the Kansas Shorthorn Breeders association writes that it will be impossible to hold the Shorthorn sales scheduled for March to be held at Manhattan and Wichita. Scarcity of breeding stock is the reason given.

I have just received a very interesting letter from W. R. Huston who has probably bred registered Durocs continuously for longer than any other man in Kansas. Mr. Huston calls attention to the fact that never before perhaps have hogs been so good on the market with corn so cheap and he might have added that fewer brood sows are in the hands of the farmers of the state than has ever been known with so much corn on hand and a good corn prospect ahead. Mr. Huston has never catered much to the show yard sort but uses the blood that produces winners and breeds the kind that pull down the scales. He will hold his annual bred sow sale on the farm March 17th and invites all to attend.

The Dr. C. A. Branch Holstein sale held at the Doctor's fine country place near Aulne on Feb. 22 was attended by many hundreds of farmers and breeders from many parts of the state and while no very big prices were recorded the sale was satisfactory in every way. Dr. Branch expressed himself as well pleased that so many of the good cows stayed in the neighborhood. The young bulls, as is usually the case, sold rather drab. The Duroc sows sold in very ordinary condition, were in big demand and sold for more than it was thought they would. One or two neighbor breeders consigned to the sale. The Branch cows made a general average of a trifle above \$125.00 per head. East and west roads were bad and some buyers were kept away on that account.

The Kansas National pig club, an organization functioning under the direction of the Wichita Stock Yards company sold fifty head of bred sows on Feb. 27th. The sale was held out at the Hoover Orchards and a big crowd attended. The offering composed of Durocs, Poland Chinas and Spotted Poland. They were no doubt of a higher quality than it was expected they would be. But few breeders were buyers but the farmers of the southwest took them readily at prices ranging around fifty dollars, the general average was about \$52. The demand was strong for those showing well along in pig. This organization put out one hundred gilts last fall that have been bred and will soon be bringing litters now. These belong to the pig club boys and girls of the territory.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Percheron Horses**
March 8—Rotermund Bros., Lincoln, Mo. Sale held at Fair Grounds, Sedalia, Mo.
- Shorthorn Cattle**
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 7-8—C. G. Cochran & Sons, Hays, Kan., at Plainville, Kan.
- April 8—John McCoy & Son, Sabetha, T. J. Sands, Robinson and D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, at Hiawatha, Kan.
- April 21—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders, Concordia, Kan. E. A. Cory, Sale manager.
- May 4—E. S. Dale & Sons and Ben Bird, Protection, Kan.
- Polled Shorthorn Cattle**
April 1—Annual show and sale, Omaha, Neb. H. C. McKelvie, Sale Manager, Lincoln, Neb.
- Holstein Cattle**
March 25—Shawnee County Holstein Breeders Sale at Topeka. Joe White, Rt. 2, Topeka, Sale Manager.
- Jersey Cattle**
March 30—Fred Stalder, Meade, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs**
April 22—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
- Duroc Hogs**
March 10—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
March 11—E. L. Newkirk, Hartford, Kan.
March 17—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
April 22—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Newkirk's Duroc Bred Sow Sale

35 HEAD on farm 6 miles east and 2 miles south of Hartford; 8 miles south of Lebo. 20 bred gilts, 2 sows with litters, 6 open gilts, 3 fall and 2 choice last May boars sired by STILTS TYPE.

Thursday, March 11

COLONEL and PATHMASTER blood. A choice lot of gilts sired by STILTS TYPE and PATHMASTER bred to GREAT COLONEL twice World's Grand Champion. Some of these gilts are good enough to go into any herd in the state. Write for catalog.

Brice L. Newkirk, Hartford, Kansas

Col. Homer Rule, Auctioneer. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

Huston's Big Duroc Bred Sow Sale

At farm 5 miles north of Americus, Kansas
March 17—St. Patrick's Day

We will sell a wonderful lot of sows and gilts, nearly all sired by or bred to the great boars WALTERMEYERS GIANT and MAJORS STILTS. Several sows will have litters at foot sale day. We also sell 10 very choice fall gilts and five real fall boars. One of these boars will greatly increase the meat tonnage in the average herd. Send for catalog and do not fail to attend this sale. You will find something to suit whether you are a breeder or a commercial pork producer.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kansas

Col. Homer T. Rule, Auctioneer. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE
MILKING SHORTHORNS
of VALUE and DISTINCTION
J. B. Benedict, WYLDEMERE FARMS,
Littleton, Colo.

SHORTHORN CATTLE
For Sale, Scotch Herd Bull
A. L. Cumberland 3d. year. Also, red 15 mo. Crutch-shank Lamsdar bull by Imp. Lochlin Warrior.
L. C. WAITS & SON, CASSODAY, KANSAS

GUERNSEY CATTLE
REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS
One fifteen months old, price.....\$60.00
One three months old, price..... 40.00
One dropped February 9, price..... 50.00
Melvin Mayfield, Alton, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE
Aberdeen Angus Cattle
For sale. Yearling heifers and last spring calves. Some good young bulls from six months to two years old. Buckeye Phone. H. S. Knitzly & Son, Talmage, Kan.

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.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE
Meyer's Holsteins
Bulls from a proven sire and dams with records as high as 1036 pounds in 365 days, and 32.50 pounds in seven days. Write for booklet, photos, etc.
MEYER DAIRY FARM CO.,
Leavenworth County, Basehor, Kan.

Shungavally Holsteins
Bulls sired by the great proven and show sire, Count College Cornucopia, up to ten months of age from high record dams. Can also spare a few females.
E. A. ROMIG & SONS, TOPEKA, KANSAS

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE
POLLED SHORTHORNS Established 1907
Use a Polled bull and register just the same.
\$150 buys a nice pair of reds 10 mos. old.
\$300 buys a nice pair of roans 15 mos. old.
Good until March 1.
J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Ks.

SHEARD'S POLLED SHORTHORNS
Write for description, breeding and prices on what you are interested in. Will have some choice young bulls ready for service soon.
D. S. Sheard, Esbon, Jewell Co., Kansas

Kansas Ayrshire Breeders

J. G. Bahnmaier, Lecompton, was the first Kansas Ayrshire breeder to place his cows under the herd test plan adopted by the national organization in its annual meeting last June. The purpose of the plan is to encourage more testing so that low producers may be eliminated and better blood lines emphasized. Every cow in the herd must be tested and milkings are limited to two times a day except where production exceeds certain requirements.—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

Kansas Ayrshires

Big, strong, productive, profitable cows suited to Kansas conditions. Four hundred herds already established. Write for full information concerning the merits of the Ayrshires and their adaptability to Kansas conditions.
Ayrshire Breeders' Association
12 Center St.
Brandon, Vermont

Hillcrest Ayrshire Farm
Foundation stock from South Farms. A. R. backing. Young bulls and heifers for sale.
OTTO B. WILLIAMS, NICKERSON, KAN.

AYRSHIRE TYPE AND PRODUCTION
Revina Robinhood 8th in service. Records made by Cow Testing Assn. Stock for sale.
R. E. BANKS, LARNED, KANSAS.

Gunn's Ayrshire Herd
Best blood lines, heavy producers. If interested in Ayrshires, write or visit our herd. F. A. GUNN, Rt. 1, Great Bend, Ks.

Young Ayrshire Bulls
sired by a Peter Pan bull, some out of dams with A. R. records up to 14,300 lbs. milk.
ROSCOE C. CHARLES, STAFFORD, KAN.

NORDAYR STOCK FARM
mile south and one west of Pratt. We are building a very choice herd of Ayrshires. Stop and see them. Herd federal accredited.
D. M. NORBY, R. F. D. 2, Pratt, Kansas

HIGH PRODUCING AYRSHIRES
headed by a son of HENDERSON DAIRY KING. Stock for sale. Herd federal accredited. E. O. Graper, Eldorado, Kansas.

Coldwater Ayrshires
Ayrshires of the Jean Armour and Howies Dairy King strains. Young bulls for sale.
R. L. LEES, COLDWATER, KANSAS.

Jean Armour Ayrshires
Years of careful buying and mating, have placed our herd at the top. Young bulls for sale. Visit us.
H. L. RINEHART, GREENSBURG, KANSAS.

Campbell's Ayrshires
Best of Jean Armour and Howies Dairy King breeding. Females of different ages and bulls for sale.
ROBT. P. CAMPBELL, ATTICA, KANSAS.

PETER PAN AYRSHIRES
Cows with records up to 500 lbs. Foundation stock from Gossard Estate. Young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. CLYDE HORN, Stafford, Kansas.

WOOD HULL AYRSHIRES
Foundation stock from the best Eastern herds. All females have records. Win wherever shown. Stock for sale. A. B. WILLIAMS & SONS, Darlow, Ks.

McCLURE AYRSHIRES
Howies Ringmaster and Jean Armour breeding. Type and production our aim. Visit us. J. M. McClure, Kingman, Kansas.

FAIRFIELD AYRSHIRES: Now offering a few young bull calves from Advanced Registry cows. Also a splendid lot of useful quality heifers bred and open from milk record dams. Grand Champion Advanced Registry sires only. Fairfield Farm, Topeka, Kansas.

Jean Armour Ayrshires
We aim to build up one of the best herds to be found in the west and have made a good start. Visitors welcome. Joe B. McCandless, St. John, Ka.

BULL CALVES NEARLY WHITE
by Penuhurst Keystone Mischief 30166, his five nearest dams averaging 714 lbs. fat. Also Jenies Oakland King 24169 out of Dam A. R. 9600 M fat 426 two year old. G. J. Bahnmaier, Lecompton, Kan.

Quality Reg. Ayrshires
You are invited to visit our Ayrshire herd any time you are near Onaga. Stock for sale. All inquiries promptly answered. Geo. L. Taylor, Onaga, Ks.

COB CREEK FARM AYRSHIRES
Pioneer herd in Dickinson County and one of the oldest in the state. Bull calves for sale, holding females for fall sale. H. H. Hoffman, Abilene, Kan.

SUNRISE FARM AYRSHIRES
For sale—Our 6 yr. herd sire, Kansas White Cloud. Parental brother to Henderson Dairy King. Dam Finlayston Bell Leah, A. R. 14,312 lbs. Price \$125.00.
Sunrise Dairy, Valley Falls, Kansas.

VALLEY POINT STOCK FARM
Registered and high grade Ayrshires. Three months old bull calf by B. M.'s Commodore and out of an exceptionally high producing cow. 50 head in the herd. T. J. CHARLES, REPUBLIC, KANSAS.

Ravinia Robinhood 5th
heads our herd, comes from the best A. R. ancestors. Our aim is to breed them still better. Few females for sale. A. ABENDSHIEN, TURON, KANSAS.

AYRLAWN FARM
Fairfield Dairy Ltd heads herd. Winner at Kansas, Iowa and Missouri state fairs, also National Dairy Show and American Royal.
L. E. Porter, Stafford, Kan.

CEDARVALE AYRSHIRE HERD
Penuhurst Snow King's granddam produced 1005 lbs. of butter per year. Dam's record at 2 years 576 lbs. fat. For sale one bull.
Fred Wendelburg, Stafford, Kan.

NESCOTONGA AYRSHIRE HERD
one mile south of town. Revina Peter Pan 20th in service. Cows of A. R. breeding.
HENRY BARRETT, PRATT, KANSAS.

5 SERVICEABLE BULLS
good ones, Garland Success and Glory Lad blood. Reasonable prices.
JOHN DAGEFORDE, PAOLA, KANSAS

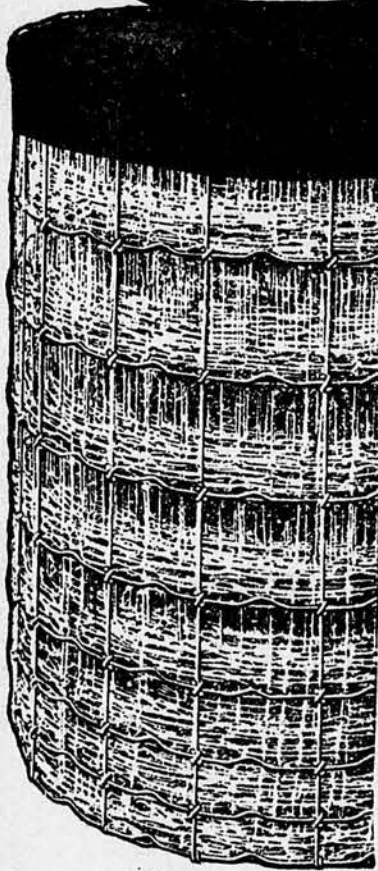
Cows—Heifers and Bulls
for sale that trace to Auchenbrain Kate 5th. The cow with record of 23,000 lbs. milk.
R. W. CUMMINS, PRESCOTT, KANSAS.

REVENA ROBIN
bred by Gossard estate heads our Ayrshires. Our stock wins wherever shown.
H. H. McCANDLESS, ST. JOHN, KANSAS.

A. G. BAHNMAIER'S AYRSHIRES
Herd sire, Penuhurst Prince Albert by Penuhurst Man O'War 25200. His dam Penuhurst Queen of Beauty 37646. His sire's dam Garelaugh May Mischief 27944. A. G. BAHNMAIER, R. 1, Topeka, Kansas.

When writing any of our Livestock advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

Always look for the
RED STRAND
(top wire)



New
RED STRAND
Fence is different

Nationally recognized experts and agricultural colleges have carefully compared galvanized wire with this new "Galvannealed" wire. What they have found out is very interesting to fence buyers who want the most value for their money. (Copy of "Official Proof of Tests" mailed free upon request.)

The new patented "Galvannealed" fabric is entirely different from the ordinary galvanized kind. In appearance, there does not seem to be a great deal of difference but in lasting qualities you'll soon see the real value of RED STRAND.

The new RED STRAND fence is made from steel which contains copper. This makes it resist rust at least twice as long as fence made from steel without copper. Then also the makers of RED STRAND devised and patented, the "Galvannealed" process which applies an extra heavy zinc coating to the wire. Because of the copper-bearing steel and the patented process of "Galvannealed" protection, this new fence is different from all others—that's why it far outlasts the ordinary galvanized kind.

You would expect that the patented "Galvannealed" fence, because of its extra quality, costs more than the regular standard fence prices. That is not the case—in fact, it really costs only one-third or one-half as much in the long run, considering the many extra years of service RED STRAND fence will give you.

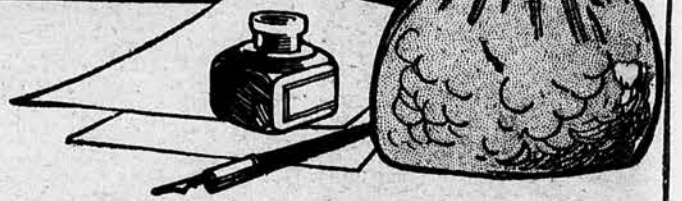
Always look for the RED STRAND (top wire)—it stands for fence that will be in service and give satisfaction long after ordinary galvanized fences have to be replaced.

Last Chance
to shave in this
\$1500.00 in Cash

Believing that better fenced farms are worth more money and make more money for their owners, we also want the opinion of farmers on this important subject, so we are offering 75 cash prizes for the best letters or stories about "The Advantages of a Well Fenced Farm."

Anybody may enter this Contest who lives on or owns a farm. **CONTEST CLOSES APRIL 5, 1926.**

Here's your last chance to share in this \$1500 in cash. All you need to do is to write a letter or story about your experience with fence—you know all about its advantages and benefits—why not try for one of these 75 cash awards? Any member of your family may enter this Contest—with your help even your children have a good chance of winning one of these cash prizes.



Write for FREE Contest Blank

The first thing to do is write for Free Contest Blank—it tells all about "The Rules of Contest"—"List of Cash Prizes," "What to write about," etc. Each Contest Blank has space provided for your story or letter. It's easy to earn some of this money. Every cash award is worth the time it takes to write about your fence experience. The \$1,500.00 will be divided among 75 farmers or their families for the best and most complete set of ideas on "The Advantages of a Well Fenced Farm."

See the list of 75 Cash Prizes—the first prize is \$500.; the second, \$250.; the third, \$150.; the fourth, \$100., and so on up to the 75th prize. Who will not be interested in sharing this money, when it only requires a short time to write down your ideas? The 75 prize winners will be selected and judged by the Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, and prominent agricultural authorities.

There are many interesting and important things you can write about, such as: *A Farm must be well fenced, otherwise crops cannot be properly rotated or hogged down; Delayed fence building usually costs several times what it saves; Loose animals may die from overfeeding; Valuable females may be bred to scrub males; Ownership disputes often arise over strayed stock; Damaged crops mean hard feelings among neighbors and sometimes damages to pay.*

These are only a few points that you are familiar with—you know of many others. Write for Free Contest Blank today. We'll also send our latest Red Strand Catalog which contains a lot of good fencing suggestions, also a copy of "Official Proof of Tests" folder—these will greatly help you in writing your letter or story on "The Advantages of a Well Fenced Farm." The first thing to do is to get a Contest Blank—write for it NOW.

LIST OF 75 CASH PRIZES

1st Cash Prize (Capital)	\$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	195.00
51st to 75th prizes at \$3.00 each	75.00
Total	\$1500.00

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE COMPANY

2163 Industrial St.

PEORIA, ILLINOIS

75
CASH
PRIZES

Try for a Prize

Contest Closes
April 5, 1926