

Copy 2

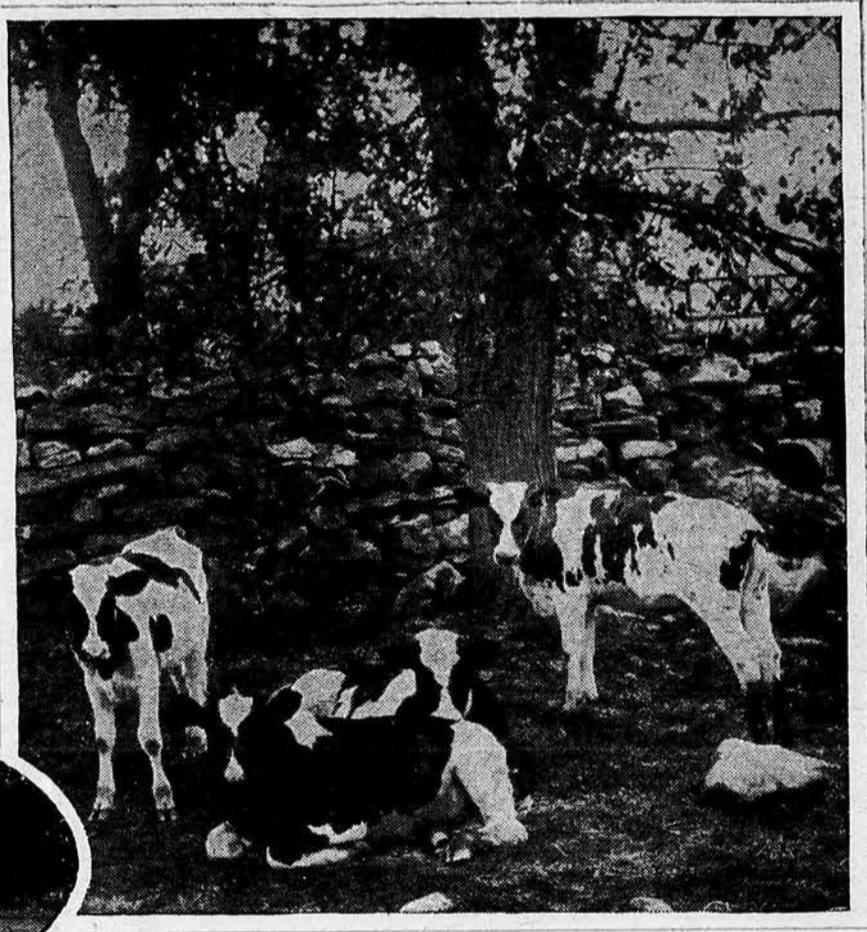
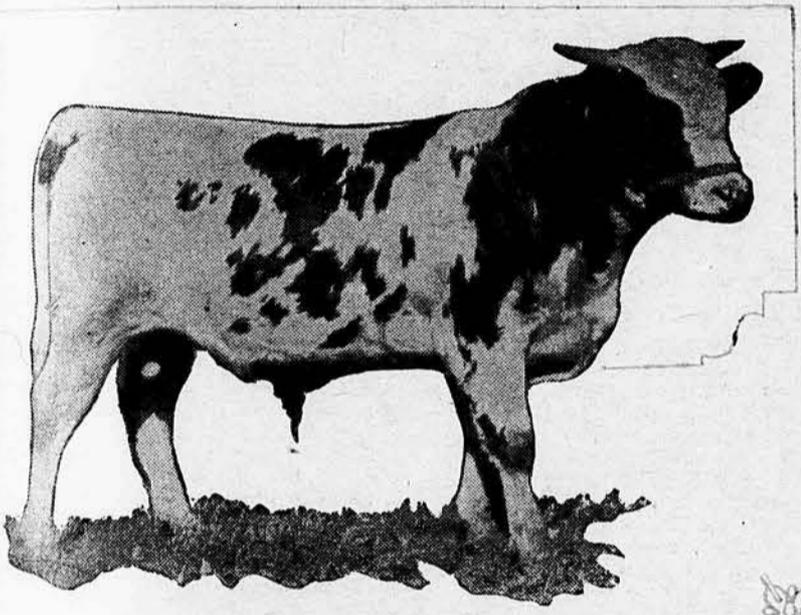
# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE



Volume 65

March 12, 1927



*Springtime  
in  
Dairyland*



Care you  
Blindfolded  
to



the real difference between tractors of low quality material and short life as compared with "Caterpillar" track type tractors and their wearing parts of spring steel quality—

The wearing parts, tracks and track rollers included, are made of better steel than most springs, which accounts for the fact that "Caterpillar" tractors are good for from 10 to 15 years' use in farm work. This fact also accounts for the comfortable feeling of "Caterpillar" tractor owners because they know there are few break-downs to worry about. Owners know that their land will be plowed or listed on time. They know their grain will be sown on time. They know their grain will be harvested on time and know it all will be done Better, Quicker, Cheaper.

# 500 "Caterpillar" Tractor Prospects

Last month we had occasion to write all the "Caterpillar" tractor owners of Kansas asking for the names of their neighbors who might be interested in "Caterpillar" tractors. Their replies gave us the names of more than 500 prospects.

**A "CATERPILLAR" tractor is its own best salesman**  
*Ask an owner*

these "Caterpillar" (Best and Holt) tractors have been in use on farm work 10 to 15 years and are still paying a dividend.

### WHY—

They were made of the best material available at the time they were built. "Caterpillar" tractors of today are made of even better material, more perfectly assembled, more thoroughly heat treated but with all this are sold at one-third lower price—and why—there will be twenty times as many "Caterpillar" tractors produced in 1927 as were built in 1917. Large production means lower cost per tractor.

**H. W. Cardwell Co., Inc.**  
**DEALERS**  
300 South Wichita  
Wichita, Kansas

### WHAT THIS MEANS

It means that owners have found "Caterpillar" tractors profitable, that they are willing to recommend that their neighbors buy "Caterpillar" tractors. Many of

Without obligation, please send folder telling how "Caterpillar" tractors are made.

I farm ..... acres wheat,  
..... acres row crop.

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

## Let's Build With Real Vision

### "Too Many Cooks Spoil the Broth" When it Comes to Road Construction

BY T. J. HARRIS

SOME folks call it a "new" way of planning and managing a highway system. It really isn't new unless by the word we mean within the last 10 years. But the wide-spread use of the automobile has made so many changes necessary—different kinds of roads were needed—and roadbuilding has become a science, so that after all the best highway systems in the country are managed today in a radically different manner than they were in the old horse-and-buggy days.

The old system of managing roads was based on the fact that no one would travel farther in a buggy or wagon than was positively necessary. This usually meant traveling to the nearest town. And the old system of planning and managing highways also was based on the fact that 25 or 30 miles was a good day's drive for a snappy team of driving horses. So the roads were managed with those things in mind. The county commissioners had roadbuilding powers over all the territory that the horse-and-buggy could travel, and they built their roads on a horse-and-buggy basis. They weren't especially students of roads; nobody paid a license on his buggy or a hay-and-oats tax in the place of the gasoline tax, so they didn't have much funds, but all in all, they did a job good enough for the times with such money as they had to spend.

#### Away From the Neighbors

It's an old story, but a romantic one, how automobiles changed travel. You can travel farther with a car in 2 hours than you could in all day with Fred and George, the high stepping thoroughbreds. What the next county does in improving its roads has become as much of interest as what your own county is doing. To make a long story short, roads have ceased to be merely a township and county matter, and have become a matter of state-wide importance and even of interstate importance, for cars from every state in the Union are traveling roads in every other state. It is necessary to take a broader view of road planning and management.

So states that undertook to build a modern road system had first to modernize their road department. The people were a little fearful at first that their county would not get its first share, which was natural, for they were placing the control of the highway in a state highway department perhaps many miles away from their own courthouse where previously the local commissioners, who were their own neighbors, had run the road affairs under the old horse-and-buggy methods. "Would their county get its share of roads? Would the main highway pass thru their own town? Would someone who didn't live in the county be able to understand the county's needs?" All these are perfectly legitimate questions that arise and perplex one when the change from the old plan to the new is being considered.

Such questions are not peculiar to the management of roads alone. They occur whenever we delegate someone with more specialized knowledge than our own to act for us; we have that same feeling of apprehension when we first put our legal matters in the hands of a lawyer; when we decide that a member of the family should be sent to a hospital for treatment; when we ask the garage man to find out what is the matter with our car or when we first send the children to school and entrust their education to others.

But somehow or other, our worst fears never happen. Usually it turns out a whole lot better to entrust those things to the persons who are best fitted to handle them, and in the case of planning a road system, a state commission and engineers who have had experience has proved much more efficient and economical—more roads have been built better than could ever have been done under the old highway commissioner system of the horse-and-buggy days. That has been the experience of the states where the counties have gone together and pulled for a comprehensive system.

As it now works out under present Kansas laws, the money which can be used for building roads is returned to the different counties according to assessed valuation rather than according to traffic needs. Populous Wyandotte county containing Kansas City, Shawnee county and Topeka, or Sedgwick containing Wichita have abundant funds; their area is no greater than counties with far less population, and so those counties that already have the most and best highways continue to get the road money, while the counties that have the greatest need for roads get the least money. And the system works to the detriment of Shawnee and Sedgwick and Wyandotte because they are walled in. The bad roads in other counties are keeping them from the full use of their cars and are shutting visitors off from making frequent visits—visits that are profitable to them.

Where can we find a state building a modern highway system where the conditions are similar to those in Kansas? We can pass up Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York, Missouri and California, for while they have well organized systems that are producing the finest kind of roads, these states all contain big cities, and Kansas has a big farm population. Conditions are similar in Iowa, but Iowa roads are chiefly useful in their present condition as a horrible example of what not to have.

Conditions most nearly like those of Kansas are to be found in North Carolina, a leader in roadbuilding among the smaller states. North Carolina has more farms than any other state except Texas. Both are predominantly farming states, and while North Carolina has more people than Kansas, there are even less Tar Heels than Jayhawkers living in town. Kansas has more wealth and more cars than North Carolina. Yet since North Carolina organized an up-to-date highway system, hired experts to plan and build the roads, and turned the automobile license and gas tax funds over to the state for use rather than attempting to spend it by counties, the results the folks there have obtained are amazing.

#### Has 2,000 Miles Built

North Carolina started out to build a state-wide system of all-year roads. It placed authority in competent hands to plan and manage the system, and today it has 2,000 miles of its 4,500-mile system completed, and in a relatively short time it will be finished. Along with other progressive states, North Carolina is now receiving the 20 per cent dividends that Illinois, California and other states find their road investment is returning to them.

Frank Page, chairman of the North Carolina State Highway Commission, has said that before starting on its road system North Carolina had never done 50 million dollars' worth of anything at one time in its history, but that "something had got into the state's blood in the spring of 1921, and North Carolina took matters in hand." But the real work and responsibility fell on the State Highway Commission. It was entrusted with the expenditure of a vast sum of money, and it employed Charles M. Upham, one of the most experienced and capable highway engineers in the country. The job got under way.

As a result of the bond issue and the work of the commission, it was said in 1924, after a period of only three years, that no North Carolina farmer lived more than 5 miles from a road as good as Fifth Avenue, New York, and that such roads are connected with thousands of miles of improved roads leading to every town of 2,000 or more inhabitants. Three northwestern counties in the state were once described by a North Carolina editor as the "Lost Provinces." It was a 14-day's trip from Raleigh to the lost provinces when the first Highway Commission was appointed. Now the trip can be made in a day.

Of the effect of the roads, Governor Angus W. McLean, of North Carolina, says in the New York Sun: (Continued on Page 37)

## Sullivan's Patient is Getting Well

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

SOMETHING ought to be done. P. J. Sullivan had said that before; so had a lot of folks in the Mercier community. But this time he didn't mean to let his statement pass off into thin air. He had an idea. You will find his kind in most communities. When things are looking real down-in-the-mouth, out he will step with a proposition that sets things up. Perhaps the man is a farmer; maybe a merchant. But no matter what his job, if he has the big idea.

In this case it was Sullivan. It is his business to keep a finger on the pulse of conditions. He had been doing this, all right, and had felt the throb of life gradually but surely ebbing away. He realized more than ever that if something didn't happen his patient would expire—or if not that, recover only to perish life as an invalid.

So Sullivan got busy. He concocted a medicine—maybe we should call him doctor—he thought would alleviate the sufferings of his patient. And like all good guardians of life, he called in some specialists for a final consultation before administering the dose. Two of them came from the agricultural college and one from the county agent's office.

One day thereafter J. J. Schuetz tucked a check for \$211.60 in his pocket before he left the bank. That is Sullivan's place of business and he is the banker. Schuetz smiled because his check was for \$8.60 more than he had expected. Sullivan smiled, too. This indicated that his medicine was pretty capable stuff. He could see that his patient was gaining a little strength.

The check Mr. Schuetz pocketed was the proceeds from the sale of a steer and a heifer. At home a buyer offered him 10 cents a pound for them. Together they weighed 1,750 pounds, and at the buyer's figure would have brought \$175. But Schuetz didn't sell. Instead he helped Sullivan administer the medicine to market conditions, the patient. And that act earned him the extra \$36.60.

### Pay for What is Delivered

But the medicine? You already have guessed it—a shipping association. "Don't like shipping associations," you say? "Can't afford to lump prime stuff along with a neighbor's inferior animal and be penalized for so doing." Maybe you had to do that in your association before it broke up, but it doesn't work that way in the Mercier Co-operative Livestock Shipping Association, Mercier, Kan. There is an outfit that pays a man for exactly what he delivers, and he doesn't have to stand dockage for anybody's scrub offering. The business is controlled so you can ship along with the neighbor who has ridiculed your favorite brand of smoking tobacco, or otherwise riled your ire, without even speaking to him.

Sullivan doesn't want to claim all the credit for starting the association, so we'll just say he helped. But it was out of his place of business that 50 cards were sent, inviting farmers in the Mercier community to attend a meeting on a certain date. Twenty-five recipients of the invitations responded, and the association took form. That was October 28, 1925. Enough stock was signed up that night for the first carload, which was shipped November 7. There may have been some folks waiting around to say "I knew it wouldn't work," but they were disappointed. That first carload went thru in fine condition.

The first annual meeting of the association was held the first Monday in December, 1925, and the year's work dated from October 28, 1925, to December 1, 1926. During that time the association had 69 members. It was a rule that the first time a man used the association he became a member. During the year 27 carloads of livestock were shipped with only three losses. And every single animal was marked so that each man shipping stock got credit for just exactly the animals he put into the carload. This eliminated the trouble that undoubtedly would have come up, of poor stuff pulling down the price of good animals.

To show that this individual shipping, with the benefit of carload-lot rates, worked, let's get back to the two animals J. J. Schuetz shipped. They topped the market at St. Joseph for the year. The steer brought \$13 a

hundred and the heifer \$12. You can guess these two animals weren't the whole carload, and that some of the other animals were not in a class with the Schuetz offering. Had that been the case they would have been market toppers, too.

Of course, Mr. Schuetz wasn't the only man to profit thru the shipping association. Will Kneisel figured he would get \$48 clear on a bull he had to sell. But it happened that the shipping association just reversed those figures, and Kneisel got a check for \$84. That isn't such a bad extra profit on a



P. J. Sullivan, Right, Secretary of the Mercier Co-operative Livestock Shipping Association, and H. T. Winterscheidt, Manager

single animal. Both Kneisel and Schuetz got enough extra to pay their membership dues in the association for some time. But that is another matter—membership dues. We'll talk about that later. All members have profited thru the association.

H. T. Winterscheidt can tell you whether it is a big job to keep the animals marked indicating ownership, for he is the manager of the association. Being right in Mercier it was handier for him to do this work than for any of the farmer members. The association books show up well for the first year's work. There were 1,182 head of hogs shipped, weighing 289,045 pounds at home and 285,015 pounds at market, a shrinkage of 4,030 pounds, or 1.37 per cent. Exactly 238 head of cattle went to market, with a shrinkage of 3.31 per cent.

"In shipping cattle with hogs we had twice the shrinkage in cattle that we had where cattle were shipped alone," Sullivan said. "This is because the cattle don't drink as well with the hogs, or the hogs bother them in some other way. But it didn't affect the porkers. However, we always have tried to ship cattle alone when possible."

Other pages in the association's books show that 150 calves, with a 3.94 per cent shrinkage, and 255 head of sheep, with a shrinkage of 6.46 per cent, were marketed. The shrinkage in calves was high, according to Sullivan and Winterscheidt, because of the individuals that didn't fit in any place in particular. They were too heavy for veal and didn't have enough fat for baby beef.

The manager can ship wherever he chooses, but generally he selects the point that seems to be favored by the men having the largest part of the shipment. If it is necessary he can even split the shipment. Most of the 27 carloads of stock went to St. Joseph last year. When members of the association have stock to ship they call the manager, and when enough has been listed for a shipment, each man is notified and he brings in his animals any time on the shipping day.

### Paid the Members \$44,068.86

Out of \$46,079.45 received for the 27 carloads of stock shipped last year, \$44,068.86 was paid to the members. The difference was paid out for freight, \$610.78; inspection, \$11.78; feed, \$196.44; yardage, \$254.09; selling commission, \$517.05 bedding cars, poles and partitions, stationery, advertising and the like. The sinking fund was credited with \$94.89, and the manager got an average of \$12.06 a carload. The losses suffered amounted to \$1.34 for a dead sheep; \$9.63 for one hog and \$5.78 on another one. The average cost on all livestock shipped was only 43.54 cents a hundred.

The organization has met with success, and no doubt will continue to do so. It has lived things up considerably, as Sullivan explained a short time ago. The members all are interested in it and are pulling together. But, of course, they must have efficient machinery. Perhaps you will be interested in the particular type they use, the constitution and bylaws.

The purpose of the organization, naturally, was to obtain reasonable prices, and otherwise to produce the best possible results in the marketing of livestock, and to develop the spirit of co-operation in the community. Any person making use of the association becomes a member by paying a membership fee of \$1. That is the way it read for the first year. At the last meeting it was decided any man paying \$1 was a member for life, and that he can use the association for 50 cents a year.

"The shipment of stock in this association," the bylaws read, "shall be made regardless of membership, and the delivery of stock to the manager and the acceptance thereof by him binds the shipper to the rules and bylaws of this association. All who desire to ship stock shall report to the manager the kind, number and approximate weight.... It is agreed by all members that when stock has been listed with the manager for shipment, it shall be delivered at such time and place as the manager shall designate, unless the shipper has been released from such delivery by the manager. Failure to comply with this requirement will subject the shipper to payment of damages to the association equal to the freight charges on the estimated weight of stock listed."

Of course, the duties of the manager are assigned, charging him to be on the job and explaining just what his job involves. He receives 7 cents a hundred pounds for the stock he ships. "There shall be deducted on every 100 pounds of weight of sheep, hogs and cattle, 2 cents, the amount of these deductions to be placed in a sinking fund to be used for the paying of losses that may occur on any stock from the time it comes into the hands of the manager until final disposition of the same is made; and for the payment of expenses incidental to the conduct of the association's business."

Sullivan's patient has shown considerable improvement. No doubt new ideas will develop in the community that will banish other aches and pains.



C.H.R.

**DEPARTMENT EDITORS**  
 Protective Service.....O. C. Thompson  
 Livestock Editor.....M. N. Beeler  
 Agricultural Engineer.....Frank A. Meckel  
 Jayhawker Notes.....Harley Hatch  
 Medical Department.....Dr. C. H. Lerrigo  
 Poultry.....A. G. Kittell  
 Dairying.....M. N. Beeler

Entered as second-class matter February 18, 1906,  
 at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of  
 Congress of March 3, 1879.

**ADVERTISING RATE**  
 80c an agate-line. Circulation 120,000  
 Advertising orders, changes in copy, or orders to  
 discontinue advertisements must reach us not later  
 than Saturday preceding date of publication when  
 all advertising forms close.

# KANSAS FARMER

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher  
 F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor T. A. McNEAL, Editor  
 RAYMOND H. GILKESON, Associate Editor  
 ROY R. MOORE, Advertising Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Dollar a Year

Please address all letters in reference to subscription matters direct to  
 Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

**DEPARTMENT EDITORS**  
 Farm Home Editor.....Florence G. Wells  
 Farm Home News.....Mrs. Dora L. Thompson  
 Young Folks' Pages.....Leona E. Stahl  
 Manager, Capper Pig Club.....Raymond H. Gilkeson  
 Assistant Mgr. Capper Pig Club.....Phillip Ackerman  
 Legal Department.....T. A. McNeal

**ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED**  
 WE GUARANTEE that all display advertising in  
 this issue is reliable, and should any subscriber suf-  
 fer financial loss thru fraudulent dealing resulting  
 from such advertising, we will make good such loss.  
 We make this guaranty with the provisions that the  
 transaction take place within one month from the  
 date of this issue; that we are notified promptly and  
 that in writing the advertiser you state: "I saw your  
 advertisement in Kansas Farmer."

**I**NEFFICIENT farming is not the cause of the farmers' unfavorable position in the financial scheme of American affairs today, according to a survey just concluded by the United States Department of Agriculture. Acre production of nearly all farm crops in 40 years has increased noticeably.

The average yield an acre of corn since 1885 has increased 18 per cent, oats 14 per cent, wheat 17 per cent and potatoes 39 per cent. The total area of these four crops expanded about 52 per cent in this period, but total production increased 77 per cent.

Increased production due to higher acre yields, the department says, amounts to 440 million bushels of corn, 120 million bushels of wheat, 165 million bushels of oats and 115 million bushels of potatoes—more than 800 million bushels of all four crops.

Outstanding increases in yields have been in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic states, with somewhat lesser increases in the East North Central states.

"Similar changes have occurred in many portions of the West North Central states where pioneer agricultural methods have disappeared," the report states.

"Despite the expansion of the wheat area in Kansas into the semi-arid regions, yields there have remained practically stationary. Statistics of wheat yields an acre in the southern part of the Corn Belt, as represented by Missouri and Eastern Kansas, has lagged behind the northern portions as represented by Iowa and Illinois, in the development of practices and soil management tending to raise acre yields."

Economists in the department point out that as moisture is commonly the limiting factor in crop production in the semi-arid portions of the Plains states, this part of the country probably will not experience as much rise in acre yields as is shown for the Northeastern states and for Northwestern Europe.

"Developments in the coming decades with respect to acre yields will depend to a great extent on prices received for agricultural products. Rising prices would result in increasing intensification and higher level of soil productivity thru the wider use of better cultivation methods, development of suitable rotations, including the use of legumes, more efficient crop residues and animal manures, greater use of commercial fertilizers, and the more common use of selected seed."

## Clearing the Air for Radio

**R**ADIO regulation is now provided for by Congress, and will get under way on the appointment and confirmation of the five persons to compose a new federal commission having this important function in charge. The first action required by the law is the cancellation of all existing broadcasting licenses, numbering 727. These stations and several hundred more are expected to apply for licenses under the new law, which must be taken out within 60 days, a large task for the radio commission and one that cannot be accomplished within the 60-day period. Applications can be made, as required by law, but allocation of hours and wave bands will no doubt be carefully readjusted by the commission.

With at present 89 available wave lengths and a thousand applicants, a large number of present broadcasting stations must go out of business, which will cause no mourning among listeners-in. What is important is that in composing the rivalries of broadcasters the commission will consult and consider the interests of the public in a broad way and disregard all appeals that may be brought to it to permit stations with ulterior objects to monopolize any part of the air. The consideration that should certainly determine such questions before the commission is that of greatest interest to the greatest number of folks, and a sound reason for eliminating an existing station is that its service of the radio fan is secondary or incidental to the service of some interest of its own. The recent increase of stations maintained for propaganda or advertising purposes has come near to ruining radio broadcasting in the United States. The 89 wave lengths should be distributed to insure an end of the interference that has marred for the purposes of the public the excellent programs that the better class of broadcasting stations are seeking to put on.

As many stations will necessarily be refused renewal of licenses, complaints and appeals are likely to clutter up the desks of the radio commission for a year or longer to as chaotic an extent as rival

# Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

broadcasters have cluttered up the air. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago News wires from Washington to his paper that it is expected to "take fully a year to untangle the present jumble, what with the multifarious complaints that will arise. Appeals that will doubtless be taken from the commission's decisions probably will extend far into the period of autonomy that adverts to the Secretary of Commerce after the first year."

Immediate clearing up of the situation is not to be expected, but at least a start will be made in the next few weeks toward relieving a confusion of the air that has been getting steadily worse, with bright prospects of placing radio broadcasting on a new and satisfactory footing to millions of radio users, who constitute the first and main interest to be considered.

## A Criminal Trial

**A**SKETCH of a murder trial by Richard Connell in a current weekly magazine furnishes a text for the Indianapolis News on the relative failure of the courts to work out a reasonable measure of justice. In this case "the only honest man connected with the trial, the leading witness for the



The Masked Machine Gun

state, was discredited and broken down, subjected to ridicule by rascally newspapers, discharged from his position, forced to move from his home—while the man who was the murderer became a hero and went into vaudeville at an enormous salary."

The trouble was the permission by the court to criminal lawyers to browbeat and twist the meaning of testimony of witnesses, the result being that "a fool jury acquitted the criminal because it had been led to believe that the witness was feeble-minded."

The magazine story of course is a story, a bit of fiction, and allowance must be made for dramatic effect, with some exaggeration of cross examinations in the courts as they are conducted. Nevertheless, the exaggeration is not such as to fail of being descriptive generally of what goes on in criminal trials. A historic instance was that of the trial of Fall and Doheny, in which a fool jury was completely led off the track by an astute and skillful criminal lawyer who "knew his oats." That is, he knew juries.

Courts defend themselves by the intent of the

law, and the law assumes competent minds in the jury box. The excuse of judges is not in fact justification for permitting evident obfuscation of juries and cross examinations that have the plain intent of falsifying the facts, since it is also the intent of the law, and criminal lawyers are sworn to conduct themselves in a manner to assist the law and the court and public in bringing out the truth and so doing justice. Neither is it a defense that the lawyer owes allegiance only to his client. He owes equal allegiance to the court and the community. Criminal trials when of great importance to the public safety are oftener than not mere duels of wits between lawyers practiced in the art to deceive and conceal. The result is that the criminal is said to have 90 chances in 100 of going scot free and honest witnesses come out of the court punished more severely, as in the case referred to, than public enemies, who are the pets, for the time being, of clever lawyers.

Summing up the case of the magazine murder the Indianapolis paper does not exaggerate the situation in saying that "if there is any verisimilitude in Mr. Connell's tale, what needs to be reformed is not so much the court, the law or the practice, as the bar itself."

## The Boulder Dam Scrap

**D**EFEAT of the Boulder dam project after the most bitter fight on any subject for years in Congress cannot be understood from the mass of confused charges and counter charges in the Senate debate. It is alleged by California that Arizona and Utah fought the bill—Senator Smoot declaring he would fight it with "all the power I have in my body"—because of a clause permitting the Government to go into the power business. This could hardly account for so much feeling. Probably Utah and Arizona are sincere in saying they oppose the bill because it would divert the waters of the Colorado river to the benefit of California exclusively. It proposed an appropriation of 125 million dollars to build the highest dam in the world. According to Senator Hiram Johnson never in his life time has such an important question come up in Congress. Which shows what local interest has to do with importance. As it is proposed to dip into the Federal Treasury for 125 million dollars contributed by the taxpayers of the whole country to benefit California, or possibly Arizona, Utah and California, the rest of the country will not be inconsolable that the quarrel of these mountain states gives Congress another year or so to think it over.

## Did You Eat Your Share?

**D**ID you eat your share of meat last year? You did, you ate 63.4 pounds of beef, 13.4 pounds of veal, 5.5 pounds of mutton and lamb, and 65.7 pounds of pork. And in addition to that, your cook, whoever and whatever she or he may have been, prepared and fed you some way or other 13.5 pounds of lard. This means you ate a pound less than in 1925—exclusive of lard—and 6 pounds less than in 1924.

The foregoing is the meat consumption of the mythical and statistical person, Mr. Per Capita, according to figures just completed by John Roberts of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Roberts also supplies the rather surprising information that altho fewer food animals were slaughtered in 1926 than in 1925, the total output of meat in this country in 1926 was larger by 240 million pounds.

"Stock raisers and feeders brought about this surprising result," Mr. Roberts says, "despite a considerable reduction in pork reduction."

The shortage in hogs resulted in the largest beef production in the history of the country, altho fewer animals were slaughtered than in 1918. But the 1926 cattle had more beef on them, by a wide margin. The average weight of all federally inspected cattle killed in 1918 was 916.5 pounds on the hoof and 476.6 pounds dressed. Last year they averaged 964.1 pounds on the hoof and 518.3 pounds dressed. In other words, last year's cattle were 47.6 pounds heavier on the hoof and 41.7 pounds heavier dressed than those back in 1918.

The hog feeders came thru with a hog that averaged 10 pounds a head heavier than in 1925, and 12 pounds more than in 1924. The lamb and mutton production was not the largest on record, but it was the largest since 1914.

"Considering the meat supply as a whole," says Mr. Roberts, "the increased production of 240 million pounds was not quite enough to keep pace with

increase in population, the consumption falling 1.8 pound." The Roberts report is another confirmation of the statement that the farmer's position economically in the United States is not due to inefficient production methods. He is producing more grain, more meat to the animal, than ever before. But he seems to be a poor salesman. A contributing factor, and probably the big contributing factor, seems to be that he produces in a high and protected domestic market, and sells in an unprotected and much lower world market. The estimate of total beef produced in 1926 is 58 million pounds, dressed weights. The previous high record was 7,279 million pounds in 1918. The 1926 record surpasses the previous high record by 179 million pounds. The total yield of lamb last year was 643 million pounds, which is 2.2 per cent greater than in 1922. Pork production last year was 8,181 million pounds; lard, 2,324 million pounds. These are considerably below the peak production in 1923 and 1924.

### Write Your Own Will!

making a will in Kansas, can a person, mentally sound, have two persons, relatives or not, come to his aid and he take plain paper and write out a will and have the same in the presence of these witnesses? Would a will be valid? Where should the will be placed? Can the person making the will provide for step-children, or leave them any portion of his estate? Can a person provide in a will that if his children are not of age and are not treated as the surviving parent treats them by a former marriage, and if such surviving parent does not provide a decent home for such children, he, by a provision of the will, direct that these children be cared for by an aunt until they are of age? Under what condition can a will of that kind be broken? Can the person making the will leave none but step-children, does he have to leave some portion of the property to them, or can he will it to his own brothers or sisters?

C. C.

There is no legal reason why anyone cannot write his own will. There is no legal reason why witnesses may not act as witnesses of the will, but fitness to a will cannot be a beneficiary of that will. The beneficiary of a will might give up his inheritance, and in that way make his signature to a will a valid legal signature. The will, after it is made and witnessed, may be deposited with the probate court. It is not necessary, however, that it be done.

The maker of a will is not compelled to provide for his step-children or his own children. He cannot will away from his surviving wife one-half of his estate, but with this reservation he may will his property as he sees fit. The same rule applies to the wife that applies to the husband. In other words, she cannot will away more than one-half of her estate. There would be no legal reason why the maker of a will might not provide for the care of his children by an aunt in case they are not properly cared for by the surviving wife. Such provision, however, is almost certain to result in a controversy. The question would arise to what constitutes proper treatment.

### Should Call in the Viewers?

and B own land adjoining for a mile. One-half of the land is pasture and the other half is farm land. B says he does not have to fence. What is the law in regard to line fences between pasture land and farm land? If it is A's duty to put in half of the fence should B go about it to have it done?

S.

If A uses this land for himself for any purpose, whether pasture or farming, he can be compelled to build half the partition fence. B, the adjoining landowner, has the right to call in the township viewers, that is, the township trustee, treasurer

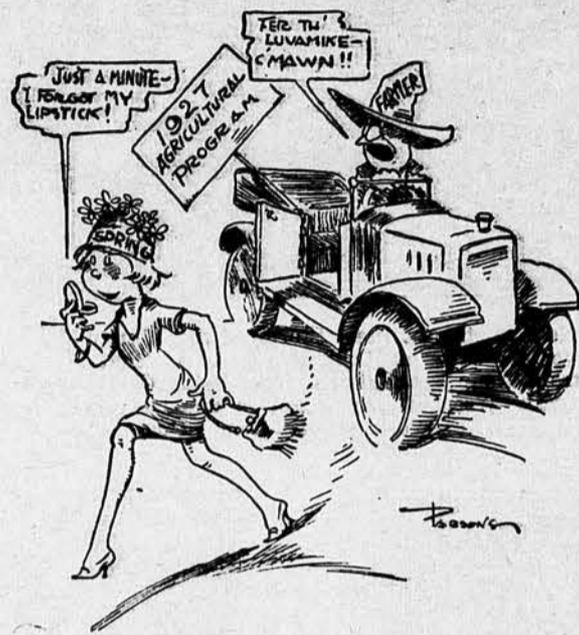
and clerk, who would give notice that on a certain day they will view this partition fence, and will award part of it to be built by A and part by B. If after such award is made A still refuses to build his half the law permits B to build all the fence and collect from A the expense of building A's half of it.

### Not a Clear Title

A and B buy a property from C, paying a certain sum down. B, the wife, dies. A and their children live two years on this property after B's death. A cannot pay for the place, and C takes the papers back, they being turned over to him by A. Do their minor children still remain heirs to this property? There was no sheriff's sale, and the mother signed no papers before her death.

W. W.

If this property was conveyed to A and B jointly by warranty deed, at B's death without any



will, her share in this property would descend to her surviving husband and her children. The mere handing back of the deed to C would not convey to him a clear title. And neither would a deed signed by A alone. If the sale was merely a contract on the part of C to convey the land when the payments on the same were completed, and default was made in these payments, then C would have the right to take back the land, and his title to it in that event would be good.

### High School Training Enough

In what states can one teach school without having to attend college? I have graduated from a four-year high school course, and as I am unable to teach in this state without college work I plan to teach in some state where the requirements are not so restrictive.

R.

I do not know where you got the impression that a college education is necessary to get a certificate to teach in this state. That impression is an error. One-year certificates may be issued by the State Board of Education to persons who have completed a four-year high school course of study approved by the board, and in addition thereto have completed an eight weeks' course of study in a normal school, college or university accredited by the State Board of Education.

But in addition to this the law provides that in every county there shall be a board of county ex-

aminers composed of the county superintendent, who shall be ex-officio chairman of the board, and two competent persons who are holders of first-grade certificates or of state certificates or of diplomas from the state university, state normal school or state agricultural college, who shall be appointed by the county commissioners on the nomination of the county superintendent. This board of county examiners shall on the last Saturday of January and of October, and on the Saturday of the last week of the county normal institute publicly examine all persons proposing to teach in the common schools of the county. The said board shall open every separate package of questions no earlier than the hour specified thereon by the state superintendent, and shall give the candidates the questions at the hour specified for the beginning of the examination. The said board of examiners shall issue certificates as by law provided to all such applicants as shall pass the required examination and satisfy the board as to their good moral character and ability to teach and govern school successfully.

So far as I know there is no school that absolutely requires a college education to teach in common district schools.

### But the Law Says "May"

I live on the Fort Scott-Wichita hard surface road. I paid my assessment in full. There is some misunderstanding as to the matter of reimbursements. Will you give your opinion on the matter?

W. B.

Chapter 213 of the Session Laws of 1925 provides that the board of county commissioners may apply the state-aid road fund of their several counties for the reimbursement for permanent improvements on roads which have been constructed in their several counties since March 1, 1919, in such manner and in such annual proportions of reimbursements as they deem advisable: Provided, that in no case shall the reimbursement exceed 25 per cent of the cost, or a maximum of \$10,000 a mile. Provided further, that when a road has been constructed under the benefit-district plan, the board of county commissioners may reimburse the county, townships, benefit districts or cities of the third class, or either of them, in proportion to the payments already made. When no tax or assessment has been levied against the lands in said benefit districts, the county commissioners may pay the portion of the cost chargeable to the lands in such benefit districts out of the state-aid road fund of said county, in which event no special assessments shall be levied against the lands in said benefit district or districts. Reimbursements shall not be allowed on a completed road or highway unless the same has been properly maintained or until such road or highway has been placed in proper condition.

I am not at all surprised that you are left in doubt as to how this reimbursement shall be made. It is made by the county commissioners and made out of state-aid road fund, but it is not to be made until the road is properly maintained, and even then it seems to be left to the discretion of the commissioners because the language says "may" and does not say "must."

### Might Be Indiscreet, Anyway

A and B are husband and wife, but are separated. Would it be in order according to the law for B to keep company with boy friends before she got her divorce, so long as she is respectable in every way?

T. E. K.

It would be indiscreet, to say the least, for B to keep company with boy friends while she is still the legal wife of A. It might be used by her husband against her in the divorce proceedings.

# Mr. Doheny Gets His

CONSUMMATED by conspiracy, corruption and fraud." This is the final judgment of the United States Supreme Court—no justice dissenting—on the lease of the naval oil lands in California to E. L. Doheny by Albert B. Fall, as Secretary of the Interior. The decision brands Fall a bribe-taker while a high officer of the Government, notwithstanding his recent acquittal on this criminal charge by a Washington jury. No sort of whitewash can be made to stick to the little "black satchel" in which Doheny sent Fall \$100,000. "Fraud and conspiracy, clear and unmistakable," is the language of the decision. If you have a poor case, get a smart lawyer and a jury. If you want a decision according to the law and the evidence, you will fare better at the hands of a judge. The decision of the Supreme Court means that the 11 million dollars paid to Doheny's company in cash or oil by the Navy Department must be refunded. Next, in a week or two, comes Teapot Dome's turn. Sinclair's concessions in the Wyoming naval reserve having been leased from Fall in the same way. Both these leases were made covertly, without competition. In a blistering decision last October, the United States Court of Appeals declared the Sinclair lease fraudulent. That decision will stand. The Doheny decision is final. Four years ago a Senator, and then a Senate investigating committee, unearthed this oil scandal. All the law's delays have been invoked. There

can be no more stalling with the investigation. The mills of the gods grind slowly, we are told. So do our mills of justice and our mills of legislation, but they sometimes turn out a satisfactory grist, as in this case. Therefore here is one Congressional investigation which has amounted to something, and there have been others. Discussing the Sinclair case, which next comes to judgment April 11, the United States Court of Appeals said: "A trail of deceit, falsehood, subterfuge, bad faith and corruption, at times indistinct but nevertheless discernible, runs thru the transactions." And if that language seems severe, what about this from the same decision: "Why is silence the answer of a former cabinet official to the charge of corruption? Why is silence the only reply of Sinclair, a man of large business affairs, to the charge of bribing an officer of his Government? Why is the plea of self-incrimination—one not resorted to by honest men—the refuge of Fall's son-in-law, Everhart? Men of honest motives and purposes do not remain silent when honor is assailed." Then the court adds— "Is a court compelled to close its eyes to these circumstances? Is it to assist by nice technicalities and legal blindness transactions such as the Government charges took place and such breach of trust as the evidence points unerringly to if not to absolute criminality?" Apparently not. In this suit the Government charged Sinclair received \$230,500 in Liberty bonds from the Con-

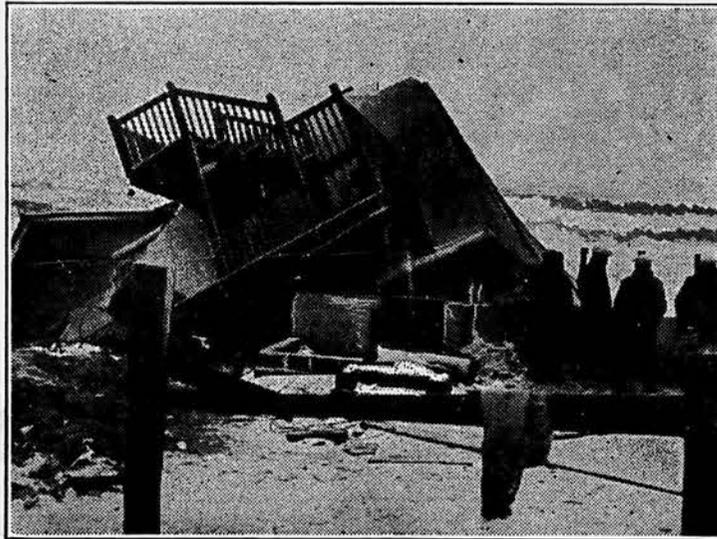
tinental Trading Company of Canada, which he turned over to Fall as a bribe. Also that there was a transfer of \$25,000 in Liberty bonds from Sinclair to Fall, soon after Fall's retirement from office in May, 1923. The Doheny and Sinclair cases are linked together. Both are concerned with the surreptitious transfer of Government oil lands by Fall while Secretary of the Interior, which two of the highest courts in the land have said was made corruptly and by conspiracy and fraud. Doheny admitted he expected to make 100 million dollars out of his lease. But he testified he was animated by sheer patriotism. High naval officers came to him with a war scare unknown to the public, and his transaction with Fall followed. It was a fair alibi and it got the jury in the Fall-Doheny bribery case, it being supported by the naval gentlemen who now are in the unenviable position of having aided corruption in high places. Along with the humiliation which comes with such revelations is the cheering thought that there is a God in Israel, quite a few millionaire bankers in the penitentiary at Leavenworth, who have betrayed their trusts, and that it is being steadily proved you CAN convict a million dollars in the United States, if it breaks the law.

*Arthur Capper*  
Washington, D. C.

# World Events in Pictures



Gladys Geelan and the Two Tamed Pelicans, Form an Unusual Trio on the Beach at Venice, Calif. The Birds Also Ride in Their Mistress's Auto



The Heaviest Northwest Sleet Storm of the Winter Whipped up Such Powerful Waves at Long Beach, L. I., That Homes Were Washed from Their Foundations, Some Being Carried to Sea and Others Totally Wrecked. Photo Shows an Overturned Home at New York Avenue, Long Beach



Photo Shows W. L. Stribling, Macon, Ga., Prominent Heavyweight Contender, with His Baby Son, 4 Weeks Old



Maurice Donnay, Internationally Famed Playwright, Who Was Recently Elected Head of the Forty Immortals of France, Seen in the Study of His Beautiful Paris Home

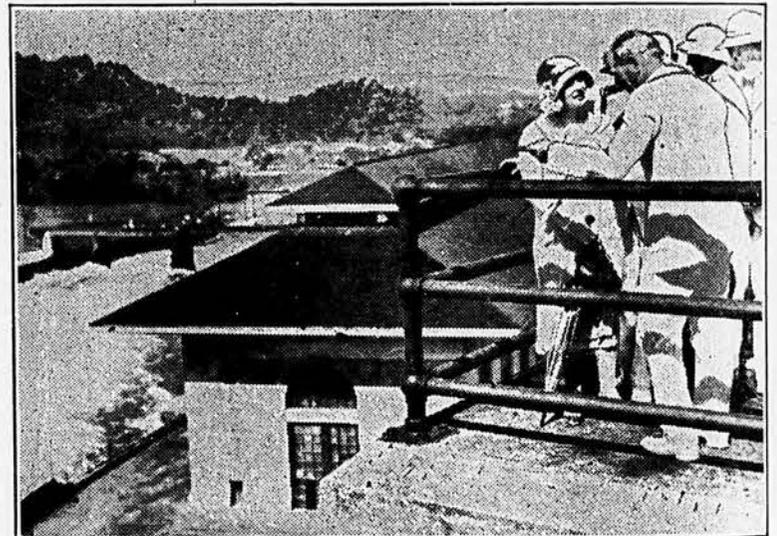
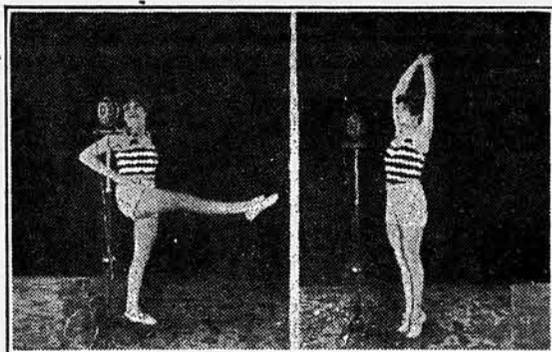


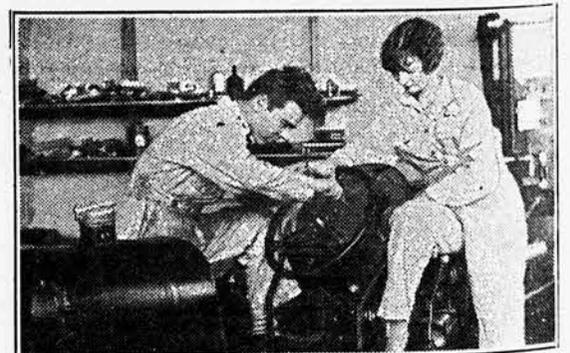
Photo Shows the Duchess of York, Who is with the Duke of York Making a Tour of the British Possessions, Listening to an Explanation of the Working of the Gatun Lock of the Panama Canal by Col. M. L. Walker, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone



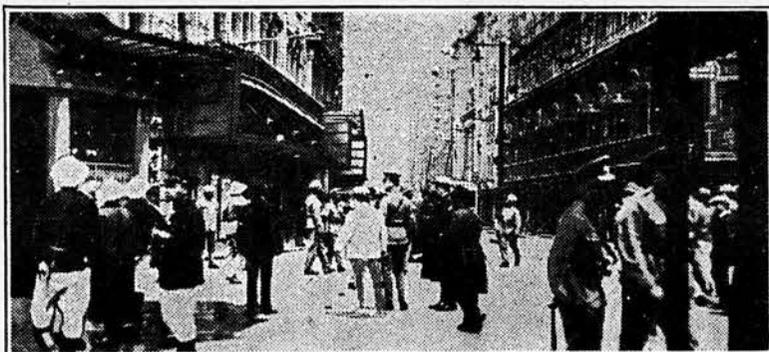
Thousands Now Take Daily Dozen Under Direction of Physical Culture Expert Broadcasting by Radio. Photo Shows Vera Stedman, Hollywood, Calif., Conducting Her Class Which Includes Men, Women and Children, Who Go Thru the Movements as She Broadcasts Directions



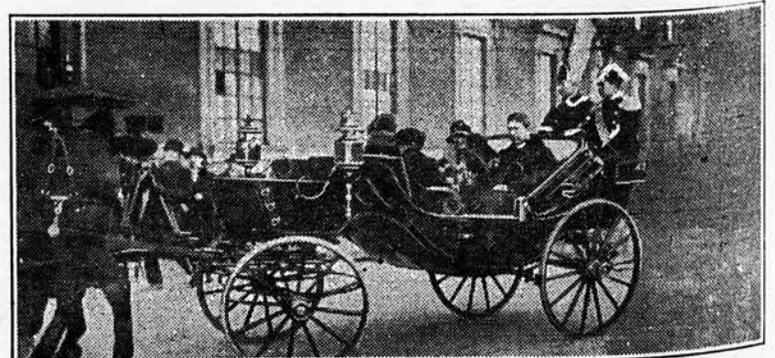
Babe Ruth, King of Swat, Giving the Captain of the First National Studio Baseball Team, Hollywood, Calif., Some Fine Pointers on Big League Pitching



As Frank Lockhart, Los Angeles, Prepared His Miller Special for the Culver City Speedway Classic, His Wife Was Right on the Job. She Is Tremendously Interested in His Career—and Safety



A Cosmopolitan Group in One of the Streets of Shanghai, China, Among These Are Chinese Firemen, Indian Police and International Settlement Police



Crown Prince Gustav Adolphus and Crown Princess Louise, Stockholm, Sweden, Were Enthusiastically Received by the Populace Upon Their Arrival in Stockholm from Their Round the World Trip

# Stark's Ditch is Worth \$500

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

FOURTY acres of Jefferson county soil were being ruined by an adjoining 25 acres. It wasn't a case of one rotten apple spoiling a peck, because if the two fields had changed places, the 40 acres would have caused the downfalls of the smaller field. And the fact that G. H. Stark owned the 40 acres and a neighbor the 25 acres had nothing to do with the case. It wasn't a quarrel between neighbors. Merely a problem of level and drainage.

Seven years ago you could have crossed the 40-acre field any place with a binder. Then the 25 acres were in alfalfa. But this was turned under and replaced with corn for six years. At the end of that time the upper end of the larger field appeared like a washboard, magnified many hundreds of feet. You couldn't cross the field with any kind of farm implement. Erosion had done its worst. The 25-acre field was higher than the larger field, and naturally emptied surplus rain water on the lower acreage with considerable force. While the smaller field had been in alfalfa this didn't matter. But with the open cultivation for corn there was nothing to check the downward rush of water. At the end of six years, 11 ditches, some of them young gullies, stretched from the upper row of the 40 acres down across the field in a zigzag confusion for 300 to 400 feet. That much of the field was unfit for cultivation. At the end of these many ditches the water washed out over a broad area, keeping it too wet to get in the crop at the right time—another loss. Again at the lower end of the field the water had fashioned a number of ditches.

To stop further carving and drowning of his field, Mr. Stark put some dirt dams in the ditches, about 2 rods apart. They helped some, but were temporary at best. They would have leveled the field eventually if Stark could have found time to keep building them up as the ditches filled in. What he needed was some system that would correct all the trouble in one operation.

With the aid of the county agent the field was

February 25 at 11 cents a pound, when they weighed 245 pounds each. Eight gilts were bred and sold for \$60, \$50 and \$45 each. Purebred non-registered Duroc Jerseys are raised. In the spring of 1926, 25 pigs were saved from the four sows, even the one farrowed only two. That sow with one of the other sows which was not proving a good mother has been sold. The pigs were born March 1 to 5 and were sold August 25 to September 10. One lot of 12 averaged 205 pounds and sold for \$13.10 a hundred. Ten brought \$10.50, and two club pigs were sold for \$11.75 a hundred. This closed the year's work.

Milk is one of the main reasons for the pigs' rapid growth, the owner maintains. The other feed used is corn and alfalfa pasture in the summer. A herd of six Shorthorns and Red Polled cows of a good milking strain furnish the milk. Four were being milked during the winter. During the year over \$400 worth of cream was sold and the skimmilk fed to the hogs and calves.

## The League and China

THE London Spectator says that many persons are asking why the help of the League of Nations is not being invoked in settling the Chinese problem and then answers the question by declaring that the reason the league can't tackle this problem is because Russia and the United States are not in it. So once more the buck is passed to America.

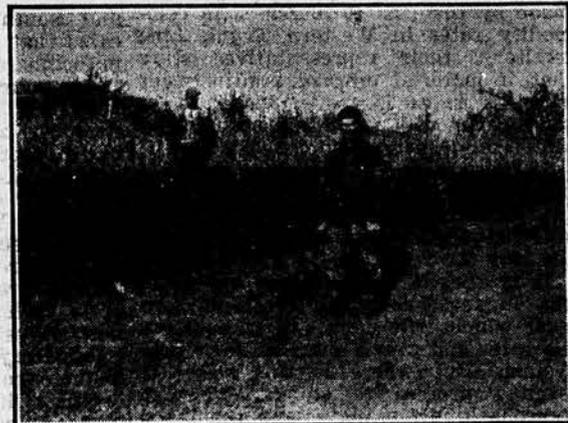
Russia is credited by most diplomats with being responsible for a great deal of the trouble in China, and is said to be stirring up the wily Orientals against the Western world. If this is true, is there any assurance or reason to believe that Russia wouldn't be doing the same thing if it were a member of the league? Taking the oath at Geneva certainly would not purify the bolsheviks, and they probably would be in position to do a great deal more plotting inside the league than out. It is therefore a little difficult to see why Russia's absence is handicapping the league to any appreciable extent, so far as China is concerned.

The case of the United States is different. We are not charged with stirring up the Chinese trouble—at least not yet. What difference would it make in the Chinese question if we were a member of the league? Quite a bit. In the league we would be bound by the majority decision, and would have to go along with the diplomacy of the European

countries. Having the most money and the most men, it would be up to us to put on the major part of any war which might be declared to pacify China, and it would be a much bigger undertaking than the Boxer expedition of a generation ago.

So the Spectator is 50 per cent right. It is right when it says that something would be done by the league in China if the United States were a member of that organization. The European powers would be much more ready to use force then. They would put on thru the league a real Chinese policy and ask us to do most of the work, because we are a "favored nation" just now.

And if we hesitated to send our money and men into the Orient a lot of our own international clack-



This Shows How High the Levee Was Built in Some Places. Mr. Stark is Standing in a Ditch on the Down Side, and County Agent Duke Brown is Standing in the Ditch Back of the Embankment

ers would declare that we were "duty and honor bound" to do it because we had taken the oath of allegiance at Geneva. The Chinese situation furnishes another convincing proof of why we ought to be glad we are outside the league and not even looking in.

## They Saved the Farms

L. N. CHAPMAN, farm accounting book expert who has been checking up on the last year's records of the Cloud County Farm Accounting Clubs, says the cows and hens have been the saving factors on the 54 farms where accounts have been examined.

The moisture which Kansas received last week was of great help to the wheat; the outlook for this crop is somewhat above average.



G. H. Stark is Pointing Out the Course He Makes for Soil Washing Water Take. Note the White Patch in the Left Corner. It is the Water Filled End of One of the Ditches He Stopped

erveyed and a ditch was run entirely across the 40 acres, along the upper fence row. The ditch was 30 inches deep, 4 feet wide and had a flat bottom. The surplus earth was piled on the lower side of the ditch, thus forming a levee. Now the water flowing down from the 25 acres is stopped by the levee and levee, and is gradually carried off to the side of the field. Below the levee, Stark is using dirt dams in the 11 ditches to aid in the reclaiming process. It won't be long until the field is as level as could be desired. The central part of it ceased to be a mud puddle.

"The job already is worth \$500 to the 40 acres," Stark said, "and over a period of producing crops the value cannot be estimated. Had the washboard been allowed to continue the field would have been utterly ruined." Mr. Stark kept an account of the work required to reclaim his field. It took 124 1/2 hours with one team, and the use of a two-horse plow and a two-horse Fresno scraper. The work actually was done when Mr. Stark's time couldn't have been fully occupied, so he doesn't feel stiffed in chalking up a big labor charge against the field. But, anyway, isn't \$500 pretty good pay for 124 1/2 hours of work in spare time? And, as Stark says, won't the crops produced on that field pay for the labor of constructing the levee after time?

Mr. Stark recently took over a farm that had been rented for 12 years, and the fertility, or a good part of it, had been hauled away in load after load of corn. But he is going to bring it back, starting this spring, with Sweet clover, alfalfa and manure. "The first thing I did when I got the place," Stark said, "was to buy a manure spreader."

## Four Sows; \$1,000 Income

SKIMMILK played an important part in the raising and selling of \$1,000 worth of pigs from four sows in one year. This is the record made by Carl House, who lives 5 miles northeast of Emporia, and it is made more unusual by the fact that one of the sows failed to farrow the first time and only two pigs the second time.

Three sows farrowed in September, 1925, and only 12 pigs were saved. Four barrows were sold

# Pruning Makes a Difference

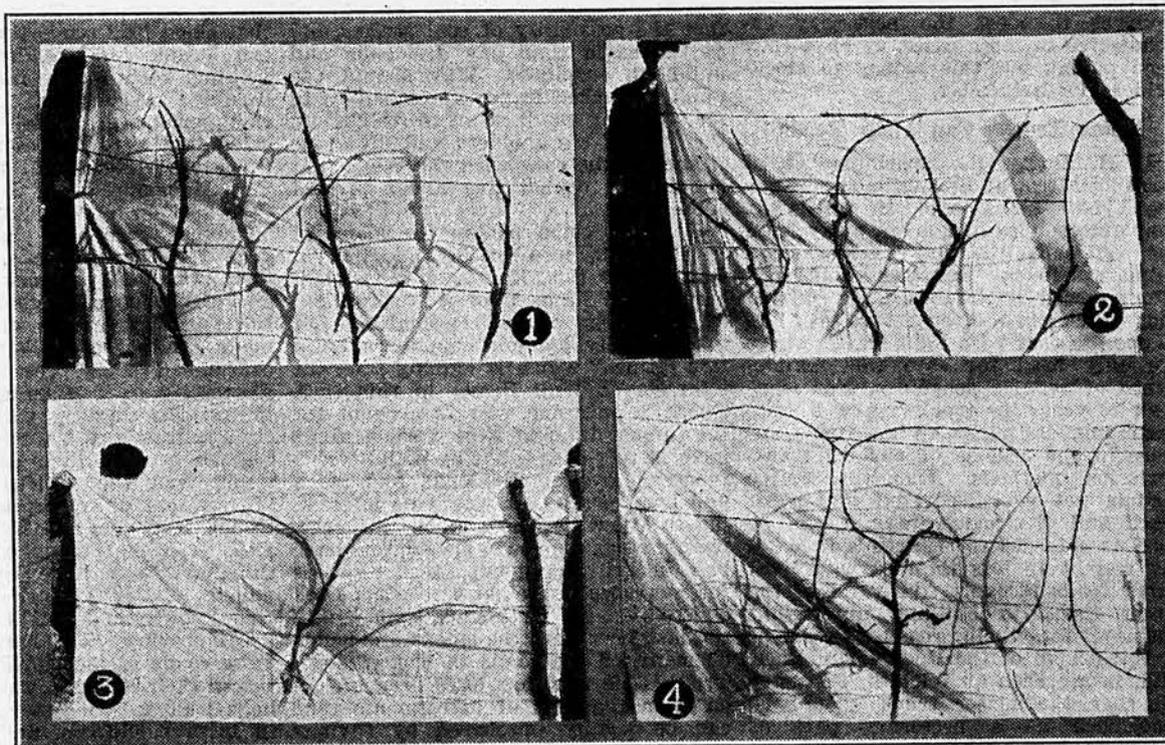
GRAPE yields depend to a great extent on pruning, according to James Anno, Jefferson county. Last year he tried four different systems in his vineyard, and the results he got exhibited very graphically the value of each particular system.

All the grapes were in the same vineyard, and had the advantage of the same soil conditions and cultural methods. All were 5-year-old Concord, and all vines were cut to 40 buds.

Where the spur system was used, considering 680 vines an acre as standard, Anno got 3,264 pounds of grapes an acre. The short cane fan system resulted in 3,978 pounds. The four-cane Knif-

fen system was credited with 6,137 pounds, and the two-cane Kniffen system led the field by producing 6,936 pounds.

"This indicates that the two-cane Kniffen is the best system of the four Mr. Anno tried," said Duke Brown, county agent. "It produced the best yield, and it is the most simple method of pruning. What you should aim for in pruning grape vines is to get the proper amount of good, strong bud growth, neither too heavy nor too light, on a medium-sized cane." Last year was the first that grape pruning experiments were tried in Jefferson county, but it is safe to say it won't be the last. Perhaps someone may find a better system than is known today.



Four Systems of Pruning Were Tried Out in Jefferson County Last Year. No. 1 is the Spur System; 2, Short Cane Fan Method; 3, Four-Cane Kniffen; 4, Two-Cane Kniffen

# Who Gets the Rail Freight Profits?

By O. C. Thompson

**T**HE importance of defeating the present application of the railroads in the Western Trunk Line territory for an increase in the class rates is brought out in the following statement of the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision in the recent 5 per cent rate increase case.

On page 28 of the decision is this statement relating to the railroads and their intentions on rate increases: "While no definite proposals have been made by them as to increases in commodity rates in Western Trunk Line territory, their representatives state that if material upward readjustment of class rates is made, increases in some commodity rates will be both desirable and necessary."

Is there no end to the plans for adding greater freight rate burdens upon the agricultural sections which have suffered such enormous losses during the last six years?

It is alleged the railroads are seeking, in these cases, to create a rate level which will more nearly equalize the rates and give a more uniform rate system. But where is this so-called leveling process to stop? And will someone kindly explain why the rates have to be increased to bring about the so-called leveling process? Why not begin to level them by chopping off a few of the high peaks?

## Profits and Improvements

The railroad officials apparently are being pushed into these rate increase cases by the bankers, security holders and stockholders who are taking advantage of the Hoch-Smith resolution in an attempt to put over a big program of rate increases.

The roads are using every opportunity, however small, to show cause why the class rates in the Western Trunk Line territory should be increased. In the first hearing held before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Omaha, January 25 to February 4 last, the roads presented a great mass of documentary evidence and much verbal testimony.

Let us look into some of the testimony submitted at Omaha by the railroads. L. C. Fritch, vice president of the Rock Island Lines, in his testimony, called attention of the commission to the fact that the straightening of the Chicago River will cost 15 railroads, including the Rock Island, approximately 3 million dollars for necessary terminal changes. As this expenditure of 3 million dollars is to be made by 15 railroads, we wonder just how much of this will be paid by other roads, and how many of them operate in the Western Trunk Line territory. Also, how much return the roads will receive, in increased property value, from the straightening of the Chicago River. Improvements and changes in all railroad terminal property in Chicago have been contemplated and planned by the Chicago Plan Commission for the last 15 years or more. Have the railroads been setting aside reserves to meet the necessary expenditures in these cases, or have they been paying out this money to stockholders in dividends?

## Motor Trucks Can Help Roads

J. H. Doggrell, superintendent of transportation, at Springfield, Mo., for the Frisco Lines, said, in testifying, that automobiles had taken away from the railroads the less-than-carload shipments in the Kansas-Missouri territory served by the Frisco. He claimed that trucks had often forced carriers to operate cars with light traffic where the only need for cars was maintenance of regular schedules. For more than 20 years the truck has been demonstrating its right to an important place in the scheme of modern transportation methods. Has the Frisco System not yet discovered the motor truck and the many ways it can be used as a feeder for railroads in hauling freight in less than carload lots? Other roads recognize the value of the motor truck in building up freight business for their roads. President J. E. Gorman of the Rock Island lines, said, in a speech at Wichita, February 17, that the motor truck should be recognized as a necessary part of transportation methods. Perhaps President Gorman can give some valuable evidence as to how the motor truck can

help the railroads make more profits.

W. H. Bremmer, receiver for, and former president of, the Minneapolis & St. Louis, told of the hard times his road is having to make a go of it. He blamed the rate reductions of 1922 and high wages for most of the road's ill fortune. The Minneapolis & St. Louis operates mainly in Minnesota, Iowa and South Dakota. Its history indicates that it is no doubt one of those unfortunate, misplaced railroads made up of many "loose ends" which should rightfully have been parts of other lines. It has never been classed as a really profitable property, and its financial history indicates that it has had little excuse to exist as a separate road. We wonder if there are any experienced railroad men who believe that this road can be made into a prosperous, profitable property as a separate system with any rates that are not, "unjust, unreasonable, unjustly discriminatory or unduly preferential"—to quote from the Hoch-Smith resolution.

Other witnesses for the roads dragged in floods, excessive grades, new bridges to replace worn-out structures, new stations to replace old ones, and the possibilities of a coal strike sometime in the more or less distant future, as reasons why the class rates should be increased in the entire Western Trunk Line territory. Can it be possible that these otherwise well informed witnesses really believe these things legitimate reasons why the people in the Western Trunk Line territory should pay more freight?

As to new stations and bridges, instead of paying such large dividends

declared that the Western Trunk Line territory is the most unpopular railroad credit territory in the United States. In citing losses to stock and bond holders, Mr. Dick names the securities of such roads as the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Chicago, Minneapolis and Omaha, the Soo Line, the Minneapolis and St. Louis, and the Chicago and Alton. These roads, except the Chicago and Alton, operate chiefly in the sparsely settled Northwest states. He also pointed out that in 1912 the market value of all railroad bonds and stocks in the Western Trunk Line territory was \$2,709,276,000, and in 1922 it was \$2,327,487,000, a decrease of \$381,789,000, or 14 per cent.

Most of this loss apparently came from the decline in prices of securities and stocks of the roads operating thru the Dakotas, Minnesota and that section of the Northwest. Is it possible that Mr. Dick believes that people living in the more prosperous sections of the Western Trunk Line territory should be made to pay for the losses of roads in other sections? It is noted that Mr. Dick stresses the losses during the period from 1912 to 1922. We wonder how many millions in profits these Eastern bankers and trust companies and speculators were taking out of the railroads, of what is now the Western Trunk Line territory, during the period from 1912 to 1922. How many millions have these same bankers grabbed in floating securities of these roads? There never has been a period in the railroad history of the country in which there were not some railroads that could not get along.

## This Matter is Important to You

**I**N THE fight to increase the class freight rates in the Western Trunk Line territory, the railroads are throwing in every conceivable bit of evidence in their favor they can rake and scrape together. They are bringing in floods, excessive grades, worn-out bridges, obsolete stations, and the remote possibility of a coal strike as reasons why the rates should be granted. Wall Street bankers, who are eager for bigger dividends and profits, have come in to lend their assistance in putting over the increases. Someone is going to make enormous profits if these increases are granted, and it will not be the farmers or others of the freight-paying public. These freight increases, if granted, will lead to other increases. They will cost Kansas people millions of dollars a year for years. Now is the time for you to get into this fight and help knock these proposed increases into a cocked hat.

to stockholders in years past, a reserve fund for depreciation set up many years ago probably would have furnished money for these present needs. Railroad stockholders, as well as little boys, should be taught that they "cannot have their cake and eat it."

Many roads in the Western Trunk Line territory seem to be able to build bridges and new stations, combat floods, pull trains over heavy grades, face the possibility of coal strikes, and at the same time pay dividends and build up surpluses. Why should the public be asked to pay for mistakes in management or lack of foresight on the part of stockholders and directors, if such is the case with the roads that claim they cannot live under present conditions?

Now we come to the testimony of F. R. Dick, member of the firm of Roosevelt & Son, New York investment bankers, William Roosevelt, president of Roosevelt & Son, is chairman of "the security holders' committee for a fair return," which is looking after the interests of Wall Street in this case. There is only one way to account for the intense interest New York bankers have in this case—that is, Wall Street's inherent love of dividends and stock and bond profits. It would be interesting to know just how much influence, if any, stock and bond speculators have had in bringing about these requests for increases in freight rates. Mr. Dick claimed, in his testimony, that within the last few years the stocks and bonds of many of the roads in the Western Trunk Line territory have been stricken from the lists of investments that can be legally purchased by savings banks in Massachusetts and New York by trustees of estates and trust companies. He also is said to have de-

Isn't it possible these losses were made up by other profits in stocks or bonds of other roads? Perhaps Mr. Dick could tell us the average earnings on railroad stocks and bonds made from 1912 to 1922 by the holders of these defunct securities.

However great the losses may have been during the period from 1912 to 1922, we failed to find any verbal testimony stressing the well known fact that since 1922 roads thruout the Western Trunk Line territory have been making remarkable improvements in earnings every year. In this connection perhaps Mr. Dick will be interested in the review of railroad conditions as published in the Manual of The Magazine of Wall Street, under date of February 19, 1927, which says, "Nineteen twenty-six was another good year for the railroads. Car loadings were about 4.1 per cent ahead of 1925 and about 9.9 per cent ahead of 1923. Net operating income of class I roads made a new record, being about 9 per cent ahead of the preceding 12 months. As nearly as can be estimated from the returns already available, the country's railroads as a whole earned about 5 1/4 per cent on their estimated valuation." And the article further says, "No system of importance has discontinued or reduced dividend payments." It is true that many of the roads in the Northwest have been having financial difficulty since 1920, but it is well known their conditions are steadily improving." The Manual also says, "The roads of the Northwest have continued their march toward better times, helped along by a general improvement in farm conditions, and accomplished much in the way of greater operating efficiency. The Northwestern carriers, in spite of the delay in obtaining needed

rate increases, have succeeded in bringing their securities into much better esteem, gossip about dividend casualties and receiverships having given way to discussion concerning the possibility of larger distributions to stockholders." In view of the so-called financial conditions of the roads in the Northwest, perhaps Mr. Dick can tell us why Wall Street is discussing the possibility of larger distributions to stockholders, if such is the case.

Under present conditions even the railroads in the Northwest are showing remarkable gains, and no doubt will continue to show increased earnings. Do Wall Street bankers want to give these roads a chance to become prosperous once more, or is it their intention, in a blind scramble for more profits, to attempt to boost the rates to the highest possible point and thereby reduce freight hauls and earnings and put the roads in further financial difficulty?

## A Contrast in Prosperity

One of the best barometers of a railroad's financial condition is its ability to purchase new equipment. Here is what the above quoted publication says about 1926 sales of railroad equipment: "1926 was the most profitable year since 1923 for manufacturers of locomotives, passenger cars, tank cars, and particularly for those engaged in the production of signals, air brakes and track devices. . . . Quite apart from the fact that railroads are now handling the heaviest traffic on record, what practically no more rolling stock than five years ago, comes the reminder that a long program of replacing wooden cars by steel has about been completed."

Quite in contrast to the prosperous condition of the railroads is the condition of the farmer, as pictured by this same issue of the Manual of The Magazine of Wall Street, which says that in 1926 "manufacturers purchased their raw material from farmers for 10 per cent less than in 1925."

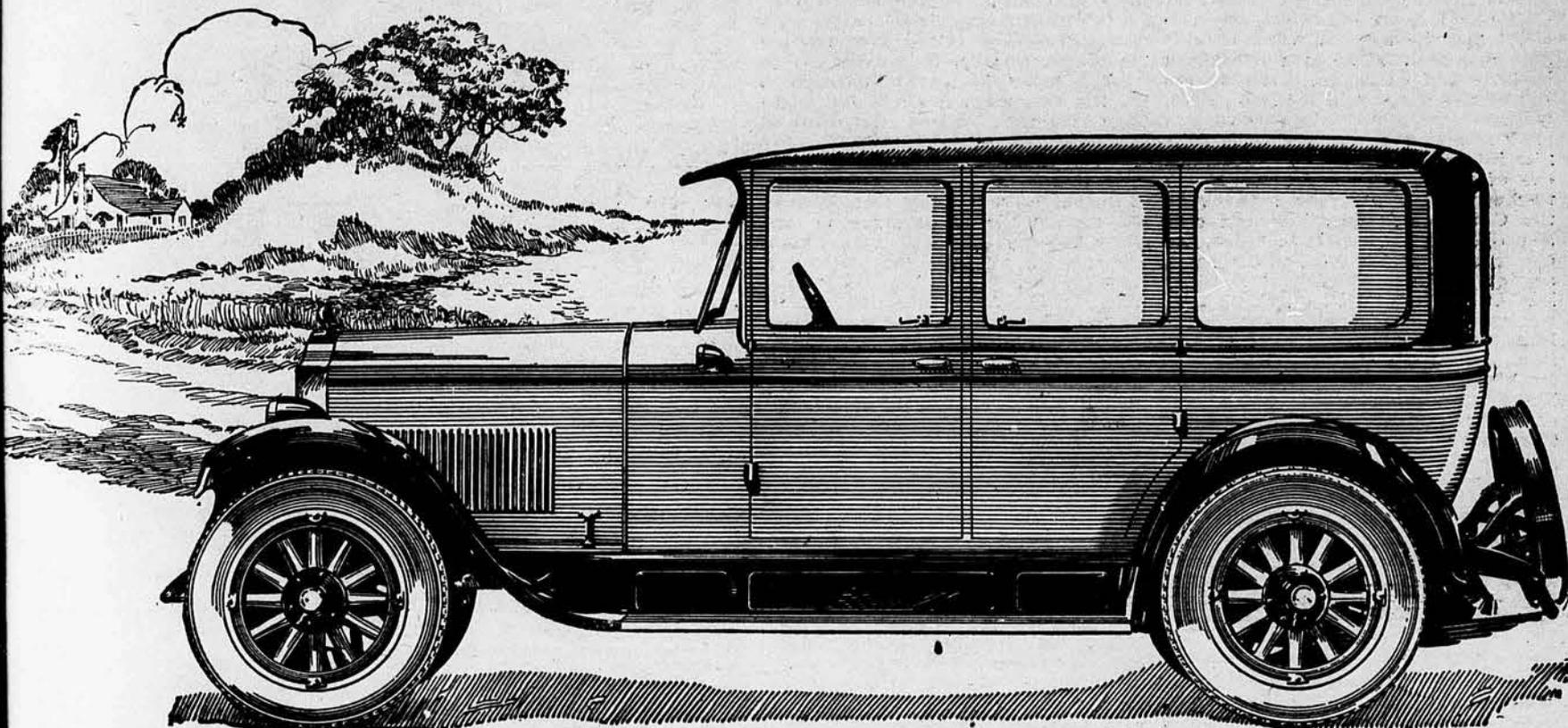
"The fact that American agriculture has been conducted at a loss during each of the past seven years has scarcely received the attention in financial reviews that is warranted by its importance. The farming industry is not represented among Wall Street listings yet its state of prosperity is of great importance to other lines of endeavor with which investors are more directly concerned. Normally, our farming communities buy 10 billion dollars worth of goods which are produced on the farm, and pay nearly one-fifth of our taxes. Farm products make up half of our export trade, supply one-fifth of our railroad tonnage and about half the raw material for our manufacturing industries."

## Farm Losses 20 Billions

"The value of farm property, still amounting to a fifth of our national wealth, has shrunk 20 billion in six years. During the first quarter of this century farm acreage per capita decreased 16 per cent and per capita production of foodstuffs fell 7 per cent. In marked contrast, it is recorded that per capita production of soft corn, a rough measure of manufacturing output, rose 32 per cent. Per capita exports of foodstuffs are now 35 per cent greater than in 1900, whereas exports have dropped 40 per cent. In 25 years the unit cost of producing foodstuffs on American farms went up about 15 per cent, whereas prices at which farmers were obliged to sell rose barely 100 per cent. Last year the production of our five leading grain crops measured in bushels, was 7 per cent less than 1925. All principal crops, including cotton, were valued on December 1 at 7.8 billion dollars, a decrease of 12 1/2 per cent from 1925."

"The consequences of this deplorable condition are what might be expected. Farm bankruptcies have increased five fold since 1920, where other business failures merely doubled." If Wall Street bankers consider the loss of 1 billion dollars in railroad securities a calamity, what do they think of the 20 billion dollars' loss the farmers have suffered during the last six years? Is it just to ask the farmer to pay more freight in the face of such conditions?

(Continued on Page 37)



The Improved STAR SIX SEDAN \$925 — f. o. b. Lansing

# Again Improved

New improvements and refinements, plus well-known power supremacy, make the Star Car a greater value than ever before. See one at any Star Car dealer's and decide by comparison.

DURANT MOTORS, INC., 250 W. 57TH ST., NEW YORK CITY • General Sales Department: Elizabeth, New Jersey  
 PLANTS: Elizabeth, N. J. • Lansing, Mich. • Oakland, Cal. • Toronto, Ont.  
 Dealers and Service Stations throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico

## Low-cost Transportation

# Star Cars

IMPROVED STAR FOUR	
CHASSIS . . . . .	\$470
CONVERTIBLE ROADSTER . . . . .	\$550
TOURING . . . . .	\$550
COUPE . . . . .	\$650
COACH . . . . .	\$675
SEDAN . . . . .	\$765

### HAYES-HUNT BODIES

IMPROVED STAR SIX	
CHASSIS . . . . .	\$650
TOURING . . . . .	\$725
COUPE . . . . .	\$795
COACH . . . . .	\$845
DE LUXE SPORT ROADSTER . . . . .	\$885
SEDAN . . . . .	\$925
LANDAU . . . . .	\$975
SPORT COUPE . . . . .	\$975

COMPOUND FLEETRUCK TON CHASSIS \$950  
 Prices f. o. b. Lansing

# In the Wake of the News

NOTHING more romantic than a Chinese "Christian general" leading the military forces of Western China in the protracted revolution could well be imagined by Western minds, but the romance of the career of Marshal Feng, the "Christian general," may be more amazing than it first appeared. If he is a Hungarian by birth and education, served in the United States army in the Philippines, there became interested in China and after resigning a captain's commission married a Chinese princess and became one of the most powerful of Chinese tu-chuns, lately a strong bulwark of the Cantonese faction, the most constructive and progressive in China, his career as a soldier of fortune beats any of the tales of Richard Harding Davis. Our Topeka Y. M. C. A. missionary George E. Lerrigo, is intimately acquainted with Marshal Feng, but in describing him and cordially indorsing his course in China, he considered him as Chinese, never suspecting him of being of any other nationality. There are many racial strains in Hungary or Czechoslovakia, however, and among them many of Tartar descent, so that if Marshal Feng is John Fengya, a Hungarian, he might successfully masquerade as a Chinaman and fool even George Lerrigo.

## Egg Marketing Grows

Approximately 3 million cases of eggs, worth slightly more than 30 million dollars, were marketed co-operatively in the United States in 1925 by farmers' egg and poultry marketing associations. This figure, compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture, compares with 2,400,000 cases, worth 22 million dollars handled co-operatively in 1924.

The department's estimates are based on reports from about 60 active egg and poultry associations. These associations are located in 21 states. Their business is believed to comprise most of the egg marketing done co-operatively in the country. A few associations failed to report the volume of their business to the department, but these are small concerns, the figures from which presumably would not greatly affect the total.

One of the California associations handled 782,070 cases of eggs last year. This was the largest quantity handled by any one co-operative concern. Two of the associations handled more than 1/2 million cases each. The smallest volume of business reported by any one association for 1925 consisted of 585 cases of eggs, handled by a Minnesota organization. The reports showed that the delivery of a large number of cases of eggs a member is more important in determining the total volume of the associations' business than a large membership.

In connection with its egg marketing studies, the department has made an attempt to find out what amount of poultry is handled co-operatively in the United States. There is less information available about poultry marketing than about egg marketing. However, the department says a total of 12,328,057 pounds of live poultry was handled last year by 31 co-operative associations. Sixteen associations handling dressed poultry reported the marketing of 4,090,510 pounds in 1925.

Leading states in the co-operative marketing of live poultry were Missouri, 9,871,453 pounds; Minnesota, 1,827,131 pounds; and Wisconsin, 208,735 pounds.

## Up Goes the Power Load

Perhaps the outstanding characteristic of modern American life is the enormous use of power. This tendency has been quite evident in Kansas agriculture, with 8,274 combines used in the harvest of last year, along with 50,000 tractors and a considerable amount of electrical energy. And it is even more evident in industrial life. John Hays Hammond, a noted industrial engineer, showed in a recent issue of The New Republic that the economic rank of a nation may be gauged by its use of horsepower to the inhabitant. In a highly industrialized country the per capita consumption of energy—coal, oil, natural gas and water power—may be 90 times as great as it is in British India. In the manufacturing industries of the United States each

worker is backed by an average of 3 horsepower, of which two-thirds is electrified. Chiefly because of increasing use of power, the output for every worker is growing larger and larger. It is not merely by comparison with the age before machinery that an increase is shown. In the classic example of pin making, the output to the worker today is indeed 3,000 times what it was when Adam Smith wrote "The Wealth of Nations"; but some of the most remarkable progress is going on under our noses. The Census returns show that from 1919 to 1923 the volume of manufactured goods increased 19 per cent, while the number of employes actually decreased. In the manufacture of pig iron the product a worker has increased sevenfold since 1900; in the automobile industry it has trebled in a dozen years. The widely quoted statement of two American engineers that each man, woman and child has the equivalent of 30 servants was true when it appeared, but at the rate we have been buying automobiles since, the figure today would be nearer 50 servants.

Two pounds of coal will develop as much energy as a man at heavy labor for a day. At the rate the American miner produces coal, 10,000 men in the bituminous mines produce as much energy as could be developed by 41 million wage earners in the United States. So common is the use of power that we have ceased to remark on it; in the cities the electric light is all but universal; and the farmer in his flivver drives eight times the power of the Roman gentleman in his chariot. In fact, the power of our automobiles, now at least 500 million horsepower, is seven times as great as the horsepower of all the steam railroads of the country.

Not only are we utterly dependent on power, but we also require it in ever increasing amounts. In the hundred years from Waterloo to the Marne the white population of the world increased three-fold, while the use of coal and oil increased 75 fold. Year by year, and with astonishing regularity, the consumption of the fuels went on increasing like a sum at interest, compounded at 6 per cent a year. The growth was retarded by the war, but it is now increasing again, and altho in recent years there has been a tendency to over-production in bituminous coal, it is clear that in general our energy industries—coal and oil, gas and electricity—must prepare for a continuing increase in demand. It is not enough to maintain the present rate of supply. Our material civiliza-

tion is an Oliver Twist, asking for more and still more energy, and the possibility of raising the standards of life turns, perhaps, more than on any one thing on making power more abundant.

This insatiable growth of demand has caused many thoughtful men to ask what will happen when the oil and coal are gone. Some day mankind must learn to balance its energy budget and extract every year from the renewable sources of energy—the sunlight, wind and waters—an income of power equal to its expenditure. It is a blind optimism that assumes this can be done by some magic formula of "wringing power from the air," for the correct attitude is neither heedlessness nor despair, but resolute determination to find the way out.

Especially common is the notion that all we have to do is to harness the water powers of the country. The great Steinmetz, who had done so much to make the long distance transmission of hydro-power possible, remarked before his death that if every drop of rain falling in America could be harnessed it would still not carry the load already borne by coal. The potential water power that can be developed without extremely expensive storage is placed at 55 million horsepower available 50 per cent of the time. Of this 10 million has already been developed, and that much of the undeveloped power is in sections of the country remote from industrial requirements. As a matter of fact, water power furnishes only 4 or 5 per cent of the total supply of energy used by the people of the United States.

## To Fight Corn Borer

An intensive campaign under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, for the control of the corn borer, which threatens to spread thru the Corn Belt, has been authorized by the joint Congressional resolution signed by the President, supplementing the corn borer control act. The act provides 10 million dollars for control work in 76 counties in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, in which the corn crop is threatened by the borer. It is estimated that 2 1/2 million acres of corn land in these states will be included in the clean-up.

The act provides that the funds appropriated shall be used for such clean-up measures as are necessary in addition to those farm operations normal and usual in each locality. Up to May 1, efforts will be centered on obtaining the co-operation of farmers in a voluntary clean-up of the infested area. Immediately following May 1 steps will be taken to complete the

clean-up under the regulatory power of the act. The provisions of the act will be administered thru the Bureau of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture.

The expenditure of funds appropriated by the act is dependent on the passage of necessary supplementary legislation by the legislatures in the five states, all of which are now in session. It is contemplated by the act that the clean-up of the borer will be conducted by the Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the state departments of agriculture. The supplementary state legislation is required to cover quarantine and control measures needed by the state departments of agriculture in co-operating with the federal department in dealing with the borer. As soon as the necessary state legislation is enacted there will be a conference of federal and state officials concerned, following which the control measures to be taken and the regulations governing them will be announced. State authorities are being urged to push the necessary state legislation to early enactment. Delay would make it impossible to carry out the proposed control measures effectively.

## But Laing Was Right

In passing the intangible tax bill the Senate showed a willingness to follow Senator Laing and the Committee on Taxation, but balked at the personal income tax. Russell county should make a point of returning Senator Laing, he is a candidate for re-election next year, to "carry on" for tax revision not limited to nibbling at this subject. Kansas has farmer legislatures, but the Senate is ruled rather by the lawyers, who are ultra-conservative in matters of taxation, whose clients are seldom farmers and who are more familiar with city than rural interests. Yet the real interest of Kansas is more agricultural than anything else, and the farmers are left to "hold the sack" in taxation.

A reasonable income tax will help materially to equalize tax burdens in Kansas, as it does in Missouri. If the income tax were harmful as the Senate lawyers think, Missouri would have repealed its income tax some years ago. The time has passed in Missouri when repeal of this just method of taxation is even suggested.

Senator Apt's idea of the income tax as "penalizing brains, industry and ability" is only another way of saying that it is a tax on ability to pay, which is its chief merit. If taxes are not levied on ability to pay they must be levied on inability to pay. Taxes levied that those able to pay can evade throw the burden on those less able to pay, and this is the case with the general property tax. It is the Allen county senator's notion that "brains, industry and ability" should be largely exempt and immune, being assisted and furthered in tax evasions by the state. This is the effect of a general property tax on which Kansas relies for the bulk of its revenue and which falls with crushing weight on the land and the soil, out of which Kansas gets its wealth.

Adjustment of taxation to ability to pay is the major issue in Kansas, and sooner or later must be recognized by the Senate. Leadership in tax revision, however, is not to be looked for from lawyers, but from farmers, and the fact that the farm organizations of Kansas have taken this matter up and made it the chief plank in their program is the most encouraging thing that has occurred in the state since the adoption of the tax amendment of the constitution.

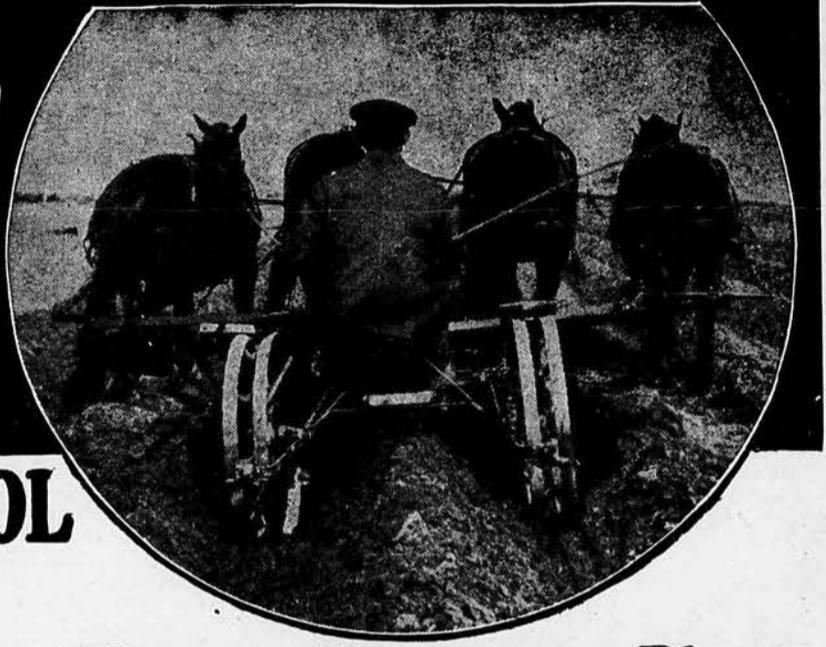
The state must look to the farm organizations and the farmers next year to nominate candidates for the legislature committed to better methods of taxation in Kansas. Other questions are important, but none so important as this question of a square deal in taxation, which is the most vital function of the state. Privileged and favored interests will fight it, but it appeals to the sense of justice and fair play. The notion that an income tax is a war tax has nothing to support it, and Senator Hegler's delphic remark in the Senate income tax debate that "Kansas isn't getting ready to fight a war," is not as certain as he thinks. The farmers are getting ready to fight a war, if necessary, in the politics of the state for a square deal in taxation.

Europe always wants something—it isn't doughboys, it's dough.



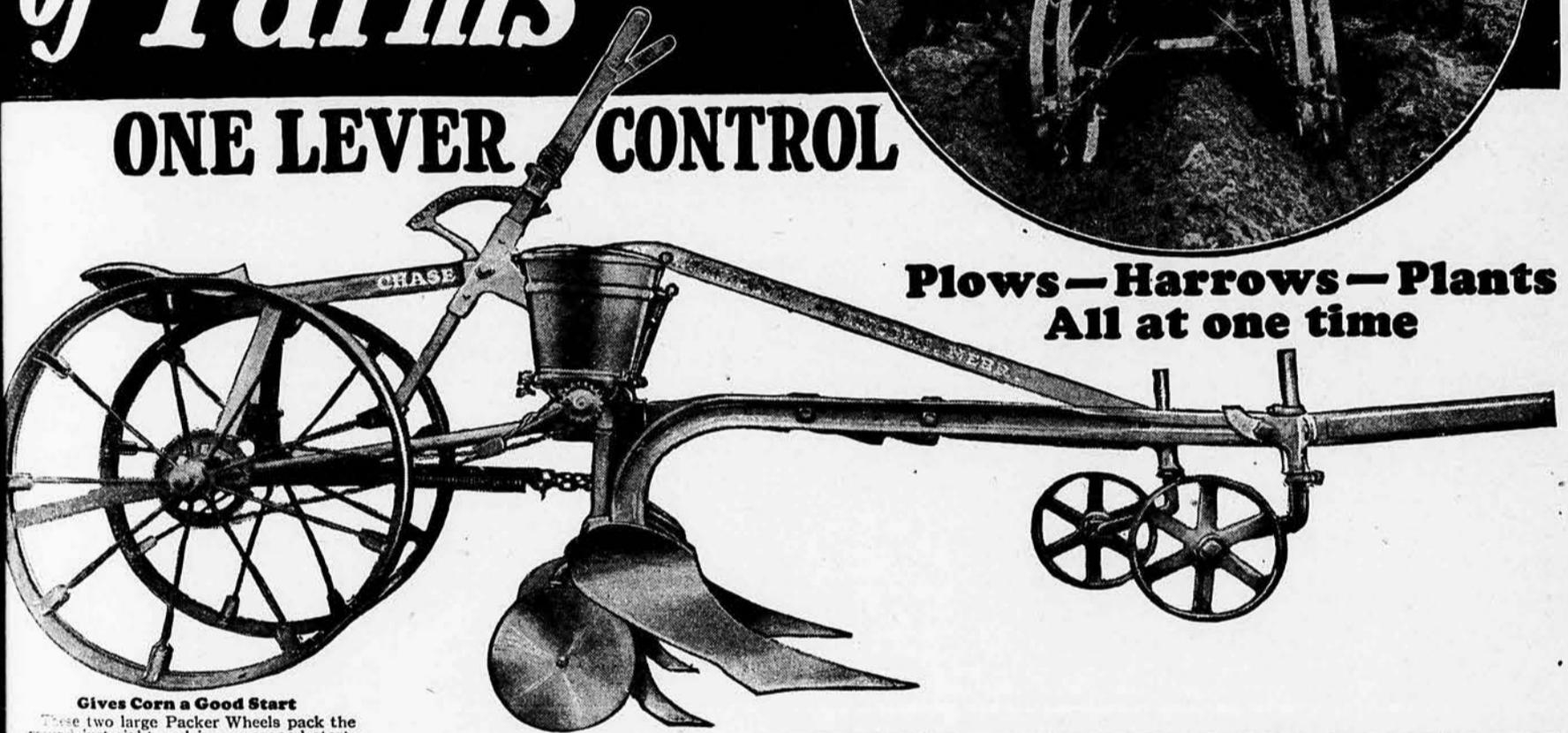


# Best *by* Tests on Thousands of Farms



## ONE LEVER CONTROL

### Plows — Harrows — Plants All at one time



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

# CHASE 2-Row LISTER

It is no experiment. For years it has been in use in this territory—thousands of them have been sold. The majority of all listers sold in this territory during 1926 were Chase Listers.

The large packer wheels roll the soil over the corn into a perfect mulch, which at the same time is given a uniform pack over the seed so that it gets the full benefit of moisture in the soil. Leaves the soil in proper condition for cultivation and does not scatter weed seeds in the bottom of the trench.

The tilling and planting mechanism is carried on the front and rear wheels, so there is no bobbing up and down of the lister bottoms and subsoilers. Because of this, the corn is put into the ground at a uniform depth and each kernel has an equal chance to germinate and come through the ground at the same time.

The Packer Wheels follow in the furrows as the lister makes them and makes the Chase Lister a perfect self-leveling machine. When operating in the field, the small wheels in front float over the surface of the ground and guide the beam ends.

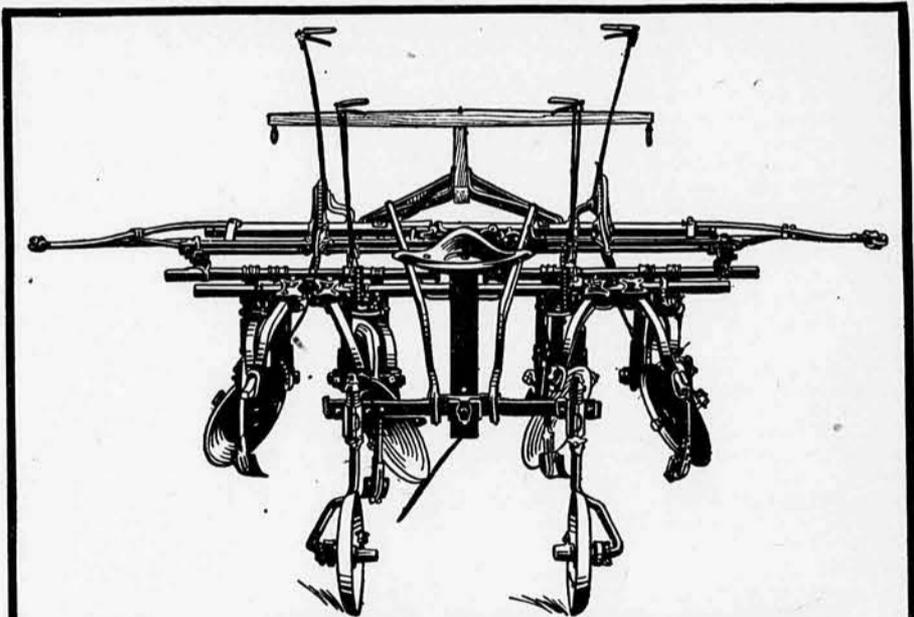
A boy can manage it. One lever adjusts and controls it. Also, it operates satisfactorily on a side hill.

Very light in draft. From a horse to a horse and a half less power required to pull it. Five horses will handle it. Many farmers are using only four horses to pull it.

Send for Lister Circular. **L. W. CHASE, President**

**CHASE PLOW COMPANY, 110 West P St., Lincoln, Nebr.**

<b>Chase 2-Row Cultivator</b> Has shorter hitch, easier and quicker action, no slicing parts—all pivoted and a proven attachment for cultivating listed corn. Works fine on hillsides. If interested, write for Cultivator Circular.	<b>Chase Listed Corn Harrow</b> Enables you to harrow listed corn before and after it comes up. Breaks up the clods, tears up the crust, kills the small weeds and enables soil to absorb and retain more moisture. Increases the yield. Ask for Harrow Circular.
---	--



## The CHASE FLYER Listed Corn Cultivator

1. Takes two rows side by side.
2. Operation in front of the driver.
3. No weight on the horses' necks.
4. Self aligned double bearings on each Gong Wheel.
5. Will follow a two-row lister or a single-row lister.
6. Levers convenient to the operator.
7. Very close hitch. The distance from the eveners to the disc is twenty-one inches.
8. Casters about readily in the field. Will turn in its own width.
9. A safe machine. The operator is in back of the mechanism.

The Chase Flyer is an excellent machine for following hard ground as well as loose ground listers because it does not depend entirely on the ridge for a guide. The Gong Wheel Assemblies are drawn from the frame. They are not attached to the tongue as in the common type of lister cultivator. Ed. Bish, Trumbull, Neb., wrote: "The Chase Flyer is the best tool I ever used in the way of a listed corn cultivator. It is easily operated and pulls light." Oscar H. Olson, Elsie, Neb., wrote: "I have used four different makes of 2-row lister cultivators and the Chase Flyer is the best. Also lighter draft." Ask for Chase Flyer circular.

# We Can Handle the Surplus!

## A Large Farm Production Need Not Depress the Markets Abnormally

BY FRANK O. LOWDEN

IN THE early days of agriculture, the farm was really a self-sustaining home and little more. The pioneer farmer would sell the surplus of the things he had produced primarily for his own use for enough to meet his small cash outlay. In the evolution of farming, however, since those early days, everything has changed. Commercialized farming has taken the place of pioneer farming.

There are persons who regret the passing of the freedom and independence of the old days. But let them reflect that if the old methods had continued the great industrial development of our country would have been impossible. Only under a system of commercialized agriculture are the farmers of the country able to produce enough to feed and clothe the constantly increasing population of our cities and towns. As a result of commercialized agriculture, the per capita production of the American farmer has constantly increased.

We hear much these days of the inefficiency of American farmers. How far this is from the truth let the figures attest. The Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture is authority for the statement that in America are found less than 4 per cent of the farmers and farm laborers of the world. And yet the American farmers produce nearly 70 per cent of the world's corn, 60 per cent of the world's cotton, 50 per cent of the world's tobacco, 25 per cent of the world's oats and hay, 20 per cent of the world's wheat and flaxseed, 13 per cent of the world's barley and 7 per cent of the world's potatoes.

In the simpler age, cost of production did not concern the farmer much. When he produced enough to feed and clothe his family, he had accomplished his main purpose. If there was a surplus, so much the better. And the larger the surplus the wealthier the farmer was deemed. Well-filled hay mows, bursting granaries, and ample livestock in those days denoted the status of the farmer. A balance sheet was unnecessary and unknown to him.

### Large Cash Expenditures

Today all is changed. The farmer is a business man bound by the laws which operate in other business fields. His cash expenditures are large. If he is to produce enough of food and clothing for the teeming millions in the industrial centers he, too, must employ industrial means in production. The scythe has given way to the mower, the simple plow to the gang plow, the cradle to the powerful self-binder, and the flail to the threshing machine. He must employ fertilizers if he would keep up the fertility of his soil. The social needs of his community have required better drainage, better roads, and better schools, and all these have entailed a further burden on him in the form of taxes. He now has a large annual cash outlay. He is a producer no longer for himself mainly, but to supply the needs of this industrial age. The surplus he produces is now the important thing.

Cost of production therefore has become as vital a question with the farmer as with the manufacturer. And yet when he complains that he is not receiving cost of production for the things he sells he is told that the prices of farm products are controlled not by cost of production but only by the law of supply and demand. It must be conceded, tho, I think, that no one, farmer or manufacturer, can go on producing indefinitely in this commercial world at less than cost of production. Does it now follow that some way must be found, if we are to insure future adequate supply of food and clothing, by which the producers of these prime necessities can secure at least the cost to them of producing those necessities?

Under present conditions we have this anomaly: the farmer is not nearly so likely to suffer from a short crop as from a bumper crop. As Professors Ely and Morehouse, in Elements of

Land Economics, recently published, say:

"A general good season may bring a bumper crop, a fact that is heralded by the metropolitan press as a sign of the prosperity of the farmer and of the nation. As a matter of fact, a bumper crop usually brings ruinously low prices."

During the growing season, when weather conditions are most favorable, that fact is regarded as of good omen. Business responds to the promise of a bountiful crop; the railroads foresee a larger tonnage; industry anticipates an abundance of food and raw materials at reasonable prices. There is reason therefore for the optimism which prevails in commercial circles when there is just the right amount of heat and sunshine and rain. The farmer, too, is glad when he sees the kindly earth responding generously to his efforts to wring from its capricious bosom sustenance for man and beast. His gladness, however, is tempered with the bitter thought that maybe these seeming blessings of a kindly Providence may bring him ruin. He is always confronted with this dilemma: if he produce too little, men and women and children will go hungry and naked; if he produce too much, the surplus for the time may break the price he receives for his product to a point where it would have been better for him if he had let his fields lie fallow thruout the year. Those who tire of the farmer's complaint say that he must adjust his production to the probable demand just as industry does. While no doubt progress can be made thru farmer organizations to better co-ordinate supply with demand, he cannot avoid the occasional surplus.

### Let's Consider Corn

To illustrate, in 1924 the corn crop amounted to 2,300 million bushels. The following year, or 1925, it was 2,900 million bushels. And yet the 2,900 million bushels were worth less, according to the Government, by 300 million dollars, than the smaller crop of the year before. Suppose now that the farmers, seeing that the 2,300 million bushels were worth 300 million dollars more than 2,900 million bushels, had attempted to adjust their acreage to the more profitable smaller crop. They would have cut it down 25 per cent. Did they do this? Not at all. They reduced their acreage about 1/2 of 1 per cent. And it is fortunate for the world that they pursued this course. For, according to the Government's last estimate, the yield this season will be

close to 225 million bushels less than last year—an amount less than the average for the five-year period, and certainly no more than we will easily consume. Now if they had effected the reduction of 25 per cent which some of our theoretical friends suggest, we would have had a crop this year of about 2 billion bushels, or way below the nation's need. The result would have been very high prices for corn, and what is more important to the consumer, a very burdensome increase in the price of pork and beef products. Indeed, no one can say to what price corn would ascend with a 2 billion-bushel crop when it went to \$1.25 a bushel with a 2,300 million bushel crop, as it did in 1924.

The fact is, the farmer must always plan to raise more than just enough if the world is to be fed and clothed. Everyone recognizes this need. That is why a reasonable carryover from season to season is regarded by the commercial world as necessary if we are to have a feeling of security for the coming year.

### Now Comes Mass Selling

A surplus, therefore, of the staple products of the farm is inevitable and necessary. The nation that holds this surplus is the richer for having it. Industry can plan the better for the future if it knows in advance that we shall have enough of food and raw materials. And I think that just as Australia found a way to take care of her huge wool surplus without bankrupting her farmers and Brazil a way by which her coffee surplus is no longer a menace and England a method by which her rubber surplus no longer paralyzes the rubber-growing industry, so we in America may, if we will, find a means of taking from the back of the American farmer the burden of his surplus.

The world has long been used to the advantages of mass production. It now appears that mass selling is to be given a trial.

Some of us have thought we have seen an analogy between the occasional surplus of staple farm crops and the surplus credit resources of the banks before the adoption of the Federal Reserve System. The resources of the banks as a whole were adequate for the business of the country as a whole. It frequently happened, however, that an unusual demand at some particular place exceeded the resources of that community, while in other sections there were ample credit resources in excess of their need. The Federal Reserve System was designed, among other things, to mobilize the credit resources of those banks which had a surplus and employ them where the credit resources were deficient. It sought to do in reference to space with surplus credit resources what should be accomplished in reference to time with the occasional surpluses of the farm. We have therefore suggested a Fed-

eral Farm Board. We have proposed that such a board should be vested with the power of inquiring into certain facts. Those facts are: Is there a surplus of some basic farm product? Does this surplus depress the price below cost of production with a reasonable profit? Are the growers of that product sufficiently organized co-operatively as to be fairly representative of all the producers of that product? If the board finds that all of these questions must be answered "yes" it is empowered to authorize the co-operative to take control of the surplus. The only aid from the Government would be that the Government should distribute among all the producers of the particular commodity the cost to the co-operative of handling the surplus. Neither the Government nor the Government board would determine the price. Nor would even the co-operative itself "fix" the price in any other sense than industry generally determines prices. It, like every other industry, would study all the conditions affecting the particular commodity and from time to time decide upon a price which conditions would seem to warrant. It would simply enjoy the advantages which come from organized selling.

I outlined this program in an article I wrote for the World's Work more than a year ago. Suppose that program had been adopted and were now in operation. What would have been the results?

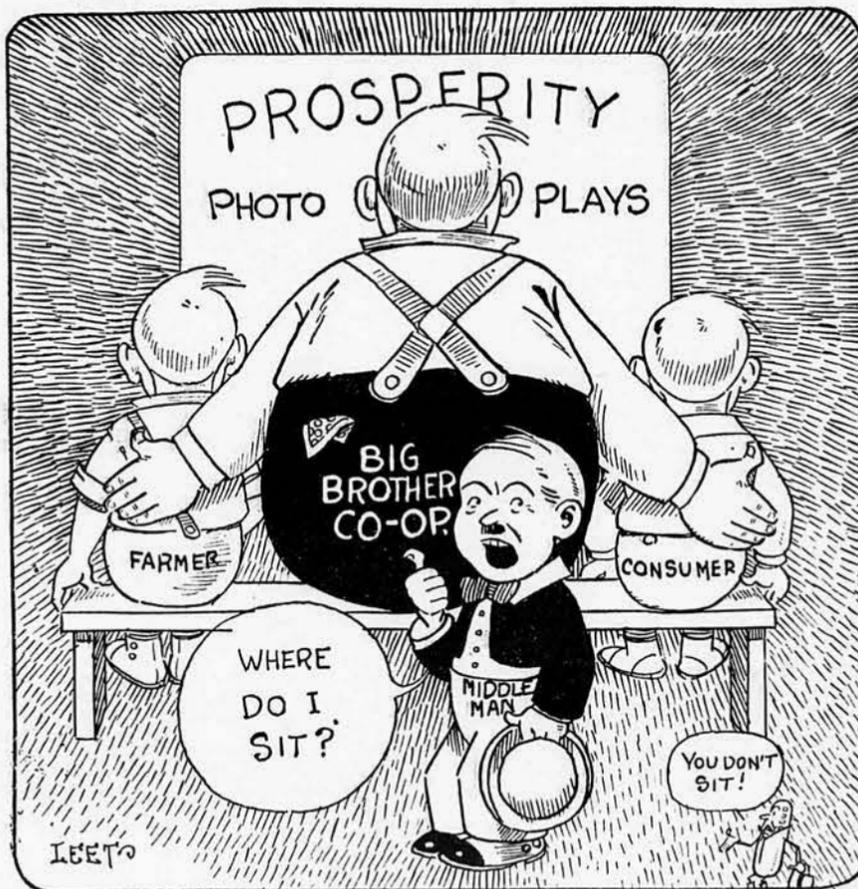
### But Spread the Cost

I will take cotton as an illustration. For the cotton situation now is uppermost in the public mind. The cotton co-operatives of the South last year handled something like 8 per cent of the cotton produced. And yet the financial papers of the East stated that they exercised a marked influence on the price of cotton for the year. The trouble was that tho they exercised their influence by withholding from the market, thus improving the price level, the non-members received the full benefit of this without bearing any of the cost. Growers, knowing this, have not joined readily and therefore the co-operatives have not grown so rapidly as their proponents had hoped. However, the growers had been persuaded that the co-operative could reasonably stabilize the price of cotton. The majority of them, I believe, would have joined. They could, I think, have been persuaded to accomplish this if the co-operatives had possessed the power to distribute the cost of carrying this surplus among all the producers, members and non-members alike. The cotton co-operatives then would have been in control of the situation. Last summer, when it was apparent that the crop would be somewhat larger than needed for the year's consumption, they would have invited representatives of the spinners into a conference. They would have discussed the question of price with them. They probably would have agreed upon a price somewhere between 18 and 20 cents. For the spinners are not so much interested in a low price as they are in a stable price. Having determined on a fair price, the co-operatives could easily maintain that price.

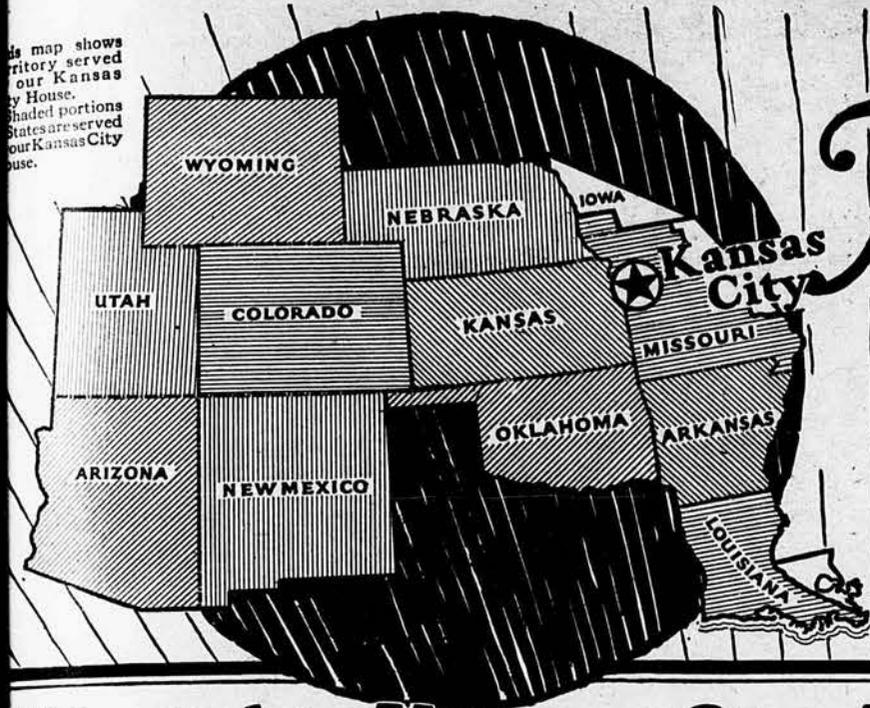
Even if the co-operatives were obliged to carry the larger part of the surplus, the task would by no means be a difficult one. The money needed for this would be largely raised thru regular banking channels on warehouse certificates. If necessary, the Government could safely lend the remainder. Its security would be perfect. For any loss sustained by the co-operative would be exactly covered by the levy made on the entire production of cotton for the year. The producers, when fully informed, would be glad indeed to pay this charge, which would be negligible in comparison with the increase in price which they would receive.

It may be that there is a better solution of the problem than the one I have suggested. I am not insisting on any particular remedy. I only say there is a farm problem of the gravest importance and that a solution must be found if we would preserve our civilization. There are many earnest men who believe there is no solution. I come across them with increasing frequency. They say that there has been always a conflict between rural and urban civilization; that in this conflict rural civilization always has gone

(Continued on Page 24)

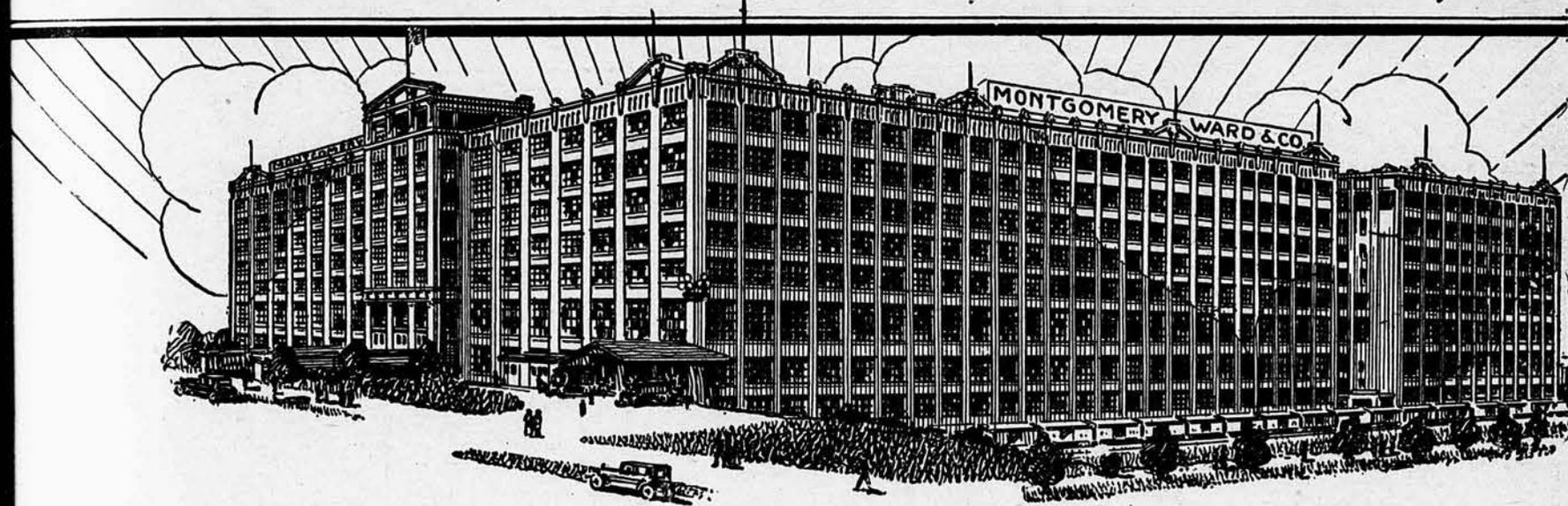


This map shows territory served by our Kansas City House.



# Your Neighbor for 23 years

## Ward's big Kansas City House has been greatly increased in size to improve our Service to you



Twenty-three years ago Ward's came to Kansas City to be near to you. We came to Kansas City to show our appreciation of your patronage by bringing vast stocks of merchandise closer to you—so that we could serve you quicker and better.

Hundreds of thousands of new customers have made necessary large additions to our Kansas City House. Today this vast building is perfectly equipped to fill your every need. Today it offers you larger savings, more complete assortments of merchandise, and quicker service than ever before.

### Why not Save Money on Everything You Buy?

You use your Catalogue for some things. You get your share of savings on shoes, or furniture, or automobile tires. But do you miss the equally large savings Ward's offers on men's clothes, or house furnishings, or dry goods?

Hundreds of thousands of customers find great savings in every department of this Catalogue. Why not you—too? Why not save as much as you can on everything you buy?

### Ward Quality is Always Maintained

Ward's prices are the lowest for which quality merchandise can be sold. But we never lower a price by substituting, by adulterating, or by "skipping," and so reducing serviceability.

It is always possible to lower a price—always possible to cut quality. The inside of a shoe does not show. In a tire, new live rubber looks no better than old reclaimed rubber. It is easy to lower a price and make a larger profit at the same time. But Ward's sells only the kind of merchandise that will stand your inspection and use.

For 55 years Montgomery Ward & Co. has done business in the spirit of the Golden Rule. For 55 years we have backed everything we sell with an iron-clad guarantee.

So in using your Catalogue, in sending all your orders to Ward's, you secure a double saving, a saving in price and the extra economy that longer service always brings.

Use your Catalogue for everything you buy



# ESTABLISHED 1872 Montgomery Ward & Co.

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

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

# Timber-Wolf

By Jackson Gregory

(Copyright)

SHIPTON came nearer. She felt Babe Deveril stir, ever so slightly. Her only concern was: would he strike just at the very second that he should? Would he strike a second too early, before it was necessary, and thus needlessly give himself away? Would he strike just a second too late, giving Shipton first the time to see and cry out? "God, I'm stiff and sore," Shipton was muttering.

His foot struck something, and he reached down, thinking it was a bit of wood. But it was a stone, dirt-covered, and he kicked at it and came on. Now he was not two steps away. Again he stooped; as he stooped, Babe Deveril raised himself an inch or two higher. But now Shipton found a fragment of a pine log, half rotted and of little use as fuel. But in his present mood it served him; he picked it up and turned back to the dug-out. Lynette heard Deveril's slowly expelled breath.

## Gallup Began Eating

Within there was a scraping of frying-pan on stove top. They saw a tin plate handed to Gallup on his bunk; Gallup began eating, noisy about it; eating like a dog. Shipton went in with his log. Taggart caught it from him, broke it up by striking it against the hard-packed dirt floor, and began stoking the stove. A fresh gush of sparks shot up from Joe's chimney. Shipton was demanding to be fed . . . and for God's sake give him a shot of coffee.

"Now's our chance," whispered Deveril. "None too good, but the best we're going to have! Ready?"

And her whisper came back to him, "Always ready!"

"Now," he whispered. "Off to the right; slow and quiet; if once we can snake across this open place and into the timber over there. . . ."

"And now, Senior Joe," came Taggart's voice, and they knew from the sound that Taggart, mouth full, was eating ravenously, "we got you!"

"Sure you got me," Joe rasped out at him, and still there remained defiance in little Mexicali Joe. "Fine! But what you do with me? You can't eat me, an' nobody ever yet put any bounty on my hide, an' when you got me . . . you no got nothin'. An', cabrone, what I got I keep him!"

"Talk big, little hombre, while you can! And now let me tell you something: tonight, right now, inside ten minutes, you're going to tell me just exactly where you got that stuff you spilled out of your pocket last night. And in the morning, bright and early, you're going to take me there!"

"I die firs'!"

"You'll be a long time dying! Think I'm fool enough to kill you . . . now? Know what the third degree is, Joe?" Taggart's voice was terrible with its insinuation. "Me, when I give the third degree to any man, he spills his guts before I'm done with him! You'll cough up everything you know and be damn glad afterward to crawl off in the woods and die. That's me, Joe."

Gallup, who must have found amusement in watching Mexicali Joe's expression, laughed. After him Cliff Shipton laughed like an echo. Joe began cursing nervously.

"Ready?" whispered Lynette. Taggart's threats horrified her and set her trembling.

"No! . . . Don't you see? Taggart will make him tell everything he knows, if he has to knock his teeth out one by one and break every bone in his body! And I'm going to hear! . . . You crawl ahead while there's a chance; I can up and run for it after you if I have to."

She was silent. There was excitement in his utterance and another quality which sent a sudden chill to her heart. She stared at him thru the dark as at a stranger; the gold fever was rampant in his veins, and she knew he would lie here, never lifting hand or voice, while Taggart tortured his captive until Joe shrieked out his golden secret.

Before Lynette could speak or move, Taggart's voice once more cut harshly thru the silence.

"You wouldn't know, Joe, unless

you'd been sheriff as long as me, how many nice little ways there are of making a man hurry up about spitting up all he knows!" Taggart was steadily cramming into his mouth the half-cooked dried beef stew, appearing to have entirely forgotten his dislike for garlic. "Me, I'm a man of brains and what you call invention; I look around and see what I've got handy, and out of it I make what I need! Now, look here. You see us boys eating hearty, and, if I know what that look means in a man's eye, you got an appetite yourself? Well, you don't get a scrap to eat nor a drink to drink until you open up."

## "Make Him Eat Salt"

Joe sought to laugh at him. Taggart, still stuffing, went on steadily:

"Next, you see the stove with its hot lids? All right, pretty quick we hold you so the palms of your hands stick to the hot lids and the skin burns off. Oh, I know that don't hurt so much a man can't stand it; sure not. But it does sort to set him to thinking things over in a new fashion! And then, what next?"

"Make him eat salt," put in Shipton with a snicker. "And don't give him

any water! Lots of salt does the trick, Jimmie."

Taggart, a man of no subtlety, snorted at him.

"Maybe you can tell gold when you see it, Cliff," he said briefly. "But that's all you do know. . . . Listen to me, Mexico. We got our rifles, ain't we? We stand you with your back to the wall and dare you to move! Then we practice shooting; just to see how close we can come! We don't hit you, us three being good shots. Anyway, we don't hit you often, and then it's only grazes! We make a game out of it; every man takes a shot and him that comes closest gets a dollar every time; him that draws blood puts up two dollars in the pot. And, pretty soon . . . What are you looking so sick for, Joe? Nobody ain't hurt you yet!"

Joe's curses were suddenly faint, for Joe's mouth and throat were dry and he had grown limp and dizzy and sick. "You see, I got you, Joe. Got you dead to rights!"

"The brute!" whispered Lynette, her own flesh set twitching. "The horrible brute!"

"Sh! Just listen!"

"I don't believe he'd actually do that! He is just frightening Joe—bluffing . . ."

"You the sheriff!" cried Joe, desperate. "You the one bigges' robber in all these mount'!"

"Call me robber, will you, you skunk!"

Again they heard the sound of the blow, struck fiercely by Jim Taggart, who, as he let all men understand, was the last man to brook an insult. And

they heard Joe's slight body hurled back, so he toppled and fell. And thereafter, Taggart's brutish laughter, tonight, Jim Taggart, no matter how disgruntled he had been during so many hours, was at last enjoying himself. For tonight he was secure in his expectations.

"You bleed awful easy, Joe," he jeered. "Ought to go get your teeth straightened up, too! Cup of coffee? No? Then I'll take one; gracias, mi amigo!"

"I hope you burn in hell!" screamed Joe.

"So?" And Taggart, swinging heavily, knocked him down again, and then reached out for the can that held sugar and sweetened his coffee. Shipton sniggered.

"You're a corker, Jim!" he declared.

"Me," acknowledged Taggart heavily, "I am what I am. But I never laid down for a Mex breed yet, and I ain't going to."

Joe lay where he had fallen. His body was pain-wracked, for when Jim Taggart struck in wrath he struck mightily, being a mighty man physically, and hard. Joe's swart skin had paled; his eyes started from his head; he feared, and not without reason, that a third blow like that would kill him. And he knew that Jim Taggart was no man to lie awake because he had killed another man.

"I got thirs'," said Joe thickly. He was sitting up, on the floor. "Give me cup water!"

"What did I tell you, Joe?" Taggart grinned at him. "I got you. Got you right."

"I burnin' up," said Joe weakly. "Maybe you killin' me. Give me drink water."

"I got you, Joe," said Taggart speculatively. No mockery now; just a vast, deep satisfaction. "I half believe one good kick in the belly would settle you and you'd tell all you know. I got a hunch . . ."

"Go slow, Jim." This from the avicious Young Gallup. "No sense killing him, seeing you haven't found out a thing."

## To the Spring

"You're right, Gal! Well, give him a drink, then; half a cup of water and let him think things over. . . . If he opens up then, O. K. If he don't we'll find the way to open him up."

"Let me go to the spring," said Joe. By now he was on his feet. "I was jus' goin' for water when you come. The spring, she's right there. You can see I don't run away. . . ."

"Go scoop him up a can of water, Cliff," said Taggart. "You sit tight, Joe. You don't go out tonight unless we take you out to put you in a hole."

"Now!" whispered Deveril sharply. "Now we've got to crawl for it!"

But Cliff Shipton demurred, saying surlily:

"I'm tired out, and I'm sore and stiff and stove-up. Let him go without his water."

"We were crazy for waiting so long," complained Deveril. "Hurry!"

In the dugout Gallup was saying slowly, after his ponderous fashion:

"I'll go get him his water. After that, like you say, Jim, he'll open wide! Or, if he don't, I'll break his jaw-bone with my boot heel. . . . Where's a can?"

Already Babe Deveril had wormed his way out of the willows and began creeping about the edge of the thicket that was farthest from Joe's cabin. Lynette, feeling weak and sick, followed him like his own shadow. Thus they skirted the brushy fringe of the spring.

Then Gallup, carrying his can, came out. Deveril dropped flat and lay motionless, his body hidden, at least by careless eyes, by the spring willows. Lynette dropped flat just behind him. She knew that again Deveril was ready to leap and strike, mercilessly hard. Gallup came too near. It was almost an even chance whether Gallup would come their way or not. . . . Lynette cold and tired and hungry and at last afraid, shivered.

But, almost immediately, it became obvious to both of them that Gallup had been here before and knew the way about. He turned, as they hoped he would, to the right; they heard him reach the spring and fill his pan and fill it and turn back to the dugout, slopping water after them. They saw him step on the threshold already Deveril was crawling

(Continued on Page 16)

## Farming, Our Basic Industry

BY R. W. DUNLAP

THE spotlight is on the American farmer. He probably is the most talked of person in the country today. He is the subject of serious conversation in the business office, in the bank, the store and the factory. He is on the front page of the newspapers, and is given considerable space in the Congressional Record. He is talked about in meetings of all kinds, and especially is he talked about whenever politicians are gathered together.

For many years the farmer has been chugging along without realizing that he is too frequently shunted off on a siding while the others speed by him, and that he has been held up while they "hog the tracks." But he is beginning to realize that he, too, can demand and get his share of the right of way. He has made up his mind that he should play express train for awhile instead of accommodation. He is finding out that if it were not for him and his efforts the road of national progress would soon be out of running order.

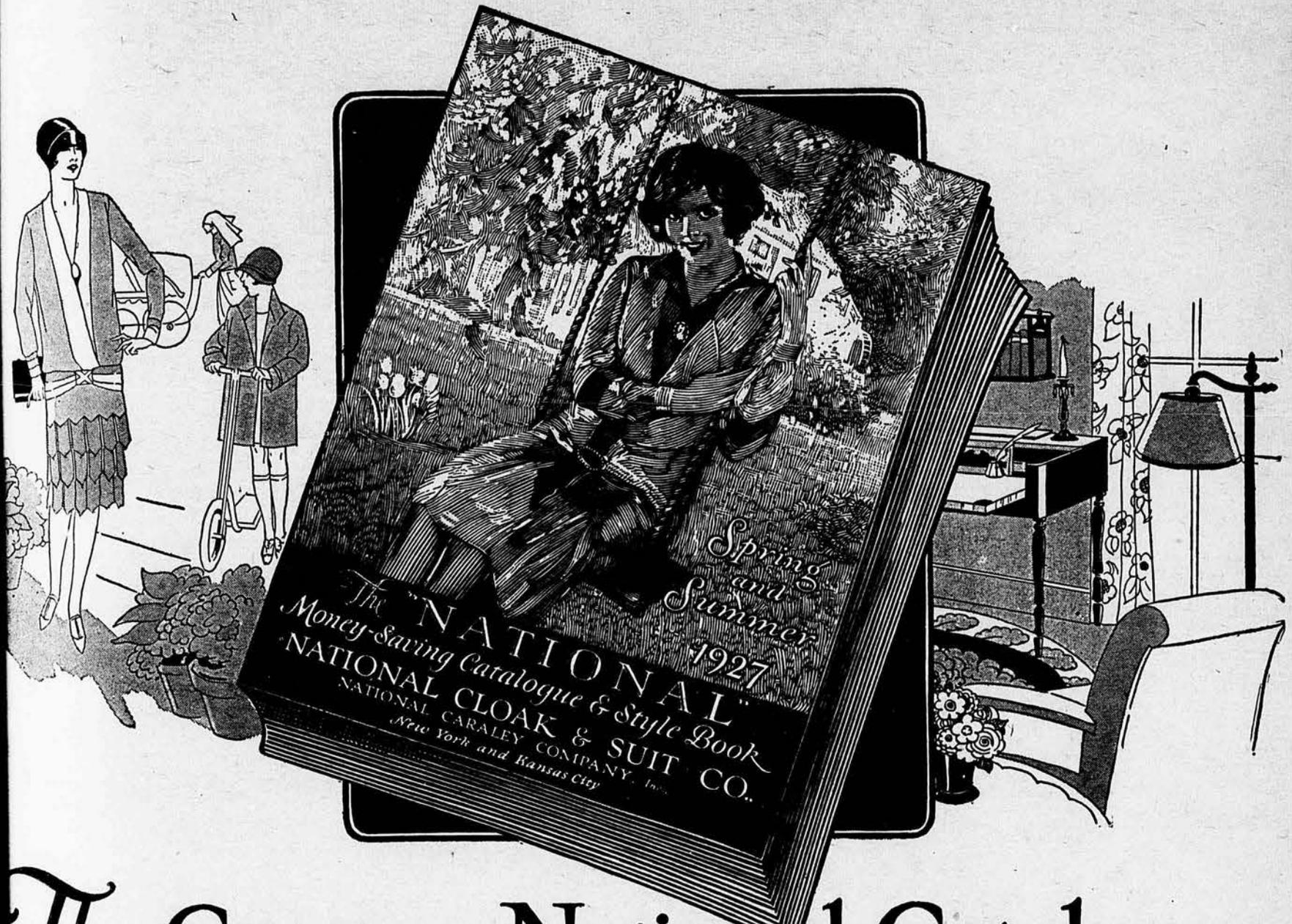
Let us consider the background of the present agricultural situation by briefly reviewing the past and the present. Then we can better understand what may be expected of agriculture in the future.

Generations of farmers have come and gone since agriculture became a distinct undertaking in this country. The 50 years prior to the Twentieth Century marked the expansion of agriculture at its height. It was during that time that the great producing regions west of the Mississippi River were brought under the plow. It marked the time when land was plentiful, and little thought was given to farming except to increase acreage. But there came a time around 1900 when most of the available land had been brought under control, and there began a period of concentration of farming as distinguished from extensive farming. It was then that agricultural colleges and rural educational agencies came into their own. Agriculture began to be recognized as a great industry, basic in importance and one which was destined to have a place in our national economic structure along with manufacturing, mining and commerce.

Not until that time had the leaders of agriculture had to deal with the problems of economics to a very great extent, for the farmer's steady expansion had made it unnecessary to his welfare at the moment. Thus, for the last 25 years we have been gradually approaching the time when the farmer was to share the economic right-of-way in our country with the merchant, the manufacturer, the laborer and others.

With the approach of the present economic era in agriculture, there began to appear perplexing problems of markets, transportation, exports, surpluses, production and many more. All of them were increasing in importance with the growing population and the increase in production, until now we are faced with the most serious, deep-seated, far reaching problems which have ever confronted us; and the sum total of all of these various but related problems is what is commonly called "Our Agricultural Problem." It is, therefore, not a single problem, but a bundle of problems, and because of that, is far from an easy one to attack and solve. There have been times in our history when general depressions have brought agriculture momentarily into more critical situations than at the present time, but they were short lived. There have been seasons when the farmer has felt the pinch of hard times more keenly than at the present, perhaps, but he felt it along with the others. This time he is suffering alone! He is in a special depression all his own, while the rest of the industries of the country are prosperous. Because agriculture is facing the thing alone, it has succeeded in bringing to light the inequalities in our economic structure.

Today agriculture is the nation's most fundamental industry, the feeder of our country's 117 millions of people, and the exporter of 1 billion, 892 millions of dollars' worth of products to other lands, or 40.7 per cent of America's total exports, exclusive of forest products. We find the American farmer changed from the old fashioned tiller of the soil only to a modern, educated, businesslike individual with tilling the soil but one of his many duties. He holds first place among American producers of national wealth. But the higher his position, the greater is the responsibility, and the more the nation as a whole depends on his success. In other words, since the farmer has seen and is contending for his rightful place in our economic life, it has become even more important that agriculture be prosperous in order that the whole country may prosper.



# The Greater National Catalogue

## First in Style always . . .

### Now offers the greatest savings for the home

You need look no further than this National Catalogue to see and to know—and to have—the *Best and Most Beautiful* styles for Spring.

Every important source of Fashion, all that New York has to offer in beauty, in exclusive design, has been utilized in making this most important collection of Fashions for Spring.

Thirty-eight years' experience in the Style World of New York has given the National a mastery, a supremacy in Fashion that stamps every offering in this book with the Seal of Style authority.

**Best Style in Things to Wear**  
**Best Taste in Everything for the Home**

This Greater National Catalogue is filled with unusual bargains in the most interesting things for Your Home—Furniture and Rugs that are outstanding because possessing more beauty in design—actually in better taste.

Curtains and draperies that are truly artistic, that not only serve their purpose but add charm to the home.

This Greater National Catalogue is therefore a Home Book of great importance to You. It couples utility with good taste, and brings you your greatest opportunity for Saving.

#### 38 Years' Experience in Creating Bargains

With all its reputation for Style and Quality, the National has always been famous for low prices, for the Saving it always offers.

Whether it be a Cross Country Tire—made of new live rubber and finest fabrics—or a pair of shoes, or a kitchen cabinet, Your Saving is always assured. For 38 years the National has given the biggest possible dollar's worth for every dollar. And back of every purchase is our guarantee. The National has always said to every customer: "Your money back if you are not satisfied."

Write today for your free copy of The Greater National Catalogue.

#### This Greater National Catalogue also Saves You Money on—

- |                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Auto Tires          | Jewelry          |
| Storage Batteries   | Kitchen Cabinets |
| Furniture           | Paints           |
| House Furnishings   | Vacuum Cleaners  |
| Electric Appliances | Draperies        |
| Rugs                | Curtains         |
| Wall Paper          | China and        |
| Stoves              | Glass Ware       |

### Send for Your Free Copy

TO NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT COMPANY  
231 West 24th Street New York City 695 Hardesty Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

(If you live east of the Mississippi River mail this coupon to our New York house—if you live west of the Mississippi River mail to our Kansas City house.)

Kindly send me the free copy of the Spring and Summer "National" Money-Saving Catalogue.

Name .....

Address .....

P. O. .... State .....

National Arts Wall Paper is outstanding in beauty of design and artistic patterns. If interested in Wall Paper, please make a check here .....

# The NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.

NATIONAL CARALEY COMPANY, Inc.

231 West 24th Street, New York City 695 Hardesty Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Timber-Wolf

(Continued from Page 14)

tiously again, and, after him, Lynette. It was like life in a nightmare. So tortuously slow. So great a need for quiet, and, like jeering, mocking voices, there came so many little sounds, loud in their ears—twigs snapping, leaves rustling, tiny stones set rolling. At first, what with the dark and her sole thought to be gone, Lynette failed to understand just how Deveril was directing his course. When she did grasp, she wondered at him. Instead of hurrying straight across the clearing toward the haven of the timber-line, he was drawing nearer and nearer the west end of the dugout! Now she dared not whisper to him; she could not come up with him to catch warningly at his boot. So she followed, striving with all her caution to overtake him. And before she could do so, she glimpsed his purpose.

Only One Door

True to type, Joe's dugout had but the one door, and the rear of the building was a sort of timbered hole in the mountainside. Deveril planned that if he could gain the back of the dugout he could hear what was going on and run little danger of being detected; further, in that direction, did he elect to up and run for cover, he and Lynette would have as good a chance as any to get away in the rim of the forest. If they moved with all possible silence, and especially if Taggart and the others within kept up their noise-making, snapping and snarling and knocking things about, it was more than an even break that neither Taggart nor any of his companions would come to suspect they were being spied upon; and when did Babe Deveril ever ask more than the even break? Then... there remained one other consideration, one of exceedingly great importance in Deveril's estimation, of which as yet Lynette had no inkling: while in hiding down by the spring Deveril had made a discovery, or believed he had, and no opportunity had been given him either to speak of it or yet to investigate.

Clearly now was the moment when Taggart and Gallup and the complaining Cliff Shipton concentrated every thought on their captive; Joe showed signs of weakening, and every man of them held that if only Joe could be led to "open up" they would all be made rich at his expense.

Meanwhile Gallup had given Joe his water; Joe had drunk rapidly, gulping noisily. Taggart and Gallup and Shipton were eying him eagerly. Joe had taken a deep breath; again he started to drink. Taggart struck the can away from his mouth, commanding: "No more. You've got to talk first; fast and straight and no lies! Understand?"

"How you goin' tell if I lie?" muttered Joe, something of his stubbornness restored.

"Right now you tell us where the gold is. In the morning you take us to the place. And if you make a little mistake and don't take us straight, I'll make you sorry you were ever born!"

Deveril and Lynette passed within a few yards of the dugout's nearest front corner; they groped onward up the steep slope; they came in a brief detour to the rear, where the rude timbers supporting the shed roof were

at this end embedded in the earth. Here they stopped and lay flat and listened. And they heard Joe mumbling: "If I tell, I tell true. But I don't think I tell. You kick me out; you steal everything; you get rich an' me—I die poor. Maybe better I die and fool you!"

"Listen, Joe." Gallup speaking—Gallup, who feared Joe might be fool enough to die with locked lips rather than be robbed of his new fortune; Gallup, a man who could understand another man doing anything, standing any torture, rather than lose the one golden thing in life. "We'll make you a fair proposition, us three men. You found the gold; all right, you got a right to a share. You can't hog it anyhow; other men will come rushing in as soon as you drop a pick in it; they'll stake claims all around you; more'n likely they'll cop off the very cream of it, and you'll have just a pocket that will peter out on you. We brought Cliff along; he knows pockets and veins and all kind of gold signs, from stock to barrel. Now, you show sense; you take us along; we form a company, just us four. And you get one-fourth the rake-off. And we got the money to develop it; to make a big thing out of it. You ain't got the money and you ain't got the business brains, and you'd lose on it sooner or later, anyhow."

Silence. A long silence while three men watched him and while Deveril and Lynette listened. A long silence during which all that strangely blended craft which flowed into Mexicali Joe's veins from a mixture of Latin and Indian ancestry was hard at work... tho this no one could guess now, so immobile was Joe's face, so guarded his tone when he spoke.

"I'm Telling You Why"

"That sound fine, Gallup! But how I know you don't cheat me? For why you don't hit me in the head with a pick when I tell? For why you don't take all... everything?"

"I'm telling you why!" cried Gallup. "Look here. Suppose we did that and croaked you and dug a hole and stuck you in. All right. Next thing we pop up with a new gold-mine! And there'll be men to say: 'That ore looks like the ore Mexicali Joe showed that night down to Gallup's house!' And they'll say: 'Where's Joe?' And they'll begin making trouble, all kinds; they'll want to run us out. They'll have us up for killing you. There'll be a lot of talk, and always the chance, as long's we live, they might pin something on us. And what would we make by that sort of work? Only a one-quarter interest in your diggings! Why, man, it ain't worth it! We got too much sense to kill any man for the sake of a little ante like that. Sure, Joe; dead on the level, if you play square with us, we play square with you."

Silence again. A longer silence than before. Then, while Joe must have appeared to hesitate, Taggart said abruptly:

"And if you don't take our proposition and talk fast and straight, I'm going to make you talk! And then you don't get no thanks but a kick and a get-the-hell-out! That's my way, you little greaser."

"Give him time, Jim," pleaded Gallup.

"All right!" cried Joe, seeming eager now. "I take the chance! You boys just tell me 'So help me God, I play square!' and I take the chance!"

"So help me God!" cried Young Gallup, first of all. "I play square with you, Joe!"

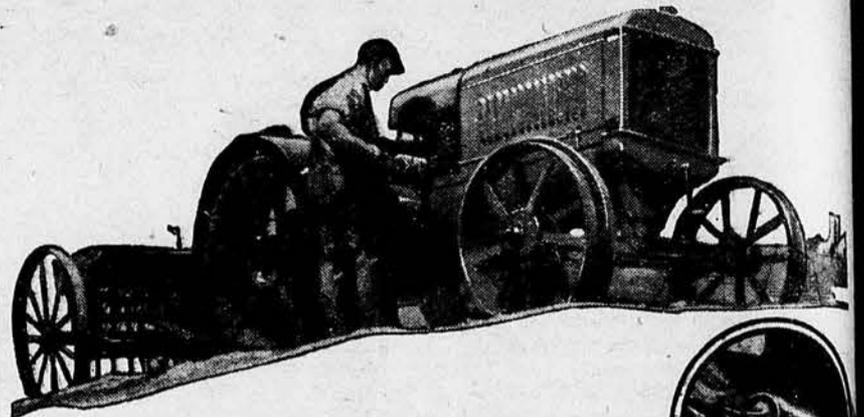
And after him, while Joe waited, both Taggart and Cliff Shipton said, with a semblance of deep gravity: "So help me God."

"We partners now? Us four?" demanded Joe. And when he had had his three immediate, emphatic assurances—Deveril misjudged him a fool—Joe began, speaking rapidly: "Bueno! Now we talk. An' in the mornin' we start an' tomorrow I show you! I got the biggest mine you can't beat in all New Mexico an' Arizona an' Nevada, too! For why I care take on three partners? I tell you, we got the money to devil-him-up, we all rich like hell!"

"Get going, Joe," growled Taggart. "Where? Down Light Ladies' Canon, and not more'n three or four miles from Big Pine?"

Joe cackled his derision at Taggart's guess.

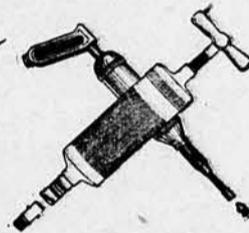
"Me, I fool ever'body!" he said gleefully. "Me, I'm damn smart man,



Right here

is where Farm Profits really begin

A lubrication system for farm implements that greatly reduces their operating costs and adds years to their life



Implement Makers who now have adopted ALEMITE or ALEMITE-ZERK

- Advance-Rumely Company
- American Seeding Machine Co.
- Appleton Manufacturing Co.
- Athens Plow Company
- Athey Truss Wheel Company
- Avery Power & Machinery Co.
- A. D. Baker Company
- Bentley Manufacturing Co.
- Bates Manufacturing Co.
- Bear Tractors, Inc.
- Belle City Mfg. Company
- Bloom Manufacturing Co.
- Bossert Corporation
- Brown Lynch Scott Co.
- Buda Company
- Burch Plow Works
- J. I. Case Plow Works
- J. I. Case T. M. Company
- Caterpillar Tractor Company
- Climax Corporation
- Coldwell Lawn Mower Co.
- Deere & Company
- John Deere Harvester Works
- John Deere Spreader Works
- John Deere Tractor Works
- Deere & Massey Works
- Electric Wheel Company
- Emerson Brantingham Co.
- A. T. Ferrell Company
- Fox River Tractor Company
- Full-Crawler Company
- Gehle Bros. Mfg. Co.
- Gleaner Manufacturing Co.
- Gray Tractor Company
- Gravelly Motor Plow & Cultivator Co.
- Hart-Parr Company
- Hayes Pump & Planter Co.
- Frank Held Tractor Co.
- Hocking Valley Mfg. Co.
- Huber Manufacturing Co.
- Hummer Plow Works
- Ideal Power Lawn Mower Co.
- International Harvester Co.
- Jacobsen Mfg. Co.
- Joliet Manufacturing Co.
- J. T. Tractor Company
- Kewanee Implement Co.
- Litchfield Mfg. Company
- Louden Machinery Co.
- McAdams & Sons
- Massey-Harris Company
- Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., Canada
- Messinger Mfg. Co.
- Minneapolis Steel & Mch. Co.
- Minneapolis T. M. Co.
- Moline Implement Company
- Monarch Tractors Corp.
- New Beeman Tractor Company
- Nichols & Shepard Co.
- Oliver Chilled Plow Works
- Parker Pattern Works
- Pennsylvania Lawn Mower Co.
- Pioneer Tractors, Inc.
- Rock Island Plow Company
- Roseman Tractor Mower Co.
- E. W. Ross Ensilage Cutter & Silo Co.
- Stoughton Wagon Company
- Stover Mfg. & Engine Co.
- Toro Manufacturing Co.
- Van Brunt Mfg. Company
- Western Harvester Co.
- Wisconsin Tractor Company

Statistics prove that 80% of repair bills for farm implements are due entirely to faulty lubrication; that faulty lubrication is responsible for practically all breakdowns. And that improper lubrication causes thousands of farm implements to wear out and be discarded long before their time.

Nine times out of ten, faulty lubrication is merely the result of a system that makes positive lubrication difficult. If a machine is hard to lubricate, its lubrication is neglected.

Motor car manufacturers, confronted with the same problem, solved it by adopting the easy, positive, money-saving Alemite High Pressure Lubricating System. Today it is in use on more than 10,000,000 cars.

Leading makers of farm implements, finding that Alemite produced the same results, have now adopted the same system.

When you buy new machines, look for Alemite

If your implement dealer tells you a machine is Alemite equipped, you can feel absolutely certain that it can be easily lubricated and that your lubrication will do a thorough job every time.

For your present equipment your implement or automobile supply dealer will sell you Alemite fittings that you can put on in place of old-fashioned grease cups. For a few cents you can equip a bearing worth many dollars. Our booklet—"Alemite on the Farm"—will show you how easily you can install these money-saving fittings.

Alemite means quick, easy, positive lubrication. Merely attach the handy Alemite compression gun to the dust-proof fittings on each bearing. A twist of the wrist forces clean, fresh lubricant entirely through the bearing, forcing out the worn-out, gritty grease at the same time.

In case your dealer cannot supply you with Alemite fittings, write us and we will give you the name of the nearest one who can.

THE BASSICK MANUFACTURING CO. DIVISION OF STEWART-WARNER 2638 N. Crawford Ave., Chicago, Ill. Canadian Address: Alemite Products Company of Canada, Ltd., Belleville, Ontario

Valuable Book FREE

Mail this coupon today and you'll receive our valuable and interesting book—"Alemite on the Farm." It will show you how easily you can cut down expenses, and increase profits.

Bassick Mfg. Co., 2642 N. Crawford Ave., Chicago, Ill. Please send me your book—"Alemite on the Farm."

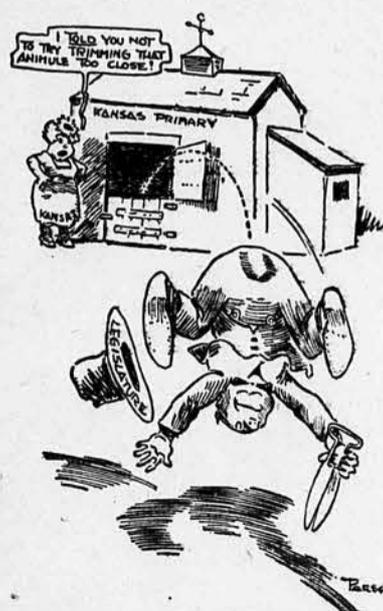
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Check here ( ) if your dealer does not carry Alemite fittings.

**ALEMITE** High Pressure Lubrication for Farm Implements



Taggart! Nowhere near Light  
 edies! The other way. We go all day  
 tomorrow, way back up in the moun-  
 tains. One long, hard day, walkin'.  
 Maybe day an' a half. You know where  
 maybe Valley? All right; you know, on  
 back Valley? All right; you know, on  
 her side, Big Bear Creek? An' then  
 you know, little bit more far, two-tree  
 the Grub Stake Canon? You know . . ."  
 "By the living Lord," broke in Tag-  
 gart. "That's right square in Bruce  
 standing's country!"  
 Again Joe cackled.  
 "You know whole lot; you don't  
 know ever'thing! Timber-Wolf's lands  
 n like this." (One could imagine a  
 tiny forefinger set in a dirty palm.)  
 His line, here. My mine, she's just  
 e other side. Nobody's land; gover-  
 ent land." He chuckled. "An' ol' big  
 mber-Wolf, he goin' cry . . . booo-  
 oo-hoo! . . . when he find out we got  
 dd not mile an' half from his line!"

ke a Map  
 Deveril was twitching at Lynette's  
 eve. He began edging away. When  
 e came up with him he was stand-  
 g; she rose and, together they hur-  
 ed across the clearing, and in a few  
 oments were in the deep dark of the  
 embracing forest land.  
 "I know that country like a map!"  
 told her excitedly. "We were al-  
 dy headed that way, and on we  
 ! Why, it was right up by Big Bear  
 eek that I spent a night with Bruce  
 anding six years ago and he robbed  
 e of my roll! . . . They start in the  
 orning; we start tonight! We'll be  
 ere when they come; there are ten  
 ousand places to hide out; we'll have  
 lace on a ridge where we can watch  
 em. And they'll never have the va-  
 est idea that any one, you and I least  
 all, is ahead of them. Somehow,  
 nette Brooke, our luck is with us  
 d this whole game is going to play  
 to our hands."

"If a little food would only play  
 to them! . . . The smell of that cof-  
 . . . the meat cooking . . ."  
 "Wait! Right here, by this tree.  
 ouldn't move a step, no matter what  
 ppen. I'll be back with you in two  
 nks."

She was almost too tired and faint  
 om hunger to wonder at him. She  
 w him go, and then she sank down,  
 er back to the big yellow pine. He  
 ent as straight as a string toward  
 e spring; she saw him walking swift-  
 ly, tho with footfalls so guarded that  
 e could not hear him when he had  
 ne ten steps. She knew that he was  
 ecklessly counting on a deal of quick  
 atter in the dugout, secure in his  
 n bravado that no man of the four  
 ere would at this electrically charged  
 oment have thought of anything but  
 ld. He disappeared in the dark; he  
 as gone so long that she jumped up  
 d stood staring in all directions; but  
 last he was back at her side, chuck-  
 g, and then she knew he had not  
 et away ten minutes.

"I struck it with my elbow, while  
 e were hiding down there," he told  
 er triumphantly. "Mexicali Joe's real  
 che!"  
 He had a square tin biscuit-box in  
 s hands. She put her hand in quick-  
 n. The box, which had been half  
 ried in the cool earth by the spring,  
 as half full of tins and small pack-  
 ges.

Fatigue fled out of them. Hurriedly  
 ey went up over the ridge, deeper  
 d deeper into the forest land. And  
 hen, in half an hour, they came down  
 to the dark, tree-walled bed of an-  
 other ravine, they made them their  
 all fire and tumbled out into its  
 ght their newly acquired treasure-  
 ore—sardines, beans, tinned milk  
 . . . Res, coffee!

He is Not Dead"  
 "So the sheriff, Jim Taggart, is not  
 ad, after all. And you . . ."  
 Deveril looked across their tiny fire  
 her, a strange expression in his eyes,  
 ad said quietly:  
 "No; he is not dead. All along I  
 dged that unlikely. Tho I slung your  
 m at him hard enough, if it hit a  
 ecky spot. It's hard to kill a man,  
 ou know. . . . And, to finish your  
 ought, I am not running wild with  
 hangman's noose hanging about my  
 ck! And you . . ."  
 He took a certain devilish glee in  
 eluding with an echo of her own  
 rds. And with the added insinuation  
 ured into them from his own. He  
 w her jerk her head up defiantly.  
 "I told you . . ."

Again she broke off. He made no  
 remark, but sat looking at her intent-  
 ly. They had eaten and drunk their  
 fill; there remained to them a goodly  
 stock of provisions; Deveril was smok-  
 ing his cigarette.

"What now?" demanded Lynette, as  
 one tired of a subject and impatient to  
 look forward.

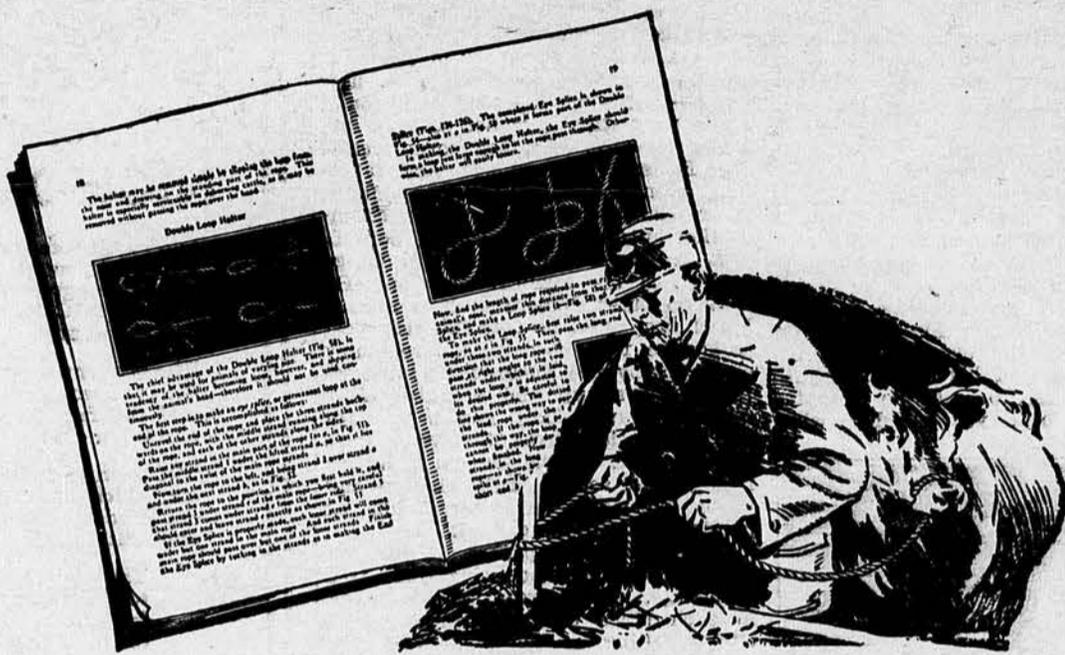
He shrugged.  
 "All troubles have slipped off my  
 shoulders. The worst they could do to  
 me, if they could lay me by the heels,  
 would be to charge me with assault  
 and battery! And we're in a neck of  
 the woods where men laugh at a  
 charge like that, and ask the assaulted  
 one why the devil he didn't hit back!

What now? For you I'd advise keep-  
 ing right on traveling. For if Bruce  
 Standing is dead it's up to you to keep  
 on the move! As for me, I never met  
 up with a sweeter traveling compan-  
 ion, nor yet with a nervier, nor yet,  
 with a lovelier! Say the word, Ly-  
 nette Brooke, and we strike on to-  
 gether, over the ridge and deeper into  
 the wilderness, headed for the land  
 beyond Buck Valley, beyond Big Bear  
 Creek. For the wild lands beyond the  
 last holdings of the late Timber-Wolf,  
 to be on the ground when Mexicali Joe  
 leads Taggart and Gallup and Shipton  
 to his gold!"

She understood how Babe Deveril,  
 as any man should be, was relieved at

knowing that the man he had stricken  
 down was not dead; that he, himself,  
 was not hunted as a murderer. And  
 yet she was vaguely distressed and un-  
 easy. She felt a change in him, and in  
 his attitude toward her. . . . When he  
 awaited her reply, she made none.  
 Again fatigue swept over her, and with  
 it a new stirring of uneasiness. . . .

There was a drop of coffee left; she  
 leaned forward and took it, thinking:  
 "He had his tobacco, and it has bol-  
 stered up his nerves." She drank and  
 then sat back, leaning against a tree,  
 her face hidden from him, while she  
 searched his face in the dim light,  
 searched it with a stubborn desire to  
 (Continued on Page 19)



## For farmers whose time is money A valuable new book on the use of rope. Send for it!

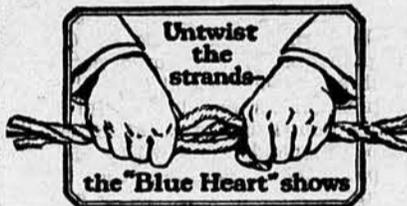
Cumbersome knots and  
 hitches—difficult to untie—  
 slipping at critical moments  
 —requiring constant retying.  
 How they do eat up the time  
 which means so much on the  
 farm!

And the rope itself—so  
 easily ruined when it is not  
 given proper care.

Avoid these losses. You  
 can, with our new 58-page  
 illustrated booklet, "More  
 Jobs from the Same Rope."  
 This interesting and valuable  
 book tells you how to make  
 the very best knots and  
 hitches, how to save rope by  
 splicing, how to care for  
 rope, etc.

Send for your copy today!  
 Mail the coupon below, with  
 15c—a fraction of the book's  
 cost.

**H.&A. "Star Brand" Binder  
 Twine**  
 evenly spun from the best  
 fibres — has full yardage,  
 ample strength for binding  
 purposes, and is treated  
 against destruction by in-  
 sects.



How to know good rope  
 before you buy it

The better quality your  
 rope is to begin with, of  
 course, the greater will be  
 your saving. Here's a sure  
 way to know really good,  
 long-wearing rope, before  
 you buy it:

Untwist the strands of the  
 rope. If you find a blue  
 thread marker—the "Blue  
 Heart"—running in the cen-  
 ter between the strands, you  
 may be sure that the rope is  
 genuine H. & A. "Blue Heart"  
 Manila Rope.

Spun by rope makers with  
 over half a century's ac-

cumulated experience, this  
 thoroughly good rope will  
 wear longer and deliver maxi-  
 mum service in any size, on  
 any job. For the selected  
 fibres of H. & A. "Blue  
 Heart" Manila Rope are  
 drawn, spun, laid, and  
 properly lubricated so as  
 to insure the smooth working  
 of every fibre, yarn, and  
 strand.

Before you buy rope, un-  
 twist the strands and look for  
 the "Blue Heart"—our reg-  
 istered trade mark. It as-  
 sures you of dependable rope  
 value not only on the first  
 purchase, but whenever you  
 need more of the same kind.

The Hooven & Allison Company  
 "Spinners of fine cordage since 1869"  
 Xenia, Ohio

**For sisal rope**  
 For other jobs where high-  
 grade sisal rope is wanted,  
 use H. & A. "Red Heart"  
 Sisal Rope—spun from se-  
 lected sisal fibre by the same  
 skilled rope makers.



## H&A "Blue Heart" Manila Rope

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

MAIL  
 THIS  
 COUPON



The Hooven & Allison Company, Dept. J-3  
 Xenia, Ohio.  
 Enclosed is 15c (stamps or wrapped coin) for which please send me a copy of the  
 new H. & A. Booklet, "More Jobs from the Same Rope."  
 Print Name and Address Plainly

My Name.....  
 Address.....  
 My Dealer's Name.....  
 Address.....

# How Pennies Buy Health

## Kansas Folks Contributed \$55,000 Thru Purchasing Christmas Seals Last Year

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

**K**ANSAS has just bought \$55,000 worth of health, in penny installments, for that is the way the sale of Christmas Health Seals for 1926 totals up in our state. "Health Seal" is the name the Kansas Tuberculosis Association prefers to give to the little stickers which they swap off to you every Christmas at 1 cent each or \$1 the sheet of 100.

The Association prefers the name of "Health Seal" to "Tuberculosis Seal" because it employs the money in many ways that may teach health but seem to have little to do with tuberculosis. The workers have learned the lesson that a fence at the top of the cliff is more profitable than an ambulance at the bottom so most of their money is spent in prevention. Your child may come home from school and surprise you by saying that he must be in bed 11 hours with his windows open, or that he must brush his teeth after breakfast and the evening meal, because it is part of his Modern Health Crusade chores. You may be delighted with the reform yet wonder when



Maude Bolt, One of the Nurses Employed by the Kansas Tuberculosis Association

schools began to teach such rules. Then you find that the Modern Health Crusade is now a part of the Kansas Course of Study and that all of the schools in Kansas may get materials for carrying it on from the Kansas Tuberculosis Association. Furthermore, the supplies are free of charge because paid for from the Christmas Seal Sale. The Modern Health Crusade is one of the plans of training school children in health rules, thus keeping them in such physical condition that disease cannot break down their resistance. The Tuberculosis Association spends \$3,000 each year in carrying on this work for positive health.

### In 42 Kansas Counties

Another school feature! Some day your girl may bring home a note, written to you by herself at the teacher's dictation, telling you that Doctor MaBelle True, Child Health Adviser of the Kansas Tuberculosis Association, will be at the school next Wednesday afternoon. She will look your children over if you wish, and you are at liberty to bring those too young for school with you for examination. She will talk to mothers about proper care and feeding of children and will give you advice about individual health problems. This, too, is all free because the bills are paid by Christmas Seals. Doctor True did work of this kind in 42 Kansas counties last year and examined 4,854 children. Not tuberculosis work? It doesn't seem to have much to do with tuberculosis, we must admit. But the doctor finds many children in her examinations that soon would be tuberculous if nothing were

done to prevent it. When she saves such a child for a healthy life she has paid back the cost of a wonderful lot of Christmas seals.

But the best known work of the Kansas Tuberculosis Association is one that goes right along month after month, year after year, and is only limited by the capacity of the doctors and nurses who find it difficult to cover the territory of such a big state as ours. This is the work of the chest clinics. You know—all Kansans now know—that when tuberculosis is found at its very start it is not so very difficult to cure. So, for seven years, the Kansas Tuberculosis Association has been holding traveling clinics where Kansas people may go for examination by an expert. Doctor Seth L. Cox, a Kansas boy raised in Osage county, is the medical director. He calls on other doctors to help him at his clinics. And he gets the very best assistance from two nurses, regularly employed by the Tuberculosis Association to work up and organize these clinics. Maude Bolt has been with the association from the very start of this work. Mabel Marvin is in her first year of service, altho she has had much experience in other fields of public health nursing work.

The Kansas newspapers all help the clinics along by announcing them free of charge. The nurses spend a week in each place getting ready for the clinic, calling on the doctors of the neighborhood, making appointments, making house visits to those unable to leave their beds, seeing people who ought to come to the clinic, sometimes persuading folks who are reluctant because fearful of what the examination may disclose. When the clinic is held there will be from 25 to 40 people to be examined in a single day and sometimes there are so many that some must be turned away. Doctor Cox is very painstaking. It would not do a patient any good to tell him that he had tuberculosis but leave him without any knowledge of what to do. So the doctor spends time with each person patiently explaining the things that are wrong and advising how to live so as to get the better of the enemy. The clinics are not officially connected with the State Sanatorium at Norton but they remain constantly in friendly touch and send more patients to fill its beds than come from any other agency. No one ever carries home a bottle of medicine or a box of pills from the clinic. The doctor tells the people to go back to their home doctor for medical treatment. He does give them booklets that carry the most up-to-date knowledge of tuberculosis and how to conquer it—but no medicine.

### Rest Comes First

After all, tuberculosis is not a disease in which medicine talks much. The treatment is rest, first and above all other things; and that means rest in bed. It also means mental rest—freedom from worry and anxiety. The best medium in which to obtain this rest is outdoor air—by the way all rest is sweeter if taken in fresh air. Next to rest comes the building up of broken tissues by plenty of nourishing food. It has to be food that is easily digested and assimilated and that may mean one food for one person and a different one for another. No longer are patients stuffed with milk and raw eggs. These things are recognized as mighty good foods for those who can take them, but the tuberculous patient now gets a mixed diet and does better for that reason. After a while he takes light exercise, altho not at first. In the early stages of treatment the rest is made so absolute that even talking is discouraged and visitors are taboo.

In the early days it was difficult to get this treatment across. It was at the same time too simple and too rigid. People wanted a bottle of medicine and they didn't see why they could not just as well walk a little or at least sit up in a chair. But the years have demonstrated its efficiency. Where two

(Continued on Page 36)



## Why Sawyers, Farmers and a Professor agree on the NICHOLSON Mill File

Sawyers, professors and farmers may have different points of view upon some matters. But at least one professor agrees with these professional file users that the NICHOLSON Mill File is a most handy and useful tool.

The sawyer uses it to sharpen the teeth of mill saws; the professor for lathe filing in his home workshop; and the farmer to sharpen mowing blades, hoes and other edged tools.

The teeth of the NICHOLSON Mill File are single cut, which makes them especially suitable for sharpening edged tools of all kinds—and for smoothing and finishing metal.

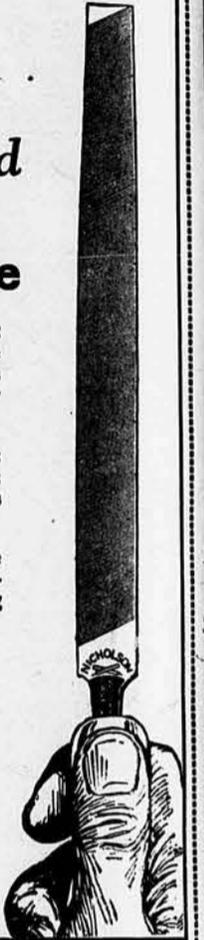
There are NICHOLSON Files produced to meet every filing need. They file with less effort on your part and less chatter on their part than any other kind of file.

At Hardware Dealers'



NICHOLSON FILE CO.  
Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

"A File for Every Purpose"



# more distance

## on your set



If you have a 201-A in the detector socket, just change that one tube to an RCA super-detector, Radiotron UX-200-A. Instantly—you have bigger distance reach. And if you are sure to get a genuine RCA Radiotron, that special detector will have a good long life.

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA  
New York Chicago San Francisco

# RCA Radiotron

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE RADIOLA

## Timber-Wolf

(Continued from Page 17)

and the most hidden thought in his mind. "I am tired," she said after a long while. He could make nothing of her piece, low and impersonal, and with an inflection to give it expression beyond the brief meanings of the words themselves. "Very tired. Yet necessity drives. And it is not safe here, so near them. I can go on for another hour, perhaps two or three hours. That will mean . . . how far? Four or five miles; maybe six, seven?"

Not only for one hour, not alone for two or three hours did they push on. But for half of that silent, starry night. A score of times Babe Deveril said to her: "We've done our stunt; if any girl on earth ever earned rest, you've done it." But always there was that driving force and that allure, and another ridge just ahead, and her answer: "Another mile. . . I can do it." Deveril, with a lighted match cupped in his hand, looked at his watch.

"It's long after midnight; nearly one o'clock."

They found a sheltered spot among the tall pines; above them the keen edge of an up-thrust ridge; just below a thick-grown clump of underbrush; underfoot dry needles, fallen and sifted from the pines. Again he was all courtesy and kindness toward her, being her hard pressed, judging her, despite her mask of hardness, near collapse. So he cut pine boughs with his knife and broke them with his hands, and of them piled her a couch. He thanked him gently; impulsively he gave him her hand . . . tho, as his hand touched hers, she jerked it away quickly. . . . He watched her lie down, tugging her cheek against the curve of her arm. Near by he lay down on his back, his two hands under his head, his eyes on the stars. A curious smile twitched at his lips.

And then, just as they were dropping off to sleep, they heard far off a long-drawn, howling cry piercing through the great hush. Lynette started up, her blood quickening; as she had heard Bruce Standing's warning call at first time, so now did she think to hear it again. Deveril leaped to his feet, no less startled. A moment later he called softly to her, and it seemed to Lynette that he forced a tone of lightness which did not ring true:

"A timber wolf . . . but one that runs on four legs!—It won't come near." Then, as she made no answer and he could not see her face, he asked sharply: "What did you think it was?" She shivered and lay back.

"I didn't know."  
And to herself she whispered:  
"And I don't know now!"

Here among the uplands it was a night of piercing cold. The nearer the dawn drew on, the icier grew the fingers of the wind which swept the ridges and probed into the canons. For a little while both Lynette and Deveril kept the heavy sleep of exhaustion. But, after the first two hours, neither slept beyond brief, uncomfortable dozes. They shivered and woke and stirred; they found a growing torture in the rude couches they slept upon, in the hard ground and stones, which seemed always thrusting up in new places. Long before the night had begun to thin to the first of daybreak's light, Lynette was sitting, her back to a tree, torn between the two impossibilities, that of remaining awake, that of remaining asleep. Deveril got up and began stamping about, trying to get warm and drive the cramp and stiffness out of his muscles.

"A few more days and nights like this," he grumbled, "would be enough to kill a pair of Eskimos! We've got to find us some sort of half-way decent shelter for another night, and we've got to arrange to take a holiday and rest up."

### Thick Darkness

It was all she could do to keep her teeth from chattering by shutting them hard together; her only answer was a shivery sigh. She could scarcely make him out, where he trod back and forth, the darkness held so thick. She began to think so longingly of a fire that in comparison with its cheer and warmth she felt that possible discovery by Taggart would be a small misfortune. She could almost welcome being put under arrest; taken back to

Big Pine and jail; given a bed and covers and one long sleep.

"Awake?" queried Deveril. She nodded, as tho he could see her nod thru the dark. Then, with an effort, she said an uncertain: "Y-es."

"I'll tell you," he said presently, coming close to her and looking down on the blot in the darkness which her huddled figure made at the base of the pine. "Taggart will be on his way soon; he'll hardly wait for day. He'll go the straightest, quickest way to the Big Bear country. That means he'll steer on straight into Buck Valley. If you and I went that way, we'd have him and his crowd at our heels all day, and never know how close they were; and I, for one, am damned sick of that feeling that somebody's creeping up on us all the time! So we swerve out from the direct way as soon as we start; we curve off to the north for a couple of miles; then we make a bend around toward the upper end of what I fancy must be the Grub Stake Canon Joe is headed for. That way we'll always have two or three miles between our trail and theirs; at times we'll be five or six miles off to the

side. That means, of course, that they're pretty sure to get to Joe's diggings ahead of us; not over half a day at that. For we're well ahead of them now. And, in any case, you can bet the last sardine we've got that they'll be a day or two just poking around, prospecting and trying to make sure of what they've grabbed off. . . . Agreed, pardner?"

"Yes. I could even start now, just to get those few miles between our trail and theirs. Then, when the sun was up and it was warm, we could have a rest and an hour's sleep."

### Equipment Was Needed

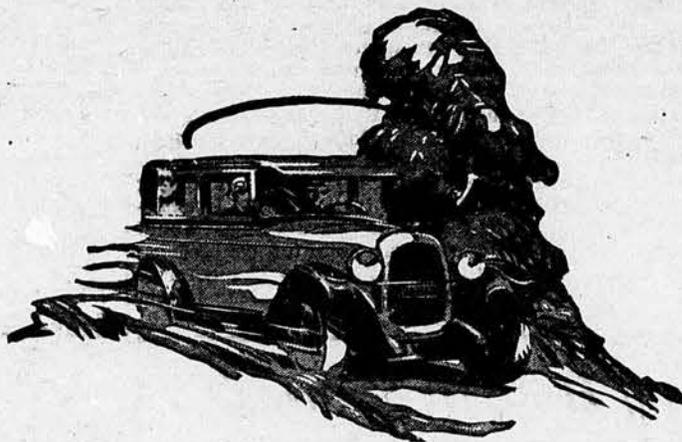
So, walking slowly, painfully, carrying what was left of their small stock of provisions, they started on in the dark. Up a ridge they went and into the thinning edge of the coming dawn; they picked their way among trees and rocks; little by little they were able to see in more detail what lay about them. Along the ridge they tramped northward. They were warmer now that they walked; or, rather, they were some degrees less cold. Gradually their paces grew swifter, as some of the

stiffness went out of their bodies; gradually the shadows thinned; the stars paled, the east asserted itself above the other points of the compass, softly tinted. The sleeping world began to awake all about them; birds stirred with the first drowsy twitterings. The pallid eastern tints grew brighter; as from a wine-cup, life was spilled again upon the mountain tops. A bird began a clear-noted, joyous singing; all of a sudden the morning breeze seemed sweeter and softer; there came a brilliant, flaming glory in the sky which drew their eyes; all life forces which had been at ebb began to flow strongly once more; the sun thrust a gleaming golden edge up into the upper world, rolling majestically from the under world. Deveril looked into her eyes and laughed softly; her eyes smiled back into his. . . . She felt as tho she had had a bad dream, but was awake now; as tho last night her nerves had tricked her into wrongly judging her companion. Doubtings always flock in the night; joy is never more joyous than when breaking forth with the new day.

"It isn't so bad, after all," said Dev-

# Get these facts firmly in mind

**THIS IS WHAT ENGINEERING LEADERSHIP MEANS TO THE LIGHT CAR BUYER**



**The Whippet is the only light car nationally equipped with 4-wheel brakes.**

**The Whippet is the most economical car on the market.**

**The Whippet has all the speed you will ever want.**

**The Whippet has more leg-room than any other light car.**

**The Whippet is the smartest appearing light car.**

**The Whippet has established a new National Economy Record, averaging 43.28 miles per gallon in a 3,559 mile coast-to-coast trip.**

**The Whippet has standard tread with ample road clearance.**

**Now at these remarkable reduced prices, the Whippet is more than ever the leader in light car value.**

**WHIPPET \$625**  
**COACH**

Touring \$625; Roadster \$695; Coupe \$625; Sedan \$725; Landau \$755, f. o. b. factory. Prices and specifications subject to change without notice. Willys-Overland, Inc., Toledo, Ohio.

**OVERLAND**  
**Whippet**

eril. "Now, if we only had a pack-mule and a roll of blankets and a bit of canvas. . . . What more would you ask, Lynette Brooke, for a lark and a holiday to remember pleasantly when we grew to be doddering old folks?"

"As long as you are wishing," returned Lynette lightly, "why not place an order with the King of Ifs for a gun and some fishing-tackle and a frying-pan and some more coffee? And a couple of hats; an outing suit for me." She looked down at her suit; it was gummed and sticky here and there with the resin from pines; it caught upon every bush. "Then, you know, a needle and some thread; a dozen fresh eggs, bread and butter . . ."

"Too much soft living has spoiled you!" he laughed.

"If so, I am in ideal training to get unspoiled in short order!" she laughed back.

And for all of this was the rising sun and the new, bright day responsible; for the ancient way of youth playing up to youth.

What was happening within both of them was a great nervous relaxation. They knew where Taggart and Gallup were, or at least were confident that there was no immediate danger of Taggart and Gallup overhauling them; they knew where Mexicali Joe was and where he was going. For the moment they were freed from that crushing sense of uncertainty welded to menace which had borne down upon them ever since they fled from Big Pine. And consequently joy of life sprang up as a spring leaps the instant the weight is plucked from it.

"It's our lucky day!" said Deveril.

"Let's Go"

For the sun was scarcely up when a plump young rabbit hopped square into their path, and Deveril, with a lucky throw, killed it with a rock. And just as they were speaking of thirst, they came to a tiny trickle of water among the rocks; and while Lynette was boiling coffee over a tiny blaze, Deveril was preparing grilled cottontail for breakfast. Savory odors floating out thru the woodlands. Lynette was singing softly:

"Merry it is in the good Greenwood!"

They ate and rested and the sun warmed them. For a full two hours they scarcely stirred. Then they drank again; Lynette bathed her hands and face and arms; she set her hair in order, refashioning the two thick braids. She shut one eye and then the other, striving to make certain there was not a black smudge somewhere on her nose. They were starting on when Deveril said soberly:

"Shall I save the rabbit skin?"

"Why?" she asked innocently.

A twinkle came into his eyes.

"A few more days of this sort of life, and My Lady Linnet is going to require a new gown! Perhaps rabbit furs, if hunting is good, will do it!"

She laughed at him, and her eyes were daring as she sang, improvising as to melody:

"And for vest of pall, thy fingers small,  
That went on harp to stray,  
A cloak must sheer from the slaughtered deer,  
To keep the cold away!"

"Lynette!"

A flash from her gay mood had set his eyes on fire. He sprang up and came toward her, his two hands out. But as a black cloud can run over the face of the young moon, so did a sudden change of mood wipe the tempting look out of her eyes and darken them. Her spirit had peeped forth at him, merry-making; as quick as bird-flight it was gone, and she stepped back and looked at him steadily, cool now and aloof and dampening to a man's ardent nonsense.

"You have a way of saying something, Babe Deveril," she told him coolly, "which appeals to me. In your own upstanding words: 'Let's go!'"

He laughed back at her lightly, hiding under a light cloak his own chagrin. At that moment he had wanted her in his arms; had wanted that as he wanted neither Mexicali Joe's gold nor any other coldly glittering thing. Now he felt himself growing angry with her. . . .

"Right. You've said it. Let's go."

He made short work of catching up the few articles they were to carry with them and of stamping into dead coals the few remaining glowing embers of their fire. Then, striding ahead, he led the way. And for a matter of a mile or more she was hard beset to keep up with him.

The day was filled with happenings to divert their thoughts from any one channel. They startled, in a tiny meadow, three deer, which shot away thru a tangle of brush, leaping, plunging, shooting forward and down a slope like great, gleaming, graceful arrows. "A man could live like a king here, with a rifle," said Deveril longingly. They saw a tall, thin wisp of smoke an hour before noon; it stood against the sky to the southwest of them, at a distance of perhaps two miles. "Taggart's noonday camp," they decided, deciding further that Taggart must have insisted on an early start, and therefore had found his stomach demanding lunch well before midday. Later, some two or three hours after twelve, they heard the long, reverberating crack and rumble and echo of a rifle-shot. "Taggart's crowd, killing a deer or bear or rabbit," they imagined. And all along they were contented, making what time they could thru the open spaces, over the ridges, down thru tiny green valleys and up long, dreary slopes, resting frequently, never hastening beyond their powers, secure in knowing that the Taggart trail and the Lynette-Deveril trail, the paralleling, would have no common point of contact before both trails ran into the country in the vicinity of the Big Bear Creek,



**1¢ per bar**

and

**easier than making a batch of candy!**

**Make pure, home-made hard soap this easy way—**

**NO BOILING**

You know there's nothing like pure, home-made soap for washing clothes. They seem to always get cleaner and whiter and with so much less rubbing. And of course home-made soap is easy on your hands. That's because the soap you make yourself is free from injurious chemicals and fillers, and because all the beneficial natural glycerine is left in.

And then consider what you save. You can make wonderful hard soap with Lewis' Lye and it will only cost you about one cent per bar! That's real economy.

It's so easy with Lewis' Lye, too. Just send for the interesting and valuable recipe book, shown at the left. It will tell you exactly how to make fine hard-soap without boiling; how you can quickly make floating soap and soap chips. There are 36 plain soap recipes in this book.

In addition, our free book will open your eyes to the amazing number of ways by which Lewis' Lye will make your housework easier, how it will safeguard the health of your family and increase farm profits.

When you buy Lye, be sure its Lewis' Lye. Then you'll be certain of perfect results every time. Lewis' Lye is always exactly the same strength. It is the only lye that is given 15 separate tests in the making. Seventy-five years of manufacturing experience are behind it. It is guaranteed pure and is packed in improved friction-top cans, which are more convenient and which keep the lye in perfect condition.

**THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. CO**  
Dept. 41, Philadelphia, Pa.

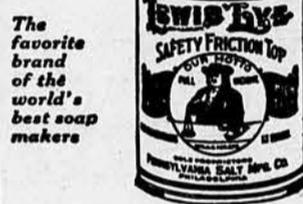
*You can't be sure of success unless you get*

**LEWIS' LYE**

**---SEND THIS TODAY---**

The Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.  
Dept. 41, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Please send me a Free copy of your book, "The Truth about a Lye" containing the secrets of soap making.

Name.....  
Address.....  
State.....



The favorite brand of the world's best soap makers

Your grocer has Lewis' Lye now or he can easily get it for you. To safeguard your own interests, be sure you get Lewis'. 15 separate tests before packing insure its wonderful strength and purity, and your certain success in making soap.

**Try This Prize-winning Hard-Soap Recipe**

*It's even easier than it sounds*

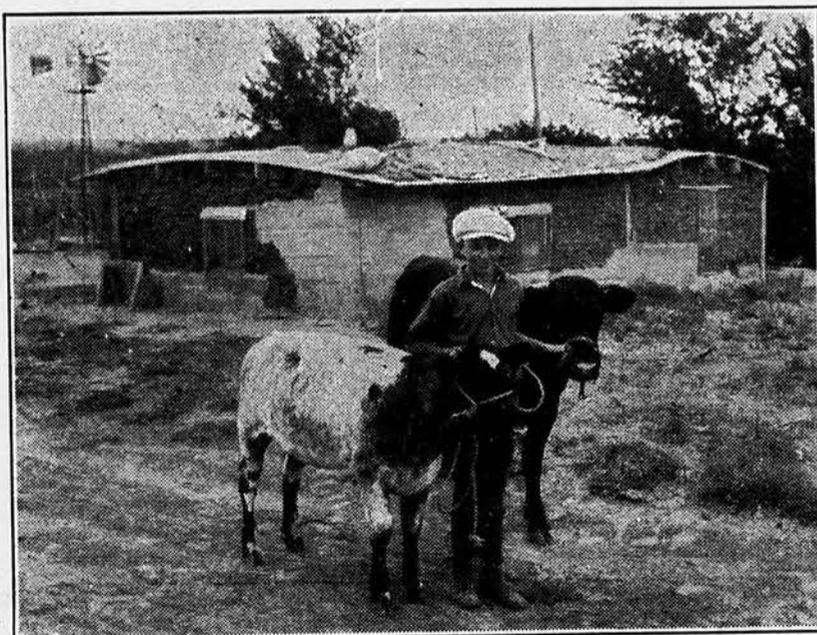
Empty one can of Lewis' Lye into a stone jar or iron vessel (Never use aluminum ware) with 2 1/2 pints of cold water and stir until lye is dissolved, then cool to 70 degrees F. Next melt 6 pounds of grease, lard or drippings (clean and free from salt) and bring temperature to 100 degrees F. Add the lye solution to the grease in a small steady stream with slow, even stirring. Rapid addition of lye or hard stirring is liable to cause a separation. Continue stirring for about ten minutes or until the product is of a rather thick, syrupy consistency. Then pour it into a mould. (A wooden tray lined with oiled paper or cheesecloth makes a suitable mould). Cover the mould with a blanket or carpet and set in a warm room. After about 24 hours the soap can be removed from mould and cut into bars with a string, fine wire or knife. Pile so that dry air can get to the bars for at least a week. Aging improves soap.

**And there are 35 additional soap recipes in our free book**

together with hundreds of suggestions for the use of Lewis' Lye in and around your home. These valuable suggestions and recipes are yours for the asking if you will send in the coupon at the right. Fill it out now before you forget it.



**"It's Morning Here in Kansas"**



**H**ERE'S a contrast of the old and the new. Egbert Bigelow of Sherman county, lives in a sod house, but he won't do this very long, for he has a good start in Shorthorns. He likes farm life, and intends to be one of the big Shorthorn breeders of Western Kansas some day.

the rim of the Timber-Wolf country. "The whole thing," exulted Babe Deveril. "lies in the fact that we know where they are and they haven't the least idea where we are! We know where they are going, and they haven't the faintest guess which way we are steering."

"Do you know," said Lynette thoughtfully. "I don't believe that Mexicali Joe intends for a minute to lead them to his gold!"

Deveril looked at her in astonishment.

"You don't! Why, couldn't you see that Taggart put the fear of the Lord into him? That Gallup, slick as wet soap, tricked him? That..."

She broke in impatiently, saying:

"Yet Joe... He seemed to me to live in to them in something too much of a hurry... as tho he had his own bits about him, his own last card in the hole, as dad used to say. I wonder..."

He stared at her, puzzled.

"When you feel things," he muttered, none too pleasantly, "you get me guessing. I don't know yet how you came to know that the Taggart bunch was at our heels yesterday. But you did know; and you were right. As to this other hunch of yours..."

"You'll see," said Lynette serenely.

Joe isn't the biggest fool in that crowd of four. You wait and see."

"You'll give me the creeps yet," said Deveril.

**The Bear Was Alarmed**

They both laughed and went on— thru brushy tangles; over rocky ridges; thru spacious forests; across soft, springy meadows; up slope, down slope; on and on and endlessly on. Once they frightened a young bear that was tearing away as if its life depended on it on an old stump; the bear snorted and went lumbering away, as Deveril said, like a young freight-train gone mad; Lynette, as she admitted afterward, was twice as frightened, but did not run, herself, because the bear ran first and because she couldn't get the hang of her feet as quickly as he could! They came upon several bands of mountain-quail, which shot away, buzzing like overgrown bees; Deveril hurled stones and curses at many a scampering rabbit; once she and once he caught a glimpse of that dark gleam, come and gone in a flash, which might have been coyote or timber-wolf. They did not speak of Bruce Standing. But they wondered, both of them...

Toward four o'clock in the afternoon they heard for the second time the crack of a rifle-shot. Farther to the south of them this time; a hint farther eastward; fainter than when first heard. Taggart, they held in full confidence, was following the trail which they had mapped for him; he was going on steadily; he was forging ahead of them. And yet they were content that this was so. They rested often; they relaxed more and more.

And before the brief reverberations of a distant rifle-shot had done echoing thru the gorges, they came to a full stop and determined to make camp. Not for a second, all day long, had Deveril swerved from his determination to "dig in in comfort for the night." They were, as both were willing to admit, "done in."

Deveril employed his pocket-knife, long ago dulled, and now whetted after a fashion on a rough stone, to whack off small pine and willow, and the more leafy of sage branches. He made of them a goodly heap. Then he gathered dead limbs, fallen from the parent trees, making his second pile. All the while Lynette kept a small dry-wood and pine-cone fire going hotly; little smoke, little swirl of sparks to rise above the grove in which they were encamping; plenty of heat for body warmth and for cooking. She was preoccupied, moving about listlessly. So this was Bruce Standing's country? She looked about her with an ever-deepening interest; this was a fitting and for such a man. Bigness and dominance and a certain vital freshness struck altogether the key-note here—and suggested Timber-Wolf. If he were not dead after all—Well, then, he would be somewhere near now, for, like a wounded animal, he would have returned to his solitudes.

Deveril found near by a level space under the pines. Here he sought out a scraggly tree which expressed an earth-loving soul in low-drooped branches. Against a low arm which

ran out horizontally from the trunk he began placing his longer dead limbs, the butts in the ground, sloping, the effect soon that of a tent. Against these a high-piled wall of leafy branches. He stood back, judging from which direction the wind would come. He piled more branches. Into his nostrils, filled with the resinous incense of broken pine twigs, floated the tempting aromas which spread out in all directions from Lynette's cooking. He cocked his eye at the slanting sun; it was still early. He yielded to the insistent invitation, and came down into the little cup of a meadow to her, and she watched him coming: a picturesque figure in the forest land, his black hair ruffled, his slender figure swinging on, his sleeves rolled back, his eyes full of the flicker of his lively spirit.

**A Smile and a Cup of Tea**

When Deveril was hard pressed along the trail, worn out and on the alert for oncoming danger from any quarter, he was impersonal; a mere ally on whom she could depend. At moments like this one, when he was rested and

relaxed, and grasped in his eager hands a bit of the swift life flowing by, he became different. A man now—a young man—one with quick lights in his eyes and a lilting eagerness in his voice.

"It would be great sport," he said, "all life long... to come home to you and find you waiting... with a smile and a wee cup o' tea! And..."

He was half serious, half laughing; she made a hasty light rejoinder, and invited him to a hot supper waiting him.

They made a merry, frivolously light meal of it. There was plenty to eat; water near by; there was coffee; above them the infinity of blue, darkening skies, about them the peace and silence of the solitudes. And within their souls security, if only for the swiftly passing moment. They chose to be gay; they laughed often; Deveril asked her where she had learned to quote Scott and she asked him, in obvious retort, if he thought that she had never been to school! He sang for her, low-voiced and musically, a Spanish love-song; she made high pretense at missing the significance of the

impassioned southern words. He, having finished eating and having nearly finished his cigarette, lying back on the thick-padded pine-needles, jerked himself up, of a mood for free translation; she, being quick of intuition, forestalled him, crying out: "While I clean up our can dishes, if you will finish making camp..."

He laughed at her, but got up and went back, whistling his love-song refrain to his house-building. She, busied over her own labors, found time more than once to glance at him thru the trees... wondering about him, trying to probe her own instinctive distrust of one who had all along befriended her.

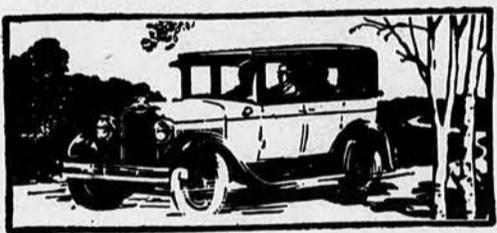
(TO BE CONTINUED)

A Boston grand jury has decided that prohibition has not done all that was expected of it. The jury's comments on religion, democracy, and painless dentistry are not mentioned.

There are not a few political mathematicians who think that the difference between McAdoo and Smith equals a G. O. P. victory next year.

**"Compare it with the finest cars of Europe and America—and you will discover that the only difference is one of wheel-base and price" . . .**

**\$1095**



**Of all the changes which have occurred in the automotive industry during recent years, none is of greater significance than the trend of public opinion toward the Oakland Six. Each year more buyers have seen that no other car of comparable price provided such masterly engineering, such scrupulously fine construction and such superlative performance results!**

**That the Greater Oakland Six is the Oakland triumph of all, is clearly revealed by the spectacular popularity it has enjoyed from the day of its introduction. It offered such valued features as commandingly beautiful bodies by Fisher, the widely imitated Har-**

**monic Balancer, four-wheel brakes, air cleaner, oil filter. It introduced the now famous Rubber-Silenced Chassis and foot controlled tilting beam head-lights. And it took all America by storm!**

**If you know the many benefits and advantages attached to the ownership of a truly fine car—come in and see the Greater Oakland Six. Compare it with the finest cars of Europe and America—and you will discover that the only difference is one of wheel-base—and price!**

**OAKLAND MOTOR CAR COMPANY, PONTIAC, MICHIGAN**

**Oakland Six, \$1025 to \$1295. Bodies by Fisher. All prices at factory. Easy to pay on the General Motors Time Payment Plan.**

*The Greater*  
**OAKLAND SIX**  
PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS ~ WINNING AND HOLDING GOOD WILL

# He Cranks up the Flivver!

## Is It Possible That the Coming Generations Will Be Entirely Devoid of Legs?

BY HENRY HATCH

IN THOSE days that have long gone, fencing for a garden was unknown, so the problem then was to keep the garden and chickens apart. When a boy, the legs of many a grey-haired chap, as the writer now is, were well-developed chasing the chickens out of the garden. These legs were later more fully developed behind the walking plow and cultivator. If we develop as fast in the future as we have in the past in the things that keep our feet off the ground, it will not be long until a generation will appear that will be entirely devoid of the use of legs. We can't even kick when we have something to kick for, which may all be very well after all. Nowadays, when the youth wishes to go to a neighbor's place he cranks up the flivver and is soon there; 40 years ago, when this youth wished to visit a neighbor—and that neighbor might live 8 or 10 miles away—it was Henry's legs instead of Henry's car that took us there.

### Short Wheat Straw, Perhaps?

The last zero freezing had in February found the ground bare, and with this condition existing in the wheat fields the result evidently has not been entirely satisfactory, for the tinge of green that was apparent during the warm weather of the early winter has given way to a bare, brown appearance that at least does not speak for a heavy straw growth. The yield of grain can be made on a short straw, however, if the weather from now on is favorable. Often our straw overgrows here in Eastern Kansas so all may turn out well yet, altho the prospect at present is not "over scrumptious."

### Good Start With Oats

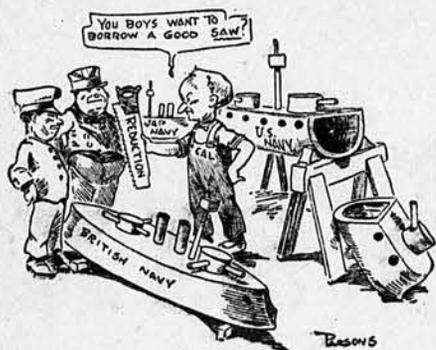
If the weather man will only treat us well another week a large acreage of oats will be well started. The soil has been moving over fine this week, and if all goes well for three more hours our 40 acres will be plowed, so harrowing and drilling can be started soon. We turned this 40 acres over in two and one-half days with our two light tractors, which is not doing so bad for short days and with plenty of chores thrown in. The depth plowed would average 4 inches, which seems about right for a good seedbed for oats.

### Must "Go It" Alone

To use an overworked slang phrase, President Coolidge has "been, done, gone and done it," meaning that he has vetoed the Haugen bill. Regardless of what this bill might have done for us and to us, this means the farmer will get no legislation intended to relieve his adverse position in the business world this session of Congress. We must go ahead as in the past, sailing around on the bottom of our own tub. It's every man for himself with the farmer, with every other business closely organized to fight battles as a unit, with this advantage, they are more nearly able to get what they want, even tho this may be what we do not want.

### 8 Per Cent Would Help!

But can prosperity be legislated to any class? Many folks say it cannot and many more that it should not. Be this as you believe, we happen to know there is such a thing as class distinction.



tion. A public service corporation, for instance, is allowed to fix a rate that will permit them a return of 8 per cent on its investment, and at the same time its territory is protected against all competition. As farmers, we should smile the smile that never would come off could we know that from this on the returns from our farming would net us 8 per cent. But because the farmers would be getting it, this must not be permitted because it would be rank class legislation and distinction. It's back between the corn rows for us, to take what may come in the way of weather, yield and price. We must continue as the greatest gamblers on earth.

### Helps the Market, Anyway

The demand for veal and the growing custom to sell all calves from milk stock as veals is working wonders to benefit the beef cattle producer. There are some men who rant and rave over the idea of sending so many animals to market so young, but it's the best thing that ever happened to us folks who are producing beef cattle. This veal stock going to market young has taken away just enough of what might have been a surplus had it grown to maturity that we have not overstocked the market with beef for several years, except for brief periods.

### Higher Butterfat Prices

The price of butterfat has lately been going higher instead of lower, as most folks are expecting when the smell of green grass is but a few weeks away. This is having a tendency to work the calves off faster as veals. Get them off as soon as the market will take them is the rule with most dairymen, but there is a time when it seems most profitable for the calf to go, at least for the farmer who has a bunch of those cows that "don't exist," namely, the all-purpose brute that can raise a calf to become beef or can be milked for cream production. From 150 to 200 pounds in weight is a good farm vealer, and usually is the most profitable size. Such a calf is now bringing close to \$20.

### Better Use Good Seed

The price of seed enough to plant a good-sized farm garden is so little that one should be satisfied with none but the best. It has been our experience that this "best" comes only in packages. Two or three times the slightly better price made by the bulk dealer has tempted us, but at last we have made up our minds to "never again." The last batch of such we bought was not true to variety, and it lacked a whole lot of being what seed should be as to germination. A reliable seedsman thinks enough of his name to put good seed that is true to variety in a package, and when you can be sure of good seed of the varieties you prefer to plant a farm garden, for perhaps \$3, why experiment with cheap stuff?

### Health, and Also Food

Years ago neighbors used to save seeds very carefully, and usually exchanged many with one another from year to year. An old friend of our homestead days in Northern Nebraska was a better gardener and had a greater knack for saving good seed than anyone we ever knew. Altho a lady of no great strength, she took great delight and pride in her fine flower and vegetable garden, and the seeds she would save! Enough for herself and for all neighbors who would ask. Her seeds always grew, too. Gardening is healthy work, just as healthy as taking the air in the modern high-powered car or in the more lowly flivver. If you are looking for health you can find it out among the beets and cabbages fully as well as behind the windshield.

This would be a great old world if people's babies, generally speaking, were as easy to put to sleep as their consciences are.



## This NEW Seed Treatment Increases Corn Yield 5 to 15 Bushels per Acre

A new seed corn treatment has made big increases in yield possible. This amazing treatment prevents seedling blight, root rot and other diseases that literally steal the results of your hard work in hot fields.

Three years of practical use have demonstrated the value of this treatment. Agricultural workers, seed corn growers, and farmers throughout the Corn Belt have, in comparative tests, obtained increases in yield of from 5 to 15 bushels per acre.

This new seed treatment protects the seed from disease both on the seed and in the soil. It thus insures germination and sturdy growth never before possible from poor seed and benefits the best seed by protecting it from injurious and costly attacks of soil-infesting organisms.

### Easy to Use—and Costs but a Few Cents per Acre

You need no special equipment for this new seed treatment. No tiresome or lengthy procedure is involved. Two bushels of seed can be treated in less than three minutes. And the cost is less than 5c per acre.

Bayer seed treatment comes in two forms: BAYER DUST for Dust treatment and USPULUN for Soak treatment. Most growers prefer the Dust treatment because it is quicker and saves the trouble of drying the seed. Both are equally effective.

One pound of either treats six bushels of seed corn

Bayer Dust 1 lb. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$8.00. USPULUN: 1 lb. \$2.75; 5 lbs. \$13.00



If your dealer's stock of BAYER DUST and USPULUN has not yet arrived, send us his name and address THE BAYER CO., Inc., 117 Hudson Street, New York City



# BAYER DUST OR USPULUN

Dust Treatment      Soak Treatment

# Apollo

Quality—Service

## Roofing Products

Why build to burn? Use Galvanized Roofing for farm buildings—and Tin Roofs for homes.

APOLLO-KEYSTONE Galvanized Sheets not only last longest for Roofing and Siding, but are specially adapted for Culverts, Tanks, Silos, Spouting and all exposed sheet metal work. KEYSTONE Copper Steel Roofing Plates also give unequalled service. Sold by leading metal merchants. Look for the Keystone included in brands. Write for our latest booklet.

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

# Help When You Need It!

## The Protective Service Will Assist Members in Handling Many Difficulties

BY O. C. THOMPSON

THE Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze Protective Service is going to do many things for its members besides help protect them and their property from thieves, swindlers and crooks.

The Protective Service has a three-fold purpose. First—to serve members by answering legal questions on any phase of the law, either state or national—by answering marketing questions, covering any problem relating to marketing farm products—by answering investment questions, covering any kind of investments in which members may be interested—by answering insurance questions, relating to every type of insurance, such as life, fire, accident, livestock, crop and any other form of insurance—and by answering questions for information on any subject.

Second—to protect members by handling claims they may have against transportation companies, commission firms or other companies and by getting claims adjusted whenever possible, without court action. Also to further protect members by assisting in running down and convicting swindlers and thieves operating in the rural districts—and by paying rewards for the apprehension and conviction of thieves stealing from the premises of members of the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze Protective Service where the Protective Service sign is posted.

Third—to see that members of the Protective Service get a square deal at all times.

Here are the rules of the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze Protective Service which tell just what the Protective Service does and does not do:

**Answers all legal questions.** Of course all of our readers are familiar with Mr. McNeal's very fine column in which he so ably answers legal questions for our readers. It is not the intention of the Protective Service to undertake in any way the legal work Mr. McNeal is now doing. In fact, when legal questions come in to the Protective Service they will be turned over to Mr. McNeal and a special answer to the questions will be forwarded to the member. This work has been designated as a part of the Protective Service, as a great many legal questions are usually sent in by members. However, we cannot undertake to do legal work requiring drawing of documents or representation in court.

**Answers marketing questions.** Marketing is becoming more and more a factor in the success of every farm. It often happens that our members need answers to important marketing questions at once. As a rule that information is neither close at hand nor easily accessible to them. Thru the Protective Service we shall be able to give any of our members reliable information to help them solve their marketing problems.

**Answers investment questions.** It is at times hard for most every man to know where and how to invest his surplus funds, even tho he may be familiar and in almost daily contact with good investment opportunities. As a rule farm folks are so busy they have not the time to learn of investment opportunities or to carry on an investigation to find out which investments are good, which are risky, and which are downright frauds. Millions and millions of dollars are lost every year by men who take the word of agents or stock salesmen and invest in worthless stocks. From the sources we have of investigating stocks and other investment propositions, we can assist members of the Protective Service in determining whether an investment is worth considering. Whether it is a small or large amount you have to invest, if you will write us we can make a thorough investigation of the proposition and help you before you part with your money.

**Answers insurance questions.** There are many ways in which farm folks can and should use insurance, such as life, accident, fire and livestock. Insurance is just as necessary for the farm and the farm family as for any

other business or for any other people. There are, we are sorry to say, many companies writing insurance policies which are nothing more than frauds. While the Kansas state insurance laws go a long way toward protecting citizens of the state against insurance frauds, these laws cannot and do not give all the protection that is necessary against unworthy insurance propositions. If you contemplate taking insurance and have any doubts as to the merits of the policy, send us a sample policy or any questions you may want to ask and the Protective Service will give you every possible assistance in the matter.

**Answers questions requesting information on any subject.** This is a pretty

big order, but we shall try to fill it. If you need information on any subject and do not know where to get the information, perhaps we can get it for you. We shall at least do our best to help you.

**Handles claims against advertisers in the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.** We are always very careful about the kind of advertising we carry, but if at any time there should be a misunderstanding between one of our readers and one of our advertisers, we shall take the question up and straighten the matter out in a way which, we believe, will be satisfactory to all concerned.

**Handles claims against transportation companies, commission firms and all other claims with exceptions noted below.** Quite often farm folks have claims against transportation and commission companies and have to write and write but never are able to get results. All this takes a lot of time and patience and really costs money. We can assist you in getting these claims settled, and we shall do so when they are turned over to us. Then there is

the matter of handling claims against fraudulent companies. It is always the best policy to be sure you know you are doing business with a reliable house. The mails are flooded with the literature of crooked firms who are not permitted to advertise in reliable papers. These firms get lists of names and send out literature giving glowing statements about their goods or schemes. When you get literature thru the mail be sure you know something of the reliability of the house before you deal with them. It is a good policy to play safe by patronizing the firms that advertise in Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze. They are reliable.

**There are some claims the Protective Service cannot handle.** Notes will not be collected. No claim handled where the claimant says he answered an advertisement in some other publication, unless same advertiser is using Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze or other publications published by Arthur Capper. No claim more than six months old will be considered. Claims against private individuals, or against business

(Continued on Page 29)

# Tonight

## Delco-Light Helpfulness

in over a...

### QUARTER MILLION FARM HOMES



**TONIGHT, on more than a quarter-million farms, Delco-Light will make short work of the chores.**

At an early hour the lights will be snapped off at the barn and the whole family will be ready for an evening of enjoyment—an evening made free from tiresome tasks by electrically operated machinery at both house and barn—an evening made bright and cheerful by electric light wherever it's wanted.

Is your home one of the quarter-million that is equipped with Delco-Light? If not, think

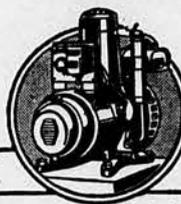
what Delco-Light would mean. Think about it the next time you light your lantern—the next time you try to crowd hours of work into a few remaining minutes of daylight.

And when you think of Delco-Light, remember that it is a convenience you can easily afford—that it is low in first cost, low in cost of operation and can be bought on easy terms.

See the Delco-Light Dealer or write direct to the factory for complete information.

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY  
Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation  
Dept. P-45, DAYTON, OHIO

A size Delco-Light for every need.  
750 watts to 1250 watts capacity.  
Battery, Non-Battery, Automatic and Semi-Automatic Plants.  
Prices: \$225 up, f.o.b. Dayton.



ELECTRIC LIGHT      ELECTRIC POWER

Dependable

# DELCO-LIGHT FARM ELECTRICITY

R. E. PARSONS, President,  
R. E. PARSONS ELECTRIC CO.,  
S. W. Corner 16th & Grand Ave.,  
Kansas City, Mo.

S. A. LONG, President,  
THE S. A. LONG ELECTRIC CO.,  
146-148 N. Market St.,  
Wichita, Kansas

## What the Folks Are Saying

**O**UR sugar orchard consists of about 1,300 large maple trees. In the fall the fuel must be cut and put in the shed to dry out for boiling the sap in the spring. We use limb wood for the sugar arch, and cut the body or log wood for the house.

In this locality the sugar season starts about the middle or the last of March. When the weather is warm enough the sap flows from the roots of the tree to the limbs. Then the real work of sugaring begins. First the buckets are left to the trees which are at least 8 inches in diameter. Those that are 20 or more inches thru receive two buckets. These buckets are made of galvanized iron, and hold about 10 quarts. Next there is a 5/8 by 2-inch hole bored in the tree about 3 feet from the ground. Now a spout is driven into the hole, so the bucket can be hung up to catch the sap. In some cases, tho very rarely, a small stream will run from the tree. Usually the sap will just drop.

When the buckets are half to two-thirds full we take the gathering rig, which consists of a pair of Morgans hitched to a front sled, with a wood or metal tub on it that holds 30 pails of sap. The person that does the gathering takes a pail and goes from one tree to another until he has a pail full. He continues this until he has the gathering tub full. This is taken to the sugar house, where it is emptied into the 200-pail storage tank thru a rubber hose. When we think there is enough sap on hand a fire is built under the pans. These boiling pans are 12 feet long and 4 1/2 feet wide, with a heater where the sap is first boiled. From here it goes to the largest of the three pans, and from there to the smallest or sirup pan. Its course is due to force feed, and as the water in the sap evaporates it lowers the level of the remaining sap. As it lowers it operates a float that lets in more sap from the storage tank to the heater. By means of a tester, which is similar to a thermometer, we can tell when the sirup is the required weight to the gallon. This is 11 pounds a gallon net weight. Some of the sirup we boil down to sugar in the small pan. We can tell when the sugar is done by putting some on snow; if it cracks when you hit it with a paddle it is boiled down enough. It is then cooled and stirred in the 5, 10 and 35 pound pails. It now awaits the market.

The sugar season lasts about two weeks, on an average. We call it a very good yield if we get 1 1/2 pounds of sugar a bucket. When the sap has stopped we gather the spouts and buckets, and these together with the other sugaring utensils are washed and dried in the sun and then packed away for the next season. It is now time for the other work, and we leave the sugar orchard with a feeling of satisfaction in our season's work.

Glover, Vt. Don Clark.

### Senators and the Primary

The Kansas Senate has disgraced both itself and Kansas by its recent vote of 28 to 12 in favor of taking away from the people the right to nominate their own candidates for state offices. Such a vote justifies the statement of one of its own members that our present state Senate has lost touch with the people. The House defeated such a bill not many days ago, but by only the small margin of about 10 votes.

Such votes indicate very plainly that too many enemies of the people fool the people into voting for them for the legislature. I have only commendation and respect for that patriotic minority in the Senate and majority in the House that voted on the side of the common citizen. These folks realized what we sent them there for and they did their duty. But as for the others, one hardly knows how to characterize them in terms less just and severe than as traitors. They know as well as they know anything that their constituents are not demanding that this right shall be taken from them. They know beyond all doubt that if it were submitted to the people to vote on whether they wanted the convention system or the primary, the convention system would be buried so deeply that no vendor of the people's rights would dare mention it again in Kansas for another generation.

I am a member of the Republican

County Central Committee of Rice county. At one of our meetings in Lyons, during the campaign last fall, our chairman, Colonel Jordan, who is Sergeant-at-arms of the United States House of Representatives at Washington, stated to us that the Republican State Central Committee had requested that a poll be taken of every county committee in the state to discover its attitude on the matter of repealing the state primary law. So we expressed our opinions, and only a small minority of the Rice County Republican Committee favored the overthrow of the primary law. And that was among a group of politicians where the convention system should have its friends if it has any among honest citizens in Kansas.

I don't know what powerful motives animate these legislators who are attempting to sell us out to the special interests, but it is just as well for the citizens of Kansas to realize now that their interests are not to be trusted in the hands of any legislator who votes wrong on this most crucial of all laws. Look up the vote of the legislator from your district. If he voted for the convention, he is your enemy. Head him off next time he tries to run for office.

Sterling, Kan.

### "Comp" Cows Give Milk!

Stockwell's Dream 42599, owned by John Comp of White City, was the highest producing cow of any breed in Kansas for 1926. Official notice of this fact was made at the Kansas Dairyman's Association meeting February 9 at Manhattan, when John Comp was presented with the production cup annually awarded to the owner of the cow making the highest official record during the previous year. The award this year was almost a family affair, as Everett Comp, the youngest Comp son, owned the second highest producing cow of the year, with a record of 775.4 pounds of butterfat.

Stockwell's Dream started her record December 24, 1925, and completed a record of 11,914 pounds of milk containing 789.4 pounds of butterfat. This record is not only the highest for any

breed completed last year, but also establishes a new state record in the mature class for the Jersey breed.

It is interesting to note that the new state champion has been owned by several different farmers, and was first observed by Mr. Comp in a neighbor's herd some two years ago. Being a good judge of milk cows, Mr. Comp rescued the cow at the first opportunity and completed her development. In the last two years she has not only paid for her original cost with her high production of fat, but also has presented the Comps with two calves, one of which sold for \$500.

Manhattan, Kan. R. H. Lush.

### More Interest in Poultry

Farmers in Western Kansas are taking more interest in poultry raising. At a poultry short course offered at the high school here recently in cooperation with the vocational agricultural department the enrollment included 83 adults and 30 high school and grade students. The course required six days' work.

Winona, Kan. Ernest Lyness.

### 213 Eggs a Year

I have given the problem of feeding for egg production considerable thought, and my method seems to be getting results, as my trapnest records will testify. My laying mash is kept in open hoppers accessible at all times. It is mixed in the following proportions: 200 pounds yellow cornmeal; 100 pounds bran; 100 pounds shorts; 100 pounds ground oats; 100 pounds alfalfa meal; 75 pounds powdered meat scrap; 25 pounds dried buttermilk; 7 pounds yeast foam; 1 gallon cod liver oil. The cod liver oil is worked into a little of the bran content of the mash until it becomes crumbly, and then this is mixed with the entire mash. I make a mineral mixture as follows and mix 35 pounds of it with the mash as given above: 40 pounds powdered limestone; 40 pounds acid phosphate; 20 pounds of salt.

In addition to the laying mash kept in the hoppers, I mix another mash for feeding wet. This mash consists of 100 pounds of each of the following, bran, shorts, cornmeal, ground oats and 4 pounds of yeast and 4 pounds of salt. This is mixed with water and is allowed to ferment for 24

hours. It is fed at noon in a crumbly state, not sloppy. If green feed is not available in abundance the hens do not suffer to any great extent, for vitamin "B" is provided by the yeast. When the cow beets are gone green feed is supplied by scalding green alfalfa leaves with boiling water.

The following scratch grain fed at the rate of 15 pounds to 100 hens a day is given in the evening: 500 pounds corn, 100 pounds wheat, 100 pounds oats.

I trapnest my whole flock of White Plymouth Rocks the year round, and that this method of feeding gets results is proved by the fact that the trapnest has found 10 hens in my flock with a yearly average of 213.8 eggs. I have 40 hens with a yearly average of 173 eggs. My pen at the All-Rock Contest at Kansas City finished in second place for its variety, with a record of 1,028 eggs—just one egg less than the winning pen. Had this one egg been laid the pen would have tied for second place in percentage of production when compared with the highest White Rock pens in each of 16 laying contests in the United States. When these pullets entered the contest they were scored by Judge E. C. Branch for standard qualities. A pullet scoring 90 points made a high individual record of 245 eggs. Another pullet scoring 89 1/2 points finished with 230 eggs.

At the Texas National Egg Laying Contest my pen finished in first place, having outlaid its nearest White Rock competitor by 216 eggs. The pen that I have entered at the National Egg Laying Contest at Mountain Grove, Mo., is already making a showing, according to the first report received covering the record for November. The total number of eggs laid by the five pullets for the month was 84. This places the pen in eighth place in a class of 30 entries. The highest individual record was 22 eggs.

The number of eggs a hen will lay is a matter of selective breeding, and no laying mash, no matter how good, can make a scrub hen lay as many eggs as one that has been bred for egg production. Likewise, a hen that has been bred for standard qualities alone cannot be relied on to shell out the eggs.

Ethel M. Brazelton.

Troy, Kan.

### Alfalfa and Turnips

For several years my young alfalfa plants have been almost entirely destroyed by grasshoppers. After the stand is well grown they do not bother so much. I was told to plant turnip seed along with the alfalfa. For some reason the hopper likes the young turnip plant better than the alfalfa plants.

I mixed 1 pound of turnip seed with 1 bushel of alfalfa seed. I planted it around the field in the first drill row. It proved a decided success, as the hoppers ate the tender turnip shoots and left the young alfalfa. I have a fine stand of alfalfa and harvested about 75 bushels of turnips.

Clyde E. Mitchell.

Murdock, Kan.

### We Can Handle the Surplus

(Continued from Page 12)

down; that there is no reason why we should be an exception to the general rule; that a decaying agriculture always has marked the first stage in the decline of a nation's greatness, and that we are helpless in the grip of this relentless law of the rise and fall of nations. I cannot yield to this gloomy view.

I do agree that our rural civilization is in a perilous state. I agree with them when they say our nation cannot long survive the decay of its agriculture. I cannot follow them, however, in their despair of finding some power somewhere which will arrest this decay. I have more faith in the capacity of society to save itself. Our civilization as contrasted with all previous civilizations has been marked by an increasing control of man over the forces of nature and a subjection of them to his own use. I believe we are entering on a new era in the domain of the social sciences. Just as in the material world man has increased his dominion over the forces of nature, so in the world of men we shall learn more and more how to make the institutions of men respond to the needs of men.

Kansas needs more alfalfa fields.

## Some Real Telephone Progress

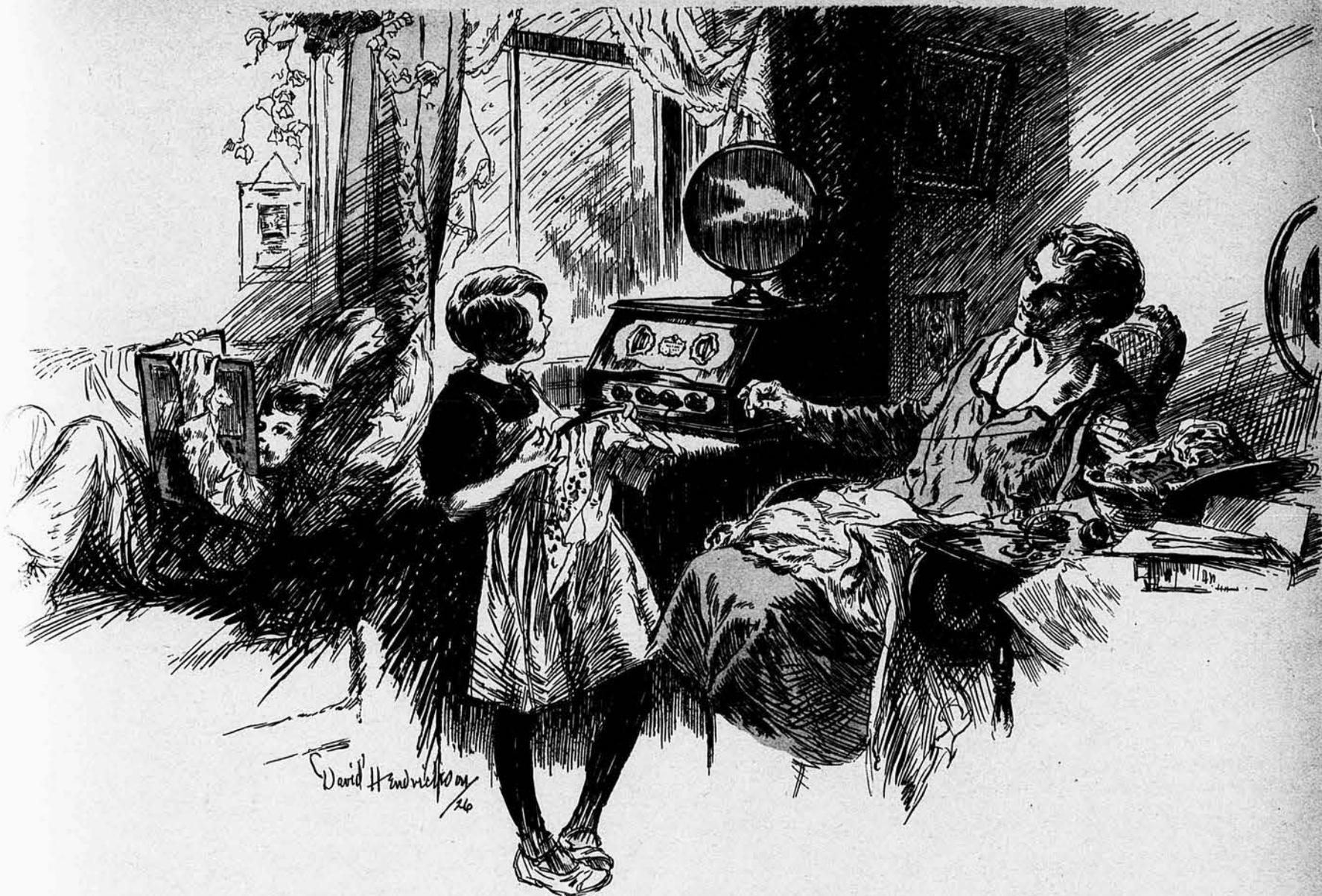
**I**N HIS annual report President Gifford of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, defines its aim to be to "enable at all times anyone anywhere to pick up a telephone and to talk to anyone else anywhere else clearly, quickly and at a reasonable cost." The telephone company, now the largest corporation in the world, comes near to realizing this objective, ambitious as it is. Recently it has put Topeka into immediate talking contact with London, and at the rate it has been going will soon enable anybody in Topeka to talk with anybody in Tokio or Timbuktu.

Not many years ago the average time of connecting one person with another, in different places, was about 7 minutes. In his annual report Mr. Gifford states that the average was cut last year by 35 seconds, and now "the average length of time for completing toll calls for the whole system is 2 minutes." The telephone is an annihilator of time and a saver of time to an extent that can hardly be imagined. In transactions between distant places it has reduced the unit of time from days to minutes.

In its organization the A. T. & T. is modeled somewhat on the federal system of the government. Regional and state operating companies are owned by the federal company and perform the telephone service in their own territory. The federal company links them into one system and performs the work of research and experimentation that is vital to progress in the telephone business. It appears from this report that the earnings of the local companies which go to the parent company aggregated last year \$29,850,303, and that the outlays of the federal company in behalf of the locals or of improvements in equipment and service were \$29,250,000. "It is an interesting fact," says Mr. Gifford in his annual report, "that the services performed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for its associated companies were done practically without profit" therefore. The bulk of the earnings of the A. T. & T., as distinct from the local companies, aggregating last year 198 million dollars, comes from its ownership of the local companies and from the long-distance lines.

As to the finances President Gifford states that "there are not any telephone fortunes," tho this company has a valuation of 3 1/4 billion dollars, and last year made net earnings of 6.6 per cent on that valuation. On the capital stock of the corporation the net earnings were about 13 per cent and the dividends 9 per cent. In addition to the dividends, however, the company frequently issues new stock, with rights to stockholders, which increases the net return to a considerably higher figure than the dividends would indicate, with the result that the A. T. & T. Company is the premier investment security of the country, and has a greater number of stockholders, about 400,000, than any other corporation in this country or any other. The number of stockholders also is rapidly increasing, having grown 10 per cent last year.

The magnitude of the telephone business is one of the indexes of American prosperity. When it is remembered that the telephone was not invented until 1876, it is a striking fact that the assets of the American company are now equivalent to about half of the national wealth of the United States in 1850.



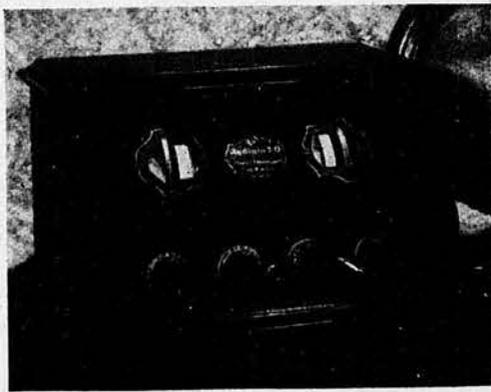
# Compare a Radiola 20 with any competitor - at any price

COMPARE it in quality of musical reproduction! Tune in, yourself, and listen! Test it as the experts do . . . listen at least ten minutes to the Radiola 20, with an RCA Loudspeaker 100. Then switch to another set, and your ear—trained to the clearer music—shows up the difference in an instant! Radiola 20 has challenged any competitor, regardless of price, to this comparison of tone. And thousands of tests have proved it finer.

Compare it for performance, too! It is twenty times as selective as the ordinary radio set—and has the distance reach of larger sets that have more tubes. A special form of “amplification” makes this possible. On near stations, it is single controlled,

And on far stations, two verniers add sharp accuracy to distance tuning.

And look into its reputation for dependability! If there's one thing about radio that is most important for the farmer, it is that. Will his set work every time he tunes in?



Radiola 20, with Radiotrons, . . . \$115  
RCA Loudspeaker 100, . . . \$35

Will it stand up under daily use without servicing and tinkering? The Radiola 20—with all the skill of RCA, General Electric and Westinghouse behind it, has *proved* its sturdy quality. It is no experiment—but thoroughly tried, tested and perfected.

What a big place in the farmer's day this Radiola fills! It brings in the weather and market reports so clearly—and the helpful lectures from the agricultural colleges. There are talks, lectures, news and stories for Mother and the children. Fun and entertainment every evening. The best dance music. And the world's finest singers and musicians. And with broadcasting getting better and better, the Radiola 20 is replacing thousands of other sets—to match the finer programs with finer reception!

Buy with confidence



where you see this sign

RADIO CORPORATION  
OF AMERICA

## RCA Radiola

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE RADIOTRON

NEW YORK · CHICAGO  
SAN FRANCISCO



## At peace with the world

PEACE and contentment, I say, are not a matter of how much money you have accumulated. They come with a clear conscience, good health, and the right companionship. No comrades mean more to me today than my trusty pipe and good old Prince Albert.

I start the day with a pipe in my mouth and a song in my heart. It has been like that for a good many years now. Before I settled upon Prince Albert as the one and only tobacco for me, I had "played around," as you young fellows say, with many brands.

I think it was the rich, rare fragrance of P. A. in the tidy red tin that spurred me to try a load of it in my pipe. I found the taste more than matched that wonderful aroma. It was cool. It was sweet. It was mild . . . mild, yet completely and delightfully satisfying.

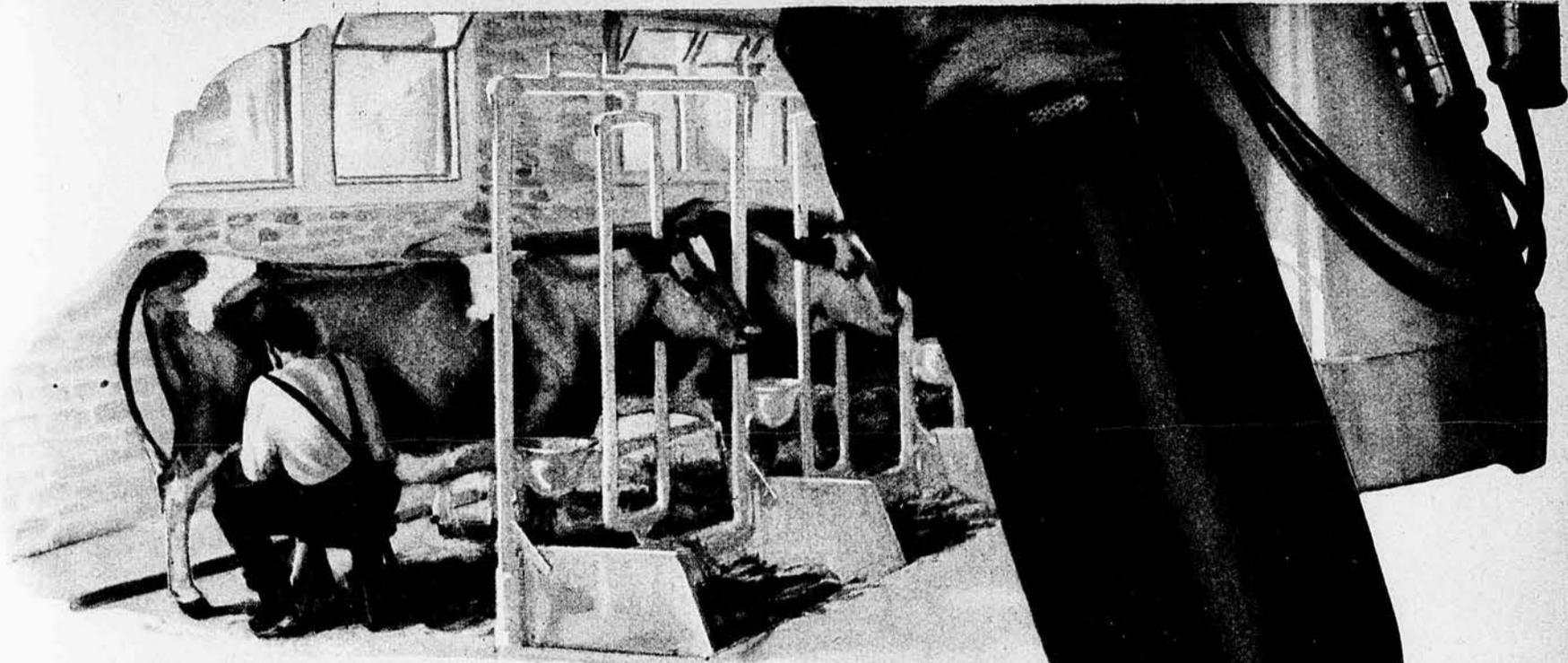
Perhaps a leaf from my book of experience will set you on the road to peace and contentment. I tell you, in all seriousness, that you don't know . . . you simply can't know, how much your pipe can mean to you until you have filled it with Prince Albert!

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.



# PRINCE ALBERT

*—no other tobacco is like it!*



In the dairy barn—and everywhere the farm job takes you—these “U.S.” Blue Ribbon boots will keep you dry-shod and comfortable. And they are as husky as they look!

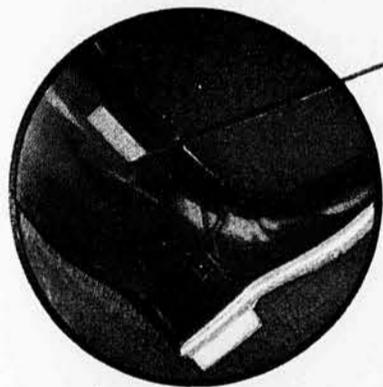
# Farm tested..



“U.S.” Blue Ribbon Boots come in red or black—sturdy gray soles—knee to hip lengths

This “U.S.” Blue Ribbon Boot

*stands the hardest wear . .*



Stretches five times its length!

If you cut a strip of rubber from a “U.S.” Blue Ribbon boot or overshoe—you’d find it would stretch more than 5 times its length! This rubber stays flexible and water-proof—long after ordinary rubber would crack or break

75 YEARS of experience in boot-making by the largest rubber manufacturer in the world—that goes into every “U.S.” Blue Ribbon boot. This boot is *built* to stand every farm test.

It’s just as husky as it looks—extra strong, every inch of it. You can’t kick through that thick, over-size sole—it’s as tough as the tread of a tire.

And the uppers — they are made of the finest rubber — rubber so elastic that you can stretch a strip of it more than five times its own length! No wonder, where inferior rubber splits and cracks, “U.S.” Blue Ribbon boots stand up!

And at every vital point where wear is hardest, from 4 to 11 separate layers of tough rubber and fabric are anchored in behind that strong surface—to give *extra* strength. Only “U.S.” Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes have so many!

We know you will like the plus farm value in “U.S.” Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes.

Every pair is built by master workmen—and built *right*. They fit better, look better, wear better. Get a pair and notice the difference.

United States Rubber Company

The “U.S.” Blue Ribbon Walrus slips right on over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. Made either red or black—4 or 5 buckles



**“U.S.”** Blue Ribbon  
BOOTS · WALRUS ·  
ARCTICS · RUBBERS



Trade Mark

Genuine Cork Linoleum Rugs  
in NEW-DIFFERENT-PRETTIER Patterns



EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS, brand-new ideas of coloring and pattern—the new Armstrong Rugs instantly appeal to your love of the beautiful when you see them in home or store! Picture a daringly colorful border enclosing a two-toned field of small-figured carpet pattern—a rug that will “fit in” with the furnishings of ‘most any room.

Picture, too, a rug of Armstrong’s Jaspé Linoleum in rippling soft-toned gray, green, blue, or brown, with a decorative border of unit design . . . nothing prettier has ever been created in a smooth-surface rug. These fascinating rugs you will find in the stores if you make sure to ask for the new Armstrong’s Linoleum Rugs.

You can hardly believe that rugs so unusually handsome can be so inexpensive. They are genuine Armstrong’s Cork Linoleum with the burlap back . . . no other smooth-surface rugs offer so much in texture, beauty, wearing quality.

These lovely new patterns come only in the  
New Armstrong Rugs!

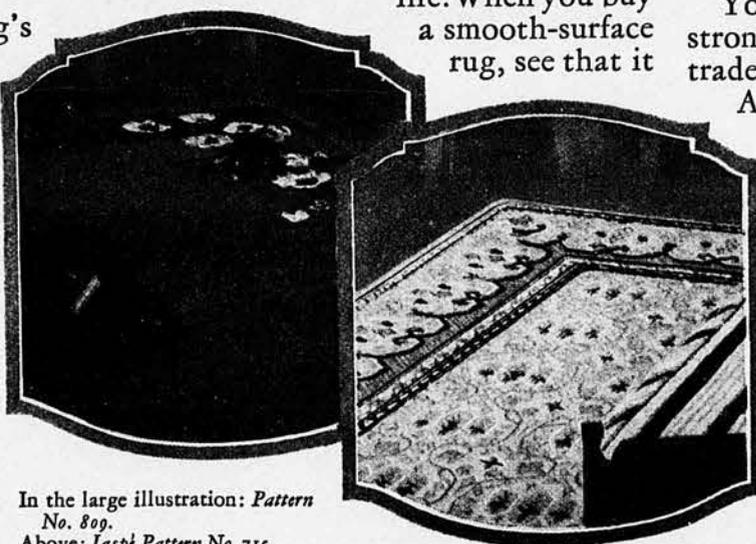
Soft and flexible, an Armstrong’s Linoleum Rug can be rolled and moved from place to place. Its sturdy burlap back keeps it whole and gives it longer life. When you buy a smooth-surface rug, see that it

is real linoleum—resilient, quiet, springy to the tread, and long-lasting. A rug of Armstrong’s Cork Linoleum will wear and wear and wear!

You will know the genuine Armstrong’s Linoleum Rug by the Circle A trade-mark on the burlap back. These Armstrong Rugs come in the larger room sizes, 12 ft. by 15 ft. and 12 ft. by 12 ft., as well as in the usual smaller room sizes.

“RUGS OF PRACTICAL BEAUTY”

This booklet, printed in full colors, showing a fascinating array of these new rugs, will help you select the new pattern that will just fit your room. It is free. Send for it. Address Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1013 Jackson Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.



In the large illustration: Pattern No. 809.  
Above: Jaspé Pattern No. 715.  
Right: Pattern No. 931.

Armstrong’s Linoleum Rugs

they wear and **A** wear and wear

Look for the CIRCLE A trade mark on the burlap back

# Let Luxuries Pay the Bill

## A Sales Tax is the Least Expensive to Collect and the Most Difficult to Evade

BY J. D. JOSEPH

TAXATION in Kansas especially effect the chief industries, farming and stock raising. When these suffer, Kansas suffers. It is equally true that the average non-taxpayer has the idea that in a way he gets a portion of every dollar paid into the public treasury, and that he does not contribute or lose 1 penny by reason of excessive taxes collected from other people on whose prosperity his prosperity must, in the nature of things, almost wholly depend.

It is idle to explain that he is the first to suffer when hard times come, whether due to excessive taxes or other causes. He has the idea he is the gainer no matter how excessive taxes may be, or for what purpose they are used, and there is not enough force in the English language to dislodge that fallacy.

As a consequence of this idea, bonds are voted in almost every case where opportunity is given. The public debt is multiplied. In my county of Butler, the public debt increased from \$14 per capita in 1900 to \$60 per capita in 1923. The same is substantially true all over the state. When these debts are created, as a matter of course, the principal and interest must be paid and taxes levied to meet the bills.

In 1900, with a population of 1,400,000, we collected 15 million dollars in taxes in Kansas. In 1924, with only a slight increase in population, we collected 95 million dollars.

I realize that our school system has greatly enlarged, and that the automobile has made a demand for good roads that cannot be ignored. But I also realize that education or paved roads cannot bring happiness when a mortgage is taking the home. Taxes since 1900, in many localities, have advanced from \$30 and \$40 a quarter section to \$150 and \$300 a quarter. That now is to the point of confiscation.

### In These Modern Days!

I find that about 75 per cent of our taxes are for schools, roads and bridges. I find that if our county and state officers received no salaries, the change would be so slight you never would notice it. I find that 20 per cent of the 75 per cent is for high schools—about 15 million dollars. I find that 15 to 20 per cent of the 75 per cent is for roads and bridges. I find that our high school laws are such that in most high school districts the land in the district is taxed \$50 to \$100 more a quarter than the surrounding territory from which more than half the high school pupils come.

I find the bulk of the taxes has been legislated on the farmers and railroads, and that the railroads pass their taxes on in higher rates to the shippers, who are chiefly farmers and stockmen. I find that much of the wealth of the state is invested in non-interest bearing securities, and these investors, often influential, care as little as other non-taxpayers how much of a load is placed on our shoulders.

What can be done to relieve the situation? The automobile has made a demand for roads that we cannot ignore; nor can we close our high schools, colleges and universities. But we can, and should, confine our road and bridge expenses to license fees and gasoline taxes, and provide sources of revenue to support our state and high schools, and also aid our grade and common schools, in much the same way. This would cut taxes in most localities in half.

But is it practicable? Can it be done? Of course it can. Oklahoma has no state ad valorem taxes now.

### On Hotel Rooms, Too

Our license fees and gas tax will average about 10 million dollars a year. That, with federal aid, in 10 years would pave—note I say pave—more than 3,000 miles of road in the state and drag every road that any reasonable man would say should be dragged.

Let us take into consideration that it is the high schools, costing about 15 million dollars a year, that make the

tax burden so distributed that farmers often pay twice as much as neighbors who receive identically the same benefits. The solution is clearly for the state to support the high schools and adopt a source of revenue similar to the gas tax to maintain them.

Why not tax private extravagance, which is wholly at the command of the individual, to pay for the support of our schools? A 10 per cent sales tax on luxuries, and a 10 per cent tax on unnecessary accommodations and privileges where no sale is made—such as expensive hotel accommodations—would raise from 15 to 25 million dollars a year. That will tax private extravagance.

We could go further to relieve the farmers, if desired. Oklahoma raises more than 10 million dollars a year from a 3 per cent production tax on minerals. The farm tax in Pennsylvania is very light, owing to indirect taxes, especially a production tax on anthracite coal.

Understand, I do not mean by luxuries and unnecessary just face powder and cigarets, but every article of luxury—overcoats costing more than \$40; dwellings costing more than \$10,000; silk hose; hotel rooms costing more than \$1.50. It must be admitted that a sales tax is the least expensive to

collect and the most difficult to evade of all taxes. The gas tax is an object lesson.

It is a fact that a very large per cent of the luxuries are purchased by non-taxpayers. The taxpayers may send a boy thru school, and graduate him at the university and Rosedale, at a cost of \$4,000. The young man can swing out his M. D. shingle, take in from \$5,000 to \$20,000 a year, and salt it down in non-taxable securities without contributing a penny toward supporting the educational system that has made him what he is. He has an earning capacity of 10 times that of a man who owns and pays taxes on a quarter section. But he buys shirts costing \$4, hats at \$8 and wears a \$100 overcoat.

The most fundamental of all principles in taxation is that taxes should be collected from him who is most able to pay—surely not to shifting the burden practically all upon agriculture until the farms are confiscated and our boys driven to the four corners of the earth in search of an opportunity to live.

To pass some little law that will produce 2 or 3 million dollars from indirect taxes would only invite further extravagance and waste. The change, to be of marked value, must be general and of a comprehensive nature. It must substantially change 50 per cent of our source of revenue.

By a sales and other excise taxes, the majority of voters would become taxpayers. Then, and not until then, is either efficiency or economy possible in public affairs. When a majority of the voters are interested, the result will not only be a relief to the farms but also an economical distribution of the money the people would pay.

# 10 Per Cent More Potatoes?

## But Growers in the Kaw Valley Are Planning to Hold Down Production Costs

BY E. A. STOKDYK

POTATO planting time is near at hand in Kansas. Growers are taking an inventory of their operations and are making plans for the 1927 crop. A series of meetings held in the Kaw Valley to discuss various phases of the potato industry indicated that there will be an increase in acreage of approximately 10 per cent. Those sections that had good yields last year will have the greatest increase in acreage.

Early reports from competing potato districts indicate an increase in the acreage. With a normal season this will no doubt result in increased competition. To meet this competition Kansas potato growers are preparing to cut production costs and produce and pack a quality product.

The consensus of opinion supported by several years' experiments is that the Irish Cobbler is best adapted to Kansas conditions. The Bliss Triumph has found little favor because it is too susceptible to extremes in temperature. The Early Ohio has lost favor because it has "run out," and produces too many knotty potatoes when moisture conditions are not ideal. The "running out" is traceable to a new potato disease called Spindle Tuber. This new disease, according to C. E. Graves, extension pathologist, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, is making its appearance in the Irish Cobbler. Last year he found as high as 10 per cent infection in seed potatoes. The method

of control consists of sorting out the Spindle Tuber potatoes and securing certified seed or seed from fields of known origin.

Seed treatment before planting is a practice as well established in Kansas as cutting the seed before planting. Cold corrosive sublimate or hot formaldehyde are the two standard treatments used. A new type of seed treatment with organic mercury compounds is being tested. Dr. R. P. White, of the Kansas Experiment Station states that the new treatment is very promising, but that it cannot be recommended until more is known about it. Treatment in a solution of formaldehyde at the rate of 1 pint to 15 gallons of water at a temperature of 126 degrees Fahrenheit for three to four minutes is the most common method now used. Treating as long before planting as possible has given the best results. Treatment in the fall has been found to be satisfactory.

Two and three-row planters are replacing the one-row planter where a large acreage is being planted. M. T. Kelsey & Son and John W. Taylor are using a three-row outfit as shown in the picture. Machinery to handle two and three sacks of potatoes at a time is being used in treating the seed. Diggers with extended elevators have been introduced to separate the potatoes from the soil.

Several grading sheds have been

erected and more will be built this year at loading points. A more nearly uniform pack is assured when the potatoes are graded at a central point. The grower can push his field operations and have work ahead should a rain prevent digging. Competent labor can be employed to supervise grading and packing.

Sales records on 539 cars in 1926 showed that United States No. 1 grade outsold partly graded stock 80 per cent of the time. Potatoes in branded sacks returned from 5 to 10 cents a hundred more than the same grade of potatoes in unbranded sacks. Branded sacks outsold unbranded sacks 60 per cent of the time. Field run potatoes did not bring the top price a single time during the season.

Sweet clover, soybeans, cowpeas and winter vetch are being used in rotation with potatoes. E. B. Wells, a soils specialist with the college, recommends that more of the growers use these crops to supply organic material and nitrogen. In planning for the 1928 crop the seed for these crops should be located soon. Prices on soybean and cowpea seed usually are highest at potato harvest when the Kansas growers need them.

## Help When You Need It!

(Continued from Page 23)

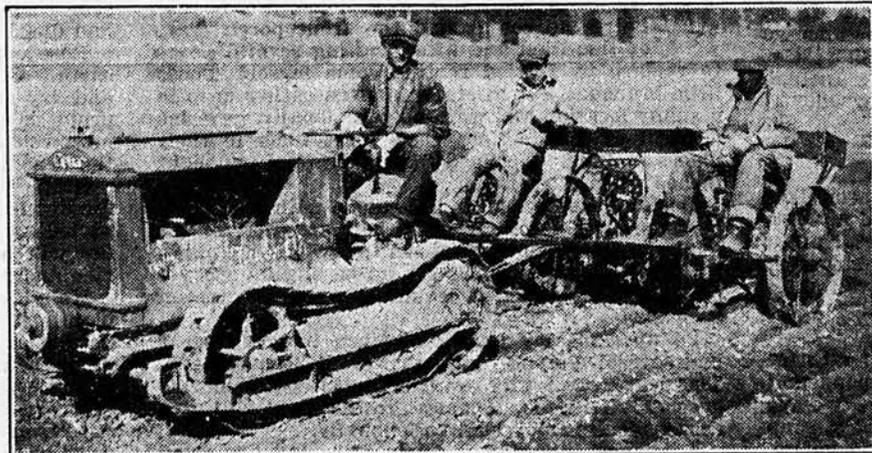
men in the same community will not be hindered.

Co-operates in running down and convicting swindlers and other crooks operating in the rural districts of Kansas, and thieves stealing livestock, poultry, grain and other crops, implements, tools, and other property from members of the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze Protective Service. Besides paying rewards for the apprehension and conviction of thieves stealing property from members of the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze Protective Service, we are going to help run the swindlers out of Kansas. In the spring swindlers swarm out to the rural districts where they work all summer and fall trying to cheat farm folks out of what little money they have been able to save out of the surplus of their crops and other products. It would take a book to print the different kinds of swindles that are operated in the rural districts every year. There is the fake grocery salesman, the fake clothing salesman, and the fake medicine and remedy salesman. There is a fake agent for almost everything you can name, including life and other kinds of insurance, and a million and one different kinds of stock swindlers. We are just as much interested in stopping these swindles as we are in stopping thefts, because the swindlers get away with as much as thieves. We can protect our members against these crooks by helping to run them out and by warning our members thru our columns, of the different kinds of swindles that are being operated thruout the rural districts. Get your farm posted with a Protective Service sign so you will not be bothered by thieves and swindling cheats. When they see your Protective Service sign they will pass you up and go on to some place that is not protected.

All of these things we are going to do for our members will be done without cost or obligation on their part. The only thing we ask you to do is to get your farm posted with a Protective Service sign to keep the thieves and swindlers away from your property. When you have a claim for us to handle or want information, write us and give us the facts in the case, or tell us of the kind of information you want and we shall handle the matter for you to the best of our ability.

You may request as much information as you like, and as often as you like. In fact, we are at your service at all times. We are always pleased to hear from you. You may be sure that we shall use just as much effort and care in getting the most reliable information for you as we would were we searching for the information for our own use. In calling on the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze Protective Service for assistance or information of any kind, remember that you have at your command the entire resources of all the Capper publications—and the service will be rendered absolutely free to you.

Mr. McAdoo says he is not thinking of the Presidency. But is he thinking about the Democratic nomination for the Presidency?



Here's a Method of Cutting Down Potato Production Costs; This Three-Row Planter is on the Farm of John W. Taylor of Edwardsville

# Cooking Food Destroys Vitamine

By G. E. Ferris

**C**OOKING destroys vitamine C to a very large extent. This is the only one of the four vitamins that cannot be provided in the form of dry food. The lack of vitamine C causes scurvy and a condition similar in the sick guinea pig." These are the observations of Dr. J. S. Hughes, biochemist at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Hughes is an authority on the adequate diet.

According to the biochemist, the deciding factor in many of the early wars, when it was customary to besiege a fort for weeks, was the lack of fresh



"This Little Pig Ate Fresh Fruit and Vegetables, This Little Pig Ate None." Therein Lies the Secret as to Why the Guinea Pig at the Left is Sleek and Trim While His Companion is Woolly and Thin

fruits, leaves, tubers, and milk containing vitamine C. History records that severe outbreaks of scurvy occurred.

The observers 200 years ago knew quite definitely that there was something in raw fruits which would prevent scurvy. They knew that this quality was destroyed by cooking or drying. It was not until 1918, however, says Doctor Hughes, that this material was listed as a vitamine and sufficient information secured to know definitely whether a person was receiving enough of this essential material.

## What's Doing on Our Farm

BY DORA L. THOMPSON

**I**F I were advising anyone about the building of a hotbed, I should start and end my suggestions with the importance of placing the hotbed where it would be handy to water. Much of the success of the hotbed depends upon thoroly soaking the ground once in a while. When water must be carried thru fences or for some distance, this watering becomes a difficult and tiresome task.

A good suggestion for those who would use boxes in the sunny window is the use of egg crate fillers. The small squares take the place of the little boxes offered by seedsmen.

If planting small seed in a box, it is said to be a good plan to begin in the center of the box and work out toward the edge in ever increasing circles. The open spaces admit air and help in thinning as well as in planting over the whole surface.

**A**SHADOW box supper given by the young people of the Perry Methodist church had some features a little different from the ordinary. The program given was a free movie show. The boxes were auctioned off as usual but the box owner was shown by her shadow on a sheet curtain. Taking a hint from a comic cartoon, some used a pasteboard profile with striking features.

**C**RANBERRIES are evidently plentiful this season. They seem to sell for less than usual, anyway. Many times, when early apples—somewhat lacking in flavor—are being used for sauce, we have been glad to have several cans of cranberries. Also when the jaded spring appetite craves a decided change, we have satisfied the demand by serving cranberries—as jelly or jam or preserves. We are told the berry is as wholesome as it is acceptable since it contains a large percentage of iron.

## Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

**A**LL 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.

### He Saves on Dishwashing

**M**Y GIRLS have all gone to do for themselves and have left me alone to batch and do my own cooking, which I don't like very well. Yes, I am a pretty good cook and like some of my cooking just fine. I have learned that in cooking as well as in farm and other work there are many short cuts to save time and annoyance.

I presume I don't like dishwashing any better than many of the ladies do and stew pans and kettles are my special dislike; so when I have small dishes of left overs such as vegetables, soup or an extra good dish of rich gravy to warm up, instead of putting them into a stew pan or kettle I just lift the lid of the tea-kettle or double boiler and

set the dish over it. Salad bowls, oatmeal or soup bowls fit just fine and there isn't any danger of burning.

W. M. Elwood.  
Doniphan County.

### Onion Sprouts

**I**N THE winter time when salad greens are hard to get and high in price, a pail of sprouted onions in the cellar is very timely. Instead of being discouraged, they should be encouraged for the sake of a winter garden. The green tender sprouts cut fine are a welcome addition to cole slaw or to a French dressing over lettuce. A few of the onions set in cans of earth in the kitchen window will furnish thin green rings as garnishes for salad and slaw. They also add to the attractiveness of warmed up potatoes.

Katherine Polk.  
Lyon County.

### Keeping Poinsettias

**I**F YOU have been given a poinsettia for Christmas you will be interested in knowing how to keep them after they have ceased to bloom. Place in the cellar to rest until all danger of frost is past and you are putting your other flowers out. Then cut back severely. The canes may be divided into pieces having three or four eyes each, planted in a sunny location and kept damp where they will grow into healthy plants for blooming in the winter.

Pot in September and protect from winds until late enough to need to take them inside. With proper care they will bud in early November and sometimes last until March.

Mrs. S. L. Meyers.  
Furnas Co., Nebraska.

### Stain Faded Fiber Rugs

**T**O RENEW your fiber or grass rug after it has become faded and soiled try painting it by giving it an even coat of shingle stain which soaks into the fiber and produces a flat, even color. First thoroly clean the rug and remove any grease spots with soap and water. After it is entirely dry, apply a thin, even coat of shingle stain, using a medium sized paint brush.

The stain comes in a number of attractive colors, several shades of brown, a dark green, a soft dull green and neutral gray. While the original color of the rug will affect the finished color, an even coat of stain will make any pattern in the rug show as a darker color.

Mrs. L. H. Funk.  
Barton Co., Missouri.

### Best Ever Pickles

BY MRS. E. T. YODER

**O**NE of my neighbors has the reputation of making pickles as good as those you buy, using cucumbers that have been salted down. This is her method: After cutting the large cucumbers in small pieces she soaks them in cold water, which she changes several times. This usually requires a day. Dilute the vinegar with water until it is the desired strength. Add sugar to make it quite sweet, and spices. Bring to a boil. After it has cooled, pour over the pickles. White vinegar makes them especially good.

### The Understanding Method

BY ANNIE L. TAISEY

**I**REMEMBER hearing the family doctor say to a friend when her fourth child was born: "Now, Julia, don't try to make all these different youngsters mind by using the same punishment and don't think because one is almost an angel, that they all are, because they aren't—I saw one stoning a cat

this morning. Every child is an experiment and must be dealt with accordingly."

If every mother would make a study of each child as a scientist does his cultures, and train each child according to her findings, she would meet with astonishing results and accomplish very worth while results.

If a child isn't taught the value of good books and pictures, why should one expect him to appreciate and take care of them and why should one expect him to be kind to the younger children and his pets if he isn't taught?

The study of birds is a broad and interesting subject for grown-ups as well as children but it is a much neglected study in the majority of homes. If John as a small boy, is taught to watch the building of nests and the appreciation of scattered crumbs, he will feel more than repaid when he hears the cheery little songs early in the morning and realizes his little feathered friends are looking to him for their breakfast. He could with a little help build a bird house and enjoy added interest. There are so many ways of reaching the heart of a child it always seems strange to me so few people try "the understanding method."

I think if the mothers in every town would organize "The Understanding Club" it would be the finest possible thing and bring the finest possible results. I heard a mother of six children say, "John always has his nose stuck into a book just like his father. I hope the rest of them won't; I never did." A child needs a magazine of his very own, then there will not be articles too old and beyond his understanding. If the child is a girl let it be a girl's magazine. If a boy, make it a boy's magazine.

A book case should be the very first thing placed in a child's room and it should be well filled with the books that particular child needs. They are so inexpensive compared with the number of worthless playthings one buys for their children. There are in every library lists of books for each grade and even if the mother doesn't like reading she might ask help of the librarian who would be only too glad to make suggestions for her.

"Books are keys to wisdom's treasure,  
Books are gates to lands of pleasure,  
Books are paths which upward lead,  
Books are friends, come let us read."

### Radio Guessing Contest

**N**O PARTY is ever complete without a guessing contest, and something new in that line is always in demand. This contest consists of a list of descriptions which can be reduced to the call letters of radio stations.

- 1—The freight station.....FOB
- 2—The driest station.....WCTU
- 3—The Republican station.....GOP
- 4—The merriest station.....XMAS
- 5—The station that grows the best wheat in the world.....KAN
- 6—The station with the most rattle.....FORD
- 7—The most divine station.....DD
- 8—The hurry-up station.....PDQ
- 9—The sick station.....ILL
- 10—The station that kills or cures.....MD
- 11—Noah's station.....ARK
- 12—The fish station.....COD
- 13—The old maid's station.....MISS
- 14—The liveliest station.....PEP
- 15—The newsiest station.....APA
- 16—The station that is always correct.....OK
- 17—The station in distress.....SOS
- 18—The young man's station.....YMCA
- 19—The oldest station.....BO
- 20—The most explosive station.....TNT
- 21—The All-American station.....USA
- 22—The station "Over There".....AEF
- 23—The lover's station.....KISS
- 24—The after-thought station.....PS

# Growing Two Where One Grew

**W**HEN we built our new home, we bought Spirea to set around the front porch. Part of this died and after waiting several years to replace it, I tried rooting some myself. Those little branches, cut in March, buried rather deep in a sunny location and watered occasionally, gave me a thrill of satisfaction when I set them in their places in June. I pruned them back to six or eight inches when I set them.

Deciding that what could be done with one, could be done with another, I am not satisfied unless rooting or otherwise experimenting with some plant. I discovered that peonies should be dug up every 7 or 8 years and divided, leaving about four eyes on each bush.

So up came my bush and when it was reset I had several clumps where there had been but one. The next year I was rewarded with choice blooms on each. Iris, too, becomes crowded and will give better results if divided occasionally.

A runner from the wistaria vine and one from woodbine were allowed to lie on the moist ground with the dirt kept close about the joints. These

soon rooted and have gone to replace others which had died.

Rose cuttings are best rooted in moist sand and earth. Choose a slip with healthy looking joints and try it. To have the best blooms one must prune roses each year for the blooms come on the new wood. On the other hand climbers need only the dead wood trimmed out.

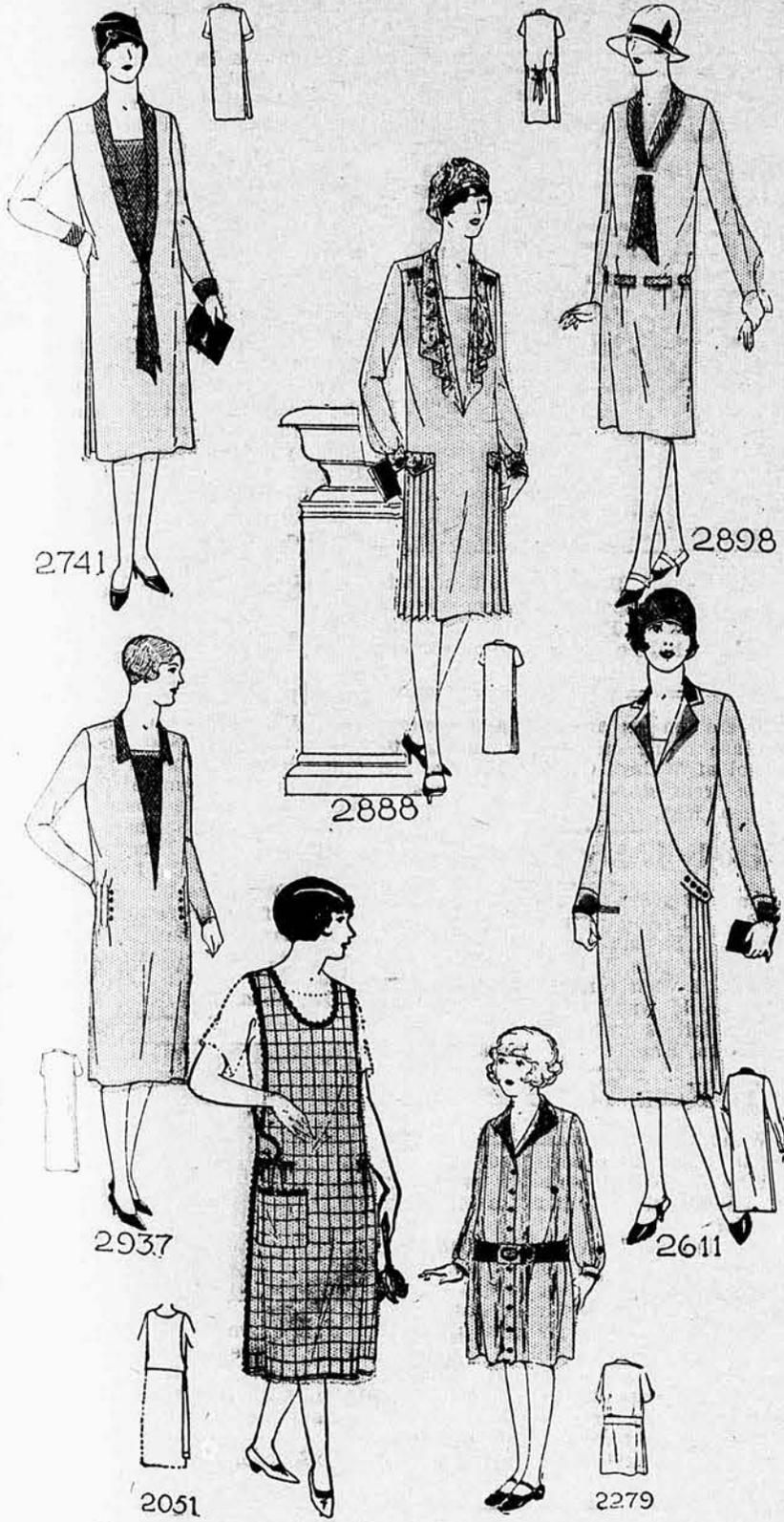
Grape vine runners can be placed in the ground for about 6 inches and the rest of the runner supported as usual. By the following spring the runner will be rooted and ready to cut from the old vine and reset. Always prune closely when setting.

Hollyhocks reseed themselves and so by transplanting them any color effect can be obtained. Scarlet sage, larkspur and phlox are easily started in the house from seed, a short time before time to plant outside.

In April or May, according to the season, I break slips from foliage and geraniums that I have wintered in the house, and root them for outside planting. I find that they make sturdier plants.

Butler Co., Nebraska. L. Mabel Smith.

# Spring Days Just Ahead



2898—Especially suitable for sports wear. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.  
 2888—Plaits and jabot give dressy appearance. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.  
 2741—Becoming dress for the matronly figure. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.  
 2279—Juniors' one-piece dress. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.  
 2611—Tailored model. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.  
 2051—Attractive apron. Sizes small, medium and large.  
 2937—Lines to give appearance of height. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.  
 You may order any of these patterns from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price is 15 cents.

## An Effective Disguise

BY VELMA LOCKRIDGE

**HUMPH!** More leftover mashed potatoes in the Humbert family. It was really ceasing to be funny—the amount of potatoes the Humberts could eat some meals and would not eat others. Mrs. Humbert could never seem to outguess her family and she had warmed over and warmed over mashed potatoes until they would have none of them.  
 In desperation one morning she called a neighbor, who had just moved into the neighborhood. The neighbor was somewhat surprised to be asked what in the world she did with left over mashed potatoes, but she answered quickly with a "Well, well, Mrs. Humbert, so the mashed potato proposition is bothering you too, is it? It bothered me for almost 30 years until my Kate came home from college and brought some new recipes. I'll bring them right over."  
 In record time she hurried into the Humbert house.  
 "Just listen to this one," she began. "1½ cups mashed potatoes, ½ cup tomatoes, 2 small onions, 1 cup ground meat, and seasoning. Bake for 30 minutes."  
 "I never ate a better dish than that baked hash and you should see the children go after it. I change it by leaving out the onions, and adding cheese, rice, or almost any vegetables that I happen to have on hand.  
 "Here's another one in which you may use as many potatoes as you want. Put in enough milk to soften the potatoes, grate cheese over the top and bake until the cheese is melted and brown. It helps this dish if you grate cheese thru the entire mixture and season it well with butter, salt and pepper.  
 "The every day potato cake can be so disguised that your folks won't recognize it. You can add onions and meat, eggs, green peppers, tomatoes, salmon or cheese to the potatoes and fry the mixture in the small cakes.  
 "Have you ever tried chopping hard boiled eggs into mashed potatoes, putting in onions and salt, then baking it? Well, it is an easy way to fool the family into eating leftovers. A small amount of potatoes can be used in meat loaf, salmon and meat croquettes and creamed eggs. I use them mashed for potato salad and find that they

will mix better with the other ingredients than diced potatoes. You must be sure to use plenty of salad dressing and vinegar so that the salad will not seem too dry.  
 "My husband will eat almost anything if it is garnished with a little parsley so I use it frequently with the leftover dishes."  
 My neighbor's parting words were: "We women must use our heads if it is only on how to get our families to eat things they don't want to eat and I hope you will like the recipes."

## Music From a Spicy Land

BY CHERYL MARQUARDT

**HOT TAMALES** and revolutions are not the only things that come out of Mexico. It contributes some music, also, and very thrilling music, at that. Music that you would expect from a people who have known both great sorrows and great joys. The newest record of music from this peppery little country is made by a traveling concert company called the Orquesta Tipica of Mexico. This organization was a national concern during the regime of General Obregon. It is made up of 35 men and includes such instruments as salterios, bandolones, banjo sextos, a great marimba played by six brothers and the usual instruments of the viol family. The very first record is the world-famous "Cielito Lindo" and to this it adds, on the reverse number, a medley of Mexican dances—some swift and passionate and these lapse into the slow rhythm of the "danza." The combination of swift and placid music is really beautiful.

Another record worth purchasing, that has to do, not with Mexico, but with the Orient, is "Oriental Romance" played by Fritz Kreisler, violinist. In this is heard the lovely music about the Snow Maiden and Scheherazade and Sadko and the Golden Cockerel and the Invisible City of Kitezh. It is a weird, wandering strain, but wonderfully melodious, and as you might suspect, the bow of Kreisler lends it added magic. With it is a charming melody called "Invocation," also by this artist.

Music questions about these records or others or rolls and sheet music will be answered cheerfully. Address inquiries to Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Please send postage for reply.

## 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.

### Sandwiches Without Meat

I just noticed a question in an old Kansas Farmer of a lady who wanted to get the recipes of some sandwich fillings that do not call for meat. If you have any of these recipes left I would like to have you send them to me too.—Mrs. John D.

I still have a number of the recipes for meatless sandwich fillings and will be glad to send them to anyone who will send me a stamped self-addressed envelope.

### She Likes Cheese

Would you please print a recipe for cottage cheese? I have your commercial cheese recipe and like it fine so now I would like to get a cottage cheese recipe.—Clara J.

We have had a number of requests for a cottage cheese recipe so we are glad to print it.

3 quarts sour milk 2 tablespoons melted butter  
 Salt Sweet or sour cream  
 Pepper

Heat the milk over hot water to 37° C. or 98° F. until the curd is completely separated from the whey. Drain in a cheesecloth bag. Break up the curd with a fork. Mix with the butter, salt and pepper. Add cream as needed to moisten.

### Spring is on the Way

We have just purchased a new home. The yard and buildings are in a somewhat run down condition. We are planning to fix them up as much as possible. As neither of us knows anything about such work we would like to get some material on landscape gardening.—Mrs. H. S.

Professor Arthur Helder of the Landscape Gardening Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., would be glad to send you material and help you in

solving your problem. You can also obtain material from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## Lowly Liver Now in Favor

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

**HAVE** you ever tried baking liver? If you haven't, you will welcome the change that it provides in the menu. Then liver is quite a dietary fad at this moment. Scientists have found that it is a rich source of iron, which is needed to make an abundance of red blood in the body. Another fine quality about the following recipe is that it contains milk. And milk, by the way, is a food every person needs to include in his daily diet.

### Baked Liver

1 calf's liver pepper  
 2 cups milk bacon fat  
 salt

Cut liver in serving pieces. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and place in a baking dish greased generously with bacon fat. Add scalded milk to cover. Bake in moderate oven 45 minutes or until the liver is tender.

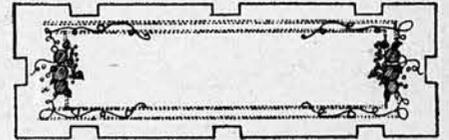
## Dress Up With Spring

**SPRING** time is dress up time in nature and who that has only to peep over the pasture gate to see sleek, new-coated cattle and horses grazing in newly carpeted pastures dotted here and there with trees that flaunt their late grown green, can refrain from longing for something new both to wear and to have in the house?

Soon you will be opening the windows wide to let in the sun and air. Then the house will be treated to new paper, paint, varnish and here and there a new bit of equipment. "Hectic times" the men folks will think, but when it is all over, everything is fresh and inviting and everyone will think it worth the trouble.

Here are two pieces for embroidering, that I think will fit in with the demands of spring: a scarf, No. 645, stamped and hemstitched on white Indianhead, to be worked in orange, lavender and green; and an apron, No. 6356, which you may wear about the kitchen on days when there's company or when you are not doing much cooking.

The scarf has the appearance of being solid work, while in reality it is



done in running stitch which can be done very rapidly. Price of the scarf with floss for embroidering is \$1.30. Size 18x54 inches.

The apron is tinted so that most of the work is in outline stitch done in black which is very effective with very little work. A feature of the apron is the lifter which, when in place, balances the pocket. Price with floss for embroidering is 70 cents.

You may order either of these pieces from Fancywork Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## Something for Breakfast

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

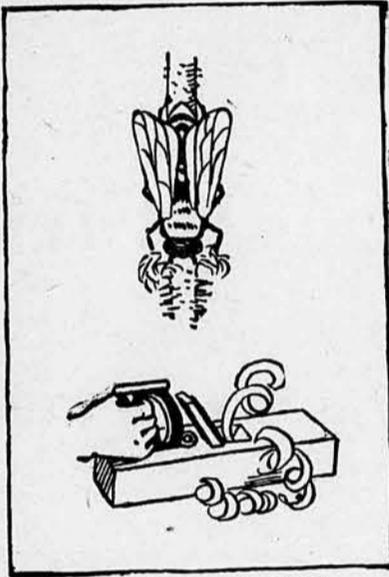
**BREAKFAST** sometimes is a trying meal. It is not so easy to vary the menu as it is with other repasts. Yet it is possible to introduce a few new dishes at the first meal of the day. Oatmeal Mounds are an example of an old food served in a new way. Place the cooked oatmeal in custard cups in the evening. Next morning scoop out the centers. If a hot cereal is desired, heat in the oven. Fill cavities with stewed or fresh fruit. Serve with cream and sugar.

# Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

**F**OR pets we have three little pigs. Their names are Pet, Jet and Billy. Pet is white, Jet is black and Billy is black and white. We have two dogs. Their names are Collie and Sport. Our pony's name is Ponto. We milk nine cows and I milk three. I am 12 years old and have dark brown hair and blue eyes. I am in the seventh grade. I have three sisters but no brothers. My sister's names are Lucille, Helen and Janet. We go to Radcliffe school. Our teacher's name is Miss Miller. We live about 300 yards from school. We get to come home for dinner. There are 10 pupils in our school. I would like to have some boys and girls write to me.

Kanopolis, Kan., Genevieve Maloney

## Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



The Hoop-Shaver Bee's Plane

If there is one instrument for which man would seem to deserve exclusive credit, it is surely the carpenter's plane, which strips off a thin, curled shaving of wood from the edge of a board. Yet even here Nature anticipated human ingenuity, and produced a very efficient plane for the benefit of a certain species of bee.

The working of this tool was first



First you will say, "My toys are all over the house." But if you will put letters in the squares that the arrows point to, they will spell a different answer for you. 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.

observed and recorded over 150 years ago by the Reverend Gilbert White, famous as the author of "The Natural History of Selborne." This excellent observer noticed a bee performing a curious task. She was running down the stem of a fuzzy plant called the rose-campion, holding her jaws extended, and stripping off a thin continuous shaving of down.

"It is very pleasant," wrote the beloved old naturalist, "to see with what address this insect strips off the down, running from the top to the bottom of the branch, and shaving it bare with all the dexterity of a hoop-shaver. When it has got a vast bundle, almost as large as itself, it flies away, holding it secure between its chin and its fore legs."

No matter what mechanical device comes to your mind, you can be practically sure of finding it duplicated in Nature, if only you search long enough.

### Cricket Is My Pony's Name

For pets I have a dog, a cat and a colt that we raised by hand for the lightning killed her mother. We call her cricket. I often ride my brother's pony Maude. I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I have two brothers and four sisters. My sisters' names are Myrtle, Ruby, Lois, Emeline and my

brothers' names are Roy and Vinton. We are living on a farm and go to school at Walnut Grove. We live 1 1/4 miles from school. Fern Piper. Lebo, Kan.

### Naddy is My Cat's Name

I am 12 years old and in the eighth grade. I live in town and go to town school. I haven't any brothers or sisters. For pets I have a cat named Naddy. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me as I like to receive letters and cards.

DeSoto, Kan. Vera Leese.

### To Keep You Guessing

What kind of servants are best for hotels? The inn-experienced.

Why should a horse never be hungry on a journey? Has it not a bit in its mouth?

Why is a good tavern like a bad one? Because both are inn-convenient.

What is the smallest bridge in the world? The bridge of your nose.

Why is the letter W like scandal? Because it makes ill will.

What insect frequents district schools? The spelling bee.

When the clock strikes 13 what time is it? Time to have the clock repaired.

How is the best way to make a coat

last? To make the trousers and vest first.

If the alphabet were going out to a party, when would the last six letters start? After T.

### Diamond Puzzle

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

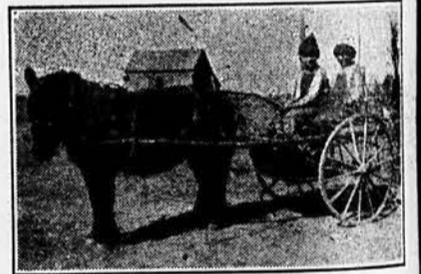
1. A consonant; 2. Unwell; 3. Ground wheat; 4. To drag; 5. A consonant.

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.

### Shep is My Pet Dog

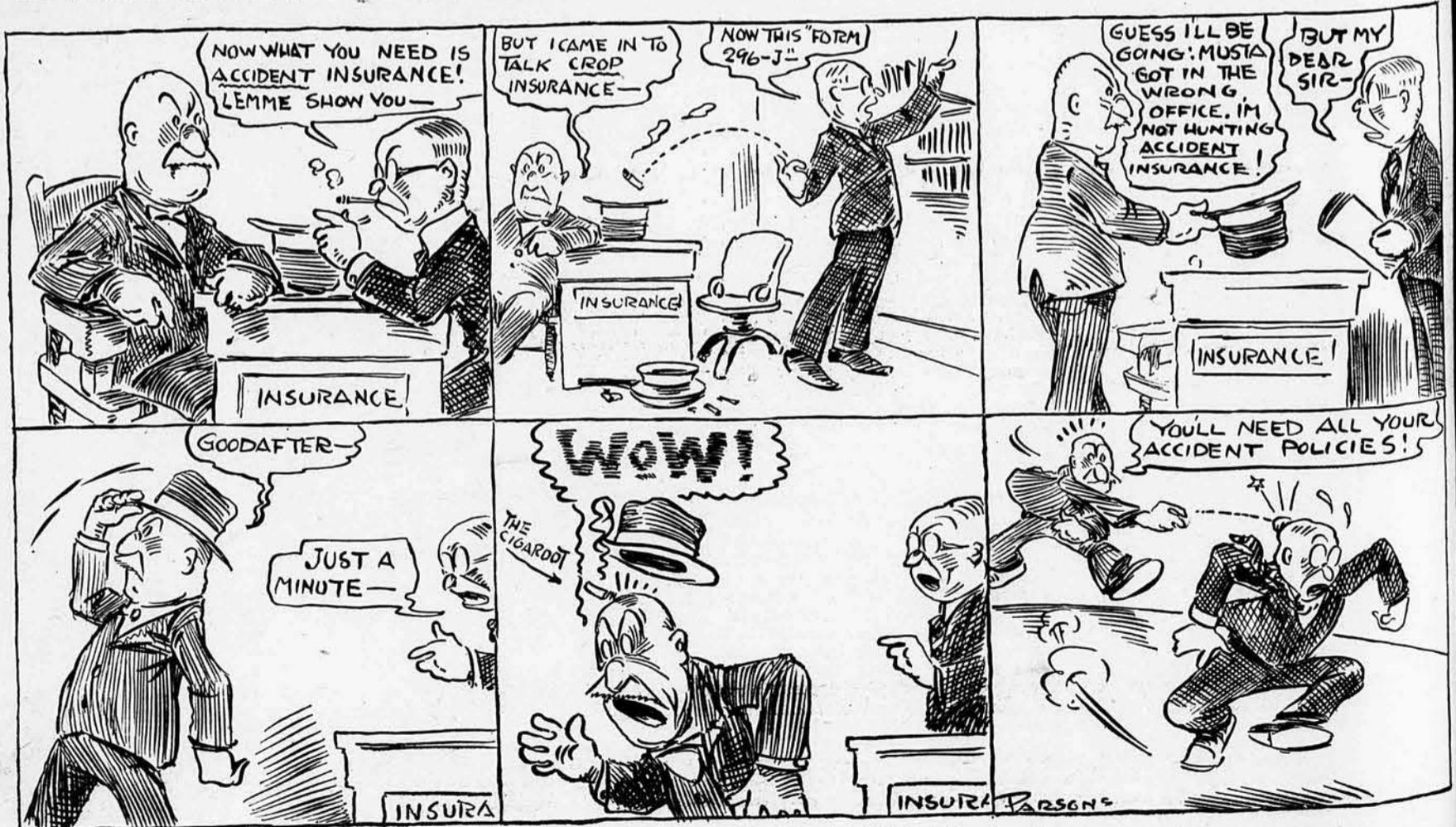
I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I live 1 1/2 miles from school. I go to Potter school. Our teacher's name is Mrs. Sharp. For pets I have two cats, a dog and three pigs. The cats' names are Blackie and Brownie and the dog's name is Shep. I have a Holstein cow named Maggie. She made me \$261.40 in nine months. I have three sisters and one brother. Their names are Joyce, Ruth, Ethel and Junior. I am the oldest. We live on a 160-acre farm. We have 32 cows and helpers, and 11 of these are purebred. We use a De Laval milker. I have been sick and have been out of school for some time.

Columbus, Kan. Harold Brown.



I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. Here is a picture of our Shetland pony. She is 17 years old. We have had her 10 years. She is a great pet and we have good times with her.

Lockwood, Mo. William Manner.



The Hoovers—Yeh, Accidents Will Happen!

### Sunshine for Babies

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

You may give a baby the best of clothing, the most nourishing and well-selected food, the finest of bedding, the most faithful of care as to bath and toilet, the most attractive of playthings—but with all these things he will be puny and sickly unless he gets sunlight.

That's nothing new! You don't have to be a doctor to know that much! The oldest granny and the newest young mother agree on that point. All very true, but the fact remains that babies get very little sunlight in the chill months of winter and spring; and there are no worse sinners in this respect than the mothers who live in the country and do not have cement sidewalks along which a baby buggy may be trundled—and in many cases do not have a baby buggy to trundle. Baby buggies are rather out of style, now. I'm sorry, because the baby needs to be out of doors every day that it is possible, and it is more easily managed when the mother can put him out in his buggy.

Putting the baby in a sunny room does not go far enough. Remember that window glass screens out the beneficent ultra-violet rays. If you want your baby to get the benefit of the sun see that the rays reach his skin. Remember that even in winter a baby may be outdoors in the sunlight if protected from the wind. That does not mean that you must expose his whole body the very first thing. There are sensible ways to do all these things—methods that give all the good and no harm.

The Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor issues a very interesting pamphlet about methods. It is Folder No. 5, and will be sent free to any mother who wants more information. I will quote from the folder the instructions about "Beginning the Sun Bath."

"On the first sunny day in early spring the baby may be put in the direct sunlight with the hood of the carriage and the baby's cap pushed well back so that the sun will shine directly on his cheeks. He should be turned first on one side and then on the other so that both cheeks will be exposed to the sun and yet the eyes will be kept away from the direct rays. On the first day the baby's hands should be exposed to the direct sun for a few minutes. Care must be taken not to burn the skin.

"A slight reddening of the skin each day will gradually bring about pigmentation or tanning. Unless the baby is accustomed to the sunlight thru exposure at an open window the first outdoor sun bath should be for 10 or 15 minutes only. Each day thereafter the exposure to the sun should be increased by 3 to 5 minutes.

"Every few days the amount of body surface exposed should be increased, at first slowly, but as the days grow warmer, more rapidly."

### Boracic Solution May Help

I am troubled constantly with styes and shall be glad to have you give some information about them. D. R.

Styes are caused by an inflammation around the root of the eyelash. It is well to pull the lash out if it comes readily; then bathe the inflamed surface repeatedly with a hot solution of boracic acid. Attacks may sometimes be prevented by applying a small portion of an ointment of yellow oxide of mercury, 4 grains to the ounce. Repeated styes call for an eye examination to see if there is eye strain. They may also indicate a lowered state of health and show that the body needs building up. The best local preparation to use in safety is the boracic solution.

### An Ear is Delicate

Is there any harm in pouring water into the ear to wash out a bug or something of the kind? S. T.

It is good enough practice, provided you are sure the ear drum is not perforated. But if the object in the ear should be a grain, or anything that water will swell, you will make matters worse. Always get a doctor's assistance in getting foreign bodies out of the ear, if at all possible. The ear is a very delicate structure and easily damaged by any bungling treatment.

### Might Get Married Then?

I am an unmarried woman of 28. I suppose some would call me an old maid, but

I still go with the crowd of young people and feel no older than six years ago. I am 65 inches in height and weigh 105 pounds; work hard at the kind of work that is the common thing for a farmer's daughter and am in pretty good health, tho I often feel very tired even in the daytime. Do you mind telling me what you would think is the reason that I have never had an offer of marriage, tho I have quite a little company, and almost all of my school chums are now married? Jane.

This is not easy to answer because there might be things quite unknown to me, such as an unfortunate temper that was not well controlled, or possibly family matters not within your control. Two things I do see in your letter. You are 30 pounds below weight and you are tired and lacking in "pep." I suggest that you make a determined effort to build up your weight. It will add much to the charm of your appearance and it will give you a vitality that a woman needs to be winning. Eat a nourishing diet which will include all kinds of dairy products, sweets, fresh vegetables and fruit, and plenty of fresh water. In addition, you must pay special attention to your habits of life. You must get plenty of sleep; I recommend 10 hours every night while you are trying to build up, and see that it is taken in fresh air, on a sleeping porch if possible. You must put aside all worry and all contention. You must take plenty of time to your meals so that you will have a good digestion. You must even cease to bother about getting offers of

marriage and be just as amiable and just as contented as if you did not have a care in the world.

### Opening Farmers' Markets

—From the St. Paul Dispatch

Until the enactment of the Grain Futures and the Packers' and Stockyards acts, the farmer had no access to his own markets thru co-operative associations. These were barred because patronage dividends to members were held to be a rebate of the commission exacted by members of boards of trade and chambers of commerce. After the enactment of these acts, the co-operative had entrance into 11 "contract grain markets" and to livestock exchanges.

This was but the entering wedge. There is now reported favorably by the House committee on agriculture a bill in Congress which, if passed, will open more than 40 grain exchanges to co-operatives and more than 100 exchanges handling other agricultural products, that are, by reason of the "rebate clause," now closed to farmer associations.

It seems strange now to look back on a time when farmers were unable to sell their own products on the market and to think that they were thus barred—and are yet—because of the hair-splitting difference made by ex-

changes between a straight dividend based on shares of stock and a dividend based on amount of patronage given by the member in his association. It will be a surprise to the country to know that, even now, the vast majority of markets are closed to the farmer co-operative. The bill now before Congress is supported by U. S. Supreme Court decisions, by all co-operatives and by the United States Department of Agriculture, Secretary Jardine declaring that it is "vital to the success of the farmer." It should be observed, however, that the co-operatives have learned from experience that an "open" market is not necessarily a free one.

### A Colony of Beavers

A large colony of beavers has established itself on the north bank of the Republican River just across from Junction City, and is busy felling trees. The beavers are attracting a great deal of attention. All of the trees are felled so that they fall toward the water, and the beavers are using the bark for food.

"After all," says Governor Ritchie, "what is government but applied politics?" Many persons think that the application is overdone.

# Scientifically Designed BALLOON TIRE TREAD

## Another Reason why— Firestone Tires are Better

When Firestone engineers were developing the Balloon Tire they found it necessary to design a tread altogether different from that which is required by High Pressure Tires.

The Firestone tread was not designed with large, massive projections for appearance or to make plausible sales argument. On the contrary, the projections of the cross-and-square tread are small and the rider strips narrow permitting the tread to yield to irregularities and cling to the road, giving the greatest non-skid surface. This tough, pliable tread has the wear-resisting qualities that give thousands of extra miles of service.

The tread, however, is not the only important part of the Balloon Tire. Such a tread as this, designed to yield to every depression of the road, must be placed on the carcass that also has the qualifications to withstand the terrific flexing that this design tread permits. Firestone provides this extra strength and endurance by dipping the cords of the carcass in a rubber solution. By this process, every fiber of every cord is saturated and insulated—to withstand the extra flexing of the Firestone tread.

If you want the economy, comfort and safety of Gum-Dipped Tires—see the nearest Firestone Dealer. He will gladly explain the many features that make Firestone Tires better.

MOST MILES PER DOLLAR

**CROSS SECTION OF REGULAR OR HIGH PRESSURE TIRE UNDER LOAD**

**CROSS SECTION OF GUM-DIPPED BALLOON TIRE UNDER LOAD**

**THIS type of tire rides more directly on the wide rider strip at the center of the tread. That is where the weight and wear come, so that is where extra rubber is needed. The walls and tread of this tire are thick and stiff, making necessary the use of large tread design for high pressure tires.**

**THIS type of tire—low pressure Balloon—carries the load on a wider surface, therefore grooves are cut directly in the center of the Firestone Tread to permit easy flexing. Greater amount of Rubber is placed at outer edges of tread where most of the load is carried. Instead of large, heavy rider strips and projections which retard flexing and cause skidding, the Firestone Tread is provided with small projections and narrow rider strips which increase flexibility and give greater safety and skid-protection.**



# Firestone

AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER *Harvey Firestone*

# Wheat—the Golden Stream

## This Great Bread Grain is One of the Important Indices of National Prosperity

This story, which was written by A. L. White, was taken from Business, and it gives a real human interest picture of Kansas' most important crop, from the commercial angle.

FROM the beginning of July every year, when reports on the corn crop begin to come in, all thru the growing season in the Middle West, one of the important questions in financial circles is, "How are the crops this year?" The eyes of the business world are turned toward the grain growing areas, for the state of the crops is one of the indices of the prosperity of the country.

One thousand to 1500 miles back in the interior of the North American continent lies an inland empire rich in natural resources. There in the Mississippi Valley and the country tributary to the Great Lakes is a territory bulging with the products that make up a large proportion of the nation's food supply and of its exports.

Climate, soil and surface decided that this region should be a wheat, corn and hay country; and the land awaited only the hand of man to transform the region into the richest agricultural part of the United States—in fact one of the most important in the world. Not so many years ago much of this country was undeveloped waste land. Western Kansas, as one instance, was a waste of sand hills and rain-washed gulleys covered with tumble weeds, scrub brush and Buffalo grass, and inhabited mostly by jack rabbits which would spring up at the slightest unusual sound and scurry afrighted across the prairie. But gradually the plowshare pushed its way westward and turned under the Buffalo sod and prepared the soil for the raising of crops. Now in one year that portion of Kansas yields over 20 million bushels of wheat and, altogether, its production of grain and livestock is worth more than 50 million dollars, or over \$500 per capita.

### And Corn, Too

What has been true of the development of Western Kansas is true, also of the rest of the Middle West. This region now contains two-fifths of the farm acreage and more than half the improved land of the country. Here are grown, besides the two great commodities, corn and wheat, big crops of flax, oats, rye and barley, as well as of potatoes. Ninety-five per cent of all the flax raised in the United States comes from the Middle West.

The southern part of this region, with hot nights and a growing season of about 190 days, is known as the Corn Belt. This corn belt might also be called the "hog belt," for where corn is grown, there grow hogs. Since corn is bulky and does not pack or travel well, it is best to convert it into pork and pork products at the place of origin. These pork products are shipped to all parts of the world.

And here in this inland empire, in both the southern and northern parts, is produced wheat, the chief basis of human subsistence and energy.

Wheat literally enters into the life of every individual of this country. Besides, it is a vital factor in business. Wheat is being raised in the United

States by 2,250,000 farmers. But these farmers constitute only a small proportion of the number of people who are interested in the wheat crop. So important is wheat as part of the nation's food supply that it is subject to rigid inspection from the very day, it might be said, of the sowing of the seed. The big buyers for the flour mills and the wheat commission men have their inspectors out to watch the condition of the crops during the whole growing season, and experts of the Department of Agriculture of the Government estimate and report on the condition of the crops at stated periods thruout the year, and compile the figures about the number of bushels of wheat in the ground, in the farmers' storage houses, and in the various other depositories.

The 1924 world crop of wheat, not including Russia's production, amounted to over 3 billion bushels. Of this amount the United States raised over one-fourth, or 872,673,000 bushels, on about 54 million acres. The largest proportion of this wheat acreage is in the Middle West.

### Five Main Classes

The southern portion of the Middle West not only is the Corn Belt; it, too, produces a large amount of winter wheat. Of the five general classes of wheat, this section produces two; hard red winter, grown principally in Kansas, Western Oklahoma, and Southern Nebraska; and soft red winter, grown to a great extent east of the Mississippi River, in a strip extending from Eastern Kansas thru Missouri and the southern half of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

In the northern part of this inland empire, with its cool nights and short growing season, the chief crop is spring wheat. Acre after acre of level wheat fields stretch away to the horizon, with the landscape dotted here and there by comfortable farm houses that stand far apart on farms of an average size of about 450 acres. In North Dakota, one of the great spring wheat states, the annual wheat crop alone in good years brings in considerably more than \$200 each for every man, woman and child in the state. And that is only part of the per capita wealth, inasmuch as North Dakotans, thru adverse wheat seasons, have learned the wisdom of diversifying their production and now raise also big crops of other grains.

North Dakota is the home of the varieties known as hard, red, spring and durum. Hard red spring also is grown in South Dakota, Montana and Minnesota, and to a considerable extent in Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin and Northern Illinois. By far the most important section for the raising of durum is a strip of land just west of the Red River Valley in North Dakota. Durum also is grown in other parts of North Dakota and in Northeastern South Dakota and Northeastern Montana.

### Along the Trail

In the story of wheat, however, production is only the first chapter. The crop must be converted into money.

The fifth class of wheat, the white, is grown in Eastern Washington, Northern Oregon, Southeastern Idaho and California. and in such conversion wheat passes thru many hands and several processes. In the first place, the wheat must be transported to market. In the movement of wheat from the producing to the consuming areas, certain cities have become gateways or assemblage points. The most important of these are Chicago, Minneapolis, Duluth, Kansas City, St. Louis and Omaha. These are the primary markets that serve as trading points for their tributary territories.

With the exception of the Far Western wheat, the general movement both for domestic and foreign consumption is from west to east. Every fall the golden stream of grain rolls eastward, and, Midas-like, turns to gold whatever it touches, leaving as it does in each place it passes a portion of its



See the Difference at the Ground Line

Here is a sketch of lower portion of an ordinary untreated fence post taken from a fence line on the Elliott Farm near Chebanse, Illinois, after 6 years' service.

Its usefulness is over. A victim of decay—weak, worn, useless! It was not protected.

And here is lower portion of The Long-Bell Post Everlasting. It also served for 6 years in the same Elliott fence. As sound and strong as the day it was set! Good for many more years of service because it was pressure-treated full length with creosote.

## Post Yourself On Posts

It's false economy to spend time and money putting in fence posts that soon weaken or fail utterly. In a few years you must do the same thing over again.

You fence for a lifetime when you build with The Long-Bell Post Everlasting. These yellow pine posts are creosoted full length under pressure. They resist decay and fire. They stand firm and strong—protectors of your property. See them.

Post Yourself On Posts—Ask Your Lumberman!

## An Interesting Booklet FREE!

Write for "Serving Through the Years", a Booklet giving further information on The Long-Bell Post Everlasting. It's full of interesting facts, photographs of posts in actual use, and stories by actual users proving the economy and efficiency of these creosoted posts. Send postcard for free copy.

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

The Long-Bell  
Post Everlasting  
Creosoted Full Length Under Pressure



## WRITE FOR PRICE ON NEW FARM TOOL

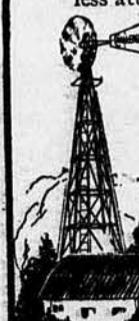
Hundreds sold. Fits any old or new, wood or steel 2, 3 or 4 section harrow. Peoria Harrow Grass and Alfalfa Seeder sows all grass seeds to uniform depth. Low down; no waste. Cuts work in half. You cannot afford to waste your time and seed. Pays for itself on 20 acres. Buy only the seeder—so cheap everyone can get one.



Special introductory price. Write quick.  
PEORIA DRILL AND SEEDER CO.  
2892 N. Perry Ave. Peoria, Illinois

## You be the judge ~ but know the facts first!

WHEN you decide to buy a windmill you alone must be the judge as to the make and style, but, before you buy—know the facts first. A little investigation will convince you that the Challenge Mill will give more dollar for dollar value, longer service and require less attention than you ever thought possible.



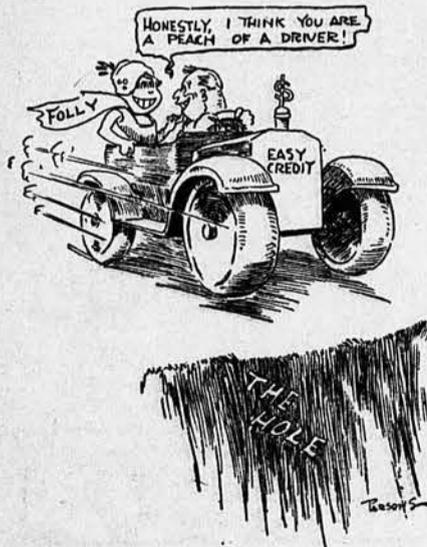
Challenge Mills are constructed sturdy and strong from top to bottom. Timken Roller Bearings cause them to respond to the lightest breeze and they are self-oiling. Specially designed oil reservoir holds a year's supply of lubricant.

Special semi-steel castings give added strength and an extra strong wheel is provided. All working parts are protected from the weather. Before you buy a windmill know the facts. See your dealer—and write for interesting literature explaining the many exclusive Challenge features—no obligation.

CHALLENGE COMPANY  
211 River St. BATAVIA, ILLINOIS  
Branches: Kansas City, Minneapolis, Omaha, Dallas



## CHALLENGE WINDMILLS



price. To sustain the flow requires vast sums of money. In one month the movement of grain has involved payments amounting to at least 60 million dollars.

From the farm, frequently, the first movement of the wheat is to the local storage elevator, where the product of the farmers of the vicinity may be stored upon receipts given by the manager of the elevator.

In the purchase of wheat the first choice goes to the domestic millers. Minneapolis is the primary market in which wheat for domestic milling is graded. Its receipts, principally of hard varieties of spring wheat, sell above the export figures because of the demand from local mills engaged in supplying domestic markets. These flour mills are situated in Minneapolis, Duluth, and other Middle Western cities; and in the last few years Buffalo, at the other end of the Great Lakes, has been developing into a mill city. Minneapolis, the principal milling city of the country, has an elevator capacity of 43 million bushels, and an estimated milling capacity of 96,000 barrels a day.

360 Cars a Day

The Middle West ships to the Eastern states and to foreign countries its wheat surplus. From the Far Western states the outward movement of wheat is to the Pacific Coast, and from the south-central and the southwestern states the wheat moves to some extent to the Gulf of Mexico. But by far the heaviest movement of wheat is toward the Atlantic seaboard thru the lake ports, Chicago and Duluth. Movement from central territory is thru Chicago; from the Northwest, thru Duluth. From these two ports the grain moves eastward by water and by rail, the greater part of it going by the lakes to Buffalo and other eastern lake points, thence by rail to New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Duluth, which handles the exportation of spring wheat, is a funnel, at the same time being the northwestern head of navigation on the Great Lakes and the northeast head of rail transportation spreading westward thru the grain belt. Thru this funnel pours the grain from eight states. The coming elevators that jut up thru the skyline of Duluth have a total capacity of 38 million bushels. Duluth is said to be able to handle grain more rapidly than any other port.

The speed with which the elevators receive and send out wheat is truly marvelous. Trainloads of the grain pull up alongside the elevators, and the grain is lifted from the cars into a hopper from which it is elevated in buckets and thru spouts into the scales for weighing. After the scales have recorded the weight, the grain is spouted into the cleaning bins and there separated thru screens, after which it is shot into the storage bins by grades. All day long, thru the harvesting season, the stream pours in. Some of the largest elevators can unload 18 full cars at one time, and repeat the process every half hour for 10 hours, making a total of 360 cars received and unloaded in one day.

In one record month in the port of Duluth the aggregate of bushels unloaded exceeded 58 1/2 million, surpassing the record for a single month of any other market in the United States by at least 5 million bushels. In that same month 52,745,000 bushels were shipped, making a total handling of over 111 million bushels.

The speed with which the elevators receive the grain is equaled by the rapidity with which they spout it out again. Thru a single spout the grain flows out into the holds of the huge vessels alongside the elevators—flows out at the rate of 20,000 bushels an hour.

Three-fourths of the outward movement of grain from Duluth is by water, and only one-fourth by rail. Since the Great Lakes are open only from April 15 to December 15, Duluth is an eight-month port. The movement of grain is heavy from September until the close of navigation, and then again in the spring. Much of the grain that reaches the head of the lakes after the close of navigation is held in storage thru the winter. Grain is carried down the lakes from Duluth largely in "wild" boats, or tramp steamers, at a rate somewhere around 1 1/4 cents a bushel. A farmer standing in a high tower in the midst of his domain, with

a powerful field glass, could not see the boundaries of the area on which the wheat is raised for one full cargo of the largest vessels plying the Great Lakes; for one large ship can carry all the wheat that could be raised on 40,000 acres.

Of the total receipts of grain in Duluth, the bread grains, wheat and rye, predominate, and these grains move into export trade more freely than the other cereals. Ninety to 95 per cent of the rye raised in the United States goes abroad. On an average, between 20 and 25 per cent of the wheat raised in the United States is sold in foreign markets, either in the form of wheat or of flour. Before the war, Russia was the leading competitor of the United States in international markets for wheat. With the elimination of Russian wheat from world trade, production and exports in the United States, Canada and Argentina were stimulated. The output in the United States in the aggregate and to the grower is greater than that of any other country, and in the three years 1920, 1921 and 1922 amounted to 2 1/2 billion bushels, which overran domestic requirements to such an extent that there was an average annual surplus of 180 million bushels for export shipment.

The crop year 1924 was a record year for production in the United States. The value of the exports of wheat and wheat flour in that year

amounted in all to \$328,324,000. But in 1925, a shorter crop, bringing higher prices, combined with a large increase in European production, caused a marked decline in the exportation of bread grains from the United States; but even with this diminished exportation, wheat still ranks as one of the foremost agricultural exports from this country. The chief destination of wheat and wheat flour from the United States is Northwest Europe; but American wheat and other bread grains go to all parts of the world, for all nations can thrive without other food, but not without bread.

So this mighty stream that originates in the great inland empire flows thru the Eastern states and into international markets, until it dribbles out into the most remote foreign corners. Wheat has helped to bring prosperity to the farmers; it furnishes a part of the bulk for the tremendous traffic on the Great Lakes; and it was one of the reasons for the development of the harbors and the opening of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal and other waterways.

Thru its conversion it has been the basis of the milling industry of the country, of the building of Minneapolis and other milling cities, and of the recent development of another great industry, bread-making on a large scale; and, finally, it is one of the chief agricultural products exported from the country. Wheat is so wide-

spread in its effect on prosperity—it touches so many other industries that give employment to thousands of workers—that it rightly is counted as one of the principal sources of wealth not only for the Middle West but for the whole nation.

The Pilgrim

BY HERBERT E. PALMER

When I am recompensed and lean secure Against the white cairn of the far hill-top, Let me not then—I pray thee, King of Heaven—

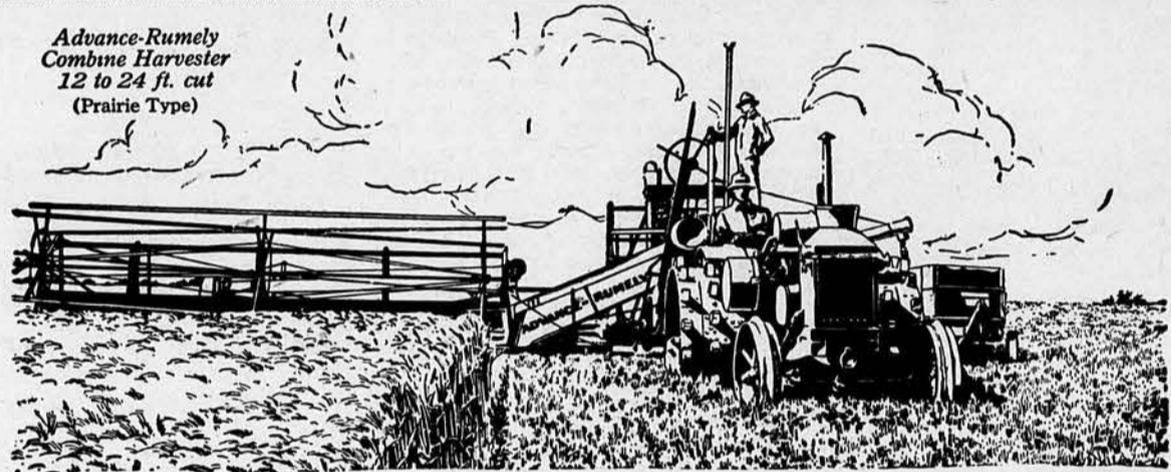
Hinder the other pilgrim who ascends By the same harsh, forbidding ways I climbed; Perhaps a worthier than I, and armed With brighter buckler, more celestial blade, Yet railing with parched tongue because he bleeds.

Remind me well when I shall say, "Desist!" When I cry out, "Judgment belongs to Heaven! Look to your feet in quiet, rouse not the Fiend; You show a foraying spirit else, not God's," Blasting him from my fastness when he falls.

Remind me, King of Heaven, bestow thy power, That I may lean to him with flickering brain, Smite so upon the silence, lend him my mind, Be to his arm a shadowy minister. For thus, unseen, thruout Heaven's Universe, Thought marches swift to action, glows to power, And lives are nourished down dim distances.

Remind me, King of Heaven, that when I climbed, Troubled and bleeding, up the mountain flanks I still could see the sun, while ministers Of tenderest kindness drifted to my side, And Thy white manna fell ere flash of Day. Remind my soul how each must climb his way.

Advance-Rumely Combine Harvester 12 to 24 ft. cut (Prairie Type)



Combine for greater profit! Use the proved combine

NATURALLY you want the big advantages of the combine. But when you buy your combine, buy proved ability. Pick the combine with an established reputation for staying on the job.

The first Advance-Rumely combines, developed over five years ago, were proved machines. They demonstrated their reliability under every test that Advance-Rumely engineers could devise—under more severe conditions than are ever met in ordinary service. The perfected Advance-Rumely Combine Harvester of today is the outgrowth of five years of constant improvement of an originally highly successful machine.

That is why the Advance-Rumely combine is so far ahead—in dependability—in performance—and in low cost to operate!

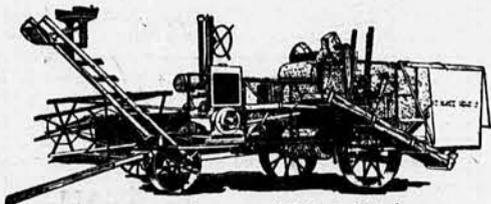
Hundreds of users last year made amazing savings with this combine. They cut and threshed grain crops in record time. Saved one to three bushels per acre over

previous methods. Eliminated expensive harvesting crews. Cut harvesting costs 15 to 20 cents a bushel.

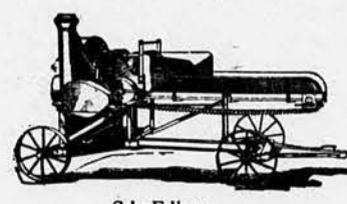
Every grain grower today is looking to the combine for more profit from grain crops. Investigate Advance-Rumely combines and the big savings they offer you. There is a size for every requirement, combines for 12 to 24 ft. cuts. Either Prairie or Hillside Type. Write for complete facts today. Check the coupon and mail to Dept. F.

Advance-Rumely Thresher Co., Inc., La Porte, Ind. (Incorporated) Kansas City, Mo. Wichita, Kans.

Advance-Rumely Thresher Co., Inc. (Incorporated) Dept. F, La Porte, Indiana Please send me free catalog on the Combine Harvester (Hillside Type.) Also information on machinery checked. [ ] Oil Pull Tractors [ ] Husker-Shedders [ ] Silo Fillers [ ] Corn Shellers [ ] Bean Hullers [ ] Clover and Alfalfa Hullers [ ] Threshers [ ] Motor Trucks Name: Address:



Combine Harvester (Hillside Type)



Silo Fillers



Oil Pull Tractors in four sizes

SPECIALISTS IN POWER FARMING MACHINERY

ADVANCE-RUMELY

# Prizes Add to the Earnings

## Picnics and Club Socials Give Farm Folks a Rest From Regular Work

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

I HAVE a registered brood sow that I want to enter in the sow and litter contest of the Capper Pig Club," wrote Cecil Wittum, Sumner county. Cecil is counting on winning some prizes which will increase his profits on raising pigs this year.

Ruth Edwards, Montgomery county, wrote: "I have a twin brother 13 years old. He is interested in the Capper Pig Club and I am interested in the Capper Poultry Club. Please let us know all about them. Tell us how to join." That is the way hundreds of boys and girls ask about Capper club work. Then we tell them all about it and how to be a member. They get pigs and chickens and we send suggestions about how to feed and care for them. The boys and girls who make the best records win the prizes.

"I'd like to have you send me a formula to follow in feeding my chickens to get the most eggs," is a request received from Boyd McHenry, who is one of the club members in Haskell county. This is one way the Capper clubs help the boys and girls.

Here is a letter from Vincent Moellman, Lyon county: "I was real glad when I received first prize in the baby chick club. The money I earned with chickens will help me pay for a pig that I shall use in club work this year. I also shipped some furs and papa gave me a calf hide to ship. So I have nearly enough money saved to buy a pig."

### Have Good Times Too

There is a social side of club work. A leader is appointed in every community who arranges for meetings, and the club members get together and get acquainted. They do their work then as friends instead of as strangers. Some of these club gatherings will be picnics, and folks will enjoy the club meeting day once a month when they can rest from their regular work, and go to the banks of the river, or to a grove with other club folks for a good time and a picnic dinner. The boys will take along their baseball bats, and have a real game. And while they are all together, they will make it a point to talk about their pigs and chickens. One member puts it this way: "We take some time to talk hog."

A boy or girl can get ideas for handy devices to use in caring for pigs and chickens by visiting other folks where handy devices are used. Many of these are simple and can be made at home.

To get the little pigs started well this month, one of the most important things is warm shelter. When a little pig becomes chilled badly it is weakened and does not grow well. But the shed can be kept warm. Banking the foundation and north wall of a light shed with straw will help to keep out drafts. Get the sow and pigs out in the sunshine when the weather will permit, because sunshine is better than artificial heat.

Clip the coupon that appears with this story. Fill in the blank spaces so we will know which club you wish to join, and write your name and address clearly. Then send the coupon to Philip Ackerman, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan. He will send you information about the clubs, and instructions for

beginning your club work. Ask your friends to join, too. How about the neighbor's children? Will they join? You will like the club work better with several of your friends enrolled with you. Besides you can organize a pep club and have club socials.

## How Pennies Buy Health

(Continued from Page 18)

people died, one of them now gets well. He does it right at home, too, for we have proved that people can do that. The association used to distribute folders by the thousand headed "Get Well in Kansas," just to get folks out of the notion that they had to go to California, Colorado, Southwest Texas or the "great, open spaces" for a cure. But now Kansas folks are pretty well educated.

"Fine work we are doing in Kansas," you say. "It's a great feather in the cap of our state to cut its tuberculosis death rate so low!"

### Started in 1904

Yes, it is. But let's not be too cocky about it for, after all, we are only a branch of a nation-wide work. The movement did not start in our state. It began in 1904 when physicians and social workers were greatly concerned about the fact that tuberculosis snatched 200 lives, mostly young people, from every 100,000 of our population every year. A group met at Atlantic City and formed the national association for the study and prevention of tuberculosis. That the study resulted in prevention is demonstrated by the fact that the death rate has been going down steadily ever since until now the annual toll is 90 out of 100,000 instead of 200. The movement did not reach Kansas until 1908 when Governor Hoch called together a group of Kansas people who formed a Kansas society. We are affiliated with the National Tuberculosis Association, and join in all the benefits that it develops in its researches, studies and concentrated efforts. When we began our work there was a general impression that tuberculosis was an inherited disease, that if you had it you probably were doomed but might have a chance if you could go west, that certain highly advertised "consumption cures" were the best local relief and that it was a sad state of affairs anyway. The outlook is all changed now. The death rate is reduced one half, people know that the disease is not hereditary, they know that they can get well if they try, and they do their trying right here in Kansas.

The writer was one of those invited by Governor Hoch to form the association in 1908. He has been an officer of the association ever since, serving as a volunteer until 1919 and since that time as the executive secretary of the Kansas State Tuberculosis Association. Perhaps it helps a little to know that no taxpayer is obliged to finance this work unless he has "the will to help." It gets no money from taxes but every penny for the support of the three doctors, two nurses, skilled school

## Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

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

.....county in the Capper

.....Club.

(Write Pig or Poultry Club.)

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

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

Approved..... Parent or Guardian

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

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

Address—Capper Pig and Poultry Club Managers

Close-Skimming • • Easy-Turning • • Long-Life

Ball-Bearing



Ball-Bearing

## McCormick-Deering (PRIMROSE) The Ball-Bearing Machine

THIS is the wonderful machine that set the pace in modernizing the cream separator. From farm to farm went the good word about the new efficiency that eased the daily work and added to the daily cream saving. The demand for the ball-bearing machine—McCORMICK-DEERING—grew by leaps and bounds. Thousands upon thousands invested in the simpler, easier-turning, cleaner-skimming separator. Today these thousands are better friends than ever of the durable ball-bearing machine.

The best test of success and popularity is the testimony of owners. When you buy a cream separator, ask the men and women who use McCormick-Deering day in and day out. Satisfy yourself about every point—cream saving, cleaning, turning, sanitation, lubrication, simplicity, durability, and service. Go by what they say about the ball-bearing machine.

Made by the Harvester Company. Sold everywhere by the McCormick-Deering dealers. You will profit by investing in a McCormick-Deering Cream Separator.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY  
606 So. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Illinois  
(Incorporated)

## Sharpens Discs



## HARROSHARP

1. Is universal—fits any harrow
2. Sharpens in field or barn
3. Lasts a lifetime
4. No extra help or power needed
5. Simple, efficient, automatic
6. Eliminates filing
7. We guarantee it

Write for a folder to Dept. N

THE HARROW SHARPENER CO.  
5511 Euclid Cleveland, O.

## NEW RADIO WITHOUT BATTERIES

The Crystal Radio Co., of Wichita, Kan., are putting out a new 600-mile 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.

**SAVE CALVES** and prevent Barrenness by using *Aborno*, the pioneer, guaranteed remedy for Contagious Abortion. Write for free booklet today. Aborno Laboratory 95 Jeff St. Lancaster, Wis.

**COMPLETE POWER MILKER \$35**  
Ready to milk when you get it. Send for sensational offer! Milk 18 to 40 cows an hour—easy. Costs nothing to install. Easy to clean. Milks the human way—easy on the cows. 30 Days Trial—10 Year Guarantee—satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write today.  
OTTAWA MFG. CO.  
5721 White St., Ottawa, Kans.  
5721 Ellice Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## RELIABLE VACCINES

FOR THE PREVENTION OF

## BLACKLEG

BLACKLEGOIDS  
The Pellet Form  
Single and Double Vaccine

BLACKLEG FILTRATE  
(Germ-Free Vaccine)

BLACKLEG AGGRESSIN  
(Germ-Free Vaccine)

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR PRICES

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF  
**PARKE, DAVIS & CO.**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Write for Our Free Blackleg Booklet

worker and office employes is paid by the little Christmas Seal. There is very little "overhead" in the production of this money for every county offers volunteer workers in the Christmas Seal Sale from its very best people. The secretary estimated that in last year's seal sale 500 Kansas volunteers gave the equivalent of 2,500 days of work and 400 Kansas newspapers gave 1,162 columns of valuable publicity. So it is "everybody's job" to raise the funds and it is one case where everybody works without a question.

**Let's Build With Real Vision**

(Continued from Page 2)

"Life among our people has never been more active and hopeful. Enterprise that a few years ago was exceptional has become a rule of conduct. There is not a city or town that does not feel in its community consciousness the impulse to grow and the determination to improve its facilities. As a consequence, we have been experiencing an unprecedented era of productivity. The average man has been making more money, spending more and investing more. What an old habit of thought is apt to denounce as a new habit of extravagance and luxury in reality means no more than a higher standard of living, which in itself entails and demands a higher standard of effort and efficiency. \*\*\* In all of these things I would emphasize the new solidarity of the people of the state of all sections. The means to this has been good roads and the bridges that go with them."

What about politics being played where the state builds the roads? Yes, politics and pressure will have a bearing. Politics and pressure have always had a bearing on everything that is done from the school board and the township officer on up the line. Government is politics to a large extent, and certainly there is politics enough in the county commission system of road administration. Get any county commissioner into the right frame of mind and he will tell you that the man who wants a road past his farm "talks it up" and uses his influence to get it done the way he wants it. Go to any hearing and you will find a group of interested people appearing and having their "say" before the board. Also they are trying to get their friends to bring influence to bear on the right folks. There is nothing wrong with this, but it is politics in the spirit of the word as well as the letter, and groups will appear before state highway officials and present their case as strongly as they can in the hope that the ultimate outcome may be in accord with their wishes. And the same motives that move the present county administrators will move a state administrator of roads, namely, he will want to please as many people as he can and at the same time do the job in the way it ought to be done.

A book is published, in which the manner the different states handle their road funds is described. The amazing thing about that book is that invariably you can spot a good roads state by that description of its finance handling. Where the money is turned over to "State funds for highway construction" you will find that state is known for its roads. Where the money is "divided among counties," that is a state that you will want to travel over only in dry weather, and even then the ruts and dust may spoil your trip. Folks say that too many cooks spoil the broth. Too many bosses in road-building spoil the highway system, and under the present system there are 105 bosses—one in every county.

**Who Gets Freight Profits?**

(Continued from Page 8)

According to the statistical testimony submitted by the railroads at Omaha, the total net earnings for the class I railroads in the Western Trunk Line territory for 1925 were more than 325 million dollars.

The net earnings of many of the roads ran over 5 per cent in 1925. The average is around 4 per cent. The figures for 1926 will show a substantial increase over 1925. Can the roads as a whole in the Western Trunk Line territory be in as bad condition as they would have us believe?

If the railroads' own exhibits in this case are not sufficient evidence of im-

proving conditions, let us take the market quotations of the common stock of some of these roads during the period from 1921 to 1927. In this period the Santa Fe went from \$76 to \$171 a share; Chicago and Northwestern went from \$60 to \$83.50 a share; Great Northern went from \$60 to \$84 a share; Missouri Pacific went from \$16 to \$44 a share; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific went from \$16 to \$75 a share; Missouri, Kansas & Texas went from \$7.50 to over \$35 a share; St. Louis & San Francisco went from \$19 to \$105 a share, and the Union Pacific went from \$111 to \$164 a share. These are some examples of improvements in the financial conditions of roads in the Western Trunk Line territory from 1921 to 1927. Aren't Wall Street bankers satisfied with such a showing?

In view of the fact that farmers have suffered such serious losses since 1921, and the railroads have shown a gradual and substantial recovery from the period of depression, is there any just reason why the farm people and others in the Western agricultural district should contribute more to the profitable earnings of the railroads serving this territory? Why should you be asked to pay more for your machinery, tools, automobile, trucks, tractors and other farming materials, clothing, foods, radios, furniture, and other household equipment—practically everything you use on the farm or in the home—just to add to the profits of railroad stock and bondholders?

The railroads will have an opportunity to answer these and many other questions at the Kansas City hearing, April 7, when the attorneys representing manufacturers, shippers, jobbers, Chambers of Commerce, farm organizations, and others opposed to the class rate increases will cross-examine the railroad witnesses who testified at the Omaha hearing.

It is vitally important to Kansas people that manufacturers, jobbers, shippers, Chambers of Commerce, farm and all other organizations opposed to the increases in class rates in the Western Trunk Line territory be liberally represented at the Topeka meeting March 17. The meeting will be held in the hearing room of the Public Service Commission at the state house and will be in charge of M. J. Healy, general attorney for the Kansas Public Service Commission.

**Gold Imports Continue**

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer:

The report of the Federal Reserve Board, covering the calendar year 1926, throws light on some of our most widely discussed banking and credit problems. The board's comments on the gold situation are particularly illuminating.

They indicate that the gold imported into this country in the last year consists in large part of surplus funds of foreign corporations, and of reserves both of commercial banks and of central government banks in Europe and South America. Their purpose in establishing these balances, the board believes, was to prevent possible losses on account of depreciation in the value of inconvertible domestic currencies.

This interpretation of the gold import movement supports the theory entertained by leading economists that the gold flowing to this country is not "free gold" shipped here to meet ordinary foreign payments to this country, and therefore cannot constitute a basis for price inflation. Gold imports thus far in 1927 have been unusually heavy, but coming as they have from countries soon to return to the gold standard they, too, appear as unnatural additions to our gold supply, and in all probability will be re-exported when the time for stabilization arrives.

How to return to Europe her normal share of the world's gold has been one of the most knotty problems created by post-war reconstruction, and one to the answer of which the heavy lending of American capital abroad has contributed little. The Federal Reserve Board inclines to the opinion that natural forces will turn the gold movement in Europe's direction when the gold standard is more widely re-established. In that process the elimination of all artificial restrictions on the import and export of gold appear to be necessary. Up to this time the re-establishment of a free gold market has been regarded as inexpedient even by England.

**The Severest Test for Lumber**

Redwood is always selected for this purpose

In California are used vats for curing certain types of fruit.

These great vats are constantly filled with caustic soda, acid or brine. Year after year they serve this purpose.

Even the iron bands around them must be replaced. But the vats themselves last indefinitely. Some of them twenty years old or more are still as sound as the day they were constructed.

California Redwood is always used for these vats. It is the one wood that stands up under this severe test.

For Redwood is impregnated by Nature against rot and decay. It brings long life to buildings in which it is used.

It is easy to work, stays put. It is hard to ignite and slow to burn. Use durable Redwood and build for generations.

The complete and romantic story of this valuable wood is told in our practical new book, "Redwood for Better Farm Structures", which we will gladly send you free on request.

**California Redwood Association**



Send NOW (see coupon) for free copy of practical new booklet "Redwood for Better Farm Structures."

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD ASSOCIATION, Dept. 1603  
24 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.

My Name \_\_\_\_\_

P. O. Address \_\_\_\_\_

Road \_\_\_\_\_  
Highway Near \_\_\_\_\_

Name of my Lumber Dealer \_\_\_\_\_

Please send me my free copy of "Redwood for Better Farm Structures."



Genuine

**ASPIRIN**

SAY "BAYER ASPIRIN" and INSIST!

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

- Colds    Headache    Neuritis    Lumbago
- Pain    Neuralgia    Toothache    Rheumatism

**DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART**

Safe

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid



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.

# Does Grass Color the Beef?

## Following Feeders Thru to Consumers Throws Some Light on This Old Complaint

BY DR. C. W. McCAMPBELL

ANY factor that influences the price of grass-fattened beef is of great importance and interest to a large number of Kansas cattlemen. In the past, we have heard more or less complaint to the effect that grass-fattened beef is dark and difficult to sell on that account. Some years this complaint is voiced most vigorously and persistently; other years we hear little or no complaint. Does this mean that the color of grass-fattened beef varies from year to year, or is this objection to the color of this kind of beef simply a type of trade talk with which we all are familiar?

The producer has no definite information that will enable him to answer this question. Neither is he able to say definitely just what the color of grass-fattened beef is under any given conditions. This, coupled with the importance of the grazing industry in Kansas, prompted the department of animal husbandry of the Kansas State Agricultural College to make an attempt to obtain reliable and definite data that would help producers answer these questions. This was a big undertaking and no funds were available for this particular study, so little was accomplished until last year, when the Purnell Act became a federal law. This law provides additional funds for agricultural research in all the different agricultural experiment stations. The authority for the distribution of these funds is vested primarily in the director of the agricultural experiment station.

Fortunately for Kansas cattlemen the director of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, L. E. Call, has a sympathetic understanding of the importance of livestock as a factor in determining general, as well as agricultural, prosperity, and as soon as funds under the Purnell Act became available he approved a project having for its purpose the determination, if possible, of the color of grass-fattened beef from cattle of different ages and quality, pastured on different kinds of grass under different grazing conditions. You can readily see the enormity of this undertaking from the standpoint of labor, the number of cattle that must be studied, and time required. I shall give a summary of what we did and what we found last summer.

### Fed in Three Groups

A thousand head of well-bred 4-year-old Panhandle steers were grazed during the summer of 1926 on bluestem grass near Manhattan. The first cut marketed consisted of eight carloads. One of these loads was purchased by the college; the other seven loads went to market. A part of the cattle that went to market were sold as feeders and a part of them went to the killers. Those that went to the killers were followed thru the coolers by a representative of the animal husbandry department of the college, and the color of the meat checked. The packers gave us free access to these cattle and helped us in every way possible to determine the color of the beef in the carcass.

The steers that went to the college were divided into three groups. Group

I was continued on bluestem grass without other feed; Group II was fed corn on bluestem grass; and Group III was fed cottonseed cake on bluestem grass. All three lots were killed in the college slaughter house, and a careful study was made of the color of the meat of all the carcasses. Making an accurate study of color is a difficult undertaking. In the first place, the red color of meat is in the main a combination of red, black, yellow and white, and to reproduce correctly the color of a piece of lean meat one must find the proper proportion of the four colors mentioned. After considerable experimentation, a device was developed that enabled us to determine the proportion of each of the colors present in the apparent color of any given cut of meat. Combining these colors in the proper proportion enabled us to reproduce with a high degree of accuracy the color found.

### Further Study is Necessary

To me the important results of this study are: first, the darkest colored carcass of the entire group fattened on grass alone was not objectionably dark, and second, the average color of all the carcasses fattened on grass alone was almost the same color as that of a choice long-fed, corn-fed steer. These results would seem to indicate that there could have been no serious objection to the color of the beef from cattle fattened on Kansas bluestem grass during the summer of 1926. So much for the straight grass group.

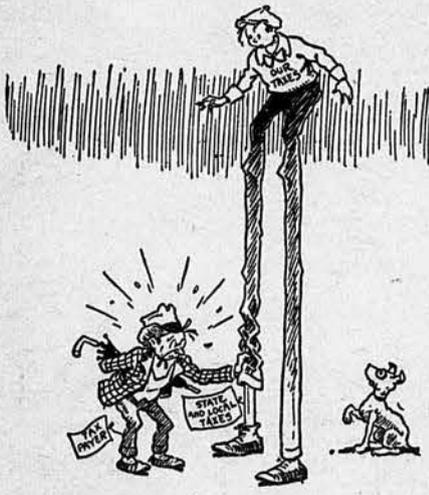
What about the group fed cottonseed cake and corn? While both cottonseed cake and corn fed on grass for 56 days increased gains and made the fat somewhat firmer, neither changed the color of either the lean or the fat. This would seem to indicate that feeding either cottonseed cake or corn on grass during a season similar to 1926 would not change the color of the meat produced.

It may be worth while to note that chemical analyses were made of samples from the carcasses of different cuts from each steer studied. Cooking tests also were made of representative cuts from each carcass. The results of these analyses and cooking tests may be summarized as follows: The meat from the straight grass-fattened steers was wholesome, nutritious, moderately tender, of good flavor and fairly juicy. The meat from the steers short-fed on grass was slightly less dry than the meat from the straight grass-fattened steers. This was the only perceptible difference.

Since Kansas grass was rather abnormal last season, due to dry weather, it is possible that it did not have the same effect on the color of meat that it might have during seasons of greater rainfall and greener grass. This emphasizes the necessity of further study, and the animal husbandry department of the college plans to continue this study with the hope of establishing definitely the color of grass-fat beef, the factors that determine its color, and if possible how these factors may be controlled or at least influenced in the best interests of the producer of grass-fattened beef.

Many interesting facts developed in making this study. None was more interesting or has a more important bearing on the future success of Kansas grass cattlemen than the results of our efforts to dispose of one-half of each carcass to help pay the expenses involved in making this test. We experienced no difficulty in disposing of the meat, either wholesale or retail, from a 600 to 800-pound heifer of inferior quality but carrying the same amount of fat as these steers. On the other hand, in the case of these good 1,200-pound grass-fattened or short-fed steers we were able to dispose of only a few half carcasses at wholesale and only a small amount of the meat at retail in the form of regular cuts.

No objection was made to the color or the quality of this beef. Strenuous objections were, however, made to the size of the cuts from these big steers.



The Stilts

# Furnishing Freight Cars When They are Needed

Good railway service to shippers consists in promptly furnishing freight cars when they are needed and moving them without delays after they are loaded. Farmers especially need such service.

In past years—even as recently as 1922—the railways were unable promptly to fill the orders of farmers for many thousands of cars, and this caused much well-founded complaint.

The railways have made great efforts and invested large amounts of capital to so improve the condition and operation of their properties as to prevent the return of such conditions. They have had valuable cooperation from the Regional Shippers' Advisory Boards.

As a result, even in the fall and winter of 1926, when freight business was the largest in history, all shippers were furnished daily an average of 99.7 per cent of all the freight cars for which they asked; and after being loaded the cars were moved more rapidly than ever before.

The unprecedented speed with which the large wheat crop of the southwest was rushed to the railways last summer would have caused a serious "shortage of cars" excepting for the increase in the efficiency of the railways that has been made within recent years. There would have been a serious shortage of refrigerator cars for handling the California grape crop last year excepting for the large increase that has been made in the number of refrigerator cars and the organized cooperation of the railways and shippers.

These are but two out of many examples that could be cited of ways in which increased railway efficiency, made possible by large investments of capital, has been of great direct benefit to agriculture.

The railways need the cooperation of the farmers to enable them to furnish at all times the kind of transportation that the welfare of agriculture requires.

## WESTERN RAILWAYS' COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS

740 Transportation Building, Chicago, Illinois

**TOWER'S FISH BRAND**

**WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING**

**SLICKERS, SUITS AND HATS**

**90 Years the Best for Men, Women & Children**

AT YOUR DEALERS

A. J. TOWER CO.  
BOSTON, MASS.

**Factory to Farmer**

At Wholesale

Buy Direct Save Money

This Harness

**\$35.65 NEW LOW PRICES**

Thousands of Farmers Now Actually Buy at Wholesale

Harness, Collars, Saddles, Shoes, Paint, etc. Better Goods for Less Money—High Quality at Low Prices—Money Back Guarantee. Thousands of satisfied customers. Save Big Money; Buy direct from The U. S. Farm Sales Co. We manufacture all our own harness.

**COLLARS \$2.70 up** Full stock leather back and front. All sizes and styles.

**FACTORY TO FARMER SAVES YOU MONEY**

FREE We make 22 different styles of harness. Save \$15 to \$20 on a set. No stag leather used. Send name today for FREE Spring Catalog with new low prices.

**THE U. S. FARM SALES CO.**  
Dept. 3318  
SALINA, KANSAS

**Ground Limestone**

For Agricultural Purposes

Write for prices and FREE sample

**DOLESE BROS. COMPANY**

220 W. 2nd St., Wichita, Kansas.  
Plant: El Dorado, Kansas.

**BIG ALMANAC 1927**

WORTH \$3. CONTENTS—BEST FISHING-DAYS, BEST BAIT, HOW TO PLANT BY THE MOON, WEATHER FORECAST, HOW TO MAKE MEDICINE FROM ROOTS AND HERBS.

HERBALIST P.O. BOX 5 HAMMOND, IND.



As an illustration of our inability to meet present day demands with the meat from these big steers, I might mention that rib-roasts from these steers weighed from 6 to 9 pounds. The average consumer wants a 3 to 4 pound rib roast. In order that we might realize something on this meat we were forced to bone out and convert the most of it into hamburger, which sold readily, but not at a price that would enable the man who fattens big steers on grass to stay in business.

I would emphasize the fact that the type of demand that exists in my town is no different from that in other towns and cities. The discrimination against big cuts of beef in my town simply is a reflection of the general insistence throughout the country for smaller cuts of beef. In my opinion, the matter of size of cuts of grass-fattened aged steers is a much more serious handicap to the sale of this class of beef than any other.

### But How Many Profited?

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

New Year's Day is the one day of the year when most of us hold a little private conference with our inner selves and take an inventory. It is then that we make a few resolutions, which, whether they are always kept or not, certainly do help us to a certain extent in that they give us a check-up on ourselves.

The week beginning February 28 and ending March 5 was Better Farm Equipment Week. To many folks this may have marked only the week containing the last day of February and the first day of March, but to many others it presented an opportunity for a general check-up and inventory of farm equipment.

No doubt a good many of our farm folks spent a day or two of that week in going over the plows, the harrows, the drills, the grain binders and the mowers and the wagons and the tractors, determining what would be needed to set the machines up in good repair, or what machines actually needed replacing with new equipment. No doubt a good many of us made up lists which we will use as buying guides within the next few weeks. Too many of us did not, but most of us at least gave our equipment a little thought during that week, and this after all was the real purpose of the entire campaign.

Now is the time for every farmer to take an inventory of his equipment and determine his needs for the farming season of 1927. Manufacturers of farm equipment require several months in which to work raw materials into the finished farm equipment so necessary to farming. The delays incidental to late ordering of repairs and new machines usually can be traced to the fact that manufacturers had no way of knowing how many parts or how many machines would be needed to supply the demand. When they go into the market for rather small quantities of raw materials they can never buy at favorable prices, and hence there can be no economies in such a hit and miss method of manufacture.

Implement dealers who can place their orders during the early part of the year can buy in carload lots and save considerable money in freight charges, but if they must order a few extra machines late in the season the stuff has to come thru in small lots and the freight charges are higher. They must charge this up to the folks who have delayed. Freight rates on farm equipment are high enough at best. Why make it possible or necessary to pay even higher rates?

This farm equipment business requires a lot of real co-operation on the part of every man in the chain. If you wait until the last minute to order from your dealer he can't place his order with the branch house in time. The branch house probably is out of the item and must send to the factory. The factory may be cleaned out and have no more raw material. It must place a small order with some steel broker, who in turn must look around among the steel mills, that in turn may be out of the proper kind of steel, and it then becomes necessary to get a lot of machinery into action, and by the time the final result is noted, everybody along the line has lost time and often money on the deal.

Better Farm Equipment Week does not come too early in the year, but if you are one who did not check up

during the week, do it now. It is not too late now, but if you put it off many more weeks it will be too late. You can profit materially by making Better Farm Equipment Week an important part of the farm calendar, to check up on yourself and your equipment.

### What Cattlemen Thought

Following are the resolutions, in part, adopted in the recent 14th annual convention of the Kansas Live Stock Association, held in Wichita:

We express our confidence and good will to Secretary Jardine, who for many years rendered distinctive service to this association as one of its members, and to our United States Senators and our Representatives in Congress for their loyal support of our interests.

We also express our appreciation to Governor Ben S. Paulen for his friendly co-operation with our aims and to those of our members who are rendering special service to our state in the 1927 session of the legislature.

We again urge upon Congress the necessity of a tariff on hides, and we also urge higher tariffs on agricultural products, including livestock, meats and meat products.

We continue to declare our opposition to Section 15-A of the Esch-Cummins railway act and we again urge Congress to repeal said section, and to amend the law so as to restore the owner to the utility boards, in order that they may regulate intrastate rates.

We recommend that the Kansas Live Stock Association continue its efforts to remedy present marketing conditions, and to include the discouraging of direct shipments of livestock to assembling plants at our public markets.

We further urge our officers to continue their efforts toward a re-adjustment of freight rates to a lower level.

We recommend to our board of directors that they enter into negotiations with the National Live Stock and Meat Board to the end that the assessment of 5 cents a car be increased to 10 cents a car, so that beneficial work of the meat board in advertising our products may be further extended. In this connection we extend our sincere thanks to the livestock exchanges for their co-operation in this work.

We recommend the work of the Better Beef Association, the National Live Stock and Meat Board, the United States Department of Agriculture and the Institute of American Meat Packers in their work of grading and marking beef.

This association endorses the work of the Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner's department, especially in reference to its work in eradication of animal diseases, and we urge a sufficient appropriation by the legislature for this department. We favor a continuation of the campaign for the eradication of tuberculosis and other livestock diseases.

This association again expresses its appreciation of the work of the agricultural college and especially the animal husbandry department and its co-operation with our association in the interest of the livestock industry.

Whereas railroad companies of this state handling shipments of livestock to market have disregarded the Kansas statutes largely embodied in Section 66-267 to 66-272 of the Revised Statutes of Kansas for 1923, in the following particulars:

A. They have been persistent in a failure and refusal to fully comply with the law concerning the supplying of transportation to shippers of livestock, sometimes refusing to provide transportation one way, and at other times refusing on the claim that the shipment passed over a small portion of some other state, and that therefore the law did not apply; and in other cases deliberately refusing to recognize the provisions of the law concerning the supplying of such transportation;

B. And have further failed to comply with the law concerning the supplying of accommodations for shippers and employes as provided in Section 66-270 of said Revised Statutes;

C. And have further failed to give any effect to the provisions of law as embodied in Section 66-271 of said Revised Statutes concerning the stopping of trains so that cars provided for the accommodation of shippers might be stopped near the building or buildings provided for their accommodation; and have continued such defaults and neglect and failure of duty to such an extent that it is not only a damage to shippers, but a matter of serious inconvenience to them and the proper care of their livestock and its transportation to market;

Therefore be it resolved that this association direct its proper officers to make a protest to railroads handling livestock shipments, setting forth, in an earnest manner, the complaints of shippers as above set out, and that if by such a protest they cannot bring about a correction of the service that shippers should have from such railroads, as provided by law, that the attention of the attorney general of this state be directed to such violation and a request made that he bring such proceedings as may be proper for that purpose for the enforcement of law in these particulars.

Be it further resolved that in the event relief cannot be had by the methods as above set forth, that this association, thru its proper officers, proceed to assume the burden of bringing suits for damages for individual shippers, who may have been refused transportation, as provided by Section 66-267 of said Revised Statutes; and to further bring actions for shippers on account of any failure on the part of any railroad company to provide accommodations as provided in Section 66-270 of said Revised Statutes, or in the stopping of trains other than as provided in Section 66-271 of said Revised Statutes.

We again repeat that we endorse the principle of co-operative marketing.

### 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.



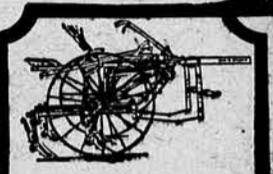
## You Will Boost For the Rock Island No. 70 Perfection Cultivator

Practically every farmer who ever used a Rock Island No. 70 "Perfection" Cultivator is a booster for it because of its simple construction and perfect control. It is a most successful self-balancing, leverless, combined riding and walking cultivator.

With just a slight push on foot stirrups you can shift the gangs from a fraction of an inch to several inches to dodge crooked rows and kill the weeds without injuring the growing crops. You can successfully "hoe" the row by use of convenient handles. The wheel arrangement insures perfect balance. Rigid seat means more uniform depth of cultivation, as your weight does not affect the gangs. Either gang can be cleared of trash without affecting depth of other gang.

Your local Rock Island Dealer can furnish you with this cultivator equipped just right for your field conditions.

FREE BOOK—"Making Farm Life Easier" illustrates and describes implements in which you are particularly interested. Write today for free book M 55.

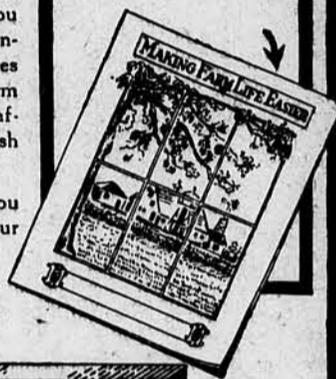


Rock Island No. 88 Pivot Axle Cultivator

About an 8-inch shift to the gangs of this cultivator, together with the wheel pivot, makes it an easy matter to get the weeds without interfering with the growing plants in the most crooked rows.

Merely move two bolts to convert it into pivot wheel guide cultivator. Ask about the rigid support bar with roller bearing gang head on the Rock Island No. 88 Cultivator.

Sold by your local Rock Island Implement Dealer.



## Rock Island Plow Company - Rock Island, Ill.

## WITTE Engines

LOW PRICES EASY TERMS

200,000 WITTE ENGINES in daily use.

SIZES: 1 1/2 to 30 H.P.

Simplest, most durable, economical. Burns almost any kind of fuel. Throttling Governor. Wico Magneto. Ideal power for any farm purpose.

### Lifetime Guarantee

Free Book Simply send name today for NEW catalog, lower prices special offers, and how to make money with WITTE outfits. New offers on engines, sawing outfits and pumps.

### WITTE ENGINE WORKS

1541 Witte Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.  
1541 Empire Building, PITTSBURGH, PA.  
1541 Witte Bldg., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## GEHL Lightest-Running SILO FILLER

Low speed means less power required, less vibration, hence longer life. The Gehl has all steel construction, non-breakable, boiler-plate fly wheel. Absolutely self-feeding. All gears enclosed—run in oil.

What a University Test Proved A Gehl cut 19.26 tons per hour with only 13.26 H.P., elevating 35 feet and running 465 R.P.M.—the lowest power of any cutter in the test. It will do as well on your farm.

### Auto Type Gear Shift

For changing length of cut. Wonderful no-choke blower fills highest silos with low speed—3 H.P. and up will run Gehl cutters. Dealers everywhere—Write for name of nearest dealer. GEHL BROS. MFG. CO. 434 E. Water St., West Bend, Wis.



THAT WE MAY PROVE OUR SUPERIOR ROOT SYSTEM SEND 30¢ AND WE WILL SHIP IN SEASON, POSTPAID, 1 RED TWIGGED DOGWOOD 2-3 FT. ORDER EARLY BEFORE SUPPLY IS EXHAUSTED.

WRITE FOR OUR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

WOODS BROS. NURSERY SERIES LINCOLN NEBR

## 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.

## 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.

**BIG FENCE SALE 13¢ a rod**  
Low prices, new on all styles of A.W.A. fence, galv., roofing, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Write for FREE Book and cut prices. OTTAWA, ILL. Box 101-M Chicago Heights, Ill. Ottawa, Kans.

# Oats Seeding to the Front!

## And Farm Conditions Generally in Kansas Are Fairly Satisfactory for This Season

FARM conditions are fairly satisfactory over Kansas, especially so far as the wheat outlook is concerned. In most sections considerable moisture, in the form of rain or snow, has been received in the last 10 days. There has been some soil blowing in Western Kansas, but the amount has been below average. Much progress has been made with oats seeding. Live-stock is mostly in good condition; the testing of cattle for tuberculosis in Reno county has been nearly completed.

General business conditions in the Middle West probably are slightly better than had been expected. At least the March issue of The Monthly Review, issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City says:

"Important developments in the Tenth Federal Reserve District thus far in 1927 were: Production of commodities in basic industries at about the level of the final quarter of 1926; some expansion in distribution of goods by wholesalers and jobbers; a heavy volume of retail trade for the season; liberal marketings of grain and live-stock; further easement in the money and credit situation; and, in February, precipitation of snow and rain, providing needed moisture for the farming area. The volume of business in this district as a whole, indicated by the value of checks drawn and cashed at banks in leading cities during the first five weeks of the year, was 4.4 per cent larger than for the like period last year.

"The outstanding development in production during January was an increase in the daily average and gross output of crude petroleum, the totals passing all former daily and monthly high records. Zinc and lead ore production and shipment continued at a high rate thru the early half of the month, but declined in the latter part. Operations at the soft coal mines slackened and the tonnage mined was the same as reported for January a year ago. Heavier market runs of meat animals at stockyards brought an increase in operations at the packing houses, and the output of beef and pork was larger, and of mutton slightly smaller, than in January, 1926. The output of flour at mills in this district fell below that for December, but was nearly 20 per cent above the number of barrels produced in the opening month of 1926.

"Building contracts awarded during the first month of the year carried a larger value than the awards made during the first month of last year, and there were indications of considerable activity in this district in the spring. The number of new buildings started in leading cities, as shown by reports of permits issued, exceeded the December total, but fell short of the number issued in January of year ago, while a decrease in the value of permits was indicative of a smaller building investment.

"Distributive trade by wholesalers and jobbers expanded seasonally in January, and the month's sales, combined for six reporting lines, was slightly larger than in December, but slightly smaller than in January, 1926. Retail trade at department stores and single line stores exceeded the expectations of dealers, some reductions in prices being an incentive to buying by consumers. The volume of sales in dollars, while seasonally smaller than in December, was larger than a year earlier.

"The situation in this district with respect to money and credits changed but slightly in recent months. Deposits in banks were in excess of ordinary requirements, and rates continued low and unchanged."

### Large Farm Wheat Sales

The flow of wheat from Kansas farms has been exceptionally great for the last few weeks. This has been caused largely, perhaps, by the belief that the market had reached a winter peak, and that the trend probably would be downward, as the Kansas Farmer has indicated in several recent issues. The economist for the Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City called attention a few days ago to the fact that with the 1926 wheat crop the growers who marketed wheat immediately after harvest profited most, peak prices having been reached before the close of summer. How much wheat still remains for movement to terminals is a question, but authoritative estimates indicate considerably more than usual for this date.

Aside from the holdings in farmers' hands, data on the stocks of wheat owned by mills in various positions reveal sufficient to meet the requirements of the domestic trade for fully three months. The argument is advanced that even a three months' reserve is not sufficient to fill the

unfilled flour orders on mill books, and this possibly is true, but the fact stands out that mills cannot be expected to provide an exceptionally broad outlet for the grain. Mills generally have taken advantage of the low premiums for carlot offerings and are carrying supplies equal to practically their maximum elevator storage facilities. New flour buying is not of a character to make for renewed activity in milling wheat demand. This, too, is a factor in the easiness of cash premiums.

Next to the cash situation, ordinarily an influence of a bullish character at this stage of the crop year, the trade must depend on foreign buyers to provide support. European wheat demand lacks aggressiveness, which is not surprising in view of the substantially greater yields in Argentina and Australia, now in the midst of their after-harvest movement. The Southern Hemisphere countries are offering their new wheat at a material discount under the basis at which United States or even Canadian wheat is selling. It is only natural, therefore, that foreign demand is centering in those countries, with only an unimportant total of export sales of American grain.

The present wheat movement from Argentina is more than double the outgo at this time in 1926, this pace having been maintained since the inauguration of the new crop marketings. Australian shipments are hardly of such large proportions, averaging about 3 million bushels a week. The Canadian movement in the first six months of the crop, to the close of January, amounted to about 175 million bushels for export, about 25 million bushels less than in the same period a year ago. The 1926 Dominion wheat crop, however, was practically as large as in the previous year, despite claims of considerable damage from wet weather immediately after harvest. For this reason, it is probable that a considerable quantity of grain remains to be sold for export in the Western Canadian provinces, a factor that may add weight to the market as soon as lake navigation is resumed. European wheat import requirements are greater than on the last crop, but the Old World apparently has a larger surplus from which to draw. Foreign buyers are disinclined to contract ahead.

### Small Sales of Corn

Flour demand is spasmodic, averaging little more than 50 per cent of full capacity for all Southwestern mills. In the last few weeks flour buying was encouraged by the progress of the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill in Congress, passage of which was looked on as a possible bullish force on prices. Demand is from the small to medium sized buyers as a rule, a majority of the large lot trade having already contracted quite generally for their major requirements in the remaining crop months. The chief concern of millers is not so much over any broadening in the domestic or export flour demand as in the difficulty in obtaining specifications on over-due contracts. Bakers and jobbers alike have been particularly reluctant in providing mills with shipping directions, as a result of which mill operations have been curtailed to an average of about 60 per cent for the Southwest as a whole. Mills are pressing for instructions, but, presumably because of an absence of a profit margin in old bookings, the trade is slow in ordering out. Some cancellation of orders is reported, but this doubtless will not be general.

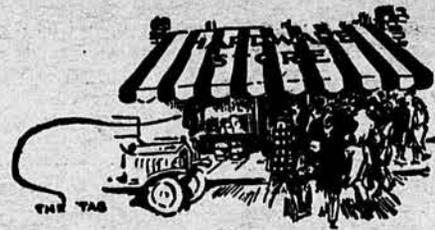
Demand for corn out of the Kansas City territory is substantially behind a seasonal volume. The relatively high level of live-stock prices ordinarily makes for an active inquiry for feeding operations, but the sales are at a minimum for the late winter. The narrow demand is originating from localities that suffered short yields last fall or that are in need of fancy quality grain. For example, portions of Missouri have been drawing supplies from Kansas City, and a little demand is being felt from Texas for fancy quality natural yellow corn, presumably for milling. Even Iowa, which is providing the principal source of the arrivals of corn in Kansas City and the immediate territory, is a buyer of some fancy low moisture corn out of the Southwest, an indication that the leading corn state has a comparatively small reserve of other than the poorer grades. Scattered buying also has developed from the West Coast, chiefly California.

The South is a comparatively active buyer of corn, but the requirements of consumers there are being supplied at lower prices from other channels, particularly the St. Louis gateway. For the most part a reasonably friendly attitude prevails toward the level of prices of corn as well as oats. At the same time, the coarse grains are in abundant supply, and corn is accumulating rapidly at terminals.

Feedstuffs are in a stronger position than the coarse grains. Bran and shorts are selling at practically the highest point on the crop, and a rather persistent inquiry prevails for other than spot and February shipment. Some large lots of bran have lately been worked to feed manufacturers in the East and Central states for March-April-May shipment, and in extremes as far ahead as June. The interest in deferred positions reflects confidence in prices. There is a lack of pressure of offerings by mills. The absence of Canadian imports of bran in the East and New England is exerting a strengthening force, inasmuch as those sections are providing the broadest outlet, aside from the local Southwestern buying. The high protein feeds recorded further sharp advances. Feed manufacturers are sharing in a seasonably active demand.

### The Beef Cattle Outlook

The number of cattle marketed in 1927 probably will be materially less than in 1926. Unusually heavy slaughter of cattle and calves during 1926 reduced numbers on farms and ranges in the United States to the lowest point in many years. The demand for beef is expected to continue at about the same level as last year, when total domestic consumption was the highest on record. No prospects of increased competition from abroad or from other meats in the domestic market are in sight. Prices of slaughter cattle are expected to average somewhat higher than in 1926. Stocker and feeder cattle probably will



# HOW WELL do you know the Hardware Man and his store?

IF YOU could spend a week in a "Farm Service" Hardware Store you would get the surprise of your life. You would find many things you never saw or heard of before. To learn all the different items, know their names, uses and sizes is a life time study. Your Hardware Man is constantly seeing and inspecting new materials and inventions, using his long training to pick out the good and discarding the worthless so that he can have just the right things to offer you—those adapted to your climate, your working conditions, and your modes and desires of living. Go to a "Farm Service" Store and look around—you are always welcome. Go there when you want a good tool, a repair part for the stove or mower, a piece of pipe, new kitchen utensils, or the best paint or material for some odd job. You'll get what you want right then and there and you can be sure the quality and price will be right.

## A Farmer's Store

### NEXT WEEK

Will be the first of a series of messages about seasonable Hardware you need.

"Farm Service" stores specialize on the farmer's needs and problems. They offer you more for your money than you can buy in any other way by giving merchandise of established value at a fair price. In these stores you will discover short-cut ways to do things, articles that will save your time, your temper, your money, and make your life more comfortable. Make a practice of going to your "Farm Service" Hardware Store. It pays!

# Make this store



# Your store



"FLAPPING THE FLAPPER" A FORM OF "PETTING PARTY" THAT MIGHT PROVE BENEFICIAL.

meet a strong active demand thruout the year.

Cattle numbers decreased in 1926, due to the continued heavy slaughter of cattle and calves. The inspected slaughter of cattle was the third largest on record, exceeded only by 1917 and 1918; the inspected slaughter of calves was the second largest, exceeded only by 1925. The combined slaughter was second largest, exceeded only by 1918.

Decreases in cattle numbers between 1920 and 1925 indicated that an inspected slaughter of cattle and calves much in excess of 12 million head a year would result in a further reduction in numbers. The slaughter in 1926 exceeded this amount by nearly 2 1/2 million head.

The estimated number of cattle on farms and ranges in the United States on January 1, 1927, appears to have been materially less than on the corresponding date in 1926. The largest part of this decrease was in the North Central states, especially those west of the Mississippi River. The decrease in this region was caused partly by the severe drouth and crop failure over large areas in Nebraska and the Dakotas, and partly by the heavy shipments of fed cattle, not replaced by in-shipments of stocker and feeder cattle. Most other regions showed decreases, except the Southwest, where unusually favorable feed conditions caused a keen local demand for stocker cattle, with resultant reduced shipments from these states.

During the first six months of 1927 the market supply and slaughter of cattle are expected to be considerably smaller than in 1926. The number of cattle on feed in the Corn Belt January 1, 1927, was estimated as 7 per cent smaller than on January 1, 1926. This decrease was offset somewhat by larger numbers on feed in some western sugar beet areas and by increased cake feeding in Texas and Oklahoma.

Because of the larger proportion of light weight cattle and of calves in the number being fed this winter, the average length of feeding may be longer than last winter, with a probable larger decrease in market supply of fed cattle during the first three months than during the spring and early summer. It also seems probable that the marketings of butcher stock and inferior cows during the first six months of 1927 will be smaller than a year ago.

During the second six months of 1927 a rather sharp reduction in marketings of all cattle, both from the farming and ranching sections, is to be expected, but if fat cattle prices during the next few months are favorable, the decrease in grain-finished cattle during this period may be small. In view of the present cattle situation a reduction of 10 to 15 per cent in total slaughter of cattle during 1927 is not improbable. The reduction in milk cows and the increasing prices for them, with a general strengthening of all cattle prices, may be expected to reduce materially the slaughter of calves.

**Imports Increased Slightly**

There was some increase of beef imports in 1926 as compared with 1925, but our total consumption of foreign beef is still negligible. The heaviest imports have been from Canada, with some receipts from Australia and New Zealand. Unless there should be a very marked advance in prices of domestic low grade beef or a further decline in British frozen beef prices, there is little probability of important beef imports during 1927.

Consuming demand for beef and conse-

quently the demand for slaughter cattle is expected to continue good during the greater part of 1927. Pork is the only one of the major kinds of meat which competes seriously with beef. With present indications of continued small supplies of hogs during the next 12 months, no adverse effect on the consumer demand for beef is expected.

Demand for stocker and feeder cattle is expected to be active during 1927. Other conditions being normal, presumably such demand will show greatest activity during the last four months of the year. Heavy feeder cattle, because of their scarcity, probably will move best, partly because of the possibility of strong packer competition for that kind of cattle.

An urgent demand for calves probably will be in evidence thruout the year.

Slaughter cattle prices during the first six months of 1927 are expected to average somewhat higher than during the corresponding period in 1926. The usual spring decline on better grades probably will be less pronounced than normally. Lower grades, on the other hand, will show their usual spring advance, and may exceed that which occurred in 1926. Stocker and feeder prices are expected to equal the relatively high average of the first half of 1926, despite the fact that at the beginning of 1927 they were somewhat lower than a year earlier. This probability will be materially increased if spring opens early and there is reasonable promise of abundant grass in pasture and range areas.

**A Big Potato Acreage?**

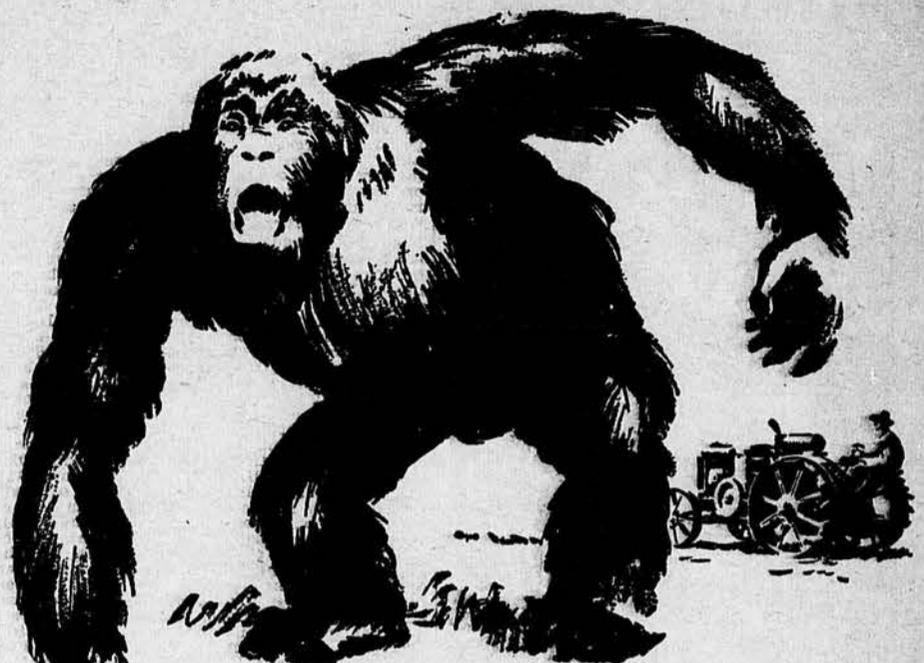
Somewhat higher average slaughter cattle prices than in 1926 are anticipated in the fall of 1927. The usual seasonal advance in better grades probably will be more pronounced than in 1926, and altho the spread between heavy and light cattle probably will be narrow, the former are expected to sell at a premium. Stocker and feeder prices should average somewhat higher than in the fall of 1926, with heavy weight feeders showing the greatest proportional advance.

On the whole, cattle prices in 1927 should continue their upward swing in the price cycle, which began in 1925.

There is a serious probability that an excessive acreage of potatoes will be planted in 1927. Reports received from farmers show that a tendency to increase the acreage exists in all parts of the country, the acreage expected on the farms reported to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture to date showing a net increase of 13 per cent. With average growing conditions, such an increase in acreage would result in much lower prices to growers.

In considering the potato situation, one must bear in mind the fluctuations in acreage and yield during the last few seasons. The high price of potatoes in 1921, when other crops were bringing low returns, led to the planting of an excessive acreage in 1922, and to the production of a bumper crop. The following season the acreage was sharply cut, but a good yield was secured and prices continued low. In 1924 the acreage was again greatly reduced, but the yield of nearly 127 bushels an acre was by far the highest ever harvested, and the resulting low prices caused great losses to the growers. Again the acreage was reduced, the 3,092,000 acres planted in 1925 being the smallest potato acreage in more than 20 years. As the yield was rather light, a very high price was secured, and the small crop was worth much more than the very

**THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR QUALITY**



**Give your Tractor  
Brute Strength!**

Strength to rip open furrows of fresh earth—  
strength to pull heavy loads—more brute strength  
for your tractor when you use TAGOLENE.



Skelly radio hour every Monday  
8-9 P. M. KVOO Tulsa, wave  
length 374.8

**TAGOLENE  
MOTOR OIL**

MADE BY THE REFINERS OF THE NEW ADVANCED  
SKELLY REFRACTIONATED GASOLINE

**Another College Ayrshire Champion**

THE name of Canary Bell, that famous old Ayrshire cow, no longer reigns supreme in Kansas. Another Ayrshire, B M's Bangora Melrose, also a Kansas State Agricultural College cow, has outdone Canary Bell in butterfat production by 10.6 pounds on a 365-day test, producing 19,491.5 pounds of milk and 755.11 pounds of fat. Her milk record, however, is 371.5 pounds less than Canary Bell's highest mark.

The college herd contains another cow which recently has made a sensational record. Melrose Canary Bell 2nd, daughter of the grand old Canary Bell, has set a mark of 18,001 pounds of milk and 654.45 pounds of butterfat.

A study of the records made by ancestors of these two cows indicates that the present high record is the result of scientific breeding, dairymen point out, since for several generations back each female in the line has shown a substantial increase in milk and butterfat production over that of her dam.

A few years ago some particularly noticeable records were made by a group of Ayrshire cows in the college herd that had been sired by Melrose Good Gift. Ten of his daughters averaged more than 400 pounds of butterfat while milking in the 2-year-old class. Considerable difficulty was experienced in picking a sire to succeed Melrose Good Gift—that is, one whose progeny could be expected to show an increased yield of milk and fat over that of the dams when he served females averaging over 375 pounds of butterfat.

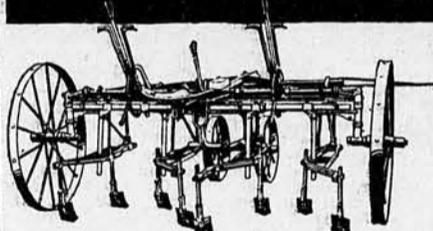
Bell's Melrose, the present Ayrshire herd sire at K. S. A. C., was chosen. He is a grandson of Melrose Good Gift. That the selection was a good one is evidenced by the fact that his daughters not only show a higher average production than the daughters of Melrose Good Gift at corresponding ages, but they also show a creditable increase over the records of their dams. Twelve daughters of Bell's Melrose, milking as 2-year-olds, averaged 11.6 pounds of butterfat more than their dams at the same ages.

One of the 12 is B M's Bangora Melrose, whose recent production record exceeds that of the famous old Canary Bell, which stood as the college and state record over all breeds for many years. As a 4-year-old in 1925, this same daughter won the French cup, offered every year, to the highest producing cow of that class. Her mark then was 16,877 pounds of milk and 703.83 pounds of butterfat. When 2 years old the cow produced 5,365 pounds of milk and 200.24 pounds of butterfat more than her dam produced at that age.

Melrose Canary Bell 2nd's record is obviously the result of having ancestors which transmitted characters of high milk production. She is sired by Melrose Good Gift, and her dam was a widely known state record cow that produced 19,863 pounds of milk and 744.5 pounds of butterfat to obtain her long standing record.

As a 2-year-old Melrose Canary Bell 2nd won a 300-day roll of honor record, with a production of 11,633 pounds of milk and 392.93 pounds of butterfat. She has a series of six records averaging 14,186 pounds of milk and 476.37 pounds of butterfat, which show that altho old Canary Bell's record has been supplanted by that of B M's Bangora Melrose, her daughters are carrying on.

**Never before  
so much  
built into a  
Cultivator**



The Dempster Two-Row Cultivator is complete in one unit. No additional parts to buy to meet your kind of planting. No clumsy arches! Yet every possible adjustment and gang shift to insure quick, perfect cultivation. And, the most radical adjustment takes but a few minutes.

Great slide bar gang shift. Positively lubricated wheel-dodge. Take-up rear axle. Non-cramping and non-tipping tongue truck. These Dempster features mean greatest ease of operation and best results.

See the improved Dempster at your dealers. Compare it point for point. You'll find it the one you want to own.

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.  
719 So. 6th St. Beatrice, Neb.

**DEMPSTER  
TWO-ROW  
Cultivator**

**Money Saved is  
Money Earned**



We promised you, in 1923, a much improved, greater rust-resisting, far longer lasting woven wire fence. And we made it. Made it by doing two things—putting more rust-resisting copper in the steel itself and a much heavier zinc coating on the outside.

Always look for the Red Strand (top wire)

**RED STRAND  
"Galvannealed"**

is the same good old reliable Square Deal Fence. Same full gauge and honest weight; same springy line wires; same picket-like stays; same can't-slip knot. The easy-to-erect, trim, strong fence.

But better now than ever before through our "Galvannealing" process (discovered and patented by Keystone) that WELDS an extra heavy rust-resisting zinc coating to copper-bearing steel wire. No one else makes fence like this.

Agricultural Colleges, engineering authorities, railroad tests—all prove that "Galvannealed" far outlasts the ordinary galvanized wire. Those who entered "The Advantages of a Well Fenced Farm" contest gave us some mighty good ideas on "Hog Sanitation," "What it Costs to Fence a Farm," and "What 17,000 Farmers Say." Write for these 3 free booklets today. They show what an important part fence plays in increasing your farm profits.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.  
2181 Industrial Street • Peoria, Illinois



Kills prairie dogs, ground hogs, ground squirrels, pocket gophers. Saves alfalfa. Experimental stations approve. 1000 tablets price \$1.50. Warranted. Ask your druggist or send direct. Booklet Free. Address FT. DODGE CHEMICAL CO., Ft. Dodge, Iowa

20 CONCORD GRAPE VINES.....\$1.00  
8 APPLE TREES, 4 VARIETIES..... 1.00  
4 CURRANTS AND 4 GOOSEBERRY... 1.00  
All postpaid. Send for FREE Catalog.  
Fairbury Nurseries, Box J, Fairbury, Nebr.

It's Here!  
**NEW!**  
Low Model  
**MELOTTE**



30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

**NOW!**—for the first time, the farmers of America have a chance—if they act quick!—to see and use, on 30 Days Free Trial, the NEW Low Model Belgian Melotte Cream Separator.

**AT LAST!**—2000 have just arrived! Going fast! You must act quick! Mail coupon NOW! This great NEW Low Model Melotte retains all the best features of the World's Leading Separator, including the wonderful Self-Balancing Melotte Bowl, plus—the NEW Swinging Waist High porcelain-lined Supply Tank and many big NEW features that have started the whole dairy industry of Europe talking. Mail coupon now.

**Don't Pay for 4 Months**

**Special Introductory Price**

Right Now—we are making an especially Low Introductory Price on this NEW Low Model Melotte. The price may be higher later. You must Act Quick—mail coupon now and get this NEW Low Price. Get the Free NEW Melotte Book. Learn how we will ship this NEW Melotte direct to your farm for a 30 Days Trial—FREE—with NO obligation to buy. Learn how you do not have to pay one cent for 4 months after you receive it—OR—you can pay for it on small monthly payments. But you must ACT Quick. Mail Coupon NOW!

**Send Free Book!**

That's the first thing to do. Get this Big Free Book. Even if you feel you won't need a new separator for some time you owe it to yourself to find out all about this wonderful NEW Melotte right now! Don't Delay! Mail Coupon Today sure, before this first shipment is all gone.

**The Melotte Separator, B. E. BABSON, U. S. Manager, 2843 W. 19th St., Dept. 29-33 Chicago, Ill. 2445 Prince St., Berkeley, Calif.**

Please send me Free NEW Melotte Separator Catalog and your "Don't Pay for 4 Months" Offer and Special Low Introductory Price.

(Print Your Name and Address plainly)

Name.....

Post Office.....

R.F.D..... State.....

How many cows do you milk?.....

**DON'T WEAR A TRUSS**

**BE COMFORTABLE!**

Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable. Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Beware of imitations. Look for trade-mark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope.

**Brooks Appliance Co., 267 State St., Marshall, Mich.**



**HOTEL SAVERY**  
DES MOINES, IOWA

Right in the heart of the shopping and business district. Selected as headquarters for many conventions. You'll find a real welcome here. Rooms \$2.50 and up.

**T. H. HOFFMAN, Mgr.**

large crop of the preceding year. In 1926 there was only a small increase in acreage, a larger increase being prevented by the high cost of seed and by the fear of a repetition of overproduction and low prices.

The acreage has now been abnormally low, and the price correspondingly high for two seasons in succession. The price being received by farmers on December 1, 1926, averaged \$1.42 a bushel, and the year previous \$1.87, whereas previously potato prices have rarely been high for two years in succession. Under the circumstances a general increase in planting seems inevitable, the size of the increase depending largely on the price at planting time and on the extent to which individual farmers readjust their plans in consideration of what other farmers are planting.

Average yields an acre and average quality have been increasing during recent years because of seed improvement and changes in methods of cultivation, and market demands can now be supplied with fewer acres than formerly were needed. If the acreage this season is increased to about 3 1/2 million acres, it would be about 6 per cent above that grown last year, and about equal to that grown in 1924. Assuming a yield of 112 bushels an acre, which is about what can now be expected with average weather conditions, this acreage would result in a crop of about 370 million bushels, as compared with the 356 million in 1926, and the 422 million in 1924, when many millions of bushels went to waste or were utilized only for feeding livestock and other low-value purposes. If the acreage this season is increased by 13 per cent in accordance with the present plans of the growers reporting, there would be about an even chance that production would exceed 400 million bushels, depending, of course, on weather conditions. Allowing for present per capita consumption, freight rates, handling and retailing costs, this production would result in greatly reduced prices to farmers. Production could not greatly exceed this figure without reducing the price in some localities to about what the potatoes are worth as feed for livestock.

**Atchison**—Most of the cattle which have been on full feed are being sent to market. Many public sales are being held; hogs are at premium prices and cattle are selling fairly well. Some wheat is being hauled to market, but no corn, as the crop is all used by local feeders. Many of the roads are in bad condition. There is ample farm help. The hard freezing weather has damaged the late-sown wheat somewhat, but that planted early is in good condition. Cream, 42c; eggs, 19c; corn, 62c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

**Barton**—Wheat is in excellent condition. Most of the oats fields have been sown. Incubators are running; there is considerable interest in poultry raising here this season. Good prices are being paid at farm sales, except for hogs. Hens, 23c; eggs, 17c; butterfat, 45c; wheat, \$1.21; corn, 67c.—Elmer Bird.

**Bourbon**—Oats sowing has been in full swing, and is mostly all finished. Most farmers are doing a good deal of spring plowing. Wheat is in excellent condition. Many public sales have been held recently, at which high prices were paid. There is an ample supply of labor. Corn, 60c; oats, 40c; hay, \$10; hogs, \$11; eggs, 18c; milk, \$2.30.—Robert Creamer.

**Decatur**—Wheat in the eastern part of the county is in better condition than that in the western section. We had 7-10 inch of moisture in February. Several successful wolf hunts were held here recently; many rabbits also were killed. A few purebred hog sales were held here recently, at which high prices were paid. Butterfat, 44c.—H. L. Hanchett.

**Edwards**—The good snow of last week was very welcome, altho it broke into farm work. The spring operations will soon become very active. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 68c; hens, 18c; eggs, 17c; butterfat, 38c; alfalfa hay, \$12 to \$15, in the stack.—W. E. Pravel.

**Ellis**—We had a fine snow here last week, which has supplied some needed moisture for the wheat. The crop is in good condition. Stock is doing well, but feed, even including straw, is becoming scarce. The weather has been mild. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 87c; bran, \$1.35; shorts, \$1.65; butter, 45c; eggs, 18c.—William Grabbe.

**Finney**—There was a fine snow last week, which was of great help to the wheat. Windstorms have done some damage to the crop. A few public sales are being held; hogs, young cattle and good horses are bringing good prices.—Dan A. Ohmes.

**Greenwood**—Farmers are preparing for oats, and made fields have been sown. Livestock is in good condition. Hogs and milk cows bring high prices at public sales. There was considerable mowing here this spring, from one farm to another. Much road work is being done. There is little sale for feed, and some of it will not be used.—A. H. Brothers.

**Gove and Sheridan**—The snow last week supplied some much needed moisture for the wheat, and it also eliminated soil blowing, which had caused considerable damage to the crop. While the outlook with this crop is not of the best, still there is no reason why the county should not produce a fairly good yield if the conditions are favorable in the spring.—John I. Aldrich.

**Jewell**—A 4-inch snow covered the county last week, which was level—there was little drifting. This made the third level snow for this part of the state this winter, which is unusual. A good first crop of alfalfa is assured, unless we have late freezes. About an average acreage of oats will be sown. Corn, 80c; eggs, 17c; butterfat, 45c.—Vernon Collier.

**Johnson**—There was a big snow here last week, which supplied considerable moisture. Most of the incubators have been set, and many young chicks already have arrived. Public sales are being held, and good prices are paid for everything except hogs. Corn chop, \$1.75; white shorts, \$1.80; eggs, 19c; hens, 21c; corn, 80c to 85c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

**Labette**—We had some snow last week, which was of considerable help to the wheat. A few fields of oats have been sown. Everything sells well at public sales except hogs, and even they are advancing a little. The scarcity of hogs has made corn somewhat cheaper here than elsewhere. The folks here are showing more interest in raising berries and poultry.—J. N. McLane.

**Lane**—A nice snow fell here last week, which will be of great help to the wheat, as it supplied considerable moisture. It also will aid in preventing soil blowing, which had done some damage.—A. R. Bentley.

**Lyon**—The snow of last week was fine for the wheat; there is a prospect of an excellent crop in this county. Many gardens

have been worked into condition for planting. Livestock is doing well.—E. R. Griffith.

**Marion**—About 4 inches of snow fell here last week, and it supplied some needed moisture. Most of the oats are sown. Livestock is in good condition. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 75c; eggs, 18c; cream, 45c.—Isaac P. Wiebe.

**Marshall**—We had some snow last week, which was of help to the wheat. The crop was never in better condition in this county. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 80c; cream, 46c; eggs, 18c; kafir, 50c; oats, 50c.—J. D. Stosz.

**Ness**—Weather conditions are very favorable, and the wheat has been helped recently by additional moisture. Many farmers have sown oats. Good prices are being paid at public sales.—James McHill.

**Osage**—Many public sales have been held in the last few days, and everything moved at good prices. Milk cows have advanced about \$15 in price in the last two months, and other cows about \$5. There also has been an excellent demand for farm implements. Nearly all the farms were rented before the sales were made. Until the last snow came the ground was in fine condition for plowing. There is plenty of feed.—H. L. Ferris.

**Pawnee**—We had a nice snow here last week, which supplied some needed moisture to the wheat. A good many horses have been sold in the last month; they had become fat on wheat pasture. Cattle, hogs and implements sell well at public sales. Corn, 75c; wheat, \$1.20; seed oats, 75c.—E. H. Gore.

**Phillips**—We had a fine snow last week, about 8 inches deep, which drifted very little; it was wet, and supplied considerable moisture. There is a fine chance for a wheat crop this year. We certainly hope that it does well, as the farmers need the income it would bring. Feed is scarce, and a great deal of it is being shipped into the county. Prairie hay, \$17; alfalfa hay, \$22; corn, \$1; corn chop, \$2; shorts, \$1.60; bran, \$1.50; eggs, 17c.—J. B. Hicks.

**Pratt and Kiowa**—Wheat is doing well. The weather has been ideal for livestock, and there is an ample supply of rough feed in the country. Good prices are being paid at public sales. The Pratt County Farm Bureau has organized a pig club, which is attracting much interest. Wheat, \$1.19; hens, 18c; eggs, 17c; butterfat, 45c.—Art McAnany.

**Rawlins**—The county received about 10 inches of wet snow last week, which has supplied plenty of moisture for the wheat. The outlook for the crop here never was better. The soil also is in fine condition for spring crops.—A. Madsen.

**Reno**—We have been having some very fine weather. The ground is being prepared for gardens. Wheat fields are in fine condition. There is an excellent demand for dairy cows and hogs. Butterfat, 47c; eggs, 17c; hens, 19c.—T. C. Paris.

**Rice**—We have been having a touch of winter again; the county received several inches of snow last week, which provided good protection for the wheat. The crop is in excellent condition, and there is plenty of moisture. Livestock is selling well on the market; a number of farm sales have been held recently, at which everything sold well. The fruit crop is safe so far. Several farm meetings have been held over the county recently, and they have been well attended. The Rice County Vigilantes held an all-day target practice last week. Wheat, \$1.19; butterfat, 45c; eggs, 17c; hens, 19c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

**Rush**—The weather has been very fine here recently. Soil and moisture conditions are favorable. Wheat is being pastured extensively. Livestock is doing well. Considerable wheat is being moved to market. Wheat, \$1.20; eggs, 18c; butterfat, 45c.—William Crotinger.

**Russell**—The county had 6 inches of snow last week, which was very welcome for the wheat. High prices are being paid at public sales, especially for cattle. There was an outbreak of hog cholera a few days ago on the Hugh Mudd farm; vaccination was used, and this stopped the trouble, with the loss of only three head. Farmers are short of feed. Some pigs were lost in the blizzard. Oil scouts are busy, and there likely will be a considerable development here this year in this industry. Considerable repair work is being done on buildings and machinery. Seed potatoes, \$2.25; corn, 90c; wheat, \$1.21; eggs, 18c; butterfat, 45c.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

**Sedgewick**—The recent windstorm did considerable damage to the wheat; we need a good rain. Many public sales are being held, at which high prices are paid. Many fields of oats have been sown. Wheat, \$1.21; oats, 50c; corn, 72c; butterfat, 47c; eggs, 19c.—W. J. Roof.

**Smith**—The county had a fine snow last week, which drifted very little, and provided some moisture for the wheat. Feed will be short, but farmers will get their livestock thru to grass all right. Oats sowing will be in full swing next week. Most of the renters moved some little time before March 1, to take advantage of the good weather. Eggs, 16c; cream, 46c; corn, 80c.—Harry Saunders.

**Wabaussee**—The snow of last week gave us plenty of moisture. Livestock is doing fine. There is a keen demand for hogs at public sales. Corn, 70c; butter, 35c; eggs, 17c.—G. W. Hartner.

**A Glance At the Markets**

March came like a lamb in the farm markets. Changes in price have not been many or great, and some of them favored the holders. Grain, hay, feed, livestock and dairy markets stay about the same. Cotton markets hold strongly most of the time. Beef cattle sells a little better. Butter and cheese have acted fairly well for the time of year, altho feeling the effect of increasing production. The egg market shows signs of halting after the usual severe spring decline. Good apples sell a little higher week by week. Old vegetables have been one of the disappointing features, with the bad break in cabbage prices and the slow but rather steady down-turn in potatoes.

Corn has continued the weakest feature of the grain market, reaching the lowest point of the season early in March. Demand for corn and the other feeding grains has been limited, and the low price is explained rather by lack of buying than by cause of heavy market supplies, altho receipts have been liberal. Declines in wheat and rye were slight. Wheat markets have not been doing much, altho a moderate export demand continues for hard winter wheat, which has been selling in Liverpool at a premium of about 10 cents over the Argentine wheat.

Prices of timothy hay inclined slightly

(Continued on Page 51)

**TANNERY to YOU**  
MAKES THIS POSSIBLE

**\$36.75**

**I HAVE PLEASED OVER 100,000 FARMERS**  
Save Five Profits

Owning my own tannery, tanning my own harness leather, manufacturing my own harness and selling direct-from-my-Tannery-to-you, saves you 5 profits, making possible the lowest harness prices ever heard of—**JUST WHAT YOU'VE ALWAYS WANTED!** To prove that you get better harness this way, I will send you any harness you select from my catalog—all at my own risk. You know harness—examine it thoroughly, test the materials—you be the judge. Costs you nothing unless you decide to keep it.

**Write Me Today**

Find out for yourself all about my 19 different styles of harness; also collars, saddles, leather, etc.—at amazingly low tannery-to-you prices. Write today. Just say, Send Free Harness Book.

**OMAHA TANNING CO., 4513 So. 27th St., Omaha, Nebr.**

**Simplicity Farm Engines**

**90 Days Trial**      **As Low As \$5.50 Down**

28 years on the market—200,000 HP in use—simple—strong—durable—economical—easy starting—surplus power—hit and miss or throttling governor—burns gasoline or kerosene—speed regulator—valve in head—semi-steel castings—magneto ignition—lifetime insurance guarantee—easy terms. **New Low Prices**

This is your opportunity—save money and get the best.

1 1/2 to 16 Horse Power

Write today for catalog and new low prices.  
**LEE M. TURNER.**  
**Turner Simplicity Mfg. Co.**  
1111 So. 7th St.      **OSKALOOSA, IOWA**

**BOWSHER'S HEAVY-DUTY GRINDERS**

**BOREMOST AMONG BETTER GRINDERS**

Crush and grind all the grains that grow; fine for hogs or coarser for cattle feeding. Corn in husk. Head knives, and all small grains. Strength, Durability and Service radiate from every line of these Masterful Grinders. Simple, yet effective in adjustment. Last a lifetime.

**LIGHT RUNNING — LONG LIFE — EXTRA CAPACITY**

**CONE-SHAPED BURRS**

10 sizes—2 to 25 H. P. or more. Also Sweep Mills. It pays well to investigate. Catalog FREE.

**The F.N.P. Bowsher Co., South Bend, Ind.**  
Patterson Machinery Co., Gen'l. Agts.  
1221 W. 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

**Playford Concrete Stave**

**SILOS**

Every stave power tamped and steam cured. The only Concrete Stave with a 15 in. lap at the joint, and a glazed stave. Priced right and erected by our experienced men. Material and workmanship fully guaranteed.

Distributors for Blizzard Ensilage Cutters. Write us for prices and terms.

**CONCRETE PRODUCTS CO.**  
Sallina      Kansas

**\$600.00 Starts You**

Pay Balance Out Of Earnings!

Get into the Well Drilling Business. Earn from \$25.00 to \$50.00 per day clear profit. Be Your Own Boss! Exceptional opportunities are open in every community for drilling wells, which you can work at the year 'round! A Machine for every depth, built in gasoline traction and non-traction models. Write TODAY for our BIG FREE BOOK describing ARMSTRONG ALL-STEEL WELL DRILLS. Address

**ARMSTRONG MFG. CO.**  
220 Chestnut St., Waterloo, Iowa

**5 Magazines 98c**

Only 98c For All 5

Woman's World, 1 year.....  
Gentlewoman, 1 year.....  
Good Stories, 1 year.....  
American Needlewoman, 1 year.....  
Capper's Farmer, 1 year.....

This big special Club Offer is good for a limited time. Save Money by sending your Order Now!

Order Special Club No. F-150  
**CAPPER'S FARMER, Topeka, Kan.**

# Let's Start With Real Stock

## And Then the Egg Production Will be on a More Encouraging Basis

BY JAMES HOEKZEMA

**I**N SELECTING the birds to be used for breeding, one must first consider the question of age. It is advisable to give preference for the older birds—yearling hens are much more desirable than pullets because their eggs are larger. The chicks, as a result, are larger, and make more economical gains. Of course, it is not always possible to use hens, but if pullets are used they should be large, well-matured, and should not have been laying too heavily or too long just preceding the breeding season. Some breeders hatch from pullets, and keep their birds but one year. In such a case the poultryman has very early hatched chicks—usually February or early March. He forces them to lay by August, as a rule, and keeps them laying until the last of November. They then go into, or are forced into a partial molt, have a short rest, and are laying again for the preceding season. It is doubtful if such a procedure is advisable for the average farmer, however.

Then, in the second place, one should select for constitutional vigor. Birds that are strong and vigorous are essential. One usually can tell that by the bird, for a bird that is full of life, with a beak, short, heavy and curved; eyes bright and prominent, and with a comb that is full and bright, usually has constitutional vigor.

Besides this, there is the factor of freedom from physical and breed defects, such as crooked beaks, crooked backs, split wings, wry tails, squirrel tails, rumpless, side sprigs and absence of a spike on a rose comb. For instance, a rose comb on a Barred Rock would make no difference so far as egg production is concerned, but one shouldn't put her in a breeding pen, because she is not true to the breed.

In the fourth place, one should select for superior egg quality. If one traps them this will be easy, but otherwise one will be able to do little except throw out the small eggs and those that are off color before incubation. The quality of eggs can be improved a great deal.

### Always Alert

The last, and perhaps the most important consideration of all is to select for high egg production. This can be done by trapnesting or by external characteristics. These factors may be briefly summarized by saying that the bird should be refined, clean cut, well proportioned, with an eye that sticks out like a shoe button. The body should be broad and deep. She should carry her width back very well, as that means she has more room for egg production. She should have flat ribs, rather than round, as the round-ribbed birds are prone to become too fat. The keel should be medium to long, as this tends to give support to a full abdomen. Then the bird should have good quality of skin, be closely feathered, and be active. A high producer is always alert and active—always doing something, while many non-producers are just sitting around.

In summing up the selection of breeders, one should say that the hens are preferable, but if pullets are to be used, see that they are large and mature; constitutional vigor is essential, as is also a freedom from physical and breed defects, while one must be sure to select for superior egg quality and high production.

### Selecting the Males

Much of what has been said about selecting the females can be applied to selecting the breeding males, except even more care should be given to the cockerels or cock birds than to the females, as they influence a larger number of individuals than any hen. The writer knows of a case where he handled all the females and they were a fine lot. The male birds were sent away for, and used. Practically every pullet raised this year cuts off thru the quarters as a result of the male birds. It will take quite a lot of time to breed that out now, and the chances are they will not be the producers their dams were. In fact, so far they

have not proved up nearly so well.

Well developed cockerels usually make very fine breeders. Of course, they should be truly representative of the breed, and show superior characteristics. The male's body is broader and deeper in the heart girth, but not quite so wide or deep as with the females. The head should be masculine, well-proportioned, and should have a bold and alert expression. The male should be gallant, courageous, and should be a frequent mater. He should be unafraid. The good male is not afraid of you when you step inside the coop. He may not fight you, but he shows you he is not afraid of you.

Remember, the male is more than half the flock, and it will be money well spent to have the male birds that will improve the flock, rather than cause it to deteriorate.

### Mating the Breeders

Many questions are asked as to when and how one should mate the breeders. Usually one should mate the birds about two weeks before the eggs are to be saved. Sometimes, if the male or males are very active, the eggs may be saved after a week or so. Eggs should not be saved for hatching longer than 10 days to two weeks at the most.

In regard to the number of females to one male, a great deal depends on the individuality of the bird, but as a rule, for Leghorns, it is customary to use one male to 20 females, tho sometimes one male will be sufficient for 30 or 40 females. For Asiatic breeds (Brahmas, Langshans, Cochins), one male to about 10 females should be used, while for American breeds, (Rocks, Reds), one male to about 15 females is advised.

If one wished to change males during the breeding season, at least three weeks should elapse from the time the first male was removed until the eggs are saved from the second male.

There are different methods of mating, such as (1) large flocks, (2) small flocks, and (3) alternating males. In the large flock method a number of males are placed with a large number of females—sometimes as many as several hundred. There is very little fighting, providing they have sufficient floor space, and a sufficient number of hens. This method saves much time, labor, and housing.

The small flock is used when one single male is mated with a few choice females, or when only a few breeders are needed. If the small flock is used such a group requires a special house or a special portion of the large house. This means added expense for housing, labor and equipment.

Alternating males may be used when one male allows the other males little or no chance for service, or where one male shows a preference for certain hens, with the result that some of the eggs are infertile. In such a case it is advisable to coop up one male for two or three days for rest, and then alternate. This works out very nicely on small-sized flocks where one has but two roosters.

In mating the breeders use the method that best suits your conditions to enable you to obtain a high percentage of hatchability at a reasonable cost.

### Autumn Rain

BY GERTRUDE WOODTHORPE

When the rains cease, as the winds sorrowing,  
And dove-like is the sky  
With dream of joyous sunshine presently,  
Then surely, surely cometh spring?  
Not so,  
First shall be frost and snow,  
Winter must reign and go.

When sunshine gleams thru the stripped woodland boughs  
And every hedgerow line,  
Will not the primrose constellations shine  
Thru fallen drenched leaves?  
Not so,  
First shall be frost and snow,  
Winter must reign and go.

Yet still the birds on airy tree-top sing  
Soon as the storm is past:  
Yes, one blue gleam, one quiet day at last  
Will make birds think it spring.  
Not so,  
First shall be frost and snow,  
Winter must reign and go.



## How do you rate the De Laval Milker as an investment compared with other Farm equipment you own?

This question, among others, was recently asked of thousands of De Laval Milker users. A great many replies were received, and

- 58.53% said "The best."
- 19.56% said "One of the best."
- 10.47% said "Good."
- 2.51% said "Fair."

See your De Laval Agent or send for full information.

Surely when 78% of a large group of De Laval Milker users say it is the best, or one of the best investments on the farm, it must be so.

82% also said the De Laval Milker saves an average of 2 1/2 hours per day; more than 98% that it agrees with their cows; 99% that it produces as much or more milk as compared with hand milking; 89% that it is easy to keep in a clean and sanitary condition.

If you are milking five or more cows a De Laval Milker will soon pay for itself, and put more pleasure, satisfaction and profit into the milking of cows.

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY, Dept. 4246**  
 New York, 115 Broadway    San Francisco, 61 Beale Street    Chicago, 600 Jackson Boulevard

Send catalog checked —  Milker  Separator

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Town \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ No. Cows \_\_\_\_\_

## What's a CAPON and Why?

**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, **George Beuoy, No. 41, Cedar Vale, Kansas** for a Dime in coin or stamps.

## Do Your Shopping In Kansas Farmer

The latest and best in merchandise and all farm and home equipment are announced every week.

## Look! A Bargain!

You Save \$1.00 on This Special Offer If You Order Now

**OFFER** { The Topeka Capital (Daily and Sunday), 1 yr. . . . . } **ALL THREE for only \$6.25**  
 { Kansas Farmer-Mail and Breeze, 1 yr. . . . . }  
 { Household Magazine, 1 yr. . . . . }

You get all three publications by returning this coupon and \$6.25. This offer is good only in Kansas and expires in 30 days. Order today.

**THE TOPEKA DAILY CAPITAL, Topeka, Kansas**  
 Gentlemen: For the enclosed \$6.25, please send Offer C.

Name..... R. F. D. or St.....  
 Town..... State.....  
 Be sure to give R. F. D. number if you live on a rural route.

# Better Ignition

but no increase in "Z" engine prices

The ever-reliable "Z" Engine has been made better than ever by the high tension rotary magneto illustrated above. This magneto—built by Fairbanks-Morse and fully guaranteed—assures a fat, hot spark and makes easy starting a reality. It is a magneto that is self-oiling, dust-proof and waterproof—the only rotary high tension magneto ever installed as standard equipment on an engine of this type. It has been proved in use on 65,000 "Z" Engines.

Under ordinary conditions this type of magneto would be too costly for installation on a small engine. But by manufacturing our own magneto on a volume production basis we are able to equip the "Z" Engine with this magneto at no increase in price.

Remember that this is only one outstanding feature of many in an engine that would still be second to none even if not so equipped!

Coupon brings interesting details.

**FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.**  
Manufacturers Chicago, U. S. A.

Prices, Cash	2 hp. battery equip	\$ 48.50
f.o.b. factory	2 hp. magneto equip	58.50
Add freight	3 hp. magneto equip	101.00
to your town.	6 hp. magneto equip	153.00

## FAIRBANKS-MORSE "Z" Engines

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Dept. 3181  
900 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

With no obligation send free description of F-M "Z" Engines.

Name.....  
Address..... R. F. D.....  
Town..... State.....

### The GOOD LUCK BROODER HOUSE

World's Best Buy

Well made, good lumber, comes in sections, bolts together quickly, double floor, warm, dry, well ventilated, creosoted and vermin proof. Write for circular and low prices. Dept. KF

**BREEDERS SUPPLY CO., Council Bluffs, Iowa**

### BARNETT LIGHTNING RODS

Lightning causes 75% of farm fires. One deadly flash may burn your buildings to ashes. Protect your life and property with Barnett Approved Rods. No losses when our Copper Rods are used.

**AGENTS WANTED** Sell Barnett Rods. Biggest profits for you this year. We teach new men the business. Big demand. Write for free samples, catalogue and Agents' prices.

**JOS. K. BARNETT & CO., Mfrs., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.**

### SAVE MONEY

on Fence, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Metal and Roll Roofing, Paints, etc. My Direct-From-Factory Freight Paid Plan will save you fully 1/2 the usual cost. My low factory prices and high quality can't be beat.

**WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG** See the money you can save. Over One Million satisfied customers. Everything guaranteed. We ship in 24 hours. Don't buy until you get my Money Saving Catalog. (14) THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO. Dept. 2414 Cleveland, Ohio

**SPECIALISTS in Attractive Farm Letterheads**

Write for Samples

**Copper Engraving** Artists Engravers Dept. M TOPEKA WICHITA

**VALUABLE POULTRY BOOK FREE**

Full of important facts. Tells of turning poultry business into GOLD with wonderful Sunflower strains of poultry, **BABY CHICKS** and eggs. Fancy trapneared, exhibition and accredited at low prices. Beautiful two-color book FREE.

Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 36 Newton, Kansas

## Capons Bring Profits

BY L. R. COMBS

Caponizing is the most profitable method of handling roosters which were hatched too late to be sold as broilers providing the poultry flock is a heavier breed. Leghorns do not develop into good capons. If the chicks are hatched soon enough that the roosters may be sold as broilers for 30 or 35 cents a pound the operation of caponizing and the feed and care of the capon may be saved. These are the conclusions W. R. Rowhuff, Lyon county, has come to after three years of experience with capons and several years with poultry.

Purebred Buff Orpingtons are raised on the Rowhuff farm. The flock now contains about 300 hens from which about 150 eggs a day are being received. A laying mash is kept before the chickens all the time. Wheat and kafir are fed night and morning. Alfalfa and stock beets have been found to be good green feed. Water is kept warm by a burner in a fire-proof case under the pan.

Capons are marketed most successfully just before Easter before the broilers come on the market. One hundred and twenty-five roosters were caponized last spring when they weighed from 1 1/2 to 2 pounds. The capons now weigh 8 or 9 pounds and usually weigh 10 pounds by Easter. About 50 were sold to grace Thanksgiving tables. Capons are sold for 30 to 35 cents a pound. They are placed in a fattening pen and fed corn before selling.

## Records Help, Too

After years of experience and observation in poultry raising, I have reached this conclusion—it isn't the particular breed of chicken that counts so much as the care and attention you give it.

Of course purebred stock is to be preferred for a foundation on which to start, but success depends mostly on the effort put forth. I have tried a number of different breeds, and have decided finally for the R. C. Rhode Island Reds as the kind suiting my purpose best. One of the first things to be considered in poultry raising is sanitation. Aside from cleaning the henhouse regularly, I spray every nook and corner with kerosene mixed with a creosote dip, using a hand spray which reaches every crack and crevice. When this is done I whitewash the inside of the building, nests, roosts and all. Then I provide a good dust bath, composed either of finely sifted ashes or fine road dust. This is much more effective in removing vermin if a good insect powder is added to it frequently. I always give my chickens plenty of range. This is necessary to keep the chickens in a healthy condition. Then for the winter I have a large scratching pen 10 by 20 feet, covered on the south side with glass cloth. With a deep bed of straw in which to scratch, the fowls are kept in a vigorous and healthy condition.

In feeding in the evening I always allow an extra amount, so that as soon as it is light enough next morning my chickens are all off the roost and getting their required exercise. About the middle of the forenoon I give them a generous feed of mash, consisting of bran or middlings, a small amount of corn chop and either wheat screenings or kafir and a small amount of a good grade of tankage. Sometimes I add a quantity of pulverized alfalfa leaves to the mash, but most of the time I feed these dry, allowing a generous supply.

During the winter I dampen the mash with milk or warm water and add whatever table scraps are handy. Potato parings, cabbage leaves and surplus beets all have their place in the winter feeding, and oyster shell, coarse sand and charcoal are before the flock at all times. Another item which I watch closely is the drinking pans. These are always clean and kept filled with water of the right temperature. I know of no surer way of spreading disease thru a flock than by using unclean drinking vessels.

On cold, windy or stormy days, I keep my chickens shut in the scratching pen, but in nice weather they are allowed to range over the wheat pasture or lawn and search for their own green food. I cull my flock twice a year, keeping only the best birds which are desirable in size, color and egg producing qualities. I never keep

a loafing hen. I keep a daily record of all receipts, such as eggs produced or poultry sold, and of all expense, including feed purchased, stock bought or products used at home, so at the end of the year I know exactly what is profit or loss in the chicken business.

Lyons, Kan. Mrs. E. J. Killion.

## She Has "Good Luck"

A well-balanced ration, plus regular care, clean water, and good housing are the prime requisites of successful poultry raising and egg production. Mouldy or soured feed should be kept from the hens, and the ration must not be changed too quickly or the hens will be thrown into a premature molt. This in brief is the reason Mrs. C. H. W. Romer, who lives 2 1/2 miles southeast of Admire, Lyon county, has had such good luck with her chickens.

Mrs. Romer, in several years' practice, has developed her baby chick feeding down to a science. When the baby chicks are 48 to 78 hours old they are put into a brooder in which fresh earth has been placed on the floor beneath the canopy and around the edges, and alfalfa leaves over the rest of the floor. The first day they are given fine sand for 2 hours and steel cut oatmeal for 15 minutes. The second day they are given all the oatmeal, with a little sand and charcoal, which they will clean up in 15 minutes three times a day. The third day they are given four feeds of the same, and from the fifth day until 2 weeks old they receive five feeds a day, with the addition of bran, shorts and alfalfa leaves.

After the chicks are 2 weeks old they are fed the same feed, with the addition of yellow cornmeal, oats, and 2 per cent bone meal to the mash, which is kept before them all the time. Grain is fed three times a day. After the chicks are a month old the grain is fed from a hopper. If no milk is fed meat scraps are used. Last spring Mrs. Romer raised two hatches of 350 chicks each, and lost only about a dozen from each group. Direct sunlight also is important in the health of a baby chick, and is far more efficient if it does not lose part of the ultraviolet rays by shining thru window glass.

Up until December and during the previous winter a half bushel of boiled oats was fed to each 250 hens every morning. A mash consisting of 2 parts by weight of bran and shorts, 3 parts yellow corn and 1 part meat scraps was kept before the hens all the time. Warm water was always available. All the yellow corn the hens would clean up was fed in the evening. In December a barrel of buttermilk was bought and a pound of buttermilk to 2 gallons of water was fed, but this has been gradually discontinued because it made too much liquid in the ration.

When the buttermilk was fed the boiled oats were discontinued, and a mash of 4 parts, by weight of yellow cornmeal, 2 parts bran and shorts, 1 part steel cut oatmeal, and meat scraps with a little salt and charcoal was fed. Grit and oyster shells are kept before the hens.

When the first bad weather in the fall comes the hens are housed and kept there until real spring weather comes. From 100 to 115 eggs a day were received from a flock of 300 hens most of the winter. The flock is composed mostly of Rhode Island Whites, and the breeding pen will be composed of that breed. Mrs. Romer is keeping records this year, with the intention of having the flock state certified next year.

## Tile for Drainage

The number of feet of drain tile required an acre when placed the specified distances apart is:

20 feet apart.....	2180 feet
25 feet apart.....	1743 feet
30 feet apart.....	1452 feet
40 feet apart.....	1090 feet
50 feet apart.....	872 feet
100 feet apart.....	436 feet
150 feet apart.....	290 feet
200 feet apart.....	213 feet

## Hogs Weighed 241 Pounds

The average weight of the hogs received on the St. Joseph market in February was 241 pounds, as compared to 239 pounds a year ago.

It must be nice to be a king in a land where somebody else is important enough to be the target.

## For Particular Chick Buyers

YOU who want to be sure of the quality of the chicks you buy, go to a Smith equipped hatchery. Start poultry profits coming your way—buy



Dr. S. B. Smith

## SMITH Hatched Chicks

Hatched sturdy, healthy and vigorous because they are hatched right. Fresh air, oxygen and moisture supplied in proper amounts through the forced draft principle of incubation, make better chicks. The growing demand for Smith Hatched Chicks proves their superiority.

If you do not know of a Smith hatchery in your vicinity write us.

**The Smith Incubator Company**  
1994 W. 74th St. Cleveland, Ohio

**NEW Brooder and Poultry House**

All Sizes, Steel, Wood, Round, Span  
All new improvements—built to any length—add sections as needed. Amazing Low Price. WRITE FOR NEW CATALOG. See new money-making brooding and poultry raising features. VIO-RAY CO. KANSAS CITY, MO. Dept. 6

**THIS AD WORTH \$1**

to customers on orders for 100 chicks or more. Cut out ad and send it when writing for lowest prices on STEELE'S Chicks. The Quality Chicks from Quality Flocks. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Orpingtons, Wyandottes. Best breeds, 100 per cent delivery. Send ad for \$1 credit and free catalog. STEELE'S BABY CHICK HATCHERIES. Box 115 Wellsville, Missouri

**FRANKFORT CHICKERIES**

FRANKFORT, KANSAS

Every bird serving us is State Accredited, and is Blood Tested for Bacillary White Diarrhoea. Send for our catalogue before buying. Read our guarantee. Third year of blood testing work.

**64 BREEDS** Most Profitable pure bred Northern raised chickens. Ducks, geese, turkeys. Fowls, eggs, incubators at reduced prices. 34th year. Largest plant. Fine valuable 100-page book and catalog free. R. F. Neubert Co., Box 832 Mankato, Minn.

**MILLION STEINHOFF CHICKS IN 1927**

From high egg producing flocks. Sixteen leading breeds. 21 years experience in poultry. Prices very reasonable. 100% live delivery guaranteed, postpaid. Write for FREE catalog and prices. Steinhoff & Son Hatchery, Dept. C, Oaage City, Ka.

**CHICK PRICES CUT**

Per 100: White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, \$11; R. I. Reds, Barred, White Rocks, \$13; Black Minorcas, Buff Orps., Wn. Wyand., \$14; Mixed, \$8. Postpaid. Cash with your order. Pleasant Valley Farms, Elgin, Iowa

**Do You Know That—**

you have not read all the paper until you have looked over all the classified advertisements?

**6 Magazines for \$1.50**

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

**\$1.50** Save \$1.25

Send All Orders to Household Magazine, Topeka, Kan.

# White Diarrhea

**Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in Preventing White Diarrhea.**

The following letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Bradshaw tell of her experience in her own words:



"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I decided to try Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50 cent packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa."

## Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I used a box of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."



## Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by microscopic organisms which multiply with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it.

## Never Lost a Single Chick



Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I tried two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

## You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or \$1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

Walker Remedy Co., Dpt. 49, Waterloo, Ia.

# Feeding for Eggs

BY R. A. HILL

This is the season when every poultry keeper is trying to force his hens to fill the egg basket. But the fact of the matter is, there is too much forcing done. A great many folks think that quantity of feed is the only thing a hen needs to make her lay.

We have always succeeded in feeding hens in heavy laying time, at 30 cents a hen a month, and we were buying every grain they ate. Figure out your feed costs at market prices, and if it's higher than that there is something wrong.

A hen will produce more eggs in eating 1 pound of grain that she has had to scratch for than she will with 2 pounds fed on a bare floor or in a dish. A scratch feed composed of half wheat and half good, full oats, with 25 per cent of corn added in winter, will produce results if fed in 6 inches of dry litter.

The mash hopper should be open at all times and filled with the best mash you can buy. It is false economy to buy the cheapest mash, because there is no food value in oat hulls.

Two very important items in the poultry food menu frequently overlooked are green food and water. For the green food there is nothing that will take the place of sprouted oats, but it takes considerable time and care to produce them. In lieu of these, sugar beets are the next best, and the handiest way to feed them is to split the beet in half and hang the flesh side out on a spike on the wall. This will give the hens lots of exercise if placed just high enough so that they have to jump for it.

The water question in winter is one that requires considerable attention unless you have one of those handy little coal oil water heaters; without one of these, the water should be changed every few hours. Sufficient water in winter enables the hens to eat more mash, and they will soon refuse to eat mash if there is no water to quench their thirst.

Here is a stunt that will bear telling again. Dry bread, if fed right, is an excellent thing for laying hens, but it must be fed right. Dry the bread so it is brittle, and put in a pail or box and chop up fine with a spade. Put a quantity of this in a pail and cover with hot water; let it stand for about 1 minute; pour off all the water and add sufficient dry mash to make it crumbly. The hens relish it, and it is a means of reducing feed costs.

When feeding meat to hens, it is best to chop it up and mix it with the wet mash, especially meat that has been cooked, for if the hens find a piece that has been lying around for three or four days it will poison them, resulting in limber necks.

If you see a hen going around in a circle, with her head twisted back over her body, you may rest assured that she has found a piece of stale cooked meat. Raw meat will not do this, but the eating of raw meat gone bad soon asserts itself when the eggs are used.

Don't feed the hens anything you would not eat yourself. Don't feed too much—a good handful of grain twice a day a hen is sufficient. Keep the litter dry, and make the birds work for every mouthful of grain they get.

## Those Winter Eggs Pay

In November and December, and later, when our hens are producing plenty of eggs which are selling for perhaps 40 to 45 cents a dozen, folks often say to us, "I don't see how you can make your hens lay at this season." But there are reasons for this high production, and here they are:

1. Plenty of clean water is provided, and it is changed frequently.
2. The hens are given all the skimmed milk they can drink.
3. A laying mash is available in the hoppers all the time.
4. Sprouted oats or green wheat is supplied to the flock.
5. Oyster shells and grit are available.

A warm poultry house which has a well-lighted scratching house is necessary if you are to get winter eggs. It must be kept clean and dry, and plenty of fresh straw must be provided. Both the house and the birds must be kept free of lice and mites, and there must be ample ventilation.

At daybreak we give the chickens milk and water (which is warmed when the weather is cold), and a small amount of mash and table scraps

dampened with hot milk, just what they will eat in a few minutes. In cold weather all the grain is fed in the scratching shed, in deep litter. We feed oats in the forenoon, wheat at noon and kafir in the late afternoon. We supply just enough grain in the morning and at noon so the hens will be kept busy scratching for it, and so they will eat enough laying mash. They should have enough grain in the evening so their craws are full at roosting time. We do not turn the hens out of doors in the winter unless the day is warm and sunny.

We think it is best to hatch the chicks about March 15 for winter egg production. They should be fed a growing mash all summer, which can be changed into the laying mash in the winter. Our laying mash is composed of wheat bran, 50 pounds; shorts, 100 pounds; fine yellow corn chop, 100 pounds; meat scraps, 100 pounds; and salt, 3 pounds.

Growing pullets should have a wide range with plenty of green material, and they should be well fed, so they will mature by fall. The pullets should be put in winter quarters in September, and be culled by some person who knows how to eliminate the non-layers. Only healthy and vigorous birds should be kept. In October the hens begin to lay well, and in November and on thru the winter they will average from 50 to 60 per cent egg production. We like the White Wyandottes as a dual purpose bird. They are excellent winter layers, and sell well on the market as heavy hens or broilers.

Mrs. Charles Anderson.

Kinsley, Kan.

## Why Not Purebred Poultry?

BY MRS. TAYLOR ENGLISH

In the last 10 years poultry work has grown from a small side line to a huge business. Not many years ago winter eggs were almost unknown on the farm. Now on nearly every farm some winter eggs are gathered, and the poultryman who devotes his entire time to his flock if he has all pullets expects a 50 per cent production or better.

This rapid growth makes many folks ask "Will it be overdone?" We cannot tell what the future may bring, but, for the present, it does not seem there will be an oversupply. Our population is increasing rapidly; where large herds of sheep and cattle grazed a few years ago, farms, towns and cities are now appearing. This brings the problem of producing more food on smaller spaces. One good solution of this problem is poultry products. Our American hens are wonders at producing food rich in nutritive value and vitamins more economically than other foods containing the same elements.

One of the noticeable facts in poultry markets today is the ever widening difference in price between high quality products and those which are inferior. It is, therefore, up to the farmer to produce high quality products if he wishes top prices.

A purebred flock is superior in many ways to one of mixed breeds. The eggs are more nearly uniform. Your growing chickens will mature more evenly. If you have a flock of mixed light and heavy breeds you may be over-feeding some while under-feeding others, and there is a growing demand for purebred baby chicks, cockerels, pullets and breeding stock. This means better prices for purebred than for mixed breeds.

If you have some purebred hens of a breed you like, why not mate them with the best cockerel you can secure and start a flock this year? If you do not have any stock suitable for breeding purposes try to secure some eggs or baby chicks from a good flock. If you want higher egg producing stock consider the records of the hens, and also the quality of eggs they lay. A hen that lays large eggs is more valuable than one that lays small ones.

## Trees for Western Kansas

The Forest Nursery Catalog for 1927, giving the varieties and descriptions of trees recommended for planting in Western Kansas, may be obtained from the Fort Hays Experiment Station of Hays.

Another mistake China made was in having rivers big enough to accommodate gunboats.

# \$11.95 Buys Champion Belle City Incubator

Hot-Water Copper Tanks, Self-Regulated Safety Lamps, Egg Testers, Thermometers and Holders. Hatches Chicks, Ducks, Turkeys, Geese. Guaranteed. Write for free catalog "Hatching Facts." You save by ordering incubator and brooder together. Send only for

80 Egg—\$11.95; with 80 Chick Lamp \$15.95  
140 Egg—\$13.95; with 140 Chick Lamp 19.95  
230 Egg—\$21.95; with 230 Chick Lamp 29.95  
400 Egg—\$36.95; with 400 Chick Lamp 49.95  
600 Egg—\$49.95; with 600 Chick Lamp 64.95  
400 Egg—\$36.95; with 500 Chick Oil 47.95  
800 Egg—\$73.00; with 1000 Chick Oil 86.45  
600 Egg—\$49.95; with 600 Chick Coal 64.95  
1200 Egg—\$99.00; with 1200 Chick Coal 118.45

**Freight Prepaid**  
East of Rockies and allowed West. Orders shipped day received. If in a hurry, add 46c for each machine (except 400 and 600-Egg Incubators, Lamp and Coal Brooders) and I will ship Express Prepaid. Get machines to you quick—in 2 to 3 days.

**Lamp Brooders**  
80 Chick Size \$ 5.95  
140 Chick Size 7.95  
230 Chick Size 9.95  
400 Chick Size 12.95  
600 Chick Size 15.95

**Champion Belle City Mammoth Capacity Incubators**  
Built both Right and Left Hand. My Add-A-Machine Plan provides a way to build up as your business grows. Start a Community Hatchery—no need to discard old incubators—order Left Hand and Belle City—any size—and place the smaller on top. A single hatch pays back the cost. And you get Champion Belle City at lowest factory prices—guaranteed and backed by 27 years experience.

920 Egg Capacity \$ 86.00  
1600 Egg Capacity 146.00  
2400 Egg Capacity 198.00

**Oil Canopy Brooders**  
Specify Wick or Wickless. Economical and Dependable.

Hand Operated  
500 Chick Size \$11.95  
1000 Chick Size 13.95  
Self Regulated  
600 Chick Size \$15.95  
500 Chick Size \$14.95  
1200 Chick Size 19.95  
1000 Chick Size 16.95  
Save Time—Order Now—or write me today for Free book "Hatching Facts." Jim Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co. Box 21, Racine, Wis.

## 140 Egg Incubator \$13.95 30 Days Trial

Freight Paid east of Rockies. Hot water, copper tanks, double walls—dead air space—double glass doors. Shipped complete, with all fixtures set up ready to use.

140 Egg—\$13.95; 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. Wickless Canopy (25 to 125 Chick) \$10.25  
44-in. Wickless Canopy (50 to 500 Chick) \$14.75

Order direct from this advertisement. 30 days trial—money back if not pleased. If not ready to order now, don't buy until you get our 1927 catalogue which shows larger sizes.

Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 132, Racine, Wis.

## Take No Risk 30 Days Trial

Money back if not satisfied. Made of California Redwood, covered with galvanized iron, double walls, air space between, built to last for years; deep chick nursery, hot water heat, copper tanks. Order from this ad—you take no risk.

Shipped set up—ready to run. Money back if not pleased, or write for FREE catalog.

140 Egg—\$13.85; with Hot Water Brooder, \$19.60  
260 Egg—\$23.50; with Hot Water Brooder, \$32.50  
140 Egg—\$20.00; with Canopy Brooder, \$23.85  
260 Egg—\$30.00; with Canopy Brooder, \$33.50  
520 Egg—\$47.00; with 500 Chick Canopy Brooder, \$58.50

IRONCLAD INCUBATOR CO., Box 75, Racine, Wis.

## 6 NESTS for \$3.95

**KNUDSON Galvanized Steel Nests**  
Selling for 17 years  
Let us tell you how these nests will pay for themselves in a short time. Actual tests have proven this fact. The cost is small, they last a lifetime. Convenient, sanitary. Get our FREE catalog and special prices on other poultry supplies; write today.

SEAMAN-SCHUSKE METAL WORKS  
Dept. 103 Established 1870 St. Joseph, Mo.

## WOLF DEAD IN THE SHELL! PREVENT WITH THE EVAPOMETER

AS NECESSARY AS A THERMOMETER  
LARGER HATCHES  
BETTER CHICKS  
MORE PROFITS  
GUARANTEED  
MOISTURE GAUGE

FOR ALL INCUBATORS  
ENDS YOUR MOISTURE TROUBLES  
\$1.00 EACH  
Evapometer Co. Dept. K Fargo, N. D.



# 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 purchases.

**TABLE OF RATES**

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	26	\$2.60	\$8.32
11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00	41	4.10	13.12

**DISPLAY Headings**

Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 15 letters as a line. With capitals and small letters, count 22 letters as a line. The rate is \$1.50 each insertion for the display heading. One line headings only. Figure the remainder of your advertisement on regular word basis and add the cost of the heading.

**RELIABLE ADVERTISING**

We believe that all classified advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction, nor include classified advertisements within the guaranty on Display Advertisements. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

**AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED**

1 AUTO GAS SAVER FREE. TO INTRODUCE. All makes. Amazing mileage increase. Critchlow, C-15, Wheaton, Ill.

**SALESMEN WANTED: MEN TO SELL** our high grade line of nursery stock. Steady work, payments weekly. Write for our proposition. The Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

**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.

**WONDERFUL NEW BATTERY CHARGING** Super-Electrolyte. When simply poured into discharged batteries they become charged without aid of the line. Gallon free. Ford batteries \$6.20. Mickman Co., St. Paul, Minn.

**AGENTS—NEW PLAN, MAKES IT EASY** to earn \$50.00 to \$100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for free samples. Madison Corporation, 566 Broadway, New York.

**MACHINERY WANTED**

WANTED: SECOND HAND ENSILAGE cutter. Benj. D. Kaufman, McPherson, Ks.

WANTED: SELF PLOWING GUIDE FOR thirty-sixty Aultman Taylor. State condition and price. Harting Bros., Halstead, Kan.

**PATENT ATTORNEYS**

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

**MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE**

MCCORMICK-DEERING 4-HOLE CORN-sheller; out one season. Virgil Johnson, Viliets, Kan.

FOR SALE: LARGE NICHOLS & SHEPARD steam rig complete, A-1 shape. E. E. Janzen, Geneseo, Kan.

FOR SALE: ONE GLEANER HARVESTER thresher in good condition. Used one season. Henry M. Hickert, Jennings, Kan.

FOR SALE: RUMELY ALL STEEL SEPARATOR, run 3 seasons, in good running condition. J. R. Waltner, Moundridge, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, VERY CHEAP, two 35-70 Minneapolis tractors and two Minneapolis separators. C. A. Gradient, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE: 24x42 CASE SEPARATOR; 15-30 Parrett, 22-45 Aultman Taylor tractors. Want: 28x50 Case Separator. E. Hubbard, Independence, Kan.

USED HOLT COMBINED HARVESTER Thresher, 30 foot cut; 40-80 Avery tractor; 32x52 Nichols & Shepard separator fully equipped. Loewen Bros., Mead, Kan.

WE HAVE A POWER TAKEOFF Attachment that will make an ideal farm engine out of your old Ford motor. Write for particulars. Miller & Miller, Stratton, Neb.

FOR SALE: ONE 40-60 REEVES TRACTOR; one 36x72 Avery separator; one 21 disk Emerson plow. All in A-1 shape, new 26-inch disk on plow. Price \$2,000. For particulars write W. A. Boyd, Garfield, 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.

THREE NEW 20 HORSE POWER MUNCIE Oil Engines. Excellent for heavy power purposes. Ideal for irrigation plants and heavy pumping. Equipped with friction clutch pulleys. Price cut in half. Write for particulars. The Challenge Co., 1404 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

HAVE SEVERAL USED WALLIS TRACTORS from \$350.00 to \$750.00, will rebuild for \$650.00 to \$750.00. Also one 12-20 Emerson, \$250.00. Also No. 5 Massey Harris 15 foot combine \$1,200.00, rebuilt. One used 24x40 Wallis thresher with belt extension feeder, \$500.00. One McCormick Combine, \$700.00, rebuilt. M. O. Koesling, Bloomington, Kan.

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING USED MACHINERY priced to move: one 16-30 Oil Pull, one Wallace Cub, three 12-20 Oil Pulls, one 8 horse Witte Stationary engine, one 6 horse Stover engine, one 4 horse Stover engine, one 2-row Hoover potato planter, eight single row potato planters, (Aspinwall, Hoover, Eureka, Superior and Emerson), several potato diggers. All new repairs for Aspinwall. All new and used repairs for Waterloo Boy tractors. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

**Notice Threshermen**

25-75 Russell Steam outfit complete, separator 36x60, A-1 condition, \$1,200.00. Cornelius Friesen, Buhler, Kan.

**FARMERS**

Be prepared for haying time. Investigate the famous Jayhawk line of Hay tools. Write now for literature and prices. Wyatt Mfg. Co., Box 543, Salina, Kan.

**FOR THE TABLE**

APPLES, HOME DRIED, OR EVAPORATED, fine flavored. Samples, prices and agents easy plan, free. Jim Smith, Farmington, Ark.

**TOBACCO**

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10-\$1.75. Smoking 10-\$1.50. Pipe free. Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

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 SALE: GET IN ON THIS. 10 pounds mild good smoking \$1.00. 10 pounds best select smoking \$1.50. 10 pounds best hand picked chewing \$2.00. Pay for tobacco and postage on arrival. Guaranteed to please you. 20 pounds for poultry use. \$1.50. Fuqua Bros., Rockvale, Ky.

**EDUCATIONAL**

MEN, GET FOREST RANGER JOB; \$125-\$200 month and home furnished; permanent; hunt, fish, trap. For details write Norton, 346 McCann Bldg., Denver, Colo.

**RUG WEAVING**

BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

**HAY**

FOR SALE, F. O. B. LA VETA, COLORADO Baled Alfalfa \$12.00; Timothy and Clover \$15.00. Royal N. Moore, Alamosa, Colo.

**BUILDING MATERIAL**

LUMBER AND SHINGLES DIRECT FROM mill. Save \$100 on your lumber bill. Write Kenway Lumber Company, Tacoma Wash. FIR LUMBER, RED CEDAR SHINGLES, Fence Posts, shipped direct from manufacturer to you. Send bill for delivered prices. Lansdown, Box 909K, Everett, Washington.

**DOGS**

FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, SHEPHERDS. Barnes Farm, Clay Center, Neb.

STAG HOUND PUPS, EXTRA GOOD. Write Don Buster, Earleton, Kan.

PAIR STAG AND GREYHOUNDS, COYOTE broke, males. J. L. Alder, Athol, Kan.

PURE BRED COACH PUPPIES FOR SALE, \$5.00. R. R. Pickrell, Minneapolis, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, BLACKS AND Brown. E. A. Ricketts, Kincaid, Kan.

PAIR RUSSIAN STAG HOUNDS, TWO AND four years old. Had some training. \$25.00. Dallas Bundy, Sterling, Kan.

ELIGIBLE GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES, \$15-\$25. One nine month female, black and tan. Paul C. Fehner, Alta Vista, Kan.

COLLIE PUPS FROM CHAMPION STOCK and trained drivers. White or sable and white. Alden Wells, 3330 Holmes, Kansas City, Mo.

**PAINT**

"SAVEALL" HOUSE PAINT, ANY COLOR, \$1.75 gallon. Red barn paint \$1.35 gallon. Cash with order or C. O. D. Freight paid on orders for 16 gallons or more. A good 4 inch brush for \$1.00. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

**KODAK FINISHING**

TRIAL ROLL, SIX GLOSSITONE PRINTS, 25c, fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

**HONEY**

TREBESTO COLORADO HONEY. 5-LB. can postpaid \$1.45; 10-lb. can postpaid \$2.45. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

**SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK**

SEED CORN, VERY CHOICE. W. H. Morrison, Stockton, Kan.

PURE DOUBLE DWARF YELLOW MILO seed. Huckstadt Bros., Garden City, Kan.

CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE SEED corn, \$3.00. Bruce S. Wilson, Keats, Kan.

POTATOES; EARLY OHIO SEED, \$1.50 per bushel. Henry Korgan, Hastings, Neb.

PRIDE OF SALINE, CERTIFIED, Germination 99. Harry Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE CORN and Blackhull kafir. Sam Eitzen, Hillsboro, Kan.

CERTIFIED KANOTA OATS 70c. Choice alfalfa seed. Samples free. Fred Schwab, Keats, Kan.

SCARIFIED WHITE SWEET CLOVER seed, extra quality, \$8.00 bushel. J. E. True, Perry, Kan.

STAADT'S PRIDE OF SALINE CORN and Kanota Oats, Certified. River Bend Seed Farm, Ottawa, Kan.

SEED CORN, ALL LEADING VARIETIES. Better seed for less money. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

SEED SWEET POTATOES; NANCY HALL, Improved Big Stem Jersey. H. T. Jackson, North Topeka, Kan.

CANE SEED \$1.25 BUSHEL, NEW CROP. Seamless bags now 35c. Voss Grain & Seed Co., Downs, Kan.

SEED SWEET POTATOES, 20 VARIETIES. Booking orders, write for price list. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

SEED SWEET POTATOES, PORTO RICOS, Nancy Halls, \$2 basket. Clean seed. O. A. Poorbaugh, Thayer, Kan.

CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE SEED corn, \$3.00, graded, guaranteed to please. Lester Duncan, Lyndon, Kan.

K LACKLEY SWEET WATERMELON seed, fifty cents per pound, postpaid. Rolla Seed Co., Rolla, Kan.

SCARIFIED WHITE SWEET CLOVER \$8.00; alfalfa \$10.00 bushel. Samples free. H. E. Davis, Norwich, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, \$9.00 PER BUSHEL. Not irrigated. Sacks furnished. George Hagerman, Ulysses, Kan., Route A.

SEED CORN: PURE IOWA GOLDMINE, \$2.50 bushel. Prices on lots. Samples free. Feigley Seed Farm, Enterprise, Kan.

SCARIFIED WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET Clover, seven fifty bushel; alfalfa \$9.99 bushel. Bags free. Noren Green, Lyndon, Kan.

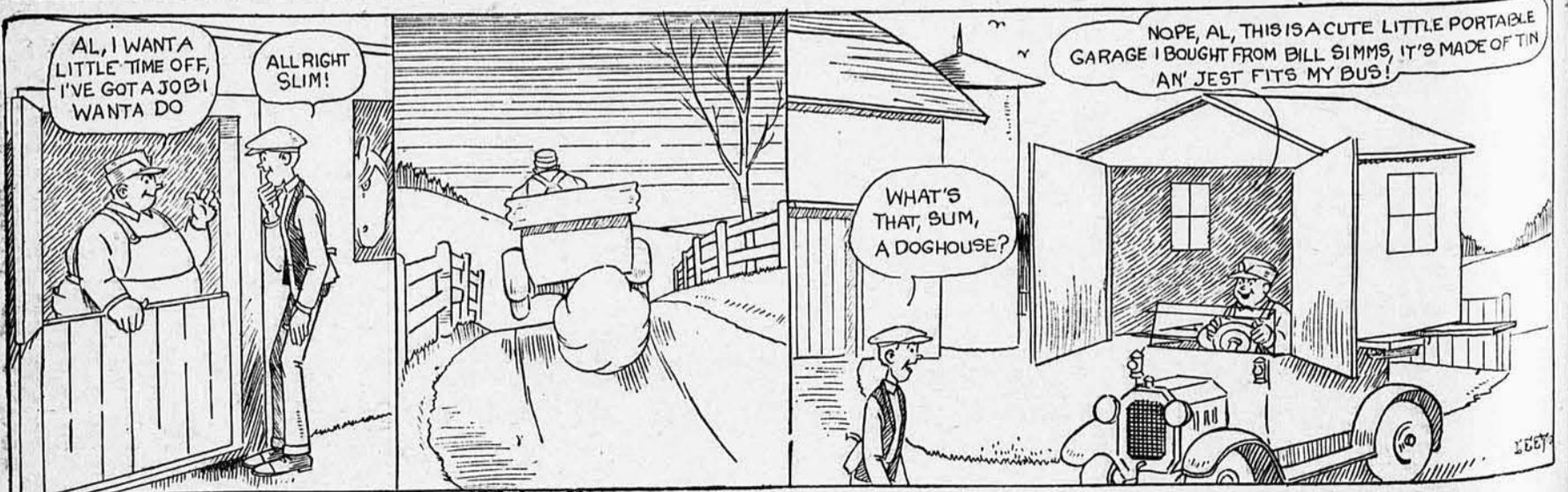
GLORIOUS DAHLIAS. BEAUTIFUL assorted colors, strong tubers. 10-\$1. Prepaid anywhere. Weaver Gardens, Wichita, Kan.

RECLEANED ALFALFA, \$6.00 BUSHEL. White Sweet Clover \$7.00; Yellow \$8.00. Samples Free. Robert Snodgrass, Towanda, Kan.

APPLE AND PEACH LOW AS 10c. GRAPE vines 5c. Best varieties. Postpaid, Catalog free. Benton County Nursery, Dept. 6, Rogers, Ark.

GOOD YELLOW DENT SEED CORN. Kansas grown, \$1.75 bushel Garden City. 96% germination. F. & N. Seed Co., Garden City, Kan.

150 DUNLAP STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$1.00; 100 Asparagus plants \$1.00; 20 Rhubarb plants \$1.00; 100 Plumcraze black raspberry plants \$2.00, by mail prepaid. Albert Pine, Route 6, Lawrence, Kan.



The Activities of Al Acres—Slim's Fliver, Like the Snail, Can Carry Its House on Its Back

**SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK**

**CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE SEED**  
Corn. Heavy yielding, high official test. Battered, tipped. \$3.00 per bushel. J. S. Bra-  
ttleton, Troy, Kan.

**ASPARAGUS ROOTS, GIANT PALMETTO.**  
The best kind for planting in the middle-  
west. \$1. Prepaid anywhere. Weaver Gar-  
dens, Wichita, Kan.

**PURE CERTIFIED DAWN KAFIR AND**  
early Sumac cane seed for sale. For  
samples and quotations write Fort Hays Ex-  
periment Station, Hays, Kan.

**RHUBARB ROOTS, PER DOZEN POST-**  
paid, 60c; 100 for \$2.50. Lucretia Dew-  
berries, 25 for 75c; 100 for \$2.50, postpaid.  
Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

**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.

**SPRUCE, ARBOR VITAE, CEDARS, PINES**  
and Fir, any size. Full line of Nursery  
stock. Write for prices, Pawnee Rock Ever-  
green Nursery, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

**FREE OFFER—FIFTY BERMUDA ONION**  
plants or Frostproof Cabbage plants for  
few minutes your time. Write for propo-  
sition. Bell Plant Co., Cotulla, Texas.

**IMPROVED PEID'S SEED CORN, SAT-**  
isfaction guaranteed. Supply going fast.  
Germination 98%. \$3.50 per bushel, graded  
and shelled. H. C. Olsen, Jr., Baker, Kan.

**SEED SWEET POTATOES; YELLOW JER-**  
sey, state certified, Bigstem, Nancy-hall,  
Porto-Rico, Red Bermuda, 4c lb.; uncertified  
Jerseys 2 1/2c. Rollie Clemence, Abilene, Kan.

**FREE LANDSCAPE ADVICE AND BOOK**  
on planting with order. Choice stock,  
reasonable prices. Write for list. River-  
side Nurseries, 1036 Winfield, Topeka, Kan.

**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.

**HARDY ALFALFA-CLOVERS AND ALL**  
Farm or Garden Seeds direct from grow-  
ers at money saving prices. New Seed Book  
Free! Farmers Seed & Nursery Co., 75  
First Avenue, Faribault, Minn.

**SEED POTATOES, CERTIFIED NORTH-**  
ern grown. Early Ohio and Irish Cobbler,  
per bushel \$2.10. Seed or table sweet pota-  
toes, per bushel, \$1.10. Catalogue free.  
Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

**FRUIT TREES, EVERGREENS, ROSES,**  
shrubs, Perennials. Write now for prices  
on High-Grade nursery stock, sold direct,  
at lowest prices. Healthy stock, state in-  
spected. Greenwood County Nursery, Eu-  
reka, Kan.

**FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, ONIONS, TO-**  
matoes. Large strong plants. Leading var-  
ieties. Satisfaction guaranteed. 100-40c;  
500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75. Peppers, 100-50c;  
1,000-\$2.50. All postpaid. East Texas Plant  
Co., Pampa, Texas.

**ALFALFA, \$6.50. RED CLOVER, \$17;**  
White Sweet Clover, \$6; Alsike Clover  
\$15. Timothy, \$2.75; all per bushel, sacks  
free. Tests about 96% pure. Samples free  
upon request. Standard Seed Company, 19  
East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

**FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS.**  
Large, stalky, all varieties, 300-75c; 500-  
\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75. Crystal Wax and Ber-  
muda Onion plants, 500-75c; 1,000-\$1.25.  
Postpaid. Millions ready. Culver Plant Co.,  
Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

**LARGE TYPE EARLY WAKEFIELD CAB-**  
bage plants, 200-50c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75.  
Postpaid. Frostproof. Prompt shipment. Sat-  
isfaction guaranteed. Other plants, Catalogue  
and valuable information free. Progress  
Plant Co., Ashburn, Ga.

**ALFALFA 96% PURITY, \$6.50 BU; SCAR-**  
ified White Sweet Clover \$6.70; Sudan  
\$1.00; Kaffir \$1.25; Cane \$1.70; Corn \$2.50;  
Bags Free. Bargain prices Red Clover, Als-  
ike, Timothy, etc. Ask for samples. \$20  
fold-piece free on quantity orders. Kansas  
Seed Co., Salina, Kan.

**ALFALFA—SWEET CLOVER, NEW CROP,**  
home grown, non-irrigated, reclaimed alf-  
alfa seed \$8.40, \$10.20, and \$12.60. White  
Sweet Clover \$7.50, and \$8.40; unhusled  
\$6.00; scarified \$9.00 per bushel our track.  
Seamless bags 40c. The L. C. Adam Mer-  
cantile Co., Cedarvale, Kan.

**FROST-PROOF CABBAGE AND BERMUDA**  
Onion Plants. Big stem, field grown.  
Cabbage, all varieties: 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25;  
1,000, \$2.00. Crystal Wax and Yellow onions,  
500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.35; 6,000, \$5.50 all deliv-  
ered. Millions ready. Larger and better  
plants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Standard  
Plant Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

**CHOICE SEED CORN, REID'S YELLOW**  
Plant, heavy yielding type, carefully hand  
picked, husbed and shelled. Good yield in  
1926. Germination test 96. \$3.00 per bushel,  
less on 5 bushel or more. Sacks free. If not  
satisfied return and I will refund price and  
freight. Stanley Smith, Hlawatha, Kan.

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS (CERTIFIED).**  
The best grown. Senator Dunlap, Klondike  
and Aroma. Prices by parcel post pre-  
paid: 200-\$1; 500-\$2; 1,000-\$3.50. Progressive  
breeding \$1 per 100. Packed in damp  
condition and guaranteed to arrive in good  
live condition. Ideal Fruit Farm, Stilwell, Okla.

**WHITE BERMUDA 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.  
Postpaid. 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.

**FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION**  
plants. Open field grown, strong, well  
rooted from treated seeds. Cabbage, fifty  
to bundle, labeled with variety name, damp  
moss to roots, Jersey Wakefield, Charleston  
Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early  
and Late Flat Dutch. Onions: Prizetaker,  
Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Parcel  
Post Prepaid cabbage: 100, 50c; 200, 75c;  
500, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00; 5,000,  
\$8.00. Onions: 500, 90c; 1,000, \$1.40; 6,000  
\$6.50. Express collect, 6,000 and over; Cab-  
bage, \$1.00 thousand, onions, 75c thousand.  
Full count, prompt shipment. Safe arrival,  
satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free Seed  
and Plant Catalog. Union Plant Company,  
Texarkana, Ark.

**TESTED SEED CORN**  
1925 crop, grown in the Kaw Valley. Boone  
County White, Imperial White, Reid's Yel-  
low Dent, Champion White Pearl, Capper's  
Grand Champion; all \$2.00 per bushel, ten  
bushel lots nineteen dollars. Sacks free. Send  
for samples. Scarified White Blossom Sweet  
Clover, \$8.00 per bushel. Strictly home  
grown fancy Alfalfa seed, \$9.00 to \$11.00  
bushel. Twenty years in seed business here.  
Wamego Seed & Elevator Co., Wamego, Ke.

**SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK**

**CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS, OPEN**  
field grown. Jersey Wakefield, Charle-  
ston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Flat  
Dutch. Postpaid: 100, 40c; 300, 90c; 500,  
\$1.10; 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,  
well rooted, guaranteed to please or money  
refunded. Prompt shipment. Colonial Farms,  
Lake Charles, La.

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS, EXCELSIOR,**  
Improved Klondike, Missionary, Dunlap,  
500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.25; 5,000, \$15.00; 10,000,  
\$27.50 express collect. We have best list  
of leading varieties. Onion plants, White  
Bermuda, Red Bermuda, Yellow Bermuda,  
500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75; 5,000, \$8.50; 10,000,  
\$16.00. Frost Proof cabbage plants, leading  
varieties, 500 \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00; 5,000, \$9.00;  
10,000, \$17.50. All onion and cabbage plants  
post paid. All plants packed in damp moss  
assuring safe delivery. Asparagus roots,  
rhubarb and horseradish, sweet potato plants  
and seed stock. Price list in colors free.  
Send today for copy. J. A. Bauer, Judsonia,  
Ark.

**STRAYED NOTICE**

**TAKEN UP BY HENRY LYNN, EM-**  
poria, Kan., one 1 year old steer, slit left  
ear. Guy J. Whitaker, County Clerk, Em-  
poria, Kan.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**2 CARLOADS OF HEDGE POSTS. WRITE**  
Milford Decker, Galva, Kan.

**CATALPA POSTS; PRICED TO SELL;**  
ship any time. Harry Oldfather, 412 West  
2nd, Wichita, Kan.

**MOTORCYCLE BARGAINS, USED, RE-**  
built, guaranteed. Shipped on approval.  
Catalog free. Floyd Clymer, 821 Broadway,  
Denver, Colo.

**HERE'S YOUR CHANCE. GET THE NEW**  
Nineteen Twenty Seven Weather Booklet,  
from one who knows. John C. Evans, Law-  
rence, Kan. Price fifty cents.

**RABBITS**

**SUPERLATIVE CHINCHILLA FUR RA-**  
bits. Registered and pedigreed stock for  
prompt delivery. Correspondence solicited.  
Colby Rabbitry, Colby, Kan.

**POULTRY**

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

**ANCONAS**

**ANCONAS; WINTER LAYERS; CHICKS,**  
Eggs, reasonable. Deal Hatchery, Hope,  
Kan.

**ANCONA EGGS \$5.00-100. FLOCK HEADED**  
by cockerels direct from Sheppard. Mrs.  
Will Morris, Wiley, Kan.

**FREE OFFER CHICKS, EGGS, PENS**  
supreme layers. Chicago Coliseum win-  
ners. Oakgrove Ancona Farm, Dannebrog,  
Neb.

**ANCONA BABY CHICKS FROM CERTI-**  
fied A blood tested flock; sixteen dollars  
per hundred. Eggs eight dollars. Special  
pens. Free circular. Mrs. Frank Williams,  
Marysville, Kan.

**ANCONAS—EGGS**

**ANCONA EGGS, 100 - \$4.00. SHEPPARD**  
Strain. Mrs. Roy Reed, Delavan, Kan.

**ANDALUSIANS**

**ANDALUSIANS; PURE BRED EGGS FOR**  
hatching, \$6.00 per hundred. Roy Lan-  
ning, Sabetha, Kan.

**BABY CHICKS**

**FOR QUALITY CHICKS WRITE THE**  
Pratt Chick Hatchery, Pratt, Kansas.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS ONLY.**  
May delivery. Myers Hatchery, Clay  
Center, Kan.

**PURE BRED BARRED ROCK CHICKS,**  
March 18th, 12c prepaid. Mrs. Carter,  
Bradford, Kan.

**WANTED: BABY CHICKS, INCUBATORS**  
sold, bargain prices. P. O. Box 341,  
Denver, Colo.

**ACCREDITED CHICKS; ALL POPULAR**  
breeds. Live delivery guaranteed. Allen's  
Hatchery, Oakley, Kan.

**YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS, GUARAN-**  
teed, for less money from Colwell Hatch-  
ery, Smith Center, Kan.

**CHAMPION, SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-**  
horn chicks. Few other breeds. Queen  
Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

**WHITE ROCK BABY CHICKS FROM**  
heavy layers. Pure bred, farm raised.  
Flora Larson, Chanute, Kan.

**CHICKS, ATTRACTIVE TERMS. LEAD-**  
ing breeds. Reduced prices. Rich Hill  
Hatchery, Dept. 611, Rich Hill, Mo.

**ACCREDITED CHICKS; LEGHORNS \$12;**  
Reds, Rocks \$14; Wyandottes, Orping-  
tons \$15. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Ks.

**MILLION STEINHOFF CHICKS, SIXTEEN**  
breeds. Write for free catalogue and  
prices. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

**QUALITY BABY CHICKS FROM GOOD**  
laying strain English White Leghorns,  
10 1/2c apiece, prepaid. Mrs. Veat Jilka,  
Wilson, Kan.

**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, ORP-**  
ingtons and Wyandottes, \$11.00 per 100. Leg-  
horns \$10.00. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery,  
Esksridge, Kan.

**GUARANTEED REAL QUALITY CHICKS.**  
Leghorns, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons  
Hatched right. Priced right. Mrs. H  
Rhodes, Clifton, Kan.

**OZARKS CHICKS — BEST BREEDS;**  
cullied by state experts; healthy, the kinds  
that thrive. Catalog free. Wise Hatchery,  
Route 4, Springfield, Mo.

**AMERICAN INCUBATOR CHICKS ARE**  
stronger. Popular pure bred breeds on  
free range. Halbach White Rocks specialty.  
Lewis Hatchery, Lewis, Kan.

**CLASSIFIED ADS GET QUICK SERVICE**

Because they are read by people who are inter-  
ested. Kansas Farmer reaches 125,000 rural families  
each week. Many of them are in the market for your  
products. The following letter tells the same story:

Portis, Kansas, April 10, 1926

Please discontinue my ad under Turkeys  
as I have received more orders than I will  
be able to fill for a month.

ETHEL A. CROSS.

Send in an ad today and make your business suc-  
cessful. Thousands of others have tried classified ad-  
vertising in Kansas Farmer and sold their products.

**Classified Ads Get Quick Profits**

**BABY CHICKS**

**GUARANTEED PURE BRED QUALITY**  
Chix. Accredited S. C. White Leghorns,  
\$65.00-50. All popular breeds. Write for  
prices. Ford Hatchery, Ford, Kan.

**LARGE BARRON LEGHORNS, 272-314**  
egg strain, direct from importer. Chicks;  
100-\$15. Eggs; 100-\$7. Frost White Egg  
Farm, Box 123 C, Weaubleau, Mo.

**WILSON'S QUALITY CHICKS, ALL VA-**  
rieties. Buying from us, you are guaran-  
teed real quality from a man who knows  
chickens. Wilson's Holton Hatchery, Dept.  
F, Holton, Kan.

**FOR SALE: BLOOD TESTED, PED-**  
greed males, state certified Class "A",  
large single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs  
and Baby Chicks. Colwell's Leghorn Farm,  
Emporia, Kan.

**CHICKS AS LOW AS \$9.00 PER 100.**  
Write for free catalog. Tells how to win 100  
chicks free. Poultry Journal free with each  
order. Miller-Matlick Hatchery, Box 865,  
Kirksville, Mo.

**WHITE AND BARRED ROCKS, ROSE AND**  
Single Reds, White Wyandottes, \$11.00-  
100; Anconas and White Leghorns, \$10.00-  
100. Quick service. McMaster Hatchery,  
Osage City, Kan.

**BABY CHICKS, FROM FREE RANGE**  
farm flocks, the big sturdy kind. R. I.  
Reds, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and  
White Leghorns 10 cents and up. Graham  
Hatchery, Troy, Kan.

**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.

**APRIL CHICKS, BUFF, WHITE, BROWN**  
Leghorns \$11; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons,  
Wyandottes \$12. Light Brahmas, Rhode  
Island Whites, \$14. Assorted \$9. Ideal  
Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

**PIONEER CHICKS—CHOICE, ACCRED-**  
ited heavy laying flocks. Fifteen varieties.  
Twenty years breeding experience. Better  
chicks sold right. Pioneer Poultry Farms,  
Box 106, Queen City, Mo.

**WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS AND EGGS**  
direct from Tancred's best. Also Tom  
Barron's stock, direct. You cannot get bet-  
ter at any price. Lovette's Egg Farm and  
Hatchery, Mullinville, Kan.

**BOOTH CHICKS; 8 1/2c UP! FROM MIS-**  
souri's largest trap-nest breeding insti-  
tution with official records up to 318 eggs  
yearly. State accredited. 12 varieties. Free  
catalog. Booth Farms, Box 728, Clinton, Mo.

**BUY SUPERIOR CHICKS THIS YEAR.**  
We deliver on agreed date or refund  
money. 13 accredited varieties. Heavy lay-  
ing types. 8 years' reputation. Free cata-  
logue. Superior Hatchery, Windsor, Mo.,  
Box S-18.

**BABY CHICKS, HATCHED BY MAMMOTH**  
Buckeye incubator, from our own flock of  
English Barron White Leghorns; the world's  
best layers. All other breeds hatched. 100%  
live delivery. Postpaid. White's Hatchery,  
Route 4, North Topeka, Kan.

**QUISENBERRY QUALITY POULTRY**  
Mashes are "All Food—No Filler." Made  
by poultrymen to produce results—not to fit  
a price. Starts chicks right—makes them  
grow—makes hens lay and you a profit.  
For sale by all leading dealers.

**POSTPAID: PURE BRED, CULLED FOR**  
quality and production; Buff Orpingtons,  
White and Barred Rocks, Single and Rose  
Comb Reds, \$13.00-100. English Leghorns  
\$12.00. Guaranteed alive and satisfaction.  
Belleville Hatchery, Belleville, Kan.

**YOUNG'S GUARANTEED CHICKS, WHITE,**  
Barred, Buff Rocks; White Wyandottes,  
Silver Wyandottes, Reds, Buff Orpingtons,  
14c; English Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, 12c.  
Prepaid, prompt delivery. Big discount large  
orders. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

**NOW! QUALITY-VITALITY BRED CHICKS**  
at surprisingly low prices. America's fore-  
most Bred-to-lay strains. Leading varieties.  
Quick Service, live delivery, and satisfaction  
guaranteed. Catalog free. Lindstrom  
Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Box 100, Clin-  
ton, Mo.

**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.

**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 guaran-  
teed. Catalog free. Loup Valley Hatchery,  
Box 98, St. Paul, Neb. Member International  
Baby Chick Association.

**BABY CHICKS**

**STIRTZ STRONG HEALTHY CHICKS**  
from State Accredited stock. Anconas,  
Plymouth Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orp-  
ingtons and Leghorns. Buy Accredited  
chicks and be assured of the best for your  
money. Write for free catalog. Stirtz Hatch-  
ery, Abilene, Kan.

**PORTER'S CHICKS WILL LAY. LEG-**  
horns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyand-  
ottes, Anconas, Minorcas, Langshans, Brah-  
mas, Black Giants. Pure Bred. Range  
raised. Postpaid. Live delivery guaranteed.  
Circular free. Porter Chick Co., Winfield, Kan.

**SHAW'S HUSKY RUSTLER BABY CHICKS.**  
Real quality chicks from high grade stock,  
carefully selected for high egg production;  
leading varieties; prompt shipments, pre-  
paid, 100% live delivery, low prices, satis-  
faction guaranteed; big illustrated catalog  
free. Shaw's Hatchery, Emporia or Ottawa,  
Box 227B.

**LIGHT BRAHMA, WHITE MINORCA,**  
White Langshan, Silver Laced, White and  
Columbian Wyandotte, Buff, White and  
Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Whites and  
Reds, White Leghorns and Anconas from  
certified flocks. 100% live delivery, satis-  
faction guaranteed. Burlington Hatchery,  
Burlington, Kan.

**FRANTZ BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB**  
White Leghorns. Speak for themselves.  
Baby chicks guaranteed alive and strong at  
delivery. Many of our customers raise 90 to  
100% of chicks purchased. Hatching eggs  
contracted and guaranteed fertile. Parents  
selected ahead. Catalogue free. Roy O.  
Frantz, Box K, Rocky Ford, Colorado.

**YOUNKIN'S CHICKS, FROM WHITE DI-**  
arrhoea tested flocks. Single Comb White  
Leghorns 12c; White Rocks, White Wyand-  
ottes, Rhode Island Reds, 14c. We also  
hatch Buff Orpingtons, Buff Leghorns and  
Silver Wyandottes. Buy chicks that will  
live. Free catalog. Younk's Hatchery,  
Wakefield, Kan.

**FREE CHICK BOOK FROM THE PIO-**  
neer hatchery. Miller's Missouri Accred-  
ited, day-old chicks have 25 years of re-  
liability 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.

**TRAIN'S "GOLD BOND" CHICKS, HERE**  
are exceptional chicks that come to you  
with a 100% "Gold Bond" guarantee of sat-  
isfaction; from select heavy-laying strains  
—high-producing, free range flocks. Mis-  
souri Accredited. Breeding flocks again  
mated and inspected by nationally known  
A. P. A. Judge and expert poultry special-  
ist. Train's Special White Wyandottes, S.  
C. W. Leghorns, White and Barred Ply-  
mouth Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff  
Orpingtons, White Minorcas and Light  
Brahmas. Same low prices as last year—  
no advance. Liberal terms if preferred. Our  
new catalog will astonish you with its facts  
—recent reports from many successful cus-  
tomers and unusual chick values we offer;  
be sure and write for it before you order  
chicks from anyone. Train's Poultry Farm  
Hatchery, Inc., Box 201, Independence, Mo.

**HARDY OZARK CHICKS**  
State Accredited. Tenth anniversary year.  
Ten years of personal culling insures super-  
ior chicks. Big catalog free. Kennedale  
Hatchery, Springfield, Mo.

**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.

**Co-Operative Chicks**  
Cost Less. Co-operation does it; all flocks  
accredited by state certified operator; fa-  
mous laying strains; our free circular and  
prices will interest you. Co-Operative  
Hatchery, Chillicothe, Mo.

**A. C. HATCHERY**  
A Hatchery owned by flock owners. Our  
chicks all come from graded and culled  
flocks of highest type. Where better chicks  
are hatched we will hatch them. A. C.  
Hatchery, Arkansas City, Kan.

**Grace's Accredited Chicks**  
Missouri Inspected 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.

BABY CHICKS

NEBRASKA PURE BRED

BABY CHICKS: We specialize in pure bred, laying strains, 21 varieties, guaranteed chicks. Sol-Hot Brooders. Catalog free. Members of International Baby Chick Association. Wisner Sanitary Hatchery, Dept. 17, Wisner, Neb.

Blood Tested Chicks

Popular breeds. Heavy layers. Show winners. Buckeye hatched. Leghorns \$13. Heavy breeds \$14 up. 100% live delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalog and prices. Tindell's Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

Three Years Bloodtested

Guaranteed to live; stock tested three years for bacillary white diarrhoea. More than culled, inspected, certified, accredited. It pays to investigate. Free catalog and testimonials. Mid-Western Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

Kohlmeier Selected Chix

Hatched from State Accredited Certified blood tested and utility flocks. Ten leading varieties. 100 per cent alive delivery postpaid. Write for large free folder. Satisfaction guaranteed. Kohlmeier Hatcheries, Greenleaf, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS

All varieties. Hatched in mammoth incubators, producing strong, healthy chicks that live. Price, \$14.00-100, \$65.00-500. Not accredited, \$12.00-100. 100% live delivery. Free feed with orders. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2124 S. Santa Fe, Wichita, Kan.

Tudor's Superior Chicks

Give us your order for our Pure Bred Smith hatched Superior Quality 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.

We Want Your Order

For Baby Chicks. All Salina 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 railroads. Salina Hatchery, 120 West Pacific, Salina, Kan.

Quality Not Quantity

All my own flocks and hatching. Blood tested and meet standard requirements. Tancred Single Comb White Leghorns, Mahood's 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.

Sunny Slope Hatchery

You know me and my White Orpingtons. I want you to know my hatchery. Am hatching 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 reasonable prices, write me. All orders have my personal attention. I will ship only the quality chicks I would want if I were buying. Booking orders for future delivery. Hatch every week, beginning in February. Capacity 47,000. Mrs. E. H. Ladwig, Troy, Kan.

Bartlett Purebred Chicks

Twenty varieties, all from Hogan tested winter laying strains, farm raised, strong, healthy stock. Two weeks free feed. Also our successful plans. "How to Raise Baby Chicks" free with each order. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Reasonable prices. Thirteenth successful year. Bank references. We can please you. Free descriptive circular. Bartlett Poultry Farms, Route 5, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

YOUR BUSINESS

Is to get the best—that is what our Standardized Chicks are—they live and grow. Our catalogue tells why. Leading varieties at reasonable prices; any quantity at any time you want. Standardized Chicks—Reds, Rocks, Buff, White, Barred, 14c; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, 15c; Leghorns, extra fine, 12c; non-standardized chicks, 2 cents less. B. & C. Hatchery, Neodesha, Kan.

BAKER CHICKS

One of the oldest, most dependable producers of strictly first class chicks at reasonable prices in America. Reds, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Heavy White Leghorns. Fifteen dollars per hundred. Guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Avoid disappointment, order today. We have chick buyers in your locality, let us tell you about their success. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

Sabetha Blue Ribbon

Chicks, sired by 200-296 egg males. Kansas Accredited and Certified 3 years. Chicks that put you into a paying business. Known quality, high trapnest records assure heavy laying stock. Buy chicks carefully, profits depend on it. 1c more chick spells difference between success and failure. Don't skimp on quality, 200 egg hen is bred, doesn't just happen. Free catalogue on facts on our high trapnest bred to lay chicks. Sabetha Hatchery, Department B, Sabetha, Kan.

Peters-Certified Chicks

For your protection they are sent with a real guarantee to live covering first two weeks. They are produced from healthy, heavy production flocks continuously under the supervision of our practical poultry specialist, A. G. Peters, formerly with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. After 11 years of breeding we have the following varieties bred up to our health and egg-production standards. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns; Barred, Buff and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds; Buff and White Orpingtons; White Wyandottes and S. C. Anconas. Sent parcel post prepaid at reasonable prices anyone would be willing to pay. Our free catalog furnishes proof that these chicks live up to their certification for our customers and that we always stand back of our guarantee. Address Peters-Certified Poultry Breeders Assn. or Peters Farm, Box 451, Newton, Iowa.

BABY CHICKS

WICHITA CHICKS

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, prepaid. Reasonable prices. Breeders of Marcy 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.

Johnson's Peerless Chicks

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.

ROSS' CHICKS

Guaranteed—Proven Quality. Make this your most successful poultry year with Ross' famous Guaranteed Chicks—proven far superior to ordinary hatchery chicks by actual reports from customers. Likewise officially proven superior at the Kansas State Baby Chick Show where every entry won high honors on health, vigor, size and perfect form. Mrs. E. H. Hullet of Perkins, Oklahoma, reports getting 184 to 150 eggs per day from 240 hens—and doing better than anyone in her neighborhood. R. L. Newton writes that his White Rocks developed into finest pullets and cockerels he ever saw—the cockerels weighing 7 and 8 pounds at less than six months. Fred Remsmeier of Wakeeney, Kansas, says Ross' Chicks the finest he ever raised—giving more profit and satisfaction than chicks from any other hatchery. Our chicks are Smith Hatched—strong, vigorous, bright-eyed. Flocks Certified, State Accredited and Officially Inspected. All varieties of leading egg strains—exceptional prices—prompt shipment guaranteed. Catalog gives complete information—with tabulated profit reports from customers—also details on ancestry back of our famous chicks. Write the Ross Hatchery, Box 451, Junction City, Ks.

BANTAMS

GOLDEN SEABRIGHT HATCHING EGGS, \$1.25-15; special pen, \$2.00-15. J. B. Williams, Inman, Kan.

BLACK SPANISH

WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH EGGS; good fertility, \$7-100; \$1.25-15; prepaid. Mrs. Clarence Zook, Hesston, Kan.

BRAHMAS

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, \$6.00 HUNDRED, postpaid. Effie Smith, Farlington, Kan. PURE BRED LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, 15 \$2.00; 100-\$7.00, Chicks \$18.00-100, prepaid. Lewis Czapanzky, Aurora, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEESE

LARGE WHITE EMBDEN GEESE AND Rouen ducks, both sexes. Gladys Bowser, Abilene, Kan.

DUCK AND GEESE—EGGS

WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS \$1.25-12 POSTPAID. Mrs. Harry Benner, Sabetha, Kan. FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER Duck eggs: \$1.25-12; \$7.00-100, postpaid. Glendale Farm, Olivet, Kan.

GAME FOWL

PEAFOWL, PHEASANTS, BANTAMS, PIG-SONS. Free circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

JERSEY BLACK GIANT HATCHING EGGS. Abe S. Ackerman, Larned, Kan. PURE GIANT EGGS \$2.25 PER 15 DELIVERED. Ava Corke, Quinter, Kan. MARCY STRAIN, 100-\$12, PREPAID. Infertile eggs replaced. Mrs. Albert Waterman, Peabody, Kan. MARCY'S MAMMOTH GIANTS. NOTHING better. Eggs, Chicks, Buckeye hatched. Reasonable. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

LARGE, MARCY, JERSEY BLACK Giants. Excellent layers. 15 eggs \$1.75 postpaid. Satisfaction. Mrs. Ben Way, Wichita, Kan., 848 Porter.

LEGHORNS—BROWN

STATE ACCREDITED, SINGLE COMB Dark Brown Leghorns. Chicks 15c; Eggs \$6.00, prepaid. Safe arrival guaranteed. Mrs. O. J. Moser, Hanover, Kan.

DARK BROWN ROSE COMB LEGHORNS, bred for high egg production. Eggs \$6.00-100 prepaid. I refund you for each egg not fertile. Frank Krause, Hope, Kan.

"RYANS" SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN Leghorns. Ever-lay direct. Eggs 100-\$5.00; 350-\$15.00, prepaid. Chicks 100-\$12.00; 500-\$57.50 prepaid and guaranteed. Ryans Hatchery, Centralia, Kan.

LEGHORNS—BUFF

PURE BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$4.00 HUNDRED; Chicks \$13.00, delivered. Ava Corke, Quinter Kan.

BUFF LEGHORN CHICKS FROM PETERS-Certified Flocks perfected in egg-laying and health. Sold on tested egg-production standards. Early maturing money-makers. These chicks are sent with a genuine guarantee to live covering the first two weeks for your protection. Prices very reasonable. Get our free catalog which contains many reports from customers, also our poultry specialist's valuable book, "A Money-Making System of Poultry Breeding." Address Peters-Farm, Box 453, Newton, Iowa.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

BARRONS—A SELECTED FLOCK WITH vitality. Eggs 6c; Chicks 12 1/2c. Grover Lee, Pratt, Kan.

ENGLISH BARRON CHICKS 12c; EGGS 4c. Stock from certified flock. Riverside Poultry Farm, Florence, Kan.

SPECIAL FOR MARCH, 4,000 \$15 WHITE Leghorn chicks, \$10 per 100. Order quick. Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

LARGE TYPE ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN chicks, 12c, prepaid. Prompt delivery. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

ENGLISH S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, Chicks, from good productive flock. Circular free. C. L. White, Crystal Springs, Kan.

YESTERLAIID STRAIN CHICKS FROM high egg production stock, 100-\$12.50, prepaid. Mrs. Leah McHenry, McLouth, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, ENGLISH strain. Baby Chicks, \$12.00-100; Eggs \$5.00-100, prepaid. Martha Brown, Wiseley, Kan.

JUST-LAIID STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS, direct from trapnested hens, records 200-314. State accredited. Chicks 12c. Oscar Bloomer, Smith Center, Kan.

SINGLE COMB ENGLISH BARRON WHITE Leghorn eggs \$5.00-100. Strong healthy chicks \$12.00. State Accredited farm flock. Mrs. Ed Wilson, Grantville, Kan.

HEAVY WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, BEST quality, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Thirteen dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

PURE TANCREID CHICKS, 100-\$15. FROM high egg production flock mated to males whose pedigrees trace directly to Mr. Tancred III mating. E. W. McHenry, McLouth, Kan.

TANCREID WHITE LEGHORNS, BLOOD tested, vigorous, range bred, extra good layers. Eggs \$5.00 per hundred. Baby Chicks 13c per chick. Carl Puetze, Route 4, Manhattan, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST pedigreed blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns. Trapnested record 303 eggs. Chicks, Eggs. Special price. Guaranteed. George Patterson, Richland, Kan.

PURE HOLLYWOOD CHICKS FROM large high producing stock; beginning April fourth hatch weekly, \$13 per hundred. Twenty per cent books order. Floyd Schauls, Morrill, Kan.

BARRON ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, 287 to 314 egg strain Young strain American exhibition Leghorn. Pedigreed cockerels \$5.00. Pen eggs and chicks. Send for catalogue. Ralston & Son, Udall, Kan.

TOM BARRON AND TANCREID WHITE Leghorn Chicks, direct from pedigreed, trapnested, state certified, 303-304 egg strain foundation stock. Catalogue free. Johnson's Hatchery, 218 C West First Street, Topeka, Kan.

DON'T WORK! LET OUR HENS SCRATCH for you. White Leghorns, English Barron, large breed, 304-316 egg strain. Entire flock tested by expert poultry judge. Eggs; range 100-\$7.00; special pens 100-\$10.00. The Hillview Poultry Farm, Miltonvale, Kan.

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 6.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS FROM Peters-Certified Flocks perfected in egg-laying and health. Ours are large type birds bred especially for large eggs suitable for first class white egg markets. These chicks are sent out with a genuine guarantee to live covering first two weeks. This is your protection. Sold on tested egg-production standards. Prices very reasonable. Get our free catalog which contains many reports from customers, also our poultry specialist's book, "A Money Making System of Poultry Breeding." Address Peters-Farm, Box 453, Newton, Iowa.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS

Barron-Tancred strains. Tested three years for bacillary white diarrhoea. Great egg producers. Low prices. Free catalog and testimonials. Mid-Western Poultry Farms and Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

UNIONDALE

Bacillary White Diarrhoea tested, large English White Leghorns, 312-316 foundation, 135 pullets 110 eggs January 5th. More eggs, bigger profits, results proved. Chicks 13c; eggs, \$5.00-100. Catalogue. Uniondale Poultry Farm, Wakefield, Kan.

GREENDALE

English Leghorns, pedigreed baby chicks, hatching eggs and breeding stock from high record trapnested hens. We offer the best 15 cent baby chick ever sold by anyone. Get our prices before placing your order. Greendale Poultry Farms, Macksville, Kan.

LEGHORNS—EGGS

PURE S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS \$4.00-100. J. A. Rodda, Solomon, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN; 100 EGGS \$4.00. Emanuel Krah, Marlon, Kan.

EGGS: SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHorns, \$4.00-100. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Burns, Kan.

S. C. ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, 300 egg strain, 100 for \$6.00. Lawrence Platt, Gridley, Kan.

BARRON SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, \$4.00 hundred. Mrs. J. B. Sherwood, Talmo, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$4.50 hundred; Chicks \$13. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan.

PURE STRAIN S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS. Winners, layers. Eggs postpaid 115-\$5.00. Mrs. Jas. Dignan, Kelly, Kan.

IMPERIAL TANCREID S. C. WHITE LEGHorns, large type. Eggs \$4.00 hundred. E. N. Petersen, Sylvan Grove, Kan.

TANCREID LEGHORN EGGS AND CHICKS. Stock direct from Tancred. Write for prices. Lloyd Stahl, Burlingame, Kan.

BARRON STRAIN SINGLE COMB ENGLISH White Leghorn eggs \$4.25-100. State accredited. Leona Unruh, Newton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHorns, Everlay strain, closely culled. Eggs \$4.50 hundred. Gay Small, Galva, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, state certified Grade "B" layers and winners. \$6-100. Frank Peterson, Jamestown Kan.

LEGHORNS—EGGS

BARRON STRAIN, BLOOD TESTED, S. C. W. Leghorns. Eggs \$5.00 per hundred. Jessie Wetzel, Burlingame, Kan. Route No. 4.

SPLENDID LAYERS, LARGE, TANCREID Single Comb White Leghorns. Setting \$1.00, 100-\$5.00. D. D. Zeigler, Hutchinson, Kan.

EGGS: FRANTZ, ESTES AND COCHRAN stock, satisfaction guaranteed, \$5.00 per hundred; chicks 12c each. John F. Rankin, Gardner, Kan., Box 36.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$4.50 per 100. Entire flock sired by mated to trapnest cockerels of high production. Mrs. Ernest A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORN hatching eggs, from closely culled 2 year hens; hundred \$4.00, setting 75c. Order now. M. J. Steiner, Morrill, Kan., Route 2.

MAMMOTH ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHorns, Eggs, extra large, 28 oz to dozen, from 5 and 6 pound hens, \$7.00 per hundred and eight. W. F. Abels, Clay Center, Kan.

CERTIFIED GRADE "B+" ENGLISH Barron S. C. White Leghorns, mated to sires from dams with 225 to 296 egg records. Eggs \$5.00-100. Dale Lundblade, Jamestown, Kan.

TANCREID IMPERIAL MATING STOCK exclusively, direct from Tancred. Oldest established pure Tancred pens in Kansas. Trapnested. J. W. Zahnley, Route 8, Manhattan, Kan.

D. Y. YOUNG STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN eggs direct from Oakdale farms, \$1.50 for 15 or \$4.00 hundred. Address Mrs. E. A. Cory, Talmo, Kan., or Concordia State Bank, Concordia, Kan.

GALLOWAY'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Certified, blood-tested, mated to sires from hens with 224-250 egg records. Eggs 5c at farm, 6c shipped. Ralph Galloway, Jamestown, Kan.

LARGE ENGLISH BARRON SINGLE Comb White Leghorn 287-303 egg strain hens mated to cockerels from trapnested prize winning stock. Eggs \$5.00-100 postpaid. Ray Fulmer, Wamego, Kan.

TANCREID S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, Jewel strain. Related to Lady Jewel, official 335 egg hen. Free range flock. State accredited, Grade B. Eggs \$8.00-100 prepaid. Hulda Nelson, Enterprise, Kan.

TANCREID STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS. These hens are extra large and from trapnested parent stock; cock birds from hens with trapnest records of 260 to 310 eggs head flock. Eggs \$4.00 hundred. John Little, Concordia, Kan.

500 TEN WEEKS OLD WHITE LEGHORN pullets from high production hens and Hanson pedigreed males with 300 grand dam, \$90.00 hundred, April 1st delivery. Eggs \$6.00 hundred, postpaid. Dear's Poultry Farm, Riverdale, Kan.

LANGSHANS

PURE BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. C. Wilfred Moon, Pratt, Kan.

PURE WHITE LANGSHANS, EGGS, \$7.00. Chicks 20c each, postpaid. Mrs. Edgar Lewis, Mullinville, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN CHICKS 20c. Eggs \$1.50 setting. Prize winning stock. P. A. Van Ess, 1710 Western, Topeka, Kan.

WILL HATCH YOU PURE BRED WHITE Langshan Chicks \$13.50, postpaid. Eggs \$6.00 prepaid. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

LANGSHAN—EGGS

WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, \$4.00 HUNDRED here, \$5.00 delivered. Chas. Hough, Ford, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN CHICKS, \$15.00-100; \$8.00-50. Mrs. William Gough, Chanute, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHANS, PURE BRED. Eggs 100-\$5; 50-\$3.50. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHANS, BEST WINTER layers. Eggs \$6.00-100, prepaid. Mrs. Robt. Lester, Delavan, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS \$5.00 per 100 delivered. Accredited flock. Jas. Dimmit, Garden City, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, FLOCK graded for type and egg production, \$5.00 prepaid. Mrs. Orville McVay, Sterling, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

BUFF MINORCAS, CHICKS AND EGGS. J. M. Miller, Mapleton, Kan.

LARGE BUFF MINORCA EGGS \$7.00; Chicks \$15.00. Eva Ford, Frankfort, Kan.

BUFF MINORCAS, WINNERS AT HUTCHINSON State Fair and other leading poultry shows. Eggs; chicks. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE

WHITE MINORCA CHICKS, EGGS. GLEN Krider, Newton, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED MAMMOTH SINGLE Comb White Minorcas. Eggs, Chicks, Ray Babb, Wakefield, Kan.

BROWNING'S SPECIALS, SINGLE COMB White Minorca baby chicks. Write for circular. O. H. Browning, Uniontown, Kan.

BOOK YOUR ORDER FOR GAMBLE'S MAMMOTH Single Comb White Minorca eggs, chicks. Mrs. C. F. Gamble, Earleton, Kan.

WHITE MINORCA CHICKS, BEST QUALITY, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Twenty dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCAS, best layers, non-sitters. Eggs and fowls bring premium market prices. Eggs \$6.00 hundred, \$18 case prepaid. Farm range flock. Santa Fe Poultry Farm, Cunningham, Kan.

MINORCAS—ALL BREEDS

MINORCAS, ALL BREEDS, BLACK, white and buff. Eggs and chicks. Price list free. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

MINORCAS—EGGS

BUFF MINORCA EGGS \$6.00 HUNDRED. Fred Stohs, Bremen, Kan.

WHITE MINORCA EGGS, 4 CENTS EACH. Joe Greiving, Nashville, Kan.

WHITE MINORCA EGGS, \$6.00 hundred. Will Mellecher, Spearville, Kan.

MINORCAS—EGGS

ROSE COMB WHITE MINORCA EGGS, 100-150, Elmer Karns, Kingsdown, Kan.
PURE BRED BUFF MINORCA EGGS, \$1.00-15; \$5.00-50, E. R. Taylor, McPherson, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA EGGS, 100-150, Very select mating, Clifton Buckles, Clyde, Kan.
FOR SALE: WHITE MINORCA EGGS, free range, 15-125; 50-\$3.50; 100-\$6.00, W. M. Eckel, Douglass, Kan.
MAMMOTH S. C. WHITE MINORCA EGGS, Blue Ribbon winners in six shows 1926. Every hen under trapnest. Free circular, E. D. Hershberger, Newton, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, 1926 certified flock, \$3.00 to \$5.00, M. A. Hatch, Mahaska, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTON CHICKS, BEST QUALITY, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery, Fifteen dollars per hundred, Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTONS, STATE ACCREDITED and under trapnest, Eggs \$6.50, prepaid; special settings \$2.50, Mrs. Opal Herling, Sparks, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTON CHICKS FROM Peters-Certified Flocks perfected in egg-laying and health. Sold on tested egg-production standards. Early maturing money-makers. These chicks are sent with a genuine guarantee to live covering the first two weeks—for your protection. Prices very reasonable. Get our free catalog which contains many reports from customers, also our poultry specialist's valuable book, "A Money-Making System of Poultry Breeding," Address Peters-Farm, Box 453, Newton, Iowa.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—EGGS

EXTRA QUALITY S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS, eggs \$6.00 per 100, Leo J. Knop, Preston, Kan.
STATE ACCREDITED, GRADE A, BUFF Orpingtons, Eggs \$6.00 per 100, Frank Dale, Coldwater, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, PURE BRED healthy stock, \$1.50-15, Fern Laird, 715 East Broadway, Newton, Kan.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 100-500, 15-\$1.50, prepaid, Mrs. George McAdams, Holton, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, STANDARD bred, superior type, color, winter layers, Unique Poultry Farm, Little River, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS, from healthy certified flock, \$5.00-100, \$2.00-50, Mrs. Paul Segenhagen, Holton, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM PURE bred flock; \$5.00 per 100; pens \$4.00 per 50; \$7.00 per 100, Delbert Deege, Frizell, Kan.
S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, Owens strain. Nationally known for exhibition, utility qualities, \$3.00 and \$5.00, Eggs \$6.00-100, Mrs. N. E. Laird, Potwin, Kan.
STATE ACCREDITED GRADE A BUFF Orpingtons. Seventeen years exclusive breeding. Extra large boned, healthy farm flock, Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$8.00 per 100, Sunbrook Stock Farm, Waterville, Kan.
COOKS NATIONAL PRIZE WINNERS; pure bred S. C. Buff Orpingtons. All birds from Cooks, Pen No. 1, eggs 15-\$1.50; 100-\$7.00. Exhibition pen 15-\$2.50, delivered. All birds on range. Booking orders early, Mrs. Will Suberly, Kanopolis, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—WHITE

KELLERSTRASS CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON chicks, \$18.00 hundred, Gordon North, White City, Kan.
STATE ACCREDITED WHITE ORPINGTONS, Winners, layers 50 eggs \$5.00. Also pure bred farm flock, Send for prices, Mrs. Handy, Milton, Kan.
WHITE ORPINGTON CHICKS FROM Peters-Certified Flocks perfected in egg-laying and health. Sold on tested egg-production standards. Early maturing money-makers. These chicks are sent with a genuine guarantee to live covering the first two weeks—for your protection. Prices very reasonable. Get our free catalog which contains many reports from customers, also our poultry specialist's valuable book, "A Money-Making System of Poultry Breeding," Address Peters-Farm, Box 453, Newton, Iowa.

ORPINGTON—EGGS

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS, Eggs \$6 per 100, Kellerstrass strain, farm range, Louis Metzger, Haddam, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS \$2.50, A. R. Quinnette, Ames, Kan.
100 BUFF ROCK EGGS \$6.00; 50-\$3.50, Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.
BUFF ROCKS; 100 EGGS \$5.00, PRIZE winning strain, Mrs. Robt. Hall, Neodesha, Kan.
BUFF ROCK CHICKS, BEST QUALITY, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery, Fifteen dollars per hundred, Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—EGGS

100 PURE BRED BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$5.50, postpaid, M. Roney, Benedict, Kan.
BUFF ROCK EGGS, 100-\$5.00; 50-\$3.00, Thirty years established, Joseph Seal, Wakefield, Kan.
BUFF ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING, range flock, \$5.00 per 100, Prepaid, Peter Davies, Osage City, Kan.
BUFF ROCK EGGS \$5.00 HUNDRED, range flock, 9th year, prize winning strain, Mrs. G. E. Everett, Girard, Kan.
BUFF ROCKS, GOOD WINNINGS KANSAS City 1926, Range eggs 15 for \$1.50; pens \$3.00-\$5.00, W. W. Wagner, Kansas City, Kan. Route 4.
BUFF ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY, FARM certified Class A flock, Eggs \$6.00 per 100; \$2.00 per 50, Mrs. James Huston, Abilene, Kan., Route 4.

BARRED ROCKS

BARRED ROCK CHICKS, STATE ACCREDITED, 15c, Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS

PARKS 200-325 EGG STRAIN, PERMIT TO advertise, recall eggs, chicks, 8-12 weeks, R. B. Snell, Colby, Kan.
PARK'S OVER 200 EGG BARRED ROCKS, Eggs \$7.00-100; \$2.50-15; pens, Chicks 17c and 20c each prepaid, Mrs. F. Hargrave, Richmond, Kan.
BARRED ROCK CHICKS, BEST QUALITY, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery, Fifteen dollars per hundred, Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.
BARRED ROCKS, COMBINING HEAVY production and extra barring and type, Eggs \$8.00-100, Also chicks to order, Hiram Patten, Hutchinson, Kan.
EGGS FROM THOMPSON'S RINGLET \$3.00 per setting from pens, range flock \$7.50-100, Dark matings, Fertily guaranteed, Joe Meyer, Leavenworth, Kan. Route 2.
STATE ACCREDITED, EXHIBITION Barred Rocks from celebrated Sunflower Strains, Have something extra good to offer, Write for free book, Ernest Berry, Drawer "A", Newton, Kan.
QUALITY BARRED ROCKS, THOMPSON'S strain, Layers, payers, prizes won, Range eggs, \$7.50 hundred, Chicks \$16.00 hundred; \$30-\$45.00, Pen eggs \$5.00 fifteen, Satisfaction guaranteed, Rees Lewis, Lebo, Kan.
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, HOLTERMAN'S "Aristocrats" (direct), Hatching eggs from farm range stock, 15-\$1.25; 100-\$6, Baby Chicks, 25-\$4; 100-\$15, Delivered prepaid, Avoid disappointment by ordering now, Weaver Gardens, Wichita, Kan.
BARRED ROCK CHICKS—FROM PETERS-Certified Flocks perfected in egg-laying and health. Sold on tested egg-production standards. Early maturing money-makers. These chicks are sent with a genuine guarantee to live covering the first two weeks—for your protection. Prices very reasonable. Get our free catalog which contains many reports from customers, also our poultry specialist's valuable book, "A Money-Making System of Poultry Breeding," Address Peters-Farm, Box 453, Newton, Iowa.

BARRED ROCK—EGGS

THOMPSON BARRED ROCKS; EGGS 100-\$5.00, Willa Reeser, Olivet, Kan.
BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$4.00 PER HUNDRED, Mrs. Frank Hall, Toronto, Kan.
EGGS FROM MATURE STATE ACCREDITED flock, \$4.50 per hundred, Rhea Everett, Windom, Kan.
STATE CERTIFIED BARRED ROCK EGGS \$5.00 per 100, Laying strain, Early Ranch, Utica, Kan.
THOMPSON BARRED ROCK, STATE ACCREDITED; eggs, 15-\$1.00, 100-\$5.00, Carl Hutchison, Wellington, Kan.
BARRED ROCK EGGS, THOMPSON RINGLET strain, Prize winners, \$1.25-15; \$6.00-100, postpaid, Glendale Farm, Olivet, Kan.
EGGS FROM MY BLUE RIBBON WINNERS, \$5.00 per 15, Utility eggs \$6.00 per 100, Circular, C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.
BARRED ROCKS, HEAVY LAYING BRADLEY strain, Eggs; 100-\$6.50; 50-\$3.50; 15-\$1.50, postpaid, Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.
BARRED ROCKS, NARROW DARK BARRING, Heavy layers, Eggs \$7.00 per 100, \$1.50 per 15, Mrs. H. N. Cooke, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.
LARGE BONED, YELLOW LEGGED, Bradley strain Barred Rocks, 100 eggs \$6.25; 50-\$3.50; 15-\$1.50, Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.
PURE "RINGLETS", HEAVY WINTER layers, Bred sixteen years, Range, Eggs; hundred, \$5.00; fifty, \$3.00; setting, \$1.00, G. C. Drescher, Canton, Kan.
PARKS PURE BRED TO LAY BARRED Rocks, 200 to 297 egg strain, \$10.00 per 100, \$2.00 per setting, Permit No. P. C. 59, F. W. Jensen, Elmdale, Kan., Rt. 2.
PURE BRED DARK BARRED ROCKS, Aristocrat Ringlet strain, Eggs \$6.00 per hundred, \$3.50 per fifty, \$1.50 per setting, Mrs. Ira Ridenour, Reading, Kan., Rt. 2.
BARRED ROCKS, THOMPSON RINGLETS, Certified Class A flock, mated with cockerels from 225 to 289 egg hens, Eggs \$7.00-100; \$1.50-15, postpaid, Patience Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
MUELLER'S RINGLET BARRED ROCK eggs for hatching, Accredited Grade "A", Range flock No. 1, \$9.00-100; range flock No. 2, \$8.00-100, Special pens \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting, Wm. C. Mueller, Route No. 4, Hanover, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS

WANTED: WHITE ROCK EGGS HENS, Roosters, Vaughn F. Siler, Coats, Kan.
WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$3.00, 4 or more, \$2.50, H. M. Taylor, Haviland, Kan.
CHOICE WHITE ROCK CHICKS, 14c, Prepaid, Prompt delivery, Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.
FISHEL STRAIN WHITE ROCKS; Accredited Class "A", Eggs, cockerels, baby chicks, Carl Keesling, Neodesha, Kan.
WHITE ROCK COCKERELS FISHEL strain, three dollars; eggs, five dollars per hundred, Ernest Borchardt, Leavenworth, Kan., Route 2.
WHITE ROCK CHICKS, BEST QUALITY, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery, Fifteen dollars per hundred, Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.
WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, DISCOUNTED 20%, \$2.50, \$3.00, up, Eggs; best stock, no pen \$8.00, 200-\$15, case \$22.50, Prepaid, guaranteed, Chas. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK HATCHING eggs and baby chicks, from exhibition production bred flock, State accredited Class "A", Eggs \$7.00-100; Chicks \$20.00-100, Mrs. Fred Dubach, Jr., Wathena, Kan.
WHITE ROCK HATCHING EGGS, RANGE hens mated to mature cockerels, \$2 per fifteen, \$10 per hundred postpaid, Pen \$5 per 15, Infertile eggs replaced free, Cockerels \$5, Mrs. Gracie M. Cooper, Carbondale, Kan.
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK HATCHING eggs and Baby Chicks from production bred hens with trapnest records (some official) from 175 to 253, mated to pedigreed males with dam records to 231, Eggs, \$8.00-100, Chicks, \$20.00-100, Ethel Brazelton, Troy, Kan.

WHITE ROCK—EGGS

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$4.00-100, PREPAID, Mrs. Frank Cerny, Narka, Kan.
WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$5.00-105, PREPAID, Mrs. Henry Hoover, Rozel, Kan.
WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$4.00 PER 100, MRS. Raymond Adkinson, Concordia, Kan.

WHITE ROCK—EGGS

WHITE ROCK EGGS \$4.00 HUNDRED, Prize winners, Mrs. Lloyd Kimball, Manchester, Kan.
WHITE ROCK HATCHING EGGS; FISHEL strain, \$1.00-15, \$5.00-100, O. C. Rickerd, Emporia, Kan.
WHITE ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY, GRADE A, farm range, Eggs \$6.00-100, Mrs. Sam Lash, Abilene, Kan.
WHITE ROCK EGGS \$6.00 PER 100; Chicks \$16.00 per 100, Fowler Bros., Russell, Kan., Route 3.
WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING, from hens mated to pedigreed males, \$5.00 per hundred, Mrs. John Kendall, Morrill, Kan.
WHITE ROCK EGGS, STATE CERTIFIED Class A, \$8.00-100, Cockerels with dam records to 246, H. S. Blankley, Council Grove, Kan.
DALRYMPLE'S WHITE ROCKS, 9th year, with large, heavy laying pure breeds, Selected eggs, 100-\$6.00 postpaid, F. B. Dalrymple, Barnes, Kan.
WHITE ROCK CHICKS, ORDERS BOOKED April 4 and 25, \$14.00 hundred, prepaid live delivery, Eggs \$6.00 hundred, Mrs. Theodore Steffen, Wakefield, Kan.
FISHEL STRAIN WHITE ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY; males from accredited grade A stock, Eggs \$5.50 per hundred, prepaid, Mrs. J. C. Petrasek, Jennings, Kan.
FISHEL OR HALBACH, GUARANTEED big snow white layers, Blood direct from Fishel's Luyster-Thomburg mating, Eggs 5c each prepaid, Barrworth Yards, St. John, Kan.
WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM STOCK BRED for size and production, Farm range, Flock headed by cockerels direct from Palmer's prize winners, \$5.00-100 prepaid, Glenn Hoover, Marion, Kan.
FISHEL OR HALBACH GUARANTEED, big snow white layers, Blood direct from Fishel's, Luyster-Thomburg mating, Eggs 5c each prepaid; thirty dozen \$11, Barrworth Yards, St. John, Kan.
WHITE ROCKS, BRED EXCLUSIVELY twelve years, egg and exhibition qualities combined, Hatching eggs, \$2.00, fifteen; \$9.00 hundred, Chicks \$18.00 hundred, Guaranteed, Albert Heit, Parsons, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND EGGS

S. C. RED COCKERELS, TOMPKINS' strain, prize winners, \$3.00, Thelma Fleury, Jamestown, Kan.
ROSE COMB REDS, ENGLISH LEGHORNS, Eggs, Chicks, Good as the best, Catalog, Elmwood Farm, Wilsey, Kan.
ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Reds, 13c, prepaid, Prompt delivery, Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.
EGGS FROM MAUD SMITH'S 300 EGG strain Rose Comb, Cod liver oil fed, \$7.50 hundred, Chicks 20c, Ernest Powell, Aiden, Kan.
LARGE, DARK, HIGH PRODUCING, PURE bred Single Comb Reds, Eggs \$5.00-100, prepaid, Chicks 15c, Mrs. Pete Fisher, Route 4, Girard, Kan.
S. C. PURE BRED, ACCREDITED CHICKS every Monday, \$13.50 postpaid, Eggs \$5.50 postpaid, Other breeds, The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.
RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKS, BEST quality, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery, Fifteen dollars per hundred, Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.
PURE BRED ROSE COMB REDS; LARGE, dark, even red, winter layers, Eggs 15-\$1.00, 100-\$5.50, Chicks 15 cents, Postpaid, Guaranteed, Everett Shuler, Moscow, Kan.
SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER: HARRISON'S Non-sitting, exhibition egg strain Reds, Stock, Eggs, Chicks, Breeders' guide free, Harrison Red Farm, College View, Nebr.
KANSAS STATE ACCREDITED "A" Grade S. C. R. I. Reds, Bigger and better than ever, eggs same price, \$7.50 per 100, \$4.00 per fifty, F. O. B. Lyons, Charles Plank, Lyons, Kan.
BEST QUALITY ROSE COMB REDS, STATE certified Class "A", six successive years, Pens trapnested continuously, High production, exhibition and non-sitting qualities combined, Write for mating and sales list on eggs and cockerels, Satisfaction guaranteed, Mrs. James Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.
R. C. AND S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED Chicks from Peters-Certified Flocks perfected in egg-laying and health. Sold on tested egg-production standards. Early maturing money-makers. These chicks are sent with a genuine guarantee to live covering the first two weeks—for your protection. Prices very reasonable. Get our free catalog which contains many reports from customers, also our poultry specialist's valuable book, "A Money-Making System of Poultry Breeding," Address Peters-Farm, Box 453, Newton, Iowa.

RHODE ISLAND RED—EGGS

EGGS FROM HEAVY LAYING ROSE Comb Reds, Mrs. J. F. Green, Sylvia, Kan.
TOMPKIN'S DIRECT SINGLE, TYPE, color, production, \$3.00-15, Myra Gaines, Lathrop, Mo.
PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS, \$5.50 hundred, postpaid, T. B. England, Towanda, Kan.
220-290 EGG STRAIN SINGLE COMB Reds, Eggs \$5.00 per 100, H. C. Dam, Marysville, Kan.
SINGLE COMB REDS, HEAVY WINTER layers, Eggs; \$5.00-100, Grover Turner, Phillipsburg, Kan.
SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, SELECTED stock, \$5.00 hundred, J. Wesley Holden, Independence, Kan.
S. C. R. I. REDS, BRED FOR EXHIBITION and production, Eggs \$7.00 per 100, James Sisters, Olathe, Kan.
SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, PURE BRED, large bone, dark red, \$6.00-100; \$1.50-15 prepaid, H. F. Enz, Fredonia, Kan.
EGGS FROM NON-SITTING, HEAVY LAYING Rose Comb Reds, Send for mating list, Mrs. W. F. Long, Burrton, Kan.
SIXTEEN YEARS ROSE COMB REDS, Bean Strain, Eggs \$6.50-100; \$1.25-15, prepaid, Mrs. Monte Witsell, Erie, Kan.
PURE BRED ROSE COMB REDS, HEAVY layers, good coloring, Eggs \$5.50 postpaid, Nelson Smith, Hutchinson, Kan., Route 5.
ROSE COMB REDS, BIG BONED HEAVY layers, red to skin, Eggs \$5-100, Harrison pen eggs \$2.00-15, Postpaid, Insured, Fertility guarantee included, Lida Marsh, Sun City, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS

WHITE DIARRHEA TESTED, LARGE dark Rose Comb Red eggs, \$5.50-100, postpaid, Mrs. Charles Lewis, Wakefield, Kan.
PURE ROSE COMB RED EGGS FROM carefully selected range flock; 100-\$6; 50-\$3.50 postpaid, Mrs. Earl Bryan, Emporia, Kan.
SINGLE COMB REDS; EGGS; SPECIAL pens, 200-285 egg type, \$2.00-15; \$10-100; range, \$6.00-100, Mrs. Will Hopwood, Abilene, Kan.
DARK ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, 250 egg strain, \$6.00-100; \$3.50-50; \$1.25 setting, prepaid, J. H. Carney, Peabody, Kan.
SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, LARGE, dark, heavy layers, Pen No. 1, \$1.00-15; range \$4.50 hundred, Mrs. John Petty, New Albany, Kan.
EGGS; ROSE COMB REDS, LARGE BONE, yellow legs, dark even color, extra good layers, \$4.50-100, Guaranteed, John Larkin Lake City, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, state accredited for last three years, Grade "B", \$5.00 per hundred, E. E. Klepinger, Jewell, Kan.
EGGS FROM HIGH QUALITY SINGLE Comb Rhode Island Reds, trapnested range stock, \$1.00 setting, \$5.00 hundred, Mrs. A. Geobel, Mahaska, Kan.
EGGS FROM ROSE COMB RED SELECTED heavy layers, males from oldest certified class A, 100-\$5.00 postpaid, Mrs. Alex Letch, White City, Kan.
PURE BRED DARK VELVET ROSE Comb Rhode Island Reds, 15 eggs \$1.25; 100-\$6.00, postpaid, Mrs. Addie Simmons, Route 1, Manhattan, Kan.
SINGLE COMB REDS, TOMPKINS STRAIN direct, state accredited, Special matings \$3.00 per 15; utility \$6.00 per hundred, P. V. Stratton, Walton, Kan.
TOMPKINS S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, Line bred for high egg production, type and color, Guaranteed eggs \$6.00 hundred, John Little, Concordia, Kan.
PURE BRED, LARGE TYPE, S. C. DARK Red, eggs from bacillary diarrhoea tested pen stock \$6.00-100; pen \$2.00-15, prepaid, Mrs. Gust Allen, Maplehill, Kan.
SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS, 231 TO 320 egg lines, reaches back 59 years, Hatching eggs at live and let live prices, 15 eggs \$4.50, W. I. Gorsuch, Route 3, Olathe, Kan.
ROSE COMB REDS, BEAN STRAIN, Superior in rich dark color, large size, deep breasts, long straight backs, heavy winter layers, Eggs \$5.50-100, prepaid, fertility guarantee included, Mrs. Hazel DeGear, Lake City, Kan.
LONG BROAD BACKS, DEEP BREASTED low tails, dark even red to skin, Rose Comb Rhode Islands, Twelve years special breeding for eggs, shape, color, Fertility guaranteed, 15 eggs \$1.00; 100-\$5.50, postpaid, Walter Baird, Lake City, Kan.
EGGS; BANBURY'S ROSE COMB REDS, Pen 1—headed by 1st State Show cock, Pen 2—Pure Harold Tompkins and 2nd State Show cock, \$10 per 15, Pen 3—1st State Show pen, eggs \$5 per 15, Range—headed by 1st, 2nd, 3rd State Show cockerels and others, \$10 per 100, Guaranteed, J. C. Banbury, Pratt, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

PURE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND White chicks \$15.00-100, delivered, Lester Beck, Peabody, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE cockerels \$3.00; Eggs \$6-100, Mrs. John Luehring, Washington, Kan.
WHITE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Baby Chicks, Electric hatched, every week, Alvin Long, Lyons, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE chicks, 15c prepaid, Prompt delivery, Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.
SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES, Cockerels \$2.00, Eggs \$6-100, Chicks \$16-100, Roy Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.
ROSE COMB WHITES; CHICKS 12c; EGGS 5c, prepaid, English call ducks, eggs \$2.00 setting, Bertha Mentzer, LeRoy, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES—EGGS

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE Eggs, Chicks, Mrs. Ora Denney, Earleton, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs, 100-\$4.50, postpaid, Meda Hakes, Clyde, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs, \$6.00 per hundred, Frank Wilds, Mullinville, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs, \$5.00-100 prepaid, Mrs. Homer Timmons, Fredonia, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES, Eggs, 100-\$5.00, prepaid, Mrs. W. E. Middleton, Kanorado, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES, Excelsior strain; eggs \$6.00-100, Mrs. Clem Giger, Allen, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES, Eggs \$5-100, prepaid, Excelsior strain, Chas. Brown, Wilsey, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs, \$6-100 prepaid, Pure, expert culled, Mrs. James Giger, Allen, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs, from closely culled flock, \$5.00 per hundred, Mrs. Earl Mercer, Beloit, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE hatching eggs, from certified stock, limited number, 15 eggs \$1.00 postpaid, Lydia Steiner, Morrill, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE, 3 first prizes Hutchinson, 3 first, 3 second Sallina; 3 first, 3 second, Solomon, Eggs \$5.50 hundred, Charley L. Donmyer, Solomon, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE CHICKS, 14c, prepaid, Prompt delivery, Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.
PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS, \$15.00-100, Standard bred, 300 postpaid, Harvey Scott, Fredonia, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTES DIRECT FROM Martins-Keelers pedigreed prize winners record layers, 100 eggs \$6.00; cockerels \$2.50; chicks 15c.—H. O. Collins, Fontana, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTES; SKAER'S REGAL Dorcas, stock from John Martin, bred for exhibition and production. Not excelled for beauty, vigor and egg production. They win, lay, pay, Eggs a specialty, Mrs. Will Skaer, Augusta, Kan., Route 2.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS, BEST quality, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Fifteen dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—SILVER LACED

ROSE COMB SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE eggs, \$5.00-100; Baby Chicks 150 each. John F. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—EGGS

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$6.00-100. Mrs. Ellen Wolf, Newton, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS, CHICKS, CIRCULAR. C. C. Wyckoff, Luray, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs \$5-100. Mrs. H. Taylor, Alma, Kan.

ROYER'S SILVER WYANDOTTES; EGGS \$2.00 setting. Wm. Royer, Coffeyville, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, KEELER strain, \$6-100. Joyce E. Olson, Leonardville, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES, CHOICE COCKEREELS, \$5.00, \$7.50. Eggs, Charles Martin, Fredonia, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.50 per 15 postpaid. O. C. Sharits, Route M, Newton, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS, from pure bred farm flock. J. H. Decker, Moundridge, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FISHEL strain, \$6 per 100; \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. Nettie Heyman, Burns, Kan.

PURE SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS \$5-100; Chicks \$20-100. Prize stock. Mrs. Robert Bishop, Atchison, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES; SETTINGS 1st pen \$3.00; 2nd \$2.00. High quality. Floyd Kimrey, Clay Center, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM closely culled flock, \$6 hundred. Cockereels. Sadie Springer, Manhattan, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$5.00, PREPAID; Chicks \$15.00, 100% live, prepaid. Mrs. Geo. Downie, Lyndon, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, UNDEFEATED six years. Eggs \$6.00 hundred. Baby Chix. Wm. Hebbard, Milan, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FLOCK culled for size, shape, production, \$5-100 prepaid. Sam Eitzen, Hillsboro, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, STATE CERTIFIED, prize winning. Martin stock, 100-\$6.00. Mrs. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, \$5.00-100. Prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Ethel Donovan, Lewis, Kan.

MARTIN LAYING STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES mated to prize stock, \$5.00-100 prepaid. Mrs. John Montgomery, Holton, Kan.

BARRON'S LAYING STRAIN WHITE Wyandottes. 15 eggs, \$1.75; 100-\$7.50, prepaid. Guarantee 60% hatch. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES. Federal inspected. Accredited "A" farm flock. None better. Eggs \$10.00 per 100. Mrs. M. A. Smith, Smith Center, Kan., Route 6.

TURKEYS

BIG, PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE Toms, \$10.00. Samson Ranch, Quinter, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON FED TURKEY EGGS, 40c each, postpaid. M. E. Noonan, Greenleaf, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS \$15-\$20. Large vigorous birds Fowler Bros., Russell, Kan., Rt. 2.

SEVERAL VARIETIES—EGGS

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs, \$6.00-100. Single Comb White Leghorn eggs \$4.00-100. Chicks 12c. Mrs. Minnie Fridley, Wamego, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

PIGEONS, CAPONS, OTHER POULTRY, wanted. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS, SERVICEABLE bulls. Inter-County Farms, Windsor, Missouri.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bull calves from high producing cows in C. T. A. Ira Schroeder, Radium, Kan.

FOUR HANDSOME HOLSTEIN HEIFER calves and registered bull. First check \$110. Alfakorn Farm, Evansville, Wisconsin.

YOUR BARREN COWS CAN BE MADE "Safe with Calf" or money refunded. Remedy, \$2. Booklet free. Breed-O Remedy Co., Box K, Bristol, Conn.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION IN CATTLE Stopped—Six years successful record. Danger of contagion positively prevented. Folder explaining free. Write, Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Nebr.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY bull calves, yearling bull and 2 year old, all of the best blood lines of the breed, \$75.00 to \$100.00 at farm 5 1/2 miles southwest of Lyons, Rice Co., Kansas. W. W. Suttle, R. F. D., Lyons, Kan.

HORSES AND JACKS

SALE OR TRADE, 11 JACKS, 15 JENNETS, registered. M. E. Holt Estate, Uniontown, Kan.

FOR SALE REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion and Mammoth Jack, Alex Studer, Beloit, Kan.

TWO PERCHERON STALLIONS, COMING 3 years. Sired by Son of Carnot. Ross A. Coffman, Overbrook, Kan.

BELGIAN STALLIONS FOR SALE, TWO years old, White Arabian Stud. J. A. Corzine, Route 3, Caldwell, Kan.

FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED PERCHERON stallions. Correspondence solicited. W. L. Bailey, Rush Center, Kan.

HORSES AND JACKS

FISTULA HORSES CURED, \$5. PAY WHEN well. Chestnut, Barnes, Kan.

PAIR LARGE BLACK REGISTERED Percheron mares and their last colts. Carl Tangeman, Rt. 2, Newton, Kan.

BLACK PERCHERON STALLION 3 THS spring, weighs 1,950. Grandson of \$40,000 Carnot. J. W. Jeffrey, Richland, Kan.

HOGS

CHOICE FALL PIGS, BOARS AND GILTS sired by Golden Sensation Wonder. Price \$20 to \$25. George Hagerman, Ulysses, Kan., Route A.

The Real Estate Market Place

RATES—50c an Agate Line There are five other Capper Publications which reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for Real Estate Advertising. Write For Rates and Information

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY serves an agricultural empire in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Low round trip rates. Send for Free Books describing opportunities. Improved Farms for Rent. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 200, G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

GOVERNMENT RECLAMATION LANDS Lower Yellowstone Project. 8,000 acres optioned to Government. Exceptionally low priced, 20 years time. Rich valley land adapted to alfalfa, sugar beets, corn, grain, livestock and dairying. Well developed community; sugar factory; good markets; schools and churches. Write for Free Government booklet. H. W. Byerly, 211 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

ARKANSAS

60 ACRES on highway. House, barn, fruit, well, timber. Price \$850, terms. H. W. Stone, successor to Wilks, Mountain Home, Arkansas.

CANADA

NO FARMER'S PROBLEM HERE—Buy a wheat farm in Saskatchewan, where "Government Relief Measures" are unnecessary. Where \$30 land will produce 40 bu. wheat. Where land is cheap, terms easy, taxes low, fgt. rates reasonable. 40 sections finest heavy black clay wheat land. Large list imp. farms. Cheap grazing or mixed farming lands. Write for prices, terms. C. P. Fehr, Strasburg, Saskatchewan, Arlington, Kan.

COLORADO

IMPROVED Colorado ranches \$2.75 per acre up. R. Brown, Florence, Colorado.

IMP. Irrigated Farms, part alfalfa, dependable water rights; ranches, non-irrigated wheat lands. James L. Wade, Lamar, Colo.

NEW Moffat Tunnel our front door. New Empire now opening. 40 bu. wheat, 60 bu. oats A. Best dairy and potato land known. Oil and coal. Good town, schools; fishing, hunting fine. Values rising. Write C. A. Smith, Craig, Colo.

KANSAS

LAND BARGAINS. Write for printed list. Jess Klesner, 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.

720 A., half is fine undeveloped alfalfa land, house, barn, sheds. Price \$29.50 A. \$4,500 cash, bal. easy. Ely, Garden City, Kansas.

160 A. 100 tillable, good improvements. Near paved road, 6 mi. Lawrence & State University. Price \$90. Terms. Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kan.

BIG SACRIFICE—80 acres, well improved. 1 1/2 miles Lillis, Marshall Co., Kansas. I. H. Johnson, Del Monte Apartment, 200 West Armour, Kansas City, Mo.

800 ACRES in sight good Kansas town; 320 growing wheat; no waste; plenty water; 2 sets buildings; forced sale to settle partnership; \$35 per acre; attractive terms. Mansfield Co., 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

IMPROVED 40, 2 1/2 miles Ottawa. Smooth land. Special price \$4500; \$500 will handle. Remainder 6% with partial payment. Do not wait to write, telephone. Come. Possession. Also farm to rent. Mansfield Brothers, Ottawa, Kan.

160 A. CLEAR, 3 1/2 mi. Isabel. Occupied by owner. 100A. cult., 50 wheat, all goes. Price \$5,600. Would sell equipped, implements, feed and livestock, including 25 head dairy cattle, bringing good income. Immediate possession. Fred J. Friend, Sawyer, Kan.

FOR SALE—Ideal dairy or stock farm consisting of about 100 acres first bottom cultivated land and 360 acres good blue stem pasture. Improvements consist of fine 8 room stone house, 2 barns and numerous out-buildings. Located 3 miles south of Manhattan, population 10,000, seat of Kansas State Agricultural College with 5,000 students. Price \$27,500. \$10,000 cash will handle. No trades. Chauncey Dewey, Brewster, Kan.

MISSOURI

TIMBER LAND at \$5 A., near town; more than pay for itself. 594 Mountain View, Mo.

FOUR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. 425-C, Carthage, Mo.

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI rich, alluvial land. Large and small tracts. Improved farms sacrifice prices, 10% cash, balance like rent. Discount for cash. Cut-over land no cash down, no interest four years, then 33 years 6%. Free map, full information. Good renters wanted who can finance themselves. C. Himmelberger-Harrison, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

RIVER FARM

117, imp; close to fishing stream; fruit, spring water; school on place. Team, wagon and cow, \$1,170. W. Arthur, Mtn. View, Mo.

MISSOURI

POULTRY LAND, \$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres Southern Mo. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22 A, Kirkwood, Mo.

LISTEN: 80 acre fruit and poultry farm. Price \$1,850, terms. Have other farms. List free. Ward, Ava, Missouri.

9 CHOICE A. cherries, blackberries, grapes, raspberries, etc. Level rich land. 5-rm. house, other bldgs. City water, gas, Skinner sprinkler system; 1 1/4 mi. main street, 2 street car lines within 8 blocks. Academized street (length 2 A.) thru property. Geo. S. Mock, Box 12th Roosevelt Ave., Joplin, Missouri.

MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA FARMERS are prosperous. Why not be one of them? Get free map and books from State Immigration Dept. 641, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minnesota.

MONTANA

IDEAL stock ranch for sale, 640 A. deeded land, 3500 A. good grazing lease. Light payment, balance easy terms. Further particulars write Box 84, Lodge Grass, Mont.

NEBRASKA

1,000 ACRES of farming and grazing land, all fenced and improved. Good water and timber, 3/4 mile to school and 3 1/2 miles to R. R. town. Otto Tietze, Harrison, Nebraska.

TEXAS

IN FAMOUS WINTER GARDEN DISTRICT We own and have for sale both improved (cleared and irrigated) and raw lands, choicest citrus and winter vegetable lands in Texas. Wonderful climate, rich soil, cheap water. We grow about 300 cars winter vegetables yearly ourselves. Know soils, water districts and production methods. Get our advice and counsel, whether you buy from us or not. Correspondence and inspection invited. Box 21, WROE FARM COMPANY, Asherton, Texas

WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN DAIRYLAND—EASY TERMS—New Plan for 1927—Come to "Happy Land" in the fertile valley of the Chippewa and Flambeau Rivers, where farmers succeed. Never a crop failure or drought. Fine climate, plenty pure cold water. Clover grows wild. Many lakes and rivers. Good fishing, hunting, trapping; developed district, good roads, schools, churches, creamery, etc. Good neighbors, over 500 farmers in valley. Average price \$25 per acre. Terms as low as \$10 per month. Diversified farming and dairying will make you independent. We help you get started. Talk to our successful farmers. You deal with owners direct. Taxes low. Plan now to start in spring. Some bargains in improved farms. Write today for maps and plan. No obligation.

EDWARD HINES FARM LAND CO. 1223 Otis Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—Sale or exchg. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Ka.

INCOME \$10,500 from 18 room apartment (new). Want a farm or ranch in exchange. Write L. T. West, 931 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Ka.

240 ACRES, 2 sets improvements. Small loan. Also 3 new modern bungalow residences. Montgomery county location. Want wheat farm. Give full description in first letter. Mansfield Brothers, Ottawa, Kan.

INCOME \$4590.00 Solid brick 8 apartment. Each apartment 6 rooms. Boulevard location, close to downtown business center. Trade for farm. Also have other properties. R. P. Vernon, 200 Grand Ave., Temple Bldg., K. C., Mo.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT: Improved 84 acres, immediate possession. Owner John Deer, Neodesha, Ka.

FOR SALE OR RENT

100 ACRES Okla. oil land for sale or lease. J. M. Mason, Rockport, Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

FARMS WANTED. Describe imp., crops raised, nearest markets, etc. State cash price. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

President Clark, of the University of Nevada, has drawn up a very significant oath for the seniors to sign. Its effect can hardly be overestimated.

And here is what the oath says: I, about to be graduated from the University of Nevada, acknowledging my great debt to the Giver of all life, who has given me life in Nevada, the state whose people are most blest with pioneering strengths and whose land, of all America, is freshest from His hand, and most truly His cathedral, with mountain columns, star vaults and sage-incensed aisles, hourly urging me to reverent thinking and living; acknowledging my great debt to the race, which has made me heir to civilization, wrought out by its centuries of toil and of thought and preserved by the bravery of its heroes, the wisdom of its sages and the faith of its saints; acknowledging my great debt to this nation and to this commonwealth, which thru guardian organization and thru open school doors have jointly made it possible for me to come into the full riches of my natural and my racial inheritances; here and now pledge life-long loyalty to the shaping ideals of American civilization: liberty, bounded by law drawn for the common weal, equality of opportunity for all, and justice, administered in accord with the dictates of the common will, lawfully expressed. I here and now further pledge that in all the years to be granted to me and to the fullness of my allotted strength I shall serve both alone and with others, to the high ends that uncleanness, greed, selfishness and pride shall lessen, that cleanness, charity, comradeship and reverence shall widen and that this, my generation, shall bequeath an even better and nobler civilization than came to it.

It is an idea that other universities may well adopt.

If Christian character could be cultivated by such a means as this, and nothing more, making the world Christian would be easy. But, as a matter of fact, that is a slow and, at times, almost a discouraging process. But the method employed by Paul and his friends is yet the only method that has proved itself equal to the demands of the human heart and the insistence of human sin. Paul believed in the leadership of the Unseen Spirit, commonly called, in the New Testament, the Holy Spirit. When the Spirit said "Go here," he went there, when it said, "Do not go," he went not. It seems a slow way, but see the results he secured! See the adventures he had! His life was seldom monotonous. It was a succession of events. Stagnation he did not know. Let us follow them a little way.

Twice he and his friends were forbidden by the Spirit to go to certain places. How was this prohibition made known to them? How could they be certain that it was not the Divine will that they should take this road or that? Probably it was the result of prayer. So closely did they live to the Divine that they could, as it were, feel the pulse beat of God. Moreover, they were completely given over to the work of God, so that they had no personal preferences. They were as willing to go one way as another, were as happy in Macedonia as they would have been in Asia. It is a great question for any one to ask himself, "What is God's will for me? Am I willing to undertake that will?"

The ancients set more store by dreams and visions than we do. Modern psychology is telling us that dreams are worth considerable, provided they are interpreted aright. But getting the key seems to be the difficulty. You will recollect that several times dreams play a large part in the New Testament story. The dream's suggestion was followed, the men went another road, and found themselves in Macedonia. What followed showed that they had been led wisely. The door was open, the gospel was gladly received. They met Lydia, and she became the first convert in Europe.

Modern experiences have been hardly less startling, when the voice of God has been followed. Missionaries more than once have started for a certain foreign land, to find themselves excluded, and then to go to another field where the work opened up most encouragingly. Sometimes the Divine Spirit disciplines his followers. A minister some years ago accepted a call which brought him great disappointment. But in turn from that came a call to a church where he did the best work of his life.

Lesson for March 12—"Making the World Christian. Mt. 23: 16-20; Acts 16: 6-15. Golden Text—Matt. 23: 19.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson  
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



H. H. Vann, Carbondale, sold a nice offering of Spotted Poland Chinas in the sale portion at Overbrook recently for an average of \$73.00.

Dr. Henry B. Miller, Rossville, sold Spotted Poland China bred sows and gilts at that place recently for an average of \$67.00. The top was \$150 for a yearling gilt, a daughter of Good Timber.

G. C. Clark, Overbrook, who has been advertising Duroc bred sows and gilts in the Mail and Breeze recently writes me he has sold about all he has to spare at an average of about \$60.00.

In the 10th annual Shorthorn Congress held at Chicago Feb. 16 and 17 the bulls averaged \$196.00 and the females \$165.50. The general average on all the cattle was \$179.00.

Sol Leonard, St. Joseph, Mo., sold 37 Poland China bred sows at auction Feb. 2 for an average of \$112.00. The top was \$255.00 and went to an Illinois breeder and H. B. Walter & Son, Benden, bought the second highest priced sow for \$245.00.

The date of the Collins Farm Co., Holstein dispersal at the farm near Sabetha is March 28. They are mailing the catalog now to interested parties asking for it. It is one of the best offerings made in Kansas in a long time.

The date of the Laptad annual sale of Poland Chinas and Durocs is April 23. The sale will be held at the Laptad Stock Farm as usual, two miles out from Lawrence. He is compiling his sale catalog now and it will be ready to send out in a few days.

A. H. Krumme, Arapahoe, Neb., sold Poland China bred sows recently at auction at that place and averaged \$55.00 on them. Mr. Krumme is a western Nebraska Poland China breeder who has stayed with the business thru thick and thin and his herd is one of the popular herds of that section.

John Bader, Scribner, Neb., sold Duroc bred sows at that place Feb. 11 and averaged \$120.99 on the entire offering, but the sows bred for March farrow averaged \$180.00. Kansas buyers were W. H. Hilbert, Corning; B. C. Scott, Jennings and Geo. Anspaugh, Ness City.

The 9th annual sale of the Nebraska Polled Hereford breeders association was held at Grand Island, Feb. 24. A large crowd of breeders and farmers were out and the sale was a decided success. The bulls, 35 head, averaged \$181.00 and the females averaged \$85.00. The sale was held under the management of Boyd Radford, secretary of the association.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse B. Johnson  
163 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.



A Shorthorn tour is being planned by the Sedgewick County Farm Bureau Board. It is proposed to have the tour some time in April. There are in the neighborhood of twenty Shorthorn herds in the county.

Vanda Phares of Eldorado has won second in the ton litter state contest held by the Duroc Jersey association. Miss Phares won first in the ton litter contest at the Eldorado Raffle Corn Carnival and the Wichita Kansas National show last fall.

A. P. Williams & Sons, Ayrshire breeders of Barlow, Reno county, have entered their herd in the Ayrshire herd test. This is the first Kansas herd to take up the breed herd

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

White Way Hampshires  
On Approval  
Choice fall boars and gilts, sired by champion boars. Special prices on trios for quick sale.  
F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

DUROC HOGS

Duroc Gilt Sale  
50 bred gilts, March 22, 1927.  
Write for catalog.  
L. R. MASSENGILL, Caldwell, Kan.

OUR BRED IN THE PURPLE BOARS

Will produce more tons of pork on same feed. Reg. Immuned. Shipped on approval.  
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

SPOTTED POLAND BRED GILTS  
Bred to Kansas Sunbeam, son of 1926 World's Champion.  
Robert Freemyer, Menlo, Kan.

Spotted Poland Sows

Bred to son and grandson of World Champions. Fall boars and gilts. Priced reasonable.  
LEWIS HUDDLE, SELDEN, KANSAS

Meyer's Spotted Polands

Handsome spotted boars, various sizes, good gilts, bred to sons of Giant Sunbeam and Big Munn.  
W. M. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Gilts  
Bred for Mar., April, May. Large litters, prize winning blood. Price \$10, \$30 and \$50. Shipped C. O. D. Also a few sows to loan on shares.  
Alpha Wiemers, Diller, Nebr.

O.I.C. HOGS on time

Write for Hog Book  
Originators and most extensive breeders.  
THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 15, Salem, Ohio

test according to Mr. Conklin, secretary of the National Ayrshire breeders association.

J. E. Ray, son of the late J. P. Ray, who bred Shorthorns at Lewis for so many years, is now located in Stephens county, Kansas, and has a good herd of registered Shorthorns headed by a Villager bred bull. Mr. Ray gets his mail at Hooker, Okla.

Thirty-three sheep breeders in Sedgewick county pool their wool. The last year's crop was sold in June, a check for \$2,700 has just been received. All of the wool producers operate on a small scale and the pool is conducted thru the county farm bureau.

George Anspaugh, Duroc breeder of Ness City, held his annual bred sow sale on Feb. 23. The offering composed entirely of spring gilts sold well, the first 17 head averaged \$70.00 with a general average of \$66.00. The late bred gilts cut down what otherwise would have been a \$70 average. The good level run of prices is indicated by the fact that not a single animal sold up to \$100 and only two as high as \$80.00.

Henry Kuhlmann of Chester, Nebraska, was elected president of the Nebraska Polled Hereford Association and Joe Gifford of Lewistown vice president at the annual meeting held in Grand Island, Feb. 24th. Boyd C. Radford, Newark, now president of the National Association was re-elected secretary-treasurer and sales manager of the state association.

I have just received a very interesting letter from O. G. Smith, Poland China breeder and exhibitor of Colony. Mr. Smith says he has never had a better demand for bred sows, he sold seventeen head in seventeen days. Mr. Smith says he is completely sold out of everything except fall pigs and the twelve sows for his own use. They are farrowing from ten to twelve pigs to the litter.

F. J. Stark of Wichita, a locomotive engineer, has a registered Duroc sow that has raised 37 pigs during the past thirteen months. She now has a fine litter of twelve and seven of her daughters from the last spring's litter have farrowed and are raising a total of 54 pigs. Mr. Stark has been an engineer for twenty-four years and takes care of the pigs as a side line.

E. E. Innis, Duroc breeder of Meade, drew a snow storm for his Feb. 23 sale day, the sale was postponed until March 5th. The above date was all right for weather but roads were in bad condition which fact cut down the size of the crowd materially. The offering averaged \$60.00 with a \$90 top. All sales but two were made in nearby territory. Under more favorable conditions better prices would have prevailed. Mr. Innis is keeping a nice bunch of sows from which to raise more for next season.

The yearly summary of the Reno County Cow Testing Association shows that ten herds averaged over 300 pounds of fat per cow, which is the largest number of three hundred pound herds the Association has ever had. The average production of 238 cows that completed the test was 287.6 of fat and 7,739 pounds of milk. A. F. Miller, Holstein breeder of Haven, had the highest herd average. Average for the ten cows was 404.2. His herd also led in milk, making an average per cow of 11,804. A. M. Davis had the highest individual cow milk record. His registered Holstein cow, Segis Wayne, produced 17,255 pounds of milk. Three cows in the association produced over 500 pounds of fat for the year, sixteen over 400 and seventy-five over 300. The average cow in Kansas produces 126 pounds of fat per year.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By O. Wayne Devine  
1407 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

At the annual meeting held in Kansas City, Mo., last week, J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan., was elected president of the Central Shorthorn Breeder's association; Frank Baker, vice president for Missouri; and S. B. Amcoats, vice president for Kansas. J. C. Burns was made sales manager for next year. The Missouri association re-elected Frank C. Baker, president and elected John R. Rankin, Farmer Miller, J. E. Scott and Reuben Strother vice presidents.

The Central Shorthorn sales were held as advertised last week at Kansas City and resulted in the disposal of 64 head of bulls including several calves not old enough for service at an average of \$135.60. The top bull went to the S. M. S. ranch, Stamford, Texas, at \$570, and also the next highest at \$430. Thirty females including a lot of young heifers not old enough to breed averaged \$99.00. The top price paid for a Supreme Commander heifer bred by F. C. Baker, Hickman Mills, Mo., going to R. E. Lee of Hume, Mo., for \$170.00. Col. P. M. Gross of Kansas City, did the selling from the auction block.

The Shorthorn sale of A. O. Stanley held at St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 25th, resulted in the disposal of 10 bulls at an average of \$250.00. The top price of \$550.00 was paid for No. 2 Merry Marshall 2nd, going to the Highland Stock Farm at Grand Island, Neb. The next highest price was paid for No. 4 Commanders Crown, going to A. J. Murel, Maitland, Mo., for \$485.00. 20 cows and heifers averaged \$145.00. These prices are not high for well bred breeding stock, and are low enough to insure the purchaser a nice profit on the investment. John McCoy & Son of Sabetha, Kan., bought the next highest bull, Marshalls Type at \$300.00. B. M. Lyne, Oakhill, Kan., bought a splendid yearling bull calf at \$145.00. Kansas farmers were good bidders and bought about one third of the offering.

Oats Seeding to the Front

(Continued from Page 42)

lower with the opening of the spring season and light demand, usual at that time. Alfalfa prices held about steady, receipts of good stock being light.

Mill feeds sold about the same as for the last month or so. Cottonseed meal has risen considerably from the low point, but is still on the bargain list compared with most concentrated feeds. Supplies of seed at the mills are reported less than half the quantity on hand a year ago. Most feeds except cottonseed seem inclined slightly downward just now.

Livestock prices have moved unevenly at Chicago without any great change. There is seldom much snap to the market at this season. Beef cattle make a good showing with some demand for choice heavyweights.

Hogs about hold their own, selling near the level of a year ago.

Recent eastern wool sales were distributed over all grades of domestic wool, the bulk consisting of the finer counts. Worsted mills were the principal buyers of combing wools. Sales of quarter-blood to half-blood ranged 44 to 45 1/2 cents a pound. The general market was reported steady to firm.

Butter markets have shown some disposition to respond to the spring gains in production. Apparently the output has increased to such an extent that it is about equal to the current make a year ago. Prices still maintain a considerable margin over those of a year ago, being at times 6 to 9 cents higher. Cold storage stocks are unusually light for the time of year, and the supplies remaining, altho probably not the most desirable lots, are moving out rapidly. Occasional sharp temporary declines indicate some unsettlement in the situation.

Cheese markets continue dull and slow, as usual at this season. Prices have inclined slightly downward but without any sharp change. Storage holdings being lighter than a year ago and production less, the underlying situation seems encouraging to holders.

Egg receipts are heavier than a year ago, and the storage movement is already under way. After the sharp declines of recent weeks markets have been inclined to hold fairly steady because of active demand.

Potatoes have been dropping 5 to 10 cents a 100 pounds weekly for a long time, and prices are 50 to 75 cents under the season's highest. Holdings are reported about 18 per cent larger this season, and recent shipments have been about that much heavier week by week. This comparatively slight difference in holdings and supply has tended to keep the price down to about one-half the range in March, 1926. A hopeful feature is the light supply reported left in some far western shipping sections.

Onions seem likely to round out the season well, the remaining stock being reported light and located mostly in eastern producing sections. The new Texas crop maturing early this season probably will enter the market considerably ahead of Egyptian imports expected in April. Old cabbage ended poorly, at prices about as low as the lowest in harvest time, owing to hard competition with the new supply from Texas.

The apple market has been gradually catching up to last season's. Some leading lines such as best western boxed Winesaps, mid-western Ben Davis and eastern Baldwins have been selling higher than a year ago. Apple holdings in cold storage probably are no greater and the export trade is much better this season and likely to continue good. It was not a bad season after all for those who had long keeping apples and who took care of them. Much barreled stock has been selling about \$4, and some nets from export sales have run higher.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Jersey Cattle  
May 2—Leonard Smith, Platte City, Mo.
- Shorthorn Cattle  
May 4—E. S. Dale & Sons and Ben H. Bird, Protection, Kan.
- Holstein Cattle  
March 28—Collins Farm Co., Sabetha, Kan.  
April 12—J. L. Young, Haddam, Kan
- Poland China Hogs  
April 28—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
- Chester White Hogs  
April 14—Ray Gould, Rexford, Kan.
- Duroc Hogs  
March 22—L. R. Massengill, Caldwell, Kan.  
April 28—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
- Jacks and Jennets  
April 5—Hineman's Jack Farm, Dighton, Kan.

Hope Not

An Oklahoma newspaper prints the following advertisement: "Party who took lady's green silk pajamas from clothes line, please return and no embarrassing exposure will be made on my part."

Santa's Grouch

Kind Old Man—"And do you know why Santa Claus didn't bring you anything, little girl?"  
Doll-Faced Child—"Yes, worse luck! I trumped father's ace in the bridge game on Christmas eve."

Speeding Up the Office

President of the corporation: "Well, what next?"  
Efficiency engineer: "Today we will order the new automatic powder sprayers for the stenographic department."

SOLD ENTIRE SURPLUS THRU AD IN KANSAS FARMER

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.  
We will discontinue our advertising for a short time as we have sold all of the breeding stock that we can spare for a while. We have had our usual success this past season and thru a small ad in the Kansas Farmer we have sold our entire surplus at private treaty. We will send a copy a little later for an ad to appear in your paper when we have anything to sell. Very truly yours,  
Stants Bros. Breeders of Duroc Hogs.—Abilene, Kans., March 1, 1927.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

**The Collins Farm Co.**  
**Dispersal Sale**  
65 Top Notch Reg. Holsteins at Five Miles North of Sabetha, Kan., on U. S. Highway, No. 75  
**Monday, March 28**  
50 head of cows and heifers of breeding age. They include fresh cows milking over 80 lbs. per day at present as three year olds, springers, and heifers bred for fall freshening.  
Also a few younger heifers and a few young bulls.  
The Collins Farm Co. has developed more state champion cows than any other breeder. Never before has there been more high record breeding and individuals offered at auction in Kansas. Herd is Federally Accredited. Write for catalog.  
**THE COLLINS FARM CO.**  
Sabetha, Kan.  
Aucts.: Haeger, Newcom and Crandall  
S. T. Wood, Pedigrees

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

**Fairfield Ayrshires**  
Two bull calves, one serviceable yearling bull, top-notch quality, high production.  
**DAVID G. PAGE, TOPEKA, KAN.**

JERSEY CATTLE

**Real Jersey Bull**  
One yr. old and ready for service, sired by Viola's You'll Do Butter King 192677. Every one of his daughters made better than 40 lb. fat when 2 yrs. old. This bull calf's full sister 2 yrs. old is making 49.5 lb. B. fat in 30 days now Cow Testing Ass'n record. Priced for quick sale. Act at once if you want him as he must go at once. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Ks.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

**Quality Polled Shorthorns** Established 1907  
Grandsons of Imp. \$5000 and \$6000 bulls. Blood, quality, Beef, Milk and Butter. A nice pair of calves \$125, yearlings \$160. Three delivered within state, 1/4 price for first calf. Nearly 200 in herd. Reds, whites and roans. Bulls \$60 to \$200. J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

**5 Shorthorn Bulls**  
by a son of Scotch Light, Scotch and Scotch Tops. Write for prices delivered.  
**J. E. RAY, HOOKER, OKLA.**

Shorthorn Herd Bull Victor

for sale, also some choice young bulls by this sire. Write for prices.  
**W. F. BLEAM & SONS,**  
Bloomington, 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.**

JACKS FOR SALE

The finest herd of Jacks in the U. S. A. All ages. Sell you anything you want. Also registered saddle horses.  
**BRADLEY BROS., Warrensburg, Mo.**

Stallions For Sale

3 year old, black-grey Percheron stallion, weight 2200 lbs. 2 black two year olds. Splendid style and quality. Carnot and Casino breeding. Also few reg. mares.  
**H. G. ESHELMAN, SEDGWICK, KAN.**

PERCHERON STALLIONS

Reg. One black and one dark gray. Coming three years old. Grandsons of Casino. Priced right for quick sale. Write for photos.  
**W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KAN.**

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**

**Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer**  
\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.  
Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50.  
Change of copy as desired.  
**LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT**  
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

# GLASS CLOTH

**Buy the genuine from your dealer**

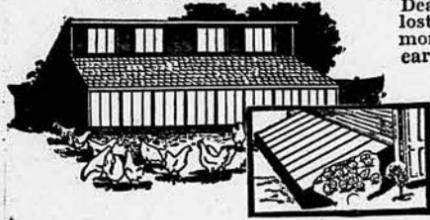


These dealers sell and recommend GLASS CLOTH. Look for the name of the dealer nearest you. Turner Bros. back these dealers with the strongest kind of a guarantee. If after 10 days' use you do not find it more satisfactory than glass or any glass substitute, return it to your dealer and he will refund your money. Turner Bros. protect the dealer so he will lose nothing.

Go to the dealer at your town, shown below, and see the original and genuine GLASS CLOTH. You will know it by the GLASS CLOTH trade mark along the edge of the material. Your dealer carries a stock for your convenience. He saves you the bother and delay of sending your order to the factory and waiting for shipment. You may go into his store any day, examine the material carefully, obtain full particulars, order what you want and take it home immediately.

GLASS CLOTH is a wonder material for brooder houses and poultry houses. It admits the life-giving violet rays of the sun. (Plain glass stops them). These rays prevent many common forms of chick sickness and death loss. They greatly stimulate the building of bone and tissue. If you want to raise practically every chick and if you want them to grow faster and mature earlier put GLASS CLOTH on your brooder house windows and build them a GLASS CLOTH scratch shed. All day they will absorb ultra-violet energy. They will grow faster and stronger. Millions of yards of GLASS CLOTH are in use today with great success.

## Increases Poultry Profits



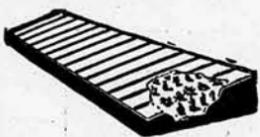
Dead chicks are money lost. Sickly chicks are money lost. If you want early broilers, if you want early layers, if you want to raise practically every chick and keep them in prime good health—just let an abundance of ultra-violet light flood into your brooder house through

GLASS CLOTH. That is the way to make real profits from your chicks. Users report 3 lb. fries in 15 weeks. Hundreds of folks did not lose a single chick from rickets or any similar cause. GLASS CLOTH gives your chicks nature's greatest health treatment. It pays!

Every brooder house should have a big area of GLASS CLOTH windows on the sunny side. Above is shown two popular ways of doing this. The scratch shed (in the square) can be built onto your present hen house at little expense. The sun keeps it very warm and the chicks scratch and exercise in direct light. Or, you can easily cut windows in the sunny side of your poultry house and cover with GLASS CLOTH. Great for hens in winter as well as chicks in spring. Either way costs very little for GLASS CLOTH. They are profit makers.

## Ideal for Hot Beds

GLASS CLOTH is the cheapest and best covering for hot beds. Costs far less than glass and gives better results. Plants mature earlier and yield better. Sturdier. Won't wilt when transplanted. Market growers recommend GLASS CLOTH.



**SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER**

**BIG \$5.00!**

**ROLL**

Learn by actual use the bigger profits that GLASS CLOTH can bring you. Go to your dealer if his name is shown in the list at the right. If his name is NOT shown, you may obtain exactly the same material by sending \$5.00 for a big roll 45 ft. long and 36 in. 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 it more satisfactory than glass or any glass substitute, return it and we will refund your money. Free book "Success With Baby Chicks." Free catalog. Mail coupon and remittance.

**TURNER BROS., Dept. 3916, Bladen, Neb.**

Mail This COUPON

TURNER BROS., DEPT. 3916, 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.....

**Get the Genuine GLASS CLOTH**



Genuine, durable GLASS CLOTH is made only by Turner Bros. under exclusive patents. No other concern can copy our process. No other has the same weather-resisting formula. Beware of imitations. Genuine bears above mark.

COPYRIGHT, 1927, BY TURNER BROS.

**DID NOT LOSE A CHICK**  
"I used GLASS CLOTH on my brooder house this spring and had the best luck ever with the chicks. I did not lose one. At five weeks they averaged one pound, at 8 weeks two pounds." Mrs. Tracy.

**PLANNING FOR A NEW CAR**  
"I put GLASS CLOTH on the south side of my brooder house and I never saw chicks do so well. The little roosters began growing when 6 weeks old. The other day my wife was looking at them and said, 'We can do as well as last year maybe we can buy a new Ford.'" A. G. Hughes.

## There is a GLASS CLOTH Dealer Near You

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| Abbyville—D. J. Fair Lbr. Co.                     | Fulton—Fulton Lbr. Co.                     | Olathe—Crowley Lbr. Co.                          |
| Ablene—J. L. Kruger Lbr. Co.                      | Galva—R. B. Barnes                         | Olathe—Crowley-Lanter Lbr. Co.                   |
| Ablene—Shockey & Landes                           | Garden City—Fitzgerald Lbr. Co.            | Olivet—Hussey Lbr. Co.                           |
| Achilles—J. L. Fields                             | Gardner—Henry Young Hdw. Corp.             | Olive—H. Bradford Lbr. Co.                       |
| Ada—Ada Lbr. Co.                                  | Garfield—Marquardt Bros.                   | Olive—Olpe Hdw. Co.                              |
| Admiral—Hussey Lbr. Co.                           | Garnett—J. C. Jones Lbr. Co.               | Onida—Conwell & Co.                              |
| Admiral—F. W. Kneeland                            | Garnett—J. B. Hutchinson Co.               | Osage City—Kansas Lbr. & Sup. Co.                |
| Admiral—Geo. McDaniel                             | Gaylord—Hagadorn & Grister                 | Osawatimie—Whitla & Jenkins                      |
| Agra—L. C. Mulky                                  | Geneseo—Alexander & Sons                   | Osborne—J. E. Sekman Hdw. Co.                    |
| Agra—H. M. Underwood & Son                        | Gerland—Badger Lbr. & Coal Co.             | Oskaloosa—Lambert Lbr. Co.                       |
| Alida—A. M. Sanborn Lbr. Co.                      | Girard—R. L. Sullivan                      | Oswego—John Brady Hdw. Co.                       |
| Alma—Wolcast Lbr. Co.                             | Glasson—R. W. Cramer                       | Ottawa—Ottawa Hdw. Co.                           |
| Almena—G. H. Eckhart                              | Gove—Gove Hdw. Store                       | Ottawa—Harris Lbr. Co.                           |
| Alton—Anson Hdw. & Imp. Co.                       | Grainfield—Golden Belt Lbr. Co.            | Ottawa—A. L. Scott Lbr. Co.                      |
| Anthony—The Garvin Hdw. Co.                       | Great Bend—P. Bondurant                    | Ottawa—North Ottawa Lbr. Co.                     |
| Alta Vista—Burgner-Bowman-Matthews Lbr. Co.       | Greensburg—O. O. Graves                    | Otego—Otego Lbr. & Hdw. Co.                      |
| Alta Vista—Wolcast Hdw. Co.                       | Greenleaf—Fitzgerald Lbr. Co.              | Ozark—Long & Perryman Hdw. Co.                   |
| Altoona—Geo. Fowler Lbr. Co.                      | Gridley—Gridley Grain & Prod. Co.          | Ozarkie—Ozarkie Lbr. Co.                         |
| Angola—McCoy Lbr. Co.                             | Grinnell—Baalman & Hunter                  | Palco—Home Lbr. Co.                              |
| Argonia—Badger Lbr. & Coal Co.                    | Gypsum City—Gypsum City Lbr. Co.           | Paola—Paola Lbr. & Coal Co.                      |
| Argonia—Ruse Hdw. & Sup. Co.                      | Haddam—Haddam Lbr. Co.                     | Paradise—Paradise Lbr. Co.                       |
| Arkansas City—Fullerton-Stuart Lbr. Co.           | Hallowell—Ira C. Johnson                   | Parsons—O. E. Woods Lbr. Co.                     |
| Arkansas City—A. C. Houston Lbr. Co.              | Hanover—C. E. Friend                       | Partridge—D. J. Fair Lbr. Co.                    |
| Arkansas City—Al. G. Wright Hdw. Co.              | Hanover—Stanley Haber                      | Paxico—Paxico Lbr. Co.                           |
| Asherville—Asherville Lbr. & Coal Co.             | Harper—F. H. Dresser                       | Peck—A. H. Hill Lbr. Co.                         |
| Ash Grove—Elerduck Hdw. Co.                       | Harper—C. H. Helsby Seed & Grain Co.       | Penokee—Collins Lbr. Co.                         |
| Ashland—Phebus Hdw. Co.                           | Harveyville—A. E. Kopp                     | Phillipsburg—Theo. Smith & Son                   |
| Ashland—Homo Lbr. & Sup. Co.                      | Harveyville—The Hussey Lbr. Co.            | Pittsburg—Ridgeway Hdw. Co.                      |
| Athens—Hixon Lbr. Co.                             | Haven—Haven Lbr. Co.                       | Pittsburg—Bersley & Miller                       |
| Atchison—The Lippetoe Lbr. & Hdw. Co.             | Haven—T. W. Thorp                          | Portland—A. C. Houston Lbr. Co.                  |
| Atwood—Atwood Lbr. Co.                            | Haviland—Haviland Lbr. & Merc. Co.         | Potwin—The Houston-Doughty Lbr. Co.              |
| Augusta—Govenius Bros.                            | Herndon—Phillip Behrend                    | Prairie View—Prairie View Lbr. Co.               |
| Augusta—Paul Pauley                               | Herndon—Herndon Grain Assn.                | Prairie View—Boland Bros.                        |
| Axtell—Boyd Lbr. Co.                              | Herndon—O'Leary Hdw. Co.                   | Pratt—Walter Pedigo Hdw. Co.                     |
| Axtell—T. M. Keegan Hdw. & Furn. Co.              | Herron—L. E. Snowden Lbr. Co.              | Pratt—Rankin Bros.                               |
| Baldwin—Free-Harley Lbr. Co.                      | Hiawatha—R. D. Corken                      | Pratt—Thacker Hdw. Co.                           |
| Barnes—Sale Lbr. & Coal Co.                       | Hiawatha—Robert Ross Lbr. Co.              | Prescott—Prescott Lbr. Co.                       |
| Bartlett—McCoy Lbr. Co.                           | Hilgham—R. Ward Lbr. Co.                   | Purcell—Grinniger Bros.                          |
| Beardsley—Foster Lbr. Co.                         | Hill City—Mid West Lbr. Co.                | Quenemo—Marshall Hdw. Co.                        |
| Beaumont—J. C. Squire Lbr. & Hdw.                 | Hill City—The Webster Hdw. Co.             | Quenemo—Quenemo Lbr. & Hdw. Co.                  |
| Bellaire—Bellaire Lbr. Co.                        | Hillsboro—Badger Lbr. & Coal Co.           | Radium—Landa Lbr. Co.                            |
| Belleville—Belleville Lbr. Co.                    | Hillsboro—Cornelsen Hdw. Co.               | Ramona—Badger Lbr. & Coal Co.                    |
| Belleville—Geo. W. Collins & Son                  | Hillsington—J. M. Lewis                    | Randolph—Burgner-Bowman-Matthews Lbr. Co.        |
| Belleville—A. M. Sanborn Lbr. Co.                 | Hollenberg—Hollenberg Lbr. Co.             | Ransom—R. I. Lbr. & Coal Co.                     |
| Beloit—N. E. Blood                                | Holton—Bender Bros.                        | Reading—Reading Hdw. Co.                         |
| Beloit—Kiniry & Son                               | Holton—The Canfield Lbr. Co.               | Redfield—Redfield Lbr. Co.                       |
| Bern—A. L. Scott Lbr. Co.                         | Holyrod—Aelken Lbr. Co.                    | Reece—W. R. Pickering Lbr. Co.                   |
| Beverly—Fritts Hdw. Co.                           | Horton—Horton Lbr. Co.                     | Republic—Republic Lbr. Co.                       |
| Blaine—C. W. Thompson Hdw.                        | Horton—G. W. Hauertton                     | Richmond—McCandles Hdw. Co.                      |
| Blue Rapids—Blue Rapids Lbr. Co.                  | Hoxie—Hoxie Lbr. Co.                       | Riley—Enos Fritz                                 |
| Blue Rapids—Burgner-Bowman-Matthews Lbr. Co.      | Hugoton—O. L. Sherwood Lbr. Co.            | Robinson—Willis Lucas Lbr. Co.                   |
| Bluff City—Sturdevants Hdw. Co.                   | Hunter—Hunter Lbr. Co.                     | Rolla—O. L. Sherwood Lbr. Co.                    |
| Bonner Springs—Bonner Springs Hdw. Co.            | Hunswell—R. L. Lbr. & Coal Co.             | Rose—Rose Mare. & Hdw. Co.                       |
| Brantford—M. E. Hammar                            | Hutchinson—The Fair Dettler Lbr. Co.       | Russell—Russell Lbr. Co.                         |
| Bremen—Rengstorf Bros.                            | Independence—The Long-Bell Lbr. Co.        | Sabetha—Roy Harnigh Hdw. & The Keen Kutter Store |
| Broughton—H. L. Bebout                            | Independence—Union Imp. & Hdw. Co.         | Sabetha—T. M. Query Lbr. Co.                     |
| Bucklin—J. W. Lutz Lbr. Co.                       | Independence—R. I. Lbr. & Coal Co.         | Saffordville—Fred Jones Hdw. & Lbr. Co.          |
| Bucyrus—Baker Lbr. & Grain Co.                    | Iola—Wishard Hdw. & Seed Co.               | Salina—Gebhart Hdw. Co.                          |
| Buffalo—Buffalo Lbr. Yard                         | Irving—W. T. Blaney                        | Salina—Gelden Belt Lbr. Co.                      |
| Burden—The Long Bell Lbr. Co.                     | Jameson—E. C. Fitzgerald Hdw. Co.          | Salina—Ruhling Hdw. Co.                          |
| Burlingame—Martin Lund Hdw. Co.                   | Jennings—Frank Shimmick                    | Salina—C. E. Friend                              |
| Burlingame—S. A. Smith                            | Jewell City—Jewell Lbr. Co.                | Scott City—Cretcher Lbr. Co.                     |
| Burr Oak—Burr Oak Lbr. Co.                        | Jer. City—J. J. & W. F. Muenzenmayer       | Scott City—Finkenbinder & Son                    |
| Bushong—Geo. Butler                               | Junction City—Geo. C. Moses & Son          | Seranton—Hartwich Lbr. Co.                       |
| Butler—H. A. Butler                               | Kansas City—Bargain Lbr. Co.               | Soneca—Ray Eley                                  |
| Cawker City—A. R. Rodgers                         | Kanopolis—Sturgis Hdw. Co.                 | Soneca—Fuller Bros.                              |
| Cedar—Fitzgerald Lbr. Co.                         | Kelly—Leo J. Guth Hdw. Co.                 | Soneca—J. P. Koelzer Lbr. Co.                    |
| Cedar Point—The King Lawrence Lbr. Co.            | Kensington—The Kensington Hdw. Co.         | Seymour—W. L. Jones Hdw. Co.                     |
| Cedar Vale—Burgner-Bowman-Matthews Lbr. Co.       | Kiowa—Mackey-McBrayer Lbr. Co.             | Sharon Springs—Attkin Lbr. Co.                   |
| Centralia—Leifer Cash Hdw. Co.                    | Kingman—J. E. Ferguson Hdw. Co.            | Shields—O. L. Sherwood Lbr. Co.                  |
| Chanute—M. R. Smith Lbr. & Shingle Co.            | Kingsdown—L. J. White Lbr. Co.             | Silver Lake—J. Thomas Lbr. Co.                   |
| Chanute—A. M. Sanborn Lbr. Co.                    | Kinsey—R. D. Heath Lbr. Co.                | Smith Center—Midwest Lbr. Co.                    |
| Chautauqua—Burgner-Bowman-Matthews Lbr. Co.       | Lansing—G. R. Benedict Lbr. Yard           | Smolan—C. A. Bergquist Lbr. & Coal               |
| Cherryvale—Baldwins Hdw. Co.                      | Lawrence—Ernst & Son                       | Soldier—C. E. Friend                             |
| Cherryvale—Long-Bell Lbr. Co.                     | Lebanon—L. E. Ward                         | South Haven—Barlow & Dewees                      |
| Cherryvale—Woods-Ringstaff Lbr. Co.               | Leonardville—Alexander Lbr. Co.            | Spring Hill—E. Y. Gay Hdw. Co.                   |
| Chetopa—Lyon Bros.                                | Leona—Ukena Bros.                          | St. Francis—Poster Lbr. Co.                      |
| Cimarron—C. B. Blanton Hdw.                       | Liberal—Paul W. Light & Co.                | St. Francis—H. R. Bear                           |
| Cimarron—Lindas Lbr. Co.                          | Lincoln—Walters & Stevens                  | St. Paul—Baxter Lbr. & Merc. Co.                 |
| Ciavlin—The Citizens Lbr. & Sup. Co.              | Lindsborg—Bravens Supply Co.               | St. John—L. J. White Lbr. Co.                    |
| Ciavlin—The Citizens Lbr. Co.                     | Lindsborg—Thornsternberg Lbr. Co.          | Stafford—Stafford Hdw. & Imp. Co.                |
| Clay Center—Home Lbr. & Coal Co.                  | Lindsborg—Edwin F. Holt                    | Sterling—Wm. Quigley Lbr. & Hdw.                 |
| Clearwater—The Clearwater Lbr. Co.                | Little River—Edwards Sohlsberg Lbr. & Hdw  | Sterling—D. J. Fair Lbr. Co.                     |
| Cleburne—Shehl Hdw. Co.                           | Logan—E. I. King & Co.                     | Stilwell—H. C. Caro                              |
| Clifton—Henry E. Smiga                            | Logan—Logan Lbr. Co.                       | Stockton—Golden Belt Lbr. Co.                    |
| Coffeyville—Long-Bell Lbr. Co.                    | Lone Elm—The Hussey Lbr. Co.               | Stockton—Stockton Lbr. Co.                       |
| Coffeyville—Square Deal Seed Co.                  | Longton—Baxter Lbr. & Merc. Co.            | Studley—Pratt Bros. Mds.                         |
| Coffeyville—The Isham Hdw. Co.                    | Lucas—Rodnick & Harris                     | Sylvan Grove—S. M. Lawson Co.                    |
| Colby—Pratt Golden Hdw. Co.                       | Lyndon—E. J. Rice                          | Sylvan—D. J. Fair Lbr. Co.                       |
| Coldwater—Roberts Hdw. Co.                        | McAllister—Fitzgerald Lbr. Co.             | Sylvan Grove—Leigh & Havens Lbr. Co.             |
| Colver—Colver Hdw. & Furn. Co.                    | McPherson—E. C. Creary Hdw. & Imp. Co.     | Tescott—Burgner-Bowman-Matthews Lbr. Co.         |
| Concordia—Birch Hdw. Co.                          | McPherson—Grady Hdw. Store                 | Thayer—H. G. Lawrence Hdw. Co.                   |
| Concordia—Breerett Bros.                          | McPherson—McPherson Seed & Prod. Co.       | Tipton—Moritz & Sons                             |
| Concordia—Leldigh Lbr. Co.                        | Madison—Paul Huxley Lbr. Co.               | Tonganoxie—Lambert Lbr. Co.                      |
| Conway Springs—Badger Lbr. & Coal Co.             | Manassas—C. H. Conrod & Son                | Topeka—Jay Lbr. & Coal Co.                       |
| Corning—C. E. Friend                              | Manhattan—Lambert Lbr. Co.                 | Toronto—R. F. Vaughn Lbr. Co.                    |
| Cottonwood Falls—Burgner-Bowman-Matthews Lbr. Co. | Manhattan—Ramey Bros.                      | Trar—Trar Lbr. Co.                               |
| Courtland—Isaac Stener & Co.                      | Manhattan—Golden Belt Lbr. Co.             | Troy—C. A. D. Jones Hdw. & Furn. Co.             |
| Cuba—Stere O. Pecken & Sons                       | Mankato—Mankato Lbr. Co.                   | Turner—C. N. Swartz Hdw. Co.                     |
| Cummins—Nye Lbr. Co.                              | Mankato—Mid-West Lbr. Co.                  | Uniontown—Uniontown Gr. & Lbr. Co.               |
| Cummins—Nye Lbr. Co.                              | Maple Hill—H. G. McPherson                 | Utica—O. L. Sherwood Lbr. Co.                    |
| Danville—R. I. Lbr. & Coal Co.                    | Mapleton—Burgner-Bowman-Matthews Lbr. Co.  | Valda—McCoy Lbr. Co.                             |
| Denison—The Canfield Lbr. Co.                     | Marquette—Burgner-Bowman-Matthews Lbr. Co. | Valley Falls—Gillispie Hdw. Co.                  |
| Denton—C. H. Gish & Co.                           | Marquette—Burgner-Bowman-Matthews Lbr. Co. | Valley Falls—E. Summerfelt, Jr.                  |
| Dighton—Hall & Kleweno                            | Marquette—Burgner-Bowman-Matthews Lbr. Co. | Vassar—R. F. Starbeck                            |
| Douglass—Long-Bell Lbr. Co.                       | Marysville—D. E. Bone Lbr. Co.             | Viola—Viola Lbr. & Hdw. Co.                      |
| Downs—Hardman Lbr. Co.                            | Meade—Home Lbr. & Sup. Co.                 | Vilets—Jacoby Lbr. Co.                           |
| Edgerton—Leldigh Houston                          | Meade—R. F. Todd & Co.                     | Wakefield—A. M. Sanborn Lbr. Co.                 |
| Edgerton—Edgerton Hdw. Co.                        | Medicine Lodge—W. S. Benefiel Hdw. Co.     | Walde—Mack Weiling Lbr. Co.                      |
| Edna—McCoy Lbr. Co.                               | Mercer—J. P. Winterscheidt                 | Wallace—Kilken Lbr. Co.                          |
| Edna—Henry F. Riet                                | Milf—R. S. Hills                           | Walsburg—Bellin Store Co.                        |
| El Dorado—David Hdw. Co.                          | Minneapolis—Leldigh & Havens Lbr. Co.      | Walton—A. H. Moorhead Lbr. & Hdw. Co.            |
| Ellis—Paul Huxley Lbr. Co.                        | Minneapolis—Williams, Mills Lbr. Co.       | Wamego—W. L. Prunty Hdw. Co.                     |
| Ellis—Nickelson Bros.                             | Miltonvale—Miltonvale Lbr. & Coal Co.      | Wamego—Iron Clad Store Co.                       |
| Ellis—Waldo & Waldo                               | Moline—J. W. Metz Lbr. Co.                 | Washington—Boyd Lbr. Co.                         |
| Elmdale—Burgner-Bowman-Matthews Lbr. Co.          | Moline—Turner Freed Lbr. & Sup. Co.        | Waterville—Waterville Lbr. & Coal Co.            |
| Elmo—Badger Lbr. & Coal Co.                       | Montrose—Montrose Lbr. Co.                 | Watson—Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co.                  |
| Elmo—Guthal Bros.                                 | Monument—Golden Belt Lbr. Co.              | Watson—F. W. Schultz                             |
| Ellsworth—T. G. O'Donnell Hdw.                    | Moran—W. J. Rumbel Lbr. Co.                | Wellington—R. I. Lbr. & Coal Co.                 |
| Ellsworth—Lake Superior Lbr. Co.                  | Morrill—The Morrill Lbr. Co.               | Wells—Graham & Perry Lbr. Co.                    |
| Elsmore—Burgner-Bowman-Matthews Lbr. Co.          | Morrowville—R. J. Stanton Hdw. & Har.      | Westmoreland—C. A. Egleston Hdw. Co.             |
| Emporia—Burgner-Bowman-Matthews Lbr. Co.          | Mount City—Mount City Lbr. & Grain Co.     | Westmoreland—Burgner-Bowman-Matthews Lbr. Co.    |
| Emporia—Roberts & Helfrey                         | Mount Hope—The Mount Hope Lbr. Co.         | Wheeler—Barnhouse Lbr. Co.                       |
| Enterprise—Martin Lbr. Co.                        | Munden—Munden Lbr. Co.                     | Whitewater—L. M. Pace & Son                      |
| Esbon—Hendrickson Lbr. Co.                        | Munden—J. P. Strinsky                      | Whiting—F. E. McCurdy Hdw. Co.                   |
| Eureka—A. C. Houston Lbr. Co.                     | Natoma—Mack-Wellinz Lbr. Co.               | Whitita—Hoefflin Lbr. Co.                        |
| Everest—Alexander Hdw.                            | Navarre—The Hussey Lbr. Co.                | Whitita—Swartz Lbr. & Sales Co.                  |
| Formoso—Formoso Lbr. Co.                          | Neosho Falls—Wilson Sup. Co.               | Willis—Alexander Lbr. Co.                        |
| Fort Scott—Grant Hdw. Co.                         | Ness City—Ness City Lbr. Co.               | Willis—Lucas Lbr. Co.                            |
| Fort Scott—T. W. Tallman Lbr. Co.                 | Ness City—Miners Cash Store                | Willsey—Willsey Lbr. Co.                         |
| Frankfort—Bonnell Bros.                           | Netawaka—Netawaka Lbr. & Hdw. Co.          | Wilson—Hoeh Bros. Lbr. Co.                       |
| Fredonia—Fredonia Lbr. Co.                        | New Albany—Home Lbr. & Sup. Co.            | Winfield—Geo. B. Moore Co.                       |
| Fredonia—The Home Lbr. & Sup. Co.                 | Newton—S. M. Swartz Lbr. Co.               | Winona—Golden Belt Lbr. Co.                      |
|   | Newton—Paul W. Light Lbr. Co.              | Yates Center—F. A. Conger & Son                  |
|   | Nickerson—D. J. Fair Lbr. Co.              | Yates Center—Louis Hdw. Co.                      |
|   | Norton—Casey Bros.                         | Yoder—Havon Lbr. Co.                             |
|   | Norton—Norton Lbr. Co.                     | Zurich—John Cashey Hdw. Co.                      |
|   | Oakley—Golden Belt Lbr. Co.                |  |
|   | Oberlin—The Foster Lbr. Co.                |  |
|   | Ogallah—Paul Huxley Lbr. Co.               |  |