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KANSAS FARMER

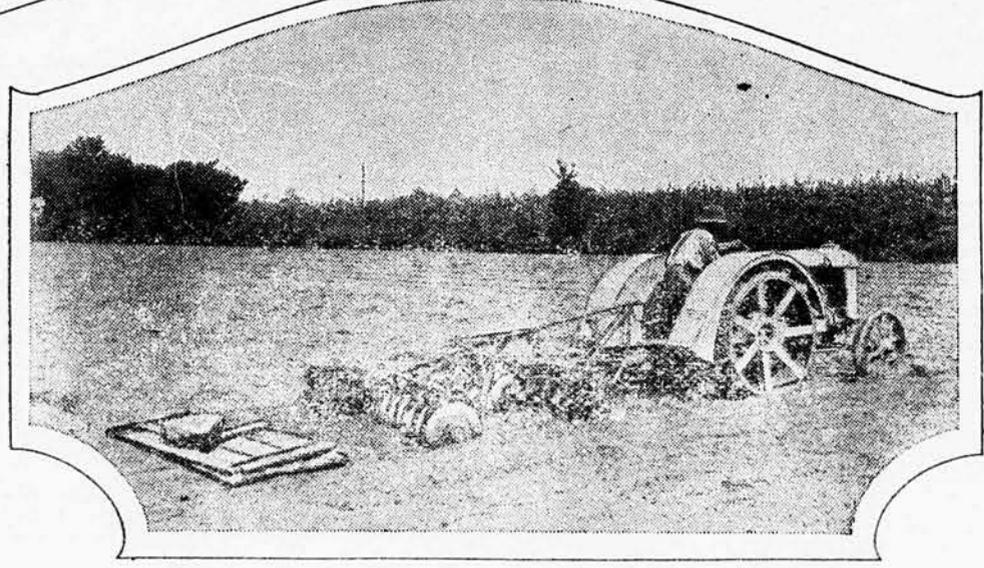
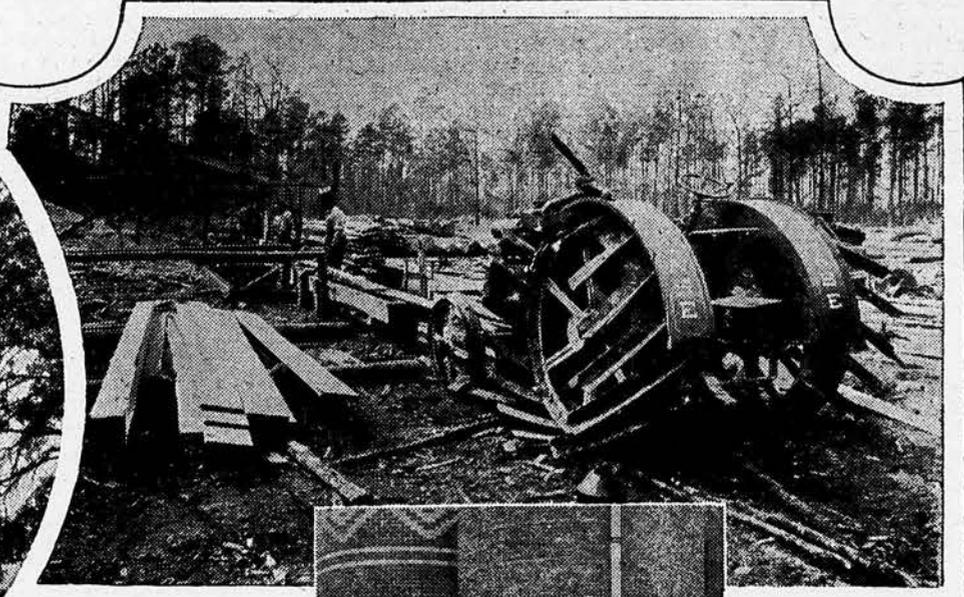
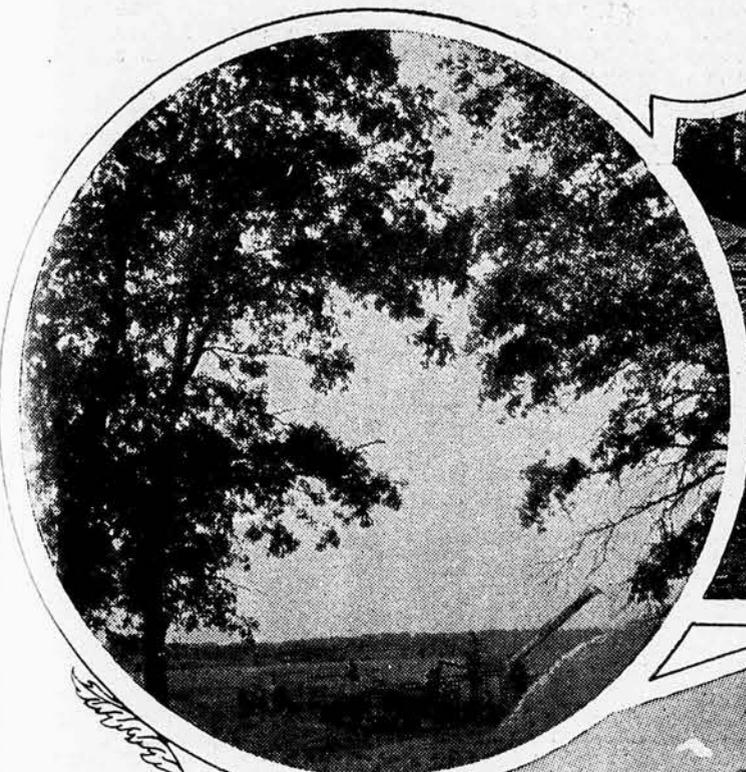
MAIL & BREEZE



Volume 65

February 5, 1927

Number 6



POWER FARMS
in these
Modern Days

Tractor Prices Reduced

Better Quality

Easier Terms

Prices of "Caterpillar" tractors have been reduced to Kansas Farmers within reach of all. Since 1925 the prices have been reduced \$1200.00 on a "Caterpillar" Sixty, the largest size "Caterpillar" tractor, which pulls 20 disc plows. The "Caterpillar" Thirty, which pulls 12 disc plows in breaking sod and 10 in ordinary wheat land preparation, has been reduced \$800.00 since 1925. The Two Ton "Caterpillar," which is the all-purpose tractor for a farm of 300 to 500 acres, and pulls 6 disc plows or 4 mold-board plows under ideal conditions, has been reduced \$460.00 since 1925. These unequalled, before un-heard-of values have been made possible through the co-ordination of the enormous resources of the C. L. Best Tractor Company and the Holt Manufacturing Company merged into what is now The Caterpillar Tractor Company, making the combined factories the largest of their kind in the world.

In addition to these unparalleled reductions in selling prices of the "Caterpillar" tractors, the prices of repair parts have been lowered, in some cases as much as fifty per cent. The most remarkable thing about these price readjustments is the lowering of the cost of repair parts on all of the old models of "Caterpillar" tractors, some of which models have been out of production for many years. All of this proves beyond a doubt that the Caterpillar Tractor Company never loses sight of one of its tractor owners or its tractors as long as the tractor has a day's work left in its "frame."

Better quality at a lower price has always been the motto of the Caterpillar Tractor Company, and through the production of larger numbers of "Caterpillar" tractors and the concentration of all forces to the production of three models, the "Caterpillar" Sixty, the "Caterpillar" Thirty and the "Caterpillar" Two Ton, the Caterpillar Tractor Company has been enabled to install large automatic machinery, which modern machinery reduces the cost of manufacture and increases the accuracy of dimensions, all of which goes to make a lowered cost and better quality, due to the fact that parts made on automatic machinery fit more perfectly, thereby reducing labor costs in assembling. Not only do these automatic machines reduce the cost of manufacture and the cost of assembling, but save large amounts of material which, in the days of hand-operated machines, was lost through mistakes in machining.

It is interesting indeed to analyze the clock-like movement of every motion in a large, smoothly running factory such as the factory of the Caterpillar Tractor Company. When one sees these automatic machines grinding crank shafts to within one-thousandth of an inch without a possible chance of a variation, and the next machine along the endless rows of machines grinding the wearing surfaces of carbon steel track rollers so there will be no rough surface to wear the tracks, it is not hard to visualize why these automatic machines pay big dividends, increase the quality, and reduce costs. When these same parts are seen to go through the electric automatically controlled heat-treatment ovens, and then the same parts are seen to go through vats of oil or chemical, which treatment makes the parts hard to withstand wear at one point, tough to withstand strain at another point, and annealed to permit flexibility at another point, one begins to realize more fully what real quality in construction of "Caterpillar" tractors means.

The beginning of quality in "Caterpillar" tractors is in the designing or engineering department. It is just as essential for a tractor to be designed for the benefit of the owner as it is to have quality material and workmanship. The designing of a "Caterpillar" tractor for the benefit of the owner enables the owner to get into the tractor easily for adjustment and repair. For instance, the pistons of a "Caterpillar" Thirty or Sixty may be removed through the hand plate openings on the motor, thereby enabling the owner to put in a set of piston rings or take up the main bearings, within the short space of time of an hour, or two hours at the most. The radiator is designed and built of copper tubes without the use of solder, enabling the owner to repair his radiator if it becomes damaged, without the assistance of expert mechanics. The cooling fan is designed so that it is run by gears enclosed in the case, thereby having no fan belt to bother the owner. The different sections of all motor and gear cases are carefully fitted together with gaskets, which eliminates the possibility of dirt and dust getting in through the joints. The motor is protected by an amply large oil air cleaner, which cleans the air of dirt and dust that is drawn in through the carburetor. Not only is the motor thoroughly designed for the benefit of the owner, but the transmission case is so arranged that the adjustments of the timken and ball bearings for the gear shafts are easily made. The gears and the gear shafts are made of three and one-half per cent nickel drop forged heat treated steel, and all shafts are spline shafts so there are no keys to split or key seats to break out and cause the owner a lot of lost time and expense. The shafts are mounted in timken roller bearings and ball bearings, which bearings withstand long and hard usage and require very little adjustment, all being enclosed in oil tight cases and running in a bath of oil.

The tracks of a "Caterpillar" tractor are made of special alloy steel hammered out with large drop forging hammers, then annealed by being placed in annealing ovens, then machined on automatic machines, then heat treated by being put through the automatically controlled heat treating ovens and automatically controlled vats of oil and chemical. All this is done to make them withstand shock, wear, strain and the heavy hammer blows as they go round and round the track assembly frame. After all these operations these track parts must be accurately ground to fit, because no piece of metal can be machined after it is heat treated to the degree of hardness necessary for a track. When one analyzes all these operations it is easy to understand the difference in cost and quality between a drop forged carbonized, heat treated steel track, and a cast iron or cast steel track. All of these operations and treatments are done for the purpose of giving the track durability and long life.

Through the various terms arrangements worked out by the "Caterpillar" tractor dealer, the H. W. Cardwell Company, 300 South Wichita Street, Wichita, Kansas, the farmers of Kansas are given terms that will be advantageous to them, and terms that will enable them to pay for their tractors over three crop periods, thus enabling many farmers to reduce their production costs who could not otherwise do so, through this opportunity of getting a tractor that may be used in all soil conditions and one that will last for a long period of years in farm work.—Adv.

Cattle Gathered Own Living

Mist Froze on Corn Stalks Two Days and Made It Necessary to Haul a Little Feed

BY HARLEY HATCH

THERE has been less sun during the last week than in almost any other week I have seen in Kansas, and I have lived here 31 years. It also has been rather snug winter weather; there is a little snow on the ground and the mercury reaches down to an average of about 12 to 18 degrees above each night, rising to an average of 20 to 30 degrees above during the day, a variation of but 10 degrees between day and night. It does not thaw, even during the middle of the day. This, barring the lack of sun, is the kind of winter weather most folks say they like to see. It is even, with not much wind and no violent changes in temperature. On one night, with the mercury at 16 above, it misted all night and the moisture froze as it fell. This made the corn stalks icy and for that reason we have had to feed the cattle two days in the yards. This makes only three times during the entire winter in which we have had to feed the cattle; at all other times they made their own living.

A License to Broadcast

Jayhawk Farm now is an official broadcasting station. The boy operator of the sending set received his license this week and was given the official call of "9AHO," so if you hear a voice over the low waves on your radio set giving that number and calling "CQ" you may know it is from Jayhawk Farm. These amateur operators have a lingo of their own, various combinations of letters and figures being a sort of shorthand. For instance, when you hear one of them calling "CQ" you may know that he is asking anyone hearing him to answer. If he wants a particular station he gives the official call letters. Before the boy was given his license by the Federal Government he had to sign a waiver handing over to the Government all the rights and titles he may have been possessed of in wave lengths and broadcasting rights. This puts the Government in complete possession of all radio rights and gives it a free hand in settling the radio problems which have arisen. There is scarcely a wave length on the dial which now is not occupied by at least four stations and when reception is good you can hear all four at once, which makes a bedlam of the air.

Liked Old Time Music

While I am on the radio question I want to say how much I enjoyed the old time dance music as presented by Henry Ford's orchestra from New York recently. This music was picked up and relayed to us by station WDAF of Kansas City and I can assure them they gave one party, at least, a great treat. I often have wondered how these good old quadrilles, polkas and schottisches would sound when played by real musicians, and I heard them the other night. On either side of WDAF could be heard stations playing jungle music, of which jazz is a good example, and I wondered how one could listen to that low grade stuff while the Ford orchestra was playing their bright and sparkling tunes. There are many "old time fiddlers" on the air from stations all over the country, some very good and some exceedingly poor, but even the best could not compare with the Ford players. I have one suggestion to make to these old time fiddlers who are heard every day; please, for the next month at least, cut out "Turkey in the Straw" and "Arkansas Traveler." Those tunes might be good in moderation but when one hears them every day he gets as tired of them as he would of cornbread as a sole and daily diet.

A Suggestion About Roads

I have a letter from Oswego. The writer is a road man of statewide experience, so that his suggestions should carry considerable weight. In sending his sketch for lateral or side roads leading into main highways he says, "Gravel roads are most suitable for Kansas where gravel is to be had but

gravel roads have their drawbacks; one is, that horses must be shod to travel such roads and shoeing is expensive these days. The kind of roads for feeder or side roads where the travel is not more than 400 vehicles a day, should be a combination of gravel and dirt. All drivers would rather drive over a good dirt road in a dry time than one of gravel. The kind of road I present starts from a good ditch with a shoulder of dirt 3 feet wide; then comes a 6-inch layer of gravel 8 feet wide—this for wet weather travel—and then a dirt road 13 feet wide. This accounts for a regular 24-foot road. This county, Labette, pays 15 cents a cubic yard for loading and 25 cents a yard a mile for hauling. If the average haul was about 3½ miles the hauling cost for a road such as I have mentioned would be close to \$800 a mile.

Couldn't Ever Start One

Since writing of the home-made electric lighting plant which I saw over in the eastern part of Coffey county a few weeks ago I have received a number of inquiries asking how it was made and wanting me to send plans. I don't know enough about this business to make a plan of such a set but I can tell briefly how such a good plant was constructed so cheaply. In the first place, the power is provided by a 4-horse gas engine which was on hand when the plant was built. Here is where a good part of the saving came in. The other costly part of the plant, the storage batteries, were constructed by an electrical operator and battery man, a relative of the owner of the plant. This storage battery was made out of the good cells which were found in old batteries; in his capacity as battery man the maker of this plant had a chance to get these cells very cheaply as they were of no account if used anywhere else. This made another big cut in costs for the power unit and storage are the main parts of any home lighting plant. Then all the rest of the work was done by home labor. I couldn't make one or even start the job and this is all I can tell about it.

Spring Planting a Failure

From Beloit comes an inquiry regarding winter barley. It is asked whether winter barley would do just as well sown very early in the spring as if it were sown last fall. No, it would be no better than winter wheat sown in the spring. I saw one test of this made once; the barley came right up and grew very rankly and it seemed as if a big crop was assured. But with the coming of warm weather that barley simply went to pieces; it was harvested but it scarcely paid for cutting as it made only 8 bushels to the acre. And barley was selling then for 20 cents more a bushel than it does today. Regarding further inquiries about kafir I can only say that there was a lot of rather low grade kafir raised here last fall, fairly good for feed but not fit for seed. Elevators are paying from 46 to 50 cents a bushel for it but would, of course, expect a little more than that when resold. If there are any farmers wishing to buy such kafir, write me enclosing a stamped and addressed envelope and I will send address of elevators having it for sale. A farmer living in Osborne county writes me that shipped in corn and kafir both cost them 75 cents a bushel. I see no reason why kafir should cost them as much as corn, for growers down here get 10 cents a bushel less for it.

A writer remarks that in some ways the modern man is very similar to the primitive man. If his women-folks talk too much he goes to his club, while his ancestor just reached for it.

British farmers have found that the milk output may be increased by the use of artificial light. It also has a marked effect upon the crop of wild oats.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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Daughertys Get an Egg Every Minute

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

THE clock's gentle tick, tick, tick, was augmented for an instant by a sudden metallic clicking. Lights flashed on in the egg factory signaling all hands down to a cafeteria breakfast. It was 4:30 a. m. From then until 2 p. m., production went on at the rate of an egg a minute.

This isn't a tale of Al Acres and his wonderful electrical tin hen. But in some respects it even beats that fantasy. Our worthy of cartoon fame, you will recall, constructed a machine after the image of a hen which produced countless eggs when fed a ration known only to Al. A meter regulated the volume of production and counted the eggs. But Al had to be on the job to mix this egg ration, feed it to his cluckless bird and hustle the synthetic eggs out of the way. Not so with the Daugherty Brothers of Marshall county.

When the clock over their bed turns around to half past four each morning, it automatically switches on the lights in the laying house. The hens hop down from their roosts, get well limbered up scratching their breakfast out of a clean wheat straw litter, help themselves at will to what the self-feeders have to offer and lay eggs in clean, comfortable nests. But the Daugherty Brothers sleep on undisturbed. No tumbling out at 4:30 these cold mornings to feed their flock. Breakfast was put out the night before, and the Daughertys know the hens will be on the job as soon as the artificial daylight invades their quarters, getting out \$16 worth of eggs a day—that is what it totaled for December—without human supervision. And when John and his brother do get up they don't bother with the lights, because the little clock over their bed throws out the gears promptly at 7 o'clock.

"To show that the hens like the lights," one brother said, "every bird gets off the roosts as soon as the switch is turned and begins working. We know because we have watched enough mornings to make sure of that. The lights make a longer feeding and laying day and that is what it takes for profitable egg production. Most any hen will lay in the spring. What we are doing with the lights is reproducing as nearly as possible the spring conditions."

Electric Lights Mean Extra Profit

Daughertys started using the lights early in November, just 10 days after the hens had been shut up for the winter. At first they were turned on 10 minutes before daylight, or about 6 o'clock. Then each day they were worked back 10 minutes until they were going on at 4:30. "One thing a person must remember," John cautioned, "is to bring the lights on gradually. If they are used irregularly or the jumps in time of turning them on are too long, it will throw the layers into a molt and do considerable damage to the profit end of the business. Folks should realize that a hen is just as regular as a clock. If she is treated that way she will respond to the very best advantage. Treat her carelessly and she will respond in like manner to the egg basket. Lights are very profitable for the laying flock, but should not be used for breeding stock. Our bill for electricity is \$6 a month, but I am satisfied it increases our egg production by at least 50 per cent."

A secondary value received from lighting shows up in the form of protection. On every corner of the laying house is an electric bulb. If any disturbance is heard during the night it is a simple matter to turn the switch that floods the poultry yard with light. Daugherty Brothers have sentries on duty at all times to warn of prowlers. These are four German Police dogs—nice, friendly canines if you are properly introduced to them. Two of the dogs are on chains attached to wire aerials running the full length of the laying house—one in front and one at the rear. The other two dogs run loose over the farm. So it is rather discouraging for animals or humans, having an inclination to collect other people's feathered property, to show up at the Daughertys.

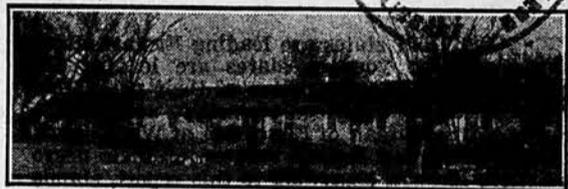
Some of the publicity about making hens comfortable reached the Daughertys, and they took it seriously. But, of course, they didn't go to the extreme like Al Acres. When Al got the bug—that was before he invented his electrical hen—he probably lost a whole night's sleep figuring out how to create a "homelike environment" for his birds, judging from the results. If you are up on Al's history you will remember how he put the layers in the parlor and provided soft, silk cushions on which to lay eggs. He knew about electric light, too, and supplied it with floor lamps, table lamps and indirect lighting fixtures. "No glaring lights here," he said. "Subdued effect to make it more restful."

But the Daughertys have provided practicable, up-to-date housing facilities. The big laying house is 20 by 120 feet and would cost \$3,500 to duplicate, but the hens soon will pay for it and it is good for a lifetime. It is divided into three sections to help eliminate any draft and for convenience in handling the flock. "You can watch the individual birds better in smaller bunches," John Daugherty said. "We think a great deal of the straw loft feature. It is the big thing in ventilation. No frozen combs or wattles here." There was pride in the gesture as he circled an arm toward his White Leghorns, a thousand of them in all.

"Dusty in here." This from an early morning visitor. "Wouldn't be so bad with a cement floor," County Agent O'Connell offered. "I think the lack of a cement floor in this laying house is costing you a lot of eggs," he told the Daughertys. They didn't know for sure, but it is likely this improvement will be made before another winter season arrives. The house is constructed of paving brick, and instead of laying the brick flat they were set on edge, every other one being at right angles to the wall line. This left air chambers between the double walls for insulation. The house has an open front and dropping boards 5½ feet wide with four roost poles over them. These roosts can be drawn up by a rope when cleaning the house. Windows under the dropping boards make the lighting even all over the building and the hens don't scratch all the wheat straw in one direction.

"Haven't had any trouble with mites or disease," John said. "We found out five things that were guaranteed to get the mites so we just mixed all of them together. There were two commercial mixtures, lime, gasoline and coal oil. Then we paid 5 cents a gallon for old crank case oil at the filling station. That is great stuff. With the oil on the dropping boards the dirt doesn't freeze or stick so badly and this makes it easier to clean."

"Where did you get the black straw?" the visitor wanted to know. "You're wrong," John replied, "that isn't straw but sea moss." "Mighty expensive importing sea moss to put in nests." That thought popped into the visitor's mind while John went on gathering eggs. "Sea moss," John was saying, "is used in the upholstering of automobiles. It looks like hair, but it's sea moss. We got a lot of it out of old worn-out cars. The Leghorns had a ten-



Here is the Daugherty Egg Factory Where Business Picks Up at Half Past Four Every Morning. Electric Lights Automatically Flash on and the Birds Get Down to a Breakfast That Was Put Out for Them the Night Before

has figured out that the rate of production amounts to an egg a minute from the time the lights go on at 4:30 in the morning until the 2 o'clock gathering. After that time they get very few eggs. Stores and private customers have been taking all the eggs so far. The thousand pullets were producing considerably more than 500 a day early in December and were gaining right along. County Agent O'Connell thinks a cement floor in the laying house would add another 10 per cent at least to the production. The eggs were bringing in \$16 a day and the feed was costing \$4. For 30 days that allows a profit over feed costs of \$360.

The Daughertys haven't been in the poultry business for very long on a large scale. They mark their time of starting in their present location as something more than a year ago. But what their story shows is that poultry will bring returns as rapidly and as surely as any other farm endeavor. "Too many folks handle poultry from year to year after a hit and miss fashion, taking all kinds of suggestions and don't get any place," County Agent O'Connell said. "Just consider what these two men have done. They have started right, are using the right methods and are making it go." And O'Connell says it can be duplicated on any Kansas farm.

This last year's operations started for the Daughertys when they bought 4,800 baby chicks. That was in March and April 1926. They put oil brooders in their new laying house for the chicks and saved 4,800 of them. There was some loss from bowel trouble, cannibalism and a few weaklings dropped out. But the loss in all was very small. The 1,500-chick capacity brooders were used, but John Daugherty says 700 chicks are enough to put under one of them. All the feed for the chicks was home mixed. After 76 hours the chicks got steel cut oats and all the buttermilk they would drink. This was the ration for three days. Then it was composed of steel cut oats, cornmeal and charcoal up to the seventh day. On the seventh day the birds had a mash before them for 2 hours and starting with the eighth day they had mash before them all the time. Up to the third week the mash was made up of bran, rolled oats, cornmeal, bone meal and charcoal. After three weeks it was changed to include bran, cornmeal, bonemeal, meat scraps and charcoal. This and buttermilk were fed to maturity. On the tenth day the chicks were started on cracked wheat, finely cracked corn and steel cut oats as a scratch feed. This combination has continued only that wheat and corn were fed coarse finally.

Gradually Checked the Laying

"We had some pullets that were laying when they were 4 months and 1 week old," the Daughertys said. "We knew that was too early and realized we had pushed them too hard. They probably would have laid a while and then gone into a molt. The laying was checked by gradually taking away the mash until they were getting nothing but the scratch grain. We housed our pullets on November 1, and six days later we had 64 eggs. Just one month from that date we got 517 eggs. And we could have put them up three weeks earlier than we did."

Warm water has been supplied every single cold day. The Daughertys got tired of heating it in the house and carrying it out to the poultry, so they installed four water heaters in the laying house. Three in the large house and one in the barn that was remodeled into a straw loft poultry house at a cost of \$150. Mash is available for the pullets at all times and they get their grain five times during the day. At 8 and 11 a. m., and 2 p. m., they get ¼-gallon of grain to 260 birds. At 4 p. m., they get all they will clean up. Then after they go to roost the morning scratch grain, which they get at 4:30 a. m., is put out for them. Plenty of wheat straw is kept in the laying houses for litter and it is changed frequently. The Daughertys say the change should be made as quietly as possible so as not to disturb the layers. If they get excited it cuts down egg production.

(Continued on Page 21)



The Daugherty Brothers, Marshall County, With Three of the Guardians of Their Flock of 1,000 White Leghorns. They Have Four German Police Dogs That Don't Lend Much Encouragement to Night Prowlers

dency to scratch all the straw out of the nests, but the moss stays right there. And of course, it didn't cost us anything in the first place. Here is something you want to avoid when putting nests in a laying house," John continued. "Never have them open from the top. Watch here! See how the dust falls in the top row of nests when I lift the door? I've nailed some strips of rubber from old auto tires over some of these cracks to keep the dust out, but it would be much better to have all the nests open from the front." Some of the nests are in double decks and others in three. The double decks are better, tho, according to the Daughertys, as it is easier for the hens to get into them and it is more convenient gathering eggs. A third deck puts the nests up too high.

Eggs are gathered at 10 a. m., and at 2 p. m. John

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WESTERN states are leading Eastern states and the younger states are leading the older in the proportion of their population receiving a college education, according to a report of the Bureau of Education at Washington. Southern states lag largely because of their negro population. Kansas, according to this report, stands among the 12 leading states in this respect, its rank being seventh, in the proportion of its total population obtaining a higher education, and all of the 12 highest states are west of the Mississippi River.

Utah leads the country. The Mormon state is strong for education. California, with its highly equipped schools, ranks below Kansas. The states that exceed Kansas are Utah, one in 94 of whose population are college-educated, Oregon, one in 121, Nebraska, one in 126, Iowa, one in 127, Washington, one in 129 and Colorado, one in 131. The ratio in Kansas is one in 134. The average for the 48 states is one in 217. Kansas has in round figures 14,000 college students. If its enrollment in colleges and university were on the ratio of the average of the country it would have but 8,300.

Western states also lead in doing their higher educational work for students in the state; there is less migration of students to colleges of other states. This is partly due to the expense of distances in the West. It is far cheaper to students and parents to attend home colleges. New Jersey students without much expense can attend colleges in New York and Connecticut, and do so. In California 90 per cent; in Texas 89 per cent; in Oregon 87 per cent; in Utah 86 per cent and in Nebraska 84 per cent of students in colleges enroll at home. In the country as a whole the ratio is 73 per cent.

There is a saving to the people of the state in maintaining their higher educational institutions, and at a high standard. If the standard declines or stands comparatively low, more students will leave the state in quest of education.

The fact is that, whatever critics of higher education may think of its value, ambitious young people are going to obtain it if possible and 14,000 do so in Kansas. The number in proportion to population in this state is steadily increasing.

This fact has a bearing on the maintenance of high standards in the higher educational institutions, since students are going to seek education and if they are not satisfied with the standing of home institutions will leave the state, many settling elsewhere. So far as Kansas is concerned, its population does not increase much from decade to decade and is less today than 40 years ago plus the excess of birth rate over death rate. Increased population perhaps is not important to the state or to any state, but quality of population is. If the losses are from the more ambitious classes the state must suffer in the long run. It is therefore a matter of importance to the state to treat higher educational institutions as liberally as it treats good roads, for example.

These are considerations to be seriously weighed by every legislature and the legislature this winter. The regents of all the higher institutions have held their meetings, gone carefully over the estimates of the heads of institutions, conferred with them as to their needs, pared estimates to the point that the regents believe reasonable and submitted their final requirements to the State Budget Director. He has gone over them, pared them again where he thought possible, according to the economical ideas of a Budget Director, and will submit his final figures to the legislature.

These final figures, having gone thru this process of filtering, should be respected by the legislature. Kansas should offer educational opportunities that will keep students at home and can afford to do so.

The Empress Charlotte

ONE of the unforgettable tragic romances of high-placed world figures, and with a stage setting that even a Dumas or Oppenheim would not venture to employ, is recalled by the death of Europe's "mad Empress" Carlotta or Charlotte. An Empress she was, and the only Empress in America since the era of the Incas or Aztecs, but only for a matter of months. The Civil War was the opportunity of what survived in continental Europe of the old Holy Alliance to challenge America's Monroe Doctrine. It was Napoleon III who in his many ventures, mostly tragic to France and finally to himself, induced Maximilian of Austria to accept the imperial crown of Mexico, but Maximilian's bride, Carlotta, to use her Mexican name, is credited with spurring on his ambi-

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

tion to accept this fatal gift of European governments, which when the pinch came abandoned him to his fate with a treachery and cowardice that are scarcely matched even in old world diplomacy. Charlotte, whose mind succumbed under the strain of Maximilian's failure, was celebrated in a story written many years ago by a Kansas woman, Mrs. J. K. Hudson, and read by many Kansans, entitled "The Empress Carlotta's Fan."

Fortunately for the Monroe Doctrine the Civil War came to a close while the European Mexican adventure was getting well going. Southern generals volunteered to lead a Union army against Maximilian, the United States was able to make an impressive showing, the Maximilian aggression promising to affect a quick reuniting of sections in this country, and Napoleon promptly backed away from the enterprise, leaving Maximilian to his fate.

Mexico itself dealt with him and his handful of troops and this challenge to the Monroe Doctrine

quently, at the solicitous appeal of the highest court, a nolle prosequi will be entered in the case. Whether a state Supreme Court ever before was known to plead to be let off from an appeal to the United States Supreme Court is doubtful, to put it mildly. But so far as Tennessee's famous Scopes trial is concerned, that is the end of it.

The court held in this decision that all that is forbidden is such teaching of the doctrine of evolution as implies or affirms a mechanistic evolution. That is, if evolution can be taught as being a deliberate divine plan, it is not against the Tennessee law to teach it in that sense. In fact there are a good many evolutionists who do teach it in such a sense, but no higher institution of learning requires that they do so, except some strictly religious institutions. In these latter the Christian religion is fundamental in education. The Tennessee law makes it fundamental in all public institutions of the state, an obvious limitation upon educational freedom. The Tennessee court added that "while the theory of evolution of man may not be taught in the schools of the state, nothing contrary to that theory is required to be taught." Tennessee judges may be able to reconcile such divergent outgivings in the same opinion. "Our school authorities," says the court in the majority opinion, "are therefore quite free to determine how they shall act in this state of the law, and this course of study may be entirely omitted from the curriculum of our schools."

That conclusion probably would be a relief to the court, but it is hard on the Tennessee higher education that one great branch of knowledge, biology, may be "entirely omitted" in all the universities and colleges of the state. It is a crippled and mutilated scheme of education. But any scheme of education is bad that is not trusted with liberty.

Crops and Prices

SOMETHING is wrong with a marketing system, the Indianapolis News thinks, that severely penalizes a slight and temporary over-production, as is the case with staple agricultural products. Cotton affords a present example, with a crop of between 18 and 19 million bales, selling at a slight fraction under 11 cents a pound, which is anywhere from a cent to 3 cents below bare cost of production. The previous year's crop was something more than 16 million bales, and brought from 20 to 22 cents a pound, a high profit to the cotton grower. As cotton had been producing at a moderate rate for five years, cotton growers received a high price, leading to a final excess acreage which happened to be contemporaneous with a high yield to the acre. In 1924 a yield of something less than 14 million bales brought the growers 600 million dollars more than the large crop of nearly 19 million bales of 1926.

In the case of manufactured articles, entirely under control as to the quantity produced, care is exercised not to burden the market with more than it can take at a profitable price. Yet manufacturers sometimes overrate their market and suffer a loss accordingly. In that case they have the remedy in their hands and employ it, by restricting production.

While agriculture is not fully controlled, depending upon other factors than the producer and consumer, and cannot be regulated absolutely by producers, who know nothing of what the season will prove to be in favorable or unfavorable natural conditions, yet in such an extreme case as that of cotton-restriction of acreage is an obvious necessity. The fact about agricultural products, that a slight over-supply affects price out of all proportion to the volume of the excess production, is not a characteristic peculiarly of these products. The same thing occurs with all others, and contrarily, a slight deficiency raises the price out of proportion to the lack in supply. The fact about all articles of commerce is that the marginal over or under-production is the critical thing. For profitable manufacture or agriculture supply and demand in the long run should be as nearly as possible equal.

Marketing is evidently the vital thing in agricultural products, since there is no control over production and reduced acreage may actually coincide with a good season and fail of its object. How to handle the crop to the best advantage is the problem with the farmer, after it is produced. Ample facilities for storage and withholding excess production for better markets have never been provided. Capital is needed for long-time storage as in the present dilemma of cotton growers, who have a surplus that if it may be profitably mar-



Awaiting a Call From the Wilds

ended with his execution in Mexico. Its chief effect was precisely the reverse of what was intended, giving the Monroe Doctrine the greatest triumph in its history of 105 years, not excepting the Cleveland and Olney notes in the Venezuela case. Since the Maximilian fiasco no European Power has actually challenged it. The execution of Maximilian and the madness of Charlotte who survived more than 60 years constituted a frightful warning against European adventures on this hemisphere.

The Scopes Trial's End

TENNESSEE'S Scopes trial ended on the note it began on, which is a note of irony. Tennessee's Supreme Court handed down its decision, which reads more like a decision of judges who like their job and are willing to continue holding it than a historic enunciation of a great constitutional principle. The majority of the court, 3 to 1, there being only four judges, held the anti-evolution law constitutional, but the \$100 fine against Scopes contrary to law, but what gives the touch of comedy to the decision is the plea by the court for suspending any further proceedings, "for the sake of the peace and dignity of the state." Conse-

tered probably will have to be eased off gradually during the next four or five years. Storage charges and interest have to be considered. Yet this is the one and only solution of gluts in agricultural markets.

"Crop Price Injustice" is the Indianapolis paper's headline over such a condition as to agricultural surpluses, but it is not a matter of justice but of machinery and facilities for profitable farm marketing. The farmer has a long way to go before he has control over his business equivalent to that possessed by manufacturers. But the direction in which he must go is plain. It is towards efficient marketing, which involves storage facilities and credit, and a far greater use of co-operation in marketing. Diversification in place of one-crop farming will simplify the problem, but only a new marketing plan will finally place agriculture on the prosperity map.

The Ferguson Pardon Record

GOVERNOR JIM FERGUSON had the pardon record as a Texas governor, but Governor Ma Ferguson raised it considerably, with no fewer than 3,289 pardons in two years, and is proud of her work. It ought to make a great saving in running the penitentiary, and perhaps other Texas penal institutions. Even if young Governor Dan Moody has as warm an affection for criminals and convicts as Governor Ma, he can scarcely equal her record, since the penitentiary must first be filled again, before it can be emptied.

This great Texas record brings up the fact that it is easier to parole and pardon than to convict and sentence. The courts have first to catch their criminal, and then they have to convict him, no easy matter in either case. Afterward, when there are governors like the Fergusons, the courts and the law and the public face the possibility that all the good work will be undone in the twinkling of an eye or the twist of the pardoning hand.

Kansas can congratulate itself on Governor Paulen's policy of going slow on the pardon and parole route. In this state under the present administration prisoners under 25 years old in the reformatory are eligible to parole, on the right kind of record, at the end of one year, less time off for good behavior, but the governor is not even bothered with a case in the penitentiary until the convict has served the minimum sentence for his offense, which seems a humane as well as a just rule. In fact the Federal prison board has had the minimum sentence rule for many years. Kansas has no fixed rule, but the rule of the Paulen administration ought to be established by custom. Many years ago a Kansas governor fully pardoned a prisoner convicted of a celebrated murder on the explicit ground that the governor did not believe he was justly sentenced or convicted. But a single individual, even a governor, takes on himself a good deal of responsibility when he places his personal opinion against that of the unanimous judgment of a jury.

Abuse of pardons and paroles has a serious effect in another direction, when it naturally disparages in public sentiment the indeterminate sentence principle, which is the most hopeful principle for reform of criminals or convicts and of methods of dealing with them and with penal institutions. By this principle a convict is paroled when he is fit for parole and not sooner, which involves even life sentences for some who are incurable. But people are ready to throw over all constructive ideas of prison management when they see pardons and paroles vitiated by governors of the Ferguson type.

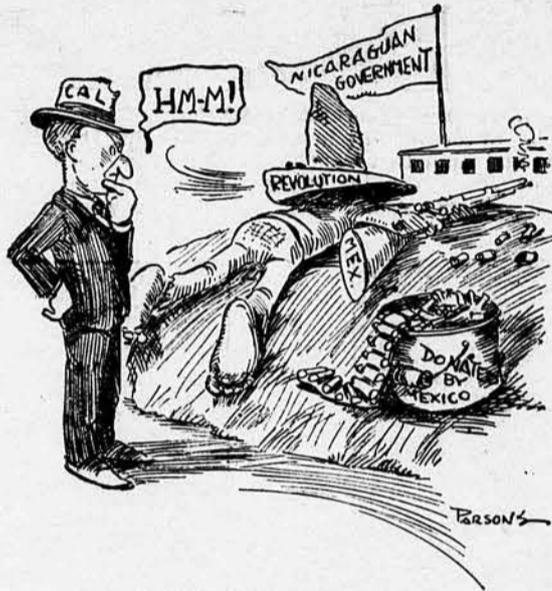
'Ras With Bad Checks

What is the Kansas law regarding bad checks? What is the penalty where the check is marked "No account and protested"? Does the protest make the penalty more severe on the offender or any easier to collect? What is the penalty where the check is marked "Insufficient funds"? What is the penalty where the offender signs his wife's name by his own name beneath it, and the check is marked "Signature unauthorized"? What is the best method of trying to collect such checks? I, for one, am ready to say that if our legislature would establish public whipping posts for such offenders and then enforce the law it would do more to break up the habit than any jail sentence.

Section 554 of Chapter 21 of the General Statutes reads as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person, corporation or partnership to draw, make, utter, issue or deliver to another any check or draft on any bank or depository for the payment of money or its equivalent, knowing, at the time of the making, drawing, uttering or delivery of any such check or draft as aforesaid that he has no funds on deposit in or credits with such bank or depository with which to pay such check or draft upon presentation."

If a check drawn with the knowledge on the part of the drawer that there are no funds in the bank to pay it is for less than \$20, it is a misdemeanor, and upon conviction the drawer of the check shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 and not more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than 10 days and not more than six months, or by



You Can't Fool All the People All the Time

both such fine and imprisonment. If said check or draft shall be drawn for \$20 or more such person shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not less than one year or more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

In any case where a prosecution is begun under this act, the defendant shall have the right to have said action abated by showing to the court or judge that he has had an account in said bank on which said check or draft was drawn 30 days next prior to the time said check or draft was drawn upon said bank and that it was drawn without intent to defraud the party receiving it. And if the court shall so find, said action shall be abated, and the defendant shall be discharged on paying into court the amount of said check and the cost of such case.

Where the check is turned down and marked "No account" the case is much stronger against the drawer of the check than it would be where it is marked "Insufficient funds," because the presumption is that if the party drawing the check had no account at all he knew he had no money there, and therefore he deliberately drew a check with the intent to defraud. That would be modified, of course, by that section of the statute which says if he had had an account in the bank within 30 days prior to the time of writing the check and sup-

posed he had money there, that is, supposed his account had not been closed in that bank, this would be under the law a sufficient defense—if he could convince the court he was telling the truth.

Usually there would be no penalty imposed where the refused check is marked "Insufficient funds," because there the presumption would be that the drawer of the check having funds in the bank supposed the funds were sufficient to meet the check.

If a man signs his wife's name to a check, stating that it is signed by him, that is not an offense under the law, because there is no evidence there of an intention to forge her name. If he drew such check knowing his wife had no funds in the bank, he would be subjected to the same penalty as if he had signed his own name.

As to the method of collecting a bad check, a bad check is not a payment of a debt, and therefore the party to whom it was drawn could proceed to sue the drawer of the check and collect his judgment just as he would in any other case.

I am not in favor of reverting to the barbarous custom of the whipping post, and certainly would not be in favor of it as a penalty for this kind of offenses.

Court Will Fix the Fees

A and B were husband and wife. A died suddenly without making a will, leaving B with seven children. Six of these children are of age. They selected their mother as administratrix. She went to the county attorney to ask advice. He said he would take care of matters. What I want to know is how much can the attorney charge for his service?

The law does not fix the fee of an attorney in a case of this kind. Attending to this matter is not within the legal duties imposed on the county attorney. In other words, when acting as attorney for the administratrix in this case he is entitled to the same compensation he would be if he were not county attorney. His fees would be fixed by the court having jurisdiction of the case.

No Publication is Required

If a girl under age is married in Nebraska can the marriage be annulled? Does a wedding have to be announced in Nebraska seven weeks before it occurs?

If a girl marries in Nebraska under 16 years old, the legal age in that state, the marriage might be annulled by the request of such minor, but the mere fact that she is under age does not of itself make the marriage void.

Formerly there was a law in Nebraska which required that a marriage license should be published for 10 days before the marriage occurred. This law was repealed by the Nebraska legislature in 1925. At present no publication of the license is required.

The Clause is Void?

I live on a rented farm and pay grain rent. The owner of the farm has it in the lease that a certain man shall not thresh any grain for me. This is not because he does not thresh well enough but simply because of a personal grudge. I pay all the threshing bill and deliver his grain to him. Has the owner any right to say who can thresh for me and who cannot?

I am of the opinion that such a clause in the lease is void.

Canal is 50 Miles Long

How many miles long is the Panama Canal?
The Panama Canal is 50.5 miles long. The minimum width is 110 feet and the minimum depth 41 feet. There are six locks. It was opened in 1914 at a cost of 400 million dollars.

The Latest Crop of Melons

THREE great corporations recently declared stock dividends amounting to more than 500 million dollars. United States Steel voted a 40 per cent stock dividend of 200 million dollars, and still has remaining a surplus of more than 500 million dollars with which to keep the wolf at a distance. In nine months of last year it added 145 million dollars in net earnings to this surplus.

There also has been a fine crop of lesser melons, and one greater melon produced by General Motors worth a little more than 300 million dollars.

As Americans we are proud of our prosperous country, if a country whose farm capital has shrunk in five years from 47 billion dollars to 32 billions and still is shrinking, may be called that. Or, putting it another way, what other country could show, or has ever shown, such abounding prosperity in general industry, under such conditions?

Nowadays no modern nation is without the tonic and stimulant of a protective tariff for the welfare of its capital and labor. But it is a question of how far it is just and wholesome to apply this remedy by which protected peoples are kept busy and prosperous thru the exchange of their own products and efforts.

Undoubtedly the prosperity of general industry in this country, with its national benefits of high wages and industrial progress, is due in large measure to the operation of the protective tariff. Unfortunately the American farmer may avail himself of our helpful protective system only partly, without some such plan as the McNary-Haugen measure to assist him.

A protective tariff works well and harmoniously

and is at its best when all the nation's producers share proportionately in its benefits. But it begins to work badly and make trouble when one or more large groups gets more than its share; or when a great producing group like America's farm industry, may avail itself of only a part of the benefits at times when the value of its products is in most need of this support. A well-protected and prosperous farm industry could and would greatly reduce the present huge cost of distribution to the consumer, thru a highly organized co-operative marketing system.

The abounding prosperity of United States Steel does suggest that the tariff on steel may be too high. Perhaps it does more than suggest. Perhaps it proves the tariff on steel is too high and possibly much too high.

Recently the country has been hearing a great deal about the surplus in the United States Treasury. It represents 500 million dollars which we now know was collected unnecessarily from the American people. Accordingly may we not judge from its 500 million dollars surplus and its 200 million dollar stock dividend, that the United States Steel Corporation also has been doing too good a job of collecting from the people?

Indications point to too high a tariff on steel. The consumer, Western agriculture in particular, probably is paying too much for over-protected steel products, and agricultural America can least afford it.

Primarily, the theory of our protective tariff policy was to foster infant, or struggling, industries until they became strong and independent.

Our great steel industry certainly is no longer an infant and has attained something akin to financial, if not industrial, independence.

In methods, resources, and quality of product, I doubt whether our steel industry has a strong competitor in the world. Some foreign steel finds its way here but the competition is feeble. For example, I recently bought a package of razor blades made by a firm in Germany that before the war was famous the world over for the high quality of its razors. I tested these German blades and found them inferior to the American product. In steel-making our methods have steadily improved until today American steel has no superior in the world and I doubt whether it has an equal.

Just how much tariff protection should be afforded the United States Steel Corporation is a question for our tariff commission to act upon and settle. That is what it is for.

On the other hand, our most vital national need at this time is the application, so plainly needed, of the same constructive economic support which made our world-beating steel industry possible, to the rehabilitation of our hampered and struggling agricultural industry. Placed on a permanent footing it will insure the future material well-being of the American people as nothing else can or will.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures



Mrs. A. T. Pettey and "Vamp," an Irish Wolfhound Prize Winner at the Golden Gate Exhibition, San Francisco. Vamp is One of the Largest Dogs in America



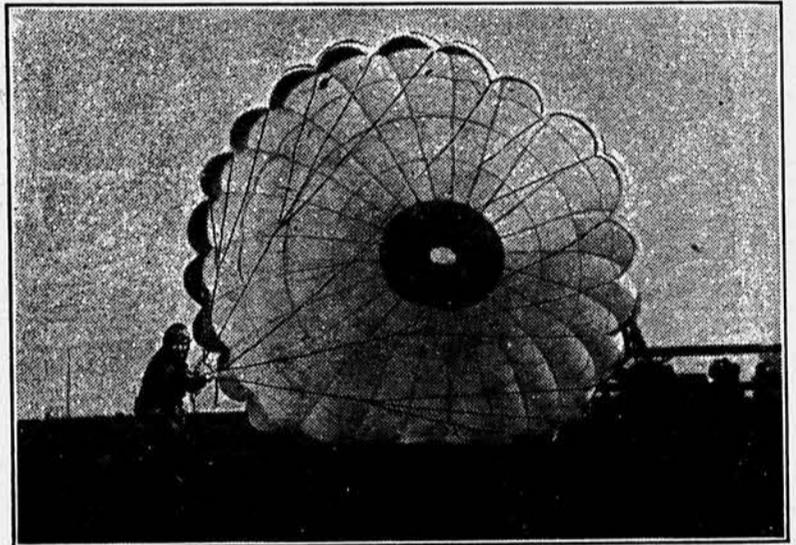
Weddings Have Been Celebrated in All Sorts of Places, from Divers Locations to the Heights in an Airplane. But It Remained for Fred Epple and Lula Bell Chafflin, Tulsa, Okla., to Select a Barber Shop for Their Wedding Place. They Are in the Chairs and the Rev. W. O. Anderson is Standing Between Them



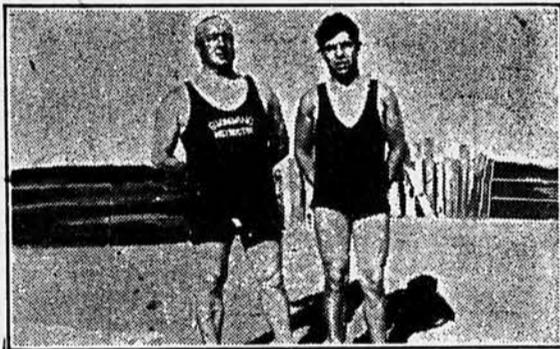
Ann Rork, Hollywood, Calif., Film Star, and Bobby, Trained Pet Monkey, Making up at Miss Rork's New Portable Make-up Box on Location Where a Picture is Being Filmed



With a New Coat of Glaring Red Paint, the Massachusetts School House Where Mary and Her Little Lamb "Made the Children Laugh and Play," Was Formally Reopened by Henry Ford, and 15 Children Were in Attendance During the First Session, Besides a Little, Snow-White Lamb. Photo Shows the Children, and Left to Right, Martha Hopkins, Teacher, and Mr. and Mrs. Ford



The United States is Teaching Chinese Aviators the Art of Parachute Jumping. Here Captain Theodore K. Ching, of the Chinese Air Service, Pekin, China, is Being Instructed by an Expert Aviator of the Aero Corporation Forces, Los Angeles. Captain Ching is Testing the Pulling Power of a Chute After It Has Been Ballooned



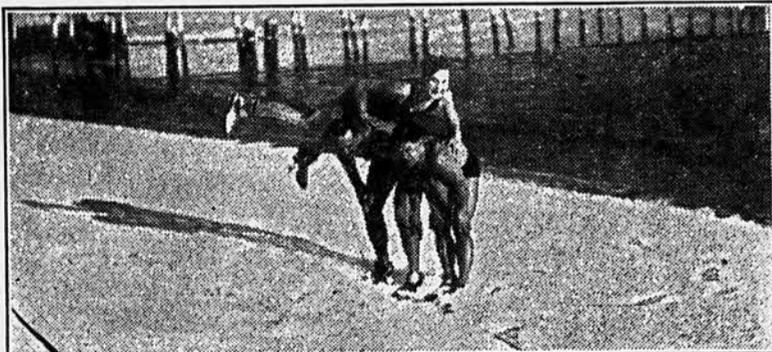
George Young, 17-Year-Old Toronto Boy, Who Aroused the Admiration of the Entire World, and Earned a \$25,000 Prize, When He Won the Catalina Island Swimming Classic, Shown Here with His Swimming Instructor, Johnny Walker



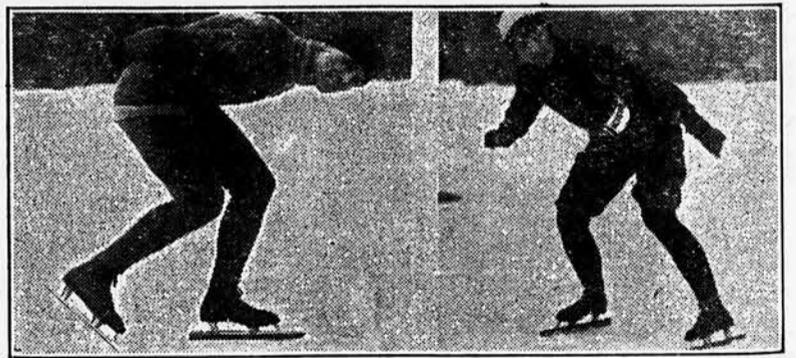
Dan Moody, Who Succeeded "Ma" Ferguson as Governor of Texas. Moody is the Youngest Man Ever Elected Chief Executive of the Largest State in the Union



Miss Rubye McCoy, Venice, Calif., as She Appeared on the Beach Wearing an African Sun Helmet. And It Proved to be a Very Popular Fad, for Shortly After Her Appearance, Many Other Fair Bathers Were Seen Wearing Similar Helmets



These "Snow Birds" of the St. John's United Club, Play Leap Frog on the Snow Covered Sands of South Beach, Staten Island, Before Going in for a Swim. They Are George Edwards, Left, Frank Verbeck and Helen Ruggles



In the Middle Atlantic Speed Skating Championships, Charles Gorman, Left, St. John, N. B., Canada, World's Skating Champion and Holder of the Middle Atlantic Title, Successfully Defended His Title. Leila Brooks, Right, National Champion of Toronto, Captured the Women's Middle Atlantic Title, Defeating Elsie Muller, Five Times Champion

Millers Depend on Equipment

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

MENTION of a 620-acre farm well populated with Polled Herefords, Holsteins, Poland China hogs, something like 375 certified, grade A Barred Rock layers and as many as 1,000 baby chicks in season, probably wouldn't paint a mental picture of ease to anyone. Perhaps a good many folks would see endless work there edging on to drudgery, and a perpetual problem of getting hired help. But you wouldn't think of it in that light if you were on the W. C. Miller farm, Washington county. Why? County Agent Hepler answered that question when he said, "Millers have the best equipped farm in the state."

"I would be ready to quit the farm if we had to do without power equipment," Mrs. Miller assured. "We couldn't get along without it since the children are gone. It simply would be quits regardless of what we wanted. The power equipment gives us more time to do the things that should be done, and we have more time to ourselves. We couldn't handle all this work without equipment. It is economical to have it; saves time and money. And we have to figure on time more these days. I remember we used to use horses on the feed grinder and I drove them. It was hard work for me then, and I couldn't do it now. I notice, as years go on, that we do as much or more work with fewer hired hands, easier, quicker and more cheaply than in the past."

You have noticed, of course, that Mrs. Miller is being quoted. Perhaps you expected Mr. Miller's story, and he may tell it sometime. But you have heard the man side of power farming before. This time you look at it for a few minutes from a woman's point of view.

"We do our own threshing, shredding, silo filling, feed grinding and all such work," Mrs. Miller volunteered, "and grinding for other folks pays our gasoline bill." Numerous things were mentioned and their values enumerated—the elevator with all its possibilities in handling the grain crops, the tractor and its many uses from plowing to doing belt work, the hay loader, and a dozen or more other things designed to lighten labor on any Kansas farm. But if you had been talking to Mrs. Miller you likely would have felt that she hadn't hit upon the kind of "power farming" that interests her most. These things that have been named, after all, concern the man side of farming.

So let's follow Mrs. Miller for a few minutes into her realm. Let's pick up her ideas and feel them out. Perhaps they will fit into the plans on other farms and add to comfort in the home.

Water System Saves Steps

"We don't appreciate these things until we have to do without them," Mrs. Miller said. This was after she had mentioned the water system and the electric plant that provides power for washing machine, iron and separator. "We burned out our generator and had to do without lights and power for a week, and we scarcely knew what to do. We could light a lamp in the house, even if we didn't want to, but not in the barn. And work out there is awkward in the dark. We charge our radio batteries, too, and we were afraid the battery would run down before we could get the plant in working order again, thereby cheating us out of the 'air' programs."

There always is a special reason why the Millers like to tune in on certain evenings. A daughter, away in another state, sings in a chorus for the great unseen audience quite often. The Millers cannot single out their daughter's voice; but it is there mingling with the others. A letter said it would be. And a message from home had read that mother and dad would be listening. Knowledge that the daughter is singing, and on the other hand that the parents are listening goes a long way toward bridging the gap between. No doubt there is a justifiable feeling of pride on the part of each parent; perhaps, too, those programs brought in by the radio have helped to ease the lonesomeness tucked away in the corners of their hearts. Of course, they would like to have the children home again. But they all are doing well.

"The water system saves me a great many steps," Mrs. Miller resumed. "It is grand to have it right where you want it. Water in the house is one of the greatest conveniences to me. We also have it piped to all the buildings on the farm where it is needed. The supply tank out there is kept full, which in turn forces it all over the place. We can water the garden any time, and have fresh vegetables all summer."

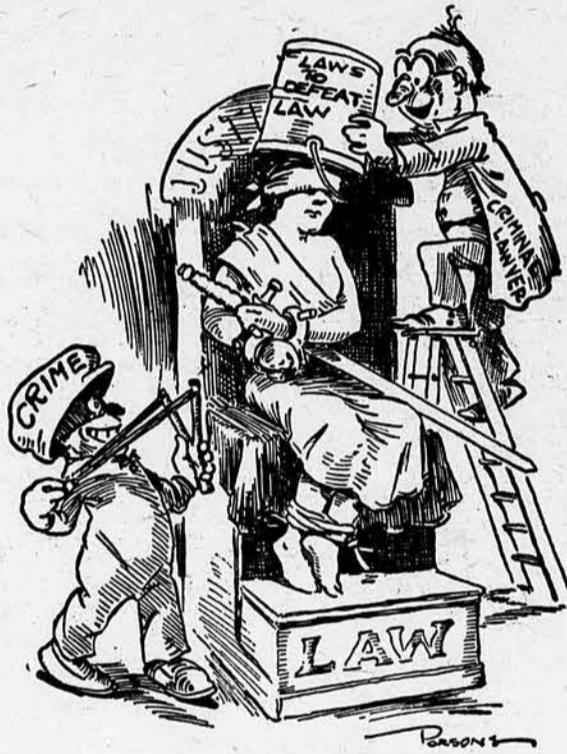
"We keep the lawn green, too, and the flowers. We feel these things belong to the living rather than the dead. I hurt my foot one summer and had to stay at home for quite a while. I was surprised when I did get away to find lawns everywhere dead while ours was so green and refreshing. We always have enjoyed the grass and the flowers so much. They have made our home life more worth while."

There are times when everyone seems to have flowers, but Mrs. Miller plans to have them all thru the year. When cold weather puts an end to outdoor flowers, house plants take their place. Cannas, gladiolas, verbenas, tulips, hyacinths, lilacs, roses,

fall and winter asters. These and others grow in inviting array around the Miller home.

"If you put in half an hour a day on the flowers and yard you can keep them up," Mrs. Miller will tell you. "I use most of the bluegrass and clover from the lawn for my chickens. I clip a little of it every day, and we get a profit that way from it as well as pleasure. We enjoy having flowers in our home all the time that we have grown. And, too, it is a real satisfaction to have them to give to sick friends." Flowers Mrs. Miller grew went to a home where a child had passed away. As it happened her bouquet was the first message of sympathy to reach the parents; that was pay enough for all the work Mrs. Miller had put on her flowers. And because she grew them, it would seem that her message of flowers came a little more from the heart. It does take time to grow flowers and keep the lawn in condition on a farm, but after all, they are a tribute to the character of the folks who live there. Not only do they brighten the home, but they reach out their gladness to the folks who pass that way.

"We are trying to get on a power line," Mrs. Miller said, "so we will be sure of all the current we need. We cannot get along without the lights, the



Blinding the Blind

electric brooder for baby chicks is one of the finest things any farm can have, and there is nothing better as a time and labor saver than the electric washing machine. We don't appreciate these things as we should. I hope we do get on the power line so we always will have plenty of electricity for all our uses." Those are some of the things that Mrs. Miller considers important for a woman's end of power farming.

The Farm Shop Up-to-Date

THE convenient little shed had acted as garage, tool house and work shop until the boys came back. Now it is an airplane factory. The only farm-shop airplane factory in the world.

Ernest Barton and Ray Eversole, neighbor boys in Washington county, decided they wanted to know how to make airplanes and how to operate them. Therefore they went to Chicago to attend a school where such things were taught. Their instructions finished they figured on constructing some airplanes in the big city, but everything there cost too much.

Why not go back home and do it? What an idea! Back on the Washington county farm there isn't a high rent to pay for their building, and they can get their materials just as cheaply as in Chicago. When Ernest and Ray came back to Kansas they brought Joe Szakacs with them. Joe is a Hungarian and has been in this country only five years. He will get his citizenship papers in July this year.

But Joe knows airplanes, and is one-third of the partnership. He had some experience with them before he came to America. And over here he designed and built a racer that won two firsts and a second in flights at the Sesqui-centennial in Philadelphia.

So the three boys are going ahead with their farm airplane factory, and they are making good progress, if a casual observer knows anything about it. Several propellers have been made, and considerable framework has been turned to perfection. Or at least that is the way it looks to the same casual observer. Every joint is welded and then tested. If they hold a certain number

of pounds when bounced up and down at the end of a rope, chances are they will hold up under the strain when they hit the "bumps" in the air, or run over the edge of a hail storm.

The boys all know how to fly, and they are going to build a plane or two for their use and for trial flights before any are offered to the "flying" public. But the idea of a factory on the farm. Wouldn't that please some of the leading industrialists who say the manufacturing plants should be expanded to the farm so rural labor will be fully occupied every month in the year? As a matter of fact this goes their idea one better. Instead of waiting for the big concerns to move out in the country, these Washington county boys have started a factory of their own. Maybe it's another chance for diversification on the farm.

Rabbits Lift the Mortgage

ANEW industry is developing in Western Kansas, that of buying and shipping rabbit skins, which are being contracted for on a large scale by Eastern furriers, who from the hides of jackrabbits in some miraculous manner produce new and nobby furs for milady.

This new business, one of no mean proportions, it is said, is centered at Ness City where men are hired to shoot rabbits by the day. The manager of a produce company there says he is finding it quite profitable.

"We skin the rabbits and stretch the hides over a board to dry," said the manager. "When properly cured in this fashion they are worth 40 cents a pound."

At Scott City there is a purchasing agent who has a drying room and as a result he is said to get the top market for his product. Another resident of Scott county skins the rabbits, feeds the carcasses to his hogs and sells the ears for the bounty the county pays for them. Rabbits bring in revenue from three sources to this resourceful person. He estimates the average cost a hundred at \$5 and he says he more than "doubles his money" on all the buys.

And here we all thought rabbits were somewhat of a pest. Maybe they'll prove to be mighty efficient little mortgage lifters in the future.

More Honor for Kansas

SULTAN'S FIRST, a grade Shorthorn steer, champion of the National Western Stock and Horse Show, Denver, was sold at public auction at the unprecedented price of \$1,521 1/2 a pound. He brought his owner, Mrs. Pauline Kuhrt, Goodland, Kan., \$1,281. A railroad company bought him to serve patrons of their dining cars.

Another proof that Kansas has quality products was offered by the well-known Ljungdahl Brothers of Manhattan. You will remember these boys and their sister just about made a clean sweep at the state fairs this year. At the Denver show they won the championship in the awards for dressed beef carcasses. All other honors in the event went to entries of the University of Nebraska. That leads us to remark that the Ljungdahl boys, still of grade and high school age, don't have to take a back seat in the beef game for any person, group or organization. They certainly know how to produce the quality.

To Have Enormous Garden

AMILLION dollars worth of garden truck is to be marketed out of Deerfield, Kan., during the next year, if plans now being made by the Arkansas Valley Growers' Association work out. The association, by the way, has opened an office in Deerfield. Hundreds of acres of additional garden truck now are being planned for next season, which will be met with an advertising campaign that will cost many thousands of dollars.

The great truck business that is rapidly growing in this section of the state, is making the money find its way into the community, and an active building season is in prospect. Deerfield now has an alfalfa mill and a canning factory under construction by the association.

Shorthorn Breeders Will Meet

THE Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association will meet in the Agricultural Building of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan February 10 at 3 o'clock; this is during Farm and Home Week. Business of importance will come before this meeting, and the officers request that every member in attendance at Farm and Home Week be present without fail. The officers of this association are S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, president; J. C. Robison, Towanda, vice-president; and C. E. Aubel, Manhattan, secretary.

\$12.10 a Hundred Pounds

EIGHTEEN head of fat steers, averaging 1,187 pounds, were sold recently on the Kansas City market by S. O. Petrie of Dennis for \$12.10 a hundred.

Potash at Pratt, Maybe?

THE United States Geological Survey has promised to send a representative to study samples of potash found recently on Edna Heirtline farm near Pratt.

Timber-Wolf

By Jackson Gregory

(Copyright)

BIG PINE, a tiny human outpost set well within the rim of the great southwestern wilderness country, was, like other aloof mountain settlements of its type, a place of monotonous quiet during most days of most years. Infrequently, however, for one reason or another, and at times seemingly for no reason whatever, came days of excitement. And, as those who knew the place said, when the denizens of Big Pine bestirred themselves into excitement they were never content until they skyrocketed into the seventh heaven of turbulence. The old-timers recalled how, back in '82, a dog fight in front of the Gallup House started a riot; despite the dictum that it takes only two dogs to make a fight, the two owners present entered with fine esprit into the thing. Before nightfall men were carrying shotguns, and some of the oldest and wisest citizens had dug themselves in as for a state of siege.

This latest furore in and about Big Pine, however, had for cause an incident which since time was young has electrified both more and less sedate communities. True, it had begun with a fight; men, not dogs; yet it was what chance spilled from the torn coat pocket of one of them that transmuted slumbrous quiet into pandemonium. It was fitting that the Gallup House, the center of local activities, was the scene of the affair.

A mongrel sort of a man, one Joe Nunez, known by everybody as Mexicali Joe, came in and demanded corn whisky and paid for it on the spot. That in itself was interesting; Joe seldom had money. For twenty years he had been content to have his wife support him while he combed the ridges, always prospecting, always begging grub-stakes, always spending the winters telling what he would do. Tonight, looking tired and dirty, he was triumphant. He spent his silver dollars with a flourish, and an onlooker, laughing, announced that Joe must have stolen his wife's money. Joe resented the accusation with dignity; he knew what he knew; he wagged his head and stared insolently and tossed off his drink in solemn silence. Thereafter he dropped innuendoes while he had his second drink. The man, Barny McCuin, who had badgered him in the first place, carelessly called him a liar. Joe, who had accepted the familiar epithet a thousand times in his life, for once bridled up and spat back. From so small a matter grew the fight.

Onlookers laughed and were amused, taking no serious stock in the fracas because it appeared inevitable that in half a dozen minutes big Barny McCuin would have Mexicali Joe whimpering and apologetic. But it chanced that as Barny flung the smaller man about, the Mexican's coat pocket was torn and from it spilled a handful of raw gold. Men pounced on the scattered bits of quartz, Barny among them; they caught it up and stared from one another to Joe, who became suddenly quiet and tense and alert. Then a great shout rumbled up: "Gold!"

And that was the one word which set all Big Pine ablaze. Here, on the fringe of a gold-mining country, which the latter years had all but worn out, there had been made that fresh discovery which every man of them always kept somewhere in the bottom of his mind as a possibility for himself.

Gallup, called "Young Gallup," simply because he was the son of "Old Gallup," who had gone to his last rest twenty-five years ago, was a man eminently capable of dealing swiftly with unexpected situations; he did not know the meaning of tact, but he did understand force. This was his house and here his word was law; he broke into the room at the first outcry, took in everything with one flick of his black eyes, and issued his orders.

"Hand that stuff over," he commanded the men who still held bits of the Mexican's specimens. "It belongs to Joe, and no man's going to be robbed here under my nose, Mex or White."

The look which Mexicali Joe shot at his protector had in it far more of suspicion than of gratitude. But his grimy

fingers were eager enough in snatching back the pieces of quartz from reluctant palms. Grown sullen, he returned to his corn whisky, drinking slowly, and holding his tongue. When men asked him the inevitable quick questions he either shrugged impatiently or ignored them altogether. They looked at one another, and an understanding sprang up on the instant between big Barny McCuin and some of the others. Presently Barny went out, followed by the men who had caught his glance. Young Gallup, with eyes narrowing and growing darker, watched them go.

"They'll get you outside, Joe," he

"It's my house," said Gallup. "There's going to be no crooked work here and you know it. Joe goes clear. If he wants to talk later on, why, then he can come out and talk with you boys outside. You know you'll find Barny and his friends not so far away."

Tim's self-pride, unimportant as it was, perked up at the realization that Gallup was actually discussing a matter of import with him. He tried to play the man.

"You want to get him all alone?"

Gallup sighed.

"You make me sick," he grunted disgustedly. "Now shut up and clear out. You, too, Parker. It's closing time anyhow."

"I seen, didn't I?" clucked the old man, tapping nervously on the bare floor with his peeled willow staff. "It was gold! Joe's stuck his pick into the mother lode! Ain't I always told you young fools . . ."

Gallup, patient no longer, caught him

hand, probed at him with his eyes, seeking to fathom what powers of determination and stubbornness lay within a mongrel soul. Joe looked frightened; there were beads of sweat on his forehead, stealing downward from under his black matted hair. But there was in his look the glint of desperate defiance.

Gallup called softly:

"Hey, Ricky; come here."

His combination cook and chore man returned thru the inner door with an alacrity which must have told his employer that he had never stirred a step from the threshold. He, like the others, was on fire with suddenly stimulated greed.

"Go get Taggart," said Gallup, his eye all the time on Joe. "Slip out the back way and go quiet. He's down at his cabin. I want him here in a hurry."

Not a Thief

Ricky, tho with obvious reluctance, withdrew. Once out of sight, however, he ran as fast as he could, anxious to be back with no loss of time.

"Taggart?" muttered Joe. "What for? For why you send for him?"

"Why does a man generally send for him?" countered Gallup drily. "Know who he is, don't you, Joe?"

"Sure, I know! But I ain't done nothin'. I ain't no thief. This is mine."

"Thief?" Gallup having repeated the word thoughtfully, said it a second time: "Thief! I hadn't thought of that."

"Let me go," cried Joe. With a sudden fierce jerk he broke free and started to the door.

But Gallup, shaking his head, was at his side like a flash. He thrust the Mexican aside and stood with his heavy square shoulders against the oak panel. Joe, by now trembling with fury, slipped a hand into his shirt. But before the hastening fingers could close about the sheath-knife which Gallup knew well enough they sought, Gallup drew back a heavy fist and struck the Mexican full in the face. Joe went staggering across the room and fell, his battered lips writhing back from his teeth. Again his hand went into his shirt. Gallup ran across the room and stood over him, one heavy boot drawn back threateningly.

"Make one more move like that," he said coolly, "and I'll smash my boot heel in your dirty mouth."

Outside, grouped expectantly in the middle of the road, Barny McCuin and his friends, joined by old man Parker and Tim, alternately speculated in quiet voices and watched for the door to open and Joe to come forth. Tim, in his anger and excitement, called them crazy fools; he warned them that Young Gallup, left alone with Joe, would be making some deal with the Mexican, and that if they were only half men they would smash the door off and get in on whatever was happening. But Tim was only a boy and talked more than he acted; the others, knowing Young Gallup as they had cause to know him, hesitated to grow violent at his door. Gallup, defending his own property, would just as gladly pour a double-barrel shotgun load of buckshot into them as he would turn up a bottle of bootleg. They were not ready for murder, and told Tim to shut up and keep his eye peeled.

But there was not a patient man among them, and tonight was no time for any man's patience. When they had waited as long as they could, perhaps half an hour, they turned back to Gallup's door, Barny leading the way and knocking loudly. In return came Gallup's voice, untroubled and cool.

"Locked up for the night," he said. And then, carelessly: "What do you want, boys?"

McCuin simulated laughter. "That's a good one, Gal. All we want is a chat with Joe. And . . ."

"Joe's gone," returned Gallup. He came to the door and opened it, his lamp in hand. "Went about half an hour ago; just after you boys did. Out the back way and on the run!" He laughed. "Guess he's foxy enough to make a circle around you dubs. Oh, come in and look if you think I'm lying to you."

He stepped aside and let them come in. They knew that he was lying and they saw from his eyes that he understood that they were not fools enough to take him at his word. Yet Joe had gone. In that Gallup had told the truth, the lie lay in what he concealed.

"Where did he go?" demanded Tim earnestly.

Gallup jeered at him. "If I knew I'd

(Continued on Page 14)

Here's a Real Western Story

TIMBER-WOLF is a story of amazing power and interest, and it also contains an unusual love element running all thru it. We believe it is the type of serial which all the readers will like, and it certainly will keep them guessing in regard to the outcome until the last week's installment is printed. And no matter whether you love him or hate him, you will come to admit that Timber-Wolf is a heroic figure. The story starts in the little village of Big Pine, on the edge of the southwestern wilderness—gold had been struck, and adventurers of every kind flowed in from all directions. These included a young woman, Lynette Brooke, and Babe Deveril, a daring adventurer. There is a long flight into the wilderness, followed by the vengeance of the sheriff, and finally the development of the mining property. Thru it all the story is dominated by the figure of Timber-Wolf. We hope you will start the story this week, for we feel that if you do it will hold your interest to the end.

said bluntly. "And they'll make you open up for all you know."

Joe shifted uneasily; in his heart he knew himself for a poor fool caught up between the devil, which was Gallup, and the deep sea.

Only Three Men Left

Besides the proprietor and the Mexican there were now but three men left in the room. One of them was Gallup's man, who cooked, did chores, and, when needed, helped with the still and served drinks. At a look from his employer he left the room. Of the others, one was old man Parker, an ancient to be despised because feebleness made of him a negligible quantity in any affair based on the prowess of physical manhood; the second was a youngster who stood in awe of Gallup and who looked ill at ease as the hotel man stared at him.

"Better beat it, Tim," said Gallup. "And take old Parker along."

"But, look here, Gallup; you ain't got any right . . ."

by the thin old arm and jerked him to the door, thrusting him out and unheeding the querulous protests. Then he swung about upon the younger man.

"On your way, Tim," he commanded.

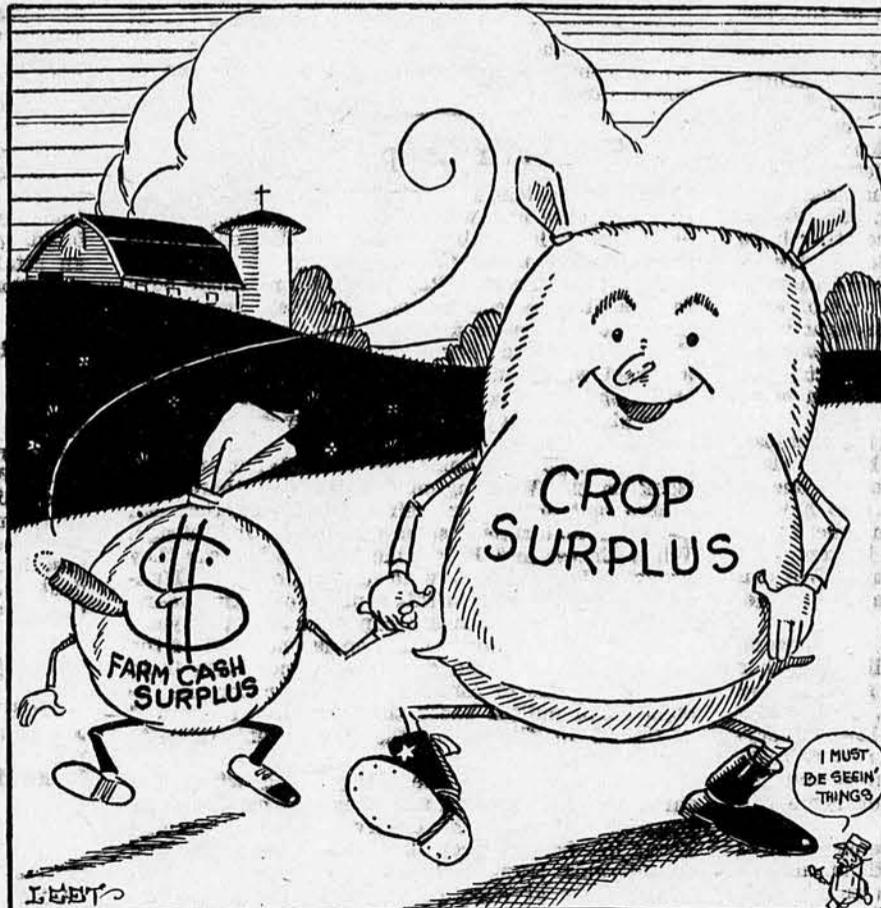
There was that in his voice which discouraged argument. For Gallup, in the full power of his strength, a big man and heavy and hard, was suddenly flaming with anger, and the two great fists were lifting from his sides. Tim, muttering, hastened after old Parker; behind him the oak door was slammed and the bolt shot into its socket. He broke into a run, seeking Barny McCuin and the others.

Gallup strode straight back to Mexicali Joe, clamping a ponderous hand upon the shoulder which sought futilely to jerk free.

"Spit it out, Joe," he ordered. "Where'd that come from?"

"You let me go! I ain't workin' for you. You ain't my boss. What I got, she's mine! Now I goin' home."

Gallup, still holding him with one



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Look For Favorable Action

Farm Organizations Merely Want Protection Against Unavoidable Surplus

BY CLIF STRATTON

WITH the close of the present "lame duck" session of Congress less than a short month away, it begins to look as if the advocates of the McNary-Haugen, equalization fee, plan for farm relief from surpluses in the five basic farm products may not have played such a poor political game in the last two years, after all. Of course, the proof is in the eating; but as this is written the chances look to be at least about even that the McNary-Haugen bill will get favorable action at this session.

The farm organizations have been insisting all the time they do not want a Government subsidy. They do not want a price fixing measure. They want only an effective form of protection against the unavoidable surplus, such as other industries have been granted by the government against foreign importation of goods, in the case of manufacturers; against losses caused by inadequate returns, as in the case of the railroads; against lower wages and operating costs of foreign shipping, as in various merchant marine acts passed at different periods in the history of this country.

Maintaining this stand, the farm organizations have resisted steadily all traps laid for them in the form of direct subsidies, loans, and "information bureaus" in return for dropping the equalization fee, which contemplates assessing the cost of protection against the industry itself, using the Government aid offered merely as a revolving fund.

The national administration, face set firmly against farm aid, but declaring itself firmly in favor of aiding the farmer, has proposed various measures, each coming closer to the suggestions made by the farm organizations. It offered to sponsor co-operative marketing organizations. It offered to assist in organizing them, and to supply all information, and even Government supervision. Finally, in the Curtis-Crisp measure this session, it went farther than the McNary-Haugen bill in making a direct contribution of 250 million dollars, not to be repaid the Government, if the farm organizations would drop the equalization fee.

So far the farm organizations have stood firm, altho as this is written it looks as if they may consent to deferring the equalization for one year, possibly two, after the law becomes effective and the 250 million dollar revolving fund effective. The feeling in legislative circles is that this compromise may result in the passage of the bill at this session.

With this deferred action on the equalization fee, it is understood most of the "cotton opposition"—the opposition from the real cotton interests, not from those who were using cotton as an excuse to fight the bill—will come over and support the bill. If this should happen, the thing might possibly result in a landslide toward the close of the session.

Of course, there's many a slip 'twixt the official readings of the congressional thermometer and the actual temperature when a bill is voted upon. But the outlook does seem the most encouraging for proponents of the bill that it has since the first McNary-Haugen bill was drawn.

The shadow of Governor Frank Lowden, the coming Presidential campaign, the evident coalescing of the various farm groups, and the desire of the Coolidge administration to remove farm relief from the 1928 campaign—all these probably are factors. Add to this the fact that there is a genuine desire among many leaders to do something for agriculture—if agriculture insists strongly enough and is strong enough to insist—and the passage of the act doesn't look impossible.

Meanwhile, the farm leaders have discovered the immense value placed upon precedents by senators. Especially in debate. Shake a precedent at the op-

position and the opposition may not always tremble, but it immediately begins to show respect. If you have dug up a precedent or two for your argument, there may have been a lawyer—or a senator—somewhere back in the family tree between you and the ancestor that chattered its idea to other ancestors as they hung by their tails and discussed the future of the monkey race.

Mention of a precedent shows you belong, so to speak. And those who "belong" are, of course, entitled to share in whatever is going on.

So the farm leaders have been digging up precedents, and have found not a few.

For instance, it long has been the policy of the Government to invest funds and take the risk of working out great national problems beyond the power and ability of individual citizens.

For years the government has expended annually millions of dollars thru its experiment stations and agricultural colleges testing out new theories of agricultural production. Agriculture has benefited some. The country at large has benefited still more. The expenditure was justified. The end was to attain a national benefit.

Now if the Government spends a few millions of dollars—or many millions of dollars—to benefit agriculture thru disposing of products at a reasonable profit, that will be a national benefit. When the farmer makes money, he buys, and buys in quantities. He has purchasing power. And there are so many of him that when his purchasing power increases, the whole country prospers.

The government has spent millions upon reclamation projects. The farmer who farmed these projects profited. So did the nation.

Building of transcontinental railroads was largely a Government project. Private capital in those days couldn't handle a job of that magnitude. The Government invested, not millions, but billions, risking loss.

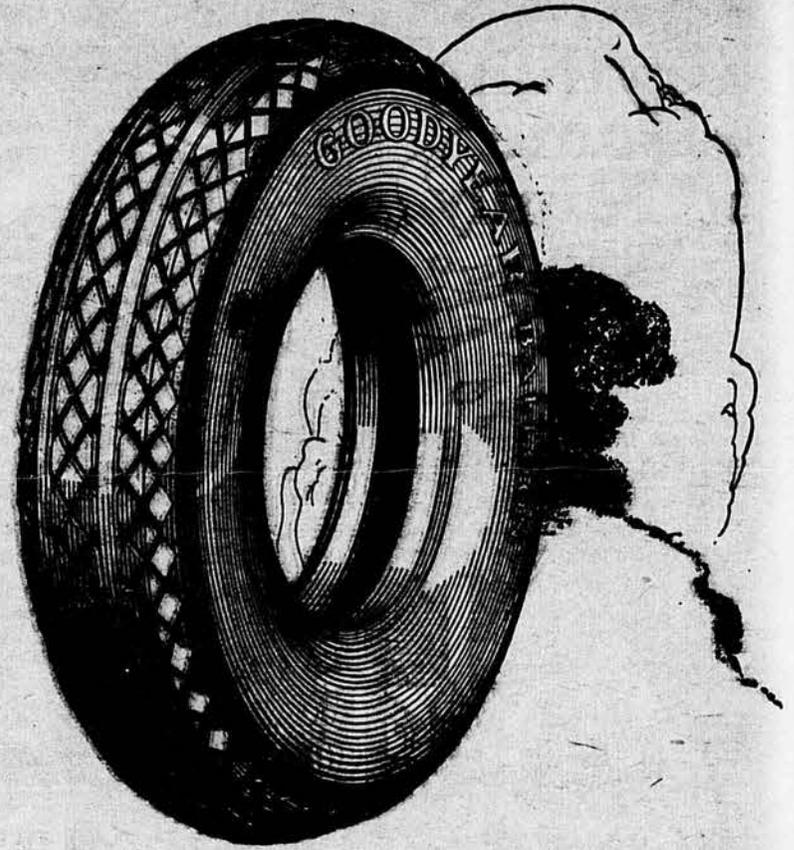
That was Government aid for a national benefit. Justified. Also a precedent. When you go to the senate, take a precedent. The senate couldn't even bar Colonel Frank Smith of Illinois, or turn down a Presidential nominee for postmaster or interstate commerce commission, if there weren't precedents.

In its merchant marine policy the Government undertook the burden and ran the risk. So far it has expended 800 million dollars thru the United States Shipping Board. Agriculture, and established industry, and a basic industry, ought to be entitled to some consideration if a shipping that didn't exist at all was worth a nearly 3 billion dollar experiment.

The Government took over the railroads once upon a time. Took them over as a national benefit. It cost the Government—and that means you and me and our neighbors—2 billion dollars to get the railroads to take them back. And then they had to have increases in freight and passenger rates from 50 per cent upwards. But the Government extended aid.

The Federal Land Bank system is another case of pioneering by the Government in new fields. The Government subscribed the capital stock, made the experiment, tested and proved the theory. Private capital flowed in—altho many said it wouldn't work, doubted its constitutionality, and maintained it was "not economically sound"—and the system now is owned by the people directly benefited by it.

This was Government aid extended for a national benefit. Another precedent. The records are full of precedents. These precedents are being waved, and will be this month, under the noses of Senators and Congressmen who have an almost religious veneration for precedents. Maybe precedents will help do the business. Farm leaders hope so.



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Fight the Food Fad!

BY DR. C. ROBERT MOULTON

There probably is no subject of more concern generally than the relation of food to health. And fortunately the knowledge of foods has increased rapidly in the last 10 years, and is of value in guiding our daily food program. But this knowledge has been perverted, misinterpreted, and augmented by fancy rather than fact until almost every article of food has been besmirched by some food faddist or held up as a cure-all by some other. Sentiment and prejudice have taken the place of good judgment and logical thinking.

If we should follow the advice promiscuously given us we would all eat three cakes of yeast and two packages of raisins a day; half or two-thirds of our ration would be bread and one-third fats; we would all use Father Tom's Medicine for its health building vitamins; we would take Ziofood or lose our hair and health; we would abstain from the use of meat or get cancer, rheumatism, auto-intoxication, and an immoral sense; and we would eat whole grain wheat and milk exclusively. We would all use 2 quarts of milk a day. If almost anything were wrong with us we would cut out animal proteins and use plenty of Jazz Salts or Somebody's Pills, we would keep away from foods which furnish "acid" and would cure cancer, tuberculosis and other diseases with a cleansing, flesh free diet and herbs of the mystical East!

If we were thin and emaciated we would go to bed and live on milk and 18 lemons or 2½ dozen oranges a day. Or, to promote good health, we would eat rye bread containing whole, unground or cracked grain and indulge freely in bran. So far no one has told us to eat grass and hay, but there are plenty of good substitutes.

These prescriptions for diet remind me of the colored mammy who named her son "Prescription." When asked why she had given him that name she replied: "Ah calls him Prescription 'cause he am so hahd to fill!"

Now, don't misunderstand me! I do not wish to imply that we are given nothing but ridiculous advice and that there is no evidence back of all the testimony we hear. In many cases there is just enough truth back of the statement to catch those who have a little knowledge of foods. In others the advice is so absurd as to make one wonder how any person can swallow such bait.

An adequate diet must provide protein ample in amount and adequate in quality. As a rule animal proteins, for example meat, milk and eggs, are superior to vegetable and cereal proteins. For this reason it is wise to include animal foods in the diet. This diet also must supply calories, or energy yielding material; and starches, sugars and fats take care of this need. Then there must be a liberal amount of mineral elements for good teeth and bones. Calcium, lime, iron and iodine are minerals of first importance which are often present in too small quantity in the diet. In addition, there must be a good supply of the necessary vitamins to insure the proper use of one's food, normal growth and good health. And the food must be attractive, appetizing and varied, altho these are not such essential factors.

However, I can in a few words sum up the practical knowledge most of us can apply. Most of us do not need to know all the details and the properties of all the different foods we eat. Appetite alone or desire for a particular food is not a safe guide to go by. It is useful along with other means of selecting a safe diet. The only safe diet for practically all of us is a well-balanced diet, using milk, meats, eggs and fish, green leafy vegetables, roots and tubers, cereals, starchy vegetables and breads, fruits, fats and many other good foods. Doctor McCollum of Johns Hopkins University adds the following more specific statements to guide one in selecting from this list. His four rules are:

1. Build up the daily menus around a quart of milk for every member of the family.
2. Use meat and eggs frequently, but not excessively.

Dr. McCollum does not explain what he means by "excessive." Americans are sometimes referred to by food faddists as a nation of great meat eaters. This is somewhat of an exaggeration, for our average meat consumption is

about ½ pound of meat as purchased a person a day. This provides only about a third to a fifth of a person's daily need of protein. In my opinion such a use of meat is not excessive. Dr. McCollum's other rules are:

3. Serve salads twice a day to insure such raw vegetable foods as fruits, tomatoes, celery, lettuce, onions and so forth appearing regularly in the menu.
4. Serve one leafy vegetable, such as spinach, beet tops, kale, and so forth, every day.

If you meet these requirements you can eat whatever else you desire.

If you are overweight reduce your total food, especially those foods not mentioned in the four rules.

Above all else avoid the one food idea. Keep away from those systems that promise either magical results or dire calamities.

How Times Have Changed

A passage between Senator Curtis, majority Senate leader, and Senator Harrison of Mississippi, during the debate on admission of Smith of Illinois, is a good sample of new men and new times. Senate debates and altercations are not what they used to be. There

still are orators in the Senate, but they can be numbered on the fingers of one hand, and in oratory times have changed and men with them. Oratory of the old style has gone, as Ingalls might say, "to join the troubadours and the mound builders." It is doubtful whether the flowing classic periods of Webster would attract a modern crowd to the Senate galleries. Florid eloquence has passed out, along with the old issues that concerned generalizations, like liberty, human rights and such fundamental things. Issues are businesslike, every day matters. The Senate has more business men than old fashioned "statesmen" in its membership.

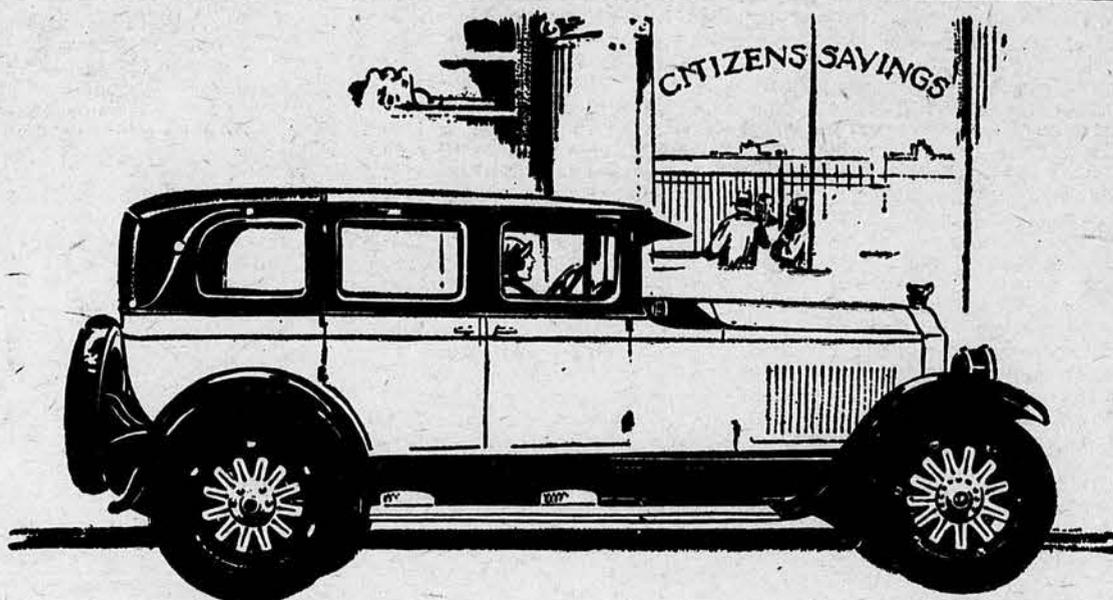
The old time oratory was eloquent, but eloquence and oratory are not the same thing. As the old fashioned oratory appealed thru the emotions and senses, it was musical, magniloquent, rhythmic in a sonorous way. As that is the way people were moved, it was effective. People today would be puzzled by it or laugh at it.

A typical old time altercation in the Senate was that between Ingalls and Voorhees, Indiana's famous "tall Sycamore of the Wabash," also a celebrated

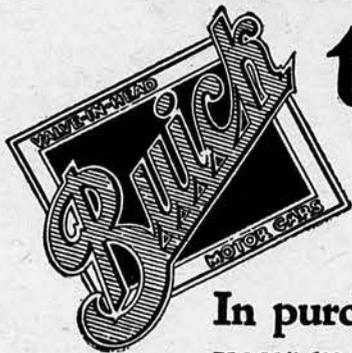
orator of the old school, who after his flaying by the Kansas Senator retired from the chamber, weeping and supported on the arms of his sorrowing friends. He ~~was~~ gave another speech, but it took Ingalls the better part of an entire day to "skin" the Indiana orator. In the newspapers of the next day the Ingalls-Voorhees encounter occupied the space of a Halls-Mills trial or a Dempsey-Tunney meeting.

Senator Harrison in the Smith debate charged Watson of Indiana with carrying a "whispered" message to the Illinois candidate. "That statement is not so," declared Curtis. Harrison went on to describe the Republican leader as "staying awake nights worrying because Smith would not come on to Washington. Again Curtis," says the A. P. account, "asserted that the original statement that Watson was delivering messages from him to Smith on the telephone was not so. 'Well, then,' admitted Harrison, 'it's not so.'"

This seems a tame ending to a personal dispute, but the Senate is more and more like a board of directors than a forum. Probably for this reason it gets things done.



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This is a Good Time to Take Stock of Price Possibilities of the Future

BY R. M. GREEN

FOR the grower who still has wheat to sell, this is a good time to take stock of price possibilities ahead. January frequently is a turning point in the market and 24 years out of 34 has registered a price rise over December at the Kansas City market. With reference to the present wheat market situation there are at least six points of special interest.

Best December price for cash No. 2 hard wheat at Kansas City this year was 1 cent above the six-month average July to December inclusive. In 21 years of weakest prices at Kansas City out of the last 34 the December price has averaged 4 cents a bushel below the six month average. In 13 years of strongest prices the December price has averaged 7 cents a bushel above the six month average. Taking years of weak prices and strong prices together or all 34 years, December price has averaged 1 cent above the six month average. From this standpoint, therefore, the market this year shows neither exceptional strength nor exceptional weakness. Such a price trend has all the earmarks of what traders sometimes call a "sidewise" price movement.

Viewed from the standpoint of how the December price stood with reference to the best price of last July, much the same situation is shown. Best December price was 3½ per cent below the best July price. In 21 years of weakest prices the December price has averaged 12½ per cent under July. In 13 years of strongest prices the December price has averaged 20 per cent above the best July level. As a 34 year average including both weak and strong price years, the December price has been 2½ per cent below July.

In years following large United States crops, such as that of 1926, the visible supply averages high in January. This year the high point so far reached was in October. There has been a rather steady decline since. The visible has decreased from approximately 75 million bushels in October to about 64 million bushels the first part of January. Based on past experience in such years as this there is about one chance out of six of an increase in visible supply after February. This indicates either an abnormal holding back of supplies in the country or less domestic supplies than were supposed to exist. Receipts at Western terminals in the near future should give some indication of which situation prevails.

In years of large Argentine and Australian crops the February price at Kansas City has advanced over the January price six out of 17 years. This compares with a February price advance over January 10 years out of 13 when the Argentine and Australian crops were small. As estimated to date, the combined crops of these two countries would be considered relatively large. Scarcity of vessel room and high freights as a result of the English coal strike may slow up the move-

ment of these crops this year. Size of world's shipments and the rate at which supplies on ocean passage pile up during the next few weeks will indicate how this market influence is working out. Both these latter news items are reported on good market pages each week.

The ordinary economic limitation to price differences between markets is the cost of transportation between them. If one market gets more than a shipping difference above the other, it becomes profitable to buy in the first market and ship to the second until supplies at the second market begin to accumulate and drive the price down to its normal relationship. If the spread between the markets becomes narrower than usual the wheat flow from the one market to the other is cut off until supplies become scarce enough in the second market to cause the price to rise to a normal difference over the first.

The freight rate on export wheat from Kansas City to Chicago is 10.5 cents a bushel. From Kansas City to Minneapolis the rate is also 10.5 cents. At present Minneapolis is nearer to a shipping difference over Kansas City than Chicago. With no large accumulations at Chicago, the latter market between now and May will be under pressure to rise unless prices at Kansas City and Liverpool weaken. Likewise the present spread between Kansas City and Liverpool is too low to move Kansas City wheat except of low grade to the foreign market. Either Kansas City is too high or Liverpool is too low. Eventually between now and May an adjustment one way or the other will have to be made if we stay on an export basis.

Normally at this season of the year the May future at Kansas City is above the cash price. It is now about as much below the cash as it normally is above it. This again indicates the fairly strong position of Kansas City cash wheat. Either cash is a little high or the Kansas City May is low.

As between cash and the July future, which refers to the next crop, the July discount is large and about the size it has been in the past in years of declining price levels. Such a situation indicates some strength in the earlier months of the year but a tendency to weakness later on.

Normally in December the May option at Kansas City averages about 3¼ cents above the December. This year December closed with May slightly under the December at Kansas City.

At Chicago, December closed with the May option over the December option by about the normal amount. This again indicated the abnormally strong position of nearby Kansas City wheat. In other words Kansas City cash wheat and wheat for recent delivery stood out against the world as far as price was concerned. Such a situation suggests that Kansas City receipts in the next few weeks are an important key to the whole situation. Large receipts will weaken Kansas City and place her in line with other markets. Small receipts will tend to force other markets nearer in line with Kansas City. Just a little later Argentine and Australian new crop movement promises to be at least a temporary depressing factor. After the middle of April added supplies from the spring movement of Canadian wheat will be still another weakening factor.

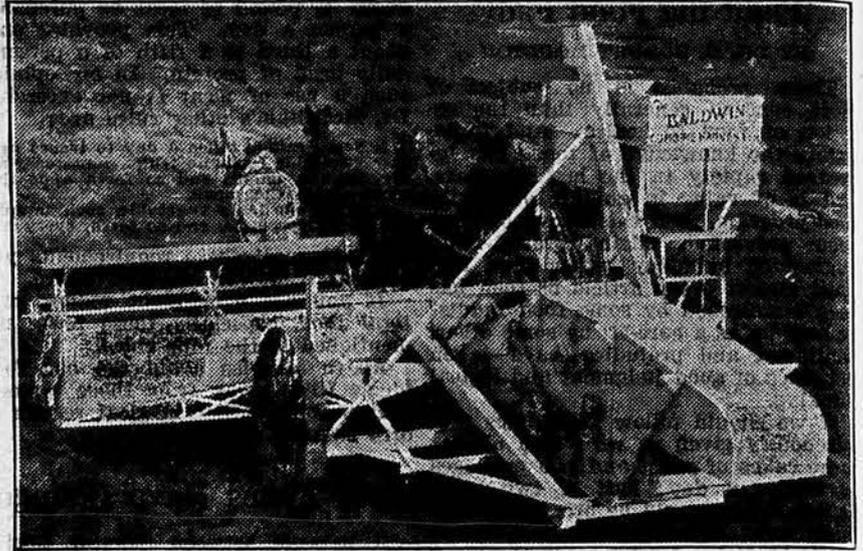
Beyond these influences, the condition of the growing crop will begin to be effective. What its influence will be on the end of the season's market is purely a gamble at this time. Based on the world's crop already harvested, however, the nearby situation looks stronger than the more remote one.

For the purpose of relieving the cotton situation, plans have been made in Memphis to organize the "Knights of Cotton." Nighties of cotton would help, too.

The man who says there are no new jokes probably hasn't read the 12,000 bills now before Congress.



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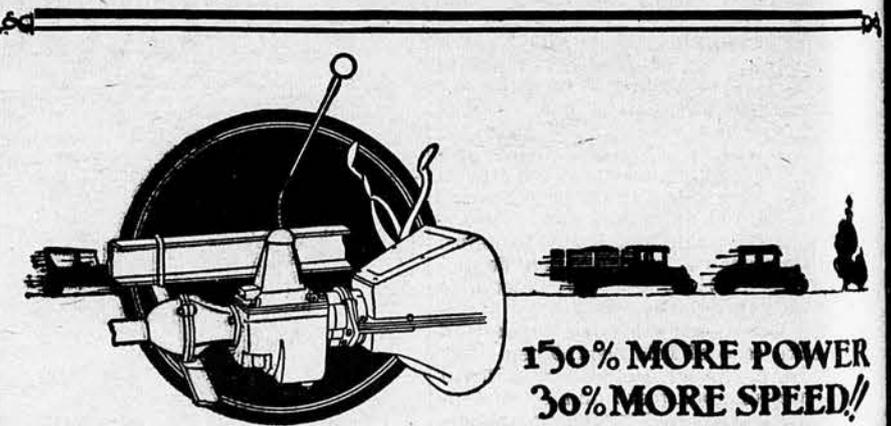
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Prohibition Will Win

Viscount Astor is a British visitor who has a more sympathetic understanding of this country than most, not taking his notions from a hasty glance at Niagara Falls and Broadway hotels. In the Forum magazine he has an article, "Why Prohibition Will Win." His conclusion is based on the sentiment he found over "large tracts of country, mainly in the interior, where the law is welcomed and respected." He mentions, on the other hand, "large cities on the coast where there is admittedly a considerable amount of drinking, altho apparently the total volume consumed is less than before the war." In the country at large it is undoubtedly less, and vastly less.

This British observer refers to several familiar arguments hurled against the 18th amendment—the crime increase, drug addiction, political corruption and so on. But, says Viscount Astor, "we know that most large European cities, have their 'orgies' which are not to be explained as the by-product of prohibition. Since the war both wet England and wet France have had to legislate against the increased use of drugs. Was there no political corruption in the United States before prohibition? The more I discussed crime in the United States with experienced thinkers and trained investigators, the less did I feel its present dimensions to be attributable to prohibition. A spirit of lawlessness has bothered most countries since the war." Why not? War is the legalization of lawlessness.

Concerning the "light wines and beer" point, Viscount Astor also asks a mouthful. "Are the wine-drinking countries," he asks, "leading the world morally? Have France, Italy, Spain and the Balkans, where all are habitual users of wine, a higher conception of morality and of the relation of the sexes than dry America?"

Light wines and beer are not so much heard of as a few years ago. The wets are experimenting and feeling their way. What they are after is free booze. The former emphasis on light wines and beer, as not being intoxicating, was found to be fantastically opposed to the real demand for a "kick." "Is it possible," asks this British critic, "to provide alcoholic beverages which have a kick and yet could not be defined as intoxicating?" It is, of course, the kick that is intoxicating, or the result of intoxication. He thinks that "the sale of beer and wine would not stop bootlegging in spirits. It might even increase the demand, for people who get the taste for alcohol frequently demand it in ever increasingly strong forms."

Wet propagandists have been driven from pillar to post, constantly shifting their ground, because their propaganda has not been sincere. They are sincere enough in desiring what an ardent old-soak of our acquaintance used to call affectionately "alcyhol," but they are not sincere in professing to further "real temperance" or "human liberty" and so on. Their arguments have been gradually revealed as so shifty that they are losing moral effect and good standing.

But History Triumphs

Of people who are continually "taking the joy out of life," many are scientists. In the closing week of the year the American Academy of Sciences had its annual meeting at Philadelphia. All the sciences were richly represented, there were distinguished foreign visitors and the progress of knowledge during 1926 was announced by leading investigators and scholars.

History cut a large figure at this session, together with explorations, particularly those conducted in Asia and Africa of early civilizations. History is gradually being rewritten, thanks to work of excavations and archaeology. From such studies it appears that there is at present a draw in the conflicting evidence as to whether the first civilized life appeared in Egypt or in Mesopotamia. The times of Homer have now been pretty thoroly explored, and the conclusion of archaeologists is that the Homeric epics were founded on fact, and the names of Homer's ancient heroes are the names of actual persons.

Movie fans, according to the accounts given of life in these times in

the Arabian desert, are living in a fool's paradise. Much joy must be taken out of their lives, if they are obliged to face facts. The feminine movie addict who loses herself in a delightful illusion of being carried away by a desert chief on a milk-white or coal-black Arabian steed, this blissful vicarious experience, is false to life. Even the sheik is mispronounced. Properly the name is pronounced "shayk." An American movie sheik would be run out of any self-respecting Arabian desert, we are told by the historians and explorers, while a real Arabian sheik would not be recognized if he strayed by chance into Hollywood. According to Professor Hittl of Princeton University the proper significance of a "shayk" is a venerable chief, distinguished for his wisdom rather than for deeds in war or conquests in love. So much for the illusions of the silver film.

Then there are the Amazons, fighting women of ancient times. We are told that recent investigations prove the Amazons no more than shaven Asiatic warriors who looked like women to the bearded Greeks. Archaeological evidence confirms the tale of Priam, King of Troy, described in the Iliad as

reciting to Helen on the walls of Troy that he had never seen such a military display since as a boy he accompanied the Phrygian army on an expedition against the Amazons and other tribes.

Representations of beardless men recently found in Hittite monuments at about 1250 B. C., 200 or 300 years antedating Homer, together with "a mass of archaeological evidence," says Dr. J. L. Myres, secretary of the British Association, shows that at this period the Hittite empire was crumbling before the attacks of invaders. He believes the evidence clears up the Amazon mystery, establishing that these warriors were called women by the Greeks in contempt for the effeminacy of their appearance. It also places the Trojan war on the map of history as an episode in the destruction of the Hittite dominion. In the end the Hittites became the Philistines, encountered by the Hebrews in Canaan.

Surveys Have Helped

School buildings involving a total investment of nearly 1 1/2 million dollars have been constructed in Kansas com-

munities as a result of surveys and recommendations made by the school service and research bureau of the University of Kansas.

It is difficult to estimate the results of the various surveys made by this bureau, since some of them involve a 10, 20 or 30 year building program, or perhaps a long term plan of curricular or financial readjustment. However, some of the communities which already have constructed buildings in compliance with the surveys made are Dodge City, Great Bend, Kanapolis, Ottawa, and Lawrence.

The far reaching results of the work are shown by the fact that superintendents from school systems over the state not only accept the surveys essentially as presented, but also come to the University to confer with the staff of the school service and research bureau as well as other departments and schools, such as the School of Engineering relative to the details of the building plans. The University is thus taking an important part in the construction of school buildings in the state, and is in a position to supply valuable statistics and information.

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Timber-Wolf

(Continued from Page 8)

tell you, wouldn't I, Timmy? Most likely where little boys like you ought to be by now. Meaning in bed, Timmy dear."

In time they went away; by now, drawn close together by a common burning desire, they were resolved into a committee with one objective. Late as it was they searched high and low for Mexicali Joe. They went first to his wretched cabin among the pines at the edge of the settlement; they got his wife out of bed and fired questions at her, receiving only blank looks of wonder; clearly she had not seen Joe and had no inkling of his sudden importance. They went away and in turn looked in at every likely place which Big Pine offered. But they found no sign of Joe. In a town of less than fifty houses he had vanished like one shadow engulfed and blotted out by another. They began to fear that he had fled, frightened, into the mountains.

A dozen men had seen Joe's gold. Before midnight no less than twenty tongues had discussed the one matter of moment. Men cautioned other men against letting too many people know; but such was the electric mood swaying them that early the next morning the news began trickling forth thru the country surrounding Big Pine. By late afternoon word had penetrated far up into the mountains and, following the stage road, had gone fifty miles toward the distant railroad. And that same day it leaked out that Mexicali Joe, who had so strangely disappeared, had not fled at all, but all the time had been in Big Pine. He had been arrested by Sheriff Taggart and thrown into the town jail, charged with disturbing the peace.

Taggart himself had nothing to say. He kept Joe shut up alone and let no one see him.

A Population Increase!

A normal census gave Big Pine a population of about one hundred and twenty inhabitants, and the most normal thing which any census does is to exaggerate. But within forty-eight hours after the tearing of Mexicali Joe's coat pocket, between nine and twelve hundred people, variously estimated, poured into the settlement. Wood-choppers and timber jacks and lone prospectors hurried down from the mountains; storekeepers and ranchmen came up from far below Rocky Bend and Red Oak; that strange medley of humanity which always rushes first in the wake of gold news filled Big Pine to overflowing, men and even women; all straining to one purpose back of which lay many motives, Spring was verging on summer; nights were cold, but the air was dry; they found rooms where they could, and when they could not they bulged great camp-fires and found what comfort they might in the edges of the pine groves. Gallup doubled his prices and then doubled them again, and still his house was full. There were half a dozen empty houses, ancient, disreputable shacks long in disuse; these found usurping tenants the first day. There were some few who had had forethought and took the time to bring tents. Almost in an hour a quiet, sleepy little mountain town was metamorphosed into a noisy, clamorous and sleepless mining camp.

Among the first to arrive was a young man named Deveril. Very tall and good-looking and gay and slender he was, making himself look taller by the boots he wore and the way he pinched his soft hat into a peak. Babe Deveril he was called by those who knew him, saving one only, who called him Baby Devil and jeered at him with a pair of mocking eyes.

Deveril had been in Big Pine before, tho not for some years. Also, he had seen his share of mining camps thru Arizona and New Mexico and Nevada, and knew something of congested conditions and the hardships which accompanied the short-sighted. Before his arrival was ten minutes old, he had cast about him for a shelter. Already the Gallup House was full, but not yet had the dissuad, tumbled-down shacks been thought of. He found a dilapidated building which once, long ago, had been a log cabin; it stood in the pines set well back from the place of Mexicali Joe; it had a fireplace. Deveril preempted it coolly, neither knowing nor caring who the owner

might be; he brought his slim bed-roll here, followed it up with frying-pan, bacon, and coffee-pot and considered himself established. Further, being just now in funds and always yielding to the more fastidious impulses at moments when fortune was kind, he secured a serving-maid, Maria, the dusky daughter of Mexicali Joe, consented gladly to come in and cook and make the bed and keep things tidy. He gave her a couple of silver dollars and made her a bow to bind the bargain, tossing in for fair measure a flashing smile which left the half-breed girl thrilling and sighing. Thereafter, bending his mind to the main issue, he sought to find out for himself how much of fact underlay the glittering rumors which had been pouring forth from Big Pine like rays from the sun.

This heterogeneous mass of humanity occupying Big Pine had broken up into numerous small groups, after the fashion of men who are so prone to break large units down into smaller ones. Cupidity, jealousy and suspicion flaunted their banners on all hands; men watched one another like so many thieves. The old inhabitants went about bristling, resenting the presence of these outsiders who were rushing in to steal the golden secret. Among themselves they were divided into two antagonistic factions; there was the Gallup crowd, including Gallup and Sheriff Taggart and the men who did their bidding and there were those who had heard Barney McCuin's tale and who were out to block the game of Gallup and Taggart, or know the reason why.

Babe Deveril, sauntering here and there, identified himself with no group; it was his preference always to hunt singly. But he went everywhere, his mind and ears and eyes co-ordinating in the work he set them. He listened to rumors and sifted them and went on to newer and always contradictory rumors. It was said that Mexicali Joe had been killed, his body found in a ravine three miles from town; that Gallup had spirited him off last night into the mountains; that Joe had made his strike in the old and long-deserted mining camp of Timkin's Bar; that his specimens had come from Lost Woman's Gulch; that Joe had never stirred a mile from Big Pine in his latter prospecting, and that, therefore, at any moment any one of the thousand gold seekers might stumble on his prospect hole. It was said that Joe's pay-dirt would run twenty dollars to the ton, and while this was being advanced as tho by one who knew all about it, another man was saying that it would run a thousand dollars. Deveril, when he had heard a score of empty tho colorful tales, turned at last to the Gallup House; Gallup and Taggart knew all that was to be known, and, altho they had the trick of the shut mouth and steady eye, there was always the chance of a sign to be read by the watchful.

Poor Memory, Maybe?

He came on Gallup himself standing in his doorway, looking out thoughtfully on the road jammed tight with restless men.

"Hello, Gallup," he said.

Gallup regarded him briefly; again his gaze flicked away.

"Don't remember me, eh?" queried Deveril lightly.

"No," said Gallup, curt in his preoccupation. "I don't."

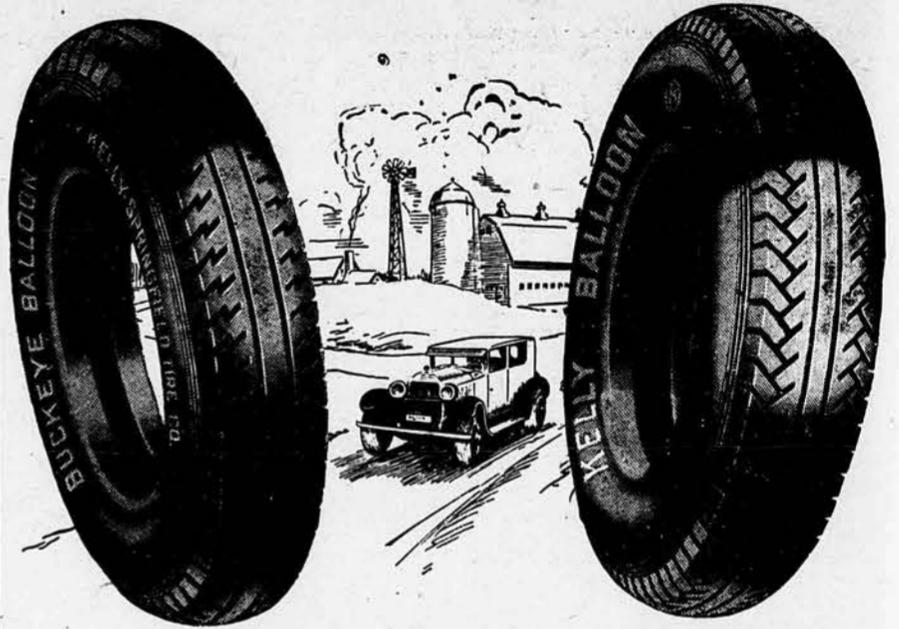
"Must have something disturbing on your mind," suggested Deveril, as generally as tho Gallup's attitude had been exactly opposite what it was. "Haven't looked in on you for half a dozen years, but you ought to remember." Gallup's eyes came back slowly, a frown in them, and the other concluded: "Known as Deveril... Babe Deveril, formerly of Cherokee..."

Gallup showed a quick, unmistakable sign of interest and Deveril laughed. But Gallup's frown darkened and there came a sudden compression to his lips.

"I got you, Kid," he said sharply. "You said it: There is a thing or two on my mind and I've got no time for gab. Just the same, take this from me: A certain Bruce Standing has been sent word the town can get along without him showing his face; and maybe, being his cousin, you'll trail your luck along with him."

"So you and Bruce Standing are still playing the nice little parlor game of slap-the-wrist, are you?" Deveril

(Continued on Page 13)



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Co-ops Increase in Size

Co-operative marketing associations are increasing in size. Tabulations made from data collected in 1922 and in 1925, for associations handling dairy products and fruits and vegetables, clearly indicate that the small-sized association lost in relative importance during the three-year period, and that the large-sized association gained.

In 1922 approximately 12 per cent of all the associations marketing dairy products were transacting business which amounted to not more than \$20,000 a year each. Three years later only 6.5 per cent of all the associations were in this small-business group. From 1922 to 1925 the percentage of all the associations whose total annual business amounted to less than \$100,000 decreased from 71 per cent to 57 per cent. During the same period the percentage of associations transacting business amounting to more than a half-million dollars increased from 1.2 per cent to 4.2 per cent.

The figures for the associations handling fruits and vegetables tell much the same story as do those for associations handling dairy products. In 1922 more than 25 per cent of the fruit and vegetable associations listed with the Department of Agriculture reported total sales below \$20,000, while in 1925 only 20.8 per cent of the associations reporting fell in this group. Fifty-nine per cent of all the associations in 1922 were handling less than \$100,000 of business annually; three years later the group handling business less than \$100,000 constituted only 53.2 per cent of all the associations.

A larger per cent of the fruit and vegetable associations were in the higher groups in 1925 than in 1922. In the earlier year, 9.5 per cent of all the organizations marketing fruits and vegetables reported sales in excess of a half-million dollars, while in 1925, 11.7 per cent had annual sales of more than \$500,000. The number of associations reporting which fell into this group increased during the three years from 56 to 68.

Nicaragua as a Condition

Nicaragua is the present outstanding example in world affairs of the irreconcilable opposition which Grover Cleveland noted in his famous epigram concerning a condition and a theory. Theoretically, Nicaragua is an independent sovereign nation. In his special message to Congress President Coolidge necessarily discusses it as such. "I am sure," says the President, "it is not the desire of the United States to intervene in the internal affairs of Nicaragua or any other Central American republic." Nevertheless it is undeniable that the United States has forcibly intervened.

In his message the President recites the history of Nicaragua's political troubles since 1923, when a treaty was effected among all the Central American countries and the United States, mutually agreeing not to recognize a government arising from a coup d'etat. The next year an election which all sides agree was actual was held, and the government so determined was generally recognized.

A coup d'etat promptly followed, and General Chamorro, after expelling the President and Vice President, announced himself President-designate. Recognition, according to the treaty, was refused him by the United States and all four of the Central American states, and his rule was brief.

The first and only subsequent government gaining this country's recognition was that of Diaz, a young employe of an American corporation in Nicaragua on a salary of \$100 a month, which is a fair illustration of what the republic of Nicaragua amounts to in fact. Diaz was not chosen at a national election, however, but was elected by the Nicaraguan Congress. The United States recognized him, and the four Central American republics refused recognition.

According to Senator Borah and others, the true constitutional president is Sacasa, elected vice president in 1924 and rightful successor of President Solorzano, who fled the country under threats from Chamorro and is living in California. So Mexico maintains, and the four Central American states also sympathize with his claims against those of Diaz.

Nicaragua as a theoretical sovereign

state is one thing and Nicaragua as a condition or a fact is another. The problem of American administrations is to reconcile the two. Nicaragua has a population of some 600,000 persons, of whom 200,000 live in its seven principal cities of from 14,000 to 65,000. The remainder are engaged in agriculture, which except as conducted by American and some other foreign companies is primitive. The people cannot prosper, for there is no native wealth. Credit is scarce and prohibitive to the great majority of the people. Nicaragua's leading men and families are proud but without initiative.

Under American loans and by American organization Nicaragua has recently been so prosperous that it has paid off its national obligations. Nicaragua considered as a condition rather than a theory prospers with American aid and makes progress, while under its own system of government by revolution it is at a standstill. The former president, driven out by the coup d'etat of Chamorro, is quoted by Wallace Thompson's "Rainbow Countries of Central America" as follows: "Nicaragua works with the facts as they are, and is solving its problems by the hard realities of its situation. As a result of this acceptance of the facts, happily and pleasantly, Nicaragua today enjoys peace, security and real independence, which it has achieved thru the United States. Moreover, as I can say with authority, Nicaragua has not

had and never will have any threats against its independence from the United States." He spoke as for three years president, for seven years foreign minister of Nicaragua and for two years minister at Washington.

Peace, security and real independence were short-lived, however. Chamorro put an end to them by seizing Ft. Loma, commanding Managua, capital and principal city, and strangling the civil government.

It is clear that between a condition and a theory this nation has a ticklish task to help Nicaragua, even against itself. If we stay in Nicaragua, now practically occupied by our military power, Nicaragua may have prosperity forced upon it, tho at a cost in the good will not only of many of its own people, but also of most of the peoples of Central and South America and of Mexico. If we get out, accepting Nicaragua as a theory or a sovereign state, American invested capital will take a heavy loss, and Nicaragua will relapse into a poverty-stricken country, with rich resources never developed.

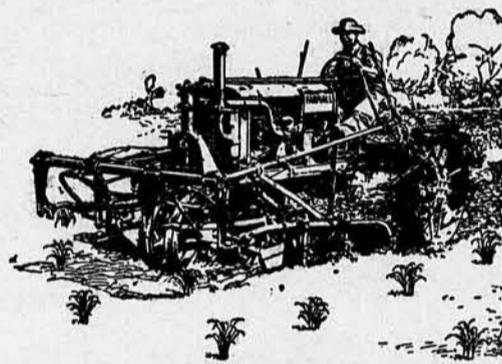
There is little question what this country will do. If it follows all precedents in dealing with South and Central America, it will continue its present policy of "restoring order" until Nicaragua accepts the situation. In all conflicts between conditions and theories, this nation acts on the conditions, reconciling its action as well as it can with political theory.

Livestock of Mexico Barred

To guard against the possible introduction of foot-and-mouth disease from Mexico, the United States Department of Agriculture has issued an amendment to its regulations which is expected to strengthen the rigid quarantine measures already in force. It provides, briefly, that no susceptible animals and no hay, straw, or other feeding material originating in the southern part of Mexico where the disease is suspected to exist, shall be admitted into the United States. The amendment further orders that no hides, skins, or other animal by-products originating in or unloaded within the designated portion of Mexico shall be admitted, unless disinfected under the supervision of a United States Bureau of Animal Industry inspector. The method of disinfecting is prescribed.

The new amendment is now in effect. It was promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture under authority of an act of Congress giving the department broad power to establish necessary safeguards for the protection of United States livestock.

Bishop Freeman of Washington remarks that the age in which we live is "going nowhere at 60 miles an hour." The clergy is not always so euphemistic regarding our destination, however.



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At all farm power operations—drawbar, belt, and power take-off—this new tractor challenges comparison with other tractors of its size. Stop at the McCormick-Deering dealer's. See and handle the all-purpose FARMALL.

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"I wouldn't try to farm without a Farmall. We have owned four other tractors but they were no comparison to the Farmall."
JOHN BINLY,
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"We have been able to cultivate from 20 to 30 acres of corn a day with the Farmall. It has helped us keep our corn in good shape during the haying season which we had never done before."
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"I have used the Farmall at plowing, disking, cultivating, cutting grain and threshing, and in my estimation it is the best all around tractor a farmer can buy. It can't be beat for plowing corn. It is easy to handle and does good work."
NORMAN BERESFORD,
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"I have used various makes of tractors for twelve years and find the Farmall in a class by itself. It is a wonder for power, efficiency, and endurance."
JOHN M. CHANDLER,
Delavan, Ill.

The New 4-Cylinder McCormick-Deering FARMALL

What the Folks Are Saying

SMITH county is in one of the leading agricultural sections of Kansas. It has often been first in the production of corn, and has been third in the acreage and production of alfalfa and hogs. But this county has been unfortunate in the last few years in crop production, due to a lack of rain during the growing season. The farmers are now turning to what was considered a few years ago as unimportant—poultry raising and dairying. When we have these two lines established in this county we will be on the road to success, as the farmer will then be so that he can pay his way, even tho he may have a crop failure. When he raises a good crop, if he paid his way with his hens and cows, he will have all the proceeds of his crops to improve his farm or for other purposes.

A person has only to compare the condition of our farmers here with that of the farmers in Wisconsin, where diversified farming, poultry raising and dairying constitute the main work of the farmers, to be convinced. We are informed that there have been no bank failures in Wisconsin for more than 11 years. The farmers there have a steady income the entire year.

The first important matter to decide in starting a dairy herd is the breed to use. All of the recognized dairy breeds have their good points, and for a person to say that the breed he selects is the only good one is foolish. Personally, I believe in Holsteins, for it seems to me that they more nearly answer the requirements of the farmer than any of the other dairy breeds.

Another matter of importance is the selection of the foundation stock, especially the sire for the herd. It is a mistake to think because an animal is purebred that it will be a good dairy animal. A great many purebred animals are individually "scrubs," just as much as a scrub. A bull from a line having a great many record individuals should be selected in the first instance, and retained until the daughters have been tested. I am glad to state that farmers are becoming awake to this in Smith county, and foundation animals, both male and female, are being selected with this thought in mind. Carl McCormick has selected for his foundation the K. P. O. P. line of breeding, and will soon have a fine herd, and Ross Mahin of Cedar has, as his senior herd sire, Walker Lillith Colantha, with three of his sisters holding world's records, the latest a junior 2-year-old, making 1,220 pounds of butter and 25,500 pounds of milk in a year. This bull was purchased from The Carnation Milk Farms of Oconomowoc, Wis.

The sister of his sire is Segis Pieter-tje Prospect, a world's champion. His junior sire is a grandson of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, that heads the Honor Roll for all bulls in the world for the last four years, with 808 points, his own son being second with 602 points. Other good bulls and cows are being selected at this time, and we believe that Smith county will soon be on the dairy map. F. W. Mahin. Smith Center, Kan.

More About Capons

A recent issue of Kansas Farmer contained a very interesting article on capons, but it seems to me that more may be said on the subject, and especially about marketing. Previous to 1926 the Western markets quoted capons only from late in January to about May 1. Now they are quoted

all the time at prices somewhat more than are being paid for turkeys.

This seems to indicate that the demand is coming westward. And in view of this improved situation it seems that capons offer a chance for attractive profits. It is quite evident that the new Standard breed, Jersey Black Giants, is the fowl best liked for capons. Mrs. E. E. T. Pleasanton, Kan.

To Boost Co-operation

Plans for making Chicago in 1927 the headquarters for the most significant gathering in the annals of American co-operation were laid at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Co-operation.

The organizations participating in the meeting represented more than 2 million organized farmers, while the co-operative associations that are participating in the Institute have done more than 1 1/2 billion dollars' worth of business in the last year.

The meeting accepted the invitation of Northwestern University for the use of its facilities. This invitation was endorsed by a number of important farmers' organizations. The meeting also accepted the invitation of the University of California, sponsored by practically every co-operative and farm organization in that state, to hold the 1928 summer session at Berkeley.

Tentative dates fixed for the summer session at Northwestern University are June 20 to July 17 inclusive.

These officers were elected: Richard Pattee, chairman, Newton Highlands, Mass.; Ralph P. Merritt, Fresno, Calif. and L. B. Palmer, vice-chairmen, Pataskala, Ohio; Lloyd S. Tenny, treasurer, Washington, D. C.; and Charles W. Holman, secretary, Washington, D. C. The delegates elected as trustees for the ensuing year: Richard Pattee, Newton Highlands, Mass.; William P. Bullard, Albany, Ga.; A. W. Gilbert, Boston, Mass.; Charles W. Holman, Washington, D. C.; B. W. Kilgore, Raleigh, N. C.; Ralph P. Merritt, Fresno, Calif.; John D. Miller, Susquehanna, Pa.; W. S. Moscrip, Lake Elmo, Minn.; E. G. Nourse, Washington, D. C.; Charles S. Barrett, Union City, Ga.; L. B. Palmer, Pataskala, Ohio; A. R. Rule, New York City; Aaron Sapiro, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Shorthill, Omaha, Neb.; L. J. Faber, Columbus, Ohio; H. C. Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Porter R. Taylor, Harrisburg, Pa.; Dan A. Wallace, St. Paul, Minn.; George R. Wicker, Chicago, Ill.; William H. Suttle, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. O. Moser, Memphis, Tenn.; James Stone, Louisville, Ky.; and Lloyd S. Tenny, Washington, D. C.

Two vacancies on the board were authorized to be filled by nomination by the California Fruit Growers' Exchange and the National Livestock Producers' Association. The delegates admitted to membership in the Institute the Farmers' Equity Union with headquarters at Greenville, Ill.

The Institute is a unique educational enterprise. In its work it is a combination of a high grade technical school and a conference body for the exchange of practical information by leaders and skilled workers in the farmers' co-operative business organizations. By demonstrating advanced methods it seeks to improve the teaching standards of American schools and colleges with respect to this phase of American business. It also serves to give special technical training to employees of co-operative associations and to persons intending to make this type of activity their life work.

In prosecuting this undertaking the Institute numbers among its participating organizations every important general farm organization, the most important of the farmers' co-operative associations and also the national organizations representing public officials engaged in educational and administrative work that come in contact with the co-operative movement.

The first summer session was held in 1925 at the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, the second in 1926 at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. In going to Chicago next year the trustees believe that an unparalleled opportunity will be afforded not only for a record-breaking attendance, but also for an intensive studying of distributive problems of marketing as presented by one of the greatest food marts in the world. The invitation of Northwestern University was supported by the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Livestock Producers' Association, the Illinois Agricultural Association and several of the strong Middle-Western state Farm Bureaus and co-operative groups. Charles W. Holman. Washington, D. C.



The Meeting Place

An Advertisement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company



It is not so long ago since people met in town hall, store or at the village post-office, to talk over matters of importance to the community. Then came the telephone to enable men to discuss matters with one another without leaving their homes. With the growing use of the telephone, new difficulties arose and improvements had to be sought. Many of the improvements concerned the physical telephone plant. Many of them had to do with the means of using the apparatus to speed the connection and enable people to talk more easily. This need for improvement is continuous and, more than ever, is a problem today. Speed and accuracy in

completing seventy million calls daily depends upon the efficiency of Bell System employees and equipment as well as upon the co-operation of persons calling and those called and numerous private operators.

It is not enough that the average connection is made in a fraction of a minute or that the number of errors has been reduced to a very small percentage.

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Will Ride in Luxury

American Legionnaires from Kansas who shove-off for Paris next September will go over-seas on one of the most famous ocean liners plying the trans-Atlantic, Ernest A. Ryan, of Topeka, Department France Convention Officer for the state, has announced. The luxurious comfort and service provided for travel in the "Second A. E. F." of the Legion will be in marked contrast to the cheerless experience of that other voyage "Over There" nearly 10 years ago.

Legionnaires from this state, Paris convention bound, will sail on the S. S. Orca of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company under travel arrangements made by John J. Wicker, Jr., National Travel Director of the France Convention Committee of the Legion. The S. S. Ohio, a sister ship from the same line, will be used in the movement to adequately care for the transportation of Legionnaires from this state. The Orca will shove-off from New York on September 7 and the Ohio will sail on September 2 from the same port, and both ships will land the delegates at Cherbourg. The Orca was designed for de luxe ocean travel but was recently made into a popular one-cabin ship noted for its free and easy home-like atmosphere and cheerful comraderie of all passengers on board.

Luxurious accommodations, elaborate meals, and delights of spacious public rooms and decks will form a never-to-be-forgotten part of the great Legion peacetime pilgrimage. Ocean liners are noted for their gay good times, and when the Legionnaires get together on the Orca "going over" again there will be good times such as the seven seas have seldom witnessed. The ship carries an excellent orchestra which provides music in the dining saloon and for dancing. The unusually broad decks of the Orca are especially adapted for lounging at ease after the exciting sports or lantern-lit masquerade dances that will hold allurements not found even in the fashionable ball-rooms ashore. The Royal Mail is famous as the oldest British steamship company, having been chartered in the early part of Queen Victoria's reign, and has been in active service for 87 years.

Paid to Grade Potatoes

It paid the Kaw Valley potato growers to grade their wares and brand the sacks in which they were shipped in 1926, according to E. A. Stokdyk of the agricultural college. "From July 6 to August 21 the bulk of Kaw valley potatoes moved to market," he said. "Sales records were obtained on 539 cars marketed during this period, or 13.5 per cent of the Kaw valley potato crop. A number of growers were marketing U. S. No. 1 potatoes. These out-sold partly graded potatoes 81 per cent of the time. Partly graded potatoes outsold U. S. No. 1 only 13 per cent of the time. This indicates that the grower who has his potatoes graded and inspected under Federal supervision so that they grade U. S. No. 1 has from 80 to 90 chances out of every 100 of getting a higher price than he would obtain if his potatoes were not graded or were only partly graded.

"Selling potatoes in branded sacks also paid. Branded sacks outsold unbranded sacks for the same grade and same method of sale 57 per cent of the time. Unbranded sacks outsold branded sacks for the same grade and same method of sale only 34 per cent of the time. In the remaining 9 per cent of instances, returns were approximately the same for branded and unbranded potatoes.

"The experiences of the growers show clearly that grading potatoes and using branded sacks pay big returns. The results in 1926 indicate the progress Kaw valley growers have made in the last six years. Practically all of the improvement has come in that time which marks the period during which the Kaw Valley Potato Growers' Association has been functioning."

Would Get 90 Cents Apiece

We don't believe anybody in Kansas wrote Bernard Shaw, following his first-off refusal of the Nobel prize for literature, asking for a division of the prize, but the Irish playwright and Fabian philosopher complains that he

received 50,000 such letters, from both hemispheres. They wrote, says Shaw, that "as the greatest of men I must see that the best thing I could do with the prize was to give it to them." Why he didn't do it, Shaw does not explain, but it was a mistake. Dividing \$40,000 among 50,000 persons would allow, with postage off, something like 90 cents apiece. As Shaw had no desire or use for the prize, and said so, such a division would have been a publicity stunt that with more reflection must have appealed to him as a truly Shavian gesture.

It is all the more reprehensible because as a socialist Shaw is a sworn friend of the common people, and as a pacifist still desires to get even with Nobel. He speaks of the Nobel committee as "executors of the inventor of dynamite" and says that "I can forgive Alfred Nobel for having invented dynamite, but only a fiend in human form could have invented the Nobel prize." He abhors war, and the 50,000 who wanted to divide the prize with him are the kind of persons who would be most likely to get killed in a war. They are entitled to something, if only 90 cents. In the end Shaw distributed the \$40,000 among a lot of charities, which is the least original thing he could have done, and a weak imitation of the conventional behavior of the most notorious capitalists.

Problems of Educators

Problems of higher education as seen by the educators came up in the annual meeting in Chicago of the Association of American Colleges. Outstanding questions on the program were the status of athletics, the pay

of teachers and the need of radical reforms in teaching practice.

Dean Nellen of Grinnell College, the association's athletic committee chairman, listed no fewer than 14 evils in present-day collegiate athletics, prominent among which are betting, excessive publicity, the demand for victory at all costs, scouting for athletic recruits and their remuneration, and building of stadiums out of all proportion to other academic equipment. Fourteen points against the prevailing system make a wide indictment of intercollegiate athletics. The public is aware of the fact that athletics are under considerable reproach as an overdeveloped factor in higher education. President Lowell of Harvard College the other day was quoted as remarking that "class room studies do not constitute the whole of education," but on the other hand is the nearer danger of disparaging or eliminating class room work as an important element in education. This seems more likely than overemphasis on education in the traditional and limited sense.

Probably of much greater significance to education was President Max Mason's attack on educational methods, in or out of the class room. In the closing session of the conference he declared that the prevailing system of teaching in American colleges is "a blundering machine designed to dull the curiosity of the students" rather than stimulate it. "Our administrations work on the theory," said Dr. Mason, "that students come to college to resist education, so they use force. Most of our students do want to learn something. If we provide the means—say contact with men who are really doing research—you can't keep them from learning." The Chicago Univer-

sity president suggested furtherance of participation in active work or research.

In this meeting Dean Randall of Brown University, challenged American "standards which demand higher wages for cooks and chauffeurs than for men and women who educate the college student." The average wages as shown by a survey made by the Association of American Colleges is from \$1,100 to \$1,500 for instructors, \$2,000 to \$2,500 for assistant and associate professors and \$2,300 to \$4,000 for full professorships. Unless this situation is changed, said Dean Randall, a dearth of capable teachers may be expected.

There is in fact less incentive and stimulation for the college teacher than in former times, when their status was the highest. They are ill paid, they see their own departments of work discounted in favor of a feverish intercollegiate sporting urge, and older branches of educational achievement and effort superseded in public opinion and support by athletics and the social predominance of fraternities and sororities. Colleges are not what they used to be, from the professional point of view, and this cannot be stimulating or encouraging. If men and women refuse to enter educational work, the pay at least will rise by force of economic law. But education can scarcely afford to be placed entirely on an economic footing.

Hard times are those in which the people pay off the bonds they voted to issue in good times.

If a young man is hunting for a wife, petting parties are very useful for purposes of elimination.

There is no substitute for experience.

AVERY VOLCANO DISC HARROW

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AVERY VOLCANO DISC HARROW

Timber-Wolf

(Continued from Page 14)

jeered at him. But, still highly good-humored, he went on: "He's no cousin of mine, Gallup. You've got the family tree all mussed up. What fault is it of mine if a thousand years ago Bruce Standing and I had the same murdering old pirate for ancestor? At that, Standing descended from him in the straight line and I am somewhat less directly related."

Gallup snorted. "None of Standing's breed is wanted in my place," he said emphatically.

Deveril, tho his eyes twinkled, appeared to be musing.

"So you sent him word to stay away? Didn't you know that he'd come, red-hot and raging, as soon as he got your message? Oh, well, you and my crazy kinsman fight it out to your liking; it would be a great thing for the community if you'd both do a clean job, cutting each other's throats.... By the way, where does Taggart fit in? How does he work it to be hand in glove with both of you at the same time?"

"You heard what I said just now?" "I did. Say Gallup, where's Mexicali Joe? I've got some business with him."

Gallup, brooding, appeared not to have heard. Then, making no answer, he turned and went back into his house and into the big main room, where a crowd of men had foregathered. Deveril, his hat far back, his dark eyes keen and bright, followed him, almost at his heels. Gallup saw him out of the tail of his eye, but for once gulped down his first hot impulse; his hands were full as things were and there were large stakes to play for, with nothing to be gained just now by a rough-and-tumble fist fight with a man who was obviously highly capable of taking care of himself. So he pretended to let Deveril's entrance go unnoted and thereafter ignored him.

But No Drinks

For the first time in many days there were no drinks being served in Gallup's House. With so many strangers in town, one did not know how many federal agents might be snooping about. And, again, this was no time for the main issue to become befogged with side issues; Gallup did not want any unnecessary ruction on his hands. Nevertheless, some of the men drank now and then, but from pocket flasks which they had brought in with them; flasks which for the most part came originally from Gallup's stock, but which had been sold on the street by Gallup's man Ricky. The room was thick with heavy tobacco smoke; most of the men remained strangely quiet, watching Gallup or Barney McQuin, who glowered in a corner, or the sheriff who came and went among them. Deveril spent not more than ten minutes here; once more he returned to the street and to his passing from knot to knot of men.

"I'll bet a hat Gallup was lying about that warning to my mad kinsman," he told himself thoughtfully. "I don't believe he's man enough to get rough with Bruce Standing."

It was almost at the moment that Deveril came out of Gallup's place that the first shock of genuine news burst along the crowded road; Mexicali Joe had been located. He was in the stone jail, not five hundred yards from the thickest of his seekers, and had been there since last night, locked up by Taggart! The crowd split asunder as cleanly as tho some gigantic axe had cloven its way between the two frag-

ments; one group at full tilt ran to the jail, to prove to their own senses that here at last was a word of truth; the other streamed down to the Gallup House, seeking Taggart and an explanation. With the latter went Babe Deveril, who meant to keep his eye on Taggart and Gallup.

There were three steps leading up to Gallup's side door thru which at last came Taggart, when the crowd clamored for him. He stood on the top step, looking stolidly at the faces confronting him. He was a big man, massive of physique, hard-eyed, strong-willed; he had been sheriff for a dozen years and after long office as the chief representative of the law, bore in his look the stamp of that unquestioned authority which is the unmistakable brand of the mountain sheriff. He had looked straight into the eyes of many men in many moods and his own glance never wavered. Never a great talker, he stood now a moment in silence, tugging slowly at his heavy black mustache.

"Mexicali is my man right now," he said at last. "I got him in jail."

That was all. There was no belligerence in his tone; his look remained untroubled. Babe Deveril, beginning to understand something of what had happened, and casting his own swift horoscope of the likely future, wondered to what extent it was in the cards that Jim Taggart should stand in his way. There was big game in the wind, or men like Gallup and Taggart, who were always big-game men, would not be taking things upon their shoulders thus. And today Jim Taggart was at his best; he stood as solid and unmoved as a rock, with never a flick of the eyelid, as he made his quiet announcement and awaited the breaking of any storm which his words might evoke.

There was a short lull while men murmured among themselves, and yet, digesting Taggart's statement, impressed by his manner, hesitated to speak the thought which was forming in dozens of brains simultaneously. Presently, however, a man at the far edge of the crowd shouted:

"What's he arrested for, Taggart? What did he do?"

Before the man had gotten his ten words out, the sheriff's keen eyes found him where his lesser form was half hidden by the bigger men in front of him.

Disturbed the Peace?

"I hear you, Bill Cary," he said quietly. "And the only reason I'm answering a regular none-of-your-business question is that all of you other boys that have stampeded in here on a wild say-so will be worrying your heads off until you know what's what. I pulled Joe on two counts: first for disturbing the peace."

An uproar of laughter boomed out at that and even Jim Taggart smiled. But he went on evenly:

"Of course that was a blind until I got the goods on the second count. And I only got that a few minutes ago. This ain't any trial, exactly, and still I guess it will save trouble if you know all about it. So I'll let Cliff Shipton step up and testify."

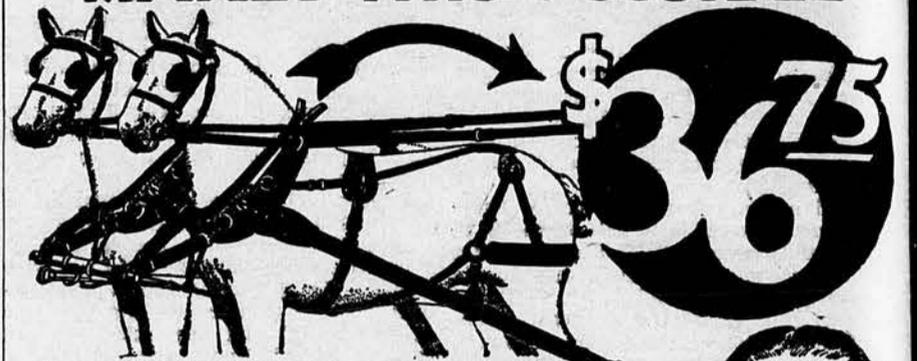
Suddenly he stepped aside and a tall, hawk-faced man who had been holding his place at Gallup's side, just behind Taggart's massive bulk, stepped forward. Men craned their necks and crowded closer; nearly all of them knew Cliff Shipton. He was a Gallup man and always had been a Gallup man; for the last two years he had been in charge of a profitless "goldmine" which Gallup pretended to operate at the head of the Lost Woman's Gulch, a property which, it was generally conceded in and about Big Pine, was merely the proverbial hole in the ground intended for sale to a fool.

"Last week, gents," said Shipton in his easy style, "we hit it rich out at the Gallup Bonanza. Pocket or ledge, we're not saying which right now. But we got the stuff. We been keeping it quiet until we got good and ready to spring something. I had the choice specimens in a box in my shack. That Mexican's been prowling around; I couldn't be sure until I'd glimpsed the specimens, but I just looked 'em over. That's the story; Mexicali, being half drunk and stupid generally, made his haul out of my specimen box."

As the first slow murmur, gathering volume, began, Jim Taggart threw up his hand and shouted:

"Now, men, go slow! I've seen a

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"The meat is delicious and did not shrink as much as when smoked the old-fashioned way. It is less work for there isn't any smoke to keep up. Far nicer than smoke-house meat." — Mrs. Charles Hahn, Iowa City, Iowa.

The old-fashioned smoke-house was at best a disagreeable necessity. Now it is no longer a necessity and therefore it is doubly disagreeable. The discovery of the Edwards process for putting hickory wood smoke on pure table salt does away with all the work and worry, dirt and discomfort, fire-risk and meat shrinkage that were part and parcel of the old smoke-house method of curing meat. And Old Hickory cured meat is far nicer than smoke-house meat. The smoke is distributed evenly, uniformly and mildly through and through the meat, not merely deposited on the outside. When the meat comes out of the cure

it is completely smoked and ready to be used at once or to be hung away for future use.

Old Hickory Smoked Salt is pure table salt and genuine hickory wood smoke and nothing else. It is as good for table use as for curing meat. Smell it. Taste it. You can tell at once that it is pure table salt and hickory wood smoke, with nothing added.

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Nothing to Get Excited About



pack of gents before now get all het up because they was sore and disappointed. And I can read the eye-signs! But pull off and think things over before you make a lot of howling fools out of yourselves. If you want me any time... Well, I'll be right on hand!"

He stepped back swiftly, in thru the open door, and it closed after him.

For a little while the men remained uncertain. Jim Taggart represented the law; further, he was no man at any time to trifle with. He had offered them an explanation, and the worst of it was that it might be the truth. Discussions began on every hand; those who believed were in the minority and lost voice as the other voices, becoming heated, grew louder. Babe Deveril was turning away when a man caught at his sleeve.

"You know those men, Taggart and Gallup and the rest. What do you make of it? What had we ought to do?"

Deveril shook the man off. "Go slow until you know what you're doing," he admonished curtly. "Then go like hell."

He skirted the crowd and went up to his cabin to be alone and do a bit of thinking on his own part.

A Visitor!

There was a crowd of men, tight-jammed, about the little square stone jail as Deveril made his way toward his cabin. Every man of them was striving for a glance thru the barred slit of a window behind which Mexicall Joe glared out at them. In the throng Deveril marked a man who wore his deputy-sheriff's badge thrust prominently into notice and who carried a rifle across the hollow of his arm. Deveril shrugged and went on.

"In jail or out, the Mex is going to keep a shut mouth," he meditated. "He'll never spill a word now, unless Taggart gets a chance to give him a rough-and-ready third degree. And Taggart will get no such chance tonight."

Thru the dim dusk gathering among the pines he came to the cabin. A light winked at him thru the open door; Maria, Joe's daughter, was getting his supper. Well, he was ready for it; blow hot, blow cold, a man must eat.

"Hello, Senorita," he greeted her from the threshold. "How does it feel to be the one and only daughter of the most distinguished gentleman in town?"

Maria did not understand him, but her white teeth flashed and her large southern eyes were warm and friendly.

"They found your papa," he told her. "He's in jail."

"Seguro," responded Maria, unmoved. "That is nothing for him."

Deveril laughed and went to wash at the bucket of water which the girl had placed on a bench in the corner. Maria finished setting his table with the few articles at hand, putting a black pot of red beans in the place of honor before his plate. As he returned from washing and smoothing his hair down, he noted the plate itself; a plain, cracked affair of heavy crockery with a faded design in red roses. Plainly, Maria had raided her mother's home for that. She was looking at him for his approval and received it. At the moment she had both hands occupied and he stooped forward and kissed her. It was lightly and carelessly done; a gay salute to the girl's warm smouldering beauty. For beauty of its kind she did have, that of the young half-bred animal.

She gasped; her face, whether thru indignation or pleasure, went a dark burning red. Deveril laughed softly and sat down on the box which she had drawn up for his chair.

It was only then that he saw that he had a visitor. His eyebrows shot upward as he wondered. Another girl or young woman; in that light, as she stood just outside his door, nothing very definite could be made of her.

"Could I have a word with you, Mr. Deveril?"

She wasn't hungry

He came to his feet almost at the first word, quick and lithe and graceful. Always was Babe Deveril at his best when it was a question of a lady. The voice accosting him was clear and cool and musically modulated. He tried to make out her face, but was baffled by the shadow cast by her wide hat. She was clad in a neat dark outing suit and wore serviceable walking boots; she was slim and trim and young and confident. Beyond that the dusk made a mystery of her.

"A thousand!" he returned in answer. "Won't you come in?"

"It is very pleasant outside. May I sit on your doorstep?"

"Lord love you," he assured her, "you may do anything on earth that pleases you. . . . Maria, my dear, you may run home to your mamma; I have affairs of state. And I'll be delighted to see you again at breakfast time."

Maria put down her things and fled. Again Deveril laughed softly.

"It was no tender scene that you interrupted," he told his visitor. "I was merely seeking expression in a bit of rudimentary human language of my gratitude for the loan of a cracked plate! Look at it!" He held it aloft.

"A gratitude which obviously springs from the heart," she returned as lightly as he had spoken.

She sat down on the door-step. He came toward her, meaning to have a better look at her.

"But you were just beginning your supper," she objected. "Please go on with it while it is hot. Otherwise I shall most certainly leave without talking with you as I had wished."

"But you? There is plenty for both of us."

"No, thank you. It's very kind, but I have eaten."

"Then I eat, tho it's putting a hungry man at an unfair advantage to watch him at such a disgusting pastime." He poured himself a cup of coffee, all the while trying to make out her features. He knew already that she was pretty; one sensed a thing like that. But just how pretty, that even Babe Deveril could not decide so long as the light was no better and she hid

in the shadows of her provoking hat. "And now, how may I be of service?"

Thus of the two she was the first to be given the opportunity of clear observation. There were two candles stuck in their own grease on the rough table, and between them his face looking out toward her was unshadowed. A face gay and dark and clean-cut, the face of devil-may-care youth. It struck her that there was an evidence of the man's character in the fact that, tho she had caught him in the act of kissing his maid of all work, he was not in the least perturbed. She thought it would be easy to like this man; she was not sure that she could ever trust him.

"I am Lynette Brooke," she said in a moment. "And I thought it possible that, if you cared to do so, you might answer a question for me."

"If I may be of assistance to you," he told her, cordially, watching her narrowly, "you have but to let me know."

"Thank you." He had inclined his head in acknowledgment of her introduction and now her head tipped slightly toward him. "My question has to do, naturally, with the one matter of general interest in Big Pine today. You see, I have heard of you; I know that you know some of the men here . . . Sheriff Taggart and Mr. Gallup, for example. And . . . I once had the pleasure of meeting you, Mr. Deveril. Small excuse for troubling you, I know, but when one is in earnest . . ."

"I'll tell you something!" said Deveril quickly.

"Yes?"

"I'd give a whole lot for a good square look at you! I am no hand for

names; and I haven't been able to make out your face."

Nice Remark, Anyway

"A whole lot?" It was a fair guess that she was smiling. Well, then, it's a bargain. You give me an answer to a question!"

"Done! Any question!"

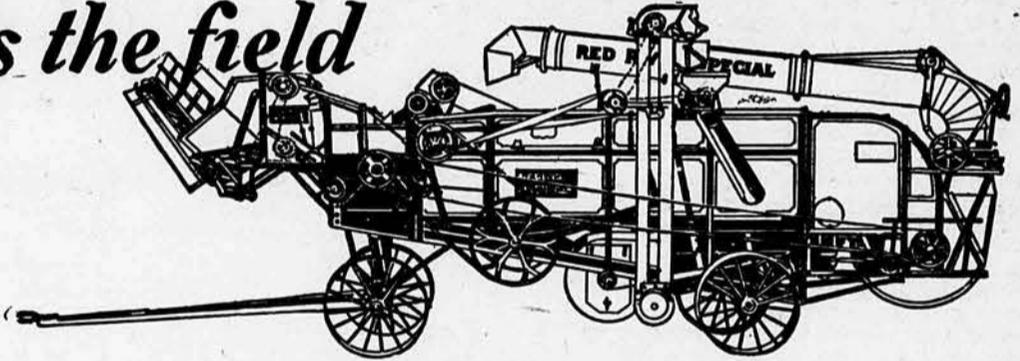
With a sudden gesture her two hands went up to her hat. At the same moment she jumped to her feet and came three steps into his cabin. As she brought the hat down to her side and turned toward him, the candle-light streamed across her face and Babe Deveril sat back on his box and with a sudden lighting up of his eyes collected his share of the obligation by letting his admiring glance rove across her disclosed features. Pretty; yes, far and away more than pretty. He was startled by an unexpected, soft loveliness; an alluring, seductive charm of line and expression. Just now it was her mood to smile at him; and she was one of those rare girls whose smile is sheer tenderness. He marked the curl in her soft brown hair; the sparkle in her big gray eyes; the curve of the lips; in another moment the red mouth would be laughing at him. She held herself erect under his frank inspection; her chin was up; her eyes did not waver; she challenged him with her glance to look his fill and shape his judgment of her.

"I think you are mistaken on one point," he told her quickly. "I never saw you before, for I would not have forgotten."

"The obvious remark nicely made," she laughed at him.

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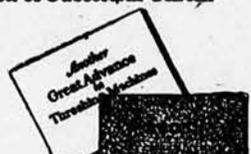
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"Thru no fault of mine. You are welcome to know that I have a memory for pretty girls. And that you are absolutely the prettiest girl I ever saw."

"Thank you," she mocked him. She put her hat on again and went back to the door-step. "Nevertheless, it is true that we have met before. Of course," she amended hastily, "I am not going to claim any obligation on either side because of that. But it suggested that I should come to you now instead of taking my chances with utter strangers."

"If you care to do me a very great favor," said Deveril, "you will tell me when you think you and I met."

"Certainly. I have no desire to make a mystery of so common an occurrence. Last May you were in Carson?"

"Yes."
"There was a dance. You went with Mildred Darrel. When you called for her she was out on the porch. Another girl was with her and you were introduced."

"After all, I was right!" he cried triumphantly. "You were in the shadows that the vines threw all over the porch. I don't believe I even heard your name. Most positively I did not catch a glimpse of your face."

She dismissed the subject with indifference.

"At least I have made my explanation. And now may I ask my question?" And, when he nodded: "Are they telling the truth when they say that Mexicali Joe stole his gold from Mr. Gallup's mine?"

He had expected something like that; all along he had felt that this girl with the bright daring eyes and that eager, confident carriage was in Big Pine because she, equally with himself, was concerned with the one occurrence which for the moment made the community a place of interest to such as found no lure in the humdrum.

"Of course, you know that anything I could say in answer would be but one man's opinion?"

"Yes. But knowing these men, your opinion would be of value to me."

"Are You Alone?"

"Well, then, I'd gamble my boots that they're lying. And I can advance no reasons whatever for my belief. But there's your question answered."

"As I thought that it would be. I was sure of it before I came here. You make me doubly sure."

He, for the moment, was more interested in her than in Mexicali Joe and his gold.

"You don't belong up here in the mountains? You're a long way from your stamping-ground, aren't you?"

"Of course. I happened to be down in Rocky Bend when the news came and I caught the first stage up."

He tried to make her out. She did not look the type of woman who followed in the wake of such news, adventuring. But then you could never

tell what a woman was inside by the outer peach-and-cream softness of her, as Babe Deveril well understood.

She appeared to be plunged deep into reverie. Perhaps there was something of weariness in the droop of her shoulders; if she had come on the early stage, she might have had a hard day of it altogether.

"Were you able to get a room at the Gallup House?" he asked.

"Yes. I was one of the first, you know. As to how long I can keep my room, I can't tell. Mr. Gallup has doubled his prices and is likely to double them again."

"He's that sort," conceded Deveril. "He plays a big game and all the time has a shrewd eye for the little bets. By the way, do you feel entirely comfortable there?"

Her eyes drifted to a meeting with his.

"What do you mean?"

"There's as tough a crowd there and spread all over town as I ever saw. Are you alone?"

"Yes. Quite."

"You don't mean to say that you, a young girl and not overused to hardship, from the look of you, are up here to mix into such a scrimmage as may be pulled off? To match your wits and your grit and your endurance against the kind of men who go hell-raising into a new gold strike?"

She tilted back her head against the door-jamb and looked up, straight into his eyes. Thus he saw her chin brought forward prominently. It was delicately turned and joined, softly curving, a full feminine throat; and yet it was a chin which bespoke character and stubbornness.

"When men go rushing after gold," she said quietly, "more likely than not they go with empty pockets if not empty stomachs. There is always a chance, in a new mining-camp, for one who has a little money. A chance to stake a miner, going shares; and always, of course, the chance to stake one's own claim."

"But you . . . What do you know of such things?"

"Not much, first-hand, perhaps. But it's in the blood! . . . You look a very young man, Mr. Deveril, but you and I know that looks are not everything; and it is quite possible that you are old enough to have heard of Olymphe Labelle?"

"Why," he exclaimed, "I have seen her. I was only a boy; it was twenty years ago. That was down at Horse-shoe; why, bless your soul. I fell head over heels in love with her! I can tell you how she dressed and how she looked. Big blue eyes; golden hair; a pink dress; a great big picture-hat, with ribbons. I was only eight or nine years old, but forget? Never!"

"My father married her down in Horseshoe! That was the first time he

(Continued on Page 26)

For Your Heavy Spring Work Get BOYT Extra-Strength Harness

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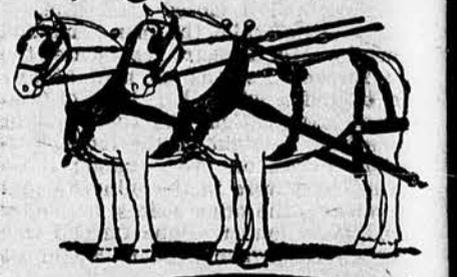


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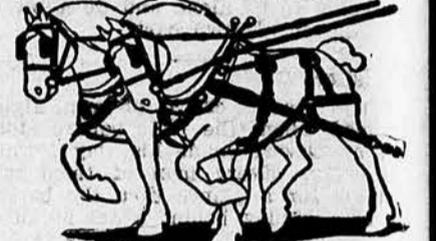
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Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

The title of the International Sunday School Lesson for this week is, "The Practice of Christian Stewardship." The word steward seems to come from two old English words, sty and ward, and originally meant, one who guarded the sty, one who watched over the pigs, and other animals. Then it came to mean the manager of a lord's estate, and then the one who was employed as overseer in the family. Now it means anyone who is put in charge of another's property. Thus a Christian steward is one who is intrusted with funds or time or talents which are at his disposal for a while; perhaps a few months, perhaps many years. We have it now. By and by it reverts to the original Donor. We are managing His interests for Him. What kind of managers are we?

Put the lesson of the week into common language. We will take a verse or two from Goodspeed's translation of the New Testament: "For it is just like a man who was going on a journey, and called in his slaves, and put his property into their hands. He gave one \$5,000, and another \$2,000 and another \$1,000; to each according to his ability. Then he went away. The one who had received the \$5,000 immediately went into business and made \$5,000 more....." By and by this owner of the three slaves came back, and had an accounting with each. The two who had worked and doubled the principal, were accounted faithful stewards. The one who complained about his master, and who was too lazy to increase his capital, was meted out the severest punishment. Note that this third man did not steal, he did not run away. He returned what had been given him. But he had not made anything of it. It was not what he had done, but what he had not done. He was a good-for-nothing, and the Master had no room for such.

Of what are we stewards, or managers, today? Suppose we classify our obligations thus: Money, time, ability. We are to account for these three, one of these days, perhaps sooner than we think. Instantly I recall two instances of stewardship that I am certain the Master approved. The other day Joe Lucas died in Cleveland. Joe was a colored bootblack. He had a stand, with 10 chairs, down town. For 26 years he had had only one ambition, and that was to keep 10 colored boys in school all the time. The other is likewise of the negro race. An old mammy died at 80, having worked 50 years in the same family, and she left \$2,300, the savings of a life-time to two negro schools, for the improvement of the young of her race. These two had done pretty well with all three obligations, money, time, ability.

Let us look at the money side of it. The Old Testament ideal is to give at least one-tenth of one's income to the Lord. The New Testament ideal assumes we will give that much, and if possible more. Now it is an interesting fact that it has been demonstrated, that, on the average, one who conscientiously devotes one-tenth to religious uses will make better use of the remaining nine-tenths than if he gave nothing away. When we do that, we acknowledge God's ownership, and we set out to be just as good managers as we possibly can. The moment we acknowledge God's ownership, we have gone half way, and more. For when we do that, we are ready to consider ourselves as His trustees, His stewards, the managers of the property He has entrusted to us.

"Twenty-three years ago," writes a woman, "I began tithing. I had never heard a sermon on the subject. Gratitude to God for giving me success in a business venture by which I was able to pay up back debts, led me to give a tenth of my earnings. In the many years that I have lived beneath the shadow of Malachi 3:10, God has never failed to keep His promise. For 23 years I have proved that one can pay one's debts better and live in greater comfort on 90 cents than on the dollar. I could not be induced to give up this plan, God's plan, for meeting the needs of the kingdom. Tithing is the greatest and the most neglected question before the church today."

People some times complain that they cannot give one-tenth, because their income is so meagre. Well, what about time? How much time do you give

each week, for the spread of the great enterprise of the Kingdom? Sunday comes once in seven days. If one devotes one seventh of his week to worship and the building of the soul, together with work for God, thus investing one-seventh of each week in the everlasting things of the Spirit, and six-sevenths to earning his daily bread, that will be a week well spent. The way Sunday is spent by many is exhausting to mind and body, does not build up either the individual himself, nor the Kingdom of God. I know a man and wife who for years gave themselves without stint to the young people in a college town. Their home was always open to the students, evenings and on Sunday afternoons. Two large Bible classes were taught Sunday noon, and a big social was held every fortnight. This man and this woman invested time and ability in class after class of students—more than time, more than ability, they invested love, the deepest personal interest. Looking back today, they see in this work many of the happiest days of their lives. Their investment will yield enormous interest returns—in fact, has already yielded that.

Ability. How smart are you? Whatever your brains, they are not too keen for the work of the Great Master.

Lesson for Feb. 6—The Practice of Christian Stewardship. Matt. 25:14 to 30. Golden Text. "Thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will set thee over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Get an Egg Every Minute

(Continued from Page 3)

"We keep our hens penned all during the winter laying season," John said. "This is a big factor in egg production. If hens get out on good days they are not contented to be shut up in bad weather. Changing them makes a difference in production. We will cull this bunch closely, keeping a third to half of them and we will buy more chicks in the spring. It is cheaper to buy than hatch for ourselves, and we can handle the job this way with less money invested in equipment, with less work and possibly a better chance for success from start to finish. We get the chicks for 10 cents apiece. The next batch of chicks will be cared for in four new brooder houses."

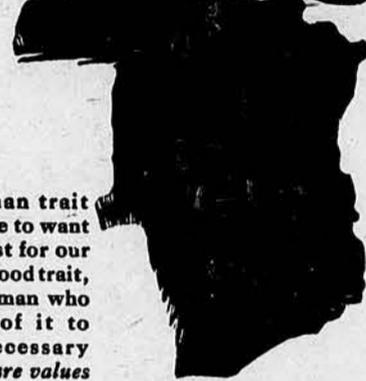
"Ever make any mistakes?" John was asked. "Mistakes? You mean with the Leghorns?" This from John. "Well, there's the time we crowded them too much, and I wouldn't have nests open from the top. Guess we have made them—there is the time we used moldy straw for litter. It killed some of the hens. That taught us always to use clean, bright straw. A chicken absolutely won't stand anything moldy. We keep up pretty well on what the U. S. Department of Agriculture is doing, depend on the agricultural college, and O'Connell never refuses to help us. You'll find it is a good thing to read about the experiences of other folks, too."

What Co-operation Can Do

Co-operative buying and selling of livestock by the Producers Commission Association of Kansas City, offers a good example of the success which farmers can accomplish thru their own efforts. At the recent annual meeting of this association Manager W. T. Angle said the value of livestock sold and bought the last year by the association was \$7,637,972.76, or approximately 1½ million dollars more business than handled the previous year. Mr. Angle also said that the Kansas City Producers had co-operated with other producer agencies in the movement of 130,000 feeding lambs, 18,000 stock pigs, and 12,000 feeding calves and yearlings direct from grower to Corn Belt feedlot. This is a service that has long been wanted by livestock men and is meeting with favor everywhere.

Fifty-two million dollars is the amount estimated by the Government, which is collected annually as commissions for the buying and selling of livestock on our terminal market, according to Mr. Angle, and he is confident that this cost can be cut down millions of dollars annually thru co-operative effort, and that the saving could be used as refunds to members and in advertising thereby increasing the consumption of meat and meat products.

We all like to drive a Hard Bargain



IT'S a human trait we all share to want to get the most for our money. It's a good trait, too, and the man who has enough of it to spend the necessary time to compare values before he buys is the one who profits most.

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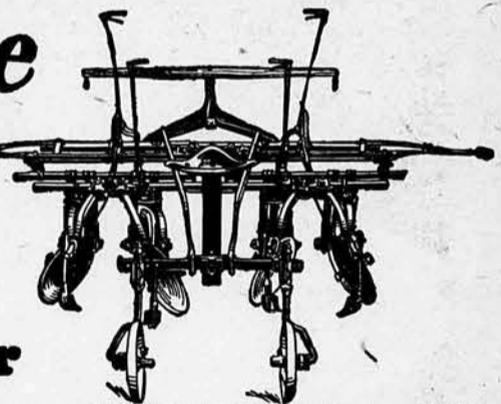


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Tapioca For Winter Puddings

By Betty Barclay

THERE are certain dishes which are served only in the spring, while others seem to belong to other seasons. Puddings however, are year-round delicacies. Of course, apple dumplings thrive strongly in season, while the suet and plum pudding are usually served around Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays—but pudding of some kind is always in order.

This is indeed fortunate, not only because puddings are usually easy to prepare or because they are almost always so nutritious and so easy to digest, but also because puddings may be used as



perfect balancers of a meal. Many puddings are well-balanced dishes in themselves. Others contain the fruit that is needed to balance heavy carbohydrate and protein foods that have been served earlier in the meal. Few dishes, with the exception of the salad are such excellent balancing dishes.

Another argument in favor of the light pudding or cream is that it brings to children especially many needed foods that they otherwise might not secure in sufficient quantity. Milk, that almost perfect food, is usually found in the light pudding.

Sugar, berries, apples, raisins, dates, oranges—oh, there is a host of foods that are good for us that seem to fit into the light pudding, cream or whip.

Tapioca is another pudding constituent that furnishes healthful carbohydrates in an easily digested form—and in a form that children will never refuse. As an "extender" food, it is hard to equal. It blends with milk, eggs and fruits of all kinds and serves to extend a few simple foods into a delicious pudding or cream. The following recipes are just a few of the many delicious winter pudding recipes that may be made from tapioca combined with common foodstuffs always on hand or easily procurable. Try these and see how delicious your winter puddings may be made—and by the way, there is no reason why they should not be served in hot weather as well.

Fig Tapioca Pudding

½ cup quick-cooking or partly cooked tapioca
1 pint sirup from stewed figs
½ teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons sugar
¼ teaspoon orange extract
1 cup figs drained from juice

Cook tapioca and salt in fig sirup in double boiler 15 minutes, stirring frequently. Add sugar and orange extract. Place drained figs in bottom of buttered baking pan. Pour tapioca mixture over them and cook ½ hour in moderate oven. Serve hot with sweetened and flavored whipped cream or top milk.

Pineapple Tapioca

½ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
1 quart hot water
1 cup canned pineapple (grated or chopped)
½ cup quick-cooking or partly cooked tapioca

Cook tapioca, sugar and salt in hot water in double boiler 15 minutes, stirring frequently. Remove from heat and stir in pineapple. Chill. Serve in sherbet glasses garnished with sweetened and flavored whipped cream. If fresh fruit is used, it should be sweetened to taste and allowed to stand ½ hour or more. Any available fruit juice may be used as part of liquid. Makes eight portions.

Snappy Tapioca Pudding

1 quart milk
½ cup quick-cooking or partly cooked tapioca
½ cup raisins
¾ cup brown sugar
2 eggs
8 gingersnaps
Pinch of salt

Scald milk in double boiler, add tapioca, brown sugar and salt and cook 15 minutes, stirring frequently. Add raisins. Pour small amount of mixture slowly over slightly beaten egg yolks, stirring vigorously. Return to double boiler and cook until mixture thickens like custard. Remove from heat, pour onto the gingersnaps which have been previously broken into small pieces. Stir well. Use the whites of eggs, beaten stiff, as a meringue. Brown delicately in moderate oven. Serve in individual glass dishes. Delicious hot or cold.

Tapioca Cream

1 quart milk
½ cup quick-cooking or partly cooked tapioca
½ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
1 egg
1 teaspoon flavoring

Scald milk in double boiler. Add tapioca, sugar and salt and cook 15 minutes, stirring frequently. Pour small amount of mixture slowly over slightly beaten egg yolk, stirring vigorously. Return to

double boiler and cook until mixture begins to thicken like custard. Remove from fire and add vanilla, orange or any flavoring desired. Fold in stiffly beaten egg white. Chill. This is delicious poured cold over any fruit or berries, fresh or canned. Raisins, prunes, figs, dates, or nuts may be stirred into cream while cooling. Serve in sherbet glasses garnished with whipped cream and a few berries or pieces of fruit.

Hustlin' Ma Off to College

ARE you all packed up and ready to go to college next week, or are you still wondering what to wear? Here's a tip, "wear something comfortable." Farm Home Week at the Kansas State Agricultural College this year will be strenuous in tight new shoes for the programs each day will be so interesting that you just can't slip off to give the "soles" a rest.

Save all the fancy togs you don't feel quite yourself in, for the banquet Friday evening. Usually no one expects to feel quite herself at a banquet anyway with after dinner speakers to be endured. But this banquet will be unusual. The cafeteria management will see to it that the speakers are so well-fed as to be satisfied with very short vocal exercises. The food, of course, will be first-class and the feature of the banquet will be the announcement of the winner of the Better Farming contest and naming of the champion wheat grower and the champion corn grower of the state.

You will want to be on hand for the poultry session Tuesday which will be of interest both to women and men. Wednesday's meetings will be held in Calvin Hall and will deal more especially with home management and community work, with plenty of recreational features mixed in. On Thursday the main topic for discussion will be health and making the home more beautiful. This day's program provides for sectional meetings which will offer you an opportunity to attend the group in which you are most interested and to ask questions. Friday's program will take up more especially the problem of the child in school and at home.

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

They're Cataloged and Don't Know It

A CONVENIENCE in feeding folks outside of one's own family is a compartment in the card index file or a page or two in the kitchen scrapbook devoted to "Guests' Favorite Dishes." Who has not been mortified by a boarder who did not seem to enjoy the principal dish? A man who often exchanges work at our house, and table, refuses meat of any kind, but will make a meal of sweet potatoes. A girl who visits us is very fond of spinach,

and another of chicken noodles. These special likes are all recorded, and kept handy. I have inside information and can surprise them with their favorite dishes. Then, it is easy for them to be polite and tell me that they enjoyed my cooking.

Eliza Smith.

P. S.—I put a pen name to this, because if it should get into the Mail and Breeze all my neighbors would see it and I wouldn't want them to know that I had them cataloged.

Rubber Mats Save Oil Cloth

MY KITCHEN table is covered with white oil-cloth and we were always finding where a sharp knife had cut into it or a hot pan had stuck and made ugly places, until I hit on the idea of inner tube mats. Now when there is something to be chopped or sliced or vegetables to prepare I just open a drawer, slip a rubber mat in place and no matter how careless the person, how hot the pan or how sharp the knife, the oilcloth is safe. They are easily made and easily kept clean with hot soapy water.

Mrs. J. D. Jackson.

Marion County.

I Keep an Emergency Jar

KEEP gauze bandage and tape of various widths in a sterile glass jar with a screw top. Also keep a pair of tweezers which can be purchased at the dime store, in the jar. With the tweezers you can extract gauze of the correct width from the jar without putting your hand into the jar. The container should be kept covered and the gauze will be ready for any emergency, free from dust and germs.

Mrs. Fred V. Reiser.

Garfield Co., Oklahoma.

Now We Sing of Prisons

BY CHERYL MARQUARDT

A NEW song and one that bids to be popular is "Within the Prison of My Dreams." The words and music were written by Mrs. Jesse Crawford, wife of the famous pipe organist, Jesse Crawford. Mrs. Crawford is an organist of some note herself. This song, which I first saw in sheet music form, may also be had on record, played on the pipe organ by Jesse Crawford, with an orchestra accompaniment. It is a lovely waltz, for those who are still fond of this dance. The words are pretty, too. Here is the first verse and chorus:

I'm in despair,
No one seems to care,
Clouds are hiding
All my skies of blue,
There's no peace, I find,
Tho' you're in my mind,
I'm just chained to dreams
That won't come true.

Within the prison of my dreams,
I dream of you in vain,
I'm in a cell of world schemes,
Just living them again;
The walls of gray
Keep out the stars,
My hands reach out
Thru prison bars,
For years, I've been in tears,
Within the prison of my dreams.

I'll be glad to tell anyone where they may secure this new song, and I'll be glad to help with music problems in any way that I can. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope for reply. Address Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Plan Summer "Duds" Now

HALF the fun of a vacation is in planning it, so certainly there is no harm in beginning to plan it in February even if you can't hope to get away for a vacation until the middle of August.

No one who has experienced the busy spring and summer days of farm life would consider it in the least foolish to begin to plan clothing for a vacation still months and months away, while winter holds outside work in check.

Whether you are going to the beach or not, there is sure to be a sand pile for the little one to play in. If there isn't he won't consider it a vacation, and mother won't have much of a vacation if she has to keep the little one neat in her ordinary dresses. Here is the solution—a neat little beach suit and bonnet that isn't much to get dirty and is less to wash, for it is of broadcloth, which requires no starch and little ironing. There are no sleeves in it and the sand he gets down his neck will easily shake out of the legs.

But the things that will please the little one most are the little appliqued dogs which adorn each side of the bonnet and the front of the suit. The head of the little dog on the suit also makes a pocket,

for convenience in carrying shells and pretty rocks.

This little suit No. 1265 comes ready made to fit the 2-year old child, in blue broadcloth bound in yellow with yellow applique patches and floss. The price is only \$1.50. The handwork to be done consists in appliqueing the dogs.

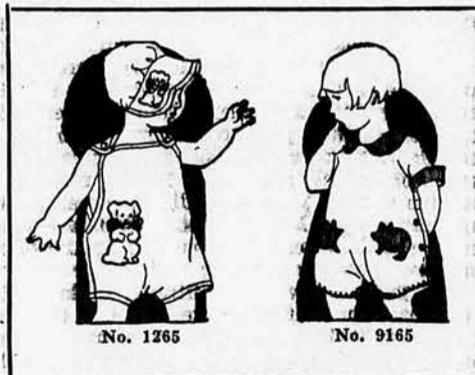
No. 9165, little white broadcloth rompers has a great many possibilities as his Sunday best summer suit. It, too, will please both the little fellow and his mother because the soft material will not irritate his tender flesh and will not need to be starched.

He will no doubt like the pink pig pockets to be appliqued, which will remind him of the hosts of "Little Pig" stories he has been told.

The suit comes ready made with pink collar to match the pockets. The collar and bottom of rompers

are to be worked in feather stitch and the pockets are to be put on with running stitches. Price of the suit with floss for working is \$1.45. Size 2 years.

You may order either of these little suits from Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



There's Spring in the Air

UNTIL Christmas we were comfortably content to spend spare hours by the fire with the radio and a bit of embroidery or lacework, but the turn of the year worked a bit of magic with us. Even tho the ground is frozen and the wind insinuates icy fingers at the tiniest crack of open windows, we begin to feel deep down somewhere, the urge to dig in the dirt, and open the windows wide to let the curtains flap in the wind.

Until the first breath of spring puts into action our desires for gardening and house cleaning we turn our attention to the family's spring wardrobe. Ever since Christmas there has been a world of speculation as to what probably will be worn next spring. Just now it looks as if the Dolman sleeve with a blouse that gives the impres-

sion of narrow hips, will be the popular thing. And yet many two piece dresses with pleated skirts and long straight blouses somewhat after the middy that was so popular a few years ago, are being shown.

For house dresses and sport dresses the same requisites hold, regardless of the flitting fancies of mode which control the lines of other types of dress. House dresses and sport dresses must permit free motion, be easy to don and adjust, easy to keep in trim and of durable material.

For early spring wear we are seriously considering such materials as gay printed crepes to be combined with solid colors to match and light woollens such as cashmere, to keep us interested until summer comes with her riot of voiles and laces.



2279—Child's One-Piece Dress. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
 2832—Afternoon Frock. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
 2366—Dress for Sport or Street Wear. Sizes 16 years 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
 2958—Becoming Lines. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
 2315—Slip in Two Styles. Sizes 16 years, 18 years.
 2904—Child's Dress. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
 2059—Boy's Suit. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.
 Any of these patterns may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. In ordering be sure to mention sizes and numbers. Price of patterns is 15 cents each. Be sure to write your name and address plainly.



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warning several times when the supply of carbide is nearly exhausted, allowing ample time to refill with Union Carbide.*

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When Company Comes

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

FOR fancy winter desserts charlotte russes have few equals. Their flavor is fine and their preparation is simple. Another advantage is that they may be made ready several hours before used. If I wish the dish to be especially handsome, I serve it with strips of sponge cake. Some of my favorite recipes are these.

Vanilla Charlotte Russe

Soak 1 tablespoon granulated gelatine in 4 tablespoons cold water 10 minutes. Meanwhile scald ½ cup cream. To it add the softened gelatine. Stir over heat until the gelatine is thoroughly dissolved; then add to it ½ cup sugar and 1½ teaspoons vanilla. Set in a cool place until the mixture is thickened slightly. Whip 2 cups cream until stiff and fold into the cold gelatine mixture a little at a time. Chopped nuts or candied cherries may be added at this stage if desired. Let stiffen in a cool place for 5 minutes, beat up with a spoon and use when needed. This recipe makes six servings of average size.

Orange Charlotte Russe

Add ½ cup orange juice and 1 teaspoon lemon juice to the scalded cream in Vanilla Charlotte Russe. Then stir in the gelatine and other ingredients. Garnish with points of orange sections. It is especially nice to line the sherbet glasses or other dishes in which the russe is served with strips of sponge cake, or with lady-fingers which may be bought at the baker's. I cut the cake in pieces ¼-inch thick and 1-inch wide. Four pieces are used in every sherbet glass and they are al-

lowed to extend about ½ inch above the edge of the glass. The charlotte russe is dropped in the center of the glass. It may be garnished with a candied cherry or with nut meats. A most unusual and charming appearance is obtained by placing the mixture in a pastry tube and filling the glasses in this way. It is so light and feathery when handled in this manner that it is worth the extra trouble.

Chocolate Charlotte Russe

Add 1 square melted chocolate to the scalded cream in the recipe for Vanilla Charlotte Russe before the gelatine is added.

Caramel Charlotte Russe

Carmelize ½ cup sugar by melting it over the fire, stir it constantly and add no water, until it is a light brown in color. Add to the scalded cream in the recipe for Vanilla Charlotte Russe before the gelatine is stirred into the mixture.

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.

To Whiten Piano Keys

My piano keys are becoming yellow. Is there any way that I can whiten them?—H. K. L.

Rub your piano keys with a flannel cloth which has been dipped in either ammonia water or alcohol.

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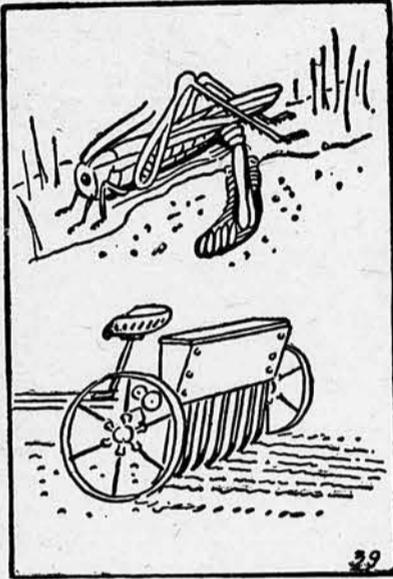
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Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



The Grasshopper's "Seed-Drill"

Man may well pride himself upon the invention of the mechanical seed-sower, or planting drill, but he did not really originate the idea. Thousands of years before primitive human races turned from hunting animals to sowing and reaping for their living, Nature had perfected the principle of the "seed drill," and had used it for the benefit of a wide variety of creatures.

Probably the commonest example is the "ovipositor," or "egg planter," of the grasshopper. This clever device is a hollow, round pointed tube, split lengthways to allow an opening and closing at the end. The grasshopper turns the ovipositor downward, and with its point bores a hole into the soft ground, enlarging a tiny underground cavity by crowding the soil aside. Then the two parts of the tip open, and a number of the long, oval eggs are forced down the tube, and out into the small chamber thus formed.

The likeness of the grasshopper's egg planter to a seed drill is repeated in the egg's likeness to a grain of

wheat and of course it is hatched by the sun's warmth, just as the wheat is sprouted.

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. Stands for West; 2. A household animal; 3. A liquid; 4. A beverage; 5. A consonant.

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

Nita Milks Three Cows

I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade. We live 3/4 mile from school. I have two brothers and three sisters. Their names are Leslie, Leroy, Gladys, Zelma and Madaline. I am the youngest. We live 3 miles from town. For pets I have two dogs and a little white pup. The dogs' names are Fritz and Teddy and the pup's name is Spot. I also have three cats. They are white, blue and gray. We have a Jersey calf. Her name is Queen. I milk three cows. I enjoy the young folks' page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Morland, Kan. Nita Baskins.

pictures all by yourself, even funnier than those dad made for you. You can cut out of cardboard the hats, pipes and many other things that will make far better shadow pictures.

Phyllis Has Four Cats

I am 6 years old and go to school. My teacher's name is Miss McKinley. I like her so much. Here is a picture of my little cousin Charles and myself. Those are his dogs. I have an Airedale



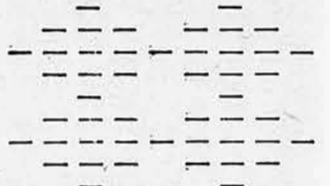
dog named Rex. I have four cats for pets. Their names are Milly, Molly, White and Mons. I have five white Langshan chickens. They are sure some pets. I have a baby brother named John. He is only 4 weeks old.
McPherson, Kan. Phyllis Fernberg.

What is the difference between a Dutch dude and a piece of stovepipe? One is a silly Hollander, and the other is a hollow cylinder.

What is that which flies high, flies low, has no feet, and yet wears shoes? Dust.

What is the difference between the earth and the sea? One is dirty, the other tidy.

Connected Diamond Puzzle



Upper left diamond: 1. A consonant; 2. Measure of length; 3. A copy; 4. Lair of an animal; 5. A consonant.

Upper right diamond: 1. A consonant; 2. A metal; 3. Organ of the body; 4. Snare; 5. A consonant.

Lower left diamond: 1. A consonant; 2. Portion; 3. One who loves; 4. A number; 5. A consonant.

Lower right diamond: 1. A consonant; 2. Measure of weight; 3. Native of Rome; 4. Seize; 5. A consonant.

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



Long before you were able to read, did your daddy make shadow pictures on the walls to entertain you? Now you should be able to make shadow

Try These on the Family

Why is the letter F like death? Because it makes all fall.

How shall the following be read?

Y y u r y y u b
I c u r y y 4 me.

Answer: Too wise you are,
Too wise you be;
I see you are
Too wise for me.

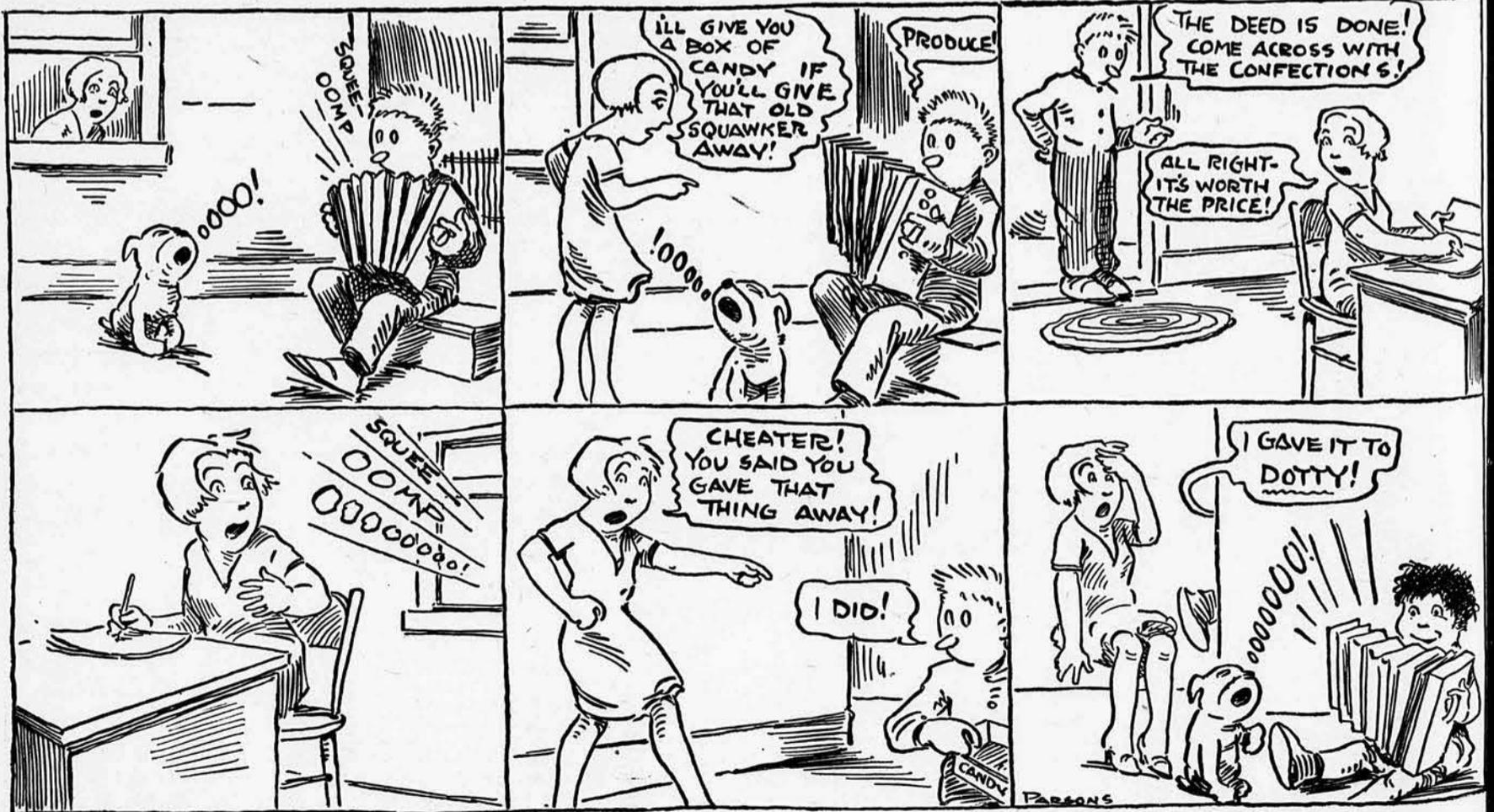
Would you rather an elephant killed you, or a gorilla? Rather the elephant killed the gorilla.

What is the best way to hide a bear; it doesn't matter how big he is—the bigger the better? Skin him.

Which is bigger, Mr. Bigger, or Mr. Bigger's baby? The baby is a little Bigger.



Freddie the Terrible



The Hoovers—Looks as If Sis Was Double-Crossed

Advice About Diphtheria

BY DOCTOR CHARLES H. LERRIGO

In New York City lives a clever doctor who has given most of his life to fighting diphtheria. His name is Zingher and doctors everywhere agree that his work against diphtheria is beyond comparison. A short time ago another New York doctor called him in consultation in a diphtheria case in which the victim was a 3-year-old boy. Doctor Zingher knows that the cases in which he is called as consultant will be serious ones; as soon as he saw this little chap he felt that the battle would be hard, and so he was not so much surprised to have the other doctor tell him next day that the child was dead. "They didn't call me early enough," complained the doctor. "The disease had three days' start before they called me."

"Are you the family doctor?" asked Doctor Zingher.

"Yes. I brought this little chap into the world three years ago and I do all their work."

"When did you recommend them to have this boy protected against diphtheria by Toxin-antitoxin?"

The doctor admitted that he had never urged it—he was too busy.

"Then I cannot acquit you of responsibility for this case," said Doctor Zingher. "It is the duty of the family physician to give his people protection."

I think Doctor Zingher was right and I am writing this to you because I feel that in a certain sense I am family physician to all of you. The protection that Toxin-antitoxin gives to children against diphtheria is no longer to be considered experimental. It is an assured fact. A child of 3 is not too young. Doctor William H. Park, Director of Laboratories of New York City Department of Health, reporting on the harmlessness of Toxin-antitoxin said:

"What I want you all to believe is that Toxin-antitoxin is in little children a harmless preventive against diphtheria. Here in New York City some time ago we gave each of 2,000 infants when 3 days old a full man's dose without the slightest harm. The younger the child, the greater the need and the less the reaction. Don't wait until the child reaches school age. The great mortality is in the little children of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd years."

Must Have Considerable Rest

My boy age 17, has what the doctor calls leakage of the heart. The first of September was when we found it. The first of October we saw another doctor who put him to bed for six weeks. Seems lots better; eats well. Can you give some information regarding this condition? Can he get over it in time? L. C. H.

Your doctor gave the right treatment in putting the boy to bed for a time. Valvular troubles of the heart demand as a first principle that the patient shall be at complete rest while the heart has a chance to build up a strong muscle that will compensate for the leaky valve. Later on, the doctor will allow gradual exercise and soon the boy will be doing everything as before. There will be a few things to watch. He must work and play evenly. He must avoid strain and stress. He must not over-eat or under-sleep. If he takes such care of himself he will live to old age without trouble. Thousands of those with heart disease live useful and happy lives that way.

Training Will Help

I have a daughter of 14 who always has had one undeveloped cheek. Is there anything that can be done in treatments that will make one side of her face as plump as the other? I would appreciate to have your answer in the Kansas Farmer. Mrs. H. A.

Probably your daughter had an unrecognized attack of infantile paralysis in her babyhood. The lack of development is because the muscles are unused. Systematic training in the use of the muscles should be made. Massage will help somewhat but the best results will be obtained by the use of the muscles.

Child Should be Examined

Can you tell what home treatment to use for a small girl who is troubled with a bronchial cough every winter, or would it be best to see a doctor? She seems well in other ways but that cough is bad. A Reader.

Certainly the child should be examined, and examined very carefully by a first-class doctor who realizes the fact that a bronchial cough in a child

often means tuberculosis. Meantime you should know that such coughs are dangerous. The treatment is to put the child to bed for a few days and this means actual rest in bed in a room with plenty of fresh air. A few days of such treatment will cure any bronchial cough. See that the child is not overdressed. She should be protected in cold weather but it is a great mistake to swathe a child in heavy flannels in such weather as we have in Kansas. Better use light underwear and put on heavier wraps in severe weather.

Doesn't Cause Paralysis

Please say whether it is true that when antitoxin is used in diphtheria it brings on paralysis. Can a country doctor give antitoxin safely? L. C. D.

Paralysis is one of the unfortunate symptoms of diphtheria and was recognized as such hundreds of years before antitoxin was discovered. There were not many paralyzed persons after diphtheria in the old days because they usually died. Now, antitoxin saves many of them, and by foolish or ignorant persons is given the blame for paralysis. If diphtheria antitoxin is given early in the case there is rarely any paralysis following the disease. If given late it may save the patient but not cure the diphtheritic paralysis. Every doctor of good training can administer diphtheria antitoxin.

The world doesn't need a new religion. It hasn't used the old one much yet.

Arbitration With Mexico

It is gratifying news from Washington that Secretary Kellogg is more favorably inclined than a week ago to arbitration by The Hague tribunal as the way out of the differences with Mexico over its new land laws. The country can congratulate itself on this better sentiment as well as on the undoubted fact that the response of the country to suggestions of a strong-arm policy is accountable for it. This country is still too close to the World War to find any satisfaction in threatening gestures, or in the prospect of spanking Mexico or a Central American republic or two.

When it was reported that President Calles would favor arbitration it was reported from Washington that as Mexico's land laws were enacted pursuant to the Mexican constitution on the question of land ownership, this would amount to submitting the constitution to arbitration, and might become an inconvenient precedent, since the United States could not contemplate submitting its own constitution to foreign interpretation as to whether it conflicts with international law or anybody's rights outside of this country.

If this was the feeling last week it has changed considerably. In fact, submission of its constitution or any part of it to arbitration by The Hague is Mexico's affair. If it is willing, it seems far-fetched for any other country to object.

Arbitration is a last resort and an alternative not to negotiation but to war. When negotiation reaches a breaking point there is nothing left for it but one of these two alternatives. If negotiation fails in the case of Mexico's land laws American sentiment will not be for declaring war on Mexico, while arbitration is open.

It is a curious development in the controversy with Mexico that as Washington grows more favorable to arbitration Mexico becomes less so. President Calles was prompt to declare his willingness to arbitrate. The constitutional impediment apparently had not occurred to him, or at least was not mentioned. It was raised at Washington. Now a Mexican dispatch reports Calles as hedging, in a statement that Mexico will not submit its constitution to arbitration, while he does not explicitly say whether this is necessarily involved in arbitration of the land question. If Washington has been won over to arbitration it may yet have some difficulty in holding President Calles to his first opinion. Yet if a strong government consents to arbitrate, it is poor policy for a weak one to refuse, since the only alternative to arbitration finally is war.

What Congress may have in mind is relief for grandchildren of the present farmers.

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Timber-Wolf

(Continued from Page 20)

ever saw her and he didn't let her get away! Dick Brooke; maybe you have heard of him, too? If so you won't ask why the daughter of Olymphe Labelle and Dick Brooke has it in her veins to mingle with the first of the crowd when there's word of a new strike!"

There was scarcely a community in all Arizona or New Mexico, certainly none within the broad scope of the great southwestern plateau country, which had not in its time, a generation ago, paid tribute to the gaiety and grace and beauty of Olymphe Labelle. She danced for them; she sang; she went triumphantly from one mining town or lumber-camp to another and men went mad over her. They packed the houses in which she appeared; they spent their money generously to see her, and night after night, captivated, they tossed to the stage under her pretty high-heeled feet both raw and minted gold. Olymphe was to this country what Lotta was to the camps of California in an earlier day. Then young Dick Brooke, a stalwart and hot-blooded young miner, saw her, and that was the end of Olymphe's dancing career. They were married within ten days. And from this union was sprung the superb young creature now sitting on an adventurer's door-step and looking straight up into his eyes.

"You see, it is only the thing to be expected, after all, that I should follow the gleam!"

She, like himself, was young and eager and unafraid and adventuresome; and within her pulsing arteries was that pioneer blood which, trickling down thru the generations, is ever prone to set recklessness seething.

Billy Winch Arrived

There was a man coming up thru the pines on horseback. In the gloom all detail was wanting. But obviously he meant to come straight on to the cabin. Deveril, seeing this intent, stepped by the girl and a couple of paces forward. The man, sitting in a strange, sideways fashion in the saddle, drew rein and peered at him.

"Name of Deveril? Babe Deveril?"
"Right, friend. What's your trouble?"
"Offering to shake hands, to begin with. I'm Winch; Billy Winch. You and me know each other."

He leaned outward from the saddle, putting out his hand. But Deveril ignored it, saying coolly:

"Why should I shake hands with you? You and I are not friends that I know of!"

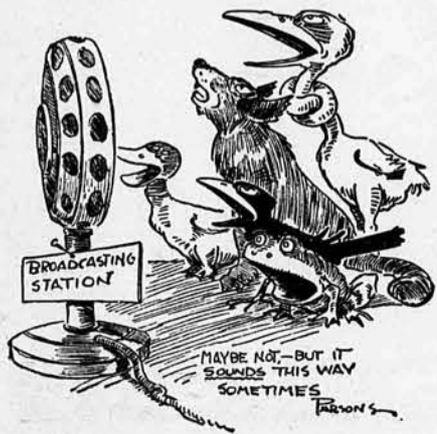
Billy Winch sighed, and used his hand to remove his hat and then rumples his bristly hair. Then he laughed softly. His horse, restless and fiery and well-fed, whirled, and for the first time Lynette Brooke made out the reason for that strange, lopsided attitude in the saddle; the man, a little, weazened fellow, had lost his right leg above the knee and managed a sure seat only by throwing his weight upon his left stirrup and thus maintaining his balance.

"Well," said Winch good-naturedly, "he said to start off by shaking hands. Just to show as I was friendly."

"He?" repeated Deveril. "You mean Bruce Standing?"
"Sure. Of course. When I just say he I mean him."

The girl sitting in the shadows smiled. Deveril, however, whose profile she could watch, appeared to have no good humor left to spend upon his caller. She marked how his voice hardened and how he bit off his words curtly.

"I have no business with either Bruce Standing or with you."



"Well," said Winch cheerfully, "here's the message: You're to meet him in half an hour or so at the Gallup House."

For a moment Deveril was silent; then the girl heard his barely audible muttering and knew that under his breath he was roundly cursing the man who sent him a message like that. In another instant he flared out hotly, forgetful of her or ignoring her:

"You go tell your Bruce Standing that I said that he is a land hog and a thief and a damn fool, all rolled in one; and that I'll meet him nowhere this side of hell."

Billy Winch chuckled as at the rarest of all jests.

"I got a picture of me going to him with a mouthful like that! On the low-down level, Deveril, he means to be friendly, I think. . . ."

"Do your infernal thinking somewhere else," snapped Deveril angrily. "Clear out or I'll throw you out!"

"I told him most likely you'd be sassy, so he won't be disappointed, I guess. Well, I'm traveling, so you don't have to mess your place all up throwing me off!" He was still chuckling good-naturedly as he swung his horse about with a light touch of the reins. Over his shoulder he called back: "He said it was important and he'd see you at Gallup's inside the hour!" The voice was taunting; Billy Winch threw his weight into his one stirrup, and even the attitude, tho made necessary thru his physical handicap, was vaguely irritating, so carelessly nonchalant did it appear. His horse bolted like a shot as he gave the signal, and in a moment bore him out of sight among the shadows under the pines. Babe Deveril, hands on hips, stood staring after him. Then he swung about and came back to the cabin, and the girl on his door-step, seeing his face clearly in the candle-light streaming forth, caught her breath sharply at the outward sign she glimpsed of the rage burning high and hot in his breast.

"I'm of half a mind to meet him after all and break his confounded neck!" he cried out, a passionate tremor in his voice.

All along he had intrigued her, with his handsome face and devil-may-care air and light gracefulness; she estimated coolly that if, as he had said of himself, he had a memory for pretty girls, it was something more than likely that more than one pretty girl had carried in her heart the memory of him. Now, suddenly, his good looks were sinister; his gaiety was so utterly gone that it was next door to impossible to imagine that he could ever be inconsequentially gay. The innate evil in the man stood up naked and ugly. And all because some man, a certain Bruce Standing, had sent a message commanding a meeting at the Gallup House.

It was not exactly the thing to do to put her question, but interest, mounting above mere curiosity, piqued her, and, certain of an answer in his present mood, she offered innocently:

"It seems to me I have heard the name Bruce Standing. Just who is he?"

Deveril glared at her and for a brief fragment of a second she was afraid of him; it was as tho, by the mere mention of the name, she drew on herself something of the hatred he must have felt for this man Standing.

"You heard me read his title clear enough to his one-legged dog Winch," he told her harshly. "He is a man who came into this country with nothing a dozen years ago and who now rolls in the fat of his ill-gotten gains. He's a land hog who has robbed right and left and who has with him the devil's luck. He owns thousands of acres of land out yonder." A wide sweep of his arm indicated the endlessly rolling wilderness land, sombre ridges and ebony canons, rising into stony barren crests here, thick timbered yonder where they slumbered under the first stars. "He operates mines; he gambles in gold and copper and lumber . . . and life, curse him! And in human souls, his own with the rest. He runs half a dozen lumber-camps and has a thousand of the toughest men in the world working for him at one place and another. Men hate him for what he is, a cold-blooded highwayman. They have sent him a warning not to show his face in Big Pine, and being of the devil's spawn he sends me word to meet him at Gallup's! That's his way and his nerve and his colossal conceit. May hell take him!"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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Truth of Naval Armament

Disagreement of the Senate committee with the President on appropriations for three new cruisers for the navy brings out the fact that there are two sides to all questions. It is not denied that England has more cruisers than this country. Opponents of the President claim that British cruisers in tonnage exceed American three to one—304,290 tons against 95,000.

If this were the whole case it would bolster up the cause of the opposition to the administration, where the issue is whether to renew rival construction in naval armament at once or to try first for a further agreement in naval reduction.

It is not the whole case, however, since it appears to be admitted also that most of the British cruisers are old, while most of the American are new. Age in warships is important. In comparison with 10 newly completed cruisers of the American navy mounting 120 6-inch guns, England is said to have six newly completed of the same class mounting 42 guns, some 6-inch and others ranging up to 7½ inches. All other British cruisers are described as old patterns, not half the new in size, and are described by English authorities as not ocean-going, but good only for defense in home waters.

A fair guess might be that there is a discrepancy, but no such wide difference as the Big Navy propagandists set up in opposing the President's plan of going slow in armament competition until further efforts to reduce Great Power armament and to fix more closely a ratio for naval armament entire, as the 1921 conference fixed it for battleships. President Coolidge in his role of White House spokesman the other day declared that the public is being deceived if it thinks that England is not living up to the 5-5-3 ratio fixed at Washington, which ratio applies to capital ships only. As to cruisers, they were not limited in number but were in size and caliber of guns, and the President declared that there is no charge that these stipulations are being violated.

Not only is it evident that the country does not want war—with Mexico or Nicaragua, for example—but it does not want to get into preparedness competition for war, if this can be avoided. Public opinion can help in the conflict in Congress by backing the administration in its desire to do all in its power to advance peace and limitation of armament.

Is an Eloquent Reminder

Kansas has a splendid State Historical building in which are assembled historical relics, some of which are exceedingly precious and unique and most of which are of great value. They never can be duplicated. We owe it to a few men and women who in every generation have had the historical instinct specially developed and some of whom gave the better part of their lives to preserving these memorials of the state.

But Kansas, as Governor Paulen said in his message to the legislature, has not preserved historic places. They have been permitted to fall into decay and while some may yet be restored, many are gone.

There is one outstanding spot, with three venerable brick buildings, that can be preserved, and that is the Shawnee Mission in Johnson county. Four years ago the legislature voted to preserve it, but its action was vetoed by Governor Davis. If the present legislature adopts the resolution this year, it will not be vetoed. No appropriation is involved. It is a matter of showing veneration for a work of early Kansas pioneers, whose sacrifices and devotion are a chapter of our earliest history.

In two years the state will undoubtedly celebrate the centennial of the founding of the Shawnee Mission, a Methodist mission to the Indians established in 1820, more than half a century before Kansas became a state of the Union. The legislature will not want to put off the recognition of this historic event until its actual centennial year, and the present session is the last that will be held before the 100th year of the Shawnee Mission rolls around. That three buildings of the original Mission are still standing would be a reproach to the legislature, if this resolution should be refused. The resolution recites the facts, that

Shawnee Mission in Johnson county for many years "constituted the furthest permanent outpost of Western immigration." These buildings had done their work among the Indians when Kansas was organized into a territory, and in 1855 housed the first territorial legislature and became the residence of the first territorial governor, Reeder, and other officials. During the Civil War they were barracks of Union troops and before and after the war formed headquarters for Indian campaigns for the protection of the settlers. Moreover, Shawnee Mission was the first point in Kansas on the Santa Fe trail and the mobilization center on the Oregon trail. "Every brick in the weathered walls," says Secretary Connelley of the State Historical Society, "was made on the grounds, also the window sash and doors." The first principal of the mission was Rev. Thomas Johnson, who came to Kansas in 1828, after whom Johnson county was named, and whose son, Colonel A. S. Johnson, was the first white child born in Kansas.

From these items among many it is evident that Secretary Connelley does not overrate Shawnee Mission as a historic spot in Kansas, when he states that "no historic landmark remains standing on Kansas soil which so eloquently tells of the state's heroic past."

The men and women, and especially the Society of Colonial Dames, who are working for the preservation of Kansas early history, are not asking

too much of the legislature in asking that the 12 acres be condemned by the state as state property, with the State Historical Society as custodian and that "the state architect and one other person designated by the governor make a survey of said property and recommend such measures as they may deem necessary and advisable for the proper preservation and restoration of said property."

Turkeys Require Care!

Several factors make raising turkeys a hazardous business, Mrs. John Gilliland, who lives 12 miles south of Emporia, has found in 14 years' experience. Bronze and Bourbon Red turkeys were raised at first, but Mrs. Gilliland soon changed to the Reds exclusively, as they do not roam so far as the other breed.

There is danger of overfeeding a young turkey. It is best to give the little turkeys only a small amount of feed and let them rustle for the rest of their living. If turkeys eat wheat which is in the milk stage it almost always kills them.

Dew on the grass thru which the mother hens lead the young is certain to take its toll. For this reason Mrs. Gilliland confines the hens in a wire enclosure on a bluegrass pasture. The young may go thru the fence, but will not stray far. Grain for the hens is kept out of reach of the young. The

turkeys are always covered up at night to protect them from coyotes.

Last fall after the fields had produced much damaged corn, trouble was experienced keeping the turkeys, which were then nearly mature, away from it. No birds were lost in this way, altho neighbors reported that several of their turkeys died from eating damaged corn.

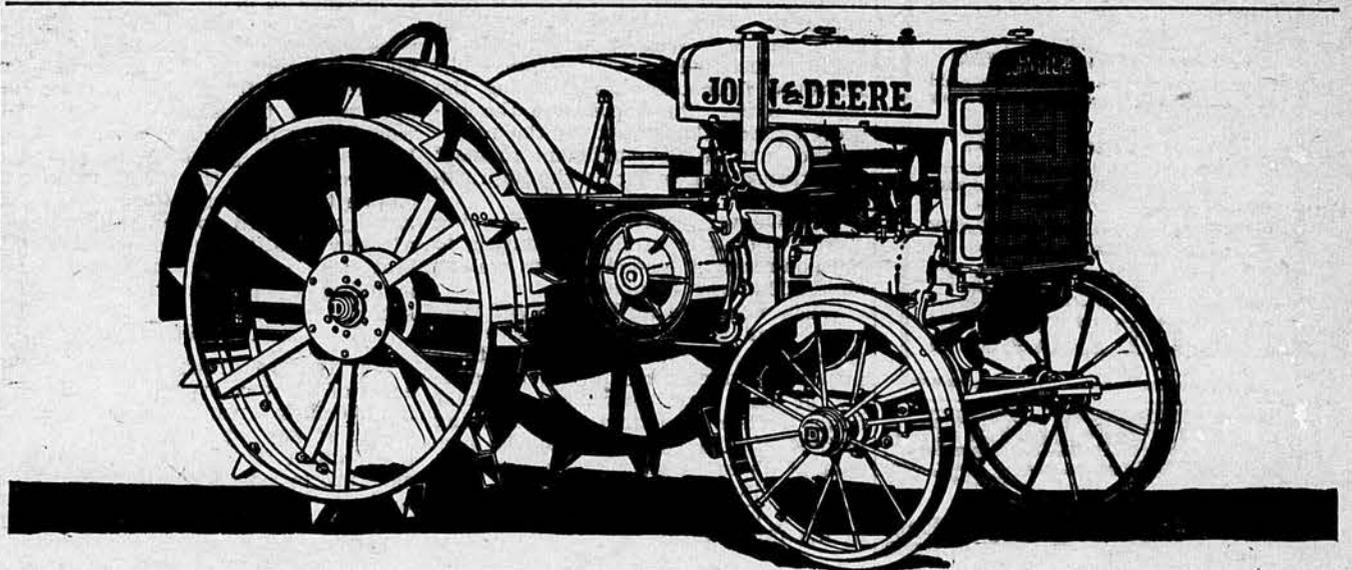
In raising turkeys it is important not to get related stock, says Mrs. Gilliland. Related stock used for breeding purposes almost always results in weak and often deformed birds. Old hens rather than young are surer to hatch and raise a flock. Old hens are penned in the spring to keep them from hiding their nests.

The young turkeys last year were hatched April 1, and at Thanksgiving the hens weighed 9 and 10 pounds and the gobblers 15 and 16 pounds. A little ordinary laying mash is fed the turkey hens when the laying season starts, which usually is in March or April.

Need Plenty of Water

Drinking fountains or troughs should provide at least 4 feet of drinking space for each 100 birds. An egg is two-thirds water, and nothing contributes more to high egg production than a constant and abundant supply of water.

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And the Dreams Came True!

Albert Weaver of Bird City is Operating 105 Quarter Sections These Days

By G. E. FERRIS

In the introduction to this story, which is taken from Better Crops, the editor says that "Albert Weaver is a successful farmer. Why? Because he is a man of vision. Instead of spending his time talking about the hard row that the farmer has to hoe, he is busy on planning to put more acres of dry land under profitable production. Because of his attitude toward the farm situation and his success in making money in the face of it, he is receiving nationwide attention. He believes in better crops."

DID you ever, when 10 years old, entertain the idea that you would like to operate a farm a mile or 2, or even 4 miles square? If so, you had the same desire as Albert Weaver of Bird City, Kan., who is now 61 years old. And his dream has come true.

The only child of an Eastern Nebraska farmer, Albert always maintained that when of age he wanted to go to Western Kansas and homestead a quarter section. Mr. Weaver still owns the quarter on which he staked out his claim near Oakley.

Today Weaver owns 35 quarter sections. He farms and directs the farming of these as well as 70 more quarters belonging to non-resident landowners who bought this land between 1906 and 1912. This is mostly unimproved land, but Mr. Weaver maintains, "I am not justified in renting out well-improved farmsteads and keeping the buildings up. The income on the improved land, above that on the unimproved land, is not sufficient to meet the expense of keeping up the improvements."

Mr. Weaver contracts the farming of the 70 quarter sections belonging to the non-resident landowners as well as most of his own 35 quarters.

When non-resident landowners year after year are willing to leave the supervision of the farming of their numerous quarter sections to the ability of one man, there are without doubt certain practices and farming methods which contribute to the success of these farms. These practices and farming methods are clearly outlined by Weaver to each of his tenants in his farm leases.

\$2.50 for Plowing

In addition these contracts specify: "The work of summer tilling and seeding of the land to wheat, seasons of 1927 and 1928, to be subject to the direction of Albert Weaver, and he reserves the authority and right for the party of the first part to take over the above land if the work is not done when it ought to be done according to his judgment or is unsatisfactory to him any time before the wheat is seeded by paying the party of the second part the customary price for the work already done by him on the land and this lease to stand cancelled and the first party to have full right and possession of the specified premises.

"One-fourth rent of all crops on the specified land during the term of this lease delivered free of expense to Albert Weaver, Bird City, immediately on being threshed and division as to rents to be made as threshed."

The work on the land which is not leased, Mr. Weaver has done on an acre cost basis, the help supplying all the necessary farm equipment. He pays \$2.50 an acre for plowing, 80 cents for double disking, \$2 for harvesting wheat with a combine, \$1.35 when the employe supplies the twine, 50 cents for shocking and 12 cents a bushel when the threshing crew brings in the shocked bundles, they delivering the wheat to the truck at the machine, and 8 cents for threshing when his own teams are used.

\$2,900 From One Quarter!

Mr. Weaver reports that "the returns on the non-resident land, if the entire quarter is farmed, usually run from \$200 to \$1,000. This varies with the season and the price received for the crop. In 1924 I paid a non-resident owner one-fourth rent that amounted to \$2,900 from a single quarter. The yield was 6,452 bushels of Kanred wheat."

The non-resident owner gets one-fourth of the crop grown on his land free of any expense except for a 10 per cent deduction made by Mr. Weaver

for supervising the work, except that if the land is well located within 8 miles of town he gets one-third. The tenant supplies the seed as well as the equipment and he does all the work, including the delivery of the grain.

One-third of the land is under summer fallow all the time. It is plowed 7 inches deep every four years. Kanred wheat is seeded in the stubble the next two years after the seedbed is plowed, and the third crop year the ground is disked before seeding. Only certified seed which has been treated with formaldehyde or copper carbonate dust for smut is used for seeding. This plan has been used for 18 years, and wheat smut has never been noticed.

Mr. Weaver has stored as much as 70,000 bushels of wheat on the ground in the summer waiting for available shipping cars. He has invented a machine that scoops up the wheat from the ground into the wagon or into the railway car at the rate of 25 bushels a minute. This machine is mounted on a Fordson tractor so it is movable from place to place.

"I find," suggests Kansas' gigantic wheat grower, "that wheat gives a better cash return an acre than corn, and besides I find it difficult to grow corn and wheat the same seasons. The wheat yield for me on the summer fallowed land is generally in excess of the corn, and the price usually is double that of corn. Corn grown here usually is third to fourth grade and of poor quality, while wheat is the best that is grown in Kansas, commanding the highest price on the market."

Potatoes Pay, Too

Mr. Weaver grows from 80 to 160 acres of potatoes every year. "Moisture is needed to grow potatoes. The big secret of success in growing potatoes in Western Kansas is the storing of moisture by summer fallowing. I like to have 5 feet of subsoil moisture stored before planting potatoes," he says.

"I started with 10 acres of potatoes in 1912," states Mr. Weaver. "Growing mostly Early Ohio potatoes, the yields ran from 80 to 150 bushels an acre in the following years, until last year this variety was the heaviest yielder."

Experience has taught Mr. Weaver that it pays to plant only certified seed which has been treated for potato rot and scab. Previous to last spring, when he used a hot formaldehyde treatment, he has always treated his potato seed with corrosive sublimate.

"Last spring I planted 100 acres to potatoes—50 acres of Cobblers, 20 of Early Ohios, 25 of Triumphs, and 5 acres of McClures," Mr. Weaver relates. "Every year I try out a number of new varieties. I increased my acreage of Triumphs and McClures because these new varieties have done well. Under Western Kansas conditions the varieties of potatoes range in size from largest to smallest as follows: Irish Cobbler, Early Ohio, McClure and Triumph. I find that because of their increased popularity with the public and because of their high yielding qualities that the Irish Cobbler potatoes are the best potatoes that I can grow."

Ras With the Bugs

"I don't believe that there is any particular advantage to planting potatoes at just the right time of the moon or on St. Patrick's day," remarked Mr. Weaver. "I have had my best success with potatoes when I planted them from the middle to the latter part of April. I like to plant them so they will come up just after all danger of frost."

There have been a number of years when the ravages of the Colorado potato beetle were stopped by dusting only around the edges of the potato fields. The best time to dust the potato plants, according to Mr. Weaver, is in June when the eggs of the beetles are hatching. He does his dusting at night with a Johnson dusting machine. At this time the dew is on the potato

Tells How He Avoids Sick Hogs

Iowa Hog Man Says Anyone Can Do the Same Thing

James Taplin, Sabula, Iowa, is another hog man who can point to an unusual record of keeping his hogs free from sickness. And, thereby, hangs his greatest reason for big hog profits.

Some time ago he read in farm papers about hog men who had prevented hog sickness and had brought their animals up to 250 pounds in six months. He investigated and tried the same methods. As a result, he recently wrote:

"My hogs sure have shown great improvement from the time of their first treatment. Enclosed is \$40 for the five gallons of your 3RD DEGREE LIQUID HOG CONCENTRATE I had before and \$25 for three gallons more. I would not be without it."—JAMES TAPLIN.

YOUR experience with 3RD DEGREE LIQUID HOG CONCENTRATE will be the same as Mr. Taplin's and the thousands of others who now use it regularly to PREVENT and TREAT Necrotic Enteritis, Hog "Flu," Mixed Infection, Swine Plague, Septicemia, Pig Scours, to rid hogs of all worms, and to keep brood sows healthy. You will find it the greatest money maker you ever used. Straightens up sick hogs quickly. Stops death losses. Turns "poor-doing" pigs into profitable ones. Easy to use. Mixes quickly with dry grain or slop feeds. Hogs like it.

Many owners write us it seems to make their hogs immune to disease, as their herds are doing fine although neighboring hogs are dying with various ailments.

Brood sows are benefited. Produce larger, healthier litters. Start giving to sows now and continue through farrowing time.

It destroys all worms, of which there are more than twenty different kinds, including the dangerous lung, gland and thoracic worms. Whereas ordinary wormers merely expel certain kinds of worms, 3RD DEGREE LIQUID HOG CONCENTRATE kills ALL kinds. (See page 23 of our new, free book.)

It is a wonderful digestive conditioner, aiding the pigs to get the full feed value from every pound of feed you give them.

IT CHARGES THE BLOOD with minerals that develop big bone, large frame and stretch. Gives the foundation for a great extra growth of flesh. Puts on the smooth market finish.

Really costs you nothing, because it makes you a profit every time you use it.

LEADING HOG PAPER SAYS:

"To assist our readers in selecting a remedy of real merit, we carefully investigated the leading remedies. We found one which we can heartily recommend for treating Worms, Necrotic Enteritis, Mixed Infection, Swine Plague, Flu and Hemorrhagic Septicemia. This is 3RD DEGREE LIQUID HOG CONCENTRATE, compounded by men well trained in veterinary science and chemistry and sold by a reliable and responsible organization."—Duro Journal-Bulletin.

FREE 40-PAGE BOOK

If you have sick hogs of any age, use 3RD DEGREE LIQUID HOG CONCENTRATE to straighten them up at once. Your pigs are in good health, use it to PREVENT sickness. Keep them worm-free and help them to put on faster gains. You have never used anything to compare with this remedy. Thousands swear by it. Write today for valuable 40-page book. Give cause, symptoms and treatment of all ordinary swine diseases. Send for your copy at once. Mention age and number of hogs. Write NOW.

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"I Save 3 to 5 Gallons of Gas a Day," says Mr. Robby

Mr. Paul Robby, Lakefield, Minn., installed a Pickering Governor on his 15-30 McCormick-Deering Tractor. Listen to what he says: "Received your letter of Nov. 3d where you wanted to know how I was coming on with your Governor on my 15-30 'McCormick-Deering' Tractor. I received the Governor Sept. 30th, put it on Oct. 1st, and threshed about 25 days with it. Also used Tractor on corn picking and corn shelling yesterday and today.

"I can truthfully say it never failed to work or do all you claim for it. I have watched the Tractor on even and uneven loads AND THE MOTOR WORKED PERFECT. I SAVE THREE TO FIVE GALLONS OF FUEL A DAY AND NOT WORK MY MOTOR AS HARD AS WITH THE OLD GOVERNOR ON THE SAME LOAD. I WOULDN'T TAKE IT OFF FOR TWICE THE PRICE, AS THIS TRACTOR WORKS TWICE AS GOOD. THE MANUFACTURERS SHOULD INCLUDE YOUR GOVERNOR AT FACTORY."

Pickering Governors are made for every standard tractor. Send coupon for free pamphlet 14-B which tells about the Pickering Governor for your make of tractor.

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...es and no water is needed for the application of the poison. Six rows are dusted at a time, and a mixture of part Paris Green to 10 parts hydrated lime has proved effective in controlling the beetles.

Six acres a day can be harvested with one digging machine. Usually people in the vicinity of Bird City pick the potatoes after the digging machines. They pick the potatoes clean and pay Mr. Weaver \$1 a bushel for the potatoes they want to buy, taking them as they have been picked up. This practice has worked very satisfactorily for the last 13 years. Mr. Weaver never found it necessary to ship potatoes to market. People from surrounding towns and the vicinity of Bird City are always glad to come and buy his potatoes. Last fall people drove trucks as far as 125 miles to buy them.

Turn to Tested Seed

Three hundred and nine farmers traveled over icy roads to attend the traveling soil testing laboratory and seed exchange that was held in Osage county January 19 to 22 inclusive. Despite the fact that the near zero weather caused many farmers to use an axe obtaining soil samples, 53 samples were tested for acidity. All but seven of these indicated soils that needed an application of agriculture lime before they would successfully raise a legume crop.

The seed exchange attracted a great deal of interest, altho it became evident as the tour progressed that there was a scarcity of good, high quality seed in this section of the state this spring. The 30 odd samples carried on the tour consisted of various varieties of corn, oats, alfalfa, Sweet clover, Red clover and sorghums. The Osage County Farm Bureau reports that in 1924, 1925 and 1926 more than 13,000 bushels of tested seeds of adapted varieties have been sold thru the medium of the seed exchange.

The traveling soil laboratory and seed exchange in Osage county is the brain child of the soil improvement program which has been planned by County Agent E. L. McIntosh. Mr. McIntosh states: "The per acre yield of corn in our county has decreased nearly 40 per cent since the land was first broken out. This gradual decrease in corn yield is caused by a lowering of soil fertility. One way in which Osage county can increase her corn yield is by raising and increasing the fertility of her soils. We can improve our soils by the raising of alfalfa and Sweet clover and including these legumes crops in our crop rotations. However, legumes will not grow on acid soils and there is considerable acreage in our county, consequently the first step in our soil improvement program must be the application of agriculture limestone in order to correct soil acidity, thus permitting the growth of soil building crops."

Osage county farmers believe that County Agent McIntosh has correctly diagnosed the conditions in their county. Such a belief on their part is manifested by the intense interest which they are giving to the various problems relating to the application of agriculture lime. Remarks made by farmers in Quenemo, Melvern, Osage, Carbondale, Burlingame, Overbrook and Lyndon indicate that there are several community lime crushing plants working in the county next winter. B. Wells, soils specialist, and H. Sumner, crop specialist, who attended the Osage county meetings were enthusiastic in their indorsement of the program by which County Agent McIntosh has his farmers hoped to increase the per acre crop production in their county.

Attitude Towards Alimony

Judges are human individuals, one differing from another judge in temperament and in his attitudes towards problems that come before courts for decision, as one star differeth from another star in glory. A writer in *Harper's Magazine*, Mrs. D. D. Bromley, has made a study of the subject of alimony in divorce, finds judges much in the air on the alimony question. Generally, says Mrs. Bromley, they are distinguished in two groups—those who "look upon women as privileged wives and mothers and therefore believe that the mere fact of marriage entitles a woman to support for

the rest of her life," and judges "who look upon women as individuals, and so hold that they must accept equal responsibilities along with equal rights."

Others besides Mrs. Bromley have discussed alimony as a problem not merely to courts but to marriage. Perhaps the "Peaches" Browning case is a good example, or the Chaplin case, of how alimony may affect marriage under certain circumstances. The second class of judges named have the attitude that is the more consistent with times in which woman's emancipation and woman in industry are typical. But Mrs. Bromley states that judges are slowly changing their attitude to conform with the conditions of today. Many of them are awarding smaller alimony than heretofore, and some of them are refusing it where they used to grant it. Her own notion is that if the wife has suffered loss of health or been financially injured by marriage, or has actually contributed to build a fortune or competency, or if she is more than 40 years old with no business connections, she should be reimbursed, receive a portion of the joint property or have permanent alimony. On the other hand, the childless woman who falls into none of these excepted classes and is young enough to look out for herself, or is a patent "gold digger," or is a business or professional woman, should be cut off without a dollar.

"In fact," says this critic, "alimony should only be given a childless woman after a thoro investigation has been made of the underlying causes for divorce, as well as the contribution

which the wife has made to the marriage." Some judges already are following such a rule.

Incidentally, it might be objected to Mrs. Bromley's statement that "alimony should only be given a childless woman" that it is a firm example of slovenly English that is easily misleading. What she means is not that it is only childless women who should receive alimony, but quite otherwise. If she had said that "alimony to childless women should be given only after" nobody would have a chance to misunderstand her and consequently to make her the victim later of quotation which misrepresented her opinions, which is a not uncommon complaint of writers. They might avoid it by expressing themselves clearly in the first place.

Fitch is Honored

Election of Prof. J. B. Fitch, head of the dairy department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, to the presidency of the American Dairy Science Association, a national organization of commercial dairymen and dairy husbandry instructors, has been confirmed. The association has a membership of more than 300 which comes from every state in the Union and from several foreign countries.

Prior to his election as president Professor Fitch served as secretary-treasurer of the Dairy Science association for several terms. He came to the college in 1910 following graduation from Purdue University. In 1918 he succeeded Prof. O. E. Reid to

the headship of the dairy department.

Feeding investigations conducted at the college by Professor Fitch have attracted wide attention and he is recognized thruout the country as a leading dairy cattle judge.

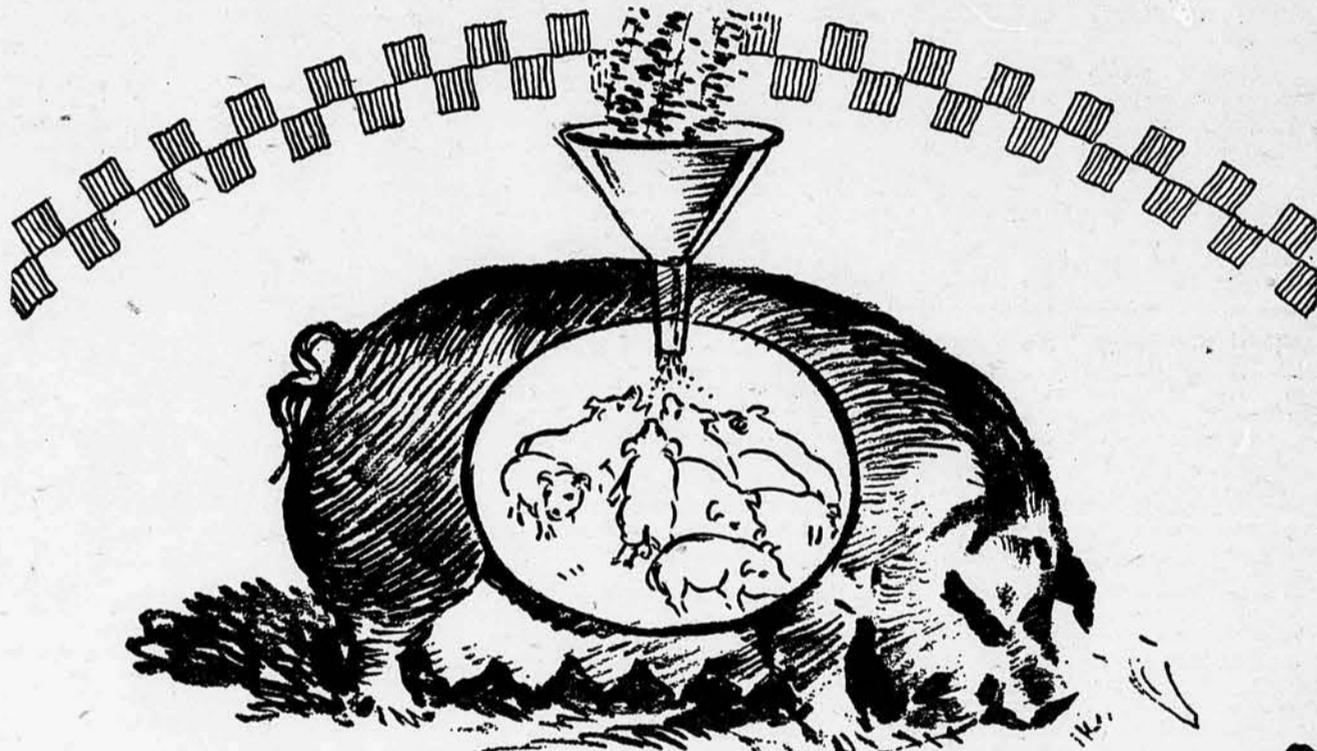
To Find About Feeding

The Kansas State Agricultural College is co-operating with 25 other states in what probably is the most thorough research problem dealing with meat as a food that ever has been undertaken, college officials at Manhattan believe. The Kansas Experiment Station has as its part of the research a study into the effect of feed on color, texture and palatability of meat.

Corn-fed cattle, the experiment shows, bring higher prices than grass-fed cattle altho the two classes may be in the same condition. The carcasses of grass-fed steers are darker and will deteriorate more easily with age than will the carcasses of corn-fed animals. Steers used in the experiment are representative animals selected from a group of more than 500 Texas steers. They have been grazed on the Aye ranch southeast of Manhattan. The studies are still being conducted.

A bachelor may feel lonely at Christmas time, but he at least knows when he receives a present that he won't have to pay for it later.

Women, according to a leading feminist, "are making greater strides than ever before." Naturally. They are less impeded than ever before.



Feed those unborn Pigs!

THERE'S a whole litter to feed in that old brood sow. Every bit of nourishment her pigs get has to come from the feed you give her.

If she's put in the finest condition with Purina Pig Chow, she's going to have a good, big litter of strong, thrifty pigs that will live and grow quickly into profit makers for you.

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going to mean real profit. But now—before your pigs are born is the time to start saving them. Sturdy frames that come from the minerals in Purina Pig Chow will help save them. Strong, healthy bodies that come from the proteins in Pig Chow will help save them. Get Purina Pig Chow at the store with the checkerboard sign today, and get those unborn pigs earning money for you right from the start.

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Seven Busy Mills Located for Service

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Like All Classes of Business, Horticulture is Turning to Specialization

BY JAMES N. FARLEY

HORTICULTURE is not, strictly speaking, an agricultural endeavor and Kansas does not rank first in the value of horticultural products, but horticulture within the state is an important part of our activities in two major sections. That is in the extreme northeastern counties, and in Reno, Sedgwick, Cowley and other counties comprising the Arkansas Valley. Kansas has approximately 90,000 acres devoted to horticulture, and the value of the products from this land this last year exceeded 3 million dollars.

Like all other classes of business in the last 15 years, horticulture is growing to be specialized. In 1900 there were 200 million apple trees in the United States; in 1920, the figures had shrunk until there were only 151 million, and in 1925 there were slightly more than 140 million. On the other hand, in 1920 there were 87,764 cars of apples shipped, while in 1924, there were 138,000 cars, and the five-year average would show shipment of more than 100,000 cars. This indicates infallibly that while there are fewer apple trees now than there were 10 years ago, the quantity of apples produced steadily is growing.

Kansas, while not in the vanguard of increased apple production, is making progress. There is no better apple producing land in the United States than that along the Missouri River, and that in the Arkansas Valley. When the pioneers settled Kansas, most of them came from the Central states where practically every farm home had its apple trees, and they brought the habit to Kansas of planting a few trees. So the horticultural statistics for Kansas show that in 1890 there were nearly five times as many fruit trees in the state as are shown today.

But with the introduction to this country of pests, such as the codling moth, San Jose scale, scab and blotch and Illinois canker, these old home orchards soon were decimated and gone. Some of them, it is true, still are standing, but the fruit produced is extremely inferior. These pioneer orchardists did not understand, nor in fact, did anybody understand the proper method of controlling various insects and pests that took the fruit. It was the old story of the survival of the fittest, and the man who carried on, studied the pests and methods of control, has kept his orchard on a paying basis.

The standard apples grown in the New England states, such as Baldwin, McIntosh and Northwest Greenings do not grow well in Kansas, and the same

is true of the Spitzenberg, Bellefleur and several other varieties that do well in the Northwestern states. Certain other varieties have been found to do better in Kansas than practically any other locality, especially the Jonathan. It seems to find its natural home in Northeastern Kansas. Also the Grimes Golden are grown at their best in this locality, and so that area has specialized and the orchardists have concentrated their plantings largely to those varieties. In the Arkansas Valley the Winesap does the best, and they grow there to a perfection that is not excelled any place in the country; and any one planting, or contemplating planting an orchard in Kansas on a commercial basis would do well to make a large percentage of his plantings to those varieties. Peaches do well, and for quality and flavor are not excelled, but our climatic conditions are such that the crop cannot be relied upon, and records show that only one crop in three and a half years is a success.

The economic situation in Kansas is ideal from a fruit growing standpoint. Hundreds of cars of apples annually are shipped into Kansas from other states, and that means a high freight rate must be paid on them. This naturally gives the apple growers in this state an advantage that is difficult to overcome. Further, only a small per cent of the land suitable for orchards is planted. There is no economic reason why Kansas should not produce many more apples than she consumes.

As far as quality is concerned, Kansas grown apples are second to none. Our marketing problems are comparatively simple. A large per cent of all the apples grown in Kansas are marketed in the orchard, that is to say, that the orchardist, when his crop is ready to harvest, will advertise and the consumers will drive to the orchard and purchase direct a large percentage of his crop. This is becoming more and more true as the highways are improved, and the radius of trade lengthened.

In order to meet the competition of the Northwest growers, it is only necessary for Kansas growers to increase their percentage of extra fancy and fancy fruit over the C grade and culls, and this percentage is rapidly being increased by the more up-to-date growers. Another thing that the apple growers are beginning to realize is that advertising pays. It is true that in the last few years several apple growing and apple distributing organizations have carried on extensive advertising campaigns. The industry, as a whole,



INSURE ~ Health and Profits

ARE you killing your cows with kindness? Are you wasting good feed dollars in ineffective attempts to force production? Too much heavy, rich, expensive rations that the overworked digestive and assimilating organs cannot convert into milk makes your cows logy, off feed—the easy prey of disease.

Kow-Kare, used with the winter feed, shows such amazing milk gains simply because it actively aids the digestive organs, stimulates assimilation—builds natural health and vigor right where the milk-making process occurs. Kow-Kare is not in itself a food. It throws no added burden on the cow's digestive functions. Its action is not temporary—but PERMANENT. It invigorates the productive process—makes the cow thrive on the less expensive NATURAL foods.

Gear up your cows to higher milk yields right now. It costs you nothing to give your cows this vital help. The added milk much more than pays the slight cost. You get cow-health insurance as a BONUS. A single can of Kow-Kare will ration a cow one to two months. Full directions are on every can.

Prevent Disease Losses

Most cow diseases are prevented entirely where Kow-Kare is used with regularity. By keeping the cow's vitality at a high level expensive cow troubles cannot gain a foothold. When disorders such as Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc., do creep in, Kow-Kare brings speedy recovery by restoring the health and vigor of the organs where these troubles always originate. Kow-Kare rescues many a hopeless cow—turns many a loss into profit.

Feed dealers, general stores, druggists have Kow-Kare—\$1.25 and 65c sizes, (six large cans, \$6.25). Full directions on the can. Mail orders sent postpaid if your dealer is not supplied. Our valuable free book on cow diseases sent free, on request.

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no investment is so certain to pay big returns as giving Kow-Kare. Instead of expecting trouble at calving you prevent it with this great invigorator. Thousands of dairymen no longer think of letting cows freshen without the aid of Kow-Kare—fed two to three weeks before and after. It assures a healthy vigorous cow and calf.



That Guy Again?

—The Detroit News.

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is beginning to lay plans to naturally advertise the apple as a food. The apple has been, of course, the adage, that "an apple a day keeps the doctor away," and others of similar character, but those phrases have been a by-word, and the apple industry now is just beginning to take up for an advertising campaign of national scope. In this Kansas orchard-will take an active part, because Kansas at present is numbered among the consuming states from a horticultural standpoint. That is, Kansans consume more fruit than they produce. Regarding in Kansas will pay. It passed thru the experimental stages, and the stage of being a side-line. With agricultural occupations it arrived at the place where it occupies a field of its own, entitled to demanding an infinite amount of study and study on its own account. Where that study and painstaking are given, orchards in Kansas are properly located are perhaps the most profitable of all industries which have their basis in the soil, of the state. There is no doubt that the next 20 years will show Kansans at least producing as much fruit as they consume, there is the equal certainty that orchardists of the state will receive more net to the acre from their orchards than will be received by any other grower of fruit in the country.

A Little Chicken Talk!

BY J. P. HOEKZEMA

"Cluck—Cluck—Cluck," called the hen from the next farm, and the following conversation was heard by the old Brindle Cow.

Observed the white hen: "My, how you are! Aren't you getting enough? You certainly don't look like it, of course, you're not laying any eggs."

The brown hen viewed her angular portions meditatively, "Well, my dear, I throw out some corn in the morning, and again at night, but during the day I have to hunt all over the place for food, and, as you know, it isn't much now," she replied.

"Isn't it strange," she continued earnestly, "how some men don't do anything about their chickens, but yet expect them to lay all the time? I sometimes wonder how much they would work if they were fed every day in and day out, and sometimes without even a drink all day because of the ice over the water."

"A strange thing is that even when we starve their chickens they expect them to lay; yet they wouldn't expect their cows to produce milk if they don't feed anything except silage."

And the way he treats us! Why, we have to sleep in an old shed that leaks when it rains, and when the wind blows thru the broken windows are almost blown off the roosts."

The speckled hen came up just in time to hear the tale of woe. "Well, if you don't mind, I'll tell my story," she remarked sociably. "I live in that coop over there, and I'll admit I've wandered a ways from home. However, we are allowed to go out on nice days today, but on stormy days we are shut in and fed corn, corn, corn, we have all we want of it, for it is fed all over the floor, and, all we have to do is gobble it up."

But No Eggs!

The white hen, after gazing intently at the speckled hen, ventured speculatively, "Well, you certainly are fatter than I am, but I'll bet I've laid more eggs."

"Eggs—me lay eggs? Well, hardly. You know that it is only because I don't work that we get fat, and when I am as fat as I am, I am in no condition to do such work as laying eggs, and besides, just corn doesn't make the right proportions for laying eggs. It makes yolks, but not enough white, so the yolk goes back into my system and, day by day, in every way, getting fatter and fatter."

"Well," replied the white hen, "I certainly feel sorry for you poor chickens. You are dreadfully mistreated, and I certainly am thankful for my own feed."

You know, last fall my owner put us in a food coop. It has lots of windows in it, and there is fresh air coming in all the time. I don't know where it comes from, tho I heard him say some visitor that he had installed

ventilators so there were no direct drafts, yet gave us plenty of fresh air at all times.

"Well, we hadn't been in our coop long when most of us began to lay eggs. There were some lazy ones, tho, but they didn't stay with us long, for the owner soon came along and looked us over, and picked out the lazy pullets, and just left those of us who were laying. He remarked that it paid him to sell some of the cull pullets as well as the cull hens.

"But I mustn't tell so much about the house now, for it is the feed that we have that I like so well. You see we have a variety, but I assure you we have to work for our grain. On the floor of our house there is about 6 inches of straw, and every morning, as soon as we get off the roost, we hunt thru the straw for the wheat we know is there. As there is never enough wheat, we have a cafeteria lunch, where we get all the mash we want. You know, we biddies don't have such hard work grinding the mash, so it makes eggs quicker, and my owner said that the more mash we ate the more eggs we would lay. Well, we exercise, but don't get enough wheat, so we go and eat mash. I know that it must help, for I lay about two eggs every three days, and I know that every day about half the chickens lay."

"That mash is wonderful. It isn't just bran and middlings, but we have a variety of feed. Most chickens go on a strike unless they get a variety of feed. Our mash is made up of equal parts of bran, middlings, ground oats, ground corn and meat scraps. In every hundred pounds there is 20 pounds of each, and it certainly hits the spot. We have oyster shells in front of us all the time, and usually there is a little salt in our mash, so we are all happy, singing and laying."

"Then, every noon we get our salad green food—sprouted oats usually, tho sometimes we have cabbage or mangels, but I like sprouted oats best."

"Then at night we get all we want of corn, so we go to roost with our

crops full, tho you know they get empty before morning, so we are always ready for our wheat. We get about 40 per cent wheat and 60 per cent corn, because we need more heat-producing food in the winter, and that is what corn is good for besides helping make up the yolks of eggs."

The other two hens gazed enviously at the white hen, sighed, and remarked, as they left to go to their respective dwelling places: "We, too, could lay eggs if we were fed like that, but until we are attended to, and fed feeds that make whites as well as yolks, we'll remain on a strike until next spring, when we can get green food, grubs and insects that will make the whites."

How to Fight the Borer

Here is the summary of the means of combating the corn borer approved by the United States Department of Agriculture:

Co-operate with and support the quarantines.

Use a low cutting attachment for the corn binder.

Leave no high stubble in the fields. Cut off at the ground.

Tooth harrows dig up the corn borers; use disk harrows.

Use silos to their full capacity.

Make an effort to destroy early sweet corn or place it in the silo, including the corn used as a trap crop.

Control work against the borer is most effective during the late fall, winter and early spring months.

The Government will take no more chances on the removal of wine from warehouses for conversion into vinegar. It seems practically impossible to turn some wine into vinegar.

A preacher in Memphis says hell is 25,000 miles in circumference. We wonder whether there's anything significant in the fact that the earth also is 25,000 miles in circumference.

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SQUARE DEAL FENCE Galvannealed

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Check Up Your Fences

—see where you need "RED STRAND"

Even on the best fenced farms less than half of all the fences are hog-tight. Successful farmers tell us that farms fenced hog-tight, into 20 acre fields, result in enough extra profits, in feed saved, to pay for new fence and labor in from 1 to 3 years.

RED STRAND "Galvannealed" FENCE

There are many places about the average farm that can be made more profitable with hog-tight fence.

Careful buyers know copper bearing steel and heavier zinc "Galvannealed" coating make "Red Strand" last years longer; that picket-like stays, wavy crimps, can't-slip knots keep it straight, trim, tight; that full gauge, honest weight add longer wear; that they pay no more for the extra years "Red Strand" gives.

5 Booklets FREE

These tell how to use "Red Strand" for more profit (1) How to make more money on swine. (2) How better fencing brings bigger profits. What it costs to fence a farm. (3) What 17,000 farm folks said about fencing farms for profit. (4) How to test fence wire. (5) Keystone catalog. All mailed free, postage paid. Send postal today. Read them, then ask the "Red Strand" dealer for 1927 price.

- 1 Chick-tight poultry fence keeps chicks in and pests out; can be moved to stop losses caused by using one run too long.
- 2 Cross fencing makes possible better crop rotation; hogging down; saving green feed and grain missed in harvest.
- 3 Temporary fences for McLean System, sub-dividing pastures, cleaning up weeds and brush, running stock in the corn stalks after the huskers.
- 4 Hog and poultry tight lawn fence keeps the house clean, yard neat; insures sanitation.
- 5 Non Climbable Fence for your orchard, breeding pens, church yard, school.
- 6 Fence for re-inforcing concrete, stucco work, temporary cribs, etc.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE COMPANY
2186 Industrial St., Peoria, Ill.

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Demonstration FREE

on your own cows

The Surge Milker



Wonderful New Method

At last! Something new! The Surge Milker! Better Milking! Cleaner Milk! Less Work! Mail coupon NOW for FREE Book telling about this wonderful milker.

Only 4 of These to Wash

Think of that! Only 4 simple rubbers like this one shown here. The Surge is as easy to wash as your milk pails. Simple! Easy! Great!

No Long Tubes
No Claws

Mail coupon NOW for great Surge FREE Book.

4 feet
or
4 inches

This makes a big difference! See illustration. With The Surge the milk travels ONLY 4 inches from Teat to Pail—a short CLEAN route. With other milkers it travels through 4 feet of curling tubes and twisted claws—where bacteria lodge and contaminate the milk. There are NO Long Tubes or Claws with The Surge. That's why Surge Owners find it SO EASY to produce Grade "A" milk and enjoy premium prices EVERY DAY.

Free Demonstration Offer

Without the slightest obligation on your part we will gladly demonstrate in your barn what The Surge will do with your cows. Just mail this coupon. Do this NOW!

Pine Tree Milking Machine Co.
2843 W. 19th St., Dept. 29-82, Chicago, Ill.

Pine Tree Milking Machine Co.
222 E. 11th Street, Dept. 29-82,
Kansas City, Mo.
Please send me without cost or obligation,
Free Surge Catalog and tell me all about
your special Free Demonstration Offer on
the SURGE Milker.

(Please give this information)

Number of cows milked.....
Do you have Electricity?.....
Name.....
Address.....
R.F.D.....

Here's a Business Opening

Experienced Workers in Capper Clubs and New Members Are Enrolling Rapidly

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

THE big thing in the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs right now is enrolling new members. Many applications for club work are showing that folks were waiting eagerly for enrollment to open. Nearly all the boys and girls who were members last year are re-enrolled. They are back with us early because they found their work altogether worthwhile last year. The new folks who wish to start with pigs and chickens will be instructed how to do their club work, and experience has taught us that new members become interested in the work rapidly. Already we have new members in Barber, Chautauqua, Clay, Cowley, Crawford, Douglas, Ellis, Graham, Gray, Greenwood, Harvey, Haskell, Johnson, Labette, Lincoln, Linn, Marshall, Miami, Montgomery, Morris, Ness, Norton, Osage, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Sedgwick, Sheridan, Shawnee, Smith, Stafford, Sumner and Thomas counties. We are expecting to have more and more boys and girls in the club every week.

There are many things to enjoy in the Capper clubs. Boys and girls who are members tell us so. And your club manager remembers the good times he had when he was in the Capper Pig Club. Yes, sree! He was a member in 1917, 1918 and 1921, and raised some thrifty pigs each year. There was quite a bit of work connected with feeding those pigs, but they were gaining weight, and soon were real hogs. Some of them won prizes at the county fair. And the best part about it was those hogs didn't belong to dad. They were all mine. Pig club members of the contests this year are to own their hogs, and the chickens used by poultry club members are to belong to them. That is just as good as it sounds, because the profits earned by the club member's work will be his.

Both boys and girls may enroll in pig and poultry club contests. Large profits can be made with chickens as well as with pigs. Vincent Moellman, member of Capper clubs, earned a clear profit of \$32.40 with 20 baby chicks last year. It doesn't cost much to buy 20 chicks to make a start. Many other boys and girls made good records, too, and members this year should have just as good success.

"Count me with the pig club members," writes Merle Crispin, who tells us here about some of the prizes he won last year: "I certainly was glad to win third place in the Capper Pig Club and the trophy cup for the highest profit. For some time, it has been my aim to win one of the Capper trophy cups. With these and my trip with the 4-H Clubs to the International Livestock Show in Chicago, this certainly has been a very enjoyable club year for me."

Ramon Parsons, Capper Pig Club member, wrote in a recent letter, "I am going to deposit my prize check at the bank to start a savings account." Boys and girls who earn and save are going to have something to show for it some day. Capper club members have used money earned in club work to buy clothing, to pay college expenses, to buy better livestock, and some club

members have even paid for farms. Besides the money saved in club work, the member gains confidence that greater success is within his reach in future years. He learns to do things rightly, and has faith in his ability to achieve. In these first years of club work he will develop his business judgment, and will be able to tackle larger things when he grows older.

All members in the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs are organized in local clubs. This club has a leader, and the members get together several times thru the summer for picnics, and parties. At these meetings the club work is discussed, and club members exchange ideas on methods of feeding, sheltering and marketing their club stock. They can get experienced breeders to advise them concerning poultry and swine diseases and other things. We always have had club organization in Capper clubs, and we call this pep work. Members are very enthusiastic about the pep meetings.

Of course, there is enough to be gained in club work to make it worth while to every member whether or not a prize is won. But the prize winners have even more. Why not try for a prize? Use the coupon that appears with this story to make your application. Fill in the spaces to tell the club manager your county, your choice of pig or poultry club work, and write your name and address plainly in the proper spaces. When your coupon arrives at Capper Building, rules and instructions for the club work will be sent back to you. Do not let this paper get mislaid before you get the coupon.

Allen is T. B. Free

Fourteen more counties in 10 states have been added to the list of areas officially recognized as free from bovine tuberculosis by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Allen county, Kansas, is on that list. The counties are known as "modified accredited areas," by reason of completing official tuberculin tests of all cattle with the disclosure of not more than one half of 1 per cent of reactors to the test. With a total of 265 counties and nine parts of counties now recognized as practically freed of bovine tuberculosis, the gradual extension of such areas is largely a matter of time and funds.

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.

Modern educational process has greatly simplified the three R's—from reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic to rah, rah, rah.

Election news in the future may state that the candidate carried the state by so many dollars instead of votes.

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, 19 to 18.

Address—Capper Pig and Poultry Club Managers

KEEP A BOTTLE HANDY

For Home Use, Too

Relieves pain. Soothes and heals. An old-time family remedy. Keep it always handy for lumbago—backache—sore and aching muscles—cuts—sprains—bruises—and burns. At your druggist, \$2.00 a bottle.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.
Cleveland, Ohio

**Sweeten the soil—
Increase your crops**

Sour soil means small returns. Sow lime and make your land increase your crops—liming pays big dividends.

The Peoria Wagon Fertilizer sows damp or dry lime. Uniform 18 ft. spread. Force feed. No windage waste—no clogging. Does double the work of wheel seeder—costs much less. Attaches to wagon without removing endgate—strengthens wagon box. No high lifting. No cleaning or repair of cleats to attach. Half the gears and sprockets. Capacity 100 to 10,000 pounds. Fully guaranteed. Low in price.

**New Attachment
—makes two machines in one**

At just a few dollars extra cost the Peoria is equipped with NEW small grain sowing feature. Casts oats 30 ft.; wheat, rye, barley and rice 50 ft.—in any desired quantity. The Peoria with NEW ATTACHMENT does your fertilizing and sowing—two machines in one. Write for circular on this and our other new farm tools.

PEORIA DRILL & SEEDER CO.
2852 N. Perry Ave., Peoria, Ill.

**Better Prices
for Your Butter**

**"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That
Golden June Shade Which
Brings Top Prices**

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE. Wells & Richardson Co., Inc., Burlington, Vermont.

42 PIECE ROSE GIVEN
DINNER SET

Simply send name and address—Full-size dinner set beautifully decorated in natural color floral design. Just give away 12 BIG COLORED ART PICTURES FREE to your friends with 12 boxes of our famous White CLOVERINE Soap which you sell at 25 cents a box and remit as per plan in new catalog. Agents wanted everywhere—Big commission. Millions use CLOVERINE for cuts, burns, chaps, piles, etc. Easy to sell. Our 32nd year. 1 to a home sold in every home. Be first. Write for sale and pictures.

WILSON CHEMICAL CO., Dept. 4-AG TYRONE, PA.

ATLAS REDWOOD TANKS

Save your money. Cost no more than ordinary tanks. Will not rust or rot. No danger of chipping out ice. Need no paint. Save expense, time, trouble of frequently installing new tanks.

Your implement or lumber dealer has ATLAS Redwood Tanks or can quickly get them for you; or, if preferred, we will supply you direct.



ATLAS TANK MFG. CO., 725 W. G. W. Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Send sizes, prices delivered to my station, on both supply and stock tanks.

GUARANTEED SAVING \$15 to \$25 High Grade Harness

We guarantee to save you \$15 to \$25 on high grade harness and 25 to 50% on harness parts, collars and leather.

You pay only for the hides, tanning of leather and manufacturing. There are no extra profits added to our prices as we deal directly with you.

If you want to save money, write for our 1927 Harness Catalog. It's Free. E. J. NEGG, MANAGER

FERGUS FALLS HIDE & FUR CO. Tanners and Manufacturers FERGUS FALLS. MINNESOTA

GOOD SEEDS

Grown From Selected Stock—None Better—57 years selling good seeds to satisfied customers. Prices reasonable. Extra packages free with all orders. Large catalog free. 700 illustrations of vegetables and flowers. Send for it

R. H. SHUMWAY Dept. 43 Rockford, Ill.

RUSSIAN SPRINGFIELD SPORTING RIFLE \$10.45

5 shot using the U. S. Army caliber .30 Mod. 1906 cartridges. Weight, 8 pounds. Length, 42 1/2 inches; barrel, 22 inches. Turned down bolt handle. Special price, \$10.45. Ball cartridges, hard nose, \$3.50 per 100. Web cart. Belt, 40 cents. Tennis, cots, Messpans, canteens, Knapsacks, haversacks, Oatmeal Suits, hats, helmets, Saddles, bridles, Bugles, Imitations, Models, etc. 15 Acres Army Goods. New Catalog 1927. Collection map, 30 pgs., fully illustrated, contains pictures and historical information of all American Military guns and pistols (incl. Colts) since 1775, with all World War rifles. Mailed 50c. Est. 1865. Spec. New Circular for 2c stamp. Francis Bannerman Sons, 501 Broadway New York City

STOVER "Oil-Rite" WINDMILL

Most simple, efficient and durable Stover mill ever produced. Runs a whole year on one oiling. Every part automatically lubricated. Dirt, snow and rain-proof. All working parts protected and enclosed.

Send For Booklet—It's FREE! Write today for our FREE booklet—tells all about the new Stover "Oil-Rite" windmill. Shows how it can be installed on your present tower. Ask for the name of our nearest dealer.

STOVER MFG. & ENGINE CO. Established 1888 Jobbers Everywhere 902 Lake St. Freeport, Ill., U. S. A.

Save Pigs DES MOINES INDIVIDUAL HOG HOUSE

Best for McLean System. Sectional. Easily bolted together. Movable. Well ventilated. Sanitary. Thoroughly creosoted, vermin proof and permanent. Warm and well built. Made in two sizes. Prices very low, immediate shipment. Write for complete information.

Des Moines Silt & Mfg. Co. 412 N. Y. St., Des Moines, Ia.

6 Magazines for \$1.50

CLUB NO. H-600
McCall's Magazine.....
Woman's World.....
Today's Housewife.....
American Needlewoman.....
Gentlewoman Magazine.....
Household Magazine.....

Send All Orders to Household Magazine, Topeka, Kan.

Getting An Earful

A radio set without tubes, batteries, transformers or current from electric attachments is announced, the invention of Palmer H. Craig, head of the department of physics at Mercer University, in Georgia. It consists of coils, condensers and a small transformer-like instrument, and will be comparatively inexpensive.

Development of radio goes ahead rapidly and improvement of programs, despite delays in Congress in regulating the use of wave lengths. One of the leading companies is said to have a new instrument, also without batteries, that before the year is out will be on the market, not for sale but for rent by the month. The Georgia invention is said to be extremely easy to operate, with greatly increased distance and selectivity in reception. Better and cheaper instruments are rapidly making radio the most universal form of entertainment, and one essentially belonging in the home. What films are to people hard of hearing, radio is to those with poor vision.

No strain of the imagination is required to see the radio in the near future the greatest popular extension course in all branches of knowledge and education, literary, musical, political, scientific, with at the same time a wide variety of features to amuse and entertain. With the automobile for summer and radio the rest of the year the problem of managing increasing leisure time is in a way of solving itself without troubling professional solvers.

125 Hens: 100 Eggs

Milk as an element of poultry feed has made a flock of Buff Orpington hens a paying proposition for Mrs. H. E. Wright, who lives 1 mile southeast of Emporia. The hens in the summer are given milk and corn, and have free access to the orchard and fields. If the milk is taken from the diet a falling off in egg production is noted, according to the owner. Little chicks are fed clabber cheese, as they will not fall into it and get wet. No solid food is given the baby chicks during the first week.

Last spring Mrs. Wright received as high as 100 eggs a day from 125 hens. Hatching eggs were sold for \$5 a hundred. One woman bought 800 hatching eggs. During 1924 and 1925 the flock was state certified. The hens laid the heaviest during February, March, April and May.

Mrs. Wright has raised Buff Orpingtons for 14 years. Six hundred chicks were hatched last spring. The laying flock now contains 200 hens and pullets. Market chickens are an important source of income, says the owner, as they bring almost as much as the eggs sold.

All For a Better Price

Grain dealers and county agents meeting at Hutchinson recently passed this resolution:

"In view of the fact that quality, rye free, and smut free wheat carries a better terminal market price than rye or smut infested wheat, and furthermore since rye and smut infestation causes a tremendous field loss, this conference wishes to go on record as favoring the buying of all wheat on a standard Federal grading basis, and furthermore recommends that the representatives of the counties present at this conference return and organize their counties in a rye free and smut free program to the end that our wheat growers may receive a better price for their product."

Where Mary's Lamb Studied

The schoolhouse where Mary and her little lamb "made the children laugh and play," is to be reopened by Henry Ford as a school for Sudbury, Mass., children. Sixteen pupils, ranging from the first to the sixth grades, will attend. Last May Mr. Ford bought the little schoolhouse in Sterling, Mass., where the pet lamb followed Mary Sawyer to school many years ago and inspired the poem. Since 1855, the building has been used as a barn, but the original frame was intact and was moved to the vicinity of Wayside Inn, in Sudbury, now owned by Ford.

The most astonishing thing about evolution is the long way it has yet to go.

QUESTION~ ANSWER~

What is it that makes the difference between profit, and loss to the Dairyman?
The Extra Cream that either Goes into the Cream can or into the skimmilk

THERE is a question whether or not you are getting all the cream from your milk. You can answer it easily and without cost. Ask your De Laval Agent to bring out a new De Laval Separator and run your skim-milk through it. The new De Laval skims so clean that it will recover any butter-fat you have been losing. Then you can tell exactly whether you are losing or making money from your separator.

You may be surprised at the cream recovered. Hundreds have tried this plan and have found they were losing from \$25 to \$200 per year. The new De Laval is the best separator ever made; since Dr. De Laval invented the first centrifugal separator 48 years ago. It 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.



Send coupon for FREE catalogs
THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY, Dept. 4210
New York, 165 Broadway Chicago, 600 Jackson Boulevard
San Francisco, 61 Beale Street
Name _____
Town _____
State _____
No. Cows _____
Milk _____
Send catalog checked — Separator Milk

SEE and TRY the New De Laval TRADE in your old Separator

Better Fertility—More EGGS!

Originator of Prize-Winning "Aristocrat" Barred Rocks Uses and Recommends Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription to Improve Fertility and to Increase Egg Production.

W. D. Holterman, Ft. Wayne, Ind., breeder and originator of "Aristocrat" Barred Rocks, has been a big success because he knows how to get egg production all year. His customers have been winners in thousands of shows. Why experiment? Follow the advice and methods of successful poultrymen. Do as Mr. Holterman and other big breeders do. The way to keep chickens healthy and producing is to mix with their feed

Big Poultryman Recommends Dr. LeGear Poultry Prescription
Ft. Wayne, Ind., July 27, 1926.
Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen: I have used your poultry prescription and your poultry remedies and have always found them highly satisfactory. I feel that I can honestly recommend both your poultry prescription and your poultry remedies to poultry breeders everywhere. If your poultry prescription were used more universally there would be greater egg production, better fertility, and much of the mortality among flocks of poultry would be avoided, and thus the profits to breeders increased. I believe every poultry raiser should keep on hand a supply of such high-class remedies as yours for emergencies as they arise, and use your poultry prescription regularly, as you recommend. Yours very truly, W. D. HOLTERMAN, Fancier.

Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription

Contains TONICS for the blood, nerves and egg organs—LAXATIVES for the bowels—REGULATORS for the digestive organs—MINERALS for the feathers, bone and bone tissues. It supplies the vital mineral and vegetable ingredients not found in any home or commercial mixed poultry feeds, and without which poultry cannot produce maximum egg production and profits.

This is the time when you want more eggs—fertile eggs—the kind that give you maximum hatching results—strong chicks and minimum losses. You needn't risk a penny to try any Dr. LeGear Remedy. Get a package from your dealer and use it up.

If not thoroughly satisfied return empty package to him and he will refund your money. To each 50 lbs. of laying and feed mash, mix 1 lb. of Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription.

White Diarrhoea kills thousands upon thousands of baby chicks each year. Loose bowels and common diarrhoea are also prevalent.

Use Dr. LeGear's Chick Diarrhoea Tablets in the drinking water and give no other water to drink, regardless of whether chicks show symptoms or not. Keeps chicks in good, healthy condition—helps them ward off disease, and is a great aid in bringing them to maturity. Get a can from your dealer. Use it up. If not satisfied, return can to dealer and get your money back.

FREE—Just Off the Press

"Dr. LeGear's Complete Poultry Guide and Feeding Manual." How to get more eggs—better fertility—stronger chicks—larger profits—how to prevent and treat all poultry diseases. Gives feeding formulas of U. S. and State Experimental Stations, and leading egg laying contests. Invaluable to beginners, fanciers, farmers, hatchers and big operators alike. Ask your dealer for a free copy or send us 6c in stamps to cover mailing, etc.

DR. L. D. LEGEAR MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

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.

GET THIS BOOK FREE PROGRESS OF ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION

Means BIG MONEY for You

GET this free book now—before you order baby chicks or select an incubator! Contains a "gold-mine" of information for every poultryman. Tells why many chicks die in the shell, how to prevent these losses, how to produce YOUR OWN baby birds at bed-rock cost and scores of other REAL ideas. This book is FREE with the AUTOMATIC catalog showing the famous line of AUTOMATIC INCUBATORS and BROODERS.

Save Money—Get Better Chicks

Raise More Chicks With AUTOMATIC

Big brooder bargains are offered. Either oil burning or soft coal burning. Unusual features. Big reduction in prices. Positive guarantee. AUTOMATIC INCUBATORS and BROODERS are the easiest operated and finest quality poultry equipment you can buy.

Don't Delay—Write Today

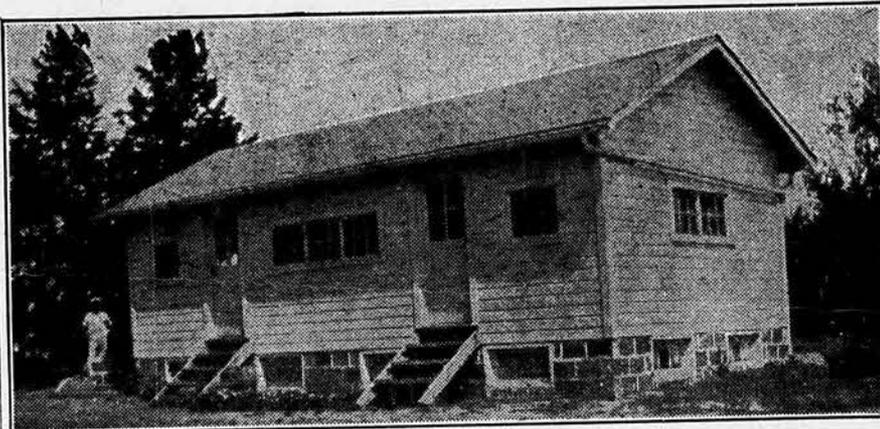
Get the FREE BOOK NOW! See what others are doing and the big money they are making on baby chicks. A post card will bring it to you.

The Automatic Incubator Co.
Dept. 381 Delaware, Ohio

Trapnest Gets Laying Facts

Better Males, Culling and Feeding Steadily Improve the Brazelton Flock

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON



Incubator Room, Egg Packing Room and Office. This Building Was Put Up Last Year at a Cost of \$325. When the Brazeltons Can Hook on to the Power Line, an Electric Incubator Will be Installed

THERE is an income from poultry when other things fail." What better reason could Mrs. J. S. Brazelton, Doniphan county, have given for spending considerable time with her White Rocks? And it takes time the way she handles things, for everything on the place is trapnested. That is her final method of culling.

"It is the only way to get right down to facts," she assured. "The average farm woman cannot do this for lack of time. But I made up my mind to trap because my customers all wanted birds with known records. It made me see that I couldn't very well sell my birds on the other man's records.

"I know what each hen or pullet is doing—no guess work about it." Mrs. Brazelton picked up the book in which she keeps a separate record of each bird. "Here is hen No. 58 that laid 168 eggs," she pointed out, "and hen No. 70 with 147 eggs to her credit. But some of this latter hen's eggs were deformed and of course, that eliminates her for breeding stock. You see, a pullet lays an egg like her mother and I don't want anything like that in my flock, neither does anyone else."

Mrs. Brazelton hasn't always had White Rocks. In the fall of 1924 she started with a pen of four females and one male. She also bought 900 eggs from a certified flock, hatching 700 of them and saving 600 of the chicks to maturity. In addition she got 75 pedigreed chicks from her four hens. She sold the cockerels as broilers and culled the pullets to 200 for the winter of 1925. She keeps the flock culled to the limit. This winter finds her with a flock of 200 pullets and 54 hens. And there isn't a hen out of the 54 she kept that is producing less than 125 eggs. These will be used for breeding stock. "Eventually I'll never breed from anything but hens with known records. A few of the most mature pullets now are being used," she explained.

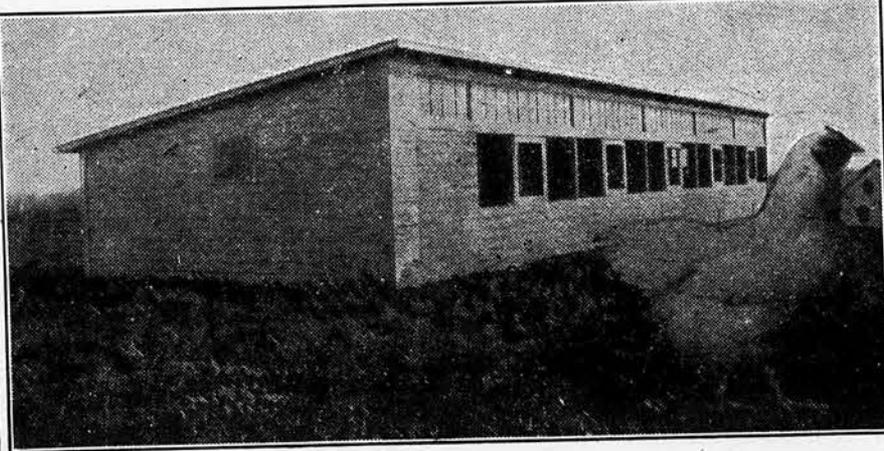
"I want to use lights in the laying house later on, but I'll use them discreetly. The trapnests still will be used, of course, so I'll know which pullets to hold over for breeding stock. I won't push the pullets too much, however. My idea with the lights simply is to balance the amount of daylight winter and summer. I think 6 o'clock is plen-

ty early enough to turn on the lights in the morning, and I'll not leave them on later than 6 or 7 p. m. We expect to install the lights soon because there is a power line nearby, and we are figuring on hooking on to it. Hatching is done from February to May. Right now we have incubator capacity for 1,000 eggs, but when we get the electric current we plan on getting an electric machine. Then I will be able to sell baby chicks."

A chick starter, sour milk and charcoal elicit baby chick interest on the Brazelton farm, after they have been in this world about 72 hours. Most of the feed for the youngsters has been ready mixed in the past, but Mrs. Brazelton thinks she will buy the feed and do the mixing herself in the future. All the feed is bought, by the way, and the flock is paying for it and a good profit as well. One reason Mrs. Brazelton wants to mix the feed, including codliver oil, buttermilk and all, is that she believes it will cut the cost. Then, too, she has had considerable success mixing the feed for her layers. As a matter of fact she has studied the feeding problem to a considerable extent, and the formula she now follows seems to be getting excellent results.

The ration now consists of 200 pounds of yellow cornmeal, 100 pounds bran, 100 pounds shorts, 100 pounds ground oats, 100 pounds alfalfa meal, 75 pounds powdered meat scraps, 25 pounds dried buttermilk, 7 pounds of yeast foam and 1 gallon of codliver oil. To this amount of mash, 35 pounds of mineral are added. The mineral mixture is composed of 40 pounds of powdered limestone, 40 pounds acid phosphate and 40 pounds of salt. A scratch feed of 500 pounds corn, 100 pounds wheat and 100 pounds oats is fed once a day, in the evening, at the rate of 15 pounds to 100 hens. Then in addition to the regular laying mash and scratch grain, another mixture of 100 pounds each of bran, shorts, yellow cornmeal and ground oats, 4 pounds of yeast and 4 pounds of salt is fed. This is mixed with water, allowed to ferment for 24 hours and is fed at noon in a crumbly condition. Greens, such as sprouted oats and mangels complete the poultry diet.

(Continued on Page 37)



Laying House Where the Brazelton White Rocks Prove Their Worth in the Trapnests. And Notice the Proud Individual in the Corner. A 231-Egg Hen, if You Please

My 150 Hens Now Lay 70 More Eggs a Day

"We have 150 W. Leghorn hens that are good layers. This winter they fell off to about 60 eggs a day. Yet we soon got 130 eggs a day due entirely to EGG a DAY."

Francis J. Nash

70 extra eggs a day at less than 2c for the EGG a DAY that produced them! \$63 extra egg money a month with eggs at 3c each! EGG a DAY is guaranteed to make big profits for you. Try it. Get high priced eggs all winter long.

EGG a DAY MAKES Hens Lay

In 40 years experience we have never seen its equal for amazing profits. It doubles, triples, even quadruples the yield. Order today from your dealer or write us for 65c trial package, enough for 250 hens one month.

STANDARD CHEMICAL Mfg. Co.
Dept. 23 John W. Gamble, Pres. Omaha, Nebr.
Makers of Reliable Live Stock and Poultry Preparations Since 1906

30 Days Trial Money Back If Not Satisfied

FREIGHT PAID East of Rockies

Don't take any chances—find out what an incubator is made of before you buy. Wisconsin are made of California Redwood. For over 25 years Wisconsin have led in quality, efficiency and price. You take no chances. We give 30 days' trial—then if you are not satisfied you can return them at our expense.

Order Direct From This Ad

140 Egg	\$13.90; with Drum Brooder, \$19.10
180 Egg	\$16.35; with Drum Brooder, \$21.55
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 (50-200 Chick Capacity) \$7.25
24-in. Canopy, Wickless (25 to 125 Chick) \$10.25
44-in. Canopy, Wickless (50 to 500 Chick) \$14.75
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140 Egg \$13.85

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—no risk. Money back if not pleased, or write for FREE catalog.

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Bred to lay. Early maturing into pullets busy laying eggs at top fall and winter prices and cockerels fattening into big plump broilers. Send \$1.00 per 100, pay Postman balance plus postage. Catalog Free. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order direct.

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NEW RADIO WITHOUT BATTERIES

The Crystal Radio Co., of Wichita, Kan., are putting out a new 600-milli radio requiring no tubes or batteries and sells for only \$2.95. 250,000 satisfied homes already have them. They will send descriptive folder and picture of this wonderful set free. Write them.

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4 CURRANTS AND 4 GOOSEBERRY... \$1.00

All postpaid. Send for FREE Catalog. Fairbury Nurseries, Box J, Fairbury, Neb.

Judicial Prerogative

McGuinness had been posted to keep guard over the entrance to a road which led to an old and unsafe bridge. Presently a car came along and he held up his hand.

"What's the matter?" growled the driver.

At that moment McGuinness recognized him as the county magistrate.

"Oh, it's yerself, Yer Honor," he said genially.

"Yes, it is!" was the snappy answer.

"Tis all right, then," said Mac, as he stepped politely out of the way. I got orders to let no traffic thru because of the rotten bridge, but seem' it's you, Yer Honor, 'tis a pleasure—go right ahead, sir!"

Consolation

"Well, Mrs. Johnsing," a colored physician announced, after taking her husband's temperature, "Ah has knocked de fever outen him."

"Sho' 'nuff?" was the excited reply.

"Am he gwine git well, den?"

"No'm," answered the doctor. "Dey's no hope fo' him, but you has de satisfaction ob knowin' dat he died cured."

A Job

The circus acrobat found the clown in tears.

"What in the world are you crying about?" he asked.

"The elephant d-d-died," sobbed the clown.

"What of it? You didn't own him."

"N-no, b-but the b-boss says I've g-got to d-dig his g-g-grave."

The Strenuous Sex

Coach (to new player)—"You're great! The way you hammer the line, dodge, tackle your man and worm thru your opponents is simply marvelous."

New Player (modestly)—"I guess it all comes from my early training, sir. You see, my mother used to take me shopping with her on bargain days."

Huh!

Little Buck, of Blue Fire, Montana, attended a children's cantata when his parents took him for a trip to Boston, and was introduced to Little Boy Blue. Instead of mitting the young thespian he looked him over carefully and said: "So you're the hombre that made such a hell of a reputation as a sheep herder?"

Sticky Fingers

Customer: "What's become of your old clerk?"

Grocer: "He declared a profit-sharing system, so I fired him."

Customer: "What's wrong with that?"

Grocer: "He forgot to tell me about it."

In Training

Nuwedd was throwing matches and silverware on the floor at intervals and stopping to pick up the scrambled assortment.

"What on earth's the matter with you?" asked a neighbor.

"Practicing," said Nuwedd. "The—ah—stork is coming, you know."

Miracle Worker

NEW ANTIQUES

Dave Thoenen returned to the city last night from a few days' visit with his cousin who is engaged in making antique furniture.—News item in a West Virginia paper.

All Explained

Hubby—"Well, good-by, my dear; if I'm prevented from coming home this evening, I'll send you a note."

Wife—"There's no need, I have already taken it out of your letter-case."

Paging Mr. Lincoln

"You're fired!" stormed the hard-boiled boss.

"Fired? How you talk!" sneered the stenog. "I supposed they sold slaves!"

"Out Ye Go"

A timid looking gentleman carrying a large black ear trumpet, entered a church in a small village, and was promptly led to a pew in the last row. He whispered in the ear of the usher, who was one of the staunch old pillars

of that institution, that he preferred a seat in the front row, at the same time tapping the ear-trumpet significantly. The elder hesitatingly led the visitor forward, but after looking about skeptically, he leaned over the newcomer and shaking a warning finger under his nose, said, "Mind ye, now, just one toot and out ye go."

In Hell

Satan was looking over the new arrivals when he noticed a particularly degenerate looking spirit in the back of the crowd. Pointing him out, he asked:

"What did you do to be sent here?" "I am the inventor of the alarm clock," said the shade, with a leering grin.

"The hell, you say!" exclaimed Beelzebub. "Here, take this pitchfork and take charge of things for awhile. I've needed a vacation for a long time, but couldn't find anyone mean enough to take my place!"

Progressive Pinching

A woman gave her young son half a dollar to buy a pound of plums, saying: "Be sure, Tommy, to pinch one or two of them to see if they are ripe."

In a few moments Tommy returned with both the fruit and the half dollar.

"I pinched one, as you told me," he explained, "and then when the man wasn't looking I pinched the whole bag full."

Mistaken Identification

Liza was on the witness stand. "Are you positive," inquired the prosecutor, "that you know where your husband was on the night this crime was committed?"

"Ef Ah didn'," replied the witness firmly, "den Ah busted a good rollin' pin ovah an innercent man's haid, dat's all!"

Landed His Passengers

Prospective Employer—"Why did you leave your last place?"

Chauffeur—"My guv'nor and his wife fell out, sir."

Prospective Employer—"Oh, but why leave for that?"

Chauffeur—"Well, if you must know, sir, they fell out of the car."

Naught From Seven

Teacher—"Robert, here is an example in subtraction. Seven boys went down to the creek to bathe, but two of them had been told not to go in the water. Now, can you inform me how many went in?"

Robert—"Yes'm; seven."

Literal

"You're looking fine," announced the doctor to his patient. "Have you followed my dieting instructions and eaten only what a 3 year old child would?"

"Yes, doctor," was the sad reply. "For dinner I had a handful of mud, one of coal dust, a button hook and a box of safety matches."

He'd Better Be One!

"All men are liars," announced the disillusioned Mrs. Jones.

"If I thought my husband wasn't I'd get a divorce," stated Mrs. Smith.

"You mean—"

"Just what I said. He writes stories for those confessional magazines."

Doing a Houdini

Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon at 2 p. m. from the Harlan Chapel with Reverend G. P. Hedley conducting the funeral services. Following which he was buried at Lafayette cemetery.—California paper.

Try it on a Pugilist

"What do you do to make a fish bite?"

"I kick him three or four times and if he doesn't bite me after that I twist his tail and slap him in the face."

Shriving His Soul

"Here's dat fi' bucks I owe ya, Spike," volunteered Second Story Steve.

"Tanks, Steve, but dere was no hurry," replied his friend.

"Nah, but it's like dis. I gotta dangerous job on ternight. I gotta contract ta bump off a bloke, an' I wanta go inta de job wit' a clear conscience."

Egg-laying

goes right along with singing, scratching and cackling

THE cheerful music of the poultry yard is the unfailing sign of good health and good feeling. Egg-laying follows naturally when hens are attuned and conditioned.

Treat your hens as egg-making machines and keep the machines in order. House and feed properly, look to the health, appetite and digestion—then you have a right to expect eggs in quantity.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

puts hens in laying trim

It makes hens hungry. They get off the roost winter mornings ready to scratch for their breakfast.

The exercise adds to their health and vigor and good cheer. Pan-a-ce-a hens get the good of the food they eat. Their combs and wattles are a good red color while Nature is doing her part in turning the feed into eggs.

Pan-a-ce-a has a direct action upon the egg-producing organs. It tones and makes them active, so that a larger amount of feed goes to egg-making instead of fatness and laziness.

Laying hens are bundles of nerves. Every organ and every action, including egg formation and laying, is controlled by the nervous system.

Pan-a-ce-a is a tonic which, by its action on the nervous system, invigorates the functioning of every organ of the fowl's body. Pan-a-ce-a is not a stimulant. Taste it and see for yourself. It does not burn your tongue. The tonics give it that bitter taste.

But Pan-a-ce-a contains more than the tonics. There is iron for the blood, laxatives and diuretics to help carry off the poisonous waste materials.

Pan-a-ce-a also supplies an abundance of minerals, so necessary to egg production, bone and feather formation. Most helpful in chick feathering. It does not take the place of feed, and no feed can take the place of Pan-a-ce-a.

Add Pan-a-ce-a to the ration, one pound to every 50 pounds of mash, and see how quickly it will start up the music in your hen houses and how it will keep the egg profits coming.

Condition your breeders

The time to prepare for vigorous chicks that will live and grow into fine fowls is before the hatching eggs are laid. Strong parent stock gives fertile eggs and vigorous chicks. It is Nature's law. Pan-a-ce-a conditions breeders at mating time. You see its effects in the proud strut, the red combs and wattles, the vigorous crowing and cackling. Pan-a-ce-a chicks will not be "dead in the shell" or hatch out too weak to live.

The price of one egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen needs in six months.

If you do not find it is profitable to feed Pan-a-ce-a, you have but to return the empty container to the dealer and get your money back. We reimburse the dealer.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

A time-tested, proved remedy for lice on poultry, stock and vegetation, including vines, plants and rose bushes.

For Use on Poultry—Dust in feathers, sprinkle in nests, on roosts and on brooder floors. Dust chicks frequently. Keep in the dust bath the year around.

For Horses and Cattle—Stroke the hair the wrong way and sift in the Louse Killer.

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Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

What 2 1/2¢ A DAY will do

Farm work is hazardous. One farmer in 8 is seriously injured each year. Every hour you run the risk of a fall, cut, stepping on a nail, being injured by a machine or kicked by a horse. Who will pay the bills for doctor, medicine and extra help?

Why take chances when the small cost of a Woodmen Accident policy will save you a lot of money when an accident comes?

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Radio Fills Evening Hours

Dairy and Poultry Products Are the Most Popular Cash Crops at Present

SOME movement of wheat; butchering, meat cutting and curing; putting up ice and doing chores. Those are the things that take up the daylight hours on the farms now. But of evenings the radio is the thing. Apparently the programs of the air are more popular than ever this winter, despite the present confusion about broadcasting. More farm folks are enjoying the air programs, which means, of course, more sets are in use.

Dairy and poultry products now are the popular "cash crops," and it is noted that more butterfat is being sold this winter than for a few years past. This indicates, of course, that more farmers are turning back to the cow as a dependable helper. Wheat is looking fine, and the recent moisture has been of great benefit. Cattlemen seem to have plenty of roughage for their needs, and the whole outlay of livestock is doing very well.

In the southern counties a few early lambs have arrived. Demand for stocker pigs is good in the south half of the state and the same section plans for a rather generous spring pig crop. The north central and northwestern counties find the hog population at the lowest point in several years.

Atchison—A welcome snow covers a good part of the wheat. We are having steady winter weather now. Much feed is required for all stock. We pay \$9.50 for coal delivered, and a great deal of it must be used now. Hens are not laying well, but eggs are getting cheaper every day. Several public sales will be held in the next six weeks. Very little work to do now on farms except the daily routine of chores. Everybody is looking forward to a good summer. Milk cows are a better price than fat cattle.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barber—The last week was cloudy and cold. A light sleet storm came on Friday, warm weather on Sunday with the sleet almost gone. This moisture helped the wheat. Roads are good. Stock is in good condition. Wheat, \$1.20; eggs, 30c; kafir, 50c; butterfat, 39c.—J. W. Bibb.

Cherokee—The ground has been covered with sleet and ice, and we have had no sunshine in the last 10 days. But the weather is turning warmer now and the ice is melting slowly. Livestock is doing fairly well and farmers are giving their stock all their attention these days. Poultry not doing quite so well because of lack of sunshine. Eggs, 32c; butterfat, 44c; corn, 57c.—L. R. Smyres.

Cheyenne—The ground is covered with a light blanket of snow, which amounts to very little as moisture but protects the wheat from the cold. Some farmers have been putting up ice since the recent freeze. Testing cattle for tuberculosis is progressing rapidly and will be finished in about 10 days. Some opposition is being manifested. Lack of moisture and high winds are causing some farmers to wonder in regard to the crop outlook for the coming season. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 88c; hogs, \$10 to \$11; eggs, 30c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cloud—A light sleet and snow covers the ground. Very cold weather came with this but livestock is doing fairly well. Poultry is doing poorly and eggs are few. Cows are freshening and young calves are doing well where they have shelter. Farmers still are busy hauling feed and fuel. Some wheat still is going to market but farmers are buying corn to feed.—W. H. Plumly.

Douglas—The Poultry Show opened at Baldwin, Kan., Thursday, and continued three days. The Baldwin merchants offered \$70 in prizes. On Thursday night, A. I. Gilkison, county farm agent, and others gave addresses. More than 50 poultry entries competed for honors. The snow last week was drifted so deeply in some places that the county snow plows were needed to open the roads. Snow still is covering the ground and coasting parties are having great times on the hillsides.—Mrs. A. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Pretty cold the last two weeks but no fall of moisture. And we are beginning to need it. A few cattle are being fed for market. Hogs are very scarce. The wheat still seems to be all right. Wheat, \$1.24; corn, 88c; heavy hens, 21c; light hens, 17c; butterfat, 42c; and eggs, 35c.—W. E. Fravel.

Ford—We are having some foggy weather and in the morning a heavy frost covers the ground. Wheat is not growing much and the ground is getting dry. Kafir is not all threshed. Some farm butchering is being done. A new bridge has been built across the Arkansas River at Ford and is ready for traffic. Wheat, \$1.22; corn, 70c; oats, 50c; potatoes, \$2.50; eggs, 26c; cream, 41c and butter, 45c.—John Zurbuchen.

Greenwood—A real winter week delayed all farm work. Not much sale for corn and not much kafir threshed yet. No sales for roughage because the few cattlemen that are feeding have enough of their own feed. Men are busy in the oil fields again.—A. H. Brothers.

Jewell—Ten days of near zero weather has made a good ice crop, the best since 1920. Ponds were full of water for the first time since then. Also a large number of ponds were built last fall. Many more would be a good thing for this part of Kansas. County Agent Hull has transferred from Jewell to Saline county. Folks in Saline county are very fortunate in getting Mr. Hull. He has been of real service to Jewell county.—Vernon Collie.

Johnson—Weather has been cold and generally stormy since January 17. Snow that fell at that time has not disappeared. Considerable sleet has fallen. Farmers and

towns people are feeding birds. Some quail are seen. Farmers are much in favor of an indefinite closed season on quail and prairie fowls. Dairy and poultry products are all we have for market here now. Mill feeds are advancing in price.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Labette—Cold and sleety weather. Wheat is small and tender. We are uncertain about how the cold will affect it. Now we can use our rough feed with grain. At a sale recently everything brought good prices except horses. Shots weighing 60 pounds sold for \$11 each; cows, \$30 to \$60. Eggs, 34c; corn, 55c; wheat, \$1.20; oats, 40c and cream 47c.—J. N. McLane.

Marshall—We have had zero weather for the last week. Much fuel must be burned. We had a good snow Thursday. Many farm sales. Cattle are scarce and bring "sky high" prices. Farmers find much enjoyment in their radios these long winter evenings. Corn, 70c; wheat, \$1.25; cream, 42c; eggs, 35c; oats, 40c and hens, 24c.—J. D. Stosz.

Rawlins—We have had a week of stormy weather, some skiffs of snow and heavy, boggy weather, but in all this not much moisture. Four mornings recently the temperature was 10 degrees below zero. Wheat is dormant. Some high winds were hard on the wheat as the ground blew. There was no cane, kafir or Sudan seed raised around here last year, due to dry weather. There are no farm sales at present. Alfalfa is being shipped in for feed. We need a good, heavy snow to lie on the ground for wheat.—J. A. Kelley.

Republic—We are having a mild spell after 10 days of real winter weather with the thermometer hanging around zero at night. Light snows have furnished very little moisture. Farmers are getting farm machinery in condition and work will commence as soon as frost is out of the ground. Hens are beginning to lay and hatcheries are about ready to start running.—Alex E. Davis.

Riley—It has been very cold here lately, and a light snow fell which drifted into roads and fences. Considerable ice has been put up in towns and by farmers. Ice was from 9 to 10 inches thick. Farm work now consists of cutting wood and feeding livestock. Stock is doing well. A number of farm sales brought fair prices.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Rooks—Dry, cold weather continues. Quite a number of ice houses have been filled. Wheat is in poor condition. Eggs, 30c; butterfat, 38c; bran, \$1.60; shorts, \$1.80; oats, 55c; and flour \$1.85.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—The weather still continues fine. We have had some cold weather, but very little snow. The ground is getting dry but wheat does not seem to be suffering from lack of moisture, yet. Livestock is doing well on wheat pasture and straw. Only winter chores being done now. Wheat \$1.23; eggs, 45c; butterfat, 39c.—Wm. Crotinger.

Sherman—We have had a rather unusual winter this year as the weather has been very warm when the sky was clear and very cold when stormy. Livestock is wintering very well, especially cattle. Farmers are taking good care of stock with very little roughness but most of them are feeding cake which is not high this year. Wheat is looking good and with a little snow now and then will come out all right, no doubt. Wheat, \$1.16; cream, 39c. A great deal of butterfat is being sold this winter on account of farmers coming back to the cow, and dairy cows are being well cared for.—Harry A. Andrews.

Smith—We had some real snappy weather but it is warmer now. The spring pig crop will be very light. No diseases among any kind of livestock. Quite an interest is being taken in Farmers' Union meetings and all Union stores are doing a big business. Corn, 80c; oats, 53c; cream, 41c and eggs, 32c.—Harry Saunders.

Trego—We have had a week of cold, foggy weather, but no moisture. Livestock is doing fairly well. Quite a bit of wheat being marketed. Roads are good. Wheat \$1.22; barley, 75c; oats, 55c; heavy hens, 19c.—Chas. N. Duncan.

A Glance at the Markets

The winter course of the farm markets still is featured by more declines than advances, but the slightly upward tendency of cotton doubtless outweighs all the losses to farmers as a class. Wheat and feeds also gained a little toward the end of January, but the other grains have not changed much. Owners of butter, cheese, poultry and eggs have met lower prices for their products recently and slightly higher cost for feed. Livestock changes have not been especially important. Potatoes and cabbage have been selling slightly lower since the first of the year.

Wheat prices respond now and then to a wave of buying for export. Other grains have not moved far from their prevailing comparatively low price levels. Cold weather increased the demand for feed, resulting in a moderate advance on the wheat by-products and a further rise in cottonseed meal, which still is about \$10 a ton lower than linseed meal. Hay markets stay about the same with supply and demand limited and slow sale for the lower grades.

The feature of the beef cattle market late in January was a recovery which brought choice heavyweights to a new top of \$12.65 at Chicago, the highest since December, 1925. After the upturn lasting since about the first of the year there was a slight recession in cattle prices, the lower grades being in over-supply. Hog prices have tended slightly upward with an underlying tone of strength in the market. Lamb supplies have been excessive in view of the slow trade for dressed meats and prices tended downward.

Wool markets show a slightly better sentiment. Prices continue comparatively low but have been well sustained at recent levels. A sale basis of 35 to 36 cents was reported in the far West and Southwest late in January. Consumption of wool is at a low point in the United States but strong competition among buyers appears at London sales.

Butter markets have tended lower because of the usual increasing supply at this season, but production is reported lighter than last year at corresponding time. Storage holdings are considerably less and demand for desirable stock continues good. Cheese prices went down a cent or more with the butter market in late January without any other real change in the cheese situation.

NEW

Chick Mash contains all necessary minerals and cod liver oil meal

ALL IN ONE!
Dead chicks are dead loss. Any chicks, if not fed correct food will eat up profits and give nothing in return. Minerals, Buttermilk and Cod Liver Oil Meal are absolutely necessary to the proper growth and development of strong, sturdy chicks. No better feed can be had for baby chicks than one composed of pure grains—selected animal proteins—and the vital and necessary mineral elements. Now—these are combined in QUISENBERRY'S BUTTERMILK STARTING FOOD. No mixing and fussing by adding minerals. This food is properly prepared—correctly proportioned and very easy for the tender baby chick to digest and assimilate.

Start your chicks on the road to health. Their entire future as broilers or layers all depends on the start they get now. Realize your just profits from them. Feed them Quisenberry's Buttermilk Starting Food from the start. It is easily digested and contains every element that is recognized the world over to be necessary for proper, even and constant chick development.



FREE Radio Courses will be given to every person using Quisenberry's Buttermilk Starting Food. Radio talks to be given over stations WGR, Buffalo, and WDAF, Kansas City, by Prof. T. E. Quisenberry and other noted poultry experts. Illustrated printed lectures will be sent free to all those who request them. For Sale by All Dealers, or Write Quisenberry Feed Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo. Buffalo, N. Y.



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In the South, there's better farming—because it's easier, surer, more profitable. Better labor—and cheaper. Better living—because of the lower cost; outdoor life; good schools, churches, neighbors.

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TREES

at low wholesale prices very attractive premiums. Big saving of about 50 per cent from retail prices. Complete line—quality stock—prompt shipments. Send for free catalogue today. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wichita Nurseries & Seed House, Box B, Wichita, Kansas.

production being still rather light and demand only fairly active. Egg production seems to be increasing rapidly and the usual late winter decline appeared with a result of an 8 to 10 cent decline in prices during January in the large city markets. While egg production is increasing as spring approaches, it is not as heavy as it was a year ago when mild conditions resulted in an unusually heavy late winter output. Stocks are rapidly coming out of cold storage and not much except the lower grade eggs remains unsold. The light storage holdings are a decided feature of market strength. Holdings of dressed poultry, however, are unusually heavy with a large reserve supply which seems to overhang the market and check any tendency to advance.

The World Wheat Crop

The world's wheat crop for 1926, excluding Russia and China, is estimated at 3,441 million bushels compared with 3,400 million bushels in 1925, and an average of 3,298 million bushels for the five years 1921 to 1925. The large crop of 1925 was due to the fact that yields were extra good in practically all countries except in the United States where they were below average. The crop of 1926 is not equal to the large crop of 1925. Of this year's crop about 97 per cent is made up of actual estimates for various countries reporting. The remaining 3 per cent is estimated on the assumption that those countries are producing about an average crop. Chile is the most important country, aside from Russia and China, for which no estimate has been received. The total acreage in China, Uruguay and New Zealand is slightly above the average but a little below last year. The rest of the 3 per cent is made up of small amounts from a number of unimportant producing countries.

The doubt remaining concerning the present wheat crop centers in Russia and China. For Russia, whatever the actual crop may be it seems certain that the country's exports for this crop season will total considerably more than for the preceding year. Wheat exports thru the Bosphorus up to January 14, amounted to 21,878,000 bushels compared with about 13 million bushels up to the same time last year. Total grain procurements by the Russian Government for internal trade and for export, up to January 1 amounted to 3,125,000 short tons compared with 6,067,000 short tons up to that time last year. Of these amounts food grains made up about 6,090,000 short tons whereas last year they accounted for only about 3,340,000 short tons when the total purchases of wheat and rye for the entire season were only 6,125,000 short tons. In the last two years about three-fifths of the total procurements of all crops had been collected by January 1. The latest report available of wheat procuring separately reported is up to December 1, when 119,170,000 bushels had been collected compared with 65,000,000 bushels up to that time in 1925. Procuring this year is expected to comprise a somewhat larger percentage of the crops than last year.

Present Prospects for 1927

The situation with respect to China is not so well known as for Russia. Latest accounts mentioned poor crops in Honan and Shantung, the most important producing provinces. South Manchuria is also reported as having a small crop.

The distribution of this year's crop is quite different from last year's and from the average. The principal exporting countries excluding North Africa and Russia produced about 221 million bushels more than 1925 and 166 million bushels more than the average for 1921-1925. The principal importing countries produced 159 million bushels less than last year and about 12 million bushels less than the average for 1921-1925. The North African crop, which affects the market for our durum, is about 14 million bushels less than last year and 2 million less than the average 1921-25.

The year has started out favorably for a large 1927 crop. The fall-sown wheat acreage reported for five countries is 2.7 per cent greater than in those countries last year, and 26.3 per cent larger than for the 1925 crop. These countries include the United States, Canada, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Morocco. An estimate for Russia places the fall-sown wheat acreage 24.8 per cent above last year. Winter wheat acreage is normally about 30 per cent of the total wheat acreage in Russia. As was previously reported, the Prussian winter wheat area which averages nearly half of the total German winter and spring wheat area, is believed to be 24 per cent greater than last year. With France, Spain, Italy and Hungary all also reported as having sown wheat acreages equal to or greater than last year, early indications are for a total European acreage larger than last year. The European winter wheat acreage is significant in that, with the exception of Russia, most of the European wheat crop is fall sown. Last year, for instance, winter wheat accounted for some 90 per cent of the total wheat area of 14 European countries producing 91 per cent of the European total wheat crop exclusive of Russia.

The wheat areas reported for Algeria and Morocco are well below last year. The figure for Algeria is stated to be incomplete, however, and it is possible that in Morocco also favorable weather may have encouraged continued seeding.

Movement of Wheat to Market

Canadian winter wheat is only 81.7 per cent of the fall wheat area for 1925. Fall wheat is relatively unimportant in Canada, however. Fall plowing in Canada was hindered by bad weather and protracted threshing operations so that by the end of October only 20 per cent of the land intended for next year's crops had been plowed compared with 26 per cent last year and 32 per cent in 1924. The percentage of fall plowing to the total wheat area in Canada has been decreasing steadily since 1920, when 71 per cent of the total amount was plowed in the fall. The situation in the Prairie Provinces has been similar to that for Canada as a whole. In Manitoba fall plowing decreased from 83 per cent of the area intended for the next year's crop to 25 per cent; Saskatchewan from 45 to 13 per cent and Alberta from 29 to 10 per cent.

United States exports of wheat, including flour, to January 15 have amounted to more than 150 million bushels, with imports of 19 million bushels, making a net of 150 million, as compared with 52 million bushels last year, and 186 million in 1925. The exports of wheat in the grain have been 121,000,000 bushels as compared with 37,600,000 last year, and the exports of flour 8,200,000 barrels as compared with 5,700,000 barrels during the last 10 years, the smallest net amount of wheat exported from the middle of January until the end of the season was 11,500,000 bushels, which was the amount

that went out last year when the crop was more than 170 million bushels smaller than it is this year. It would seem, therefore, that 191,500,000 bushels might be the minimum estimate for the exports of wheat this year, which is probably too low, but which would fall within our previously estimated range of 175 to 220 million bushels. The average net exports for the last five years from January 15 to the end of the season have been 45,500,000 bushels.

By the middle of January the average cash price of all classes of wheat in the United States recovered from the 2 cent decline during the first week of the year. At \$1.38 for the week of January 14 the average price was equal to that which prevailed during December, and about 34 cents below the high prices of a year ago. While the United States wheat market as a whole has remained steady, No. 2 red-winter price at St. Louis advanced 4 cents since the week of December 21, and No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis continued to decline, dropping 8 cents since December 31, making a total decline of 20 cents from the peak of \$1.81 reached on December 24.

Canadian prices during the last few weeks have shown fluctuation within a narrow range similar to those at Minneapolis, prices at the latter market remaining at \$1.44 for No. 1 dark northern, and at Winnipeg, at \$1.34 for No. 1 northern, the 10 cent differential comparing with a 23 cent margin a year ago.

A similar stability has characterized the movement of prices in the futures markets, excepting Liverpool, while at Chicago, Minneapolis, and Winnipeg prices for May delivery have remained practically unchanged during the last three weeks, prices at Liverpool have declined 4 cents since the week of December. Consequently the spread between Liverpool and Chicago prices is now 8 cents compared with 12 cents early in December.

Trapnest Gets Laying Facts

(Continued from Page 34)

Mrs. Brazelton will tell you that success depends to a great extent on feeding, but egg production primarily is a problem of selective breeding rather than of feeding. In other words, a hen without the proper blood lines has no more chance of showing up well at the egg basket than a scrub cow has of holding the state championship for butterfat production. "I believe in quality in a flock," she said. "I have paid pretty good prices for cockerels." She smiles when she tells about finding customers. Last year she ran an advertisement in a farm paper which cost her \$10 for four insertions. That is \$10 for the month, but each time the ad appeared it brought her \$100 worth of business. She sold 5,000 eggs last year in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri. She has shipped mature birds to Texas and several other states, has received inquiries from practically all of the states, and has a customer in Canada.

One bit of work Mrs. Brazelton points out with satisfaction is that last year she hatched and pedigreed 400 chicks from four special matings. These were four pens of 10 hens each. She always keeps a pen of pullets in some official contest to check up on her own records, and of course, to get an official record. In 1926 a pen in the American National Egg Laying contest, Kansas City, finished in second place for White Rocks with a record of 1,028 eggs. Had there been one more egg laid, this pen would have tied for second place in per cent of production when compared with the highest White Rock pens in 16 outstanding laying contests in the United States. In the Texas National, Mrs. Brazelton's pen placed first, outlaying its nearest White Rock competitor by 216 eggs. That speaks well for production.

You would be interested in Mrs. Brazelton's egg packing room, incubator room and office. She had a frame building put up last year that serves in this capacity. The incubator room is in the basement, while the office, packing room and storage space are on the first floor. The building is 14 by 28 feet and cost \$325. The laying house, built in 1923, is 16 by 56 feet, and is of the shed type. But it is too small now. A 20 by 100 foot addition will be put on this next year, or another laying house will be built, as Mrs. Brazelton is going to increase the laying flock to 500.

Better males, better feeding and a more complete knowledge of the big business of raising poultry are improving Mrs. Brazelton's flock each year. And what is just as important, those same factors are steadily increasing the income.

3,000 Acres of Wheat

Ellsworth Sherman of Garden City has 3,000 acres of growing wheat, and the crop is in excellent condition. He produced 2,000 acres of wheat in 1925.

Some observers say that the country can have prohibition if it will pay for it. Others say the same thing about liquor.

Make Extra Big Poultry Money

By My Simple Method

Over a Million have made big cash profits. After 27 years, I know I can surely make you successful.

Thousands starting with a single Champion Belle City Hatching Outfit have become leaders in the industry—have grown wealthy. The same opportunity is now yours. My new Poultry Book "Hatching Facts" tells how. It's free—write for it, or better still, order your Hatching Outfit today. Start a Profit-Paying Poultry Business of your own with

Champion Belle City Incubators

Hot-Water—Oil—Coal Brooders

Incubators have Copper Hot-Water Tanks, Self-Regulated Safety Lamps, Thermometer & Holder, Egg Tester, Deep Chick Nursery, Hatch chicks, ducks, turkeys & geese. My Belle City Hot-Water, Coal Ganop; Wick or Wickless Hand-Operated; Wickless Self-Regulated Oil Canopy Brooders are Guaranteed to raise the chicks. Save money. Order Incubator and Brooder together. You'll then be sure of having the greatest success. Send only for

Over a Million Users	80 Egg \$11.95	140 Chick Brooder \$15.95
	140 Egg \$13.95	230 Chick Brooder \$19.95
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Freight-Prepaid

East of Rockies and allowed to points West. Orders shipped day received. If in a hurry, add only 45c for each machine (except Coal Brooders and 400 and 600 Egg Incubators) and I will ship Express Prepaid. Gets machines to you quick, in 2 to 5 days. But why not save valuable time—

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At these lowest factory prices, Thousands order direct from my advertisements. With my Guaranteed Belle City Hatching Outfit and Poultry Guide, you will get the biggest hatches of strongest chicks.

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Provides the surest all-the-year-round profit-paying business for the farm. You really can't afford to let it pass. Get an early start—time means money to you—the early broods pay best. Order now, or write me today for Free catalog "Hatching Facts." It tells all. Jim Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21 Racine, Wis.

Get the Big Profits from Poultry

WRITE us today for the new Buckeye Book. It tells how to get the big profits from poultry. It tells how to raise more chicks—with less time and work. It tells how to prevent the losses of your chicks; how to raise more profitable birds. All this valuable information is free. Write for it, now.

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This Improved Brooder Burns SOFT Coal or Hard Coal.

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If you want the big profits from your poultry, learn all about these famous Brooders. Learn about the new improvements—about the price reductions. And if you hatch your own chicks learn how Buckeye Incubators hatch more chicks; bigger, stronger, better chicks. All this information is free. Simply write for the new Buckeye Book. Do it now.

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CAPON-GOLD, a book that explains why Capons are the most profitable part of the poultry business. Tells everything you will ever want to know about Capons. 50 pictures from life that show each step in the operation. List of Capon Dealers' addresses. Tells how to prevent "Slips," where to get the best and cheapest Capon Tools. Capons are immense eating. Big profits realized. Get wise. This book tells how. Copyrighted new and revised edition. Regular 50c copy, prepaid to your address, a short time only, for a Dime in coin or stamps. **George Beuoy, No. 41, Cedar Vale, Kansas**

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WINNERS AT KANSAS STATE BABY CHICK SHOW OFFICIALLY PROVEN THE BEST

Again Master Breeders' Sunshine Alfalfa Chicks show their superior breeding and vitality. Three firsts and two sweepstakes were won by Master Breeders' five entries in competition with over 2,000 other chicks at the first American Poultry Association Baby Chick Show at Kansas State Agricultural College. Before buying chicks, send for our catalog giving full details of our wonderful breeding, prizes won, high egg records, our customers' profits. Write for this catalog now.

MASTER BREEDERS' FARMS, BOX 103, CHERRYVALE, KANSAS

To Thriftville and Comfort

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



Our FARMERS MARKET Place

Sell thru our Farmers' Market and turn your surplus into profits.

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.

Buy thru our Farmers' Market and save money on your farm products purchase.

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	25	\$2.50	\$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—SALESMEN—WANTED

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

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

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LUMBER AND SHINGLES DIRECT FROM mill. Save \$100 on your lumber bill. Write Kenway Lumber Company, Tacoma Wash.

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20-40 RUMELY NO. G1057, PRICED TO sell. Lee Bonar, Pomona, Kan.

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SALE, TRADE, 32x54 AVERY SEPARA- tor, nearly new. Orin Jones, Manhattan, Kan.

30-60 RUMELY, NEW PISTON AND blocks, 36x58 Case separator, 20-40 Rumely tractor, 22 Advance steam, 8 bottom self lift plow. Virgil Hanna, Jetmore, Kan.

FARMERS, BE PREPARED FOR HAYING time. Investigate the famous Jayhawk line of Hay Tools. Write now for literature and prices. Wyatt Mfg. Co., Salina, Kan.

FOR BARGAINS IN FEED GRINDERS nearly all sizes and makes new or used; also tractors, separators, plows, steamers, sawmills, boilers and road machinery phone 373. WHI Hey, Baldwin, Kan.

SECOND HAND TRACTORS, 10 TON

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

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS — TOWNSHIP Boards—Contractors, write for information and special price on Monarch Ten Ton and Monarch Five Ton Track-Type Tractors. We trade. Dealers wanted in Kansas and Missouri. Salina Tractor & Thresher Co., 145-147 South Fifth St., Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE: 30-60 LIGHT WEIGHT RUMELY Oil Pull tractor, used two seasons. In very good condition. Price \$1700. Also an Avery 40-80 tractor older than the other but in good condition at \$500. Also some other farm machinery. Am quitting farming. Herman Regier, Ulysses, Kan.

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COMBINE-HARVESTER WANTED, ALSO tractor. Will pay spot cash. George Chancel, Kaw, Okla.

WANTED: 12 FOOT ADAMS OR AUSTIN road grader with or without back sloper. Must be good and late model. R. P. Mercer, Cedar Point, Kan.

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FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, SHEPHERDS. Barnes Farm, Clay Center, Nebr.

WOLF HOUNDS, BROKE AND UNBROKE. Write E. H. Fletcher, Council Grove, Kan.

POLICE DOGS, REGISTERED, PROVEN farm dogs. Westerwald Kennels, Salina, Kan.

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SEND US \$1.00 AND NAMES OF 5 TO- bacco users for a 5 pound trial package of our best tobacco. Farmers' Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

OLD KEN-TUK-COUNTRY STYLE NAT- ural Twist for chewing and smoking. 12 twist \$1.20 postpaid. Satisfaction assured. Old Ken-Tuk, Box 754, Paducah, Ky.

HOME SPUN TOBACCO GUARANTEED. Chewing, five pounds \$1.50; 10-\$2.50. Smoking, 10-\$1.50. Pipe free. Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

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HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CHEWING OR smoking 5 pounds \$1.25, ten \$2.00. Guaranteed. Pay when received. Pipe free for the names of ten tobacco users. Farmers Union, Paducah, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: SMOKING OR chewing 4 lbs. \$1.00; 12, \$2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

OLD TOBACCO IS WHAT YOU WANT. Hand picked chewing 10 pounds \$2.00; best smoking 10 pounds \$1.50; mild good smoking 10 pounds \$1.00. Pay for tobacco and postage on arrival. Guaranteed to please you. Fuqua Bros., Rockvale, Ky.

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

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MATTRESSES MADE ANY SIZE, LOW factory prices. Catalog free. Peoria Bedding Company, Peoria, Ill.

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SWEET POTATOES, \$1.00 PER BUSHEL. Howard Jackson, North Topeka, Kan.

SPLIT PINTO BEANS, 100 POUNDS \$3.25, freight paid in Kansas. Jackson Bean Co., Woodward, Okla.

APPLES, HOME DRIED, OR EVAPOR- ated, fine flavored. Samples, prices and agents easy plan, free. Jim Smith, Farmington, Ark.

NEW CROP TABLE RICE, FRESH AND sweet. 100 pounds beautiful clean white rice double sacked \$4.50. J. Ed. Cabaniss, Box 29, Katy, Texas.

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PATENTS-TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents. Don't risk delay in protecting your ideas. Send sketch or model for instructions, or write for free book "How to Obtain a Patent," and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. Communication strictly confidential. Prompt, careful, efficient service. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 150-E Security Bank Bldg., directly across street from Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

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FERRETS, \$4.50 EACH. HANK PECK, 506 SE Fifth, Des Moines, Iowa.

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CERTIFIED SEED OATS AND CORN, Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

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ALFALFA 22c, SWEET CLOVER 12c, KA- nota Oats 75c, Pride of Saline and Kansas Sunflower corn \$3.00. All certified. Bruce Wilson, Keats, Kan.

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

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

YELLOW BERMUDA AND CRYSTAL WAX Onion Plants now ready. 1,000-\$1.50; 6,000-\$7.50 prepaid. Own and operate largest onion farm in United States. J. Armengol, Laredo, Texas.

ALFALFA SEED — KANSAS GROWN Fancy \$10.20; Choice \$8.40. Sweet clover, scarified, \$8.40; Sudan, \$3.00; Cane, \$1.65 bushel. Samples on request. Lindsborg Seed Co., Lindsborg, Kan.

PURE, CERTIFIED PINK KAFFIR, DAWN Kaffir, Early Sumac Cane, Feterita, and Dwarf Yellow Milo seed for sale. For samples and quotations write Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

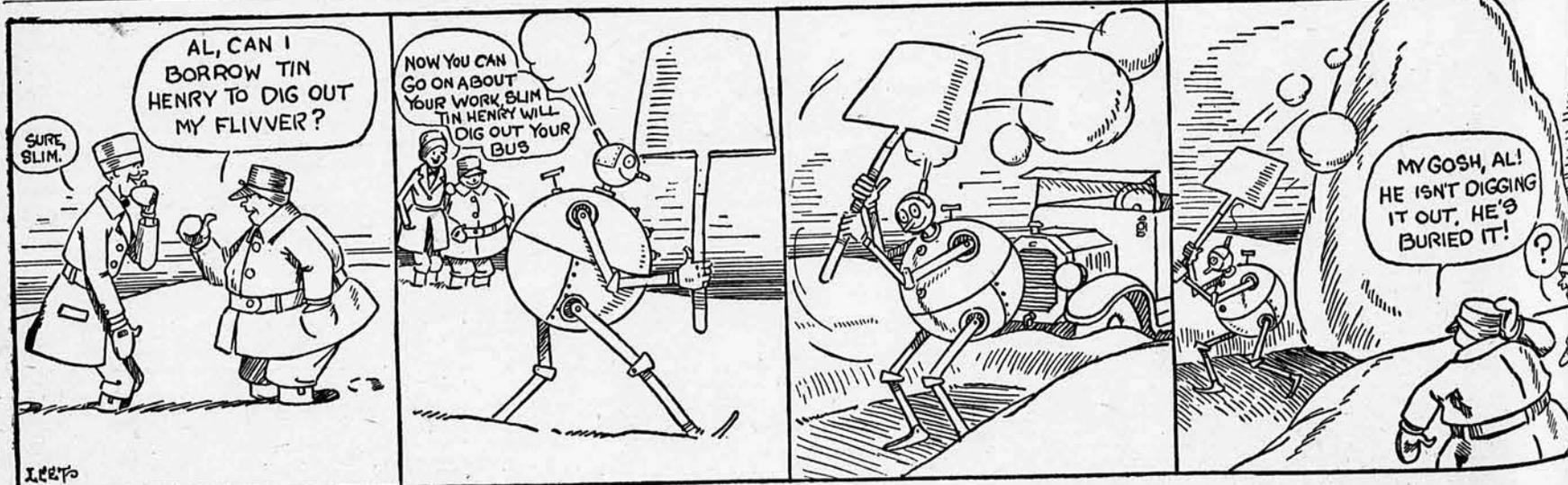
PLANT ONLY CERTIFIED SEED AND reap the harvest. Send for list of growers of certified Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Corn, Sorghum and Oats. Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

12 CONCORD GRAPE VINES \$1.00. HEAVY well rooted two year No. 1 vines. Special offer. Order direct from this ad. Large illustrated catalogue free. Write for it. The Winfield Nurseries, Winfield, Kan.

FRUIT TREES, EVERGREENS, ROSES, Shrubs, Perennials. Write now for prices on High-Grade nursery stock, sold direct at lowest prices. Healthy stock, state inspected. Greenwood County Nursery, Eureka, Kan.

PLANT KUDZA FOR HAY AND PASTURE More nutritious than alfalfa and yields more. Grows on poor acid soil without lime or fertilizer. Never has to be replanted and never a pest. Write for information. Cheeokee Farms, Monticello, Florida.

ALFALFA 96% PURITY, \$6.50 BU; SCAR- ified White Sweet Clover \$5.70; Sudan \$3.00; Kaffir \$1.25; Cane \$1.70; Corn \$2.50. Bags Free. Bargain prices Red Clover, Alsike, Timothy, etc. Ask for samples. \$30 gold-piece free on quantity orders. Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kan.



Activities of Al Acres—Slim's Little Old Bus Must Be Feeling Sort of Flat

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

ALFALFA, \$6.50. RED CLOVER, \$17. White Sweet Clover, \$6; Alsike Clover, \$5; Timothy, \$3; all per bushel, sacks free. Tests about 96% pure. Samples free upon request. Standard Seed Company, 119 East 17th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

VOICE SEED CORN. REID'S YELLOW Dent, heavy yielding type, carefully hand picked, nubbed and shelled. Good yield in 25. Germination test 96. \$3.00 per bushel, 5 on 5 bushel or more. Sacks free. If not satisfied return and I will refund price and freight. Stanley Smith, Hiawatha, Kan.

ALFALFA—SWEET CLOVER. NEW CROP. Home grown, non-irrigated, cleaned alfalfa seed \$8.40, \$10.20, and \$12.60. White clover seed \$7.50, and \$8.40; unhulled \$10.00; scarified \$9.00 per bushel our track. Sample bags 40c. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedarvale, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: EXCELSIOR, Imp. Klondike, Missionary, Dunlap; 500, 1000, 33.25; 5000, \$15.00; 10,000, 7.50; express collect. We also have onion plants, cabbage plants, rhubarb roots, sweet potato plants, asparagus roots. Price list state colors free. J. A. Bauer, 47th year in business, Lock Box 33, Judsonia, Arkansas.

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

CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS. OPEN field grown. Jersey Wakefield, Charlesfield, Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Flat Top. Postpaid: 100, 40c; 300, 90c; 500, 10c; 1,000, \$1.75; 5,000, \$7.50. Onions: Prizetaker, Yellow Bermuda, Crystal Wax. Postpaid: 500, 90c; 1,000, \$1.40; 6,000, \$6.50. Express not prepaid. Cabbage, 90c thousand; Onions, 75c thousand. Plants hand selected, all rooted, guaranteed to please or money refunded. Prompt shipment. Colonial Farms, Lake Charles, La.

BEST PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION plants. Open field grown, strong, well rooted and treated seeds. Cabbage, fifty hundred, labeled with variety name, damp base to roots. Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early Late Flat Dutch. Onions: Prizetaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Parcel Post Prepaid cabbage: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.25; 5,000, \$2.00; 10,000, \$3.00. Onions: 500, 90c; 1,000, \$1.40; 6,000, \$6.50. Express collect, 6,000 and over; Cabbage, \$1.00 thousand, onions, 75c thousand. All count, prompt shipment. Safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free Seed Plant Catalog. Union Plant Company, Sarksana, Ark.

MISCELLANEOUS

TYPEWRITER; \$10. UP, EASY PAYMENTS. Yotz Typewriter Co., Shawnee, Mo.

TALPA POSTS; PRICED TO SELL; ship any time. Harry Oldfather, 412 West 14, Wichita, Kan.

Wool Yarn for Sale from manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

Learn to Fly!

In your spare time. Only \$50-5 hours instruction. New ships. Expert instructor. Write today for details. Alexander Craft Co., Room 411 Manufacturers-Eagle, Denver, Colo.

STRAYED/NOTICE

LOST UP BY H. A. HANKINSON, Cedarvale, Kansas, on December 24, 1926, a black horse, no brands. M. L. Jones, County Clerk, Sedan, Kan.

LOST UP BY CHAS. MADRON, ALTAMONT, Kan., on December 27, 1926, one 4 years old, 16 hands, black mare 6 tall. Harry Owens, County Clerk, Osage, Kan.

POULTRY

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

ANCONAS

ANCONAS—KANSAS ACCREDITED COCK-RELS, \$2.00 each; Eggs \$6.00; Baby Chicks \$1.00 per hundred. Mrs. Julia Ditto, Rt. 2, Newton, Kan.

EPHRAIM'S FAMOUS ANCONAS: BABY Chicks, \$15.00 per 100; \$70.00 per 500; \$100.00 per 1,000. Free book by Cecil H. Ephraim with each order prepaid. Live arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Brad Minor, Pierce City, Mo.

BANTAMS

COCHIN BANTAM COCKERELS, \$1.00 each. J. C. Bestwick, Hoyt, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

QUALITY CHICKS WRITE THE GREAT Chick Hatchery, Pratt, Kansas. ACCREDITED CHICKS, LOW PRICES. Catalogue free, Jenkins Poultry Farm, Well, Kan.

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

QUALITY CHICKS AT MODERATE prices try The Queen Hatchery and Poultry Farm, Colony, Kan.

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

CHAMPION, SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- Horn chicks. Few other breeds. Queen Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

QUANTITY: BABY CHICKS, ANY QUAN- tity. Large used incubators sold on terms. P. O. Box 341, Denver, Colo.

BETTER BABY CHICKS, FROM producing. Accredited and inspected chicks. Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns and Best Reds to be had, either single or Rose Comb. Buckeye hatched, baby breeds \$15.00, Leghorns \$12.50. Lees Hatchery, Coldwater, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS ONLY. Order now for February or March delivery. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

CHICKS. ATTRACTIVE TERMS. LEAD- ing breeds. Reduced prices. Rich Hill Hatchery, Dept. 611, Rich Hill, Mo.

HAMILTON ELECTRIC HATCHED chicks. Hatched to live. Price list free. Richmond Electric Hatchery, Richmond, Ks. MILLION STEINHOFF CHICKS. SIXTEEN breeds. Write for free catalogue and prices. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kan. PRICES SLASHED, HIGH-BRED-TO-LAY Baby Chicks. Write for prices. Parsons Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Box 427, Parsons, Kan.

MOST ADS READ THE SAME, RESULTS count. Try our Accredited chicks and be convinced. Jaquiss Hatchery, Lindsborg, Kan.

CHICKEN VILLAGE, BENDENA, KANSAS. Book order before February 18 for 8 week old pullets, \$1.00 each. Accredited flocks. Popular varieties.

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

BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, ORPING- tons and Wyandottes, \$12.00 per 100. Leghorns \$11.00. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

CHICKEN VILLAGE, BENDENA, KANSAS. Baby Chicks and eggs from accredited flocks. Popular varieties. Write for circular and credit plan.

FINEST TANCRED, ENGLISH, BROWN or Buff Leghorns. Eggs or chicks by the 100 or 1,000. Lovette's Leghorn Farms and Hatchery, Mullinville, Kan.

OZARKS CHICKS—BEST BREEDS; culled by state experts; healthy, the kinds that thrive. Catalog free. Wise Hatchery, Route 4, Springfield, Mo.

CO-OPERATIVE CHICKS LIVE. HIGHEST quality. Famous laying strains. Get our co-operative prices before ordering. Co-operative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Mo.

STANDARD BRED CHICKS. BUFF, White, Brown Leghorns \$11. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$12. Assorted \$9. Postpaid. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS FROM SE- lected standard flocks. Twelve to fourteen dollars per hundred. Custom hatching a specialty. Argonia Hatchery, Argonia, Kan.

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CHICKS, LARGE TYPE AMERICAN S. C. White Leghorns from yearling range stock as low as 20c each. Also Jersey Black Giants 30c. Wilson's Poultry Farm, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

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HARDY OZARK CHICKS—STATE AC- credited. Tenth anniversary year. Ten years of personal culling insures superior chicks. Big catalog free. Kennedale Hatchery, Springfield, Mo.

ACCREDITED CHICKS: 12 VARIETIES. Amazing low prices. Backed by Missouri's greatest trapnest breeding farm. 318 eggs official record. Catalog free. Booth Farms, Box 728, Clinton, Mo.

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

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MINOR CHICKS MAKE MAJOR LAYERS. Five years of culling behind each chick. Free catalog. Minor Hatchery, Pierce City, Mo.

PIONEER CHICKS—CHOICE, ACCRE- dited heavy laying flocks. Fifteen varieties. Twenty years breeding experience. Better chicks sold right. Pioneer Poultry Farms, Box 106, Queen City, Mo.

BUY SUPERIOR CHICKS THIS YEAR. We deliver on agreed date or refund money. 13 accredited varieties. Heavy laying types. 8 years' reputation. Free catalog. Superior Hatchery, Windsor, Mo., Box 8-18.

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KANSAS ACCREDITED HATCHERY. Real quality baby chicks and eggs from Kansas Accredited flocks only. Single Comb Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, English White Leghorns. These flocks have the quality. Write us. A. L. Beely, Coldwater, Kan.

GRACE'S ACCREDITED CHICKS ARE best. Scientifically hatched from healthy, pure bred, free range flocks from America's greatest laying strains. 100% live delivery prepaid. Prompt service. Catalog free. Grace's Accredited Hatchery, Box K, Chillicothe, Mo.

TUDOR'S PIONEER SUPERIOR QUALITY Chicks. Give us your order for our pure-bred Smith hatched chicks. We will surely please you. We have extra good high producing culled stock. Member International Baby Chick Association. Catalog free. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, Dept. M., Topeka, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

BLOOD TESTED CHICKS. STATE CER- tified, Single Comb White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds. Booking orders for eggs and chicks. Circular free. Estes Poultry Farm, Box 3, Logan, Mo.

STIRTZ STRONG HEALTHY CHICKS from State Accredited stock. Anconas, Plymouth Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Leghorns. Buy Accredited chicks and be assured of the best for your money. Write for free catalog. Stirtz Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

YOUNKIN'S CHICKS—FROM WHITE Diarrhoea tested flocks. R. C. Reds 14c; S. C. White Leghorns 12c. We also hatch Barred and White Rocks, White and S. L. Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns and Buff Orpingtons. Buy chicks that will live. Catalog free. Younklin's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

EVERY POULTRY RAISER WHO WANTS a better paying, more profitable flock of poultry should write today for the Shaws Hatchery Baby Chick Literature. It tells a plain, honest story of how we have developed our pure bred breeding flocks to their high egg production. Leading varieties at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shaws Hatchery, Box 127B, Emporia, or Ottawa, Kan.

FREE CHICK BOOK FROM THE PIONEER hatchery. Miller's Missouri Accredited, day-old chicks have 25 years of reliability back of them. From inspected flocks, with heavy laying records, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for catalog and pictures in colors of my 16 leading varieties and special offer. Miller Hatcheries, Box 607, Lancaster, Mo.

EGG BRED QUALITY CHICKS. WE ARE one of the oldest and largest hatcheries in the U. S. Why not benefit by our many years' experience in mating and breeding? Supreme Quality Chicks, from heavy laying Blue Ribbon Stock at lowest prices. 100% live arrival, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. Loup Valley Hatchery, Box 98, St. Paul, Neb. Member International Baby Chick Association.

ROSS' GUARANTEED CHICKS. DON'T order chicks without first getting our catalog and exceptionally low prices on guaranteed egg-production chicks from Certified, State Accredited and inspected flocks. All flocks developed to unusually high standards in health, vigor, egg strains. Our guarantee insures you chicks that will live, grow and produce. Catalog free. Ross Hatchery, Box 451, Junction City, Kan.

QUALITY CHICKS, VITALITY BRED. FIF- teen leading breeds. Lowest prices. Postpaid 100% live arrival guaranteed. Our chicks carry breeding of world's foremost laying strains. Backed by twelve years of careful breeding and selection. Missouri State Accredited. Our large output gives you quick service, enables us to furnish you highest quality chicks at lowest prices. Write for our free illustrated catalog. Lindstrom Hatchery and Poultry Farm, Box 100, Clinton, Mo.

TOM BARRON ENGLISH LEGHORNS. Baby chicks with five years breeding for large white eggs behind them. Every nest a trapnest and every male bird with five year dams of 285 to 296 eggs behind them. Eggs \$8.00 per hundred; Chicks \$15.00 per hundred. Live arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Discount of ten per cent on all orders received by February 15. Million Smiles Poultry Farm, Pierce City, Mo.

TRAIN'S "GOLD BOND" CHICKS. SPE- cial money-saving discount on orders booked now and delivered any time you prefer. Chicks shipped with our 100% "Gold Bond" guarantee of satisfaction. Catalog now ready. Contains complete facts on our Missouri Accredited Breeding Flocks—bred early maturing and to high egg-pro- duction standards. Popular breeds. Write for catalog. Learn the facts on our unusual offer before placing your chick orders any- where. This exceptional offer for a limited time only. Train's Poultry Farm Hatchery, Inc., Box 201, Independence, Mo.

UNUSUAL CHICKS—PETERS-CERTIFIED now for the fourth season, sent with a real guarantee to live. This insures that the chicks are properly hatched from healthy flocks and helps protect you against loss during the first two weeks which may occur if chicks are not delivered in perfect condition. We are a reliable organization of 250 successful poultry breeders and supply at very reasonable prices only chicks from our own Peters-Certified flocks having high egg production records. All popular breeds perfected in egg laying and health by our poultry specialists. A. J. Peters, as explained in our illustrated catalog supplied on re- quest, which also tells how you can secure a complimentary copy of our valuable poultry book, "A Money-Making System of Poultry Breeding." Peters-Certified Poultry Breeders Association. Just address Peters- Farm, Box 451, Newton, Iowa.

Vesper's Success Chicks For more eggs and greater profits. Guar- anteed healthy, pure bred, from heavy pro- ducing flocks. Vesper's Mammoth Hatchery, Dept. F., Topeka, Kan.

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A Hatchery owned by flock owners. Our chicks all come from graded and culled flocks of highest type. When better chicks are hatched we will hatch them. A. C. Hatchery, Arkansas City, Kan.

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Popular breeds. Heavy layers. Show win- ners. Buckeye hatched. Leghorns \$13. Heavy breeds \$14 up. 100% live delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalog and prices. Tindell's Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

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You know me and my White Orpingtons. I want you to know my hatchery. Am hatch- ing all popular breeds, from pure bred flocks, on nearby farms, which I oversee, cull and mate as carefully as my own White Orpingtons. If you want the best at rea- sonable prices, write me. All orders have my personal attention. I will ship only the quality chicks I would want if I were buy- ing. Booking orders for future delivery. Hatch every week, beginning in February. Capacity 47,000. Mrs. E. H. Ladwig, Troy, Kan.

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

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From flocks that are carefully culled for vitality, standard quality and egg produc- tion. When you buy from us you are guar- anteed quality chicks from a man that knows chickens. Herb Wilson, Licensed Judge all varieties. Wilson's Holton Hatchery, Dept. F., Holton, Kan.

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

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State Certified and Accredited. All lead- ing breeds bred by Brown County Poultry- men under careful supervision. Five years breeding and mating insures type, quality and vigor. 100 per cent live, healthy ar- rival guaranteed. Write for free catalog and prices. Crawford Hatchery, Dept. 1, Horton, Kan.

Quality Not Quantity

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

McMaster Quality Chicks

Our chicks are from very best laying strains, carefully selected for high egg pro- duction. All flocks have free range and chicks are hatched in new Smith incubators which insure strong vitality. Leading var- ieties and live delivery guaranteed. Order now for spring delivery. Write for low price list. McMaster Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

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One of the oldest, most dependable pro- ducers of strictly first class chicks at rea- sonable prices in America. Reds, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Heavy White Leghorns. Fifteen dollars per hundred. Guaranteed alive, pre- paid delivery. Avoid disappointment, order today. We have chick buyers in your local- ity, let us tell you about their success. Bak- er Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

\$1,000-\$5,000 Profit

Yearly can be made only with hens laying 200 eggs and up yearly. Sabetha Blue Rib- bon Chicks bred to make you real profits. Sired by 200 to 290 egg males. Ordinary hen lays around 100 eggs and eats as much as 200 egg hen. Eggs spell difference between profits and loss. Accredited, certified 3 years. Leading varieties. Free catalog gives trap- nest production. Prices in reach of all. Sa- betha Hatchery, Dept. B, Sabetha, Kan.

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PRODUCERS OF PROFIT FOR YOU. Big, husky, pure bred chicks of unusual quality. Now ready for delivery. All popular breeds from Kansas State Accredited flocks. 450,000 chicks this season. 100% live delivery. Pre- paid. Reasonable prices. Breeders of Mary- farm Jersey Black Giants. Orders booked now insure early delivery. Our free 1927 catalog points the way to success. Write for your copy today. Wichita Hatchery, Dept. A, Wichita, Kan.

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Chicks from flocks under direct supervision of R. P. Krum, noted poultry judge. Buff Orpingtons and White Wyandottes, \$16.00 per 100. S. C. Reds, White, Buff and Barred Rocks, \$15.00 per 100. S. C. White Leghorns (Tancred) \$14.00 per 100. S. C. White Leghorns (English) \$12.00 per 100. S. C. Brown Leghorns (Crabb) \$14.00 per 100. S. C. Buff Leghorns (Fletcher) \$15.00 per 100. Live delivery and satisfaction guaran- teed. Prices f. o. b. Hatchery. Half cent discount per chick on orders of 500 or more. Dodge City Hatchery, Dodge City, Kan.

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One million big, husky, Smith hatched chicks for 1927, from pure bred, closely culled, heavy producing, free range Anconas, White, Buff and Brown Leghorns; Barred, White and Buff Rocks; Rose and Single Reds; Rose and Single Rhode Island Whites; Buff and White Orpingtons; Buff, White and Black Minorcas; White and Silver Wyandottes; White Langshans and Jersey Black Giants. Low prices. Live delivery guaranteed. One of the largest and best equipped Hatcheries in the west. Catalogue free. Member International and American Baby Chick Associations. Johnson's Hatchery, 218C West First Street, Topeka, Kan.

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Twenty leading varieties all from Hogan tested, heavy winter egg laying strains. Farm raised, strong, healthy, free range flocks under direct supervision of master poultry breeding experts. Thousands of satis- fied customers in twenty-seven states say Bartlett Quality Chicks are the best money can buy. Two weeks free feed and Bartlett Farms successful copyrighted plans "How to Raise Baby Chicks" free with each order. Get Bartlett Quality Chicks, raise them the "Bartlett Way" and realize real poultry satisfaction. If you want extraordinary quality at reasonable prices we can please you. 13th successful year. \$50,000 poultry breeding establishment. Bank references. In- teresting descriptive booklet free on request. Bartlett Poultry Farms, Route 5, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

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Three Years Bloodtested

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

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JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

JERSEY GIANT PULLETS, EGGS, MRS. A. S. Ackerman, Larned, Kan.

JERSEY GIANT COCKERELS, \$3.00. Ewing White, Saint Francis, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS, MARCY strain. Cockerels \$5.00. Pullets \$2.50. Zelta Dunavan, Mound City, Kan.

MARCY'S MAMMOTH GIANTS. NOTHING better. Eggs, Chicks, Buckeye hatched. Reasonable. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

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BUFF LEGHORN CHIX, FIFTEEN DOLLARS hundred. C. Deal, Hope, Kan.

PURE LARGE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS, real layers, eggs 5c. Clarence Waller, Moline, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, State accredited, blood tested, bred to win, lay and pay, \$2.00. Eggs \$6 per hundred. A. J. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

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ENGLISH BARRON S. C. W. LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.00. Mrs. Archibald, Haviland, Kan.

CHOICE BARRON SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels, \$1.75. Lawrence Diebolt, Iola, Kan.

S. C. WHITE TANCREED STRAIN PEDIGREED Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00. Carl Dobrinski, Lorraine, Kan.

FERRIS S. C. W. LEGHORNS, COCKERELS \$2.00 each. Eggs \$5.00 per 100. J. C. Deschner, Hesston, Kan.

1 DOZEN ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN hens, 2 certified cockerels, hatching eggs. Mrs. Geo. A. Heyman, Burns, Kan.

ENGLISH S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, Chicks, from good productive flock. Circular free. C. L. White, Crystal, Kan.

OUR NEW HOME MIXED LAYING MASH saves us feed—gets more eggs. We tell you how. Standard Poultry Farm, Thurman, Iowa.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, Wyckoff also Pa. Poultry Farm strains, \$3.00 each. Stannard Nursery Co., Ottawa, Kan.

PURE TANCREED AND BARRON S. C. W. Leghorns. You have tried the rest, now try the best. Get catalog. Andrea Farms, Holyrood, Kan.

AMERICAN S. C. W. LEGHORNS, HILLVIEW strain, high egg type cockerels hatched from accredited flock, price \$2.00. Phillip Hampl, Luray, Kan.

HEAVY WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, BEST quality, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Thirteen dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

LARGE BARRON LEGHORNS, 272-314 EGG strain, direct from importer. Broilers profitable. Order now. Chicks: 100, \$15. Eggs: 100, \$7. Frost White Egg Farm, Box 123C, Weaubleau, Mo.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST pedigreed blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns. Trapped record 303 eggs. Chicks, eggs, special price. Guaranteed. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

TANCREED LEGHORN COCKERELS AND EGGS. Imperial mating stock exclusively. Direct from Tancred. Oldest established pure Tancred pens in Kansas. J. W. Zahnley, Rt. 8, Manhattan, Kan.

TOM BARRON WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, from hens with records from 250 to 296 sires' dams records 275 to 306 eggs. Big husky birds \$3.00, or for more than one \$2.80. R. D. Cadwell, Lawrence, Kan.

TANCREED LEGHORNS DIRECT, FIVE generations 300 egg blood. Barron Leghorns 286-314 line. Anconas, official records 250 eggs. Trapped the year round. Low prices. Lingerlonger Farm, Box 100, Weaubleau, Mo.

THE CAPITOL CITY EGG FARM. Importers and breeders of Tom Barron English Leghorns. Hatching eggs from selected flock headed by cockerels from our 1926 imported pens. \$8.00 per hundred. From special pens \$10.00 and up. From 1926 imported pens \$5.00 per setting. Baby chicks \$16.00 to \$20.00 per hundred. Place orders now for preferred dates. M. A. Hutcheson, Prop., P. R. Davis, Manager, Topeka, Kan., Route 8.

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WHITE ROCK ROOSTERS, \$2.50-\$3.00. Mrs. J. W. Gastan, Larned, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$2.00; Pullets \$1.50. Enola Oliver, Americus, Kan.

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Abilene, Kansas, Jan. 4, 1926

I want to advise you that my classified ad of Rhode Island Red cockerels has certainly done the business and then some. We are completely sold out for this season and are still receiving inquiries from Kansas, Colorado and Oklahoma.

E. L. LAHR,

RHODE ISLAND REDS

TOMPKINS STRAIN S. C. RED COCKERELS, closely culled for color and high egg production, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. John Little, Concordia, Kan.

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ROSE COMB REDS, TOMPKINS STRAIN direct, winners and layers. Cockerels \$3.00, \$4.00. Allen Lard, Bala, Kan.

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RICH BRILLIANT ROSE COMB REDS. Cocks, cockerels, \$3-\$5; hens, pullets \$1.50 to \$3. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kan.

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TOMPKINS SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS from certified blood tested stock. Culled for color, type, egg production, \$3.00, \$5.00 each. Eggs; pen \$6.00, range, \$4.00 per hundred. B. G. Burkman, Talmo, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES. Cockerels \$3.00; Eggs \$6-100. Roy Blackelder, Isabel, Kan.

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PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Keeler strain, February hatch, \$3.00. Ruth Cinger, Manhattan, Kan.

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LOCK'S WHITE WYANDOTTE FARM, Clay Center, Kansas. Cocks and cockerels \$4.00 and \$5.00. Blood tested. 43 years with Wyandottes.

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SHEEP AND GOATS

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE bred ewes. W. T. Hammond, Portis, Kan.

FOR SALE—REG. SHROPSHIRE EWES. Head six years old for \$100.00; 17 four five years old for \$425.00; 14 three year old \$420.00. Bred for February and March lambs. J. W. Alexander, Burlington, Kansas.

Pumpkin Pie

As usual at this season the old myth about pumpkin pie is revived, this time in a screech from Judd Mortimer Lewis of the Houston Chronicle, a great writer and a formidable person everywhere except in his own house. He writes:

"By golly, it looks like we are in for it! Molly found a Hubbard squash at one of Houston's more or less progressive stores, and then she found a recipe for squash-pumpkin pie, that culinary abomination which made Jack Warwick a grandfather before his time; and some evening soon we are going to find out who is boss in this shack."

This daring writer who ventures to challenge his wife publicly on the subject of pie has the legendary idea that the only kind of pumpkin pie is made of pumpkin, the fact being that the best pumpkin pie, as Mrs. Lewis evidently well knows, is made out of Hubbard squash. The Toledo Blade, which appears to have some knowledge in the premises, advises him that he will come out of the controversy benefited in two respects: he will know that Mrs. Lewis is boss, and that "he belongs to the class of men who come to scoff and remain to pray." The Blade thereupon plunges into a poetic tribute to pumpkin pie made out of Hubbard squash that is almost as succulent and inspired as the article itself.

The truth about the pumpkin pie myth is that it is one of these conceits that in some manner gained a certain standing, and that bumptious and pretentious writers ever since have celebrated purely on a legend or tradition, not themselves knowing the ABC of the subject. There is, of course, a great deal of such bunc, and pumpkin pie is simply a sample or type.

Housewives know the mysteries of pumpkin pie, and they are mysteries, so that when a writer like Judd Mortimer Lewis breaks out in a tirade against his wife and her style of pumpkin pie he cuts a rather pitiable figure. We do not know very much about the subject ourselves, but believe it is a fact that pumpkin and squash are the most tasteless of all vegetables, and what makes pumpkin pie such a delicacy is the manipulation and seasoning that go into the making. It probably is true, therefore, in the last analysis, as the logicians say, that even pumpkins will make a good pumpkin pie, if entirely neutralized and nullified in the making, tho at that it will not make as good a pumpkin pie as the right kind of squash. Meantime it is a safe guess that Judd Mortimer has had what was coming to him.

Birthday of the League

Recently the seventh anniversary of the establishment of the League of Nations was informally honored in Geneva and other European capitals as an event in Europe's history. The League has not fulfilled the expectations of its founders, since Russia, Mexico and the United States have remained out, yet its seventh is regarded by Premier Briand of France, and Foreign Ministers Chamberlain of England and Stresemann of Germany as its most fruitful year. "I am very happy in the conviction," Briand remarked in his comment of the League's seventh birthday, "that 1926 has been particularly fruitful for the League of Nations. Two essential facts inscribed to its credit are the admission of Germany and the commencement of the execution of the Locarno accords. Such events are of such great general importance that their consequences touch more or less directly the vital interests of all peoples."

Even Italy seems to look more favorably on the League, the head of the Italian delegation and now president of the council, Scialoja, declaring that it has "accomplished a remarkable work," while Foreign Minister Vandevelde of Belgium notes that "little by little, the principles that lie at the foundation of the covenant are being realized." Its functioning in bringing together in conference "ministers of foreign affairs, which many times of late had a marked result on the political evolution of Europe" he thinks an invaluable new element in world affairs.

CATTLE

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

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IMPROVED Colorado ranches \$2.75 per acre up. R. Brown, Florence, Colorado.

IF YOU WANT TO TRADE for Colorado write J. Davis, Florence, Colorado.

WELL imp. farms, good soil, water. Close to market, school, etc. Priced right. Terms. Agts Wtd. R. L. Johnson & Co., Holyoke, Colo.

240 ACRE STOCK FARM, bottom land near town and school, must sell, clear one third, cash, \$75 acre. Fred Symes, Harveyville, Kansas.

NOW IS THE BEST TIME to buy choice irrigated farms in the fertile Arkansas Valley of Colorado. Farming conditions are improving. We are offering a wonderful opportunity for young farmers and others of moderate means to get their own farms at fair prices and on easy terms. Only ten per cent cash with the balance at 6 1/2 per cent interest divided into 60 equal semi-annual payments. Easier than paying rent. Ordinary yields are: sugar beets 12 tons, alfalfa 3 1/2 tons, barley 50 bushels, oats 70 bushels, spring wheat 35 bushels, winter wheat 40 bushels. Many produce more. Farmers here are becoming independent by combining these with dairy, poultry and livestock operations. Good markets, modern schools and churches, improved roads, dependable water rights and ideal climate. Occupy your own farm while paying for it. For full particulars write to American Beet Sugar Company, 26 Land Bldg., Lamar, Colo.

IDAHO

TAKE TWENTY YEARS TO PAY for irrigated land in Southern Idaho; low prices; fertile soil; no alkali; gravity water supply; splendid climate; long growing season ideal for general farming, poultry, hogs, sheep and dairying. Located on trans-continental railroad and National Highway. Ten to eighty acre tracts. Selling only to actual ranchers. No agents. Write for facts. MOUNTAIN HOME IRRIGATION DISTRICT MOUNTAIN HOME, IDAHO

orably on the League, the head of the Italian delegation and now president of the council, Scialoja, declaring that it has "accomplished a remarkable work," while Foreign Minister Vandevelde of Belgium notes that "little by little, the principles that lie at the foundation of the covenant are being realized." Its functioning in bringing together in conference "ministers of foreign affairs, which many times of late had a marked result on the political evolution of Europe" he thinks an invaluable new element in world affairs.

There is good reason to believe that starting its eighth year the League is a fully established international institution that has come to stay. If it does no more in 1927 than start the Locarno compacts to working, it will be of great service to world peace.

The Navy is developing new types of folding airplanes. Too many of the ones we have had have folded, but at the wrong time.

We need fear nobody now; Panama agrees to support us if we get into a war.

KANSAS

LAND BARGAINS. Write for printed list. Jess Kisner, Garden City, Kan.

WHEAT LAND in the new wheat belt. Snaps. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan.

FOR SALE—N. E. Kansas farms, ranches and city property. Melvin Ward, Holton, Kan.

WHAT Have You—Farms, mdse., hdw. or income? Big list free. Bersie Agy, Eldorado, Kan.

160 ACRES, all wheat, Dickinson County. Chas. Miller, Route 1, Junction City, Kansas.

160 A., by owner, 100 A. tillable, 1 1/2 miles from town. Write. C. E. Knoepfel, Colony, Kansas.

160 A. 100 tillable, good improvements. Near paved road, 6 mi. Lawrence & State University. Price \$90. Terms. Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kan.

800 ACRES, smooth, improved, 400 wheat. Two miles Healy, Lane Co., Kansas. \$27.50 per acre. Terms, but no trades. Andrew C. Felt, Winfield, Kansas.

IMPROVED 80, 1 1/2 miles Princeton. Mostly creek bottom. Price \$9,000, \$2,000 down. Terms remainder 6%. Write for list special bargains. Mansfield Brothers, Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE—Well improved 170 acre stock and grain farm in Northeast Kansas. Three miles from good town. Write for prices and terms. Box 469, Atchison, Kan.

800 ACRES in sight good Kansas town; 320 growing wheat; no waste; plenty water; 3 sets buildings; forced sale to settle partnership; \$35 per acre; attractive terms. Mansfield Co., 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

FILLING STATION—30x36, two driveways under roof, two pumps and tanks. Only place in town. Lot 115x165 ft. 30x36 cement car wash rack. Camp ground. Everything goes. Possession at once. H.W. goes by place. Snap \$4,500, terms; \$1,500 cash, Bal. long time. J. E. Allen, Box 195, Collyer, Kansas.

FOR SALE—2 acres, mile and half north of Topeka. Cement within half mile, gravel balance, 7 rooms and bath. Soft water in kitchen, bath and basement. Septic tank, full basement, furnace, fruit room, sleeping porch. Blangas lights and cooking. Electricity soon. Bank barn with sheds. Close neighbors, fine community. Half mile grade and rural high school. Good soil. Price \$7,500, half cash. More land available up to 10 acres. Address Owner—W. H. N., care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

MINNESOTA

LEARN ALL ABOUT MINNESOTA, the great mixed farming and dairy state. Map and books free. State Immigration Dept. 641, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

WONDERFUL clover and alfalfa land where clover seed goes ten bu. to the acre. Beautiful country. Partly improved farms close to schools, etc. \$8 an acre and up. Write Wm. Rullen, Baudette, Minn.

MISSOURI

TIMBER LAND at \$5 A., near town; more than pay for itself. 694 Mountain View, Mo.

LISTEN: 80 acre fruit and poultry farm. Price \$1,850, terms. Have other farms. List free. Ward, Ava, Missouri.

POULTRY LAND, \$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres Southern Mo. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22 A, Kirkwood, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

FARM BARGAINS—80 A. up to 200 A. fine grain, hay, grass. Near R. R. direct to K. C., Mo. Fair to modern impr. Cream stations. Cheese factory and condensary. Priced right. Terms to suit. Write W. C. Milligan, Stotesbury, Missouri.

NEBRASKA

50 ACRES—Adjoins town of 300. Excellent hog and poultry farm. Electric lights in house. R. S. Wilfley, Steele City, Neb.

OREGON

2000 MIDDLE WEST FARMERS moved to Oregon in last two years, after thorough investigation. They like our mild winters, cool summers, with no severe storms to ruin a season's work and destroy property. Fine roads and schools, productive soil, good markets for your products. Write for official bulletins and illustrated facts. Booklet free. Land Settlement Department, Oregon State Chamber of Commerce, 260 Oregon Building, Portland, Oregon.

WASHINGTON

IF LOOKING FOR A FARM HOME AT A reasonable price come to the famous Palouse. Good water, mild climate; crop failures, cyclones, hail storms and blizzards unknown. Write Col. L. Strobel, Colfax, Washington.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—1280 acres choice wheat land, partly in cultivation, lots of outside range, good water; also have a number of farms for sale on crop payment plan. Write A. N. Mitchem, Galatea, Colorado.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—Sale or exchg. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Ka.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—2 improved farms La. Highlands. Small farm Fla. 22 in Pa. and N.Y. Albert D. Howe, Wellsville, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for Kansas property. Extra well improved 40 acres adjoining Junction City, Kan. For further information write Reiter Land Co., Beloit, Kansas.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 615 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Holstein Section



A. R. O. HOLSTEIN BULLS
Sired by SIR BESS INKA ORMSBY, whose two nearest dams average over 1,000 lbs. butter and 25,000 lbs. milk in one year. From officially tested dams. Priced right.
H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KANSAS

EQUIT FARM HOLSTEINS
Located 1 1/2 m. north, 1 1/2 m. east of Lewis. Registered, fully accredited, association records. Personal inspection invited.
Clarence E. Cross, Lewis, Kansas

MEADVIEW HOLSTEIN FARM
Bulls for sale. Sired by Prospects Imperial Korndyke, whose 5 nearest dams aver. 34.71 lbs. butter and 640 lbs. milk in 7 days. Out of daughters of our former bull whose dam had 30 lbs. record as a heifer. Now heading the Asst. College of Oklahoma. We ship on approval.
E. A. Brown, Pratt, Kansas

FOR SALE
Holstein bull 11 months old from 82 lb. sire and 63 lb. dam. NEVER FAIL DAIRY FARM, Osborn, Kan.
GEO. A. WOOLLEY

Backed by Official Record
Cows and heifers bred to a son of a 1000 pound bull and out of the 1925 grand champion cow at Topeka.
W. M. Barnett, Denison, Kan., Jackson Co.

Branch Holstein Farm
C. A. Branch, Prop., Marion, Ks.

Young Holstein Bulls
For sale. Sired by King Geneva, Homestead, first prize aged bull Kansas State Fair 1925. Inspection invited. R. W. DEWELL, FOWLER, KANSAS.

Our Cows Have Records
Made by Reno County Cow Testing Assn., up to 450 lbs. fat. Headed by 29 lb. bull. Bulls for sale.
A. F. MILLER, HAYEN, KANSAS

Ash Valley Holstein Farm
Herd average in C. T. A. 340 lbs. fat and 1005 lbs. milk with ordinary farm care. Yearling bulls from cows up to 470 lbs. fat and some cows for sale.
OLYDE E. GLAZE, Larned, Kansas

J. F. Laman & Son
Holstein-Friesian Cattle
PORTIS, KANSAS

LYMAN VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM
Herd headed by Collins Farm Vanderkamp, whose dam has 365 day record of 1008.88 butter as 3 yr. old. Federal accredited. C. T. A. records.
R. S. Lyman, Burton, Kansas

Union Pontiac Homestead
Junior Champion Topeka Free Fair and Kansas State Fair 1926 heads our Holstein herd. Young bulls of serviceable age for sale.

Clover Cliff Ranch Corporation
C. W. McCoy, Herdsman, Elmdale, Kan.

Purebred Holstein Bull Calves

for sale. Sired by a Homestead bred bull and from cows with records made in Pawnee Co. C. T. A. Walter Clark, Garfield, Kan.

YOUR REQUEST
on a postal card will bring you official pedigrees of the bulls making up the blood of my Holstein herds and other valuable information. Great bulls at farmers' prices. CHAS. STEPHENS, Columbus, Kansas.

Herd Bull For Sale
Choice individual, dams record 35 lbs. butter seven days. One year 1039 lbs. butter. 4 years old fully guaranteed. H. E. HOSTETLER, Harper, Kansas.

CHOICE YOUNG BULLS
Five of them ready for service. Write for pedigrees and photos.
W. H. MOTT, HERRINGTON, KANSAS

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas will be at Manhattan, Kan., evening of Feb. 9, on Dairy Day during Farm and Home week. A very interesting program has been arranged for the week and especially for Dairy Day. Dairyman will lunch in the college cafeteria preceding the meeting. C. A. BRANCH, Sec., Marion, Kansas.

MULVANE Holstein Breeders

For sale some very choice young bulls ready for service, sired by outstanding good bulls and out of good production dams. Herds federal supervised. Visit our herds.

- C. L. Goodin, Derby
- George Bradfield, Derby
- B. R. Gosney, Mulvane
- Mark Abildgaard, Mulvane
- A. N. Howard, Mulvane
- O. G. High, Derby
- Chas. P. High, Derby
- John Youngmeyer, Wichita, R. 6
- O. A. Youngmeyer, Wichita, R. 6
- A. C. Cline, Rose Hill
- C. L. Somers, Wichita, R. 6
- F. L. Watson, Peck
- J. R. Wartick, Wellington

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse K. Johnson
465 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.



U. S. Peace, the big Poland breeder of Olathe, writes that he is receiving great inquiry and selling many pigs.

Reno county cattle are being tuberculin tested. 40,000 are to be tested. So far only about 35 heads have been found to be tubercular.

Ira E. Rusk & Sons, Wellington, the largest breeders of Percherons in Kansas, announce a public sale of mares and young stallions to be held March 8.

Every Holstein breeder in Kansas should attend the annual meeting to be held at Manhattan, Feb. 9. The meeting will be held at the College, a splendid program has been prepared and no farmer interested in dairy cattle can afford to stay away.

George Anspaugh, Duroc breeder of Ness City, announces a bred sow sale to be held on February 23. Mr. Anspaugh has one of the good herds of the state, gives them the best of care and always keeps a good sire in service.

H. F. Hodges & Son, Duroc breeders of Ottawa, write that they have enjoyed a good trade the past season, they have bred a fine lot of spring gilts to their new boar, Revival Revelation and will hold a public sale on February 21. They also have on hand a great lot of last fall boars and gilts.

H. Marshall, Winfield, breeder of Mammoth Jacks and Jennets and registered Durocs is getting a fine lot of stock ready for his fifth annual sale to be held on February 21. Mr. Marshall is a Kentuckian and a thorough stockman and his annual sales are always events of unusual interest.

Members of the Mulvane Holstein club report much interest in good breeding stock. The members sold quite a lot of breeding stock last fall but most of them have some stock for sale at all times of the year, just now they have several very choice young bulls ready for service.

W. T. McBride, the well known Duroc breeder of Parker, Linn county, Kansas, has announced a Duroc bred sow sale to be held Feb. 16. For years the sales held by Mr. McBride have attracted Duroc breeders from over a large territory and it is expected that the coming sale will be no exception to the rule.

F. H. Bock, at his farm 3 miles west of the Union Stock yards, Wichita, will hold a Poland China bred sow sale on Feb. 16, selling fifty head of good individuals of the best blood lines. He will also sell about one hundred high grade Rambouillet ewes with lambs at foot or bred. The Polandis are descended from stock purchased from leading breeders of the state.

G. M. Shepherd says he has never in all the years he has been breeding Durocs had such a splendid lot of good breeding together with good individuals as he will have for his February 14 sale. All of the sows will be bred to recent prize winners and all are bred for March farrow. Mr. Shepherd has had twenty years of experience in breeding Durocs which means much to the prospective buyer.

W. C. Williams, owner of the great Scotch Milking Shorthorn bull White Goods writes that he has relocated and now lives eleven miles south of Coldwater, Kan. He was recently purchased from the Heaton's of Kinsley the Glenside bred bull Glen Oxford, this bull was bought to use on daughters of White Goods. Mr. Williams says he is receiving heavy inquiry for stock of all ages. Wheat pasture is fine and prospects good for another big crop in his part of the state.

E. G. Hoover will hold another of his good Duroc bred sow sales in the sale pavilion out on the farm near Wichita. In this sale he will feature sows sired by or bred to his big boar Colonel Advance and descendants of the great old boar, Gold Master. This will be the last chance to get sows closely related to Gold Master; he died recently. Sows in the sale will also be bred to a son of the National grand champion boar, Fancy Stills. This offering will be bred and of the same type as those sold in the January sale.

Joe B. McCandless, Duroc specialist of St. John, announces a bred sow sale to be held Feb. 19. On that date he will sell a fine offering of sows bred to his much talked of boar, Sunflower King. Mr. McCandless is giving much attention to the breeding business, buying the best boars obtainable and only such females as in his opinion will develop into foundation sows. In his herd are several sows, litter mates to Golden Rainbow, grand champion of Kansas last year and winner of second in class at the National Swine show, 1926.

W. F. McMichael & Son, Cunningham, breeders of registered Red Polled cattle and advertisers in Kansas Farmer report heavy sales from many parts of the state, they have sold in the neighborhood of a dozen bulls and only have young calves left. They have also sold many females. This firm recently purchased a young bull that was shown at the state fairs last fall winning first in class in eight of them. He is a two year old and one of the best bulls of the breed ever to be sold in this part of the country.

On his fine farm one mile north of Emporia W. A. Gladfelter persists in breeding better Durocs. Breeding Durocs is not a sideline with Mr. Gladfelter, it is his principal business. When fortunate enough to develop a boar good enough to be made grand champion of Kansas and sires the good kind he stays right on the farm and continues in service. Gladfelter hasn't much time for styles in boars, he says they are all right in ladies' hats but you can't afford it in buying herd boars. On Feb. 17 another of the big Top Scissors sales will be held on the Gladfelter farm.

F. E. Wittum, the big Poland China breeder of the southwest announces a bred sow sale to be held at his farm in the edge of Caldwell on February 25th. Mr. Wittum breeds Polandis by the hundred and feeds out all of those not good enough for breeding purposes. And the large numbers produced each year give him a chance to pick out a nice bunch for the breeders' and farmers' trade. This year he has selected forty

and will sell them on the above date. Mr. Wittum owns and has in service the boar Sandal, winner of grand champion at the Southwestern National, Wichita, last fall.

At his sale held about a year ago Fred Abildgaard, Shorthorn breeder of Winfield, sold what I considered the finest dual purpose Shorthorn cow I had ever seen go through an auction in Kansas. She was purchased by Mr. Booter of Arkansas City and has since proved her value as a strictly dairy cow. Now Mr. Abildgaard writes me that he has developed another one just as good and maybe better only this one is roan instead of red, and is in every way an ideal dual purpose Shorthorn cow. She is being milked every day and was milked all last year. She has a beautiful roan heifer calf at foot.

E. G. Hoover the big Duroc breeder of the South West sold fifty head of great bred cows in his January 25 sale for which he collected \$5,520.00 and only sold one as high as \$90.00, and only two below \$60.00, the quality of the offerings, uniformity of prices and intelligence of the big crowd matched the splendid salesmanship of Boyd Newcom. It was the largest crowd that has assembled for an occasion of this kind since 1924, and probably the best offering of Durocs that has been offered in Wichita territory where like numbers were sold. Buyers were present from every part of Kansas and some from Oklahoma. The slogan "Kansas Durocs do the best" is being revised to read "Kansas Durocs are the best." Twenty-five farmers and breeders in attendance would have bought at \$50. or above, but when the hogs were all sold they went home. The

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS
SPOTTED POLAND BRED GILTS
bred to Kansas Subteam, son of 1926 World's Champion.
Priced right.
Robert Freemyer, Menlo, Kan.

Spotted Poland Section
ENGLISH AND BIG TYPE
Spotted breeding combined. Putting sows in the R. M. class. Best of breeding with type to match. Stock for sale at all times.
W. F. Phillips, Iuka, Kansas

BUY YOUR PIG
and raise your own herd boar, from large litters and leading families. Liberator, Aristocrat, Spotted Giant, Spotted Dude and Valley King.
D. W. Brown, Valley Center, Kansas

English and Big Type Spots
Headed by Eldorado Giant. For sale bred gilts and pigs, either sex. Reasonable prices.
LLOYD SHEA, LARNED, KANSAS

BIG TYPE SPOTTED POLANDS
For sale Spring Gilts of leading families including Singletons and Pickets Giant Wildfire, Spotted Ranger, Big Muna, Decision and Aristocrats.
Frank Beyerle, Malze, Kan., Sedgwick Co.

BRED SOW SALE FEB. 12
All sold out until our bred sow sale Feb. 12. A fine lot of bred sows and gilts in this sale.
Henry B. Miller, Roseville, Kan.
Write for sale catalog now.

CHOICE GILTS
Model Ranges and Singleton's Giant breeding bred to a son of Wild Fire and Imperial Commander, at \$40 to \$60. DALE KONKEL, Cullison, Kansas

GROWTHY SPRING BOARS
Ready to ship. Size combined with quality and breeding. A number of popular blood lines for old customers. We please.
Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan., Cloud Co.

CHOICE BRED GILTS
Bred to a grandson of Wildwood. Also some of them to a son of Fay's Designer. Two new herd boars. Write at once for prices. Choice bred gilts priced reasonable. L. E. ACKER, Chapman, Kan.

BRED SPOTTED GILTS
My tops, winners 1-3-4 State Fairs. None better in state. Bred to my new Spotlight boar, \$60 to \$75. Leaving farm. Reason for selling.
Grover Wickham, Arlington, Kansas

Hereford Section

Shady Lawn Herefords
Choice bull and heifer calves for sale. Sired by Grassland Domino.
CLARENCE HAMMAN, Hartford, Kan.

40 HEREFORD CALVES
bulls and heifers. Sired by Registrar 12th out of Anxiety and Fairfax cows.
C. C. SANDERS, PROTECTION, KAN.

ANXIETY BRED HEREFORDS
son of DON PALADIN in service. Choice young bulls and heifers for sale. Inspection invited.
G. W. CALVERT, LENO, KANSAS

POLLED HEREFORDS
MODERN POLLED HEREFORDS
"Anxiety" and "Eolled Echo" blood lines. Stock of all ages for sale. Special prices on bull and heifer calves.
W. W. Trumba, Rt. 3, Peabody, Kan.

Polled Hereford Bull Calves
Sire, "The Sheik" representing the blood lines of Polled Plato and Excellent Iron Dams of Anxiety blood. Priced to sell.
EARL SCOTT, WILMORE, KANSAS

BULLS BY WORTHMORE JR.
Others by Wilson. Some by Perfect Bonnie. Bred cows and heifers and open heifers. Tell us your wants, let us make prices.
Jess Biffel, Navarre, Kan., Dickinson Co.

Sons of Worthmore
of serviceable ages and females. Can ship over Santa Fe, Rock Island, Union Pacific and Burlington.
Goernant Bros., Aurora, Kan., Cloud Co.

Bar H H Hereford Ranch
800 head in herd both horned and Polled. Anxiety 4th and Polled Plato 2nd blood. All ages from calves up. One or a c-load for sale.
HERB J. BARR, Larned, Kan.

Monsees & Sons 42d Annual Auction Wednesday, Feb. 16

At Limestone Valley Farm, 2 miles north of Smithton and 6 miles east of Sedalia, Pettis county, Mo., on main line Missouri Pacific and M. K. & T. railroads.
25 Jacks, 10 Jennets. Well bred registered mammoth breeding, the big, heavy bodied, big boned kind that has always proved satisfactory to the buyer.
Write for catalog and attend this bargain day sale. This is the opportune time to buy jack stock.

L. M. MONSEES & SONS, SMITHTON, MO.

HORSES AND JACKS

Mammoth Jack and Duroc Sale
Monday, Feb. 21

15 big Jacks, 14 Jennets of mammoth breeding, 2 five gaited saddle stallions, 2 Percheron stallions, 25 Duroc bred sows and last fall pigs. Sale under cover regardless of weather. For catalogue or other information write.
H. MARSHALL, WINFIELD, KAN.
Aucts.: Newcom, Snyder, Hoover, Tucker.

Percherons

For sale—Stallions and mares all ages. Carnot breeding.
W. K. Rusk, Wellington, Ks., Rt. 6

PERCHERON HORSES
for sale. Mares and stallions, all ages. Grandsons and granddaughters of the \$40,000 Carnot. 70 head to pick from. All registered in the Percheron Society.
I. E. RUSK & SONS, Wellington, Kan., Rt. 6

Jacks and Stallions
for sale. Worth the money or would trade for land. Four big Reg. Jacks, 2 Reg. Percheron stallions, one Reg. Belgian stallion. All are excellent breeders and good ages.
M. H. MALONE & CHASE, KANSAS.

HORSES AND JACKS

TERMS ON STALLIONS
Three coming three years old, all blacks, one of them winning 2nd at Royal, K. C. Also some real big brood mares to sell in pairs or single.
ED NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE
Reg. Guernseys For Sale
Bred cows and heifers. May Rose Strain.
JOHN PERRENOUD, HUMBOLDT, KAN.

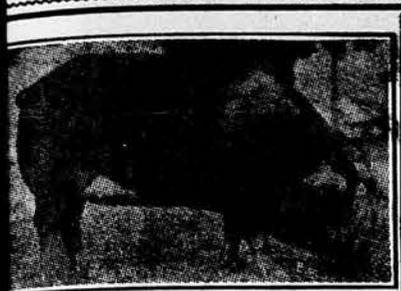
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
FOR SALE—HOLSTEINS
On account of poor health. One or all of my fully accredited registered Holsteins. C. T. A. records; high producers. Also my farm, well located and improved.
W. A. Marshall, Colony, Kansas

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE
INTURBON STOCK FARM
Polled Shorthorns. Cows and heifers for sale. Fine individuals, red. Come and see them or write. J. G. THARP, Jefferson, Ks.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS
GENERAL PERSHING 12th
heads our Hampshires, 75 spring boars and gilts by above boar and out of mature sows.
WM. STINEBURG, Turon, Kan.

White Way Hampshires
On approval, choice bred gilts by Grand Champion boars. Bred to outstanding boars. For quick sale.
F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

DUROC HOGS



W.T. McBride's Duroc Sale

Wednesday, Feb. 16

Forty-five head of extra good spring gilts of brood sow type. The offering is sired by or bred to our herd boars, Great I Am, Wonder I Am, Col. Stilts and Stilts Col. They have the quality and conformation that makes the ideal brood sow and it will be one of the good Duroc offerings sold at public auction in Kansas this season. Write at once for catalog. Address

W. T. McBRIDE
Parker, Linn Co., Kansas
Lester T. Rule and H. M. Justice, Aucts.

'Sheps' Duroc Sow Sale

on farm near town MONDAY, FEB. 14

36 HEAD combining the best of breeding, size and feeding quality. Sensation, Stilts and Colonel breeding improved. A carefully chosen offering bred for March farrow to **STILTS MAJOR** (first prize senior yearling), Topeka and Hutchinson 1926. **THE ARCHITECT** first prize spring boar Topeka, last fall, and **REVELATIONS HONOR** Junior Champion Kansas state fair 1926. We have never before in all our years of breeding been able to offer the public such an array of rich breeding with individuality to match. Write for catalog.

M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer.

Sunflower King Duroc Sow Sale

SATURDAY, FEB. 19

40 head of carefully selected sows and gilts. None better bred. Sired by boars of reputation and bred for early farrow to **SUNFLOWER KING** the greatest living son of **STILTS TYPE** whose get were heavy winners at all the big shows the past season. If you want size, quality and correct blood lines get catalog of this sale. For any further information address

B. McCandless, St. John, Kan.
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

DUROCS

20 Registered Bred gilts for sale for March and April farrow. Sired by Jr. Pathmaster 559369. **A. M. Markley, Mound City, Ks.**

DUROC BOARS FOR SALE
All bone, well bred, immune. Priced right. White horn cockerels, big and good \$20 per dozen. Fox horn puppies \$4 to \$7.50. **J. E. Weller, Holton, Ks.**

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Bred Sow Sale

40 bred gilts and tried sows bred for spring farrow. Four Sept. gilts and seven Sept. boars. Immune, recorded free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free sale catalog.

ERNEST SUITER, LAWRENCE, KAN.

Chester White Swine bred gilts and sows bred to prize winning boars for Feb., March and April farrow. Boars ready service, also fall boar pigs. Sow Sale Jan. 31, 1927. **W. H. Wiemers, Diller, Neb.**

J.C. HOGS on time

Write for Hog Book
Originators and most extensive breeders.
L. B. SILVER CO., Box 15, Salem, Ohio

TAMWORTH HOGS

Tamworths on Approval
Bred boars and gilts, open and bred gilts and baby pigs. Priced reasonable. Greatest prize winning herd in the West. **Paul A. Wempe, Seneca, Kan., Nemaha, Co.**

JERSEY CATTLE

Mos. Old Jersey Bull \$55

Typy, Growthy, Solid color. Sire: Count Finland, 5 in R. M., 5 state records, 1 silver seal. Dam: Granddaughter Champion Flying Fox Dam of I in R. M. Her dam in R. M. **R. FANSLER, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.**
Will take pure bred chickens in part exchange.

Kingman county agent was a good buyer for pig club work. Mr. Hoover is not only a constructive breeder of Durocs but understands and applies the science of feeding breeding animals and the trade is beginning to know that sows bought from him give results. At the close of the sale Mr. Hoover announced that he would hold another bred sow sale February 23, the same kind of individuals and breeding only nearer to farrowing. The average on this sale was \$70.40 per head.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By **J. W. Johnson**
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

The Longs Duroc Farm Duroc bred sow sale at Ellsworth is not far off as the date is just a week from next Tuesday.

Out in Republic county at Narka, Roy Baker has over 800 head of cattle in his feed lot with the regulation complement of hogs with them.

Officers of the Western Shorthorn association for 1927 are as follows: President, Worton Allen, Colorado Springs; Vice-President, L. E. Cruce, Haigler, Neb.; and the secretary is H. E. Cornforth, Elbert, Colo.

The Colorado State Fair at Pueblo will be held the last week in August this year instead of in September. The fair managers are expecting substantial help from the legislature this winter and some big improvements are contemplated.

John Hund, Paxico, Kan., will sell Jacks and Jennets in the sale pavilion at Alma, Kan., March 7. He very likely will sell a string of mules and horses and there will be one registered Percheron stallion.

Ernest Suiter, Lawrence, sells Chester White bred sows and gilts at auction at his farm near that place, Feb. 15. He says he has kept them doing well thru the cold weather and that they are in splendid condition. He is mailing out the sale catalog and you can have one for the asking.

C. E. Aubel, secretary of the Kansas Shorthorn breeders association has asked me to call attention to the annual meeting of this association which will be held at the college next Thursday, Feb. 10. Important matters to Shorthorn breeders will be discussed.

E. E. Norman, Chapman, will sell Duroc bred sows and gilts at his farm, March 8. He will sell a good useful lot of sows and gilts that will go on your farm and make you lots of money in 1927. He will be glad to send you his sale catalog if you will send him your name and address.

The Collins Farm Co. herd of Holsteins at Sabetha, will be dispersed on March 28. Everyone familiar with Holstein affairs in Kansas knows that the Collins Farm Co. herd at Sabetha is one of the strong herds of the west and its dispersal will mark an important event in Holstein affairs in this state.

J. L. Young, Haddam, will sell Holsteins at his farm near that place, April 12. This is not a dispersal sale but is a reduction sale. The offering is good and cows in the sale will have Washington county cow testing association records and they are going to be creditable. The average for the Young herd in 1926 was better than 350 pounds of fat and there will be a string of this kind of cows in this sale.

On February 18 R. W. Jones of Sabetha will disperse his herd of about 50 Holsteins, nearly all purebreds and many of them in milk and others to freshen soon and some later on in the summer. This herd is a member of the Sabetha cow testing association and one of the strong members, too. The sale is made because Mr. Jones is leaving the farm and practically all of the cattle are Collins Farm bred and is a real offering of good cattle.

The R. W. Jones herd of Holsteins at Sabetha that will be dispersed Feb. 18 was one of the herds in cow testing association there that averaged more than 10,000 pounds of milk in 1926. The Jones herd averaged better than 11,000 pounds of milk for the year. In the cow testing association there were 13 herds furnished milk records for the full year and for these herds figures were compiled as follows: Average number of cows on test, 126.71; average fat per cow, 266.66; average test, 3.91.

I have just received a letter from Al M. Knapp, Chapman, breeder of Spotted Poland Chinas. He has been carrying a card in the Mail and Breeze and says he has had splendid demand for bred gilts and could have sold 50 more if he had had them. Al believes that good breeding and careful and painstaking care will make the hog business profitable for any farmer. Buying bred sows is the shortest route to the hog business. Any good sow bought at a fair price will pay for herself with her first litter. The better she is bred and the better care you can give her the more sure you are of profitable results. Mr. Knapp has had good success with purebred Spotted Poland Chinas and will have a nice lot of sows to farrow this spring.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Holstein breeders association will be held in room 254 dairy building, Manhattan, Wednesday, February 9. Dr. C. A. Branch is making big preparations for this meeting and several speakers of note will be on hand. Dr. W. H. Mott, western national director of the National Holstein association will tell about affairs of the national association and there should be a good attendance of Holstein breeders. It is Kansas dairy day and in the evening all of the breeders of the four prominent dairy breeds in Kansas will get together in the college cafeteria for a dinner and a good time is sure to be had. If you are only a small dairyman and only milk a few cows you will be glad if you put in the full day, Feb. 9, at Manhattan.

Government paper money is to be made twice as tough in the near future, says news dispatch. Well, anyway, just so they don't make it twice as tough to get.

It is sad that the devil finds work for idle hands to do, but in the case of the lame ducks this responsibility probably will devolve upon President Coolidge.

Duroc Section

25 Bred Gilts
sired by Buster Florodora, bred for Mar. and April, to Revival Revelation. Also fall boars and gilts. Sale Feb. 21st.
H. F. Heddes & Son, Ottawa, Ks.

FALL AND BIG SPRING GILTS
by Waitemeyer's Giant and Major Stilts, bred to the champion bred Giant W. R. S. Leader for March and April farrow. Also fall boars. Registered, immune, Satisfaction or money back.
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS.

Big Jacks and Durocs
make up my Feb. 21st sale. Write any time now for catalog.
H. MARSHALL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

20 Spring Boars
most of them by the boar Daddy Long Legs. Sire of State Fair winners. Some by Stilts Consul. Priced reasonable.
P. F. McATEE, Arlington, Kan.

Top Scissors Sale

on farm mile north of town
Thursday, Feb. 17

40 SOWS sired by or bred to **TOP SCISSORS**, the Kansas Grand Champion. Write for catalog.
W. A. GLADFELTER, Emporia, Kan.

Purple K. Farm Durocs
My fall sale called off. Boars at private sale sired by Red Stilts, Junior Champion, Topeka, 1925. Good ones priced right. Earl Means, Everest, Ks., Brown Co.

Choice Duroc Boars
for sale, sired by RAINBOW JR. and CRIMSON STILTS. Big highbacked stretchy fellows. **Geo. Anspaugh, Ness City, Kansas.**

Innis Duroc Farm Meade, Kansas
Bred Sow and Gilt Sale, Feb. 28

35 head of sows and gilts. Scissors-Colonel and Sensation blood lines, bred to GREAT STILTS and MAJOR PATHLEADER for March and April farrow.

A FEW CHOICE BOARS LEFT
Sired by Supreme Orion Sensation, Supreme Originator and Long Col. Herd immune, weight of boars 200 to 275 lbs. Priced \$35 to \$45. Crated and registered. **MIKE STENSAAS & SONS, Concordia, Kan.**

CHOICE BRED GILTS
Eight of them. Two by Golden Sensation, (the Woodbury boar) and all bred to Long High Col. and my Scissors boar. Also fall boar and gilts. Write to **C. H. Burdette, Centralia, Kansas**

Very Choice Spring Boars
sired by Uneeda's Top Scissors and Critic's Pal. Gilts reserved for bred sow sale Feb. 22. Write. **E. E. Norman & Son, Chapman, Kan., Dickinson Co.**

Sunflower Duroc Herd
Choice baby pigs by Correct Col. by Great Col. Write for description and prices.
CHAS. STUCKMAN, Phillips Co. Kirwin, Kan.

BRED SOWS AND GILTS
registered, immune and shipped on approval. Write for prices.
STANTS BROS., ABILENE, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Black Poland Sow Sale

on farm 3 miles west of Union Stock Yards on 21st Street.

Wednesday, Feb. 16

50 bred sows and gilts. Al, recorded and bred to recorded boars. Blood of such great sires as LATCHNITE, LIBERATOR, ARMISTICE and others bred for March and April farrow. Best chance of the season to buy Poland China bred sows. We will also sell on the same day 100 high grade RAMBOUILLET ewes all bred or with lambs at foot. For catalog address

F. H. Bock, Wichita, Kan., R. F. D. 9
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer.

ANNUAL SALE

Poland Chinas

45 richly bred sows ready to make good for you. Sale pavilion.

Bendena, Kan., Tuesday, Feb. 15

Bred to The Promise and the Villager 4th. For the sale catalog write,

H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan. Box K, 62

FOR SALE
Fall pigs, either sex, Sept. farrow; herd headed by Houston Designer and Orphan Wonder Lady. Priced reasonable.
E. H. W. HARTMAN, Valley Center, Kansas

DUROC-BRED GILTS

size and quality, none better. Bred to Golden Stilts, son of GOLD MASTER. **G. D. WELLES, INMAN, KANSAS**

RADIO SCISSORS HEADS
our Durocs. Size and feeding quality our aim. We cull close. Good breeding stock always for sale. **L. E. McCULLLEY, POMONA, KANSAS**

BRED SOWS PRIVATE SALE
We are selling our bred sows and gilts at private sale instead of at auction. Write for prices and breeding. Prices right.
Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan.

Bloom's Big Durocs
Choice last spring boars for sale. Related to pigs shown at Hutchinson. Also July gilts sired by Rainbow's Giant. Inspection invited.
J. V. BLOOM, MEDICINE LODGE, KAN.

Hillcrest Stock Farm

For sale sows bred to a son of Revelation, also some bred to a son of Super Col. For description and prices write.
W. H. HILBERT
Corning, Kan., Nemaha Co.

Hoover's Duroc Sow and Gilt Sale

50 Head Offered 50
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23
The blood of COLONEL ADVANCE, Kansas National grand champ. GIANT STILTS son of Fancy Stilts world's champion and others. Write for catalog.
E. G. Hoover, R. F. D. 9, Wichita, Ks.

FISHER'S DUROCS

For sale—A fine Super Col. boar, 2 sows with late litters, 1 sow to farrow in December, also 3 July gilts. **BERT C. FISHER, MOGANVILLE, KAN.**

Creek Valley Pathmaster
the best son of King of all Pathmasters heads our Durocs. 40 spring boars and gilts for sale. **Chas. P. Johnson, Macksville, Ks.**

BRED SOWS
Spring gilts sired by Super Special by Super Col. and bred to Kansas Col. by the twice world champion Great Col. for late Feb. litters. Price \$35 to \$50; crates \$2.50 extra. **Sherwood Bros., Concordia, Kan.**

G. M. Shepherd's Bred Sow Sale, Feb. 14

Forty best sows and gilts that have ever offered. Sired by Stilts Major 1st Senior Yearling of Kansas 1926 and the Champion sow sire Uniques Top Col. and other noted sires. These are bred to the Champion Junior boar at Topeka, The Architect, The Jr. Champion Kansas State Fair, Revelations Honor and Stilts Major. The offering are all young and in best of condition to give best results. They represent the best in Durocs. Write now for descriptive catalog.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

SALE FEB. 15
40 bred sows and gilts sired by Golden Rainbow, Golden Sensation, Jack Scissors, Rainbow Orion 9th, Ideal Scissors and Unique Top Col.

All bred to Golden Robin, outstanding son of the Scissors family, and Red Colonel, a splendid son of The Clipper. Write today for sale catalog.
Long Duroc Farms, Ellsworth, Kan.

Red Polled Section

Olive Branch Farm Herd
Young bulls and heifers, also cows and heifers bred to ton bull. Prices reasonable.
J. R. Henry, Delavan, Kan., Morris Co.

Ross & Son's Red Polls
Breeders of Red Polled Cattle. Calves of either sex and a few cows for sale.
W. E. ROSS & SON, Smith Center, Kan.

REAL DUAL PURPOSE
Bulls and heifers from world record ancestry. Two prize winning two year old bulls.
JACKSON & WOOD, MAPLE HILL, KAN.

Morrison's Red Polls
Bulls and heifers for sale. Write for prices and descriptions or come and see them.
W. T. Morrison, Adm., Phillipsburg, Ks., Phillips Co.

PLEASANT VIEW RED POLLS
Herd larger and stronger than ever. Never before have had so many high producing cows. Stock of all ages for sale. Visit us.
Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas

Locke's Red Polled Cattle
Cows, heifers and bulls for sale. Heavy milkers. Herd bred by a ton sire.
G. W. LOCKE, ELDORADO, KANSAS

Big Kind Red Polls
60 head in herd, profitable for both milk and beef. Bulls and females of different ages for sale.
W. F. McMichael & Son, Cunningham, Ks.

Pleasant View Stock Farm
On Capitol Route No. 75, 2 1/2 miles south of Holton, Kan. Five Red Polled bulls from 10 to 16 months old for sale. **ALBERT H. HAAG.**

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Quality Polled Shorthorns—Established 1907
Grandsons of Imported \$5000 and \$6000 bulls. Blood, quality, beef, milk and butter. A nice pair of calves \$125, yearlings \$160. Three delivered within the state, 1/4 price for first calf. Nearly 200 in herd. Reds, whites and roans. Bulls \$60 to \$200.
J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Ks.



GLASS CLOTH

Brings Amazing Success with Baby Chicks



Prevents Rickets, Leg Weakness and Death Loss—Speeds Growth



FRED TURNER
Discoverer of Glass Cloth

For success with chicks, NEVER keep them behind window glass. Glass stops the sun's ultra-violet energy rays, causing chicks to become sick and weakly, to contract rickets and leg weakness and often to die by the score. Scientists have proved this fact.

For ideal conditions put GLASS CLOTH in the windows and build a GLASS CLOTH scratch shed. The results will amaze you. GLASS CLOTH admits the sun's ultra-violet energy rays freely. Under it chicks thrive and grow at a remarkable rate. Rickets and leg weakness are unknown. Users have gone season after season without losing hardly a chick. Rapid growth makes early layers and early market fowls. It pays.

Accurate Test Made at Ames Proves Benefits

As proof of the great advantages of GLASS CLOTH over glass, note the results of this experiment made at Iowa State Agricultural College, at Ames. 25% of the chicks kept under glass died within four weeks and the remainder were a sickly, slow growing lot. A similar death loss prevailed where a competitive glass substitute was used. But under GLASS CLOTH not a chick died. On the contrary they grew at amazing speed, making a much larger gain in weight.

Test Shows Big Difference in Growth

Wherever tests have been made GLASS CLOTH has shown such superiority over glass that today it is recommended by agricultural stations, experts, scientists and practical poultry raisers in all parts of the United States.

Just look at the two chickens shown here, (taken from actual photographs) illustrating the ill effects

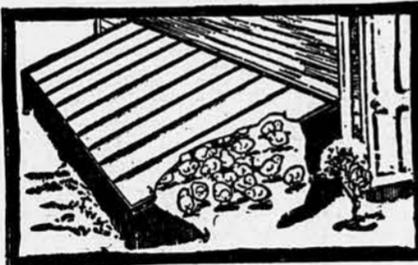
of a lack of ultra-violet rays. The big hen had plenty of sunlight from which none of the ultra-violet rays had been taken. The runt had the



same care, but no ultra-violet rays. The picture tells its own story—a story vital to every poultry raiser in the land.

Effect on Profits

Dead chicks are money lost. Sickly chicks are money lost. If you want early broilers, if you want early layers, if you want to raise practically every chick and keep them in prime good health—just give them abundant ultra-violet energy rays by using GLASS CLOTH all through the cold months of the spring. GLASS CLOTH costs but a small fraction as much as glass and gives you nature's greatest health treatment for your poultry. It removes many of the greatest troubles and worries of raising poultry. IT PAYS



Baby Chicks Thrive in This Scratch Shed

The ideal way to give your chicks plenty of ultra-violet light is to put large GLASS CLOTH windows clear across the sunny side of your brooder house. Another way is to build them a scratch shed such as shown above. Even on very cold days this shed is cozy and warm inside. The chicks scratch and exercise while they store up ultra-violet energy. It doubles the floor space. It is cheap and easy to build. All you need is a roll of GLASS CLOTH and a few scraps of lumber. Full directions are sent with each order. Take advantage of our Special Trial Offer today.

There Is Only One Glass Cloth—Avoid Imitations

Genuine, durable GLASS CLOTH is made only by Turner Brothers, under exclusive patents. No other concern can copy our process. No other has the same weather resisting formula. Quality and results are of first consideration in buying GLASS CLOTH. Therefore, beware of imitations.

Real GLASS CLOTH is a very strong fabric specially treated to make it transparent, water-proof and weatherproof. Originated in 1916 and proven by eleven years' success. So much cheaper and better than glass it has won wide popularity all over the United States and Europe.

GLASS CLOTH comes in rolls 36 inches wide and any length you order. It is easy to put up. Simply build a framework from any lumber you may have on hand and tack the GLASS CLOTH down with moulding or lath to prevent its tearing loose. It is absolutely wind-proof and water-proof. It sheds a soft, diffused light which it scatters to all parts of the enclosure. We guarantee you will like it better than any other. We recommend that you take advantage of the Special Trial Offer made in this ad. Mail the coupon today.



Brings Eggs All Winter

Big winter egg yields are easy to get. Simply put up a good area of GLASS CLOTH on the sunny side of your hen house to let in the ultra-violet rays of the sun. (Plain glass stops them.) Science has proved it is the absence of these rays that makes hens quit laying in winter. But under GLASS CLOTH the egg glands are given new activity and produce two and three times the usual number of eggs. They lay like it was June. All you need is a roll of GLASS CLOTH and a few scraps of lumber. High winter egg prices repay its cost quickly. It is not too late to make a good profit yet this winter. Try it. It is a money maker.

Glass Cloth Pays

There are two great reasons for buying GLASS CLOTH, first, the big increase it makes in possible profits and, second, the fact that it is so much cheaper than glass. Profit is the big reason. GLASS CLOTH cost ten times as much as it would still be well worth its price. In a season it pays for itself many times over. If you have never used GLASS CLOTH you should try it at once. Take advantage of the special price trial offer below. It costs you only three and third cents a square foot. That is cheap.

GLASS CLOTH

Better and More Economical for HOTBEDS

GLASS CLOTH is the cheapest and best covering for hot beds. Costs but a small fraction as much as glass and gives far better results. Vegetables and flowers started under GLASS CLOTH mature weeks earlier and produce bigger yields because GLASS CLOTH admits the life-giving ultra-violet rays of the sun. (Plain glass stops them.) Under glass, plants grow tall and spindly reaching for the rays glass robs them of. Under GLASS CLOTH they get an abundance of these rays. The plants grow stronger and hardier. When transplanted they do not wilt under direct sun rays the way they would if grown under glass. This prevents setbacks. Market growers and florists all over the United States now use GLASS CLOTH instead of glass. GLASS CLOTH holds the heat of the sun and throws it to all parts of the frame. Try it on your hot beds this year. Order now. Take advantage of the Special Trial Offer. Mail the coupon for a big roll today.



Note to Dealers

The great popularity of GLASS CLOTH makes it an ideal item for you to carry in stock. Thousands of dealers are doing a good business on it. Write for dealer roll and our proposition.

Two Factories Give Quick Service

The tremendous demand for GLASS CLOTH has made it necessary to add another factory. For quick service address orders to nearest office.



Learn by actual use the bigger profits GLASS CLOTH can bring you. Send \$5.00 for a big roll of GLASS CLOTH, 45 ft. long and 36 ins. wide, postpaid. (135 sq. ft. enough to cover a scratch shed 9x15 ft.) You may buy as many rolls as you need at this special price. If, at the end of ten days' use, you do not find more satisfactory than glass or any glass substitute return it and we will refund your money. Complete instructions, "Success With Baby Chicks" sent with each order. Catalog illustrating all the uses of GLASS CLOTH free on request. Mail the coupon with remittance at once. (GLASS CLOTH is also sold by many dealers.)

Mail This COUPON

TURNER BROS., DEPT. 3911
BLADEN, NEBR. or WELLINGTON, OHIO

I enclose \$..... for which send me..... rolls of GLASS CLOTH, prepaid, parcel post. If not satisfied after ten days' use I may return it and you will refund my money.

Name.....

Address.....

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

TURNER BROS. Dept. 3911

Write Nearest Office

Bladen, Nebr.
Wellington, Ohio

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