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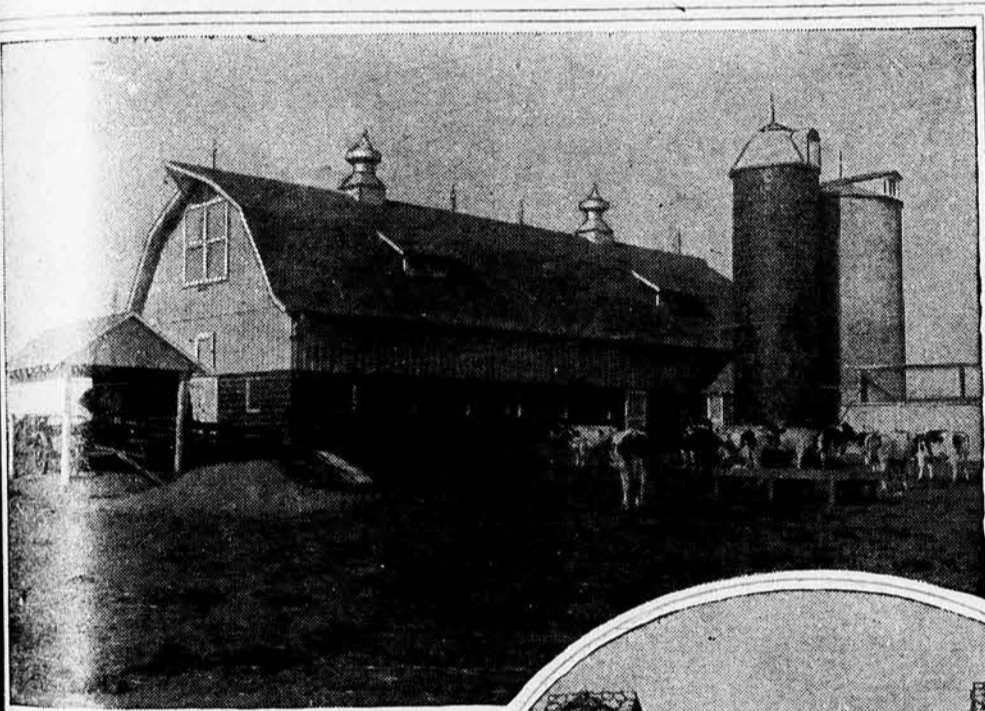
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

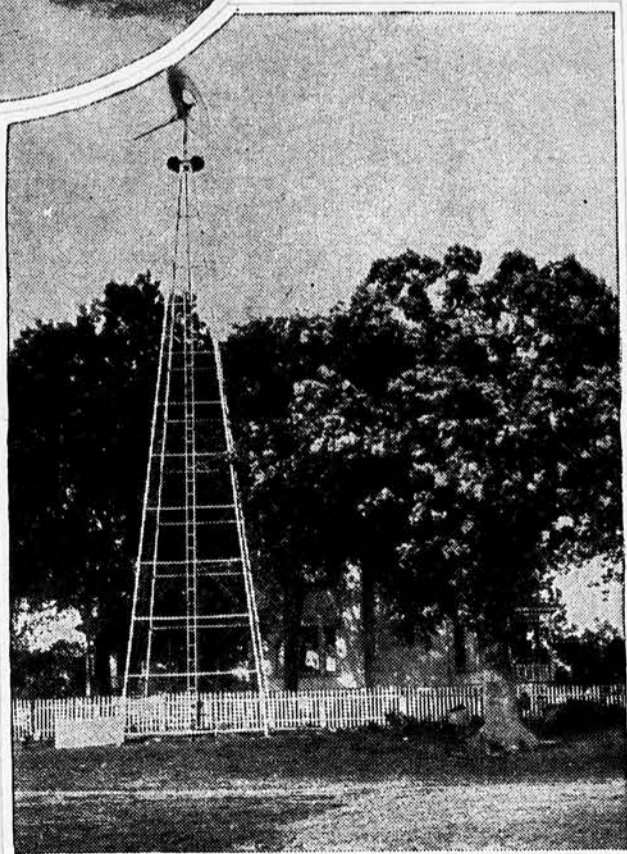
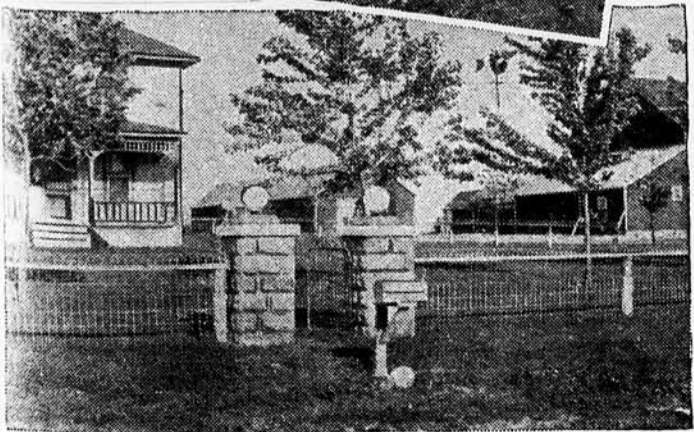
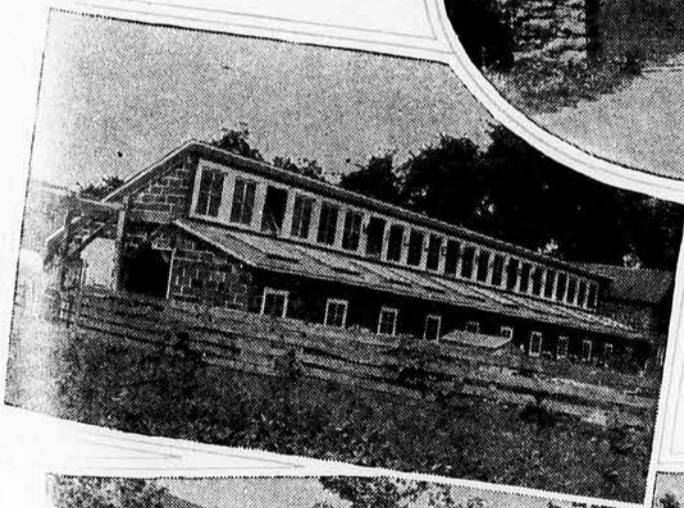
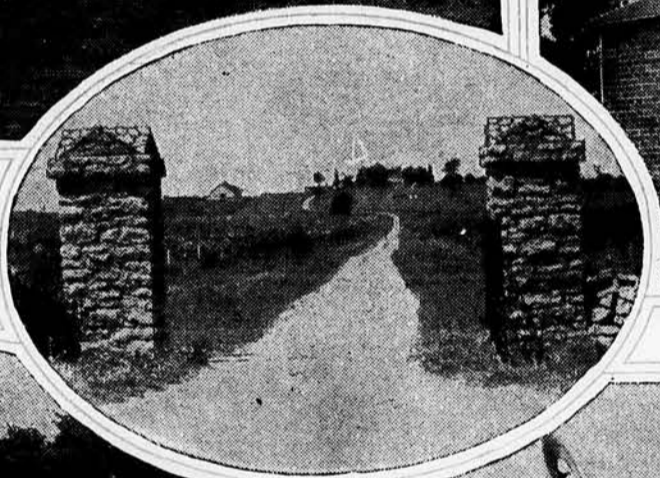
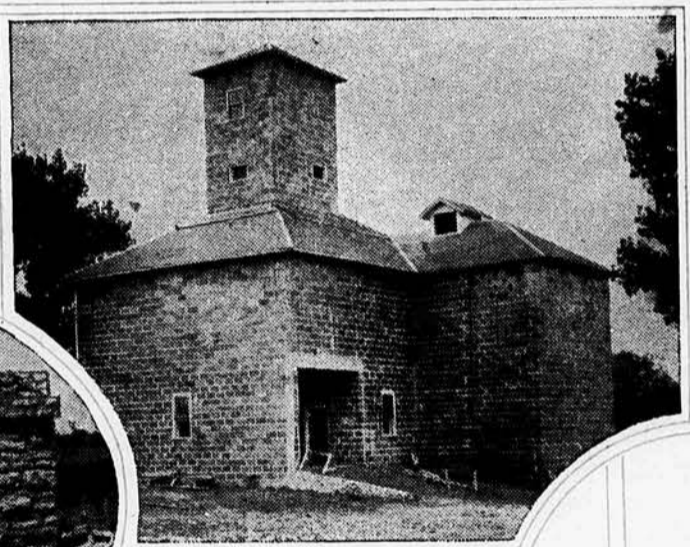
Volume 65

April 2, 1927

Number 14



*"Down on the Farm"
With the 1927 Vista*



Flying and Business

Fifty years ago people would have laughed at the suggestion that there might be a close relation between man's desire to fly and practical business.

Today flying is no longer a dream but a reality—and big business is making practical use of aviation.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has found the airplane to be a most valuable business asset.

From the beginning the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has had profound faith in the future of commercial aviation and has made a practical contribution to its development.

Anticipating the growth of commercial aviation, this Company foresaw the need for new and special products from petroleum, and immediately set out to develop them with scientific thoroughness.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) was successful in perfecting products to meet all the requirements of aviation.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) manufactures a large part of the gasoline and lubricating oils used by airplanes today.

The faith of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) in commercial aviation has proved well founded.

It is estimated that between 3,500 and 5,000 airplanes are now in commercial use in this country, besides the huge fleet of planes used in air mail transportation—and there are 3,608 landing fields in the United States.

The U. S. Air Mail, inaugurated on June 15, 1918, is the most successful exploit of its kind in the world. A total of approximately six million miles are flown by air mail planes annually. Much of the flying is done at night, and routes which total 9,450 miles are covered with systematic regularity.

The U. S. Air Mail is a dependable, nation-wide service that will grow steadily in scope and importance because this increase of speed in communication is needed in every part of the country. Industry is rapidly appreciating its tremendous commercial value.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) believes that the remarkable development of commercial aviation in the past year is preparation for a brilliant future.

Stimulus and growth through proper direction and control is assured through the issuance by the Department of Commerce of the Air Regulations for civil aviation.

Flying is becoming an increasingly important part of American business life.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) appreciates the value of commercial aviation in its own business of serving the thirty million people of the Middle West with constantly increasing efficiency and skill.



Standard Oil Company

(Indiana)

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

Why Should Deavers Retire in Town?

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

RETIRE and move to town? No, thank you." Harlan Deaver's uplifted hand might have indicated that he was taking oath to his statement. At least it gestured as if to ward off any such fate. "What retiring is done in this family will occur right here," he smiled. "Why should we toll and build here a lifetime and then leave it all and rust away in town?"

Looking at it thru his eyes, why should they? Their farm and home will be such a part of their lives after these present, vigorous years have passed that life would seem empty elsewhere. Ever their conversation, in retired days, would turn to the farm where the best years of their lives were lived. Time would date from happenings on that farm, and all of us now date events by the war. No day would pass in the winter of life without these reminders. And wouldn't there be heartaches in seeing that farm, handed down from an older generation of the Deaver family, in possession of someone who might not treat it so kindly as they had? Ever there would be a yearning to rest content at the fireside that really had been home.

"I'd be the most useless thing in town as a retired farmer." Mr. Deaver was saying, just as Mrs. Deaver invited a tour of inspection thru the home. And if you visit Clover Crest Farm, Brown county, the home of good luck products," you will understand why the retiring in town appeal doesn't have any meaning for the folks who live there. The Deaver home was built for permanence, and for a way of happy, convenient, contented living. It was set up in 1924 for a cash outlay of \$11,000. But that isn't the entire cost, as Mr. Deaver and his two hired men did a great deal of the work.

Isn't Listed for Sale

Rightfully the Deavers are proud of their home. There is convenience and comfort at every turn; eight rooms, a breakfast nook, complete bath fixtures, pantry, a convenient wash room for the hands to use before coming in for meals, oak doors thruout, a laundry, fruit room, furnace, electric lights, radio, soft and hard water under pressure, sewer, electric washer, iron, every room aglow with sunshine and cheerfulness, and soon a surfaced road will border their farm, bringing them within a few minutes of town during any kind of weather. Reads like a "house for sale" advertisement in the morning paper, doesn't it? But the Deaver home isn't listed with any realtor.

Like other good housewives, Mrs. Deaver takes great pride in her kitchen, and she explained its conveniences. Now the breakfast nook in the kitchen has steps, the built-in ironing board that can be adjusted for height, the sugar and flour bins, and the closet for sweeper and brooms. "Right here in the pantry we will have a dumb waiter," she said as she traced it in imaginary lines. "It will go 6 feet below the basement floor, and we really won't need much ice, but here is the place for the electric refrigerator when we get it."

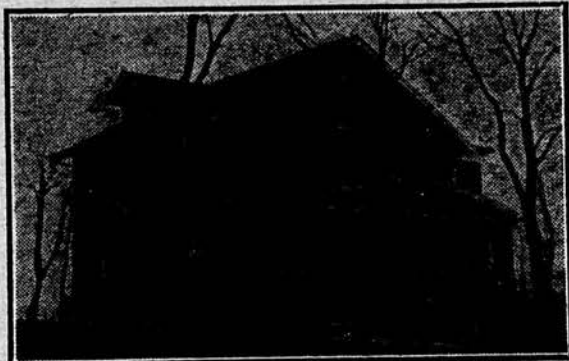
Mrs. Deaver designed the home and her father drew the plans. It seems as if every nook and corner has been put to some useful purpose. In the kitchen a four-burner oil stove that takes care of the usual family cooking, but the heavy cooking for threshers and fruit canning are assigned to the cheerful basement where a coal range handles the job, keeping the heat out of the house during scorching summer days.

The chute that brings soiled clothes from both floors of the house pokes its nose thru the first floor into the laundry room. "You see, we have the clothes empty into this crate," Mrs. Deaver explained, "because the air can circulate thru it freely, and damp clothing doesn't have a chance to get moldy. The clothes chute is one of my real conveniences and labor savers."

The door of the fruit room swung open to display its treasure, row after row and shelf after shelf of fruits and vegetables, 532 quarts. Pickles, cherries, peaches, blackberries, apples, pears, corn, peas, beans, tomatoes and beets in luscious array. With the single exception of the blackberries, all of these products are home grown.

"Fresh tomatoes for salads all year,"

Mrs. Deaver said, adjusting several of the jars on a shelf. She cans them whole. First she pours hot water over the fresh tomatoes so the skins will come off easily; women folks call it blanching. Then they are packed in jars of boiling water and sealed, and the jars are placed in a covered pail of boiling water. But after the jars are in the pail,



Modern in Every Way, and Built For Permanence. Is This Fine Brown County Farm Home. Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Deaver Are Justly Proud of It

the bucket is removed from the stove and jars and all are allowed to cool. So no actual boiling of the tomatoes takes place.

It is fine inside the house, but the hominess isn't all going to be there. The character of the folks who live there is reflected in the care of the farmstead—cement walks efficiently located, a circle driveway with its border of hedge, a tree seat, pergola and lily pond. An old-fashioned flower garden contains peonies, iris in eight colors, chrysanthemums, phlox, Shasta daisies, tiger lilies, shrubbery of various kinds, tulips, coral berries, spirea, hydrangeas, an edge of hyacinths, and evergreens flanking the porch steps.

You would expect the farm operations to be conducted on a rather satisfactory basis. Mr. Deaver

controls 320 acres, and, as has been said, a part of the acreage first was owned by his father. A glance at the letterhead Mr. Deaver uses pictures something of the pride he has in his work. "Established in 1879," reads one line. And why shouldn't farm establishments boast of their years of experience, the same as industrial organizations and insurance companies? Then the name, "Clover Crest Farm," with its supporting line, "The home of good luck products," seems to dove-tail in with the idea of permanence, suggested by the "Established in 1879," and by the home that has been built. A four-leaf clover, carrying out the thought of "good luck products" names the farm operations—certified seeds, livestock feeding, Spotted Polands and White Rocks. And Harlan Deaver, proprietor, is a member of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association.

Something like 200 layers, housed in modern comfort, respond to the good care Mrs. Deaver gives them. This is a certified flock. Even with a setback the flock averaged 140 eggs last year, providing a steady average income of \$28.42 a month. The setback was caused by a change from yellow to white corn. The yellow grain was replaced by white for two months. The result, according to Mrs. Deaver and County Agent W. H. Atzenweller, was malnutrition and more than a 50 per cent cut in egg production. Finally the yellow corn was put back in the ration at Atzenweller's suggestion and two weeks later the hens were back to their normal production. The highest regular income was \$86.79, but last November when Mrs. Deaver sold 30 certified cockerels for \$2.50 to \$3.50 each, her profit above all expenses for the month was \$139.46.

Worms Are Banned Here

The Spotted Polands get every chance to make good, as Mr. Deaver handles them after the McLean worm-free method so far as possible—clean pens, disinfected houses and scrubbed individual animals at farrowing time. Just as an example of carefulness, consider this: Last spring Mr. Deaver wanted his pigs to go on new ground, but to get them on the new location they had to cross over some old ground. Mr. Deaver fenced off a lane for the pigs to follow, and bedded it heavily with straw to keep them away from the worms. The pigs all are in a common pasture during the daytime, but in their regular pens with their mothers at night. This is

to avoid having runts, the result of robbing. Some robbing goes on in the daytime but Mr. Deaver thinks if the pigs are with their own mother at night they will get the proper start. He tries to have the pigs arrive as nearly the same time as possible. When they are near the same age they can hold their own. But when there is much difference in age he keeps the older pigs separated from the youngsters.

"I govern my hog operations according to market reports rather than by age of animals," Mr. Deaver said. "This set rule business doesn't work. I think I feed longer than the average, but I can get 200-pound hogs at 6 months old if the market indicates that I should."

Mr. Deaver buys steers in the fall, roughs them thru in stalk fields and on cheap feed until the first of the year and then puts them in the feed lots. Following this system he never has lost money. Buying at the right price is one reason, and a big one, Mr. Deaver admits, for his profitable feeding operations, but another reason, and just as important, is utilizing roughage to the best advantage, he assures. Variety selection and rotation get credit for the success with certified Kanota oats.

In the fall after harvest a campaign is made on the farm-produced fertility, and a rotation system that helps the soil is followed—corn three years, oats one year, wheat two years and Red clover. Deaver likes to keep the clover on for two years if possible. Oats always go on the corn ground. Alfalfa is produced for the principal hay crop.

Satisfying farm life there. Retire and go to town? Why should the Deavers cramp themselves on a lot in town? Rather they prefer to grow old in the home they have built, resting of evenings on the friendliest front porch where the fragrance of their old-fashioned flower garden will be wafted to them on summer breezes; enjoying white winter days in the warm embrace of the home where their hearts are.

What Do You Think of Retiring?

RECENTLY one of the best farmers in Brown county mentioned his ideas about retiring to a representative of Kansas Farmer, and in the story on this page those views are presented for your consideration. Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Deaver have planned and built for the future. The question came to them, as it may or already has come to you, "Shall we retire on the farm, or will we be happier in a comfortable home in town?" You will find how they have thus far answered that question in this story.

And after you have read it, won't you question yourself on the subject? What are your ideas? Should a farmer keep close to the soil? Should he seek comfort and happiness in the home that can be made in town? It is a matter of personal opinion, certainly, but your opinion is as good as any person's, and will help Kansas Farmer determine the trend of opinion in this matter.

Perhaps you feel that you never could be happy in town. If that is the case please write, in not to exceed 500 words, your reasons for wanting to stay on the farm. On the other hand you may feel that after you have toiled a lifetime with the soil, battling the elements, coaxing hungry acres into profitable production, forgetting disappointments when nothing could be returned for your efforts from a parched earth, yet winning, that you have earned the right to accept the respite that town life may have to offer you. Looking ahead, then, please put your ideas in writing and mail the letter to Kansas Farmer. Or, if you are on the fence, undecided about the matter, won't you let us know the factors that would tie you to the farm, and those that so cordially invite you to dwell within the city limits?

Not only are we asking for the opinions of folks who are looking ahead to retirement; those who at present are making agricultural history. But we also would like to hear equally as well from those fine folks whose hair has silvered in the service of the soil. As you eased up on the heavy end of farm work in favor of the younger generation, did you decide to stay on the farm, and are you finding happiness and contentment there? Or did you move to town where you are enjoying the new environment and new neighbors and new experiences? Or maybe you have tried both?

Whatever your experience has been, Kansas Farmer wants to know it. If you are looking ahead to retirement we want your ideas; likewise if you already have retired. For the best letter giving your ideas on the subject of retiring, Kansas Farmer will pay \$10; for the second best, \$5, and for third place, \$3. Please address your letters to Retired Farmer Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Copper Building, Topeka, Kan. The contest will close at noon, Saturday, April 16, so your letter should be received before that date.

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Entered as second-class matter February 16, 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.

THE outstanding results produced by the Reno County Cow Testing Association last year offer some indications of what can be done in dairying in Kansas if we make a real effort along this line. A. F. Miller of Haven, had highest herd average, with 10 purebred and grade Holsteins, that produced 404 pounds of butterfat and 11,804 pounds of milk, according to C. H. Hostetler of Hutchinson, the tester.

There were 22 herds in the association, which included 238 cows at the finish. During the year 13 cows were marketed for beef, four died and 68 were sold for milking purposes. The average production for the cows which completed the year was 287.6 pounds of butterfat and 7,739 pounds of milk. The average feed cost was \$62.06, and the value of the butterfat, at 36 cents a pound, was \$103.54, which left the value of the product above the cost of feed at \$41.48.

The 10 herds in the association which produced more than 300 pounds of butterfat during the year are owned by A. F. Miller, 404.2 pounds; A. M. Davis, 389.9; R. M. McClellan, 350.7; T. H. McVey, 347.2; R. M. Weaver, 336.1; George Vincent, 322.7; F. Olivier, 314.7; H. E. Hostetler, 311.8; R. E. Spohn, 310.5; and J. J. Zimmerman, 300.1. This is the largest number of 300-pound herds the Reno county association has had during its six years of work.

Mr. Miller had the highest cow in butterfat production, in a registered Holstein, 3 years old, that produced 541.1 pounds, and 15,488 pounds of milk, at a feed cost of 18 cents a pound for butterfat, and 61 cents a hundred pounds for milk. Mr. Davis led in milk production with a Holstein cow 6 years old. His cow gave 17,255 pounds of milk that contained 521.1 pounds of butterfat. Her feed cost was 65 cents a hundred for milk and 21 cents a pound for butterfat.

Three cows produced more than 500 pounds of butterfat, 16 more than 400 pounds, and 75 more than 300 pounds. "To appreciate these records they must be compared with the average cow in Kansas, that produces only 3,125 pounds of milk and 126 pounds of butterfat a year," said Mr. Hostetler.

Two purebred hogs are offered as prizes for the two best corn growers in every county in Eastern Kansas. Fifty-two counties are eligible to enter, and it is estimated that 30 or more will compete, thus requiring 60 gilts. These prizes are offered by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, which is co-operating with the Kansas State Agricultural College in conducting the 5-acre corn yield contest.

At least 5 acres of corn must be grown, and the awards will be made 40 per cent on yield and 60 per cent on quality. The county having the greatest number of contestants finishing the work will be awarded a motion picture projector, or other suitable trophy, for the use of the county farm bureau. A sterling silver water pitcher goes to the champion corn grower of the state.

Counties east of a north and south line along the western edge of Geary county and the northern tier of counties along the Republican Valley are eligible to enter. A plan for including kafir in the drier counties is under consideration.

This is a duplication of the 5-acre corn yield contest conducted last year, when 32 counties entered, but only 11 were able to finish because of the drouth and floods. In these 11 counties corn shows and seed corn auctions were held. Virgil P. Rush of Severance was the state champion, with a yield of 101 bushels an acre. The Doniphan County Farm Bureau won the county prize, a DeVry motion picture projector.

Further information regarding the contest may be secured by writing L. E. Willoughby, crop specialist, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, or the agricultural department of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce.

There evidently is an increasing interest over the country in the use of farm land to produce crops other than those of a food nature. This has been mentioned by several visitors who have called recently at the office. And it was suggested in a resolution of the American Farm Bureau Federation in December at the Chicago meeting. There seems to be an especially good opportunity along this line in Kansas in the greater production of the seed of the legumes, such as Red and Sweet clover and alfalfa, and with timber, especially catalpas. A fine example of this tendency is offered in Butler county, where the farm bureau is urging an increase in the acreage of Sweet clover. And it seems to be especially important this year to grow the maximum amount of Red clover seed, if the

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

season is at all favorable, as the United States has produced four crops below normal, and the yield of last year was the smallest on record. The natural result is that the price of Red clover seed is "sky high" this year. Doubtless the market will be on profitable levels for some time.

A safe farming program has been worked out by the farm leaders in Tennessee that might be used with profit in Kansas, and elsewhere for that matter. Here it is:

Prosperity among farmers will be wide-spread and permanent and contentment will abound only when the



safe farming methods so long known and advocated become general. Safe methods of farming are:

1. Grow ample food to feed the family.
 Have a good garden.
 Grow all the pork needed for home use.
 Keep enough cows to supply the family with milk and butter.
 Raise all the poultry and eggs the family can use and have some to sell.
2. Grow the feed needed for livestock.
 Make the purchase of feed for work stock, poultry, hogs and cows unnecessary—for a dollar saved is two earned.
3. Keep up the fertility of the soil.
 Grow cowpeas, clovers, alfalfa and other legumes to add nitrogen and humus to the soil and to plow under.
 Sow cover crops in corn for pasture and to prevent winter washing and leaching. (Editor's note: This is especially needed in Northeastern Kansas.)
4. Produce larger acre yields.
 Large acre yields reduce the cost of production. Why cultivate 20 acres of corn, for example, when 10 acres can be made to produce as much or more corn? We do not need more acres, cows, hens or trees but higher returns from what we have. The farmer who follows this plan will have a good living, keep out of debt, and have something left over at the end of every year.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars, an association which has its national headquarters in Kansas City, Kan., is asking Kansas people for a liberal support for Poppy Day—the sale will be held this year during the week of Memorial Day. In a statement issued recently the association said:

No other flower could be more symbolical of America's honored dead than the poppy. It is the color of the blood they shed for the Great Principle, and the manner of its growth, despite trappings and uprootings, is comparable to the spirit of the American Fighting Man, who will not acknowledge defeat.

Just as the poppy blooms today on the weed-grown battleways as a living testimonial of the sacrifices of our soldiers, so are the small Buddy Poppy replicas "carrying on" in an endeavor to keep ever fresh the memory and achievements of those men who
 "..... Where the flashing rifles shine,
 With their poppies in their helmets, the
 Front files hold the line."

The national observance of Poppy Day symbolizes the

union of all parts of our country, North, South, East and West, as they pay common tribute to those who in defense of the aims and ideals for which America as a nation, stands.

The sale is doubly significant, because the Buddy Poppies not only honor the fallen, but also, both in their manufacture by disabled and needy veterans and their sale, contribute to the relief of those ex-servicemen who face the struggle of a handicapped existence and to the care of the widows and orphans of the soldier dead.

The disabled and needy veterans who make the Buddy Poppies, thus gaining a livelihood which they would otherwise be unable to earn because of their handicapped condition, have made of the poppy something more than a flower. They have made of it a symbol of the courage to live.

State Will Make the Tags

SENATE amendments to the automobile license tag bill probably saved the bill from being unworkable, by adding state distribution of tags. The new law creates a tag manufacturing plant at the Hutchinson reformatory, where the inmates will make the tags, which the office of the Secretary of State will distribute to the county treasurers, the numbers to run serially from 1 to 500,000 or more, regardless of county. Heretofore certain numbers have been assigned to certain counties, it is stated that this change will double the cost of distribution, but Senator Frizell pledges himself as warden at Hutchinson to turn out the tags at a lower cost than they can be purchased from the large competing tag manufacturers. He promises to produce them at 3 3/4 cents apiece, and it remains to be seen whether this can be done.

The one argument that brought the legislation to the state manufacture of automobile tags was the plea in behalf of finding something for inmates of the reformatory to do to occupy their time. Probably there is no general faith in the legislature that tags can be manufactured at the reformatory cheaper than they can be bought in the competitive market. The new law necessitates a factory, for which \$50,000 is appropriated. This involves such necessary costs as interest, repairs, improvements, insurance, depreciation and other overhead expense. There will be a saving in labor cost, but convict labor is not efficient or skillful. On the other hand, it is desirable to have something for young convicts to do, and if they are employed industrially it is necessary that they should be employed in work for the state and not in the open market.

The Legislature's Record

FEWER laws than usual were passed by the late legislature, and there were fewer regulatory laws. There were not many substantial proposals made. In this sense the legislature was conservative.

Governor Paulen's message pointed out a number of things that might well be done, but even the most important ones were discarded. The governor's suggestion of a four-year term for governor and no immediate re-election required more time for consideration than a 50-day session could give it, and a suggestion of the governor of the state ownership of textbooks was turned down, for reasons that seem to us less important than those in favor of the proposal. The main thought of the legislature seemed to follow the line of the mechanics of state ownership of the books—repairing, transferring from one pupil to another and fumigation of the books. Of course, if these were serious objections even a public circulating library would have to close its doors. We think these trivial objections when compared with the positive arguments for free school books, which would enable many poorer families to keep their children in the schools for a longer period. There is an immense drop in enrollment the higher grades are reached, partly due to the rising cost in these grades of textbooks. Wherever succeeds Governor Paulen will do well to keep the proposal of free textbooks alive.

One of the major questions before the legislature was road construction, and it made a commendable effort to improve conditions. Nevertheless, the new road law is an advance. The Senate would have given the state a better law, but passed the House bill, since it could not bring the House along any further. Probably about 100 miles of state roads will be built annually under the new law, but the legislature has only nibbled at the highway construction, and until a constitutional amendment is passed Kansas will lag behind neighbor states in state roads.

The most important constructive legislation of the session was the compensation act for injuries suffered by employees. The Senate took some serious defects of the bill as presented to the legislature, and

It went to the governor it is believed to be a workable law and just to both employers and those employed. In its main features it has had the endorsement of representatives of both interests. Revision of the insurance code and the enactment of laws desired by the State Banking Department to strengthen supervision of banks helped to make a constructive record of the session.

Some bills defeated in the legislature might better have been passed, and this is the case with the Hoover uniform traffic code and the uniform anti-lion shark bill, which would have rescued hundreds or even thousands of small borrowers from the 350 per cent a year "salary buyers." The legislature defeated this bill, which is now the law in 23 states, on technical grounds and overlooked the real interest of the public.

On the other hand, the legislature defeated the bill to revise the primary law, which would have taken away from the people a right they possess and exercise of nominating candidates for office. This being a right of the individual voter, it might be asked whether at any time the legislature is not going too far in proposing to deprive the voter of this franchise; in other words, whether the only way to approach it is not by submitting the question directly to the voters of the state and let them settle it for themselves. The legislature is assuming a good deal when it undertakes to deprive the people themselves of a right on the ground that they do not know how to use it, or at least how to use it to the satisfaction of a lot of politicians. The fact is that use of the primary is educational to the voter and promotes popular interest in politics and the government.

Discovering Kansas

IN UNDERTAKING the survey and development of Kansas natural resources the State Chamber of Commerce will start the most important industrial movement in the history of the state. It should, however, be a well-considered project, and not of the windy boom or booster variety. At a conference in Governor Paulen's office last July the project was outlined, leading men representing many interests in the state attending and giving their cordial approval and pledges of co-operation, following the report of a special committee of which Emerson Carey of Hutchinson was chairman.

It was then proposed to survey Kansas natural resources as a scientific rather than a booster project. The State Chamber of Commerce is expected to assume the leadership in this epoch-making effort for the state's development, co-operating with local chambers, with the present industries and with the geological survey of the University, the soil survey of the agricultural college and the other scientific departments.

Eastern Kansas possesses an uncommon variety of natural resources, in this respect superior to any of our neighbor states. It is a fact, however, that some Middle Western states spend more money annually in the work of their geological survey than Kansas has spent in 25 years. We have neglected the work of finding specifically and scientifically what we have for development. It is known that there are clay deposits of great variety and abundance suitable not only for brick but also for more highly refined manufactured articles, our gas and oil deposits are of wide extent but have not been surveyed, coal mining has gone along with little support in a scientific way, as the analysis and study of Kansas coal bodies to discover special capacities and uses, the soil survey has not been systematically carried on, and all work done in these directions has been spasmodic and fitful, with correspondingly meager results. Kansas possesses large gypsum deposits and is believed to

have valuable salts capable of development to an important extent. In Western Kansas there are believed to be important volcanic ash fields, but their commercial value can be estimated only after systematic survey and chemical study. In that part of the state, also, in the gypsum and salt areas, there may prove to be, the geologists believe, considerable deposits of potash. If this should prove to be the fact its possibilities in increasing the wealth and industrial development of the state will be very important. Such a discovery, say the geologists, would repay a century's outlays for these surveys. Kansas, of course, has lead, zinc and salt which have been developed, and large underground sheet waters waiting for irrigation where it is most needed.

We have been blessed, in other words, with natural advantages beyond a great majority of states, but have not taken steps to discover what our advantages are, how extensive they may be and how they may be developed, and the development has been haphazard.

If it proposes to go systematically and deliberately into the exploration of Kansas resources the State Chamber of Commerce will take a large view



Speaking of "Hard Nuts to Crack"

of such a project. The state itself should co-operate in its state schools, by the geological, soil, engineering, physics and chemistry departments that are only too willing to perform their part of this work. The scientific work is fundamental, but it will lay the solid foundation for later industrial, financial and advertising programs.

This is the first movement proposed for Kansas development and boosting on a solid footing of ascertained facts. When all the agencies in it co-operate in a well organized program under the State Chamber of Commerce it will give Kansas a publicity such as it has never had and place the development of the state on foundations that will command respect and confidence outside as well as within Kansas.

And a Divorce, Too?

A and B bought a fine house in town. A failed to meet his payments, and when threatened with foreclosure B's children and parents paid it out after A signed the deed over to B. Can B sell without A's signature, or can she will this property away from A? A held insurance in his name and the place was damaged, A collecting the insurance. Can B force the insurance company to pay her as A did not own it? B pays the taxes and upkeep. B earned money and bought a cow. Can she sell the cow, furniture and chicks without A's

consent? If B inherits real estate in Oklahoma will A inherit half of it at her death? Can B will her property in Kansas or Oklahoma away from A? If the deed is made to the heirs of her body will that keep him from inheriting, or can B will it away from him? A is a gambler and booze fighter and brutal when intoxicated. If B should secure a divorce would that give her full control of all her deeded property? S. C. N.

So long as the marriage relation exists between A and B, B cannot sell the property without A's signature and give a good title. If the property was in B's name at the time of the damage spoken of, the insurance should have been paid to B.

The cow, furniture and chickens, if owned by B, are personal property, and she has a right to dispose of them without the consent of A. If B inherits real estate in Oklahoma and this real estate comes into her possession during the time of her marriage relation with A, unless by agreement A waives his right of inheritance, he could hold one-third of this real estate under the Oklahoma law.

The fact that the words "the heirs of my body" are in the deed would not deprive A of his rights as a husband. The property might be willed to B, giving her a life estate with the title to vest at her death in the heirs of her body. In that case her husband would inherit nothing, because B only has a life estate.

If a divorce is granted the question of division of property would rest with the court granting the divorce, and if A is a boozier and gambler and guilty of brutal treatment the probability is the court would hold that he was not entitled to any property whatever.

Creditors Take 10 Per Cent

What property rights has a man in Colorado? I have been hauling for a company and it has allowed my creditors to run in judgments on me so I could not draw my money. I have a family to keep and nothing outside of my wages. When my money is held up I have nothing to buy groceries with, and cannot get credit at the store. I do not own \$50 worth of anything clear of debt. What can I do about it? N. H.

Having a family to support, your wages are exempt from garnishment, with the exception of 10 per cent. There is no way to prevent your creditors from garnishing this percentage of your wages.

Can't Sign Wife's Name

Has a husband any right to sign his wife's name along with his on a note without her consent? 2—After judgment has been taken on a note can that judgment be collected on mortgaged personal property? W. R.

1—A husband has no right to sign his wife's name to a note without her consent.

2—After a judgment has been taken on a note execution may be issued on any property not exempt under our law. Of course, the execution would be subject to any valid mortgage there might be upon this personal property.

See a Good Attorney

Can a husband cut his wife out of part of his estate just because the property is in his name? How shall I proceed to get my part of the property? How much of the property can I get? I am a woman past middle age and have helped make all we have. Now he threatens to leave me and take the property. R. G.

Under the Kansas law a husband cannot by will or in any other way deprive his wife of her half of his estate, both personal and real. In this case R. G. does not say whether this property is personal or real property. Her husband is obligated under the law to care for her, and if he leaves her without support he may be arrested under the Kansas law and convicted of a felony and sent to the penitentiary. If R. G. feels there is danger of his disposing of the property she should go into court and get an order compelling him to turn over to her part of said property. She should consult a competent attorney.

The Direct Primary Will Be Upheld

THE contention that primary elections are local or state affairs, when United States Senators and Congressmen are nominated, and that the Federal Government has no jurisdiction over such elections, is emphatically negated by the Supreme Court's decision declaring the Texas primary law unconstitutional.

This decision is timely in its bearing on slush-fund primaries of the Newberry, Vare and Smith type. It adds another and a strong buttress to the direct primary system.

The remedy for these acts is not to weaken or abandon the primary, but to prosecute and put behind the bars the men who use money corruptly.

In Pennsylvania, a state without a corrupt practices act, certain interests spent 3 million dollars in its recent Senatorial primary. In the Senatorial primary in Illinois, the traction magnate Insull admits he expended \$237,000 to influence a single election.

This inspired a New Jersey state convention to sponsor a return to the convention system for nominating governors and United States Senators. The plea was that primary elections had become too costly.

Perhaps that is the reason we have them. It is true that it is harder to influence a state-wide election with money than to dominate a state convention.

The attempted purchase of primary elections is a recent manifestation. I say "attempted," for in

neither of these instances can the goods be delivered. The Senate has indicated it will not seat these men.

Even if such offices could be bought, I see no reason for going back to a system which would make the purchase easier, so long as we have grounds for believing money is no object to interests out to dominate the Government.

We should make it impossible for Pennsylvania manufacturers and Illinois public utilities to manipulate elections. By the Supreme Court's decision in the Texas case, the cause of clean primaries is greatly strengthened. For that means a Federal corrupt practices act, and the Federal penitentiaries will take care of such offenders.

Under the outgrown caucus-and-convention system, the people were outsiders. Nominations were made over their heads, and all they might do was to take their choice of the nominees selected almost invariably and regardless of party to serve other masters.

The direct primary was intended to make the control of government by private interests more expensive and hazardous, and that is what it is doing.

Governor Fields of Kentucky gives these five reasons for upholding the direct primary system:

First, because it is democratic in principle. Second, because it wrests party control from the hands of would-be political bosses, and places it in the hands of the people.

Third, because it makes it possible for the average citizen to go to his voting place and vote for the candidate of his choice with but little loss of time, whereas he could not spare a day to go to the county seat to participate in a convention.

Fourth, because the women of the state are willing to participate in primary elections, but are unwilling to participate in rough and tough party conventions.

Fifth, because the organized woman vote, and organized labor, two important factors in the electorate, are pledged to the primary system and opposed to the convention system.

This states the case of the primary fairly and understandingly.

Time will, I think, show ways for improving the direct primary system. But when it is improved it should be improved by its friends and the improvements be ratified by the people.

California has had the direct primary 18 years. "The law has been improved from session to session since that time," says Governor Young, "until it is now conceded to be possibly the best in the Union. . . . Our people have learned that only by this means are they able to secure candidates of their own choice."

In improving the primary the object should be to build up and strengthen the law, not to weaken it or tear it down.

Arthur Capner

World Events in Pictures



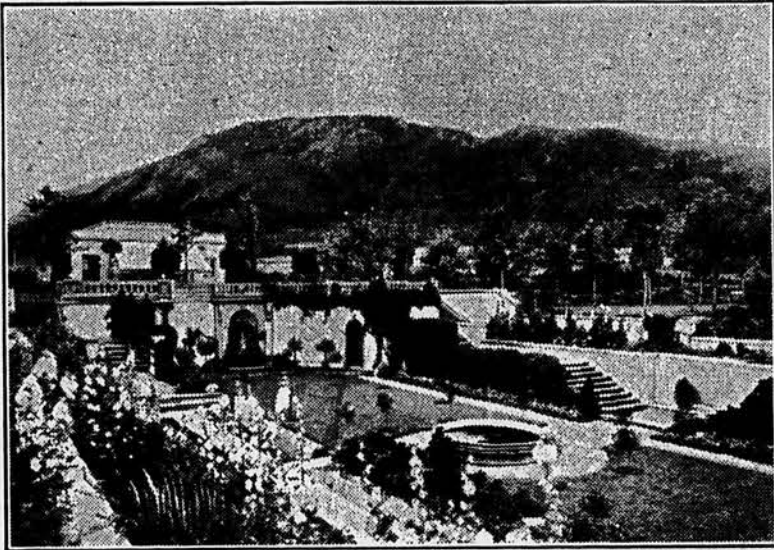
M. Paul Claudel, the New French Ambassador to the United States, and His Daughter, Mlle. Reine Claudel, Photographed in the French Embassy Upon Their Arrival in Washington



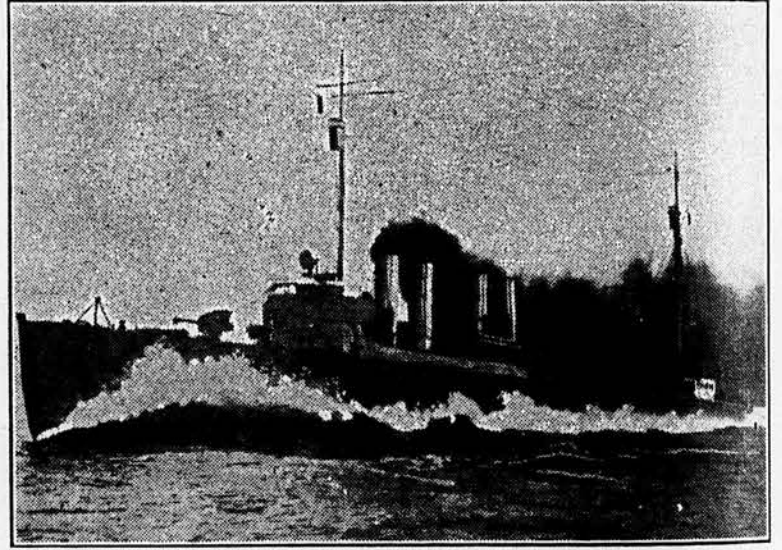
The Most Advanced Fashion in Pajamas Direct from Paris. They Are in Hyacinth Blue and Maintenon Pink Satin. Mary Nowitzky, the Designer, Appropriately Named Them "Salapete de Luxe." Note the Dress Effect When Standing Still and the Knickerbocker Effect When the Knee is Raised



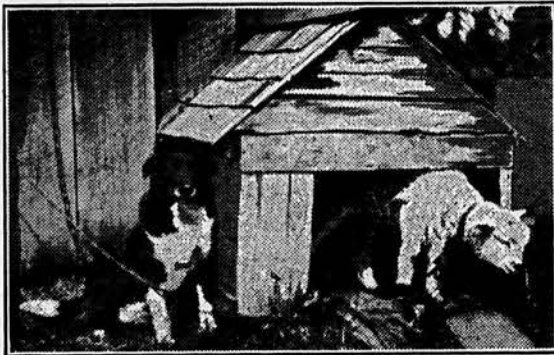
The Metropolitan Art Museum, New York, Has Purchased This Painting of the Madonna by Antonello da Messina, Great Italian Artist of the Early Renaissance



Intimate Glimpse of the Garden in Colorado Springs, Colo., Where President and Mrs. Coolidge May Enjoy Vacation Delights This Summer. This is on the Broadmoor Estate of Spencer Penrose



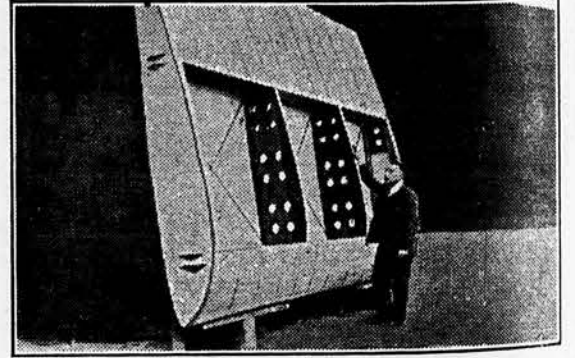
The American Destroyer Preble Which Was Fired Upon by Chinese Soldiers While Protecting a Standard Oil Launch from Interference, 12 Miles from Wuhu, on the Yangtse River. No Casualties Resulted, Altho the Bridge of the Preble Was Struck Twice. Machine Guns Were Used by the Americans in Replying to the Chinese Fire



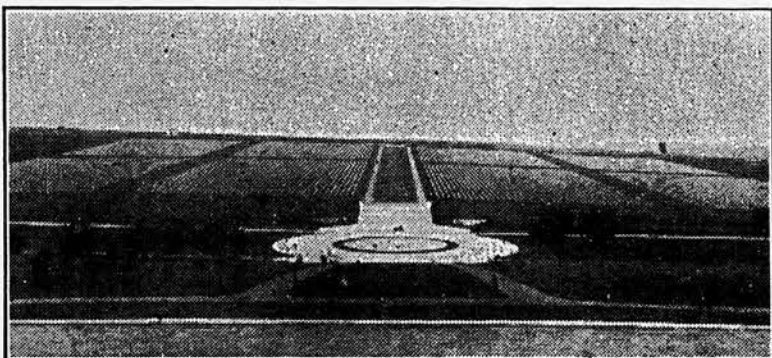
The Extension of the Emergency Rent Laws Will Not Aid This Dog, Which Complacently Submitted to Being Dispossessed by the Lamb. It's a Tough and Cold World After All



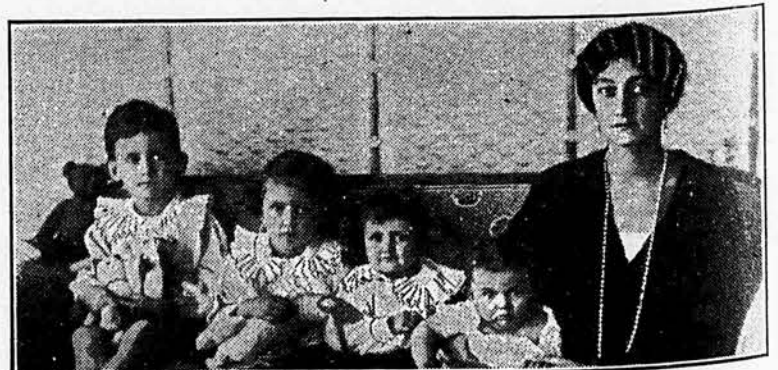
Joan Zockton, One of the Most Beautiful Film Stars of England, Who Plans to Come to the United States for a Vacation



Lieut. Com. Noel Davis, Bristol, Pa., Inspecting Wing of Giant Pathfinder Plane Now Being Constructed. Three Large Tanks Fitted in This Wing, Each Containing 200 Gallons of Gasoline. Davis Will Attempt a New York to Paris Non-Stop Flight



The American Military Cemetery Romagne, France, Known as the Meuse-Argonne Cemetery, a Fitting Site for the Bodies of Thousands of American Soldiers Killed in the Meuse-Argonne Drive. This Spot is a Shrine for Thousands of Americans



The Latest Photo of Crown Princess Rupprecht of Bavaria with Her Four Children in Their Home at Brechtsgaden. She Formerly Was Princess Antonia of Luxembourg, and the Youngest of Her Four Sisters. She Was Married to the Ex-Crown Prince, Who is 30 Years Her Senior, in April, 1921

Is the Corn Trend Upward?

By R. M. Green

IS THE 1926 corn crop really a large one? In years of small corn crops there has been a tendency in the past for prices to show some seasonal improvement three to four months earlier than in seasons following large crops. As an average of 16 years following small crops, the principal seasonal advance has been from March to May. As an average of 17 years following large crops the principal seasonal advance in prices has come from June to August. Whether, therefore, the 1926 corn crop is large or small, compared with the probable demand for it, is the key to probable seasonal corn price trends during the next few months.

The corn crop and carryover of old corn in the Corn Belt states at the beginning of the crop year (November) was about 15 per cent smaller than the year before. In the United States as a whole the decrease in the crop and the carryover was only 2 per cent.

However, the quality of corn this year is below that of last year. This fact together with the actual reduction in supplies of about 2 per cent brings the supply of merchantable corn down to about 10 per cent below last year for the United States as a whole. The effect of this situation on receipts of corn at principal markets is reflected in the fact that from November 1 to March 5 the primary receipts of corn were about 12 per cent less than a year ago.

215 Million Bushels Less

Farm supplies of corn March 1 were reported about 215 million bushels less than March 1 last year. As supplies on farms November 1 plus the new crop were only about 150 million bushels smaller than the year before, there was a disappearance of about 65 million bushels more corn between November 1 and March 1 than a year ago. The March 1 supply left on farms this year is just about 20 to 30 million bushels larger than the amount consumed between March 1 and November 1 last year. Assuming, therefore, a consumption of corn for the remaining two-thirds of the year at 65 millions less than a year ago, or a total consumption for the year about the same as last, it is evident that farm supplies next November would be approaching the 50-million bushel figure at least.

Interior demand in the South and Southwest this year is lighter than usual. This is because of the good crops of corn and other feed crops in the states outside the Corn Belt. Furthermore, weather conditions so far are favoring early pastures. As a result, while Western shipments of corn have been about the same as last year, shipments to the South and Southwest are less than last year. Shipments from 14 primary markets from November 1 to March 5 were about 13 per cent less than during the same time last year. This has led to the accumulation of supplies at central markets.

As a result, the visible supply of corn March 7 was about 12 million bushels larger than a year ago, and the largest March 1 visible on record. The nearest approach in recent years to a March 1 visible as large as that of this year was in 1922, when the March 1 visible was 45 million bushels. Despite this, the Kansas City price for top No. 2 mixed corn advanced from 56½ cents in March to 58 cents in May, and 60½ cents in June. While the present large visible supply, therefore, is unquestionably a depressing influence in the market, its presence does not prevent a moderate future improvement if other conditions become favorable.

Large Surplus in Argentina

Exports of corn from the United States since last July were only about three-fourths as large as the year before, and since November only about one-third as large. This is because of the large surplus available from Argentina. Shipments from the latter country since November are running more than twice as large as the year before. And Russian shipments this year are about twice as large as last year. The foreign consumption of corn in many countries, however, has been heavy. The result is that despite the large arrivals of corn, stocks in importing countries are still low.

The amount of corn already shipped or to be shipped out of the county where grown has been estimated at 16.5 per cent of the 1926 crop. This compares with 19.8 per cent of the larger crop of last year that was sold out of the home county.

Compared with 1922, the last year of such large spring visible supplies, the number of hogs on farms January 1 is 10 per cent less. The 1926 corn crop plus the carryover, however, is about 16 per cent less than for 1921. Compared with last year, 2 per cent smaller corn supplies are called on to feed a 3 per cent larger fall pig crop, and a prospective spring pig crop at least as large as that of last year. In the Corn Belt a 15 per cent smaller corn supply will be called on to feed a 4 per cent larger fall pig crop.

In addition, the market since the first of the year has been much more favorable for heavy cattle than last year. This, together with the present low price of corn and scarcity of stockers and feeders, will encourage the feeding of cattle to heavier weights. There will be more of an inclination to feed on grass, for the August and Septem-

ber markets, many of the lighter weight cattle that have been taken back to the country, rather than market them earlier at lighter weights.

The period of heaviest receipts of corn will soon be over. Many selling sections are now reporting that there is little corn left to be marketed. January to April frequently is the heaviest export season for the United States. While the new crop of Argentine corn promises to be large enough to supply a large exportable surplus, it is doubtful if it will be any larger than last year. The worst of the competition from the old crop is over. It is hardly likely, therefore, that the export situation can continue to exert an additional bearish influence on the domestic corn market.

June, July and August frequently see increased shipments from central markets to meet summer feeding demands. This, if anything, affords a more favorable outlook than a year ago.

As a rule the visible supply of corn reaches its spring high point about March or April, and then begins to decline. In the last 28 years the high point in the visible has come in March 10 times; in April, 17 times; and in May, once.

Compared with the probable demand, it appears that the 1926 corn crop and carryover is not exceptionally large. The promise of a good demand for hog feeding purposes is stronger, relative to the size of corn supplies, than in the spring of 1922, when there was a March 1 visible of 45 million bushels. The number of cattle on farms January 1, other than milk cows, however, is about 25 per cent less than on January 1, 1922. Considering the relative importance of corn in hog and cattle feeding, it is likely that the corn supply situation relative to feeding demand is not far from that in the spring of 1922.

Export demand this year is much weaker than in 1921-22. In the last named year American ex-



ports broke all records in the last 20 years, and Argentine exports were materially lighter than in the two previous years or in the four succeeding years. The export situation, therefore, together with the large United States visible supply, is likely to prevent anything but moderate seasonal advances. Furthermore, the Kansas City price of top No. 2 mixed corn at 73 cents has a purchasing power in terms of other commodities equal to about 83 per cent of pre-war. This compares with 63 per cent in March, 1922; so that in this latter regard corn is in a weaker price position for further advances.

It would seem in the light of the information now available that as soon as visible supply of corn begins to show substantial decreases, say by May or June, moderate advances in prices should materialize. Conditions at planting time, however, may temper any such advance.

Reports From 95 Stations

Ninety-five radio stations in 35 states now are broadcasting Government crop estimates and market reports over the country. The list includes most of the leading broadcasting stations. Arrangements for broadcasting daily market reports have been made with local radio stations in every important market center where Government market news work is conducted. The federal market news leased telegraph wire system of about 7,700 miles, the most extensive of its kind, makes the market news available to radio stations from about 40 offices.

Government market reports, it is estimated, now are made available immediately to more than a million farmers thru radics now in use. One station in a recent six-months period received more than 5,000 letters of commendation of the service from farmers, country bankers, livestock shippers and merchants in 12 agricultural states surrounding the station.

The Government market news service has been

developed coincidentally with the development of radio broadcasting. Broadcasts were being sent out in code before broadcasting the voice became practicable. These early experiments demonstrated the need for a fast news service for farmers, and paved the way for the development of the system to its present scope.

It has been found that farmers usually have bought the best radio sets available. As early as 1923 a department survey showed the average cost of radio sets on more than 1,000 farms widely scattered over the country was \$175. Since then the cost of radio equipment has decreased greatly.

Increased power and improved broadcasting, together with better receiving sets, have done much to aid in extending the scope of radio stations, bringing the market news to farmers from more distant markets, according to J. C. Gilbert, of the market news radio service. Market news programs are being expanded and revised continually to make them of the greatest value to producers. Inquiries by farmers and broadcasters for more specific market information shows a steadily growing use of radios by farmers.

A Soldier of Peace, Now

FOR two years Paul J. Swanson, who lives 3 miles east of Admire, has been cashing in on his vocational training with a flock of White Leghorn chickens. Mr. Swanson was in the army during the World War, and took advantage of the vocational training offered by the Government. He was graduated two years ago from the poultry course at the Kansas State Agricultural College. When he started in the chicken business there was not a chicken on the farm. All were hatched and raised.

The entire flock now contains 500 birds, every one of which is trapnested. Mr. Swanson does no farming, but gives all his time to his chickens. The breeding pen contains 140 hens, which have a record for last year of 212 eggs a hen. The average weight of these hens is 4 pounds or more. This characteristic is being bred for in order to offset the market drawback for hens weighing less than 4 pounds.

Last year 24 Tom Barron pullets were crossed with two Tancred roosters in an attempt to get a heavier hen. Thirty of the pullets hatched in May from this cross are being tried out this year before any stock is sold. They averaged 24 eggs a hen a month during December and January.

The hen house is 100 feet long and 20 feet wide, and is divided into four compartments. It is of the tile, open-front straw loft type, and the trapnests and dropping boards in it are arranged so they may be taken apart and sprayed. Dropping boards are cleaned every day. Worm medicine is given the hens every 30 days, and no worm trouble has ever been experienced, according to the owner. Mash is mixed by Mr. Swanson. Cod liver oil is used as an aid to health and to guard against rickets.

More Machinery is Exported

ITALY under the Duce's orders took 7,852 American made tractors last year in her "Battle of the Wheat." That jumped her standing in the tractor export list to third, next to Canada and Soviet Russia.

But Canada increased her imports of United States-made farm machinery about 50 per cent, Argentina bought almost as much as she did in 1925, and the world demand for "Yankee farming methods," as symbolized in our farm equipment, set a new record of 85 million dollars, beating even the high water mark of 1920 when prices were higher, and therefore represented fewer machines.

Farming the world over is rapidly getting more efficient. Not only are our farmers learning how to get more milk from fewer cows with less man labor, but the Canadians and the Australians are handling wheat for more bushels to the person and at a less cost a bushel, while the New Zealander continues to market his pound of butter on the world market more efficiently and the Dane keeps striving toward perfection in the production and marketing of his bacon and eggs.

"Crop surpluses" are not going to disappear quickly despite what scientists tell us now and then about the lack of food that is going to starve down the populations some of these days soon. The Wheat Belt is going farther north, and man is getting ready to go into the jungles and open up new empires that he must wrest from a teeming animal life ranging in size from microscopic to elephantine.

Population is going to continue to shift from farm to commerce and industry as fewer men produce more food. That nation and that farmer which can produce the cheapest will survive.

And Car Sales Increased

MOTOR car dealers at Dodge City sold 3,525 automobiles in 1926, as compared to 1,933 in 1925, and also 313 motor trucks and 220 tractors. Most of the new vehicles were sold to farmers. All of which supplies plenty of proof of the prosperity of that part of Kansas, which was produced largely by the big wheat yields of last year. And the crop is in excellent condition this spring, too.

12 Hens Bring \$19.91

MRS. B. B. RUFENER, who lives near Strong City, sold 12 Rhode Island hens to the Farmers' Union Store there recently for \$19.91; this was at the rate of 20 cents a pound.



Protective Service



Steals Chickens From a Protective Service Member—Released on Bond—Commits Suicide

NATE MORROW will not have to stand trial for chicken stealing. Morrow took his life a few hours after he was released from jail on bond. But the Protective Service has paid a \$50 reward in this case, for the chickens were stolen from a member of the Protective Service and the evidence was so strong against Morrow that there was little doubt that he would have been convicted had he not taken his life before the day of the trial.

Mrs. Charles Conley, a member of the Protective Service, living between Wetmore and Goff, who lost the chickens, gets half of the \$50 reward and the Chandler family, neighbors of the Conleys who saw the chickens stolen and spread the alarm, gets the other half.

This is an unusual case. Nate Morrow had lived in Sabetha, and worked at the Swift & Company poultry plant until some time in February, when he is said to have deserted his wife and left Sabetha. It also is reported that Morrow was wanted by the officers on charges of writing worthless checks. On Monday morning, March 14, Morrow showed up in Wetmore, in southeastern Nemaha county. About noon he met Mr. and Mrs. Charles Conley, two old-time friends who had known him for 25 years, and who had been his neighbors when they lived near Kelly, Kan. He told Mr. and Mrs. Conley he was trying to trade his old car to a dealer in Wetmore on a new car. Morrow talked to the Conleys and invited them for a ride in his car. During the ride he learned the Morrows were in Wetmore to sell eggs, and that they expected to spend most of the day in town. Mr. Conley happened to mention the name of his neighbor, Ami Chandler, and Morrow said, "By the way, how do I get out to Chandlers? I want to see him on business." Mr. Conley told Morrow how to get to the Chandler place, which is about 3 1/2 miles northwest of Wetmore, and about 200 yards from Mr. Conley's house. Shortly after Morrow let the Conleys out of his car he left Wetmore and drove west. About 2 o'clock Morrow showed up at the home of Delbert Troxell, who lives just across the road from Ami Chandler. Morrow inquired if that was where the Conleys lived, and said he wanted to see Mr. Conley. Mr. Troxell, who did not know the Conleys were away from home, directed Morrow to the Conley place, about 200 yards west.

Ami Chandler and his daughter, Creta, were standing in the Chandler barnyard and saw Morrow drive into the Conley yard, get out of his car and go into the house. Soon Morrow came back into the yard carrying a sack. He went directly to the Conley chicken house and soon returned carrying the sack, which appeared to be partly filled. He threw the sack into his car and drove west toward Goff, which is about 4 miles from the Conley place. Mr. Chandler and his daughter thought it was a case of chicken stealing. They knew the Conleys were in Wetmore, so Miss Chandler hurried into the house and phoned to Mrs. Conley at Wetmore and told her what they had seen. Miss Chandler was able to give Mrs. Conley a very good description of the car and the man. The description tallied with the description of Nate Morrow and his car. Mrs. Conley immediately began phoning to poultry dealers in nearby towns and told them not to buy chickens of Nate Morrow, as she believed he had stolen her chickens. While Mrs. Conley was trying to get the Owsley poultry house at Goff on the phone Morrow showed up at the Owsley place and sold Mr. Owsley nine chickens and received a check for \$7.02 in payment. As soon as Morrow got the check he rushed into a bank a few doors up the street and cashed it, and then drove away in his car at a high speed.

Mrs. Conley hurried home to investigate. She found car tracks in the driveway and yard that corresponded to the treads of the tires on Morrow's car. On one rear wheel was a tire with a peculiarly cleated tread which the Conleys had noticed when they saw Morrow's car in Wetmore. Mrs. Conley also found that a pet Leghorn hen was missing from a nest on the back porch, and eight hens she had shut up in a pen in the poultry house were gone. Mrs. Conley learned the Owsley Company at Goff had bought nine chickens from Nate Morrow that afternoon. She went to Goff to claim her chickens, but it is said Owsley refused to give them up, altho Mrs. Conley was able to give a good description of the chickens. Mrs. Conley phoned Sheriff C. A. Carman and County Attorney Harry A. Lanning of Nemaha county at Seneca, and had a warrant issued for Morrow. It is said the sheriff had been looking for Morrow on charges of issuing worthless checks, and when the warrant was issued for Morrow on the chicken stealing charge Sheriff Carman and four deputies began looking for Morrow. It is said Morrow hid out with friends until Wednesday, when a relative persuaded him to give himself up to Sheriff Carman. When taken before Justice of the Peace Ellis at Seneca, Morrow pleaded not guilty, and his trial was set for March 28. Bond was set at \$100. On Friday morning, March 18, Morrow was released from the Seneca jail on bond, and immediately left Seneca. About noon of that day Mrs. Morrow went from her work at the Swift poultry plant to her home in Sabetha, and there she found Morrow on the floor dead with a bullet wound in his head and a .22 caliber rifle beside his body. County Coroner Lauer and County Attorney Lanning were called, and after an investigation pronounced it a case of suicide.

County Attorney Recovers Chickens

Since Morrow disappeared from his home in Sabetha, about the middle of February, Mrs. Morrow has been living with a married son in Sabetha. Ac-

ording to a statement published in the Sabetha Daily Star of March 18, it is said that Morrow returned to his home on Tuesday after the Conley chickens were stolen and threatened to kill himself. Members of his family were alarmed and hid a shotgun that was in the house. They did not hide the rifle which Morrow later used to kill himself because they thought it so old and rusty that it would not fire. Morrow was about 45 years old and had been employed at the Swift & Company poultry plant at Sabetha up until the time he left his family in February.

Altho Mrs. Conley was able to give an accurate description of her stolen chickens she had to appeal to County Attorney Harry A. Lanning before the Owsley Company would give them up. It is said Attorney Lanning phoned a justice of the peace at Goff to take a description of the chickens from Mrs. Conley and go to the Owsley place and inspect the chickens and if they agreed with the description given by Mrs. Conley to demand their possession. The justice of the peace did as instructed by County Attorney Lanning and recovered the chickens for Mrs. Conley. Sheriff Carman and County Attorney Lanning are to be congratulated for their prompt and efficient action in this case. Such officers of the law are most worthy of the confidence of every law-abiding citizen.

Mr. and Mrs. Conley are renters and live on a 160-acre farm. They lost all their crops in 1925 from floods, and in 1926 lost all their crops from drouth. Practically the only income the Conleys have had during the two years has been from their poultry and eggs. The Conleys have long been readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze. It is reported that much stealing has been going on in Nemaha county, and Mr. and Mrs. Conley joined the Protective Service to protect their poultry and other property against the thieves who have been raiding farms in that part of the state. Altho they were having a hard time to make expenses on account of crop losses during the last two seasons, they believed they could not afford to be without the protection of the Protective Service.

A representative of the Protective Service went to Nemaha county Monday, March 21, and made a thoro investigation of the case. On account of the great amount of conclusive evidence against Morrow in the case we believed there was no doubt about getting a conviction had Morrow been tried, so the Protective Service reward of \$50 was paid. Half of the reward was paid to Mrs. Conley for the work she did in catching Morrow and half was paid to the Chandlers for the prompt work they did in notifying Mrs. Conley of the theft. The checks

for \$25 each, payable to Mrs. Conley and Mr. Chandler, were mailed Tuesday, March 23.

Thieves are soon going to learn they cannot steal from members of the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze Protective Service and get away with it. We are going to pay a reward of \$50 in every case where a thief is captured and convicted for stealing from a member of the Protective Service. And we are going to give members of the Protective Service every possible aid in running down and convicting these thieves. A few convictions and the thieves who have been raiding Kansas farms will begin to pass up farms where they see a Protective Service sign posted, and go on to some farm that is not protected. If you have not already joined the Protective Service we suggest that you do so at once before thieves make a raid on your place and carry away a load of your valuable property. A little protection is worth more than a lot of regret.

O.C. Thompson

22 Million Cars

More than 22 million motor vehicles were registered in the United States during 1926, according to reports received from state registration agencies by the Bureau of Public Roads. The year's registration represents an increase of 10.3 per cent, or slightly more than 2 million cars more than that of 1925.

Florida, with an increase of 40.2 per cent, not including non-resident registrations, shows a greater gain than any other state. Oklahoma, with a gain of 17.8 per cent, and second only to Florida in respect to the amount of increase, was followed closely by Alabama, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi and Utah, all of which had increased over 15 per cent.

Of the total number of vehicles registered, 19,237,171 were passenger automobiles, taxis and busses, and 2,764,222 were motor trucks and road tractors. The increase in motor trucks and road tractors amounted to 13.2 per cent, which is somewhat greater than the increase for all classes of motor vehicles, indicating a continuation of the development of commodity transportation by highway.

Receipts from registration fees and licenses amounted to \$288,282,352, as compared with \$260,619,621 in 1925. Of the gross receipts, \$190,406,000 was available for highway construction under the supervision of the state highway departments, \$51,702,184 was allocated to counties for expenditure on local roads, and \$25,274,158 was used to finance highway bond issues. The remainder was used for payment of collection costs and miscellaneous purposes.

Details concerning the number of vehicles registered and the revenue derived are given below.

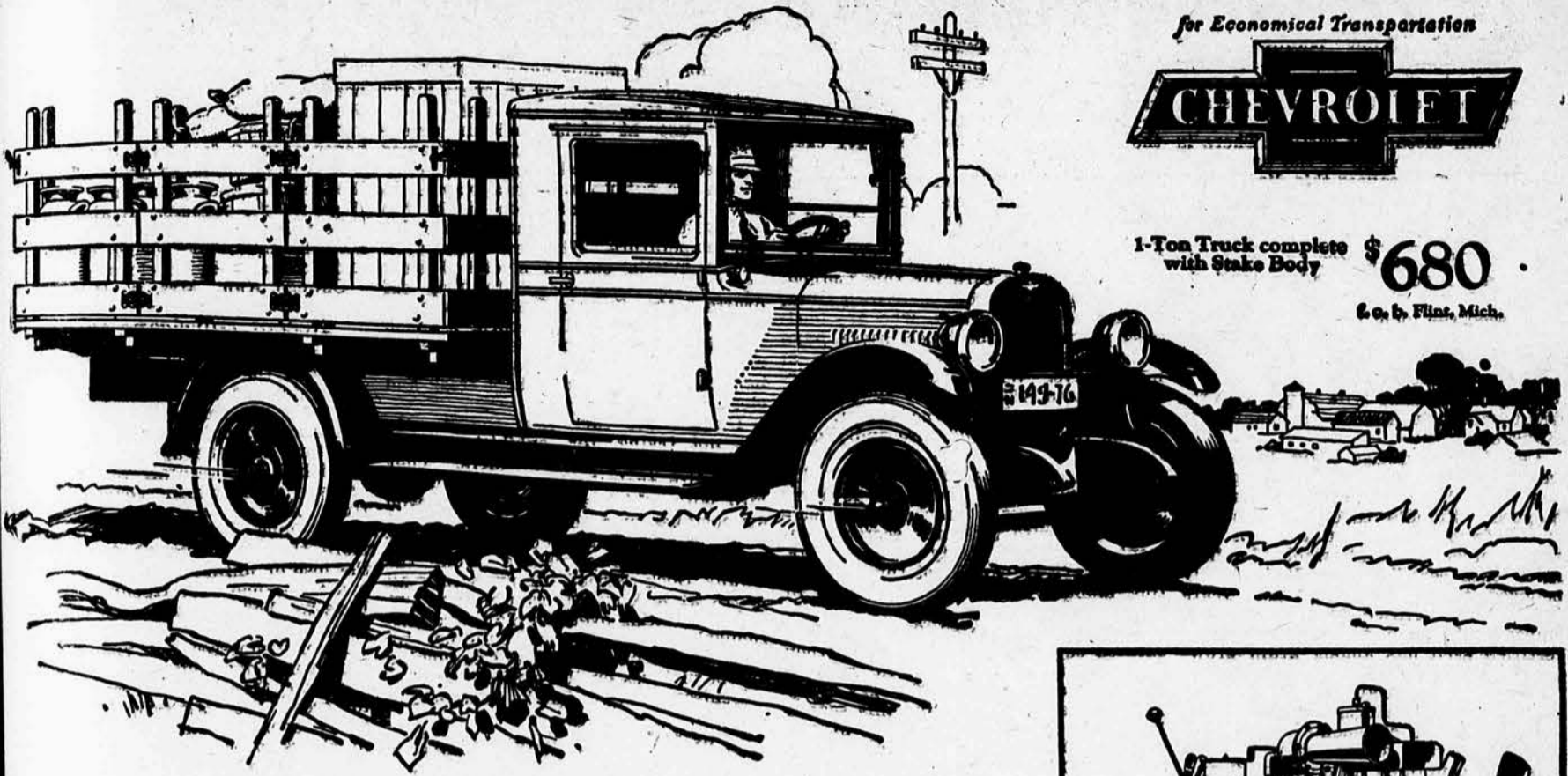
	Total Registration	Registration Receipts
Alabama	225,930	\$ 2,882,352
Arizona	73,682	467,715
Arkansas	209,419	3,526,588
California	1,600,475	8,477,253
Colorado	248,611	1,967,379
Connecticut	263,235	6,220,658
Delaware	44,834	775,571
Florida	401,562	6,761,424
Georgia	277,468	3,881,733
Idaho	94,760	1,385,538
Illinois	1,370,503	7,093,176
Indiana	772,326	10,208,416
Iowa	698,998	4,803,120
Kansas	491,270	4,131,745
Kentucky	281,657	3,993,496
Louisiana	239,500	2,353,395
Maine	151,486	2,028,284
Maryland	252,852	3,675,537
Massachusetts	690,190	13,675,655
Michigan	1,118,785	16,828,685
Minnesota	630,285	9,376,569
Mississippi	205,200	7,903,825
Missouri	654,531	10,293,883
Montana	103,938	3,656,091
Nebraska	366,773	2,094,880
Nevada	24,011	1,710,850
New Hampshire	89,001	1,170,520
New Jersey	651,415	11,878,743
New Mexico	54,996	28,788,421
New York	1,815,434	9,490,000
North Carolina	385,047	1,578,061
North Dakota	137,822	9,818,813
Ohio	1,480,246	5,515,013
Oklahoma	499,938	6,017,119
Oregon	233,568	6,017,119
Pennsylvania	1,455,184	21,042,580
Rhode Island	110,716	1,931,139
South Carolina	181,189	2,120,180
South Dakota	168,230	2,591,296
Tennessee	279,639	11,202,620
Texas	1,049,860	6,314,643
Utah	85,360	1,096,613
Vermont	74,063	4,624,375
Virginia	322,614	6,056,913
Washington	363,279	3,758,833
West Virginia	227,836	9,074,160
Wisconsin	662,282	6,074,160
Wyoming	49,883	506,312
District of Columbia	111,497	
Total	22,001,333	\$288,282,352



Above, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Conley, Members of the Protective Service, from Whom Nate Morrow Stole the Chickens. Mrs. Conley Has Received a Check for \$25, Half of the Reward Paid by the Protective Service, for the Work She Did in Capturing Morrow. At Right, Miss Creta Chandler, Daughter of Ami Chandler, Neighbors of the Conleys. Miss Chandler and Her Father Saw Morrow Steal the Chickens and Promptly Reported the Theft to Mrs. Conley. The Chandlers Have Received a Check for \$25, the Other Half of the Protective Service Reward, for Their Prompt Work in Reporting the Theft.



News that last year's apple crop was 234 million bushels is printed in Produce Reports when it might just as well be listed among Vocational Harzards of Doctors.



for Economical Transportation



1-Ton Truck complete with Stake Body \$680

G. O. Flint, Mich.

Quality Features of the world's most popular gear-shift truck!

Chevrolet is the world's most popular gear-shift truck because it offers, at amazingly low prices, scores of quality features not found on any other haulage unit in the low price field.

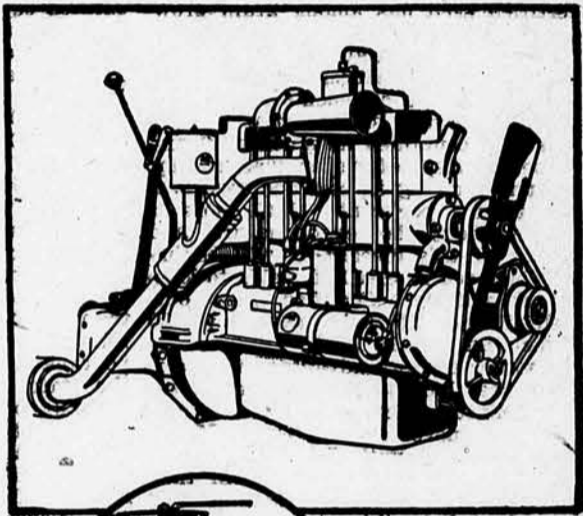
These all contribute to the modern design which has made Chevrolet Trucks famous the world over for dependable, economical transportation, slow depreciation, handling ease and driving comfort. Included in the list are numerous recent mechanical improvements of the utmost importance, such as—AC oil filter and AC air cleaner to protect the motor from excessive wear and to maintain at its peak efficiency the smooth, effortless power for which Chevrolet's motor has long been famous.

Other new features are an improved transmission and new gear-shift lever; a new and more conveniently located emergency brake; crowned fenders; a new radiator of greater cooling capacity; a new 17-inch steering wheel

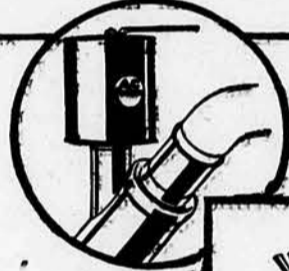
—and even bullet-type headlamps have been added to give a distinctive touch of smartness.

These are but a few of the many new quality features offered you in Chevrolet Trucks—in addition to the 6-inch channel steel frame, super-rugged rear axle, oversize brakes, semi-elliptic springs set parallel to the load, and numerous other examples of truck-type construction that long ago swept Chevrolet to unrivalled sales leadership in the field of gear-shift trucks.

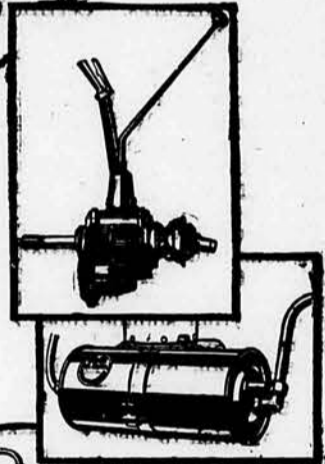
If you want the utmost in commercial transportation combined with true economy, see the nearest Chevrolet dealer. Have him show you why Chevrolet Trucks have been the choice of so many thousands of buyers—from men who operate only a single unit, to large companies which maintain huge fleets. Have him give you a trial load demonstration—have him prove the advantages of buying a Chevrolet Truck!



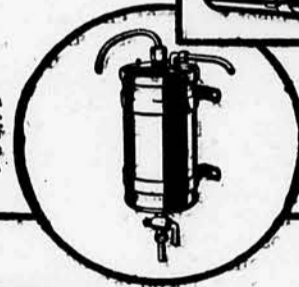
The Famous Chevrolet valve-in-head motor has been made even more dependable—with even greater operating economy.



A new AC Air Cleaner prevents dirt and grit getting inside the motor—assuring longer life.

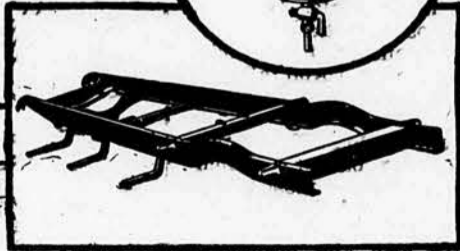


A modern, 3-speed transmission provides proper gear ratios for maximum power under every condition.



The new AC Oil Filter removes all foreign particles from the crankcase oil—providing for fewer oil changes and longer engine life.

Modern Vacuum tank assures constant supply of gasoline to the carburetor on every grade.



A husky, 6" channel steel frame is a contributing factor to the long life and faultless performance of Chevrolet Trucks.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH. Division of General Motors Corporation

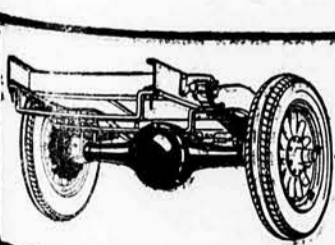
1-Ton Truck Stake Body \$680
1-Ton Truck Chassis \$495

1-Ton Truck Panel Body \$755
1/2-Ton Truck Chassis \$395

1-Ton Truck Cab and Chassis \$610

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

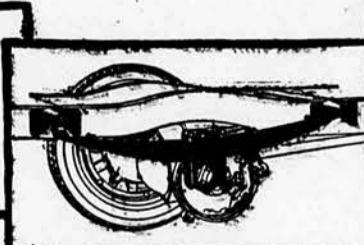
In addition to these low prices, Chevrolet's delivered prices include the lowest handling and financing charges available.



The rugged Chevrolet rear axle possesses abundant strength and stamina for the heaviest haulage duty—giving faultless performance under every condition.



The instrument panel is conveniently located and is complete with speedometer, oil gauge, ammeter.



Heavy, extra-leaved semi-elliptic springs—set parallel to the frame—effectively cushion the load and chassis against road shocks.

World's Largest Builder of Gear-shift Trucks

What the Folks Are Saying

THE Kaw Valley potato growers have heard and learned a great deal about a new disease known as spindle tuber. It is a virus disease, that is, of the same nature as the hoof and mouth disease of cattle. There is something in the sap of the tuber and the plant which causes this disease. It is transmissible, but still no organism can be cultured. Its effect on the plant is to cause a running out of the variety. Diseased tubers are generally long, have many eyes, and are entirely off-type. When plants are grown from such seed the yield is practically nothing. Much of the seed in commercial fields in the North show from a few to 10 or 15 per cent spindle tuber. It is readily seen what will happen to the yield when such seed is planted in Kansas.

Certified seed has rigid inspection in the field thruout the growing season and before seed potatoes are shipped. Spindle tuber must be removed from the field, and only a very small percentage is allowable if a field is to pass certification. It is firmly believed that in the next few years the use of certified seed potatoes in Kansas will gain as much favor as certified seed has among grain growers. It is freer of all diseases than ordinary commercial seed. Also varietal mixture is reduced to a minimum. Counts made in shipments of seed potatoes last year showed that uncertified seed contained as much as 9 and 10 per cent spindle tuber. The average amount showing in certified seed was less than 1 per cent. Until more is known about the exact nature and spread of this disease, it will be impossible even in certified fields to keep it out entirely. Certified seed out-yielded uncertified in Kansas by 20 bushels an acre in 1926.

Another distinct advantage that certified seed has is that it is free of varietal mixture such as the Green Mountain. Whenever seed of Green Mountain is mixed with Irish Cobbler it means a total loss in every hill that grows in Kansas. Green Mountain is not adapted to this state and never produces marketable potatoes. The seed potatoes of Green Mountain and Irish Cobbler are not readily distinguished by the average person. There is a great deal of laxity on the part of Northern seed growers in avoiding varietal mixtures. Certified fields, however, must be free of such mixtures; otherwise they cannot pass inspection.

The results in Kansas last year prove conclusively in a large number of tests that were made that treated seed out-yielded untreated seed by 22 bushels an acre. Where careful tests were made in comparing certified and uncertified seed of Irish Cobbler, it was found that the certified seed out-yielded the uncertified by 20 bushels an acre. This is largely due to the freedom from spindle tuber and varietal mixtures in certified seed.

Manhattan, Kan. L. E. Melchers.

Records Guide the Progress

If you wish to meet two real chicken enthusiasts you should visit Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Swank at their chicken ranch 2½ miles northwest of Denison. But they are not the only chicken "fans" in the vicinity of Denison deserving honorable mention. Walter Marriot, Paul Lutz, Roy Gilliland, Walter Dodson and others are in the business on a large scale, but Mr. Swank is the most outstanding one. Incidentally every one of these folks breeds White Leghorns. And all the wives are partners and deserve much of the credit.

There is the old saying "Never put all your eggs in one basket," which doubtless is good advice for most of us, but Mr. and Mrs. Swank furnish one instance of success in disobeying the old adage. They own and occupy a 100-acre farm, but they do not farm it—any more. They haven't time. True, the land is rented and producing crops, but Mr. and Mrs. Swank live with the chickens.

They owe the credit for their success, in the first place, to the keeping of records, which showed them exactly what their hens were doing. This was begun eight years ago. For the last six years they have specialized exclusively in the Young strain of White Leghorns. They are not breeding for show birds and do not exhibit. They

are working for quality and high egg production, and they are getting it. Their aim is to keep only 200-egg hens or the daughters of 200-egg hens, and their average record for the flock for the last two years has been 171 eggs.

They have 135 trap-nests and use them for all birds which they think will make the 200-egg record. They are now getting a bushel basket full of eggs a day—about 37 dozen. This is done without artificial lighting. Mr. Swank does not care for this method. Every egg set is from their own flock.

Mr. and Mrs. Swank, who are business partners in the truest sense, have a remarkable and enviable record in many ways. With a flock of an average of about 865 hens they simply have no sickness. Asked the secret, Mr. Swank replied: "Good care and proper feeding."

They have no serious trouble with lice and mites, and the secret is never to let them get a start. They have no trouble with rats; the secret is cement floors and plenty of cats. Mr. Swank says he would not think of getting along without a dozen or so of cats.

The Swanks have \$3,000 invested in chicken equipment. To begin with they have eight large incubators, with a combined capacity of 4,000 eggs. They have booked orders so far this season for 6,500 chicks, and expect to sell around 8,000, besides keeping from 1,500 to 2,000 for themselves. The incubators fill the basement. The first task at 5:30 in the morning is the turning of 4,000 eggs. Then they are turned again in the early evening.

There are three large chicken houses, all with straw lofts and cement floors. Two of these are 20 by 40 feet, while the newest and largest is 25 by 60 feet. This is a building which can safely be ranked as one of the very best in the state. It is built of hollow tile, with 3-foot window space across the entire south front, and additional windows in the ends and north side. It is partitioned in the middle, and now houses 400 birds. Needless to say, it has elevated dropping-boards, they leaving all the floor space clean for the birds.

When we visited the ranch the smooth cement floor was covered with clean, fresh straw, and a happier or handsomer flock would be hard to find. Mr. Swank has mash-hoppers with 16 feet of space to 100 birds.

Mr. Swank not only has heated waterers, but also a cistern with a pump

inside the house. A thermometer hangs where the temperature can be watched and regulated. Of course, the strictest of records, by means of numbered leg bands, are kept of every hen, and record pads and pencils hang by the trap-nests ready to check up on every biddy as she is taken from the nest.

For use at night and in severe weather the south front has frames covered with muslin or cello glass which are put up in such a way as to allow plenty of ventilation at the top and still exclude all drafts and raise the temperature. The new house even has a muslin curtain stretched back of the droppings-board to keep off drafts. Mr. Swank feeds a scratch-feed of cracked yellow corn, a mash containing alfalfa meal, and also some milk. His brooder coops are on runners, and the ground is kept fresh and clean by plowing.

Despite the fact that the Swanks are not trying for exhibition birds they have some prize winners. They have with their best pen of pullets a bird with which a former owner won sweepstakes in a show of 750 birds at the Eastern Kansas Poultry Show at Ottawa. Birds purchased from the Swank flock carried off practically all prizes at a Marshall county show.

After looking over the plant and particularly the fine new building, we could see nothing that could be lacking except pictures on the walls.

Denison, Kan. Idella Anderson.

Chicks Are so Interesting!

One of the most interesting things on a farm is to take a mere egg and develop it into a little ball of fluff and on thru the various stages of growing wings, tail and feathers until it finally becomes a full-fledged hen capable of producing the like from which she was developed. The most critical time of this development is the first nine days when the chick's life hangs on a thread—the care you give it then will determine the results.

A brood of young chicks must be started properly. This should begin before they are hatched, as their home should be in readiness and thoroly clean and warm. The first week is not a matter of feeding so much as it is of cuddling and being careful not to overfeed or feed too soon. It is just as harmful to have them overheated as to have them chilled.

After trying most all kinds of brooders we have found the large-size coal oil Buckeye the most satisfactory in caring for 500 birds in one unit. These brooders are easily cleaned and adjusted and need attention but twice a

day, while with the coal brooders we found it more difficult to clean and fire them.

We always use sand under the brooder hover, as it holds heat better than a litter. This also serves as grit and helps safeguard the flock against fire. We have found that three pieces of tin cut 12 inches wide and put around the hover about 2 feet from it teaches the chicks in about three days' time where the heat is, and keeps them from getting into the corners. It also helps to reflect heat at night. The tins are held in place by spring clothespins, and gradually the circle is made larger.

Oswego, Kan. Mrs. W. F. Perkins.

Recent Hurricane Results

The large number and unusual severity of the hurricanes, which lashed the waters of the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico last summer and fall and carried unnumbered tons of moisture into the upper strata of air, furnished the rainfall for the disastrous floods which soaked Illinois, from August until December. One river alone destroyed the homes of more than a thousand families, and the loss of unthreshed wheat and oats and the damages to ripening corn must have reached well toward a billion dollars.

Later Tennessee was visited by similar conditions, but of much shorter duration; then the flood supply seemed to cross the Mississippi River and hover over Arkansas, causing all of its rivers to overflow and driving hundreds of families from their homes in January.

About two weeks ago great hurricanes were born near the equator in the Pacific Ocean and moved northeast for many days. They churned and whirled into spray, the waters over which they traveled, until millions of tons had been carried far into the upper air, and then these great storms hurled themselves against our western coast, drenching San Diego, Los Angeles and other cities beyond all previous records. As the natural course of most Mississippi Valley storms is from the west and northwest, we will soon get more results from these Pacific hurricanes; heavy snows will fall in the western mountain ranges, followed, perhaps in April, by heavy rains and melting snows, causing floods along the eastern slopes, and Kansas, Nebraska and other western states will receive plenty of moisture for their 1927 crops. Dealers in coal and wood should not let their supply run low now, as we are sure of snow drifts and low temperatures before April arrives. Livestock, whose owners are short of feed, will suffer from this reversed condition also.

Lawrence, Kan. John C. Evans.

Let's Give 'Em Room

Only three chicks should be placed in the brooder house for every square foot of its floor space. A house 10 by 10 feet will hold only 300 chicks. It also is best to use brooder stoves with twice the capacity recommended by the manufacturers. For 250 chicks it is best to use a 500-chick stove. It also is safest to brood not more than 350 chicks in one group. Since overcrowding eventually causes toe-picking and cannibalism as well as the bunching habit, much grief can be avoided if these simple precautions are strictly followed.

Manhattan, Kan. H. H. Steup.

For Disease Free Chicks

Producing disease-free chicks requires a little time and effort, but it pays. If the laying flock has been running on the same ground where young chicks will range this spring, the chicks will be exposed to worms and other harmful parasites. As a measure of prevention, and to increase the poultry profits, it pays to provide ground for chicks which has not had poultry on it previously. Or use a former poultry range which has been under cultivation for two years. Plowing and liming doesn't clean the soil entirely.

3 Litters; 51 Pigs

Walter Treadwell of Manchester, Kan., has a purebred Duroc Jersey sow which has farrowed 51 pigs in three litters, as follows: March 20, 1926, 14 pigs; September 18, 1926, 17 pigs; and March 11, 1927, 20 pigs.

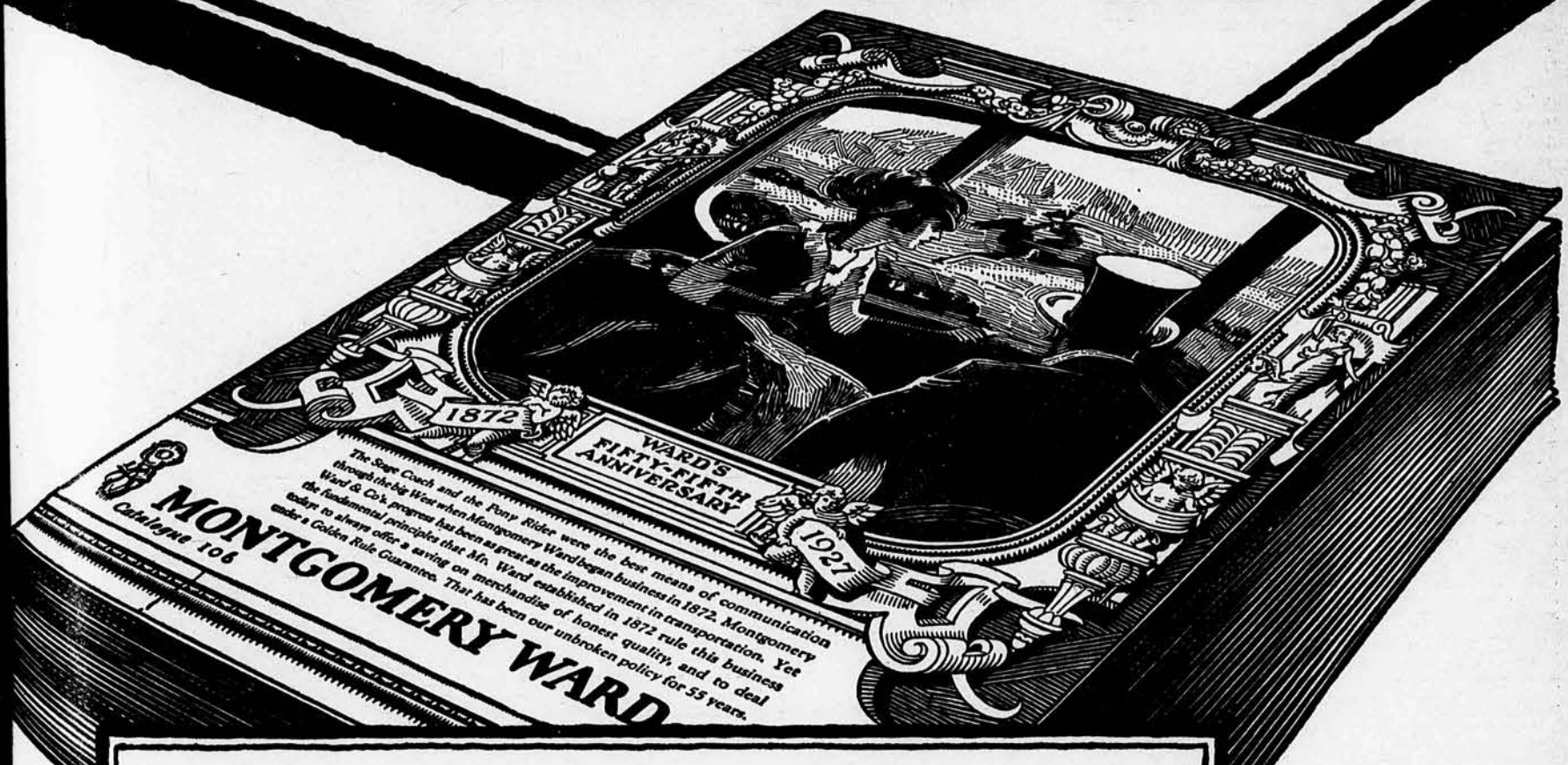


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Quality First — then Low Price —

but we never sacrifice quality to make a Low Price



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world were searched. Goods were bought by the thousand dozen, by the car load, to secure lower-than-market prices. Our prices are as low as any merchandise power can secure. But they are never lowered by reducing quality.

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Timber-Wolf

By Jackson Gregory

(Copyright)

SHE shivered; she laid a quick command on her muscles as upon her spirit, but they failed her; she tried to tell herself and to show him thru her bearing, head up, eyes steady, that it was only fatigue and the growing chill of the coming night that put that tremor upon her. But he laughed at her and called his big dog to him and said heavily:

"Watch her, Thor! Watch her!"

Thor growled, a growl coming from deep down in the powerful throat; the red eyes grew hot; bristles stood up along the neck and back; there came the gleam of the wolfish teeth. She shrank back against the wall.

"I have my appointment! . . . In an hour I must go. I give you your choice of coming along with me, in leash, or of staying here, with only Thor to guard, and taking your chances with him! Which is it?"

And she cried quickly:

"I'll go with you!" And then, lest he should think that he had triumphed, she added swiftly: "For I, too, am interested in Mexicali Joe!"

He caught down the blankets which had hung airing since last he came here and tossed two of them to the bunk where she half lay; the third he folded and placed on the floor, stretching out his own great bulk upon it, his shoulders against the wall. He found his pipe, filled and lighted it, and lay staring into the fire. . . .

And she, drawing a blanket over her knees, crouched, looking into the same dancing flames, overwhelmed for the moment by a total sense-engulfing feeling of unreality. Could all of this which had happened, which was still happening, be an actual experience for her, Lynette Brooke? More did it resemble a long-drawn-out ugly dream than actuality! To be here tonight, so far from the world, her own world, in the heart of a gigantic wilderness, in a rude cabin; a giant of a man who, as he had said truly, might have crushed her between his powerful forefinger and thumb; a savage wolf of a dog watching her with unblinking eyes; another man, somewhere, with vengeance in his heart, following them; another man, clutching to his breast his golden secret, not far away; . . . nightmare ingredients! Did this man, Bruce Standing, Timber-Wolf as men called him, really know where to find Mexicali Joe? And, when he found him, would he come upon Taggart and Gallup and that hawk-faced man whom they called Cliff Shipton? And

with them would there be Babe Deveril, who must have gone somewhere in his mad, hungering hope to have a rifle in his hands? . . . Above all else, was she the plaything of fate? Or the director of fate? Now it lay within the scope of her power to cry out to Bruce Standing: "When you find Mexicali Joe you will find others, no friends of yours, with him! With them, probably, Babe Deveril! And more than one rifle ready to stand between you and the Mexican!" . . . If she kept her silence, there might be bloodshed before morning; if she spoke her warning, she might be doubly arming Timber-Wolf. She grew restless; so restless that Thor, distrusting her, began growling.

"What is it?"

And Bruce Standing, regarding her fixedly, demanded sharply:

"Well, what is it?"

Well . . . what should she say? Anything or nothing? If she kept her silence, would she in after-days know herself to blame for tonight's bloodshed in that, keeping shut lips, she allowed him to stumble upon all Taggart's crowd?

He was eyeing her sharply. She must make some answer, and so at last she prefaced her reply by asking him:

"You say that we are not on your land?"

"I did not say that. I said that this is not the cabin in which I had some years ago the pleasant experience of borrowing some money from Babe Deveril. He has never been here; has never heard of this place. No man other than myself, and until now no woman ever came here."

"That narrow end of a valley we crossed this afternoon . . . that was the upper end of Buck Valley? And the creek which came next was Big Bear Creek? And right near us somewhere is Grub Stake Canon?"

"You know the country like a map!" He spoke carelessly enough and yet was puzzled to understand how she knew; of course Deveril could have told her something of it and yet Deveril's knowledge was restricted to the slim gleanings of one short excursion of years ago, and he did not believe that even Deveril had ever heard of Grub Stake Canon.

"And," she ran on swiftly, "you were to meet Mexicali Joe tonight at that other cabin of yours? Is that it?"

"Witch, are you? Picker of thoughts from men's brains?" He laughed shortly and got to his feet. "And so you elect to go along and see what happens? Rather than rest here with Thor to keep you company?"

She, too, rose swiftly.

"Yes!"

"He took up his rifle, caught her hand and extinguished the candle.

"Down, Thor, old boy," he said as he might have spoken to a man, without raising his voice. "Wait for me. Good dog, Thor."

Thor whined, but Lynette heard the sound he made in lying down obediently; heard the thumping of his tail as he whined again. Standing began leading the way thru the dark among the big trees, his fingers about her wrist. . . . She wondered how far they must go; suddenly as her great weariness bore down upon her spirit that was become the greatest of all considerations: greater, even, than what they should find at the end of their walk. Almost she regretted not having remained in the cabin . . . with Thor.

Standing, despite the dark and the uneven ground underfoot, seemed to have no difficulty in finding his way; he walked swiftly; she could sense his eager impatience. She began wondering listlessly if he were late to his appointment. . . .

She had a faint idea how far they had gone, a mile or two miles or but half a mile, a weary time of heavily dragging footsteps, when suddenly the silence was broken by men's voices. Far away, dimmed and all but utterly hidden by the interval of forest, was a vague glow of light. Standing came to a dead stop; she stumbled against him. There came, throbbing thru the night, a man's scream. Standing stiffened; she felt a tremor run thru his big body. A voice again, an evil voice in evil laughter; a deeper voice, too far away for the words to carry any meaning, not too far for the voice itself to be recognized by a man who hated it.

"Taggart and Young Gallup," Standing muttered. "They've got Joe! They'd cut his throat for ten cents! . . . Look here; what do you know about all this?"

She answered hurriedly; that thin scream still echoed in her ears; she remembered only too vividly Taggart's treatment of Joe at the dugout and Taggart's threats; she shivered, saying:

"All I know. . . Jim Taggart and Gallup and another man caught up with Joe at his cabin; they made him bring them here . . . to show them his gold . . . Taggart threatened him with torture . . ."

"Come! Hurry! Why in hell's name didn't you tell me?"

Still with her hand caught in his own he turned and ran, making her run with him, back to his own cabin. Again they heard, fainter now since the distance was greater, that thin cry bursting from Joe's lips; she felt the hand on her own shut down, mercilessly hard. . . . Running, they returned to his hidden cabin.

He went in with her; hurriedly he lighted the candle; the fire was almost out. Wondering, she sank down upon the bunk.

"Down, Thor," he commanded; he made the dog lie again across the threshold. "Watch her, Thor!" Thor growled; the red eyes watched her.

"Don't you move from that bunk until I get back!" Standing told her sternly.

He ran out of the cabin. She heard him breaking thru brush, going the shortest, straightest way down toward the spot from which voices had come up to them. Thor growled. She looked at the dog, fascinated with fear of him. The big head was down now, resting between the big forepaws; the unwinking eyes were on her. . . . She lay back on the bunk, staring up at the smoke-blackened rafters.

But Thor Remained!

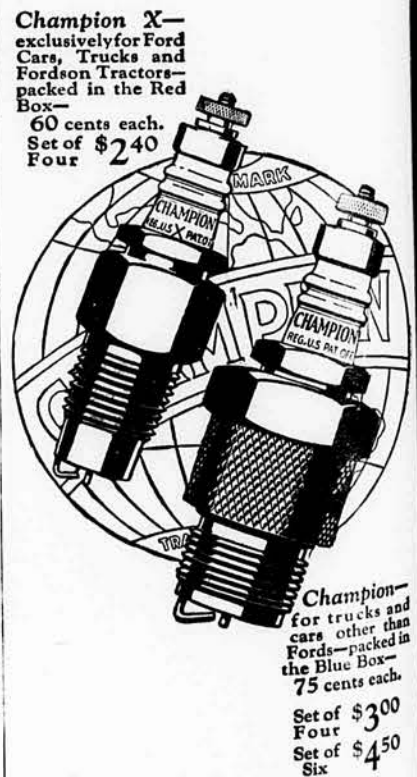
It was very quiet. No longer could she hear the sound of Timber-Wolf's running. . . . He, one man, pitting himself in blazing anger against at least three men, . . . perhaps four! . . . What if he were killed? Leaving her here, under the relentless guard of Thor? She was taken with a long fit of shivering. Thor growled.

Every experience thru which Lynette Brooke had gone until now seemed suddenly dwarfed into insignificance by

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... present. She was so utterly wearied physically that muscles all over her body, demanding their hour of relaxation and having that relaxation denied them thru the nervous stress laid upon her, quivered piteously. Hers was that frame of mind which distorts and magnifies, whipping out of its true semblance all actual conditions or bulldozing them up into monstrous, grotesque shapes. She was afraid of that great, baring dog on the threshold; more afraid of him than she had ever been of any man, Thor's master not excepted. For here was a fear which she could not throttle down. She would have sighed in content and have gone to sleep, her turbulent emotions quieted, only it had been Bruce Standing's hard hand on the chain denying her liberty instead of a great dog lying across the door-step. . . . Enough here to make her clench her teeth to hold back a scream of panic-swept nerves; yet this was not all.

For still that cry, heard thru the woods, rang in her ears; still she built up in the picture which her quick fancy limned the vision of Mexicali Joe at the mercy of merciless men; Joe, who had lied to them, hoping to deliver them into the hands of one greater than they; Joe, who at the end, with them demanding to see what he had to show them, must be driven to the last extremity to fight for time. . . . And, blurring everything else at times, there swept over her another picture; that of Timber-Wolf, wounded and white-faced, stalking in that fearless way of his among them, confronting three armed men . . . or four? . . . and then man-killing. . . . They were all wolves! She shuddered. And Thor, watching her, filled the quiet cabin with the sound of his low suspicious growling.

"Thor!" she called him, hardly above a whisper. Her lips were dry. "Good old Thor!"

His throaty rumble of a growl, telling her of his distrust as eloquently as he could have done had Thor the words of man at his command, was her answer.

"Thor!" She called him again, her voice soft, pleading, coaxing. Then she lifted herself a few inches on her elbow; like a flash Thor was up on his haunches, his growl became a snarl, a quick glint of his teeth showing, a sharp-pointed gleam of menace.

Yet Lynette held her position, steady upon her elbow; she had never known a tenser moment. Her throat contracted with her fear; and yet she kept telling herself stubbornly that yonder was but a dog, a thing of only brute intelligence, while she had the human brain to oppose him with; that, some day, she could outwit him. So she did not lie back; to do so would, she felt, show Thor that she was afraid of him. She made no further forward movement but she held what she had been suffered to gain.

And then she set herself to dominate Thor, a wolf-like dog. She spoke to him; but first she waited until she could be sure of her voice. That brute instinct of Thor's would know the slightest quaver of fear when he heard her. She controlled herself and her voice; she made her tones low and soft and gentle; she kept them firm. She told herself: "Thor is but doing his master's bidding because he loves his master! I'll make him love me! He distrusts . . . I'll make him trust instead!" And all the while she kept her own eyes steady upon Thor's.

"Thor!" she said quietly. And again: "Thor. Good old Thor. Good old dog!"

. . . Thor had set her down as an enemy; his master's enemy; his master had commanded him: "Watch her, Thor!" Thor's knowledge was not wide; yet what he knew he did know thoroly. And yet Thor had had no evidence, beyond that offered by a chain, of any open enmity between his master and his captive; master and girl had traveled all day long together and neither had flown at the other's throat. More than that, it had been at the master's own command this very morning that Thor had felt her hand on his head; a hand as light as a falling leaf. And now she spoke to him in his master's own words, but with such a different voice, calling him Thor, good old dog.

. . . It was a soothing voice, a voice made for tender caresses. She spoke again and again and again. And she was not afraid; Thor could see no flickering sign of fear in her.

"Thor!" she called him. And his

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growl was scarcely more growl than whine. For Thor, before Bruce Standing had been gone twenty minutes, was growing uncertain. Lynette had had dogs of her own; she knew the ways of dogs, and in this she had the advantage, since Thor knew nothing of the ways of women nor of their guile. The dog was restless; his eyes, on hers, were no longer so steady. Now and then Thor shook his head and his eyes wandered.

"Thor," said Lynette, and now, tho her voice, as before, was low and gentle, there was the note of command in it, "lie down!"

An Experiment That Failed

There was an experiment . . . and it failed. Thor was on four feet in a flash; his growl was unmistakable now; the snarling note came back into it threateningly. She thought that he was going to fly at her throat. . . .

Yet already was the lesser intelligence, tho coupled with the greater physical power, confused.

Lynette moved slowly; she put her hands up above her head and stretched out her arms and yawned; Thor growled, but there was little threat in the growl; just suspicion. Again she moved slowly; close enough, in the restricted area embraced by the cabin walls, was the table; on it some morsels of food left from their dinner. Without rising from the bunk, she reached the tin plate; she took it up, all the while moving with unhastening slowness. Thor's eyes followed her straying hand; Thor had been fed, and yet the dog's capacity for food was enormous. He understood the meaning of her gesture; his eyes hungered.

She dropped the plate to the floor but, before it struck, not three feet in front of the dog, she cried out sharply, her voice ringing, her command at last emphatic:

"No, Thor! No! No, I tell you!"

Had she offered the dog the food she would have but awaked within him a new and violent distrust; he was not so easily to be tricked. But when she tossed before him something that he was slavering for, and then laid her command on him to hold back, she achieved something over him; he would have held back in any case, but now he held back at her command.

"Watch it, Thor!" she cried out loudly. "Watch it, sir!"

The big dog stared at her; at the fallen morsels; back at her, plainly at loss. And then again, more sharply, she commanded him:

"Watch it, Thor! . . . Lie down, Thor!"

And Thor, tho he growled, lay down.

. . . And his wolfish eyes now were on the plate and its spilled contents rather than upon her.

"If I can but have time!" Lynette was telling herself excitedly. "If only I can have time . . . I can make that dog do what I say to do! . . . God give me time!"

Taggart At His Worst

When Bruce Standing, rushing thru the forest land, came upon them . . . Taggart and the others . . . they were grouped about a despairing, hopeless Mexican Joe. For Mexican Joe's amigo, the great Timber-Wolf, in whom next to God he put all trust, had failed him. And Joe had come to the end of his tether, the end of lies and excuses and empty explanations. And now Taggart, as brutal a man as ever wore the badge of the law, was impatient, and meant to make an end of all procrastinations. It was his intention to give Mexican Joe such a "third degree" as never any man had lived to experience before tonight. Rage, chagrin, disappointment, and natural, innate brutality spurred him on. Even Young Gallup, who was no chicken-hearted man at best, demurred; but Taggart cursed him off and told him to hold his tongue and planned matters to his own liking.

"Jim Taggart's got Injun blood in him, you know," muttered Gallup uneasily to Cliff Shipton . . . as tho that might explain anything.

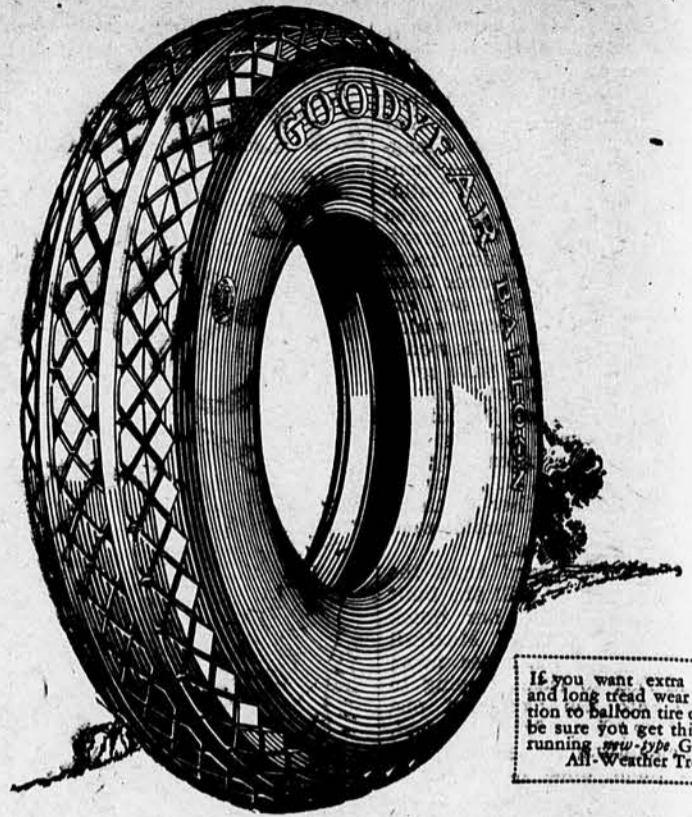
Even to such as Young Gallup, a man of whose humanity little was to be said, explanations were logical requirements. For Jim Taggart was at his evil worst. With cruelly hard fist he had knocked the little Mexican down; before Joe could get to his feet he booted him; when Joe stood, tottering, Taggart knocked him down again, jarring the quivering flame of life within him. And only at that did Jim Taggart, a man of no imagination but of colossal brutality, count that he was beginning. Then it was that Joe cried out; that his scream pierced thru the night's stillness; that he pleaded with Taggart, saying:

"This time, I tell you the true! I tell you ever-thing. . . ."

"You're damned right you will," shouted Taggart, beside himself with his long baffled rage. "When I get good and ready to listen. And I'm not listening now, you Mexico pup! First you go thru hell, and then I'll know that you tell the truth! Fool with me, would you; with me, Jim Taggart? You—"

Then Taggart began his third degree, listening to neither Joe's pleadings nor yet to the voice of Young Gallup.

The four men were in Bruce Stand-



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ing's old cabin; the door was wide open, since here, so far from the world, in the dense outer fringes of Timber-Wolf's isolated wilderness kingdom, no man of them . . . saving Joe alone, who had now given up hope . . . had a thought of another human eye to see; Shipton, at a curt word from Taggart, had piled the mouth of the fireplace full of dead wood, for the sole sake of light, and it was hot in the small room. Taggart had bound the Mexican's hands behind him, drawing the thong so tight it cut cruelly into the flesh. . . . Taggart had knocked Joe down and had booted him to his heart's content; the swarthy face had turned a sick white. Taggart's eyes were glowing like coals raked out from hell's own fires; he was sure of the outcome, sure of swift success, and yet now, in pure fiendishness, more absorbed in his own unleashed devilry than in the mere matter of raw gold, which he counted securely his as soon as he was ready for it. Whether or not Indian blood ran in his veins, elemental savagery did.

Mexicali Joe, unable to rise, or in fear for his life if he stirred, lay on the floor, his eyes dilated with terror, staring up into Taggart's convulsed face. "I tell you the true!" he screamed. "This time, before God, I tell—" "Shut up, you greaser-dog!" Taggart a man of full measure, kicked him, and under the driving pain inflicted by that heavy boot, Joe's eyes flickered and closed, and Joe's brain staggered on the dizzy black verge of unconsciousness. Taggart saw and understood and pitched a dipperful of water in his face. Joe gasped faintly. Taggart stepped to the fireplace, and snatched out a blazing pine branch. "I've put my brand on more'n one treacherous dog!" he jeered. "You'll find my stock running across the wild places in seven states! Here's where I plant the sign of the cross on you, Mexico! Right square between the eyes!"

Then Standing Arrived Suddenly he thrust the burning brand toward Joe's forehead. Joe cried out in terror:

"For the love of God! . . ." His two hands were behind him, but, galvanized, he fought the pine fagot with his whole body. He strove to thrust it aside; he fought against his weakness to roll over; Taggart's heavy foot was in his middle, holding him down; the burning branch in Taggart's heavy hands was as steady as a steel rod set in concrete; Joe's threshing panic disturbed it scarcely more than the wind would have done. . . . Another scream, shrilling thru the night; the smell of burnt flesh; a red wound on Joe's forehead; Taggart's ugly laugh; and then suddenly, from just without the open doorway, a terrible shout from Bruce Standing, and then, in two seconds, Bruce Standing's great bulk among them.

"My God!" roared Standing. "My God! . . . You, Jim Taggart! . . ." Shipton's rifle stood in a corner; Shipton, as lithe as a cat, leaped for it. Gallup's was in his hand; he whipped it to his shoulder. Taggart for one instant was stupefied; then he swept high above his head the smoke emitting, redly glowing pine limb. Joe, weeping hysterically, writhing on the floor, was gasping: "Jesus Maria! . . . God had heard his prayers; God and Bruce Standing.

But in tonight's game of hazard it was Timber-Wolf who chose to shuffle, cut, and deal the cards; his rifle was in his hands; it required but the gentlest touch of his finger to send any man of them to his last repose. His eyes, the roving eyes of rage, were everywhere at once.

"I'd kill you, Taggart, and be glad of the chance! You, too, Gallup! Drop that gun!"

First of them all, it was Cliff Shipton who came to the motionless halt of shocked consternation; he lifted his hands, his face blanched; he tried to speak, and only succeeded in making the noise of air gushing thru dry lips. Gallup stopped midway in his purpose of firing, for Timber Wolf's rifle barrel was trained square upon his chest; at the look in Standing's eye and the timbre of his voice, Gallup's gun fell clattering to the floor. Taggart mouthed and cursed, and slowly let his blazing fagot sink toward the floor.

For every man of them knew Timber-Wolf well; and they knew that in-

congruous hisping which surprised him and mastered his utterance only when his rage was of the greatest. When Timber-Wolf hisped it was because such a fiery storm raged thru his breast as to make of him a man who would kill and kill and kill and glory in the killing.

"And I'd have given a million dollars to thee any man of you put up a fight!" he was saying harshly. "God, what a thet of cowardly curth! And you, Jim Taggart, I onth had for bunkmate and onth thought a man!"

He reached out suddenly, and with his bare, open palm slapped Taggart's face; and Taggart staggered backward under the blow until his thick shoulders brought up against the wall with such a thud that the cabin shuddered under the impact.

"Get up, Joe!" growled Standing. "You're another yellow dog, but . . . get up and come here!"

Joe scrambled to his feet and came hurrying. Standing kept his rifle in his right hand. Using his left stiffly, he got out his knife and cut the Mexican's bonds.

"Go!" he cried savagely. "While you've got legh under you! And thith

time keep clear, or hell take you! I'm thru with you . . . you make me thick! . . ."

Mexicali Joe, with one last frightened look over his shoulder, fled; they heard his running feet outside. He was jabbering unintelligibly as he fled: "Senor Caballero! . . . Dios! . . . those devils! . . ."

Joe was gone. Bruce Standing's work was done. He looked grim and implacable, a man of iron heated in the red-hot furnace of rage. He yearned for Taggart to make a move; or for Gallup, Shipton, as a lesser cur, he ignored.

A White Face

They saw how white, as white as a clean sheet of paper, his face was; they did not fully understand why, since a man's face, when he is in a terrible rage, may whiten, as an effect of the searing emotion; they did not know how he had driven his wounded body all day long nor how sore his wound was. They could not guess that even now he was holding himself upright and towering among them thru the fierce bending of his indomitable will.

That same will he bent terribly for clean-cut articulation.

"Taggart!" he said, and his voice rang as clear as the striking of an iron hammer upon a resounding anvil. "I'll tempt you to be a man such as you once were, before you went yellow clean thru . . . and I'll show you, your self, how dirty a yellow you've gone! Pick up Young Gallup's rifle!"

Taggart glared at him and muttered and hesitated, tugged one way by hatred and the madness of wrath, tugged the other way by his fear of the certainty of death. Lights, bluish lights, flickered in Timber-Wolf's eyes. He said again:

"Pick up that rifle! Otherwise, in less than ten seconds you are a dead man!"

Taggart's face was red when Standing began to speak; ashen by the last word. Nervously and in great haste he stooped and caught up the gun.

"You've got your chance, Jim Taggart! Your last chance! To fight it out, or say, for these men to hear: I'm a dirty yellow dog! If you're game we'll fight it out. I'll give you an even break; and we'll kill each other!"

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Taggart held the rifle, not lifted quite to his waist; his hands were rigid upon it and did not tremble. He was not a coward; on many an occasion, when he had borne his sheriff's badge recklessly thru violence, he had shown himself a brave man. He knew now that it lay within his power, if he were quick and sure, to kill Bruce Standing, whom he had come to hate, so that his hatred was like a running sore. And he knew, too, that killing, he would be killed. If it were any man on earth whom he confronted save Bruce Standing. . . .

So he hesitated, for brave man as Jim Taggart always was, he was a man who did not want to die. And Standing laughed at him and said:

"You've had your chance; you still have it. Now, fight it out or tuck your tail between your legs and do my bidding! And my bidding to you, so that I needn't expect a bullet in the back when I leave you, is to smash that rifle into flinders against the rock chimney. And step lively!"

The last words came sharp and sudden, and Taggart started. And then, hesitating no longer, he whirled the rifle up by the barrel and brought it with all his might crashing against the fireplace; the fragments fell from his tingling fingers. And again Standing laughed at him and again commanded him, saying:

"There are two more rifles; do the same for each one! And remember, Jim Taggart, every time you touch a gun you've got the even break to fight it out; and every time you smash a gun you are saying out loud: 'I'm a dirty yellow dog!' Only make it snappy, Jim Taggart!"

Taggart Was Tempted

One after the other, and hastily, Jim Taggart smashed the butts off two rifles and jammed trigger and trigger-guard so that from firearms the weapons were resolved into the estate of so much scrap-iron and splintered wood.

"I'll take your two toy guns, Jim," said Standing. "And remember this; at short range the man with the revolver has the edge! When you drag a gun out you've got your chance to come up shooting! Don't overlook that!

And remember along with it, that when you hand me a gun, butt-end first, you are saying aloud for the world to hear: 'I'm a dirty yellow dog!'"

Lingeringly Taggart drew forth the heavy side-arms dragging at his holsters; all the while he was tempted almost beyond resistance to avail himself of his opportunity and of that quick, sure skill of his; to shoot from the hip, as he could do with the swiftness of a flash of the wrist; he could shoot and kill. And within his heart, knowing Bruce Standing as he did, he knew, too, that tho he shot true to a hair line, none the less, Bruce Standing would kill him. . . . He gave a gun into Standing's left hand and saw it thrust into his belt. Then was Taggart's time to snatch out his other weapon and drill that hole thru the big body in front of him which would surely let the life run out; now was his chance, while for an instant one of Standing's hands was busy at his belt! . . . If it had been any other man in the world there confronting him! Any man but Bruce Standing! Jim Taggart was near weeping. But he drew out his second revolver and saw it bestowed as its fellow had been.

"Four times you've said it, plainer than words!" cried Standing ringingly. "Gallup will never forget; and he'll tell the tale! Shipton will remember and will blab! And, what's worse for the soul of a man, Jim Taggart, you'll remember to the last day you live! . . . And now you three can consider yourselves as so many mongrel curs whose back-biting teeth I've knocked down your throats for you! I'll leave you to your growlings and whinings!"

He swung about and went out. He knew both Gallup and Shipton, knew them and their habits well, and knew that neither man had the habit of carrying a pistol. Further, their coats were off, and he had seen that neither had a holster at his belt. So he turned his back on them to emphasize his contempt and did not turn his head as he plunged into the outside night and into the thick dark under the trees, going back to his hidden cabin and Lynette and Thor. He realized that he himself, despite a herculean physique, was near the tether's end of his en-



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Armour Fake Was a "Fool Stunt?"

THE award of about 3 million dollars damages against the Armour Grain Company by Edward Eagle Brown, a Chicago attorney and vice president of the First National Bank of Chicago, in favor of the Grain Marketing Company and the Rosenbaum interests, because of the "high jinks" pulled by the officials of the Armour company before the formation of the Grain Marketing Company has created a feeling of amazement in Kansas, among both farmers and grain dealers. There was much talk about it last week at the meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association in Topeka. The average opinion appears to be that it was a "fool stunt," even apart from the morals of the thing, as it was certain to be found out.

Anyhow in his award Mr. Brown said that "in April, 1924, in anticipation of an expected merger with the Grain Marketing Company, the great co-operative organization, which was to be owned and operated by farmers, employes of the Armour Grain Company arbitrarily changed the stock books at the Northwestern elevator so as to show a greater amount of grain than was actually on hand."

This was done with the purpose, as stated by the arbitrator, "that they would somehow result in the Armour Grain Company later getting a better price for the wheat from some farmers' organization than would otherwise be possible.

"On July 1, 1924, George E. Thompson, general superintendent of the Armour Grain Company, acting under instructions from George E. Marcy, then president of the Armour Grain Company, went to the Northwestern elevator and arbitrarily reclassified all the grain by raising the grades and by the consolidation of lower grades into higher grades.

"The arbitrator found that 'the total grades so raised on the stock books aggregated over 2 million bushels.'

"The third act of fraud took place about the first of August, 1924, immediately prior to the taking over of the Armour Grain Company by the Grain Marketing Company. This fraud consisted in the deliberate manipulation of the samples which had been taken from the bins of the Northwestern elevator by the samplers of the Chicago Board of Trade.

"At the suggestion of George E. Marcy, then president of the Armour Grain Company, it had been agreed that the wheat held by the Armour Grain Company should be taken over by the Grain Marketing Company on the basis of samples, whereas the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation and Rosenbaum brothers had guaranteed the grades of grain on delivery from their elevator.

"The samples were taken from the bins of the Northwestern elevator during several days by samplers of the Chicago Board of Trade but were left in the testing room of the Northwestern elevator overnight."

The arbitrator found that the samples taken after the first day were opened up during the night by various employes of the Armour Grain Company and that "a large percentage of the samples were changed either by substituting entirely different wheat, by picking out bin-burnt kernels or by throwing out part of a sample containing damaged wheat and replacing the part thrown out with good wheat. The testimony on this point is overwhelming and conclusive."

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durance; he realized that Lynette also was heavily borne down by all that she, a girl, had gone thru and that he had left her overlong with his wolfish dog.

What he could not know was that a revolver which had once already shot him in the back had followed him all these miles thru the wilderness and was now lying on the bunk in the cabin he had just quitted; he could not know how, at the Gallup House after Babe Deveril had flung it in Taggart's face, Lynette's pistol had lain there on the floor until Taggart had been aroused to consciousness; nor how Gallup had picked it up, nor how Taggart had muttered: "Save it, Young. It may come in handy for evidence in court." Gallup had stuck it into his pocket; he had brought it with him; he had tossed it down among the blankets. . . .

Taggart stared after him with terrible eyes; Taggart remembered and, when he dared, flung himself across the room, snatching for it among the covers. Standing, hastening, strode on. Taggart found the weapon; he ran out of the cabin with it in his hand; dodged to one side of the open door to be out of way of the firelight. Standing hurried on, he had not seen Taggart; Taggart could scarcely see him, could but make out vaguely a blur where he heard heavy footsteps. . . . It was all chance; but now no longer was Taggart himself running the desperate chances. He fired, one shot after another, until he emptied the little gun—four shots altogether; the hammer clicked down on the fifth, the empty shell.

Chance, pure chance; and yet chance is ironical and loves its own grim jest. The first bullet, the only one of them all to find its target, struck Timber-Wolf. And it was as tho this questing bit of lead were seeking to tread the same path blazed by its angry brother down at the Gallup House in Big Pine. For it, like the other from the same muzzle, struck him from behind; and it, too, struck him upon the left side, in the outer shoulder, not half a dozen inches from the spot where he had been shot before. . . .

Standing staggered and caught his breath with a grunt; he lurched into a tree and stood leaning against it. For a moment he was dizzied and could not see clearly. Then, turning, he made out the cabin behind him; the bright rectangle of the door; two dark running forms leaping thru it, gone into the gulf of the black night. He jerked up his rifle, holding it in one hand, unsupported by the other, his shoulder, the right, against the tree. But they were gone before he could shoot. He waited. He heard a breaking thru brush; men running. They were running away! They did not know that they had hit him; they could not tell, and they were afraid of his return! He lifted his voice and shouted at them in the sudden grip of a terrible anger. He listened to the noise they made and strove to judge their positions and began shooting after them. He fired until the rifle clip was empty. Then, while awkwardly, with one hand, he put in a fresh clip, he listened again. Silence only.

He was strangely weak and uncertain; he had to draw his brows down with a steely effort to clear his thoughts. They were gone . . . they would not come back . . . it was too dark to look for them. And he had left that girl overlong . . . and he was shot full of pain. A surge of anger for every surge of weakness. . . .

He started on toward his hidden cabin and Lynette. He blundered into a tree. He could feel the hot blood down his shoulder. He began using his rifle as a man may use a cane, leaning on it heavily.

Like a Drunken Man

Bruce Standing came, weaving his way, like a drunken man, thru the woods. He was sick; sick and weak. He muttered to himself constantly. Lynette was at the top of his thought and at the bottom; she dominated his whole mind. He was used thru long years to such as Jim Taggart and their crooked ways; he was not used to such as Lynette Brooke, a girl like a flower and yet fearless. It had been his way to hold all women in scorn, since it had not been given unto him during the hard years of his life to know the finer women, the true women worth while, more than worth the while of a mere man. He had held his head high; he had mocked and jeered at them; he

had been no man to doff his hat with the flattering elegance of a Babe Deveril for every fair face seen. So now the one thing which in his fiery and feverish mood galled him most was the thought of being seen by Lynette as a man borne down and crushed and made weak and sick. For most of all he hated weaklings.

"She laughed at me . . ." he muttered. And, as an afterthought: "She shot me in the back, after the fashion of her treacherous sex!"

He had driven himself harder all day long than any sane man, wounded, should have thought of doing. Now the thought, working its way uppermost thru the fomenting confusion of teeming thoughts, was: "I'll let her go. I'll be rid of her." For already, deep down in the depths of his heart, he knew that already a girl, a girl whom he despised and had meant to pay in full for her wickedness, had intrigued him; she had flung her defiant fearlessness into his face; she had kept a lifted head and straightforward eyes; and . . . those eyes of Lynette Brooke! Deep, fathomless, gray, tender, alluring, the eyes of the one woman for each man! Almost he could have forgotten, not merely forgiven, her greater fault of laughing at his infirmity; if only she had not been of the species, like Jim Taggart's to shoot a man in the back.

He meant to let her go free and he had his own reasons for his change

of front. Tho she had laughed and galled him, tho she had sunk to a cowardly act and shot him when he was not looking, at least she was not the coward which he had counted upon finding her; he gave credit where credit was due. He had humiliated her sufficiently, dragging her after him, humbling a spirit as proud as his own, making her his handmaiden, calling her his slave. That was one thing. And another, befogged as it was, was even clearer: in letting her go, in being rid for all time of her and the lure of her eyes, he was protecting himself, Bruce Standing, and none other! . . . Fearless, he honored her for that. And yet a treacherous she-animal; so he wanted no more of her, no more of the look of her, the fragrance of her, the pressure of her upon his own spirit. He held himself a man; a man he meant to remain. And, for the first time in all his life he was a little afraid. . . .

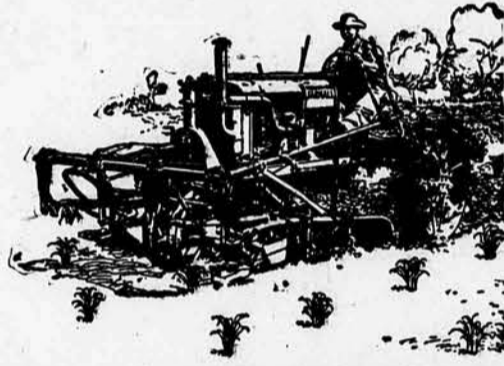
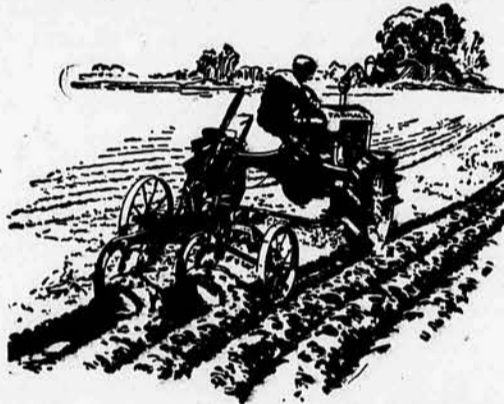
And then, just at the moment when it would have been better for them both if he had not come . . . or when it was best that he should come . . . these are questions and the answers of all questions fate holds in her lap, hidden by the films of the future . . . he came staggering up to the door of the hidden cabin. And, at the sight of her, he pulled himself up, stiffening, as taut as a bowstring the instant that the arrow thrills to the command to speed.

There, in the doorway framed by the two big-boled pines she stood, vividly outlined by the firelight from within the cabin, superbly, gloriously feminine, her own slender soft loveliness thrown into tremendous contrast by the figure at her side, the figure of old Thor on whose head her hand rested as light as a fallen leaf! Her hand on Thor's head! She and Thor standing side by side, her hand on his head. . . .

Sudden rage flared up in Timber-Wolf's heart; he gripped his rifle in both hands, contemptuously ignoring the pains which shot thru his left shoulder; at that moment he could have thanked God for excuse enough to shoot her dead. She had seduced the loyalty and trustworthiness of Thor; she had done that! If a man like Standing could not trust his dog, when that dog was old Thor, then where on this green earth could he plant his trust?

"Back!" he stormed at her. "Back!" She was poised for flight. He came at the instant of her victory over the brute intelligence of a dog, at the moment of her high hopes, when her heart hot in rebellion throbbed with triumph. She, too, at that moment, could she have commanded the lightnings, would have stricken him dead. Her hatred of him reached in a flash such heights as it had never aspired to before.

(TO BE CONTINUED)



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Ruby Writes for Magazine

Five Silver Cups Were Sent Recently to Winners in the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

EVERYONE who is interested in the Capper Pig and Poultry Club folks will be glad to learn that Ruby Howell, who was a Capper Poultry Club booster in 1925 and 1926, recently was elected president of the Marshall County Baby Beef Club. She also has been selected to conduct the Junior Poultry Page of The Progressive Poultryman. Mrs. Frank Williams, now a member of the Capper Poultry Club, also writes for that magazine.

Five beautiful silver cups were awarded to members of the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs for excellent records made in club work in 1926. These cups were sent to the winners recently, and they will exhibit them with their prize pigs and chickens this year. Who wouldn't be mighty glad to own a cup like one of these? There are five more cups offered this year.

The cup leadership in the pep contest was sent to Rubie Guffey Knight, who was leader of the Linn-Anderson Club in Linn and Anderson counties. This club was organized last April. The members were faithful and loyal to their leader, and all helped to win this prize. The names of all the folks who helped to win are engraved on it. Here are the names: Rubie Mae Guffey, leader, Cecile Knight, Laura Guffey, Mrs. D. C. Guffey, Clifford Knight, Hazel Lucille Guffey, Delma McMillin, Ray Whipple, Dean Reppert, Aileen Holloway, Mrs. A. L. Holloway, Maxine McCoy, Delton Holloway, Leslie McCoy, Marjorie Cox, Madelene Cox, Robert Merrill and Roy Merrill.

Another very beautiful cup was awarded to Merle Crispin, Jewell county. He is a Chester White breeder, and made the highest net profit on a sow and litter entered in the Capper Pig Club. Eight pigs were raised. Four of these pigs sold for \$142.50 and the remaining four were valued at \$50 apiece. Prizes won at fairs and livestock shows totaled \$16. After deducting the expenses for feed, vaccination and so on, his net profit was \$281.60. Merle's prize is a hand hammered silver cup 7 inches high. It is engraved "Presented by Arthur Capper to Merle Crispin for Highest Profit Capper Pig Club 1926."

The profit cup awarded by the Capper Poultry Club was sent to Vincent Moellman, Lyon county. The cup is hand hammered which gives it a pebbled finish. He won this prize by making the highest profit on purebred chickens according to size of investment.

Boyde Boone, Kingman county, just received the silver cup awarded by the Capper Poultry Club for highest egg record to the hen made by a flock entered in the egg-laying contest. The cup is 8 inches high and has the shape of a broken egg shell. Just one look at the cup and one would know it is for an egg record. Boyde entered White Rocks in the contest and they averaged 129 eggs to the hen in the 6 months beginning January 1, 1926 and ending June 30, 1926.

He tells us here about some things he learned: "I have studied how properly to mix and feed mash, the im-

portance of pure water and green feed in the ration, necessity of a properly ventilated chicken house, how to cull and select good breeding stock and to recognize the disqualifications in poultry. I think that club work is just the thing for every boy and girl, not only for the profit derived from the project, but also for the opportunity to exchange ideas and to gain a business training."

Mothers who work earnestly with the club boys and girls value highly the loving cup that is given for loyal co-operation. Mrs. J. M. Nielson won the mother's cup in the contest for 1926. Her trophy is a beautiful silver cup 13½ inches high and its handles spread to a width of 10 inches.

The mother's cups awarded in the last two years have gone to Marshall county folks. Mrs. J. A. Howell captured this prize in 1925.

Could You Fix Yours?

"Nothing with which to work—no buildings, no nothing." That was the discouraged reply Miner Ballou, a Cloud county farmer, gave the county agent when asked why he didn't try to make more profit from poultry. "Let's go see the hen house," insisted County Agent Neff. "I've been thinking you could improve it so as to house more chickens and do it better than at present."

"It's no use," Mr. Ballou replied. "I can't put any money into it now." But he trailed the county agent out to the 12 by 16 foot hen house. A mixed flock of Buff Orpingtons and White Leghorns were huddled in the sun beneath a porch roof that extended 8 feet out in front of the hen house. Inside the house was a set of sloping perches. There was no litter on the floor, no feeding or watering devices, and only a little light that came thru three glass windows in the south end of the building. These were shaded by the overhanging porch roof.

At a very small cost things were changed. The porch was inclosed, leaving a generous open front to the south, and windows were placed at both ends of the former porch, and another under the new dropping boards. An indoor non-clog, non-waste feeder was added, and all the pullets of the flock were confined to the house until warm weather. New interest in chickens was generated. The Buff birds gradually were sold off and now a fine flock of 100 White Leghorns has averaged 120 eggs to the hen over 11 months with a profit of \$130.04 on the flock.

Cattle Outlook is Bright

The cattle outlook "is the brightest it has been in the last 10 or 12 years, and is about the same as in 1912," according to J. J. Moxley of Manhattan, an extension agent in the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

The hardest knock yet on Senate oratory is the news that after listening 2 hours Colonel Smith developed an infection of the ear.

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Silver Trophy Cups Sent to Prize Winners Recently. Mother's Cup for Loyal Co-operation, Pig Club Profit Cup, Cup for Highest Egg Record, Poultry Club Profit Cup, and Pep Trophy

Plenty of Moisture, Anyway

But the Folks Who Still Have Oats to Sow Are Out of Luck

BY HENRY HATCH

THE weather continues to be "more of the same," which means rain. Farmers who did not finish oats sowing yesterday had about as well call it done and put the land into some other crop, for April sown oats, in Southeastern Kansas, stands just about two chances in five of making a profitable crop. At the very best, there are folks who will tell you oats is not a profitable crop, an assertion with which we do not agree. If we can grow 25 bushels of good oats to the acre, they can be fed to Hereford calves, and the outcome will be on the right side.

Sweet Clover Does Well

The Sweet clover sown last year with a bushel of oats to the acre is coming along fine this spring and will have good possession of the field this summer, probably producing a profitable seed crop as well as helping to build up the land. Unless allowed to seed the field again, this will end it so far as this stand of Sweet clover is concerned, but the chances are there will be more than enough seed shatter to seed the field again, no matter how the crop is harvested. Here is where Sweet clover differs from alfalfa—it is hard to get any more alfalfa to grow in a field without tearing everything up and starting with another well-prepared seedbed, but with Sweet clover you can just "let 'er go" and the stuff will come up and grow right along as if it liked that kind of treatment.

Alfalfa For the Hogs

Last night's rain, which already has prolonged into a soaker, will not put us out of a job if it does make the soil too wet to plow for corn for another week. We have an 8-acre patch of alfalfa to fence for the hogs. The posts were hauled on the land and distributed last evening, before the rain, so as to be ready for setting. They are good-sized hedge and will be set a rod apart with an auger. Woven wire 32 inches high will be stretched with a tractor, which certainly beats any other way we ever tried to stretch such fencing.

Old Cows Are Wise!

Now if we can have some reasonably warm weather we are going to be pleased with the way the grass in the pastures will stretch up and cover up the brown covering. This prospect in view always makes the wiser of the old cows look over the fence and sniff the air. Spring pastures never come too soon to suit both cattle and owner. The last two weeks of the feeding season always seems slow in going, probably as much so to the cattle as to us. It seems that half the work of the farm is suddenly taken away when all the stock go to pasture and there is no more feed to haul. With this sod soaker, all we need is plenty of warm sunshine to hasten this glad day.

A Real Family Argument

A Utah lady writes that she and her husband have indulged in a heated argument as to our method of growing strawberries by mulching. She thinks we mean to mulch with hay or straw between the rows, while he thinks the mulch means a soil mulch. The Missus is right. We ridge about 6 inches high and 2 feet wide, mulching with hay in the ditch between, which also is about 2 feet in width. The plants on the ridge are kept worked with a hand and wheel hoe. We have tried many ways of growing strawberries here, and find this the most successful of all. The mulch always keeps the ridges between moist, while the ridge drains off any surplus water, so the crop never suffers from floods.

Good Parcel Post Business

Our mail carrier reports a wonderful increase in parcel post business this spring. Yesterday was his heaviest

day in several years of mail carrying. When starting he was loaded almost to the point of needing a ton truck; much of this load being nursery stock, garden seeds and farm necessities that folks once went to town for before the days of parcel post. If these new seeds and nursery stock will "fall into good ground" the result will mean a wonderful cheapening of the family living expenses. The most profitable 2 acres on this farm is devoted to the garden, berry growing and orchard.

Job For the Lister?

The first week of April is going to see less than the usual acreage of land turned over for corn. The lister will later be resorted to by many folks to get the crop in the ground in a hurry. Listering is all right on well-prepared land, but to go into a rain-packed, sodden stalk field and do nothing but list always seemed to us like postponing until the day of cultivating a job that had better be done in the earlier part of the season, when the weather is

cooler. A neighbor is a good corn grower by the listing method, but he plows early, then lists the plowing at planting time, and thus his land always cultivates easily.

Tractors Brought a Change

Since farming with tractors, our method of corn growing is what might be termed the old-fashioned way of plowing and top planting. We use a check rower and cultivate both ways, just as folks grew corn 40 years ago. We like to get the land plowed as early in the season as possible, and then wait until just before planting to tandem-disk the plowing, finishing the seedbed with the harrow. This plan gets many of the weeds before any corn is planted, especially if the weather is warm enough to start them quite early. This usually means fairly easy cultivating, much easier than following the lister with its cut-and-cover method of stirring the soil.

But Moisture is Saved

There is no denying the moisture saving feature that goes along with listing for corn. The open ditch catches and holds moisture when moisture is sometimes lacking in the level plowed field. If one can pull his listed corn thru to the first of July, with a good stand and a good color, a fair crop, at least, is in prospect, for the hard pull for listed corn is then over. The

grief that comes to listed corn is always before and during the first cultivation, when washing rains often play havoc with the ditch planted seed, covering up some and washing out elsewhere; or, when too dry, the seed is always an easier prey for mice and other seed destroying pests. When growing considerable listed corn, we always counted the battle half over when the first cultivation was ended. With the more modern tools for cultivating listed corn, the job is not so great as it was in the days of the walking cultivator, with its box to trail between the shovels, acting as shields to keep from covering the corn. Following such a rig all day was an appetite producer of the very best sort.

Dark Story

Two men who had traveled were comparing their ideas about foreign cities.

"London," said one, "is certainly the foggiest place in the world."

"Oh, no, it's not," said the other. "I've been in a place much foggier than London."

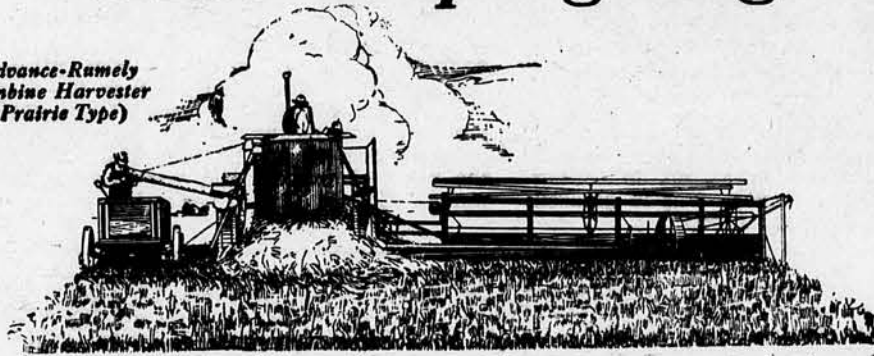
"Where was that?" asked his interested friend.

"I don't know where it was," replied the second man, "it was so foggy!"

Two heads are better than one, but not two heads of a Central American republic.

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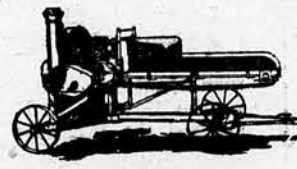
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Au Gratin Dishes You'll Like

By Nell B. Nichols

ALMOST everyone knows that an abundance of vegetables is needed in the meals. But this knowledge does not solve the problem of how to prepare these foods. If you are in doubt, why not serve them "au gratin?"

The cooked vegetable is mixed with white sauce and placed in a greased baking dish. This may be done several hours before meal-time. The bread crumbs are sprinkled on top. In the baking it is necessary to heat the food thruout and to brown the crumbs. From 15 to 20 minutes need to be allowed for cooking in a hot oven. I find that au gratin dishes are especially fine when buttered crumbs are employed. Here are a few choice recipes:

White Sauce

Melt $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter in a pan and add 4 tablespoons flour, 1 teaspoon salt and a dash of paprika. When smooth, stir in 2 cups whole milk. Heat gradually, stirring constantly. When the sauce has boiled 3 minutes, remove from the stove.

Buttered Crumbs

To 1 cup stale bread or cracker crumbs add 4 tablespoons melted butter. Stir with a fork until the crumbs are coated with fat. For variation, add 5 tablespoons grated cheese to the crumbs.

Potatoes au Gratin

Mix $\frac{1}{2}$ cups diced boiled potatoes with 2 cups white sauce. Stir in a dash of paprika. Put in greased baking dish and top with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup buttered crumbs. Bake until brown. A pleasing change is made by stirring $\frac{1}{4}$ cup grated cheese into white sauce before adding potatoes.

French Potatoes

Make like potatoes au gratin only add 1 chopped pimento, 1 teaspoon minced onion and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup grated cheese to the white sauce before adding the potatoes.

Sweet Potatoes au Gratin

Make like potatoes au gratin only use cooked sweet potatoes instead of the Irish tubers.

Onion au Gratin

To 2 cups boiled onions, cut in fourths, add 1 cup white sauce. Place in buttered baking dish and sprinkle with $\frac{3}{4}$ cup buttered crumbs. Bake in hot oven until crumbs are brown.

Cauliflower au Gratin

Soak a head of cauliflower, head down, in cold water to cover. Then cook, head up, in boiling salted water until almost tender. Put in greased baking dish and pour over it 1 cup white sauce. Sprinkle with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup buttered crumbs. Bake until the crumbs are brown. One-third cup cheese added to the bread crumbs gives a fine flavor. A garnishing of chopped parsley is nice, or a bit of chopped pimento may be used to give color. Cabbage may be used instead of cauliflower.

Asparagus au Gratin

Place 2 cups cooked or canned asparagus in bottom of buttered baking dish. Sprinkle with 1 hard-cooked egg, chopped coarsely. Pour on 1 cup white sauce and sprinkle with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup buttered bread crumbs. Bake in a hot oven 20 minutes.

Tactful Gifts

GOOD morning, Aunt Rosie, what can I do for you?" asked the genial clerk in the hardware store Aunt Rosie had just entered.

"I'd like a saw," she replied. "I believe I'll take that one. It's a pretty good kind of a saw, isn't it?"

"That depends," he answered, "on what you want to use it for."

"Oh, I just want to give Edward a New Year's present," she explained. "I think this one will do. May I borrow it for a day or two?"

"Certainly," he smiled. This was not an unusual request in the small town. "But," he added, "I thought you were going to make him a present of it."

"Yes," said the customer quietly, "I just thought he might want to return it."

"That's all right. If Uncle Edward doesn't like it, you bring it back," was the hearty response.

The young man liked Aunt Rosie. With a puzzled smile he watched her cross the street. "Now what is she up to?" he wondered. "Uncle Edward has plenty of saws. And why did she want to return it?"

He would have been still more puzzled could he have followed her into the clothing store where she stopped next. "I would like to look at some overalls," she said.

"You want the Ritz I suppose," suggested the accommodating clerk.

"No," was the answer, "I know what Edward likes, but I am buying these to suit myself. I don't think I will take those blue ones. Do you have something in stripes? Yes, that is the right size, but I don't just like the style. Something a little larger in the waist, I think, and shaped to fit the figure. I get tired of those straight lines." The pair she finally selected was "shaped," but certainly not to fit Uncle Edward's slender form.

The next morning she cooked an appetizing breakfast, and at the table presented her husband with his New Year presents. "A saw!" he exclaimed. "Whatever made you get that? I have plenty of saws, especially of that kind. Now this is something I can use," unfolding the overalls. But as he viewed the long blue and white stripes and then the shape, he was almost too amazed

THE old saying that the human person is composed of three parts—soul, body and clothes, is more than a joke.—Wm. James.

to speak. Rosie knew as well as he the kind of clothes he liked. "A woman doesn't have any taste about a man's clothes," he muttered.

"You can exchange them if they are not right," she suggested meekly.

"I certainly shall exchange them," he asserted, "and you can take that saw back too. A man likes to select his own tools."

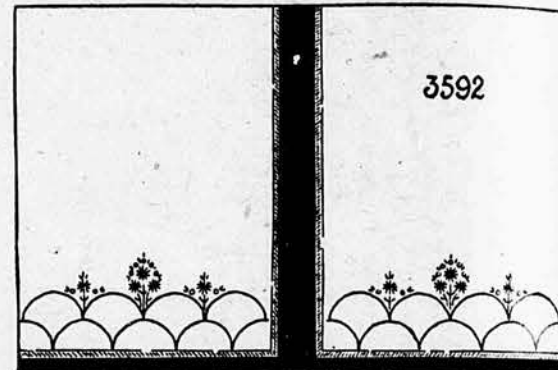
"I am glad you are so sensible about it," said Aunt Rosie kindly. "Some people think it shows a lack of appreciation to exchange or return a gift." Uncle Edward looked at her suspiciously. "And now I feel free to tell you something I didn't like to speak of before," she went on artlessly. "Those silver teaspoons you gave me Christmas are not the same pattern as the rest of my silverware and I do not need teaspoons anyway. I need orange spoons. You will not mind if I exchange them when I return the saw."

Uncle Edward merely grunted something that probably was meant for an assent. But as he walked down to the clothing store he mused on the ways of women, and wondered if perhaps a woman did not like to select her tools too. Just

about the time Aunt Rosie was returning the tool that had served its purpose he was leaning over the counter advising the young clerk in the clothing store: "Don't ever let your wife pick out your clothes for you, young man."

Here's Window Cheer

FOR the warmer days that are coming, here are delightful snowy sash curtains suitable for bedroom or kitchen. They are bound in blue bias tape the very coolest color. The embroidery work consists of running stitches, lazy daisy stitches and French knots with outline stitch stems forming very simple groups of flowers and rows of scallops which nimble fingered needle women can work in an hour's time. This is also an excellent



piece for the beginner to try her hand on as the stitches and design are all very simple.

The predominating color is blue. The flowers are orange with blue centers and green leaves and stems. The buds are blue. The curtains come ready made with casing for the rod, and heading. Length over all is 36 inches. Price a pair is 90 cents. This price includes floss for embroidering. This piece No. 3592 may be ordered from Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Will There Be New Curtains?

BY NELLE PORTREY DAVIS

SPRING housecleaning is seldom completed without some new curtains. Perhaps you can make the curtains for part of the rooms do for another year, but yours will be the joy of selecting window drapes for at least a part of the house. And a joy it is, in these days of simple, becoming drapery.

The range of materials is wide, so that we may all be suited. Straight valances are still popular for the top, but short windows are better with side drapes reaching to the floor. Then the curtains are often provided with heavy metal rings attached some inches below the top so as to give a suggestion of a heading. Others are hung with a 2 or 3 inch heading stitched in.

Voiles are very popular for bedroom curtains. They come in a wide range of sun-fast colors and are made with single or double ruffles along the front and bottom edges. They may be hung straight, or ruffles used for tie-backs. Dotted swiss with dainty checked gingham ruffles also make charming window drapes for bedrooms and cretonne still holds its own.

For dining room or kitchen, small checked gingham curtains trimmed in ruffles are always admired. I have also seen checked glass toweling used with charming effect.

Pongee in either silk or cotton makes living room curtains to very good advantage. A nice way to finish these is with a 2-inch hem on all four sides. Cretonne curtains are often lined with plain color, and stiffened bands of the plain color used for tie-backs. Theatrical gauze is very effective for living room curtains.

Remember in draping your windows that the day of fussy furnishings has gone. We can now drape our windows in the simplest way and feel that they are in the best of taste.

Cheesecloth is often used for simple and inexpensive drapes, and has the virtue of always appearing as something much better than it is. Organdie is sometimes used, and is delightful as it comes in such wonderful shades, but remember when you are tempted to invest in it, that it wrinkles with the greatest ease.

It is also well to remember in choosing your drapes that if your walls are plain or papered in a very retiring design you may use figures lavishly in your drapes. But if the room is papered in a noticeable design, or stippled in contrasts you will be wise to choose plain drapes.



That Vine Covered Porch

NEARLY all of us when we dream of our home as it is some day to be—picture a vine covered porch. Perhaps it is to be an airy bungalow porch with graceful honeysuckles or it may be a solid, substantial porch, closely screened with ivy, but however our tastes may run, our pictured home is sure to have a vine covered porch.

Farm people are, for the greater part, busy people, and so do not have time to loiter among their vines and shrubs, coaxing and petting them. They want something easily started, and that, once established, cares for itself or practically so.

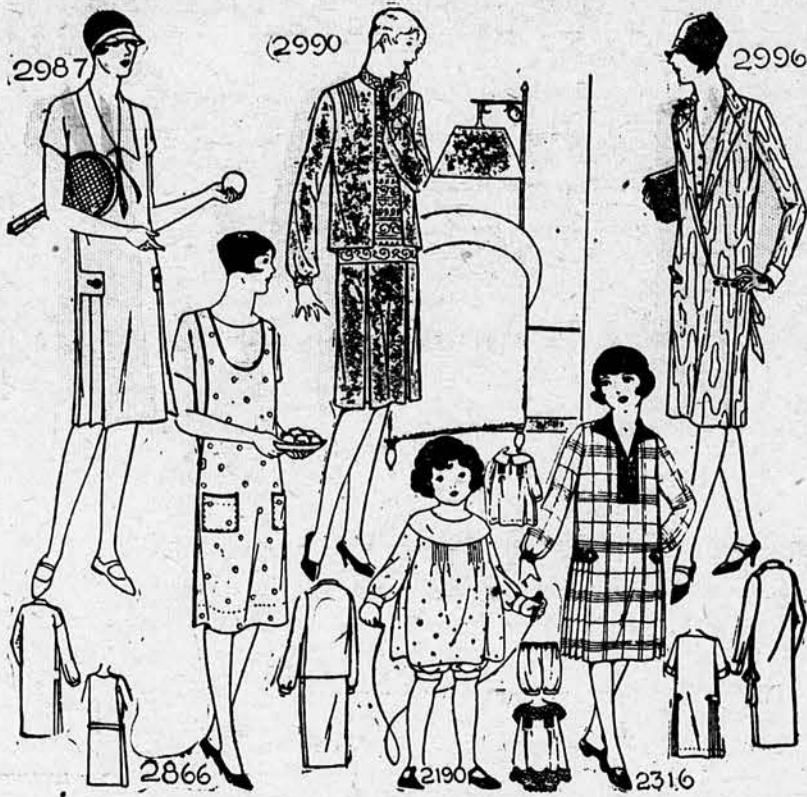
Ivy and woodbine are always practical for covering porches, and there are plenty who favor roses. Japanese honeysuckle is a great favorite, and is one of the most fragrant flowers I know. But if I were to recommend just one vine for a farm home where little time was to be devoted to the flowers, and a good shade was wanted I would unhesitatingly suggest the Japanese Kudzu vine. It makes a dense shade, grows easily from slip or seed, bears long clusters of purple, pea-shaped blossoms, propagates easily, and makes a very rapid growth, often growing 40 feet in a single season.

Of all the annual vines I have found none more satisfactory than the old fashioned morning glory. The wild cucumber is well liked and its requirements are very simple. The canary bird vine is one of my favorites and makes a very rapid growth. Its yellow blossoms, resembling a bird with half-extended wings are fine for cutting.

Kiowa Co., Colorado.

Nelle Portrey Davis.

Popular New Spring Styles



2987—New Use of Plaits on the Sports Dress. Linen or suiting is suggested for this type of dress. Pattern includes both long and short sleeves. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
 2990—Bolero Frock. This model shows one of the more conservative of Spring's favorites. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
 2996—Coat Style Dress. This model may well be featured in the heavier silk dress which Milady will wear early this spring.
 2866—Kitchen Apron. Sizes medium and large.
 2190—A Play and a Sunday Dress from One Pattern. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.
 2316—For the Junior's Vacation Dresses. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
 Any of these patterns may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price of patterns is 15 cents each.

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.

Tissue Building Creams

I am only 30 years old but my face is beginning to get wrinkled. What kind of cream should I use to prevent wrinkles and to firm the muscles?—Mrs. C. B.

You should use a tissue building cream or lotion to remove the wrinkles and firm the facial muscles. Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., and I will be very glad to send you the list of tissue building creams and lotions.

Hot Water Pastry

I would like to get the recipe for hot water pastry. Would you please print one in the Service Corner?—Mrs. M. R. Gregory.

We have had several requests for this recipe so I am very glad to print it.

1½ cups flour ¼ teaspoon salt
 ¼ to ½ cup fat ½ cup hot water

Add the fat to the water and beat until creamy and fluffy. Add to the sifted dry ingredients mixing lightly. The addition of ½ teaspoon baking powder gives a more porous product. If used, it should be sifted with the dry ingredients. This is enough pastry for a large two-crust pie.

When Economy is Waste

WANETA GRIMES HOLT

ALL of us economize in one way or another but most of us think we are economizing when we are really wasting time and strength.

How about spending half an hour mending an old worn out dress that will not stand another wearing? The same holds true with old stockings. It does not pay to sit and darn on stockings that are nothing but holes.

Economy is not always buying the cheapest things. I have learned in the bitter school of experience that this is especially true of furniture which you intend to use for a long time. Our dining room set which looked so nice a few years ago is now positively shabby because it is the kind that is easily marred. How much better it would have been to have waited until we could purchase a more expensive set that would have stayed nice, or to have

bought it piece at a time as we could afford it.

It is not so bad to economize on things that have to be replaced such as curtains, dishes, rugs and some clothing, but it is economy to buy the best cooking utensils. A cheap pan has a hole in it the first thing you know and the granite chips easily, making it dangerous to use.

It certainly is not economy to save on milk, butter and eggs because they bring a good price. You will pay it out in doctor bills if your family is under nourished. It is a foolish thing to do without a doctor, or to fail to go to him for advice because it takes so much money. The same thing holds true of the dentist.

We all have some pet economy so let us all stop to consider whether it costs more than it is worth.

A Word to Women

BY FRANCES H. RARIG

WHEN you're all tired out and can't work and can't sew and you're in for a day on the bed, tho you can't clean the house, wash the windows or cook, you can talk to the children instead. Don't think of the things piling up to be done or the day that is coming ahead, but call for a book that you know and you love, and read to the children instead.

And the day that seemed hard will go by like the flash of a bluebird's flight back in the spring, for tho you just start out to talk to the kids you'll find that you'll laugh and you'll sing. And after you've read them a story or two, with their bright little heads gathered round, they'll run out to play and you'll get a good sleep and tomorrow you're hearty and sound!

Omelet De Luxe

BY ZELTA MATTHEWS

PEEL potatoes, dice them, and fry in deep fat. When brown, take out and drain. Then turn them into a hot frying pan, using no other fat, as that on the potatoes will be sufficient. Pour over the potatoes, eggs to which a little water has been added, and that have been beaten very stiff. One egg to each cup of diced potato is a good proportion. Stir the potato and egg together with a spoon, mixing thoroly. Season with salt and pepper. Keep the fire low, as with all egg mixtures. Serve very hot.

Cooking the potato first in deep fat, gives to this omelet a delicious, rich flavor.



Your Spring House Cleaning

The work of spring house-cleaning can be made very much easier and more pleasant by making the right preparations for it.

It is no longer considered practical, or even economical, to get along without the many conveniences that will lighten this work and help do it better than it could ever have been done in the old back-breaking way.

The things you need are not expensive and you can buy them at low prices, for your "Farm Service" Hardware Store has made this possible. Don't start your cleaning without getting a step ladder, oil mop, supply of floor wax, furniture polish, and the needed scrub brushes, carpet beaters, brooms, strong light-weight pails, etc.

While you're at it why not re-varnish the floors, paint the woodwork in the kitchen, and freshen up things in general? With the new kinds of lacquers, ready prepared enamels, and other finishes you can do this work easily and at little expense. The cost of refinishing will be forgotten entirely when you see the greatly increased attractiveness of your home.

Get all of these things at your "Farm Service" Hardware Store and be sure of high quality, dependable goods at moderate prices. It's the most economical and helpful place for you to buy housecleaning supplies.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men

Your Farm Service Hardware and Implement Store
 Pledged to Render a Real Farm Service.
 as advertised in KANSAS FARMER

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.

For three years past this NEW Low Model Melotte has been in such demand in Europe that it has been impossible to secure even ONE shipment for America.

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

Ball Bearings—of course the NEW Melotte has ball bearings. The Melotte Separator has always had ball bearings. It has had ball bearings for 88 years.

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 for 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, H. B. FABSON, U. S. Manager, 2843 W. 19th St., Dept. 29-24 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.....
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 How many cows do you milk?.....

\$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



Leading Hotel of Lincoln, Neb.
 250 Rooms, 200 Baths
 \$1.50 to \$3.50
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 "Unchanging Rates are Posted in Every Eppley Room"

Here's Fun For Every Boy and Girl

FOR pets I have a cat and two dogs. The dogs' names are Trix and Katie. I have no brothers or sisters. I am 8½ years old and in the third grade. The name of our school is Gleen. I come home for my lunch when it is nice weather. My teacher's name is Miss Cole. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Lecompton, Kan. Rosemary Glenn.

School Attendance Record

I am in the fifth grade this year. I haven't been absent or trudy so far. For pets I have three dogs and one cat. The dogs are a Spitz and her little pup and one Collie. Their names are Fluffy, Prince and Shep. The cat is black and white. His name is John. I am 10 years old. My birthday is December 10. Who is my age? I would like to have some of the boys and girls write to me.

Waverly, Kan. Louise Ragsdale.



This little fellow wants to spell the name of someone he sees every time he goes down town. But he got his letters all mixed up and they spell something else. Can you rearrange them so they will spell the name of some one you see most every day? 16, 15, 12, 9, 3, 5, 13, 1, 14 is the way to arrange them if the alphabet was numbered like A is 1, B is 2, and so on. When you have found the answer, send it to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

can't see to go and the other can't see to sea (see).
What bird is rude? The mockingbird.

If you saw a bird sitting on a twig and you wished to get the twig without disturbing the bird, what would you do? Wait until he flew off.

Why is a thump like a hat? Because it is felt.

What is the hardest thing to deal with? An old pack of cards.

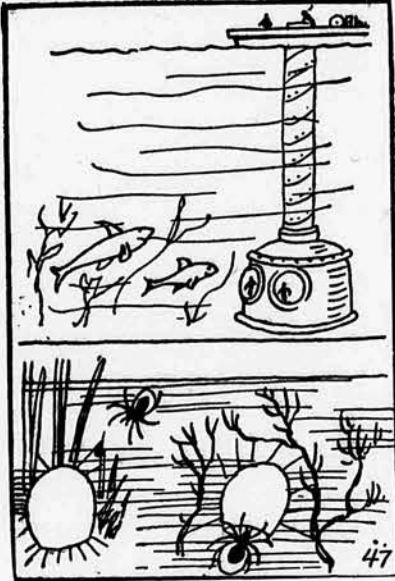
Diamond Puzzle

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

1. Stands for South; 2. Devoured; 3. Irritate; 4. Last point; 5. A consonant. From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers. Address Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Living Inventions

by Gaylord Johnson



The Water Spider's Diving Bell

camera and operator protected by a large diving bell. Surely, you think, here is a device which man may claim as his very own. But even here, Mother Nature has been a successful inventor long before him—and the water spider has received the use of the patent.

The "bell", which the spider builds for its home, is an egg-shaped bag,

I hope you will all read the serial "The Adventures of the Brown Family" which starts in this issue. This is a mystery, adventure story to be run for 12 issues so you will not want to miss out on any.

legs and her hairy body. To get the load of air into the diving bell, she dives with the bubble, takes a position exactly under the bag's mouth, and opens her hind legs. The bubble of course rises into the silken nest and displaces its volume of water. By repeatedly carrying bubbles and releasing them into the "bell" it becomes entirely filled with air.

In this strange under-water home, the water spider's eggs are laid and hatched, and hardly are the young ones out of the parent nest before they start manufacturing bells of their own, under Mother Nature's clever patent.

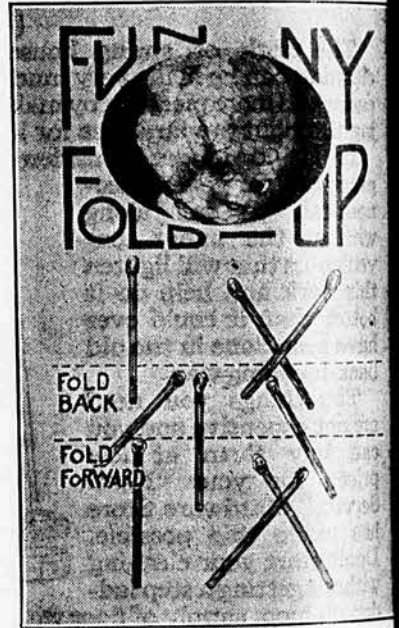
Try To Guess These

When may a man be said to break fast before he gets up? When he takes a "roll" in bed.

Why are cripples and beggars similar to shepherds and fishermen? Because they live by hook and by crook.

When did Washington first take a carriage? When he took a hack at the cherry tree.

What is the difference between a blind man and a disabled sailor? One

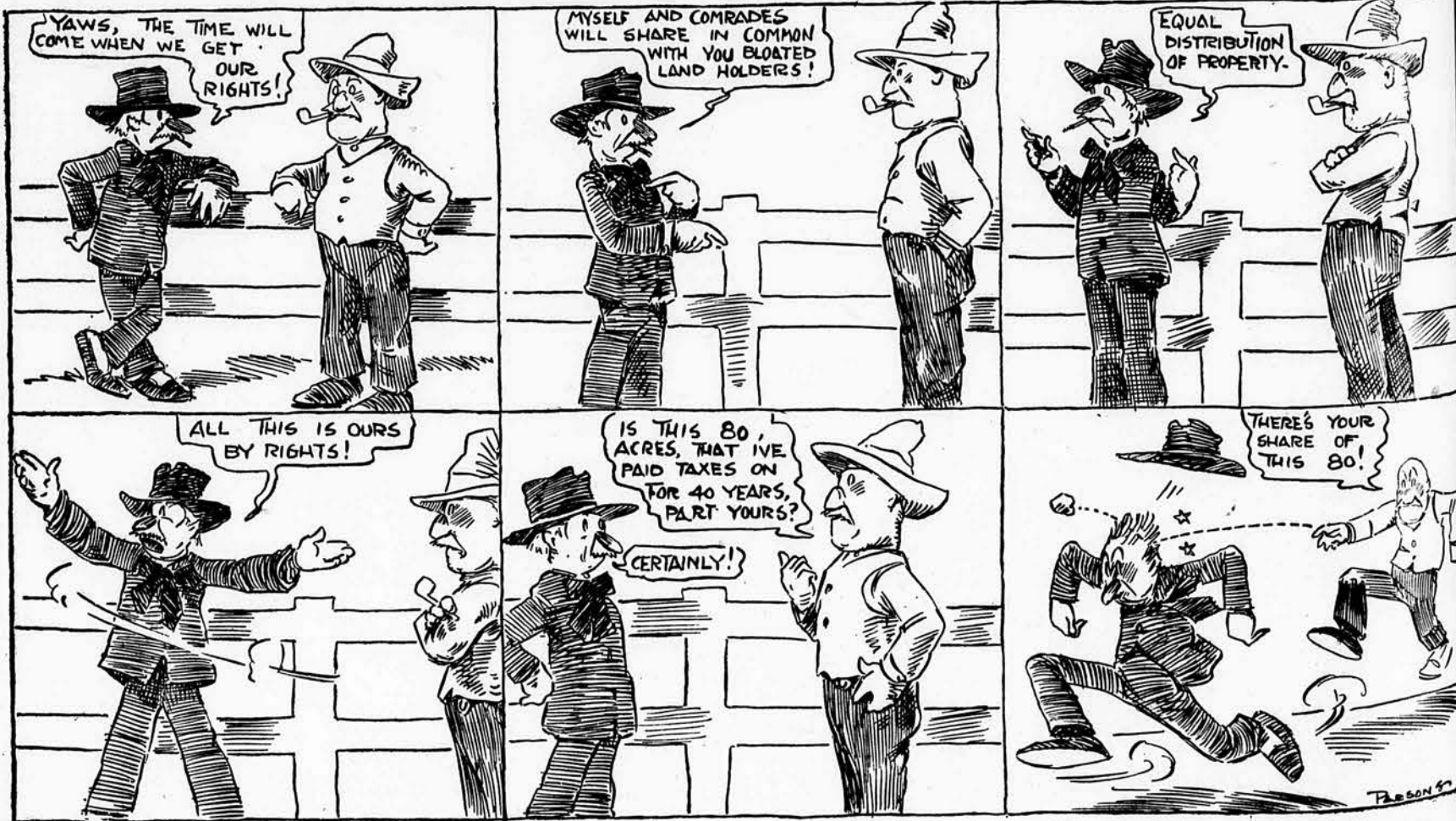


Our Little Tow Headed Friend wants to know: "Can you make these nine matches look like nine, but use only three of the matches? If you can't, you better get busy and cut this picture out and fold it as indicated."

Motion pictures have recently been taken far under the sea, with the

with the opening downwards. It is spun of silk, just as the meadow spider's snares are, and is anchored under water by cables stretching to any convenient branches or water weeds.

When the bell is finished, the builder goes to the surface of the pond, and entangles a large bubble of air in the triangle formed between her long hind-



The Hoovers—Hi is a Poor "Divider"

Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

The House of Mystery

IF HENRY BROWN had been a practical man it probably never would have happened. But nobody ever accused Father Brown of being practical. When he wanted to do a thing he did it, practical or impractical, and all the family down to Little Joe had got used to it. Mother Brown was the practical one, but Father was the head of the house, and being a diplomat Mother Brown confined her "bossing" to making things come out the way she wanted, when she wanted them real badly, by a secret process all her own. I think most women and girls will know what is meant.

So Mother Brown, who is really Helen, altho Little Joe insists she is "Mom," might have prevented it if she had wanted to do so. But the facts are that Mother Brown is just a girl "groomed up." Mystery and romance still thrill her. Adventure calls. And there was no disputing that mystery and adventure were waiting at the House of the Lone Oak.

Why, tall Hal and curly-haired Beth, just at the age of romance and adventure, couldn't wait to get there to investigate! And Mary, who had thrilled to the stories of pirates and treasure in books, was almost as much excited. Even Little Joe, big for his age but the pet of the family, was keen to go adventuring. The whole Brown family just tingled from head to toes. And they had a reason to tingle, too.

You see, it was this way: Father wasn't practical, but he could breed and train race horses that could clip under the wire a length ahead of anything ever entered at the Clark County Fair. It was when Flying Fox had won and been sold for a round thousand dollars that Mother Brown set her foot down hard and delivered an edict.

"Henry," said Mother Brown, "all my life I've lived in a house. Now I want a home. We can take that thousand dollars and pay it down on a farm in the hill country, quit being renters and live in a home of our own. You get busy now and answer some of the advertisements where they will take a thousand down for improved land. We can't afford to buy this high-priced farm land in Clark county. We'll have to move to the hills." Now, as this was the first time that Mother Brown had tried really to "boss," something had to be done.

It was really Beth who started the quest, and so we might well give Beth praise or blame for all that followed. Beth had been reading the advertise-

ments in the farm papers and found little to get excited about until at the tall end of the very last one she found this: "There are some things about this farm that we can't tell in print but can tell in a letter. It may make you want to buy or keep you away. Write us and we will write you." That was enough to excite anyone's curiosity. Beth took it straight to Hal, and as you might expect a boy to do he "pooh-hoohed" the whole idea. But Mother Brown was interested at once. "Write them," she said, and so Beth did. In a few days back came a letter.

To begin with there was two hundred acres of land, most of it woods and pasture, and the price was three thousand dollars, of which one thousand could be paid in cash. There was a big old house in need of repair and some outbuildings. There was a creek in the pasture, too. But Beth, to whom the letter was addressed, skipped over all that introductory. It was the closing paragraph that caused Beth to call Mother Brown and shout from the door to Hal that he should come too. And that paragraph was enough to interest anyone who knew real estate agents, because not all of them are sworn to tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" when they try to make sales.

"If you are afraid of pirates," said the letter, "you will not be interested in buying the House of the Lone Oak. But if you are not afraid and wish to seek the treasure chest which goes with the farm, read on." Pirates on a hill farm a thousand miles from the ocean! And a treasure chest to be had for the seeking! Even that name "The House of the Lone Oak" spelled mystery. Right there Hal became a convert. (To be continued)

In Other Words

A schoolgirl paraphrased the line "To bicker down the valley," from Tennyson's poem, "The Brook," as follows: "To have an undignified quarrel in a low place among the hills."

Another girl, given the line from "Lochinvar," "He stayed not for brake," paraphrased it: "He never stopped for a mechanical contrivance to reduce speed by means of friction."

Weasel Words

Just before the court sentence Cockrell was asked if he had anything to say. In a calm voice and without the least sign of emotion he said nothing. —Missouri paper.



Communication for a Growing Nation

An Advertisement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company



THE first telephone call was made from one room to another in the same building. The first advance in telephony made possible conversations from one point to another in the same town or community. The dream of the founders of the Bell Telephone System, however, was that through it, all the separate communities might some day be interconnected to form a nation-wide community.

Such a community for speech by telephone has now become a reality, and the year-by-year growth in the number of long distance telephone calls shows how rapidly it is developing. This super-neighborhood, extending from town to town and

state to state, has grown as the means of communication have been provided to serve its business and social needs.

This growth is strikingly shown by the extension of long distance telephone facilities. In 1925, for additions to the long distance telephone lines, there was expended \$37,000,000. In 1926, \$61,000,000. During 1927 and the three following years, extensions are planned on a still greater scale, including each year about two thousand miles of long distance cable. These millions will be expended on long distance telephone lines to meet the nation's growth and their use will help to further growth.

Another Poultryman Recommends

Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription

Every progressive poultryman has surely heard of Keelerville, one of the world's finest poultry plants and home of Keeler's great prize-winning, egg-laying White Wyandottes. If you're not familiar with Keeler success, send for his free 32-page 1927 catalog—and amazing story of world records.

Behind Mr. Keeler's remarkable success is 32 years of experience in profitable poultry raising. Also for 30 years he has been a judge at America's best shows. His advice, therefore, when given on any phase of the business is everywhere valued for its sound, practical value. He speaks not from theory, but from dollar-making, egg-laying, prize-winning knowledge. Read his letter and what he says about

Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription

Mineral-ized Contains essential minerals for egg production, rich blood, bone tissues and feathers—tonics for the blood, nerves and egg organs—conditioners for the digestive organs—laxatives for the bowels; all being vital ingredients lacking in home or commercial mixed feeds, without which best results cannot be obtained from poultry. Get a pail or package from your dealer. Mix with mash feed. If not thoroughly satisfied with results, return empty package to your dealer and he will refund your money. Convince yourself by trial and test that it is all—does all—that thousands of successful poultrymen claim for it.

White Diarrhoea Baby Chicks' Greatest Enemy This highly contagious disease can wipe out whole flocks. No chick up to two weeks is immune. Protect them by putting Dr. LeGear's Chick Diarrhoea Tablets in all drinking water until third or fourth week. Thousands of poultrymen for years have used no other preventive. Also clean up your poultry houses with Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant. Get rid of winter filth, germ diseases and vermin. If not satisfied with any Dr. LeGear product return empty package and dealer will refund purchase price.

FREE "Dr. LeGear's Complete Poultry Guide and Feeding Manual," an authoritative and up-to-date treatise on disease, care, housing, feeding and every conceivable poultry question. Gives the feeding formulas for most every state and big egg-laying contests. Ask your dealer for a copy, or send us 6 cents in stamps to cover mailing. Let this book help you to bigger poultry profits. Ask for it today.

DR. L. D. LeGEAR MEDICINE COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO.



Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co., St. Louis, Missouri. Feb. 1st, 1927. Gentlemen:—If the poultry breeders only realized that their success depends upon keeping their flocks in good healthy condition at all times, they would make much more profit and be far more successful. My thirty-two years of scientific breeding has resulted in producing "The World's Greatest Strain" of White Wyandottes. They are not only wonderful egg producers, but they win the coveted prizes in America's leading poultry shows when exhibited by me and my customers. My strain is known in many foreign countries. I know that to produce birds of this quality, it is necessary to keep them in good healthy condition. I use Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription because I have found it a wonderful and safe tonic. It undoubtedly increases egg production and fertility, and develops chicks to maturity quickly. Best of all, it keeps the whole flock in a healthy laying condition and hastens moult. I use Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription in the fall and when the first cold, damp weather starts in, as a preventive of cold—a forerunner of ROUP—a disease I have not had for at least fifteen years because of using this tonic as a preventive. It gives me great pleasure to recommend Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription because I feel Dr. LeGear's wide experience as a veterinarian enables him to prepare products that are reliable and safe, and can be used by the beginner as well as by the experienced breeder alike successfully. Yours very truly, CHARLES V. KEELER.



"If You Are Afraid of Pirates," Said the Letter, "You Will Not be Interested in Buying the House of the Lone Oak"

Weeds Don't Respect Laws!

But We Can Obey 'Em and Still Sow 36 Seeds to the Square Foot

BY J. W. ZAHNLEY

THE control of weeds has for ages constituted one of the most important problems connected with agriculture. Careful estimates in Iowa indicate that from 7 to 9 million dollars' worth of damage is done annually to the corn crop alone, and for all crops the total is not far from 25 million dollars. The damage in Kansas probably is no less. According to one authority the damage done by weeds in every state would pay all the taxes. The total loss in the United States must be stupendous.

Most states have seed or weed laws or both, the primary purpose of which is to prevent the spread of noxious weeds. The seed laws aim to prevent weed seed from being brought to the farm in impure crop seed. These laws are good so far as they go, but they are in themselves alone inadequate; take, for example, our Kansas law—and it is believed to be as good as most seed laws. It specifies that the percentage of purity be given on the label for tested seed. Suppose a sample of alfalfa seed is rated as having a purity of 95 per cent. Ninety-five per cent purity sounds good to the average farmer who has not stopped to consider just what that means. Let us figure for a moment: There are about 2 million alfalfa seeds to the pound. If we figure 95 per cent pure seed then the 5 per cent impurities might be made up of 100,000 weed seeds. In sowing 16 pounds of 95 per cent pure seed to the acre a farmer might spread 1,600,000 weed seeds on every acre. This is more than 36 weed seeds to the square foot. The 95 per cent purity sounded good at first, but if the 5 per cent impurity is noxious weed seed it is far from good seed to sow. Better pay a little more and get seed with a purity of 99 per cent or above.

280 Bindweed Seeds an Acre

Our Kansas seed law prohibits the sale of seed which has more than 1 seed of field bindweed in 100 grams (nearly a quarter of a pound). This would allow one to sell seed which contains 4 bindweed seeds to the pound. If one seeded oats, therefore, at the rate of 70 pounds an acre he might spread 280 bindweed seeds an acre. This is about two seeds to the square rod—enough bindweed to overrun the entire field within three or four years. Prevention is of first importance in keeping a farm free from noxious weeds. No law will suffice. The greatest care and discrimination in the selection of seed must be exercised to keep the noxious weeds from getting a foothold on the farm.

There are numerous weeds in Kansas that may be regarded as noxious. The control division of the State Board of Agriculture lists 17 species as noxious on the certificate of seed examination of the State Seed Laboratory. Three of these are especially discriminated against by the Kansas seed law. Time will not permit of a discussion of more than these three; namely dodder, Johnson grass and field bindweed.

There are several species of dodder found in the United States. These are so similar in appearance and growth habits that usually no distinction of species is made in discriminating against the weed. Dodder is known as love vine, love tangle, strangle weed and by other common names. It is a yellowish, leafless vine-like plant, attacking mainly alfalfa and clover. It is a true parasite; that is, it obtains all its food from the host on which it grows. The stored food in the dodder seed supports the young plants at first, but it must reach some suitable host before the stored food in the seed is exhausted or it will perish. It takes no food from the soil.

Dodder is an extremely dangerous weed in parts of Europe. In certain regions in Germany clover seed is not produced on account of dodder. It is not to be dreaded in this country as in Europe. It also is somewhat less dangerous in Kansas than in states farther east. There has been comparatively little damage done to old-established alfalfa fields in this state by dodder.

The greatest danger is during the first season when dodder infested seed has been sown. The seed of small seeded dodders can be removed from alfalfa or Red clover with a fair degree of success with proper cleaning machinery, but the seed of larger seeded alfalfa dodder is so nearly the size of alfalfa or Red clover seed that separation by cleaning machinery is impossible.

Dodder Germinates Promptly

When seed of clover or alfalfa which contains dodder seed is sown the dodder seed germinates almost as soon as the crop seed. It twines about the alfalfa or clover plant and forces minute suckers into the food conducting tissue of the stem which suck the juice from the host. It soon severs its connection with the soil and lives altogether on the host. As the plant obtains its food already prepared it grows rapidly, branching and attacking new plants, until a single dodder plant may cover an area several feet or even a rod across. The clover or alfalfa plants that are attacked may die to the ground, and the dodder growing on them also dies, but it probably has borne seed which will germinate as soon as the crop starts up from the root again, and this next crop growth also is killed. Eventually the crop plant becomes exhausted and the root dies.

The first step in the control of any weed is to prevent it from coming to the farm. Here, as usual, prevention is cheaper and better than cure. Dodder usually is introduced by sowing impure seed, altho it may come thru infested hay and manure or by numerous other means. The first step, therefore, is to sow only seed which is free from dodder. You may have noticed very little dodder in alfalfa or clover fields in Kansas, but nevertheless of the 760 samples of alfalfa seed tested for purity at the State Seed Laboratory in 12 months from July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926, 78 samples, or more than 10 per cent, were unsalable on account of ex-

cess dodder. Of 102 samples of Red clover tested during the same period, 37, or nearly 37 per cent, contained excess dodder.

When dodder has gained a foothold on a field the plan of attack depends on the nature of the infestation. If the weed occurs only in small scattered patches, these may be mowed close with a scythe and the material removed and fed, provided the dodder has not come into bloom. If seed has formed the cut material should be covered with straw or sprinkled with oil and burned on the spot where it grew.

If the entire field is infested, close mowing or pasturing may eradicate the weed provided this is done before it bears seed. If seed forms, plowing up the field and planting to other crops is necessary. Dodder seed may remain viable in the soil five years, so the land should not be planted to clover or alfalfa for at least that long. Dodder does not attack cereals such as corn, oats, wheat or rye nor soybeans nor cowpeas, hence these crops may be grown while eradicating the weed.

Johnson grass may become a pest in the south half of this state. In the north half it usually winter kills in normal winters except in protected locations. It is undesirable anywhere in Kansas, especially because of its similarity to Sudan grass and the difficulty of distinguishing it in Sudan grass seed. Johnson grass seed also is found in seed of oats, sorghums and other crops. A certain percentage of the seed will lie dormant in the soil and not germinate the first year. Seedling plants may therefore appear for two or three years after the seed is sown.

Close Pasturing May Help

Johnson grass differs from Sudan mainly by its large fleshy underground stems, which makes the plant perennial. These underground stems usually are near the surface, but may extend to a depth of 2 feet or more. They enable the plant to live from year to year and furnish an effective means for spreading. South of the parallel of 38 N. latitude (about the latitude of Hutchinson) Johnson grass is extremely difficult to eradicate. Any cultivation which stops short of complete eradication serves only to spread it. Fields badly infested should be kept pastured or mowed closely. This causes the rootstocks to grow near the surface, where they may be thrown up by the plow. In

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Kansas late fall plowing will result in many roots being killed by freezing. Thoro cultivation the following year will exterminate the grass.

Plowing during the late summer and harrowing out the root stalks to expose them to drying is successful if the weather is dry. Hogs turned into the plowed field eat the root stalks readily and will aid in eradication. It must be remembered that if the plants are allowed to make much growth the root stalks go deep in the soil and are only cut off by the plow, leaving the deeper portions to send up new plants later. Therefore keeping the crop pastured or cut closely before plowing is of prime importance.

Better Use Good Seed

Johnson grass should not be allowed to get a start on new fields. Since seedling plants may appear for two or three years as a result of sowing impure crop seed, any seed which contains seed of Johnson grass should be condemned.

Field bindweed is by far the worst weed in Kansas. Not only in this state but all over the West it is causing alarm. It now occurs in probably every county in Kansas. It also has obtained a foothold in many western states, especially California, Idaho, Utah and Colorado, and recently has been observed as far east as Ohio and from Texas to the Dakotas. Some farms are so nearly overrun with the weed that they are practically worthless in their present condition, and would not sell for over half price if put on the market. In some instances loan companies refuse to carry mortgages on farms known to be infested with bindweed.

Crop production on infested land is rarely profitable. The bindweed roots fill the soil as deeply as most crop roots and remove both plant food and moisture. The twining vines of the weed bind the crop plants together, completely overriding the crop, reducing the yield and making harvesting almost impossible.

Fortunately it occurs in very small patches on many farms as yet, and some farms are entirely free from it. Immediate action to control it will in many cases prevent serious damage.

Field bindweed is a species of wild morning glory. It can be distinguished from other morning glories by its small white or pinkish bell-shaped flowers, which are scarcely half as large as those of the tame species. The leaves vary in size and shape, but usually are small and somewhat arrow-shaped, but are more blunt and rounded at the tip than those of other bindweed species. The seeds are about 1/8 inch long, are dark grayish-brown and are covered with raised dots or pimples which can be easily seen by the aid of a small magnifying glass. In shape the seed somewhat resembles the quarter of a sphere altho this varies with the number of seeds borne in the pod.

An Extensive Root System

The root system of bindweed is very extensive. It fills the soil to a depth of 4 feet or more, and many roots extend to much greater depths. The main roots are long, tortuous whitish cords about 1-10 inch in diameter and with many branches. Follow this root to a depth of 4 feet and it is still the same, scarcely diminishing in size. Scrape off 4 or 5 feet of the surface soil and a stand of bindweed will start from the subsoil from which the surface has been removed, showing that the fleshy roots may form buds and give rise to new plants anywhere along their length. Cover a patch of bindweed with 6 feet of straw and the plants soon emerge.

Bindweed was introduced by early immigrants from Russia and Germany, who brought it to Central and Western Kansas with seed wheat. It is now distributed all over the state, but is worst in the hard wheat producing section. It is not so well established in the eastern part of the state.

Bindweed gets its first foothold in new localities, usually from seed scattered in seed grain. As soon as the first plant becomes established it spreads rapidly by seed and by roots. Six weeks after the seed sprouts the seedling becomes perennial; that is, if cut off say 2 inches below the surface it sprouts up again from the root. If the field is cultivated, the tillage implements aid in spreading the weed by dragging pieces of the roots to other parts of the farm. These pieces when dropped in

moist soil take root readily and give rise to new patches of the weed. Great care should be exercised therefore, (1) to see that all seed which is planted on the farm is absolutely free from bindweed seed and (2) if the weed is found on the farm isolate the spot at once and do not plow or cultivate thru it while working the remainder of the field.

As soon as the first plants are discovered, if there are only a few individuals, they should be dug up to a depth of about a foot and a cupful of salt thrown in the hole on the root. If the plants are in a thick patch covering an area of a few square rods or less the entire surface should be covered with salt at the rate of 20 tons an acre. This will make an application of about 1-5 inch thick all over the surface of the ground. Salt should not be used near trees or shrubs which one wishes to save. Land thus treated will be made unproductive for several years, but that is infinitely better than to allow the bindweed to remain and overrun the farm, as it surely will do if not controlled.

Clean Cultivation Will Help

When bindweed is scattered over large areas clean cultivation is the best known means of eradication. The following directions should be followed closely: Plow in the spring as soon as the weed is well started. Leave the land rough for a week or two, and then cultivate with a spring shovel cultivator equipped with 10-inch sweeps, or some implement similarly effective in cutting off all plants 3 inches or more below the surface. Repeat this cultivation as often as necessary to prevent any growth above ground. Usually cultivation every five to 10 days

all season will be necessary. If faithfully kept up, however, one is amply repaid, for nearly all the bindweed plants will be destroyed by fall. The next spring plow again and repeat the cultivations as often as necessary to prevent any weed growth until about July 1, and then sow to sorgo or Sudan grass for hay. The following year no bindweed will be left except occasional seedlings which are readily destroyed by cultivation. These seedlings may continue to come for several years, as the seed of bindweed is long-lived and there usually is an abundance of seed in the soil where old plants have been growing. For this reason the land should not be planted to small grain for a few years.

Such intensive cultivation is expensive. The acreage set aside for this purpose should therefore be limited to an area that one is sure of being able to handle properly. It is doubtful whether more than 10 acres should be attempted in one season on the average one-man farm.

The Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station is carrying on extensive experiments on the eradication of bindweed by the use of chemical sprays. While some results have been obtained which may be regarded as very promising, it is too early to draw conclusions or make recommendations for destroying bindweed by spraying with chemicals.

If there is any suspicion that bindweed exists on the farm, a sample of the growing weed, and the seed, if possible, should be sent to the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station at Manhattan for identification. A copy of Circular No. 101, "The Eradication of Bindweed" may be obtained free from the Director of the Experiment

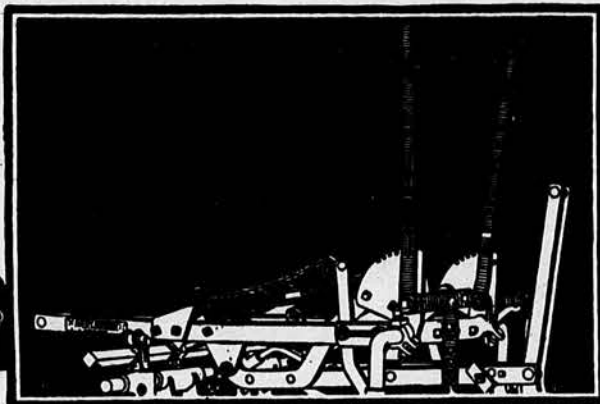
Station. The greatest care should be exercised to prevent the distribution of crop seed which contains even the slightest trace of bindweed seed. Every farmer should be determined to defend his farm against bindweed by preventing the distribution of the seed, and in cases where patches are started to spare neither labor nor expense until they are destroyed.

Mr. Atkinson Has Nerve!

"Don't be afraid to wear out a scoop shovel, buy steers of good quality, low set, and you will get a good gain," says George Atkinson, who operates a 1500-acre farm near Bushong, in Northwestern Lyon county. Three hundred cattle are being fed this season. One hundred and seven steers were bought November 1, when they weighed 717 pounds.

The steers are being fed 2 1/2 pounds of cottoncake a day, roughness, and molasses on silage. The last two items were added to the ration the last of January. The steers will be finished on grass this spring and marketed before the rush starts from the ranges the latter part of July. A truck is used in feeding the cattle, as one man can do the work of two in less time. A 240-ton silo on the farm is filled every fall. Two hundred acres are in cultivation, on which about two-thirds the feed required is raised, according to Mr. Atkinson. Cane and kafir are the main farm crops, as the land is mostly upland.

Two carloads of Angus steers were bought last fall and are being fed as an experiment to see how they compare in gain and economy of gain with the other breeds. They will be fed out this spring with the Herefords.



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Important Facts Against Class Rate Increases Will Be Introduced April 7, at Kansas City

BY O. C. THOMPSON

SOME most valuable evidence will be introduced at the second hearing in the Western Trunk Line class freight rate case, which starts April 7 at Kansas City, Mo. It is probable that the cross-examination of the witnesses for the railroads and evidence introduced by the commissions of the 11 states at that time will be among the most important features in the whole case.

At the hearing held at Omaha, January 25 to February 4 the railroads introduced much testimonial evidence and many costly exhibits in an effort to show why the class freight rates in the Western Trunk Line territory should be increased. At the Kansas City hearing, which will last about 10 days, the attorneys for the 11 state commissions and others interested in defeating the claims for an increase in the rates will cross-examine the witnesses who testified at Omaha for the railroads. When the cross-examinations are completed the commissions and others will begin introducing evidence to show why the proposed increases in the class rates of the Western Trunk Line railroads should not be granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This whole case resolves itself into a matter of whether the railroads under the present class freight rates can earn 5¼ per cent on their valuation as set up by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the Transportation Act of 1920. If the roads can show that under the present class rates they can not earn 5¼ per cent, then it is probable the Interstate Commerce Commission will decide that the class rates should be increased. Whether they will feel the necessity for increasing them as much as the railroads are asking in this case is a question. On the other hand, if the 11 state commissions and others opposing the increases can show that under the present class rates the railroads are, or soon will be, able to earn 5¼ per cent on their valuation, as set up by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the Transportation Act of 1920, then the commission probably will find that the roads are not entitled to the increases they are asking for in the class rates.

Those opposing the increases will attempt to prove, by testimony and exhibits which will be submitted at Kansas City and at later hearings, that the railroads are showing a book value of capital invested which is far in excess of that allowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its tentative valuation of the railroads under the Transportation Act of 1920. It also is alleged that the railroads show, on their books, working capital in excess of that allowed them by the Interstate Commerce Commission. If this is the case, these showings of excess book value of capital invested and excess working capital naturally would decrease the rate of return shown by the railroads in their evidence submitted at the Omaha hearing.

This matter of capital invested by

the railroads and the necessary working capital to carry on their business works somewhat as follows: Suppose you have a farm in which you have invested \$25,000. This amount represents your investment in land, buildings, machinery, tools, livestock and other necessary materials and equipment to run your farm properly. You also carry in the bank a working capital of \$1,000, which you use for paying the necessary expenses of your farm. In that case you would have a total capital invested and working capital of \$26,000. Now suppose you are making a net profit of \$2,600 a year from your farm. That would give you 10 per cent on your capital invested and working capital. But suppose you wanted to make it appear that you were making only 4 per cent on your farm. Then you would show on your books the value of your investments in your land, buildings, machinery, tools, livestock and other necessary material and equipment at say \$63,000 and your working capital at \$2,000, making a total of \$65,000. With an income of \$2,600 from your farm you would show an earning of 4 per cent on \$65,000.

It is said to be the purpose of the state commissions and others opposed to the increases in the class rates to show the actual value of the properties of the railroads in the Western Trunk Line territory and insist on the working capital of the roads being kept down to that allowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is believed that if this can be done it will show an increase in the actual percentage of earnings of the roads. It is said that evidence which is to be introduced at Kansas City or later will prove that the present earnings of the roads are much nearer the 5¼ per cent permitted them by the Interstate Commerce Commission than the figures the railroads show.

At or before the time of the Kansas City hearing the railroads in the Western Trunk Line territory will submit to the state commissions the specific rates proposed in this case at all points in Kansas from Chicago and Kansas City on the Missouri Pacific Lines and on the Santa Fe Lines so the state commissions can determine just about what the increases in freight revenue will be on these roads under the new rates, and what the increases in revenue will be on other roads in the Western Trunk Line territory under the proposed new class rates. This will give those opposed to the increases an opportunity to introduce further evidence to disprove the necessity for the increases, as it is believed these figures will show the roads will earn under the new rates an amount far in excess of the 5¼ per cent permitted by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It also is said that those opposed to the increases can show that the principal roads operating in Kansas are now earning as much or more than they are entitled to earn. It is true that most of the roads operating in Kansas are

Said his pigs gained 1½ lbs. a day

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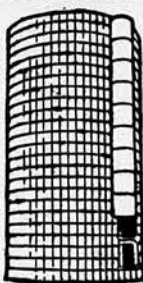
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Caldwell Davis, Bronson, Master of the Kansas Grange, and Ralph Snyder, Manhattan, President of the Kansas Farm Bureau, Who Attended the Class Freight Rate Meeting in Topeka, March 17 and Took Leading Parts in the Discussions. Mr. Davis and Mr. Snyder Are Strenuously Opposing the Proposed Increases in Class Rates and Are Doing Everything in Their Power to Protect Kansas Farm Folks Against Higher Freight Charges

in a prosperous condition, and it has been said that it is very probable that many of the roads operating in Kansas would not have asked for increases in the class freight rates had they not been grouped in the Western Trunk Line territory with the roads operating in the Northwestern states such as the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wisconsin. As a whole it can be said for the roads operating in Kansas that they are well managed and economically operated and have been able to show comparatively high earnings during most of the last six years.

Much of the evidence that has been introduced by the railroads so far in this case stressed the earning conditions of the roads in the Northwestern states, and little has been said about the earning conditions of the roads operating thru Kansas. The important point in this fact is that regardless of whether the roads in the Northwestern states are not earning enough, the Kansas roads appear to be generally prosperous. If this increase is granted upon the evidence submitted showing that the roads in the Northwest need higher rates, the increases will apply to all the roads in the Western Trunk Line territory. This will mean that rates in Kansas will be increased along with the rates in the Northwestern states, and the people of Kansas will have to pay out about 7 million dollars a year in freight charges because of conditions existing on railroads 500 to 1,000 miles from Kansas.

These proposed increases in the class freight rates are going to hit the purse of every farm family in Kansas much harder than most farm people suspect. It is just as important to Kansas farm folks that these proposed rates be knocked out as it is that the rates on wheat and other farm commodities be decreased. Based on the present prosperous condition of the railroads it is not necessary to increase the class rates and the roads can well afford to take a reduction in the rates on farm commodities such as grain, livestock, and other farm products. It is believed that actual figures will show that if these proposed class rates are granted, farmers in Kansas and every other state in the Western Trunk Line territory will have to bear the greater part of the burden of these increases. In view of the enormous losses Western farmers have sustained during the last six or seven years it will be a decided injustice to dump upon the farmers' backs another financial load merely to satisfy a crowd of greedy railroad security holders.

Boric Acid Not Harmless

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

"But I've always supposed boric acid to be perfectly harmless!"
How many mothers have exclaimed thus since the newspapers carried the tragic story of the deaths of six infants in a Chicago hospital because nurses gave them a boric acid saturated solution, thinking it to be water! If you say comparatively harmless instead of perfectly harmless you are correct enough, but we may as well understand that any drug powerful enough to act as an antiseptic is bound to have poisonous properties. You all know that boric acid is forbidden as a food preservative. It takes very little poison to kill a newborn babe. These little ones received about .45 much saturated solution boric acid in 24 hours as one would ordinarily give water; and it killed them.

I would be sorry for you folks to get any exaggerated ideas as to the deadliness of boric acid. It is one of the finest and safest antiseptics that can be recommended for home use. As an eye wash it is very healing, and even the saturated solution is quite safe. It makes a good dressing for any variety of external wound, and it also may be used in poultices and wet dressings. Do not hesitate to recommend it for gargling purposes in sore throats, and say with confidence that the swallowing of a small amount need cause no fear; I also recommend mixing it with plain vaseline or buying it in tubes as Borated Vaseline and using it in the nostrils in catarrh. It is an excellent medicinal agent in all of these things, and I hope that none of you will cease its conservative use.

But the warning should serve good purposes, too. Boric acid solution should never be left standing where thirsty little children may drink it for water,

or where it may be given by mistake. The best plan is to mix a fresh solution whenever needed. It is cheap and easily mixed. The powder should not be dusted indiscriminately on open wounds. One should even be careful about using it as a deodorant for sweating feet, as is so common. I think no harm can come from bathing the feet in a saturated solution, but the common practice of sprinkling the powder into stockings and shoes is not safe. A lot of it is absorbed in that way and tho not likely to kill a grown person it may produce harmful effects, especially on the kidneys and other excretory organs.

'Twill Give Real Help

As I have three young children and we live 8 miles from a doctor I would give a lot if I knew a few things to do when the doctor can't be obtained or when it hardly seems important enough to have him come. For one thing, I'd like to know how to take temperatures with a fever thermometer, and how to understand about the pulse. I'd like to be able to tell something about a child's throat, and what to do when they fall and have cuts and bruises and burns. Won't you write a piece about these things or tell me where I can get a book about them?
Jennie S.

The editor of this paper asked me a year ago to prepare a little book about these things that could be sold for a few cents. I did so. It is called "Health in the Home," and can be had by anyone sending 15 cents to the Book Editor, Capper Farm Press, Topeka. It covers all the things you mention, and I quote from the index a few of the other subjects: Adhesive Plaster, Drugs, Emetics, Hot Water Bag, Tragedies of Carelessness, First Aid in Farm Accidents, Quick Treatment for Poisons, Artificial Respiration, Blood Poisoning, Convulsions of Children, Fits, Frostbite and Sunstroke.

Better See a Doctor

Could you please tell me the cause of a woman having regular menstrual periods when she is pregnant?
A. J. S.

This is not so very uncommon. In some cases it continues thruout the duration of pregnancy without creating any disturbance. But the attention of the doctor should be called, because it may indicate a separation of the placenta, may lead to a miscarriage, or may be a symptom of a serious condition known as placenta previa.

From the Association

I have seen something about the Modern Health Crusade which teaches habits of good health to children in the schools. Does this work well in country schools? Where can I get direct information?
K. M.

The Modern Health Crusade is the best plan for teaching health habits to children ever invented. It is even more practical in the country than in city schools. It encourages children to brush their teeth, take regular baths, attend to the toilet, eat properly and promotes other good habits. Write to the Kansas State Tuberculosis Association, 210 Crawford Building, Topeka.

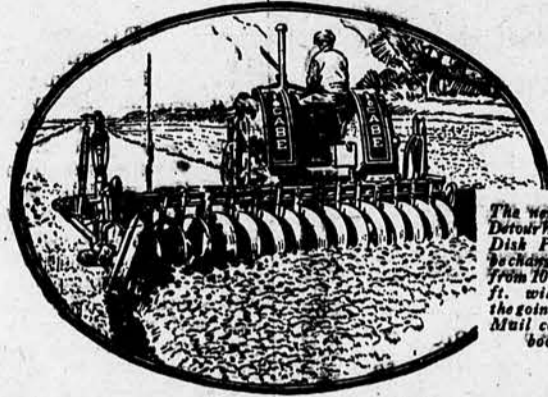
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Human life has lengthened from 22 years in the Middle Ages to 58 years today, but it is the conviction of the Insurance Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States that it can be made even longer by co-operative effort.

"While during recent years the span of human life has been increasing appreciably," it says in its first bulletin on the subject, "so that the national life expectancy is now more than 58 years, as compared with less than 50 years at the beginning of this century, most of the increase is directly attributable to the excellent results which have been secured in reducing infant and child mortality. Life expectancy for citizens 40 years old and over has not been increased proportionately. A number of so-called degenerative diseases which are found among middle aged and older people are becoming more prevalent, and are causing more deaths than in former years. The earning power of many men is at a maximum after they have reached the age of 40, and a vast loss results when they die prematurely.

"If American lives, on the average, have increased in length from the 22 years of the Middle Ages and the 40 years of 1850 to the 58 years of today, it would seem possible to continue the advance to the 62 years of New Zealand and then to the 65 years which authorities say is eventually possible."

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tractor the 8-ft. If the going's unusually bad, simply change the 10-ft. to the 7 1/2-ft. size.

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Farm Crops and Markets

Ample Surface Moisture is Present This Spring in All Parts of Kansas

WHILE the wet weather over Kansas recently has delayed farm work somewhat, in general it has been helpful. Every part of the state now has ample surface moisture, which is more than usually can be said at this season, and over most sections even the subsoil is decidedly wet. There is every indication of a fine wheat crop, and oats also has made a good start, altho the acreage most places was reduced because of the wet weather. While some oats doubtless will yet be planted, Kansas farmers have indicated in the past that they don't care to risk large plantings of this crop in April.

Livestock is doing well most places, except perhaps in a few communities in Northwestern Kansas where feed is scarce. The big movement of Texas cattle into the Flint Hills probably will start about the middle of April. Most of the Kaw Valley potato acreage has been planted. Better hatches from the incubators than usual have been reported, taking the state as a whole.

In the opinion of the officials of the Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City "mercantile trade is on the upgrade" in the Southwest, and in general this agrees with the reports from most Kansas towns, especially Topeka and Wichita. Farm implement sales have been quite active in Kansas recently, especially with dealers who have gone after business in an aggressive way, altho that is to be expected at this season. Taking commercial and agricultural lines as a whole, conditions are better than most of the pessimistic brethren forecast along in January.

Part of this is based on definite results, such as the satisfactory condition of the wheat crop, which certainly is doing better than average. Along with this has come soil conditions which are favorable for spring work, so it seems reasonable to forecast that by the time grass comes farm work as a whole will be farther advanced than usual.

"All of which is gospel truth. Any market may be saturated, regardless of what a group of somewhat delirious publicists may have to say on the subject. Production follows price as inevitably as dawn follows night. Such vicissitude as the cattle industry has experienced during the last half-century has been the result of excessive production more than any other factor. Alternating low and high hog markets reflect getting in and out. Whenever any commodity advances to a level where there is a profit in the operation, response will be prompt. The resultant saturation-point may be distant, as in the case of cattle; speedy, as in the case of hogs; and almost overnight where production is annual.

"Take the experience of the vegetable-canning industry as an example. The 1925 pack of green corn and peas was immensely profitable, Illinois and Wisconsin canners earning the full value of their plants in some instances. This aroused the cupidity of an element always ready to break into any promising game. It also stimulated production, incidentally inducing growers to organize on a manufacturing basis, pledging their credit for canning machinery. The result was an enormous pack of both green corn and peas in 1926, much of which is still lying in warehouses without a market, even when offered at minus cost. Canners are facing the sheriff, and growers who rushed into canneries probably will be called on to pay notes. The situation has been aggravated by an enormous increase in Southern vegetable production, Northern markets being flooded with cheap food of that character, which is preferable and economical compared with canned goods.

"Obviously neither Congress nor any other human agency could solve or relieve this angle of the agricultural problem, regardless of what a crew of politico-economists may say. Sending the surplus to Europe would be impracticable, as it would not pay the freight. The source of the trouble may be traced directly back to production. Surplus milk in the metropolitan areas is due to the same cause.

But Personal Ability Counts

"At the moment no surplus of livestock of any of the species exists, but the whole country is determined to get back into hogs with all possible celerity, no human power being equal to the task of restraint. For the same reason—remunerative, if not satisfactory, prices—the sheep industry is being rapidly rehabilitated. The cattle-production cycle will be slower; but ultimately it will be accomplished, if prices meanwhile furnish the essential incentive. Unless some method of restraining production can be devised, the vexed supply-stabilization problem is hopeless."

But there are many other things to succeed in livestock production besides "cycles," of course, for the successful producers gradually develop some ability to "beat the game." According to Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, "in planning for future livestock production the three chief elements of success are personal ability, organized effort, and a wider use of public information." These views were advanced before the annual meeting of the Texas and Southwest Cattle Raisers' Association recently at El Paso, Texas.

"It is common knowledge," Doctor Mohler said, "that the great Southwest can produce almost unlimited quantities of cattle and other livestock when the market incentive is sufficient." He then pointed out the importance of using past experience as a general basis of planning for the future, but he urged stock owners in making definite plans to utilize more fully public information that can be had for the asking; food habits of the public, the extent of imports and exports, and other influences must be reckoned with in the business of meat production.

Expensive Red Clover Seed

Livestock owners were urged to study the research and experimental work which the federal and state governments are doing and to become more familiar with laws and regulations for the protection of the industry. Doctor Mohler referred to a recent compilation giving the latest information on the production, consumption and foreign trade in meat, and cited the interest which the meat trade had shown in obtaining copies at once for distribution among its members. The figures have been made public for nearly a month, the interest of livestock producers in them has been noticeably less than that of the packing industry, and the meat trade. "Yet I cannot believe," said Doctor Mohler, "that the information is any more important to them than to the men who raise the animals."

There is an excellent opportunity this year for the production of more Red and Alsike clover seed than usual in Eastern Kansas, as the available supply is the lowest in 25 years, and the prices are next to the highest on record. There have been four consecutive small crops of Red clover, which in 1926 culminated in the smallest crop ever recorded. As large an acreage of Red clover as possible should be harvested for seed this year because of the depleted stocks, a smaller potential acreage from which seed may be harvested, the decided preferences of many farmers for domestic instead of imported seed, and the likelihood of prices being high in the fall. Alsike clover seed production might well be increased because stocks in Canada, as well as in the United States, and the potential acreage for seed this year are much below normal. The increase, however, should not be so large as in the case of Red clover, because if a large crop is harvested this year in Canada, prices will be depressed in the United States.

Because of prevailing high prices for Red and Alsike clover and the difficulty in obtaining domestic Red clover seed adapted for sowing in certain regions, the attention of the folks has been called to the ample supplies of relatively cheap alfalfa and Sweet clover seed. Doubtless these seeds will be used considerably in Kansas to replace Red and Alsike clover wherever soil

Corn Borer Campaign Started

The campaign, in states farther east, to delay the spread of the corn borer farther into Corn Belt (may they keep this infernal pest away from Kansas) was started a few days ago. Congress authorized this work on an extensive scale, and appropriated 10 million dollars to carry it on. The United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana will conduct the campaign. The infested area is largely in these states, and now includes about 60 million acres. The appropriation will be used to compensate farmers for work done by them in connection with the clean-up not normal or usual in ordinary farm operations and to purchase and operate such machinery and supply equipment as is required in carrying out control measures thoro in the counties designated.

In the clean-up, the cornstalks either will be gathered and burned or plowed under cleanly, care being taken not to drag any debris to the surface afterward. Corn stubble will be destroyed with a stubble pulverizer. All cornstalks, pieces of corn cobs around barnyards and feed lots will be burned. The plan is to pay the farmers for work that is done over and above their normal farming operations at a rate not to exceed \$2 an acre for field corn and not to exceed \$1 an acre for sweet corn.

The first step to be taken in the campaign will be to notify farmers of the necessary measures which they must take according to the regulations adopted. It is expected that individual farmers voluntarily co-operating in the clean-up will take the necessary measures by May 1. Following May 1, all infested farms will be inspected. If reported as meeting all requirements as to control measures, the individual farmer will be compensated for extra work as provided by the regulations.

Where the regulations have not been complied with, either intentionally or unintentionally, the federal forces under the authority of the state departments of agriculture will conduct the necessary clean-up. The farm cost of such enforced clean-up will be charged to the individuals on whose farms the work is done, and will be collected on the same basis as taxes by the state authorities.

And Then Comes Overproduction?

Price levels are on a fairly favorable basis for livestock today—much to the astonishment of most Kansas producers—and there is considerable speculation as to how long they will stay in that condition. One hears more discussion of "cycles" in relation to farm prosperity, and especially to that of the livestock producers, than perhaps ever before. The Kansas Farmer printed quite an outstanding story along this line, on page 8 of the issue for March 5, which has attracted considerable attention. There seems to be a fear that overproduction with all kinds of livestock will be encountered in the next two years, and that again the price levels will go on an unprofitable basis.

Or certainly this is the way that the matter appears to the editors of The Producer of Denver, a national organ of the cattlemen. "One trouble with the American people is that we are nutty over production," remarks James E. Poole in a recent issue. "It is the Ford idea gone wild," remarked a Chicago banker the other day. "A few months ago I lent a builder in a small way money to erect a dozen bungalows. He got away with it, and promptly planned a scheme to construct a flat building; whereupon I turned him down, on the theory that building has reached the overdone stage. Always the 11th-hour bull gets in bad, as bankers who back them know to their sorrow."



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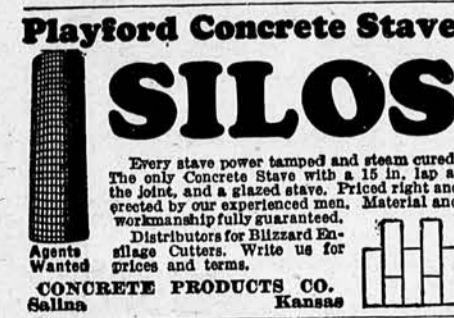
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conditions will permit, just as they were last year. Growers of alfalfa and Sweet clover seed should bear in mind that such extensive substitution may not continue after prices for Red and Alsike clover decline. The production of alfalfa and Sweet clover seed during the last two or three years has been sufficient to meet the increased demand. But still Central and Western Kansas is so well adapted to alfalfa seed production that it is believed that the production there might be increased to lower price levels—in point of fact it was much larger 15 years ago than it is now.

The total clover seed production in 1926, exclusive of Sweet clover, is estimated at only 47,820,000 pounds, compared with 66,000,000 pounds in 1925, 57,480,000 in 1924, and 71,032,000 pounds in the average for the five-year period (1921-25). The unusually small crop of Red clover seed in 1926 was due to a marked reduction in acreage, as yields averaged the same as in 1925 and more than in 1924. With the staining of imported Red clover seed, as provided for under an amendment to the Federal Seed Law, domestic foreign seed than heretofore, premium over foreign seed in Europe available supplies of Red clover in Europe are about the same as last year, but a smaller quantity has been exported this year to this country.

Imports of Red clover for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, amounting to 19,725,000 pounds, were third to the largest on record and about 9 million pounds larger than the average annual imports for the years 1911-25. Imports from July 1, 1926, to January 15, 1927, amounting to 2,125,000 pounds plus 1,776,600 pounds to be carried over after staining, were larger than usual, but much smaller than last year for the same period. The 1926 production, carryover of old seed, and quantity already imported plus that likely to be imported, based on liberal estimates, in time for spring sowing would total approximately 10 million pounds less than the average annual consumption (72 million pounds) for the last 10 years.

Also there was little difference in the price of the 1925 and 1926 crops of Alsike clover in this country, the total available world supply is even smaller than last year. Due to the big decrease in the 1926 production in Canada. Last year large imports from that country made up much of the shortage in this country, but this year large supplies from that source will not be available. Imports from July 1, 1926, to January 15, 1927, amounting to only 848,600 pounds, were next to the smallest on record, and less than one-sixth of the five-year average (1922-26) for that period. Prevailing prices for Alsike clover, which are nearly 80 per cent higher than the five-year average for corresponding dates, are expected to curtail the consumption. It is estimated that available supplies would fall short by 4 million pounds of satisfying the average annual requirements.

While the consumption of Sweet clover seed has increased by leaps and bounds, production in recent years has kept pace with it. Had not unfavorable weather occurred in 1926 in several important producing districts in this country and Canada, stocks of Sweet clover might be burdensome. Imports from July 1, 1926, to January 15, 1927, amounting to 1,850,600 pounds, were about normal.

The 1926 crop of alfalfa seed, estimated at 13 million pounds, was next to the largest on record, having been exceeded only by the 1925 crop. The small reduction from the 1925 crop was due mostly to the big decrease in Utah, which in 1925 contributed about 45 per cent of the total crop of the United States. The total acreage for seed was larger than in 1925, and the yield in a majority of the producing states also was larger. The carryover of old seed is considerably larger than normal. Imports from July 1, 1926, to January 15, 1927, amounting to 1,989,000 pounds, were somewhat larger than a year ago, but were much smaller than the five-year average (1922-26) for that period.

So there seems to be but little hope that the price of alfalfa seed will increase, which should bring joy to the hearts of Kansas farmers who are expecting to plant an increased acreage of this legume in 1927. But the conditions in this state are so well adapted to the production of alfalfa seed that some years an excellent profit can be made on it even if the price is low. Not only that, but as a rule the seed grown in this state will produce a better stand than that grown elsewhere. It is silly to grow 25 per cent of the country's supply of the seed of this crop in Utah, especially when that grown there will not do so well in the Middle West as that produced in Kansas. There is a decided revival of interest in alfalfa production in Kansas, which it is hoped will carry the state back to a position of leadership in the growing of this crop, which it once had. It is now third—California and Nebraska have larger acreages. This additional acreage will be more satisfactory if it is planted to home-grown seed.

Allen—The oats acreage will be much below normal this season, because seeding was delayed by wet weather; the folks here are not inclined to sow this crop late. Spring plowing also has been delayed. The alfalfa acreage likely will be larger than usual, and the kafir acreage smaller. Eggs, 26c; butter, 46c; corn, 52c; kafir, 45c.—Buy M. Tredway.

Atchison—The cold weather recently may have damaged the fruit some. Grass is making an excellent start. Oats seeding has been delayed greatly by the wet weather, and it is likely that the acreage will be reduced, as compared to 1926. Hens are doing fine these days in egg production. Eggs, 19c; hens, 19c; corn, 60c; hay, \$15.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barber—We had some warm weather recently that was followed by a brief period when the temperatures went down to freezing; this likely did some damage to the peach crop, as the trees were almost ready to bloom. Wheat is in fine condition. Spring work is making good headway. Considerable alfalfa seed is being sown here this year. Livestock is in fine condition, and there is ample feed.—J. W. Bibb.

Bourbon—Wheat is making an excellent growth. Pastures also are doing well. We have had a great deal of rain here, and the soil contains an ample supply of moisture. Most of the spring plowing for corn has been done. There is enough farm labor, but wages are high. Most farm markets are on a fairly satisfactory basis.—Robert Creamer.

Brown—Oats seeding was delayed here somewhat by wet weather. Wheat is making a good start, as the soil contains ample moisture. The spring pig crop is of about the normal size. There is still plenty of feed for the livestock, as the open winter

reduced the requirements along this line. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 60c; oats, 45c; eggs, 20c; cream, 42c; hens, 18c; hogs, \$11.25.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Cheyenne—More than 20 inches of snow fell here in March, but it drifted badly, so the fields will be benefited more or less unevenly. Roads are in worse condition than at any time during the winter—for several days they were completely blocked. Very little field work has been done, and the seeding of spring crops will be late. Livestock suffered somewhat during the recent storms from a lack of feed, but only a few losses have been reported.—F. M. Hurlock.

Douglas—Our county farm bureau agent has held numerous pruning demonstrations recently, and has made many soil tests. The farm bureau clubs are active this spring, and are doing fine work. Young chicks are making fine progress. More work is being done on the farm gardens this spring than usual. We had a good rain a few days ago.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—The weather recently has been windy and cold, which has retarded farm operations somewhat. Wheat is making a fairly good growth. More warm weather is needed. A few farm sales have been held recently, at which high prices have been the rule. Wheat, \$1.18; corn, 68c; oats, 45c; barley, 60c; butterfat, 43c; eggs, 17c; hens, 16c to 18c.—W. E. Fravel.

Gove and Sheridan—Much of the weather in March was disagreeable, but the month brought considerable moisture, which will help the crops now. Wheat that lived thru the winter is beginning to make "some sign," but it is too early to tell just what the condition of the crop is. Farmers have been busy recently sowing oats and barley. Some potatoes have been planted, but little work has been done on the gardens. The acreage of listed crops probably will be larger than usual. A few public sales have been held recently, and the prices paid were good, considering conditions. Livestock is in fairly good condition. The number of chicks on farms here is less than usual, due to the high cost of feed. Eggs, 18c; hens, 20c.—John I. Aldrich.

Jewell—Spring farm operations have been delayed here somewhat by cooler weather recently, and some more moisture. This delayed oats seeding, and made it necessary to take the livestock off the wheat fields for a few days. But with the coming of a few days of warm weather the wheat pasture no doubt will be abundant again,

which will be a fine thing, as the feed is needed badly. A considerable part of the seed for spring planting is being shipped into the county—this was made necessary by the dry weather of last year.—Vernon Collier.

Jefferson—Judging from present indications, we will have early pasture here. There is an excellent demand for milk cows, hogs and cattle. Most farmers are doing their own work this season—there is very little demand for hired help. Corn, 70c; eggs, 20c.—W. H. Smurr.

Johnson—The weather has been rather cool recently, and we shall be glad to see the coming of warmer weather. Good progress has been made with the potato planting. A brick road is being built thru the county, starting at the east line. Ground oats, \$1.90 a cwt.; bran, \$1.45; potatoes, \$3.20 a cwt.; eggs, 21c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Labette—Wheat and pastures are making a fine growth. There has been considerable wet weather here, which delayed oats seeding somewhat. A good many farmers here are planting fruit trees and brush fruits this spring. Wheat, \$1.20; oats, 50c; potatoes, \$2.05; eggs, 20c.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—The soil is in excellent condition for barley seeding. Wheat has been damaged somewhat by soil blowing and winter killing. This was especially true with the Blackhull variety. Livestock is in fine condition. Eggs, 18c; hens, 18c; corn, 85c; butter, 50c.—A. R. Bentley.

Logan—The wheat outlook is promising, and there is plenty of moisture in the soil. Livestock has wintered well; feed, however, is scarce. Wheat, \$1.20; barley, 85c; oats, 65c; bran, \$1.50; shorts, \$1.85; flour, \$2.10; cream, 42c; eggs, 18c; corn, 90c; hogs, \$10.90.—G. A. Richardson.

Marion—Wheat has made an excellent growth, and it is supplying good pasture. Early sown oats are up, and it is likely the fields were injured somewhat by the recent rains. Farm work has been delayed by rains.—Isaac P. Wiebe.

Morris—Numerous light rains recently have kept the fields so wet that not much farm work has been done. Very little oats has been sown. It is likely that the acreage of this crop would have been small even if the conditions at the normal seeding time had been favorable, but now it is certain to be limited still more, as the folks here are not favorable to the idea of late planting

with this crop. Early sown wheat is in excellent condition, but that planted late was injured by the zero weather of February. Most of the fat hogs and cattle are out of the county. Considerable corn and kafir still remain on farms, as the prices have not been on attractive levels—65c for corn and 50c for kafir seem to be the top. Cattlemen are offering \$7 a head for pasture.—J. R. Henry.

Marshall—Oats and wheat are making an excellent growth. Good hatches from the incubators have been reported, and so far the weather has been favorable on the young chicks. This is very encouraging, and it will no doubt do much to develop even more interest in poultry production, which has been growing in the last year. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 65c; cream, 40c; eggs, 21c; hogs, \$12; hay, \$10.—J. D. Stosz.

Osage—The acreage of oats planted here was larger than usual—despite the fact that this is not the rule in some other sections of Eastern Kansas (I understand that the acreage in many other counties was reduced because of the wet weather delaying the seeding.) The farm flocks have been making excellent records recently in egg production. I notice that according to recent Government data the poultry business in Kansas has been increasing faster than in any other state, which is a mighty encouraging item in the growth of diversified farming. Real estate transfers have been quite active recently. Potatoes were planted earlier than usual this year. More plowing has been done this spring than up to this date in 1926. A recent hail storm did some damage to the glass covering hotbeds and also to young fruit trees.—H. L. Ferris.

Phillips—Feed is scarce, and livestock is rather thin, but we will get the animals thru the grass somehow! Stock is selling very well at public sales, as the farmers here have considerable faith in future price levels. Everyone will welcome the coming of warmer weather.—J. B. Hicks.

Rawlins—We have had a large amount of snow recently which no doubt did the wheat considerable good. While it is too early to tell what progress the crop is likely to make, it appears to have a chance to go into the spring in much better condition than we had expected a month ago. Considerable feed is being shipped into the county. Corn, 90c; hay, \$20 to \$22.—J. A. Kelley.

Rice—The county was visited recently by some real winter weather, which brought

The Hogs of Kansas Speak



LG. SCOTT, WHITE CITY, KAN.
FEEDING GILTS ON PIG CHOW, CORN AND ALFALFA

NO. OF GILTS	30
DAYS ON FEED	29
AVERAGE GAIN	43 LBS.
COST PER CWT. GAIN	\$4.89

WALTER PAYTON, BURNS, KAN.

NO. OF HOGS	21
DAYS ON FEED	33
COST PER CWT. GAIN	\$5.30

JOHN BOGAN, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

NO. OF HOGS	39
DAYS ON FEED	120
COST PER CWT. GAIN	\$5.70
PRICE PER BUSHEL CORN MARKETED THROUGH HOGS	\$2.35

P.W. DODDERIDGE, WHITE CITY, KAN.

NO. OF HOGS	196
AVERAGE DAILY GAIN	1.8 LBS
28 LBS. PIG CHOW AT \$3.25	\$0.91
2½ BU. CORN AT \$1.05	2.63
COST PER CWT. GAIN	\$3.54
PLUS ALFALFA PASTURE COST	

RUPP BROS., HALSTEAD, KAN.

NO. OF HOGS	24
AVERAGE DAILY GAIN	1.7 LBS
FEED COST:	
1600 LBS. PIG CHOW	\$45.60
160 BU. CORN AT 70¢	112.00
TOTAL COST	\$157.60
COST PER CWT. GAIN	\$4.69

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but little moisture. Wheat is making a fine growth. The acreage of Sweet clover and Sudan grass will be above average this year. Real estate has been selling well recently, especially farm land. Considerable building is being done on farms. Wheat, \$1.14; eggs, 18c; butterfat, 42c; hens, 18c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Sedgwick—Most of the wheat is in excellent condition, but some of the fields have been injured by soil blowing. The acreage which is left for corn this year is rather small. Several farms have been sold here recently. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 75c; oats, 48c; eggs, 20c; butterfat, 46c; hens, 17c.—W. J. Roof.

A Glance at the Markets

A time of slightly lower prices for some of the farm products set in about the middle of March and continued thru the greater part of the month. Little slumps of this kind are common enough during the spring season because of increasing supplies of many kinds. Butter, eggs, feeds, some lines of livestock and many fruits and vegetables were selling a little lower. Hay markets were quiet with little change and grain followed the ups and downs from time to time without much change in either direction, although there was a moderate decline during the third week of March.

The whole list of livestock values shared in the late March decline of prices at Chicago. Losses generally ranged from 25 to 50 cents a hundred pounds. Top price on hogs dropped below \$12. Feeding lambs suffered rather heavy decline, falling off about 75 cents. Fat wool lambs were selling at \$14 to \$15. The underlying features of the livestock situation continue favorable, although the market will no doubt continue to respond to temporary conditions of supply.

Wool trade was reported quiet at Eastern market centers, with prices about steady. The weak feature is the poor demand for manufactured woolsens, yet many dealers consider the situation favorable for wool because of the limited world supply. This viewpoint is supported by recent price advances and active demand during the wool sales at London.

Increasing production of butter and heavy market supplies caused sharp declines in late March, bringing a price considerably below 50 cents for the best grades at the New York market. The general level remained higher than that of a year ago when the spring decline was still more severe. Sales of imported butter no doubt had much to do with the lower prices, on account of the peculiar effect which always attends arrivals of even limited stocks of the foreign product. Storage stocks are nearly cleaned up, and new production, which is increasing, is not equal to that of a year ago. Thus, general conditions remain fairly good.

Cheese markets did not share in the decline, and prices are about 2 cents higher than they were a year ago. Production and receipts are both lighter this season, but the lack of great activity in demand tends to limit any recovery in the price.

Eggs have been going into storage at a lively rate in all sections of the country. Holdings are now so heavy that they already begin to overhang the coming market season. It appears that egg production is increasing right along, possibly now a little faster than the demand. The dullness of the season also tended to heavy production. The poultry market situation is quiet, with prices generally lower than they were in the spring of 1926. The weak point is the large stock of poultry in storage. Live poultry markets are not over-supplied at this season, and early broilers find a good demand.

Potato growers, according to early reports, intend to plant one-sixth more land to white potatoes and one-third more to sweet potatoes, but these ideas may simmer down considerably before the planting season is over. It appears the increase in the South does not amount to much in a marketing way, except in Texas and Florida. Southern potatoes started to market early this season, opening at about the usual prices. Old potatoes failed to stage the spring rise hoped for by many holders, but it seems that the old stock will be fairly well cleaned up before the new crop shipments become heavy. Sweet potatoes have continued to sell comparatively low until near the end of the season. Growers in the principal shipping states had a rather unsatisfactory season, and are not likely to make such heavy gains in acreage this season as those forecasted for the southern part of the sweet potato region. If the acre yield is only average, the market supply may not be so excessive.

The Texas onion season opened several weeks earlier than it did last year. It will meet some competition from Egyptian onions, but these can be substituted for the Texas stock only to a limited extent, they not being popular with the majority of consumers. The Northern onion crop "cleaned up well" at prices considerably above the average price of the season.

Apple prices were sagging a little thru March, owing more to poor condition of so much of the stock than for any other reason. Foreign trade continues active, and prices are high for sound, bright colored stock. Strawberries from Louisiana and nearby sections of the far South sold at 20 to 40 cents a quart in Northern markets during March. The crop was set back a

little by the frost in March, but supplies are likely to be liberal thru the first part of the season at least.

Tomato prices tend slightly downward. Plantings are much heavier than a year ago, but not much above the usual acreage. Conditions in the grain market were slightly less favorable during the last week or two, owing to heavy shipments of wheat from South America and liberal supplies of corn and other feeding grains in the home markets. Wheat prices in English markets also followed the drop in the United States and Canada; the wheat decline amounting to 4 to 5 cents in a week. Oats and barley followed corn in a downward trend. Reports from the grain regions show plans to increase the corn acreage this season nearly 2 per cent, oats 3 per cent and barley 14 per cent.

The hay market continues quiet, with demand limited because of the rather mild spring in many consuming sections. Unfavorable weather and muddy roads have hindered loadings at Northern shipping points.

Mill feeds share the dullness of the hay market for the same reasons. Prices have been fairly well maintained, although there was a slight decline in cottonseed and hominy feed.

Dollar is Worth 60 Cents

The purchasing value of the dollar, as measured by living costs for the American wage earners or other people of moderate means, has fluctuated little more than 5 per cent, or only about "a nickel" in case of a dollar purchase, during the last five years, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. The dollar now is worth, on the basis of living costs, just about 60 cents as compared with the pre-war (1914) dollar, and having fluctuated less than 5 cents either way from this value since 1921 may be considered as having become stabilized at this level, as contrasted with the severe fluctuations of the first few years after the war.

Average living costs as computed by the Conference Board during 1926 were slightly (1.8 per cent) lower than in 1925, but in January, 1927, were still 66 per cent higher than in 1914, just before the war. Average weekly wage earnings at the beginning of the current year, however, were 116 per cent higher than, or more than double what they had been in 1914, leaving the wage earner 28 per cent better off than he had been before the war as regards the purchasing power of his weekly pay check.

The most important factor in determining the living costs of people of moderate means is food, expenditures for food representing about 40 per cent or more of the wage earner's necessary living expenses. Following a rise thru-out the last four months in 1926, living costs in January of the current year again resumed the downward tendency which had been under way ever since November, 1925. This was the result chiefly of a decline of nearly 2 per cent in retail food prices from December to January.

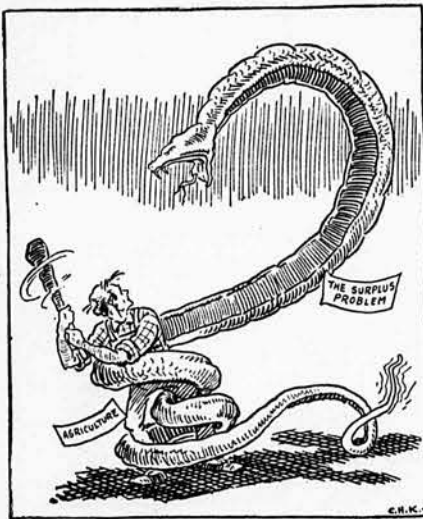
Wholesale commodity prices are again about at the low level reached in 1921, after a fairly steady decline since August, 1925. The rapid decline in the price of farm products has been the chief factor in the decline of wholesale commodity prices which began in the middle of 1925, but it failed to have a proportionate effect on retail food prices, the gap between wholesale and retail food prices having shown a tendency to widen since the summer of 1926.

A Trench Silo at Admire

When the drouth hit Lyon county last summer, the corn crop began to dry up, and every farmer wished he had a silo. A. P. Switzer decided to try a trench silo as temporary storage. After trying it he has almost decided to use a trench silo every year. Mr. Switzer's farm is 6 miles southeast of Admire. The silo was made 8 feet deep, 12 feet wide at the top and 8 feet wide at the bottom, and 60 feet long at the top and 45 at the bottom, leaving a slope up which a team and wagon may be driven after the silage is loaded.

The silage is of good quality, and there is no more waste than in an upright silo, the owner says. About 6 inches on top and a few inches for 2 feet down the sides was spoiled. When the silo was filled the contents was covered with 2 feet of straw and tramped with horses until it was solid. The silage is fed to ewes, lambs and a few milk cows.

If the trench could be dug in the side of a hill in order to leave a level outlet for the team and wagon it would save a hard pull sometimes when the ground is wet, Mr. Switzer says. He also has a concrete silo.



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Postage Paid, 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed	\$0	\$100	\$500
Wh., Buff, Br. and Bl. and R. C. Dr. Leghorns.....	\$7.00	\$12.00	\$35.00
Barred Rocks, S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds, Anconas, Bl. Minorcas.....	8.00	11.00	25.00
Wh. and Buff Rocks, Wh. Leghorns, Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....	8.00	13.00	27.00
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Fart. Rocks, R. C. Anconas, Blue Andalusians, Light Brahmans.....	9.50	18.00	35.00
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Light Mixed Assorted, \$10 per 100. Heavy Assorted, \$13 per 100. ALL OTHER BREEDS REASONABLY PRICED. Big, Fine, colorplate poultry book, FREE, stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this Great Book and invest your money this season in Famous Nabob 18K Strains. The most profitable investment you can make in the poultry field right now.			

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Mother Biddy is Out of a Job

Poultrymen Now Entrust Chicks to Brooders, With Much Better Results

BY R. L. HAUSEN

ONE of the best methods of brooding chicks from the standpoint of the farmer who wants to raise a hundred pullets, or from that of the poultryman who wants to raise a thousand, is the use of a portable brooder house and colony brooder stove. No doubt this combination has helped the growth of the baby chick business, because it is getting to be the common thing for farmers who used to fuss with setting hens to send their eggs away to a commercial hatchery or buy their baby chicks outright, with the intention of raising them artificially.

This method saves a lot of time in the spring and yields a nice uniform flock of pullets in the fall. Another advantage is that the chicks can be had early, without waiting for the hens to get broody, so the pullets will mature in time to lay in the fall.

The most popular type of house is 10 by 12 feet about 5 feet high in the rear and 7 in front, with a shed roof. Such a house, if built on skids, can be moved to a new location with a tractor or strong team, which is often desirable for sanitary reasons.

I know one poultryman who moves his colony houses to opposite sides of a large alfalfa field every year. Another moves them about in a field used for general crops. A third has several lined up along a meadow, but works up the ground near the houses in the fall after the pullets are housed and sows rye for the next year's chicks to pick off.

Plan Provides a Southern Exposure

An eastern experiment station has planned a colony brooder house which is very convenient. It is designed to face the south. There are two openings in the front, half sash and half glass, both movable, and protected by an overhanging roof. On the west side is a small sliding window designed to admit afternoon sunlight. The entrance is on the east side, and the door for the chicks is in front.

The floor is made double, of matched boards with builder's lining paper between. The sides are made of novelty siding, and it is desirable to line with beaver-board at least half-way up. This house will accommodate 300 chicks under a 52-inch hover. A greater number of chicks in a single flock is not recommended.

The other day I saw a colony house with the walls made of fiber board, which comes in such large sheets that few joints are necessary. I also saw a circular house, a patented affair, which the owner spoke of as being very satisfactory, as there were no corners inside for the chicks to crowd into and smother.

Very often a small shed already on the farm can be fixed up to serve the purpose. The main points to be observed are plenty of sunlight and ventilation, a good tight floor and a thorough cleanup, with lots of whitewash.

On large poultry farms multiple brooder houses are also used. They are long buildings divided into pens, and heated by brooder stoves or by a central heating plant. Such houses are cheaper to build and are economical to care for, but being permanently located, require careful measures in the runs to combat worms and coccidiosis.

Preferred Type May be Selected

There are two types of heaters used in colony brooders; the coal stove and the oil heater. The heater is set up in the center of the floor, sometimes a little nearer the back of the house than the front, to allow extra space for shoppers and drinking fountains. The smokepipe will draw much better if it goes straight up thru the roof than if it goes out the side with several bends. There are patented contrivances to take the pipe thru the roof and at the same time ventilate the house. These can be purchased from the companies manufacturing the stoves. Another arrangement that any tinsmith can make consists of a sheet of galvanized iron 18 inches square, thru the middle of which is passed a pipe 1/4 inch larger than the diameter of the pipe from the stove. This pipe should be long enough

pipe, which does not get very hot at that point anyway.

There also are oil-heated brooder stoves on the market, which, when put out by a reliable concern, give satisfaction. They are somewhat more flexible than the coal stoves, but should be well made and carefully cleaned and regulated.

Before setting up the brooder stove it is a good plan to lay a 6-foot square of roofing paper on the floor where it is to be set. Then, in case the floor is not all it should be, the chicks will be protected from drafts thru cracks in the floor at night.

Ducks Pay School Expenses

For seven years my hobby has been raising ducks. I always have had the tame Mallards. They are beautiful birds as well as profitable. Most of the eggs are set in the incubator. A few times eggs have been set under a hen. Duck eggs hatch well. I make a board pen of 1 by 12 boards which can be moved around on the grass. Always use a wet mash for baby ducks. Mix equal parts of corn chop and bran with water enough to make the food crumbly. Then add a little sand. This I feed in a trough. Always give them

water deep enough to buy their own. A baby duck does not need to swim, but must have deep water. I use tin cups while they are small. I put them in a box and carry them to the cellar at night. It is a little work to raise them by hand, but I keep them out of the rains, and away from the rats.

Some ducks are sold for \$1.00. Children buy some of the baby ducks for pets and I dress some ducks for Sunday dinners. Early Saturday morning I phone to several folks who might want ducks for Sunday. In this way I take orders for all I care to get ready. When dressed and delivered, these bring fancy prices.

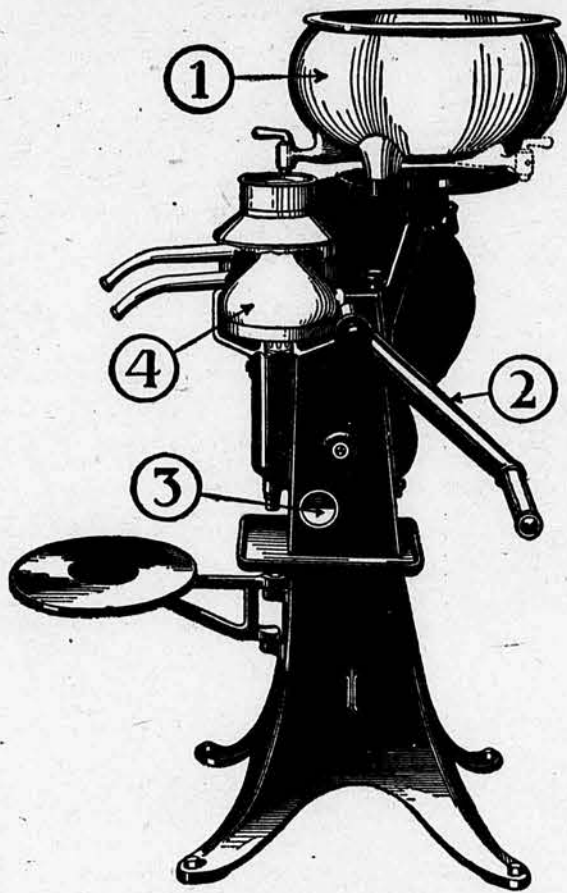
This is my last year in high school and I have made most of my spending money by raising ducks. I raised about 50 last year but I hope to have more this year. Perhaps college will be a little closer then. Duck raising is a profitable business. Maurine McKee. Oswego, Kan.

When double-crossing an American concession owner, we suppose the Mexicans take delight in watching the grin go.

The treaty Powers can't perfect their titles to special concessions in China by reference to their deeds.

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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.

And Thus Poultry Gains

BY J. A. KAISER

For a series of years, the tendency has been toward purebred stock in the poultry phase of general farming. Gradually, at first, the old-time mixed flocks were weeded out, and their places were taken by flocks uniform in kind, if not of the best strain. Year after year, this weeding process has gone on. Mixed flocks are now hard to find in localities where once they were the rule. Purebred chickens are found on the farms every season, and in this respect 1927 probably surpasses all the years that have gone before.

In this change so widely noticeable, at least two factors have been active: first, the chicken hatcheries, which in recent years have become so prominent and successful, have offered a premium on eggs from good stock. Second, the egg market generally has looked with disfavor on the eggs of mixed breeds.

A Profitable Side Line

Since the World War there has been a reaching out, as it were—an experimental attitude—among farmers. The farmer, in the post-bellum readjustment, often got the worst end of the bargain. He has tried to find a way out thru so-called side-lines. Poultry raising is one of these. Diversification is noticeable everywhere, in general farming, from the growing of untried cash crops to the embarkation in hitherto untried phases of the livestock and poultry business.

In this shifting about for profit, the hen has grown rapidly in popularity. Only recently I was told of a farmer who, during his years of farming, has been accustomed to regard the hen as a sort of necessary evil. This man begrudged the grain he threw sparingly to his hens. But, last season, he tried the matter out, and in the autumn found his hens had made more money for him than his hogs. Now this farmer cares for his hens, and is enthusiastic over the possibilities of egg production.

Only recently, too, word came of a farmer who has a flock of 750 White Leghorn hens, and who is gathering nearly 500 eggs a day. These are only isolated instances, but they illustrate the general trend.

Farm Poultry Raising Economical

In the discussion of this poultry situation, we now come to the question of poultry-raising in connection with general farming, as against poultry-raising as a specialty. Few farmers, it seems, fail to reap profits; and few care to revert to the old haphazard method of breeding and feeding. On the other hand, it is a common thing to hear of someone who has embarked in the poultry business closing out stock and giving up the venture in disappointment and disgust.

In the case of the farmer, he grows most of the grain he feeds to his poultry. Some of this grain is of a leftover character, and often much of it is picked up by the hens, in places where it would otherwise be pure waste. Often, with the poultry raiser who is in it head and heels, as a business, he must buy everything that he feeds. Nearly always the farmer has milk and scraps of various kinds, not available to those not so situated. On the farm, too, the hens have more range, and it costs less in every way to keep them. Naturally, then, the keeping of a good-sized flock of hens fits in with general farming operations. It pays, and nine out of every 10 farmers will tell you so. Hens may not be so profitable as sheep, but on a farm where everything is made to count for all that is in it, why not have both?

Not only is there a marked advance in the kinds of chickens kept on the farms, but in every other way the hen now has a better chance than formerly to prove profitable. Better care, better feeding methods, better housing facilities—these are everywhere noticeable. To a marked degree, the mother hen is being replaced by the brooder. Hatcheries supply baby chicks by the thousands, to the farmers of the immediate vicinity who, a few years back, hatched their chicks under hens. These hatcheries have been a big factor in revolutionizing the poultry industry. They have created a demand for eggs from purebred stock, and every spring they enliven and augment the egg mar-

ket. With the hatchery flourishing, there is another bidder for the egg output of the community.

Still another factor which may well be considered in discussing this question has to do with transportation. At present, a great many communities, cut off, a few years ago, from city markets, are in close touch with them. The paved road and the motor truck have worked the miracle. In some localities this situation has had a direct bearing on the kinds of hens kept. When white eggs bring fancy prices, the farmer is apt to keep a variety which will produce white eggs. Under these same conditions, the market for broilers is better than formerly, and the young roosters are often weeded from a flock, and sold early, at high prices.

And interest in egg production has taught the average farmer when to dispose of his laying hens. In the indifferent days, hens were often kept to an age which rendered them wholly unprofitable as layers. Now this seldom happens. No longer is everything in the poultry line held till November, to be rushed to a glutted and declining market. If hens are to be disposed of, they often are sold at the high prices which prevail in late summer. In a word, when the farmer cuts corners for profits, as in other lines, he is finding the hen among the most valuable assets of general farming.

Yea, the "Farmer Pays"

BY CLIF STRATTON

Who owns the stocks and securities, credits, moneys and other things that go to make up the intangible property on the tax rolls of Kansas, the farmer or the city man?

The chances are that your answer is wrong. For by the records in the office of the tax department of the Kansas Public Service Commission, the farmer, man for man and woman for woman, owns more intangible property a head than does his city brother and sister!

There were 140 cities in Kansas last year with populations of more than 1,000. In these cities there was listed \$66,719,395 worth of intangible property for taxation. The population of the cities for 1926 was 818,037. The per capita intangible property owned was \$81.56.

Outside the cities the population was 1,004,952. These listed \$92,346,220 of intangible property for taxation, or an average of \$91.80 a person.

Some of the city figures on intangibles—stocks, bonds, other securities and moneys, and so on—are interesting and perhaps illuminating. Wichita, with a population of 94,179, which lays claims to being the leading "business city" of the state, leaving to Kansas City its title as the leading "industrial city," reported to the assessors only \$3,516,642 worth of intangible property, or \$37.34 per capita.

Halstead, a Mennonite city in Harvey county, only a few miles away, seldom thought of as a city of capitalists and holders of securities, reported \$358,141 worth of intangibles, or at the rate of \$297.46 per capita. If the capitalists of Wichita were as well off on the tax rolls as those of Halstead, Wichita would have reported something like 31½ million dollars worth of intangibles, instead of \$3,516,642 worth.

Topeka, population 57,369, reported \$5,913,280 worth of intangibles, or \$103.08 per capita. Oakley, the smallest city in the state, reported \$135.54 worth of intangibles per capita. Manhattan, home of the state agricultural college, reported \$210.86 of intangible property per capita; Lawrence, home of the university, reported \$110.86. Chanute, with almost the same population as Manhattan, and a thriving industrial city, reported \$67.73 worth of intangibles per capita.

Kansas City, with a population of 118,337, mostly workingmen, listed \$5,816,310 worth of intangibles, or \$49.15 a head.

It might also be mentioned that the tax department reports also that in 1926 the average property of all kinds listed for taxation in the 140 cities of more than 1,000 population was \$924.136.723, or \$1,129.70 per capita. Outside these cities, or on farms and in purely rural communities, there was listed for taxation altogether \$2,745,036.202, or \$2,731.51 per capita.

In other words, the farmers pay taxes altogether in Kansas on a valua-

Now! 2 Week Old Chicks -100% Live Delivery

Again Missouri's Pioneer Hatchery leads the world in service to the poultry raiser. To relieve you of the biggest losses in poultry raising, I am going to send you two-week-old chicks—guaranteed 100% live delivery. These big, husky, Missouri-bred chicks will mature quickly for you—will cut down your chick losses—will increase your cash profits this year. All these chicks will be from Missouri Accredited flocks—all at least two weeks old. They have the big start—they are past the danger period where 90% or early chick losses occur—and they are fed and cared for by the expressman, enroute to you.

WRITE TODAY FOR 1927 CHICK CATALOG

Write today for my folder which fully describes my plan to furnish you with healthy two-week-old chicks and also my big free chick catalog showing 16 breeds of Miller hatched chicks in actual life colors. Miller chicks have helped thousands to make more money out of poultry. Write today for books and price lists. Mail this coupon NOW.

THE MILLER HATCHERIES

Established in 1908
Box 807 Lancaster, Mo.

Show me the way to more profitable poultry raising this year. Send me 50¢ for a copy of your big 12¢ catalog with beautiful pictures in big colors. Also folder on 2 week old chicks.

I am interested in..... brood of
.....day old } CHICKS
.....2 weeks old }

Name

P. O.

Route No. State

\$11.95 Buys Champion Belle City Incubator

Hot-Water, Copper Tanks, Self Regulating Safety Lamps, Thermometer, Chick Nursery. Save Money—Order Incubators and Brooders Together. 80 Egg—\$11.95; with 80 Chick Size \$15.95. 140 Egg—13.95; with 140 Chick Size 19.95. 230 Egg—21.95; with 230 Chick Size 29.95. 400 Egg—36.95; with 400 Chick Size 48.95. 600 Egg—49.95; with 600 Chick Size 64.95. Freight Prepaid.

East of Rockies and allowed West. If in a hurry, add 50¢ for express. For each incubator Brooder (Except 400 and 600 sizes) and 1000 Ship Extra Prepaid. Order now or write to: Belle City Incubator Co., 211 E. 1st St., Racine, Wis. Catalogs and Low Prices on Gasoline Oil. Canopy Brooders delivered. All fully guaranteed. Jim Rohan, Pres.

Belle City Incubator Co. Box 21 Racine, Wis.

BUSH'S CHICKS LIVE

ONE MILLION CERT. O. C. CHILD STANDARD BRED RIGHT. BEST BRED CHICKS Annually BRED RIGHT. Selected Heavy Laying Flocks. HATCHED RIGHT. exports. SOLD RIGHT at prices as low as possible. Buy direct from the hatchery. BUSH'S Hatchery Quality Chicks. Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. Vigorons, 300 Egg Strains 50 100 500 1000. Wb. Br. Buff Leghorns, Anconas \$ 6.75 14.00 61.00. Earl, White, Buff Rocks on Balance Oil 7.50 14.00 61.00. Buff Orps., Bl. Minorca, Wyandot 7.50 14.00 61.00. Wb. Minorca, Jersey Black Giants 14.00 28.00 123.00. Heavy Assorted, 5.00 9.00 51.00. Mixed Assorted, 5.00 9.00 51.00. BIG DISCOUNT ON LARGER QUANTITIES. Valuable Poultry Guide with every order. Bank ref. from this ad. Catalogs, 20 leading varieties. Item. L. B. C. A. and B. C. P. BUSH'S POULTRY FARMS, Box 189-P, Clinton, Mo. or Dept. P, Hutchinson, Kansas.

AVENARIUS Applied Once Year CARBOLINEUM

KILLS MITES IN HEN-HOUSES Or Money Refunded. The Standard Insecticide for 51 Years. Write for Circular. CARBOLINEUM WOOD PRESERVING COMPANY Department 240 Milwaukee, Wis.

FRANKFORT CHICKERIES

LARGER PROFITS CAN BE MADE. When you purchase our quality chicks, every one from high grade thoroughbred stock that is Kansas State Accredited, insuring you high grade baby chicks. Also all parent stock furnishing us with hatchery eggs has passed the blood test for Bacillary White Diarrhea and proven free. This means stronger vitality with higher egg production. You can not secure better chicks anywhere for the same price. Send for our literature before buying. THE FRANKFORT CHICKERIES, Frankfort, Mo.

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, Osage City, Mo.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY

Chicks of QUALITY and VITALITY from Accredited flocks. Exhibition Reds and Leoshorns specialty. Can furnish chicks from all leading varieties in both Certified and Accredited. Catalogue sent free. HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Hiawatha, Kan.

A POSTCARD WILL DO

Write the names of the magazines you are wanting to subscribe for on a postcard. Mail card to address below and we will quote you a special price that will save you money. Address, Kansas Farmer—Mail Dept. Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Do You Know That—

you have not read all the paper until you have looked over all the classified advertisements?

tion of \$2,731.51 per capita—men, women and children. The city folks pay on \$1,120.70 per capita. And the farmer pays a head on \$91.89 worth of intangibles, while the city man pays a head on \$81.56 worth of intangible property.

The farmer is the leading capitalist of Kansas—on the tax rolls. It is perhaps not to be wondered at that he kicks sometimes on the inequitable distribution of the tax burden.

The following table shows the population and intangible tax valuation for 1926 in the 140 cities of Kansas of more than 1,000 population each:

City	Population	Intangible Valuation
Kansas City	118,337	\$ 5,816,319
Wichita	94,179	3,516,642
Topeka	57,369	3,019,280
Hatchinson	26,265	891,850
Lawrence	20,889	1,285,910
Leavenworth (25)	20,118	566,910
Pittsburg	18,962	816,310
Coffeyville	16,325	506,341
Parsons	16,216	2,182,850
Salina	15,045	2,600,649
Archibald	13,967	728,955
Arkansas City	13,822	1,532,700
Lawrence	13,432	1,049,828
Independence	12,918	1,798,456
Emporia	12,887	620,875
Fort Scott	10,873	697,620
Winfield	10,434	2,200,115
Manhattan	10,012	678,705
Chanute	9,861	1,583,375
El Dorado	9,640	761,032
Newton	9,358	773,230
Ottawa	8,293	547,858
Ida	7,023	628,520
Wellington	7,021	487,539
Dodge City	6,400	544,390
Janetta	5,392	850,616
Allen	5,350	619,350
Conrad	5,301	317,910
Galena	5,250	789,248
Great Bend	4,922	317,543
Blair	4,885	318,180
Pratt	4,553	208,168
Hays	4,478	101,251
Cherryvale	4,323	580,135
Clay Center	4,200	126,015
Benton	4,172	833,005
McPherson	4,132	528,581
Garden City	4,099	129,565
Heritage	4,044	315,215
Marysville	3,739	483,935
Frederick	3,600	343,600
Neodesha	3,582	741,401
Eureka	3,400	120,715
Goddard	3,401	77,620
Oswatimbe	3,372	481,315
Osborne	3,370	345,630
Parsons	3,281	302,425
Blawie	3,275	395,800
Liberal	3,236	189,245
Frontenac	3,166	82,315
Columbus	3,145	218,400
Girard	3,032	145,485
Larned	3,071	847,860
Bushton	2,938	203,060
Bellevue	2,923	389,592
Osage City	2,914	117,860
Humboldt	2,875	166,165
Canesville	2,823	548,880
Arma	2,771	8,730
Holton	2,736	501,280
Anthony	2,646	335,225
Garrettsville	2,602	190,365
Newton	2,522	180,055
Barling	2,388	319,573
Council Grove	2,316	152,425
Kingman	2,296	585,490
Lyons	2,294	363,040
Sabethia	2,244	484,860
Yates Center	2,220	202,920
Russell	2,166	387,350
Belleville	2,136	89,125
Lincoln	2,038	554,080
Seneca	2,021	306,060
Galva	1,965	175,810
Mohrville	1,946	10,100
Geneseo	1,928	255,799
Marion	1,908	227,320
Elmer	1,900	327,700
Kincaid	1,888	322,368
Osborne	1,887	204,180
Manhattan	1,878	196,133
Florida	1,844	145,750
Osborne	1,841	382,600
Minneapolis	1,794	370,000
Stirling	1,718	285,985
Romeo Springs	1,705	31,710
Ellis	1,682	229,716
Seaman	1,670	299,620
Cherokee	1,655	26,465
Rice Springs	1,653	169,160
St. Jean	1,634	188,832
Wamego	1,633	305,375
Peabody	1,630	464,720
Cherokee	1,565	82,702
Hartsville	1,553	186,360
South City	1,529	210,120
Wichita	1,524	275,360
Lyons	1,517	229,585
Phillipsburg	1,480	116,280
Stafford	1,464	233,484
Mankato	1,462	161,485
Scammon	1,461	214,170
Weir	1,459	81,655
Trinidad	1,457	79,685
Dunsmuir	1,420	170,774
Scott City	1,412	102,500
Barling	1,355	109,345
Barling	1,349	81,045
Kiowa	1,345	133,430
Washington	1,315	186,495
Ballwin	1,287	133,329
Greenburg	1,264	98,650
Hoard	1,260	185,045
St. Mary	1,254	148,715
Atoka	1,245	145,365
Medford Lodge	1,232	126,260
Chase	1,229	145,320
Haltom	1,204	193,830
Wamego	1,198	358,141
Arkley	1,183	112,504
Arkley	1,183	198,415
Arkley	1,169	142,975
Arkley	1,151	107,539
Arkley	1,148	57,700
Arkley	1,139	111,483
Arkley	1,123	67,720
Arkley	1,122	150,460
Arkley	1,079	95,890
Arkley	1,077	56,135
Arkley	1,074	135,841
Arkley	1,072	253,004
Arkley	1,072	208,215
Arkley	1,066	180,890
Arkley	1,063	109,720
Arkley	1,055	129,934
Arkley	1,025	115,100
Arkley	1,014	90,098
Arkley	1,010	136,900
Totals	818,037	\$68,719,395

in September. The birds were cooped up in a barn loft away from the waters with 600 chickens. Several of them died. Blackhead took more than the usual number last year, about 40 dying from this disease.

The year before last Mrs. Fowler fed blackhead preventive tablets and lost very few turkeys from this ailment. This year she intends to try vaccination, which will cost about 15 cents a bird. Crowding and blackhead were the two main curses of last year, and can be prevented in an ordinary year, according to the owner.

"Last year was not a representative year in this neighborhood because of the lowness of the farms and the floods," said Mrs. Fowler, when asked if turkeys were a paying proposition. Then she added, "Turkeys are profitable because they are hard to raise and the supply seldom takes care of the demand to the extent that prices come down."

The young turkeys are kept penned

until they are 4 weeks old. They are fed sour milk, clabber milk and chick feed. After they grow older they rustle for themselves and take little feed until time to fatten them for market. "If it's a good grasshopper year it will be a good turkey year," interposed Mr. Fowler, who had been listening to the conversation. "So far as the feed question alone is concerned turkeys thrive on nice fat grasshoppers."

Hatching is done by chicken hens, and then the young are placed with mothers of their own breed. The pen in which they are kept is of 6-foot woven wire with two strands of barbed wire at the top. Mrs. Fowler has been raising Mammoth Bronze turkeys for four years. Several years ago she was in the business, but that was before the time of the dog tax, and the canines ran in packs. Turkeys fell an easy prey to their kind. Last fall Mrs. Fowler sold her turkeys for 35 cents a pound live weight.

Need a Poultry House?

If you are expecting to build a poultry house you can obtain the plans for a building of modern construction well adapted to Kansas conditions from Walter Ward, extension architect, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

151 Hens; \$1.39 a Head

F. O. Day sold 151 Buff Orpington hens to Ola Reneberg of Kensington a few days ago at \$1.39 a head, or \$16.68 a dozen.

Killed a Bob Cat

Wayne Fleming, a farmer living 4 miles northeast of Derby, in Sedgwick county, killed a bob cat recently. It weighed 45 pounds, was 5½ feet long and stood 2 feet high.

Does the Whole Job!

For Less Cost—in Less Time!



STARTS · GROWS · MATURES

HUNDREDS of thousands have dropped other methods of chick feeding and now use this famous "all-in-one" mash. By actual tests they learned that **START to FINISH** saves work, money and time—is surer—simpler—cheaper—better. It ends the expense and bother of changing rations as chicks get older, as it supplies perfect nourishment to chicks in all stages of growth and makes them live—thrive—and pay.

Saves Baby Chicks Prevents Bowel Trouble

Imported iron oxide, minerals, dried buttermilk and choice cod liver oil, skillfully blended in correct, scientific proportions with the best and purest grain and meat feeds, finely ground, all supply vitamins, destroy disease germs, enrich the blood and tone the whole system. **START to FINISH** is a powerful defense against white diarrhea, bowel trouble and leg weakness. Saves million of chicks yearly, gives health and vitality.

Hastens Maturity

Because **START to FINISH** produces the quickest growth in the shortest time, it is cheaper to use than grains, home-made mixtures or inferior mashes. It gives you broilers to sell at the higher, earlier prices, and cuts short the feeding period between shell and maturity. That means better prices—less feed expense—bigger profits.

2½ Lbs. in 60 Days

"Have 50 chicks 2 months old, fed only **START to FINISH** and they weigh an average of 2½ lbs. each."—Oscar Hoffman, well known R. I. R. prize winner.

Pullets Laying at 15 Weeks

"Red pullets, raised on **START to FINISH** only, are laying at 15 weeks. Believe it or not—it's a fact." T. B. Lacy, 8185 N. 20th St., Kansas City, Kansas.

Radio Lectures on Chick Care and Feeding, broadcast by WDAF (Kansas City Star) every Wednesday and Saturday evening at 6:15. Tune in.

Makes 2-lb. Frys in 8 Weeks



If the words "START to FINISH" are NOT on the sack, IT ISN'T START to FINISH. All sacks bear this monogram—



100 Lbs. Feeds 100 Chicks First 5 Weeks

There's a "SPEAR BRAND" Feed for every requirement of Poultry, Hogs, Dairy Cows and other livestock. Insist on "SPEAR BRAND" for economy and results.

For Sale By Most Feed Dealers

A Constant Winner for 20 Years

Thousands have tried "START to FINISH"—the first time in doubt and disbelief—only to be amazed and convinced forever by its wonderful and immediate results. After 20 years of use, **START to FINISH** is the most widely used and heaviest selling chick feed in this territory. Such leadership can be won—and permanently held—only by marked superiority.

Starts Pullets Laying Weeks Earlier

If you want a big egg yield from your pullets next fall and winter, feed **START to FINISH** to your chicks from their first meal. Egg organs must be vitalized the first few days. **START to FINISH** gives that needed extra vitality and produces vigorous, well developed pullets which lay early and produce eggs heavily and regularly—and the pullet egg is the profit egg.

Feed all pullets **START to FINISH** until they start to lay—then feed **RED SPEAR** Egg Mash.

Make This Test

Get a 100 lb. sack of **START to FINISH** at once. Separate a brood of baby chicks and feed them from their first meal nothing but **START to FINISH**, greens and water. Compare with ANY other feeding plan you desire. Let **START to FINISH** prove its superiority. If your dealer cannot supply you, write our Mills and we will deliver (through a dealer near you) a 100 lb. sack for \$5, freight paid anywhere in Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas or Oklahoma.

SOUTHWARD FEED AND MILLING CO.
Desk Kansas City, Mo.

'Twill Prevent Blackhead?

Last year was a poor one for turkey raisers who lived along the rivers of Lyon county, according to Mrs. Rufian Fowler, who lives on the banks of the Cottonwood just 4 miles from Emporia. Mrs. Fowler had a flock of 75 or 80 turkeys when the floods came



Our FARMERS MARKET Place

Sell thru our Farmers' Market and turn your surplus into profits.

RATES 8 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive issues; 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues. Display type headings, \$1.50 extra each insertion. Illustrations not permitted. Minimum charge is for 10 words. White space, 50 cents an agate line each insertion. Count abbreviations, initials as words and your name and address as part of advertisement. Copy must reach us by Saturday preceding publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER.

Buy thru our Farmers' Market and save money on your farm products purchase.

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	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 disputes we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED: MEN TO SELL our high grade line of nursery stock. Steady work, payments weekly. Write for our proposition. The Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

WONDERFUL NEW BATTERY CHARGING super-electrolyte. When simply poured into discharged batteries they become charged without aid of the line. Gallon free. Ford batteries \$7.50. Mickman Co., St. Paul, Minn.

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.

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.

CHEESE

FINE CREAM CHEESE, FIVE AND TEN pound size. Thirty cents per pound. Send check for amount wanted. F. W. Edmunds Cheese Co., Hope, Kan.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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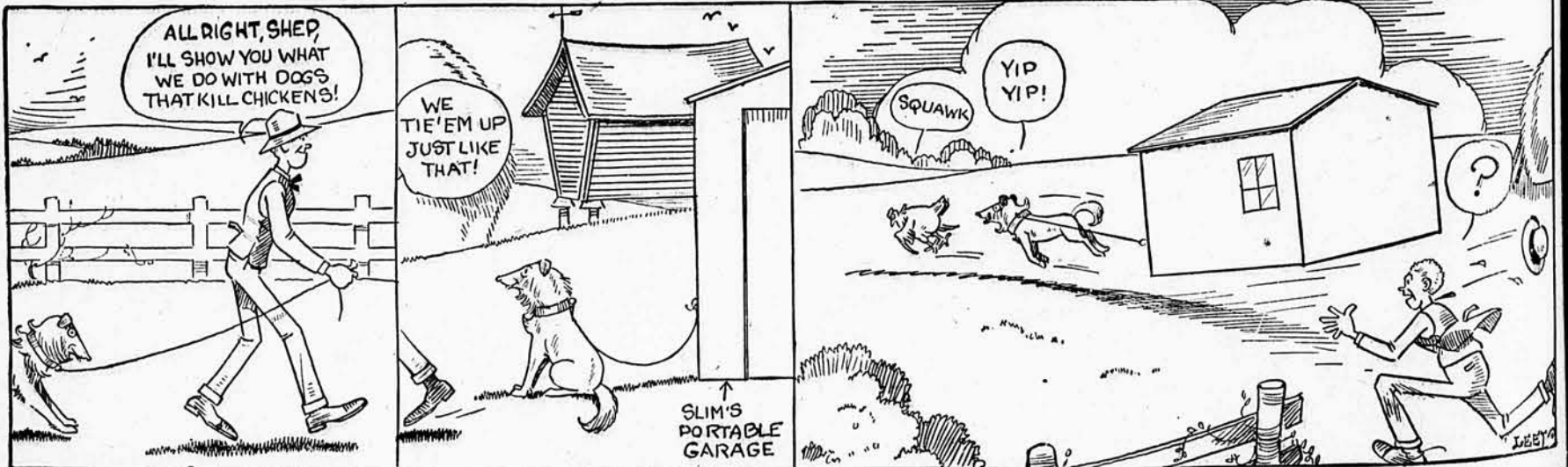
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LIGHT BRAHMA 16c; WHITE LANG- shans 16c, White Minorca, Buff and White Rocks, R. I. White, Silver Laced, White and Columbian Wyandottes 14c. From certified flocks. Satisfaction guaranteed. We ship postpaid, 100% live delivery. Burlington Hatchery, Burlington, Kan.

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PURE BRED CHICKS FROM HEAVY laying flocks. Per 100: Brown, Buff or White Leghorns \$10.00; Rocks, Reds, Wyan- dottes, Orpingtons and Anconas \$12.00; As- sorted \$8.00. 90% alive, prepaid, arrival guaranteed. Catalog. Order from this ad. Consolidated Hatcheries, Columbia, Mo.

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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.

HARDY OZARK CHICKS State Accredited. Tenth anniversary year. Ten years of personal culling insures super- ior chicks. Big catalog free. Kennedale Hatchery, Springfield, Mo.

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White's Reliable Chicks FROM OUR FLOCK OF ENGLISH LEG- horns, trapnested 304 eggs foundation stock. All standard breeds hatched. 8c up postpaid. White's Hatchery, Route 4, North Topeka, Kan.

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ACCREDITED CHICKS All varieties. Hatched in mammoth incu- bators, producing strong, healthy chicks that live. Price, \$14.00-100, \$65.00-500. Not ac- credited, \$12.00-100. 100% live delivery. Free feed with orders. Tischhauser Hatch- ery, 2124 S. Santa Fe, Wichita, Kan.

BLOOD TESTED Younkin's Chicks. From White diarrhoea tested flocks. Single Comb White Leghorns, 12c; White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, 14c. We also hatch Buff Orpingtons, Buff Leghorns and Silver Wyan- dottes. Buy chicks that will live. Free cat- alog. Younkin's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

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We Want Your Order

For Baby Chicks, All Saline County flocks and culled by experts, 12 varieties. Not the largest but one of the best conducted hatcheries in Kansas. 100 per cent live, healthy arrival guaranteed. Write for lowest printed price list consistent with quality. Eight railroads. Salina Hatchery, 130 West Pacific, Salina, Kan.

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For immediate delivery, real quality chicks at bargain prices. White Leghorns, American or English 100, 110; S. C. and R. C. Reds, Buff, White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, 100, 112; Liberal discount on large orders. We ship anywhere, pay postage and guarantee 100% safe arrival. B. & C. Hatchery, Neodesha, Kan.

Quality Not Quantity

All my own flocks and hatching. Blood tested and meet standard requirements. Tanned Single Comb White Leghorns, Mahood Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Royal 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.

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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 6, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

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Real Quality Chicks from high grade stock carefully selected for high egg production. In the following varieties, Tancred and English Tom Barron White Leghorns, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Rose and Single Comb Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes and Anconas. Low Prices. Live Delivery and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Baby Chick Literature Free. Shaw's Hatchery, Emporia and Ottawa, Kan. Box 327 B.

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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. 10 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.

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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.

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.

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\$496.70 worth of eggs sold in one month from Lenhart pullets by Mrs. Brown, of Kansas. First prize at Hutchinson, Kansas, by Mrs. Weir. First prize pen at Oklahoma City, by Mrs. Hackler. We have quality with production. Mrs. Swartz says, "The best chicks I've ever seen. Raised one hundred out of one hundred and two chicks and will attend Fair this fall with them." We are receiving letters like this daily. Guaranteed 100% live delivery, and standard bred chicks. Free catalogue and low prices. The Lenhart Hatchery Co., Dept. C, Herington, Kan.

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One million big, husky, Smith hatched chicks for 1937, from pure bred, closely culled, heavy producing, free range Anconas, White, Buff and Brown Leghorns; Barred, White and Buff Rocks; Rose and Single Reds; Rose and Single Rhode Island Whites; Buff and White Orpingtons; Buff, White and Black Minorcas; White and Silver Wyandottes; White Langshans and Jersey Black Giants. Low prices. Live delivery guaranteed. One of the largest and best equipped hatcheries in the west. Catalogue free. Member International and American Baby Chick Associations. Johnson's Hatchery, 218C West First Street, Topeka, Kan.

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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 134 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 Wakeney, 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, Kas.

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KANSAS ACCREDITED

The Kansas Accredited Hatcheries Association stands for high standards in Baby Chicks. All Accredited Chicks come from carefully selected flocks where every breeding bird must pass a rigid inspection by an association inspector specially trained and approved by the Kansas State Agricultural College. Each bird is selected for breed characteristics, for strength and vitality, and for production. For further particulars address the Secretary, Kansas Accredited Hatcheries Association, Manhattan, Kan. Insist upon Kansas Sunshina Chicks and look for the trade mark label.

WICHITA CHICKS

BIG, HUSKY, PURE BRED CHICKS OF unusual quality, that will live, grow and produce. 450,000 of our Smith hatched chicks will be producers of profit this season, from Kansas Accredited Flocks that have been culled, inspected and banded. All popular breeds: \$15.00 per 100; \$65.00 per 500; \$125.00 per 1000; 100% live delivery, prepaid. S. C. White Leghorns, Tanned Strain, State Certified Grade A. Flock headed by pedigreed male birds. This is one of the largest and best flocks of high bred Leghorns in Kansas. \$15.00 per 100; \$65.00 per 500; \$125.00 per 1000. Get your order in early. We also have the large Tom Barron Leghorn, Kansas State Accredited past three years, at \$13.00 per 100; \$65.25 per 500; \$100.00 per 1000. Our free catalog points the way to success. Write for your copy. Wichita Hatchery, Dept. A, Wichita, Kan.

BRAHMAS

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, \$6.00 HUNDRED, postpaid. Effie Smith, Farlington, Kan. BIG TYPE LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, 15-15.50; 100-\$6.00. Homer Alkire, Belleville, Kan. LIGHT BRAHMAS, EGGS \$5.50 HUNDRED, postpaid. Herbert Schwarzer, Atchison, Kan., Rt. 4. MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMAS, EGGS 5 1/2 each. Excellent fertility. Chicks, Cora Chaffain, Severy, Kan. LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, \$6.00 PER 100; \$1.50 per setting, prepaid. Strong chicks. Enoch Derrick, Abilene, Kan., Route 5.

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GOLDEN SEABRIGHT EGGS: \$1.25-15; special pen \$3.00-15 prepaid. J. B. Willems, Inman, Kan.

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PURE BRED WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$1.25-12 postpaid. Veda Young, Assaria, Kan. WELDAY STRAIN BUFF ORPINGTON Ducks; 4 duck and drake \$15.00; eggs \$2.50 setting. Mrs. J. H. Pickens, Portis, Kan.

DUCK AND GESE—EGGS

WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$1.00-12 postpaid. R. H. Volkman, Woodbine, Kan. 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. WHITE EMBDEN GESE EGGS, 40c EACH. Blue Ribbon White Pekin Duck eggs, \$1.50-12. Mrs. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.

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PEAFOWL, PHEASANTS, BANTAMS, PIGEONS. Free circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

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JERSEY GIANT EGGS, \$1.50-15. MRS. A. R. Stichel, Manhattan, Kan. JERSEY BLACK GIANT HATCHING EGGS. Abe S. Ackerman, Larned, Kan. MARCY STRAIN, REDUCED: 110-\$7.75 prepaid. Mrs. Albert Waterman, Peabody, Kan. JERSEY GIANT EGGS REASONABLE. First prize hen and cock Eastern Kansas Show. Byron Brown, LaHarpe, Kan. MARCY'S MAMMOTH GIANTS. NOTHING better. Eggs, Chicks, Buckeyes hatched. Reasonable. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

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PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN CHICKS, \$15.00-100; \$3.00-50. Mrs. William Gough, Chanute, Kan. TRAPPED STRAIN WHITE LANGSHAN, 265-egg trapped heads pen. Chicks, prepaid, guaranteed. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Ka. PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN CHICKS 20c. Eggs \$1.50 setting. Prize winning stock. P. A. Van Ess, 1710 Western, Topeka, Kan.

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PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS \$5.25-100 postpaid. William Wischmeyer, Mayetta, Kan. WHITE LANGSHANS. BEST WINTER layers. Eggs \$6.00-100, prepaid. Mrs. Robt. Lester, Delavan, Kan.

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Langshan eggs \$4.50-100, FOB. Mrs. Charles Stalcup, Preston, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS

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PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHANS.

Hogan-tested. Splendid winter layers. Eggs 100-\$4.50. Mrs. Oscar Lehman, Wathena, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHorns. Overlay strain closely culled. Eggs \$4.50; Baby Chicks \$12.50, postpaid. Gay Small, Galva, Kan.

KULP STRAIN R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

Eggs 5 cents each. Basket packed, postpaid. Chicks 12c each. C. O. D. H. Spielman, Route 5, Seneca, Kan.

LEGHORNS—BROWN

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs, 4c each. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan. STATE ACCREDITED, SINGLE COMB Dark Brown Leghorns, Chicks 15c; Eggs \$6.00, prepaid. Safe arrival guaranteed. Mrs. O. J. Moser, Hanover, Kan.

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FANCY SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. Eggs \$5.00-100; Chicks \$12-100. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan. SINGLE COMB BLUE RIBBON BUFF LEGHorns. Eggs \$4.00 hundred. Chicks \$12 postpaid. Tell Corke, Quinter, Kan.

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S. C. BUFF LEGHORN HATCHING EGGS, \$3.75 hundred. Mrs. Earl Ramage, Little River, Kan. PURE BUFF LEGHORNS, CULLED FOR laying. Eggs 100-\$4.50, 30-\$2.00, postpaid. H. E. Glantz, Bison, Kan. SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 100-\$5.00, postpaid. Special trapnest pens. Mrs. Chas. Hight, Council Grove, Kan. PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs \$4.50-100, prepaid. Selected heavy winter layers. John Sadey, Galva, Kan. GOLDEN BUFF; SINGLE COMB LEGHorns; real layers. Carefully culled. Eggs 100-\$4.50. Prepaid. Mrs. Lola Holloway, Galva, Kan.

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. IF YOU WANT the best there is in Leghorns, read our ad elsewhere in this issue. Wichita Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

LARGE BARRON LEGHORNS, 272-314 EGG strain, direct from importer. May chicks: 100-\$15; Eggs \$7. Frost White Egg Farm, Box 128C, Weaubleau, Mo.

HEAVY WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, BEST quality, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Thirteen dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

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TANCREED WHITE LEGHORNS, BLOOD tested, vigorous, range bred, extra good layers. Eggs \$5.00 per hundred. Baby Chicks 13c per chick. Carl Pfuetze, 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.

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ESTES' BLOOD TESTED CHICKS. TRAP-nested, pedigreed high production White Leghorns. Hanson strain. 21 years a breeder of Leghorns. Eggs and Chicks for sale. Illustrated catalog free. Estes Poultry Farm, Logan, Mo.

TOM BARRON AND TANCREED 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.

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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.

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.

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SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHorns. 100 eggs \$4.50 postpaid. A. Remus, Ellsworth, Kan. TANCREED WHITE LEGHORNS, 281-296 foundation stock. Eggs 6c; chicks 13c. Fred J. Skalicky, Wilson, Kan.

LEGHORNS—EGGS

WHITE LEGHORNS, \$3.00-100. INCUBATOR \$8.00. S. F. Crites, Burns, Kan. BARRON STRAIN SINGLE COMB ENGLISH White Leghorn eggs \$4.25-100. State accredited. Leona Unruh, Newton, Kan. BRED TO LAY AND PAY. CERTIFIED pure bred S. C. White Leghorns. Eggs \$5.00 per hundred. W. E. Ulm, Emporia, Kan.

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. Ahels, Clay Center, Kan.

CERTIFIED GRADE "B+" ENGLISH BARRON S. C. White Leghorns, mated to stars from dams with 225 to 296 egg records. Eggs \$5.00-100. Dale Lundblade, Jamestown, Kan.

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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.

TANCREED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Jewel Strain. Related to Lady Jewel, official 335 egg hen. Free range flock. State accredited Grade "B." Eggs \$6.00-100, prepaid. Hulda Nelson, Enterprise, Kan.

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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. WHITE MINORCA CHICKS, \$16 HUNDRED; eggs \$6. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE MINORCAS. PRIZE winners, Eggs; Chicks. Mrs. Harvey Green, Earlton, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED MAMMOTH SINGLE Comb White Minorcas. Eggs, Chicks. Ray Babb, Wakefield, Kan.

BOOK YOUR ORDER FOR GAMBLE'S Mammoth Single Comb White Minorcas Eggs, Chicks, Pullets, Cockerels. Mrs. C. F. Gamble, Earlton, Kan.

EXTRA LARGE SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorcas. Fancy stock. Eggs \$6-100; Chicks \$12-100. Booking orders. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

WHITE MINORCA CHICKS, BEST QUALITY, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Twenty dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

S. C. WHITE MINORCAS. EXHIBITION. heavy egg producers. I have a book describing and pricing my Superior White Minorcas. A valuable book free. Address on postal, Ernest Berry, Drawer "K", Newton, Kan.

MINORCAS—EGGS

BUFF MINORCA EGGS \$6.00 HUNDRED. Fred Stoha, Bremen, Kan. PURE S. C. A. MINORCA EGGS; SETTING \$1.50. C. A. Dettweiler, Halstead, Kan.

WHITE MINORCA EGGS, \$7.00 PER HUNDRED. Large strain. Mrs. V. E. Costa, Richland, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA. FREE range flock, 90% fertile. Eggs \$6.00 hundred; \$18.00 case, prepaid. Santa Fe Poultry Farm, Cunningham, Kan.

MAMMOTH S. C. WHITE MINORCA EGGS. Blue Ribbon winners in six shows 1924. Every hen under trapnest. Free circular. E. D. Hershberger, Newton, Kan.

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STATE ACCREDITED WHITE ORPINGTONS. Winners, layers. 50 eggs \$5.00. Also pure bred farm flock. Send for prices. Mrs. Handy, Milton, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON, HOGANIZED, 8 LB. blue ribbon hens eggs, \$4.25-100; chicks \$16.00-100, prepaid. Live delivery. Mrs. Lynn Godsey, Eckley, Colo.

EGGS AND CHICKS. BARRON TANCREED strain. Cockerels sired from pedigreed males. Eggs \$4-100. Chicks \$12.00-100 postpaid, 300-333; 500-560. 100% live delivery. Mrs. M. E. Wilmarth, Corning, Iowa.

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WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, \$5.00 PER hundred. W. A. Touslee, Levant, Kan. KELLERSTRASS CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS \$5.00 hundred. Gordon North, White City, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, 100-5.00, 15-\$1.50, prepaid. Mrs. George McAdams, Holton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS. Eggs \$6 per 100. Kellerstrass strain, farm range. Louis Metzger, Haddam, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, PURE BRED flock; \$5.00 per 100 pens \$4.00 per 50; \$7.00 per 100. Delbert Deege, Fritch, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

BUFF ORPINGTON CHICKS, BEST QUALITY, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Fifteen dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—EGGS

EXTRA FINE PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$5-100 prepaid. Ralph Corburn, Preston, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$5.00-100, postpaid. Big type. Russell Welter, Grantville, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. Pen 1, \$10.00-100; 2, \$6.00-100. M. A. Hatch, Mahaska, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS; \$5.00 PER 100. \$3.00 for 50, \$1.00 for 15, prepaid. George Norris, Marlenthal, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs \$5.00 hundred prepaid. Mrs. E. Stafford, Marion, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$5.00-100. Chicks \$13.00; cockerels \$2.50. Fifteen years selection for quality and production. Owen strain. Dragon Valley Stock Farm, Scranton, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—EGGS

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, SELECTED FOR quality and production, 100-\$5.00 postpaid. Anna Catherwood, Anthony, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, STANDARD bred, superior type, color, winter layers. Unique Poultry Farm, Little River, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, VIGOROUS range stock carefully culled; 45-\$3.00, 15-range stock. Donald Lockhart, Elk Falls, Kan.
ACCREDITED GRADE "A" S. C. BUFF Orpington eggs; \$6.00-100, \$3.50-50, \$1.50-15, prepaid. Mrs. Orille Shaffer, Waverly, Kan.

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BUFF ROCK EGGS, 100-\$5.00; 50-\$3.00. Thirty years established. Joseph Seal, Wakefield, Kan.

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BARRED ROCK EGGS; LARGE BONED, yellow legged Bradley strain, \$6.25-100, \$3.50-50. Mrs. Ira Emlg, Abilene, Kan.

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FOUR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. 425-O. Carthage, Mo.

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.
 268 A. Missouri River bottom land. 180 A. in alfalfa. Best alfalfa seed section in U. S. Price \$10,000. For terms write J. P. Sternhagen, Glasgow, Montana.

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 23 years 6%. Free map, full information. Good renters wanted who can finance themselves. C. Himmelberger-Harrison, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

NEBRASKA
SACRIFICE 3560 acre imp. Nebraska cattle ranch. Running water. \$6.50 per acre. Terms. Cline, 1759 Stout, Denver, Colo.

OREGON
OWN A FARM HOME in the Rogue River Valley. Climate, soil, markets and class of people our assets. Farms and acreage reasonably priced. Good terms. Write for booklet. Reed and Guy, Gold Hill, Oregon.

OKLAHOMA
240 ACRE fruit, poultry, dairy farm. Good orchard, timber, improvements, living water. Located in Beaver Co., Okla. \$17.50 acre. Terms. H. F. Stalder, Englewood, Kan.

TEXAS
PLAINS WHEAT AND COTON FARM
 For sale—Where you can diversify. For information write Wm. F. Miller, Happy, Texas
FINE BARGAIN IN TEXAS FARMS
 411 acres improved near Robstown; 245 acres highly improved adjoining Swedish town of Round Rock. 267 acres in Bohemian Catholic settlement, Williamson County. 200 acres and 458 acres, both highly improved, irrigated from dams on Nueces River in famous Winter Garden District specially adapted to growing plants, winter vegetables and citrus fruits. Also 10, 20 and 40 acre tracts in Winter Garden District. Write Fowler Land Company, Colonizers, San Antonio, Texas.

WANTED TO RENT
WANTED—LAND
 To rent, with everything furnished. J. F. Bissling, 207 East Sheridan, Hays, Kansas.

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.
 90 A. farm, imp. South Cent. Mo. Price \$2,000, int. \$600. Will trade for Western land, 80-160, and assume difference if any. Chas. Seelman, Hutton Valley, Missouri.

INCOME \$4590.00
 Sold 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.

REAL ESTATE WANTED
SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY
 for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

this repent? It means to change your mind. Can you not do that? And, of course, keep it changed! To do that seems to be beyond human power, when it relates to religion. Some outside force must come in and help, it must, in fact, make the change of mind complete and firm.

Why did Jesus say they were to change their minds? So as to get into the kingdom of God. He taught that one could get so filled and thrilled with the idea of a coming kingdom—on earth—that people would alter their whole lives to be in it. And many folks did that very thing. If we do not have as clear an idea of the kingdom as that, and would not revolutionize our lives for it, is it because the kingdom has changed? Is the incentive less? No, not that. It is because the kingdom idea is not new now, as it was then, and it has to be seen and understood and accepted by the individual before it can get a firm hold on the heart and imagination. Once a man gets a real vision of the kingdom, it sways him as completely as it did the minds of men long ago. The disciples themselves did not get the kingdom-idea clearly in mind at first. Up to the time of Christ's death they continued to think that it meant an earthly kingdom, with Him as Ruler. (Acts 1: 6, Matt. 20: 21-23.)

The fact that Peter repented, changed his mind and entered into a new kind of life is one of the most hopeful facts about the Christian religion. If he can, I can. I need not be bound by the past current of my life. I can be different. I can be different! Some folks would give their good right arm to be different. But they need not give their arm. They need but to change their minds.

The time to change one's mind, very naturally, is early in life. It is easier then. There are not so many layers of habit that lie on the will, like one blanket on another. It is harder to change later, but it can be done. Here is an example. A young teacher was cleaning up the country school house preparatory to the opening of school, and among other things found a small book which he took to his room and placed on a shelf. For 50 years he never read that book. Then, one day, when past 80 years old, he looked into it. He recalled the incident of a half century before, the boys and girls who were then his pupils. He read the title: "A Summary of the Principal Evidences for the Truth and Divine Origin of the Christian Religion." Then he read the book. Next, he read it thru again, at one sitting. Next, he sent for the minister, and to him he said, "This little book fully assures me of the Deity of Christ. I have been a man of integrity, with faith in God and immortality, but a great peace has come to me since reading this little book. I owe it to myself, my family, to the men and women who were once my pupils, but above all to Jesus Christ to make a public profession of the faith, assurance and peace I now possess." In a few days this man and his aged wife, both past 80, united with the church.

The folk who have passed thru such an experience are the ones who ought to be and frequently are, active in bringing kingdom conditions into actuality. A stream of water cannot rise higher than its source, and neither can a stream of influence. Men tell of a Connecticut village where the kingdom came into reality in several ways. A hundred years ago the place was settled, and one family alone always had one member on the board of deacons at the little white church. Near the church is the academy. From this hamlet (with never over 300 people) there has always been at least one student in college. The first tax was to pay the first minister, and the first building was the church. A college president has gone from that hamlet, a governor of the state, 10 Congressmen, doctors, lawyers, ministers, publicists. The secret? A man who early changed his mind. He was the minister there for 60 years. He loved God, books, birds, trees, old folks, boys and girls. He lived in a tiny place, but he had the universe in his heart. He made the kingdom there a reality.

Lesson for April 3—"Peter Becomes a Disciple of Jesus." Mark 1:14 to 18, and 29 to 31. Golden Text, Mark 1:17.

A lot of our modern problems seem to come in liquid form. Take oil, for instance, or alcohol. Or, for that matter, whitewash.

France Holds the Key

Reviewing Europe's progress toward economic recovery, Basil Miles, American Commissioner to the International Chamber of Commerce, at Paris, concludes, in a report to the American Section, that the world is waiting for France to set the final seal on reconstruction.

"One way to estimate the present position of Europe," he says, "is to look back. The situation of four years ago or more is too readily forgotten. Progress is relative in the same way as wealth or prosperity. Europe has progressed, with setbacks and perilous movements, but still continuing to turn successfully one bad corner after another. The outstanding feature of each step forward and upward has been the successive stabilization of national currencies. No encouraging movement in any country has emerged onto firm ground without a stable currency as the foundation of its permanence.

"It is on this account that the position of France occupies the foreground today. France is the last important member of the family of great nations whose obvious recovery cannot be regarded as permanent because it still lacks the pre-requisite foundation of a stable currency. As to the reasons for such a curious development, their name is legion; the fact remains. The lack of a stable currency alone impedes many favorable elements from reaping their just reward in the setting of a seal upon a final return to normal conditions."

American Prosperity

A bulletin of the National Bureau of Economic Research reports that average wages in the United States were 25 per cent higher last year than in 1917 and 44 per cent higher than in 1909. It did not need statistical evidence, however, to prove that the American wage earner is better off than ever before, and, indeed, on even another class plane. There are few complaints from labor of being underpaid. American labor is in the full enjoyment of American prosperity, and is being more considered than ever as a consumer without whom business would of course be in a bad way.

Desirable as it would be to say, as the National Bureau statisticians think, that "the poor are not getting poorer and the rich are not absorbing a larger share of the total income of any nation," this is apparently refuted by the income tax returns. The poor are better off and labor in a better condition than it ever has been, but the concentration of wealth goes on at no less a rate than before wages were hiked. American prosperity is so ample that everybody, except the farmers and a few other classes, can share it, and at the same time ownership of property tend to concentration, rather than diffusion.

There are still large bodies of people who are left behind, as farmers and certain unorganized groups, as clerks, whose wages have not advanced proportionately with others. There are millions of these latter. On the other hand, despite high factory wages, dividends have increased on the whole, judging from an analysis of income tax returns, more than wages and considerably more than wages of unorganized workers. Concentration of wealth goes on, which has appeared in immense capital increases in many branches of industry in the last few years, huge stock dividends and mergers on a higher basis of capitalization on which earning power is able to pay dividends. Congress has gone the limit and something over in reducing super-tax rates, and state taxation is not adjusted to ability to pay, which makes government in taxation a promoter of concentration of wealth.

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.

Silage 3 Years Old

C. R. Folke of Jewell has been feeding silage 3 years old, with very satisfactory results.

Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

For three months, according to the schedule of the International Lessons, we are to follow in the footsteps of one man. His name, had he lived in our time, might have been The Reverend Simon Peter, D. D.; or the Honorable Simon Peter, late Congressman from the one hundredth district of Rhode Island; or Simon Peter, M. D., specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat; or Professor Peter, of the University of the Atlantic. But it wasn't. His name was Simon Peter, minus prefixes, suf-

fixes, or honorables. And yet plain Simon has a large place in the world. You would be happy if you were to be assured of a place one-tenth as worthy. Part of this was circumstance, and part was Peter's main virtue. He stuck.

When Jesus came into Galilee he began his preaching by saying, "Repent." He was not the only teacher of religion who had begun thus. John the Baptist had the brethren on the run by just such preaching, and afterward Peter himself preached a similar sermon that changed 3,000 lives, at a stroke. Some modern preacher has remarked that it now takes 3,000 sermons to convert one man. What means

Robb Favors Trench Silos

BY HARRY C. BAIRD

Clarence Robb, who lives a mile southeast of Dodge City, wanted some silage to feed this winter. He didn't have the money to build a silo above ground, and as he lived on the Arkansas River bottom where it was only about 10 feet to water, a pit silo was out of the question.

Mr. Robb had read about a trench silo, and decided to try one. He and his boys did all of the work of making a trench, 45 feet long and 7 feet deep, with a team and scraper. The trench has sloping sides, and one sloping end



Clarence Robb's Pit Silo

for the removal of silage. The silo was 12 feet wide at the top and 9 feet wide at the bottom.

He and his boys did all of the work of filling, they using dry kafir fodder. A second-hand cutter was bought for \$40 and a 6 horsepower gasoline engine for \$15. This outfit will make silage as fast as one man can cut the bundle strings and feed it. Most of the filling was done after school and on Saturdays when the boys were at home.

Mr. Robb said that they pumped water on the silage so much that at times he was afraid they would flood it. They were about two weeks filling it, but put in only about four days of actual time. By filling as slowly as they did the silage did not settle when they finished. One of the boys tramped the silage with a horse while filling, and the silage was distributed over the silo with a fork by hand.

When the silo was filled a load of straw was placed on top and wet down good. Mr. Robb started filling the silo around the first of November, and started feeding it very soon. The silo holds about 45 tons, and 9 acres were required to fill it. There was very little spoiled silage.

When Mr. Robb was asked if he would make a trench silo if he lived out where he could make a good pit silo. He said "yes." He thinks a pit silo is a fine place to store feed, but

SPLENDID SALES FROM KANSAS FARMER ADVERTISING

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen: Herewith my check in settlement of advertising account. I have certainly been well pleased with the result. It was surprising the number of folks who lived within driving distance, who came after seeing my ad in the Kansas Farmer. Sales were splendid. Nothing left to sell at present.

I have left a select bunch of brood sows, which I have moved to my new tract in Arlington, just 1/2 mi. south of the R. R. station. Have these in farrowing quarters now and am daily expecting the stork to bring some fine futurity litters, which I will fit out for the fall fairs as usual.

I want to start my ad again before Fair time, when I hope to have some of the best Spots ever offered, both to sell and to show. Yours truly, Grover Wickham, Arlington, Kan., March 4, 1927.

for feeding during the winter he thinks the trench silo "has them all beat," because it is so easy to get the silage out. When he wishes to feed the stock, a team backs a wagon down in the silo, where one man fill it quickly, and he then drives out with a load.

Mr. Robb has about 20 cows, and milks the most of them. The trench silo idea with about \$80 worth of equipment solved his feed problem this winter.

Is Europe Slipping?

The record of exports from the United States to the six grand divisions of the world raises the question whether Europe will long hold her place as America's greatest market.

Of the six divisions, only Europe shows a decline, the exports to that region for 1926 being \$2,309,703,000, compared with \$2,603,750,000 for 1925, a decline of approximately 300 million dollars.

Exports to North America increased from \$1,138,354,000 in 1925 to \$1,176,884,000 in 1926.

Exports to Asia jumped from \$486,502,000 to \$564,543,000.

Exports to South America went from \$402,606,000 to \$443,508,000.

Exports to Oceania increased from \$189,489,000 to \$212,705,000.

Exports to Africa went from \$89,057,000 to \$101,119,000.

Europe is now in second place in the value of exports to the United States. Imports from Asia in 1926 totalled \$1,400,601,000, and from Europe \$1,285,870,000.

Yes, They Go Home!

The study of how animals get back home thru territory they have never seen, now being made by Henry C. Wright, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York City, which was mentioned in Kansas Farmer in October, is yielding some very interesting accounts. A few of these instances are as follows:

From a farm in Honcut Valley, California, owned by Henry Nelson, two oxen were taken 20 miles to another farm, during the journey crossing a river by a ferry. Two weeks later one of the oxen got out of the corral on the night of a dense fog, and the fog remained dense all of the early part of the following forenoon. About 9 o'clock the next morning the ox appeared at his home farm, coming to it in a direct line from the farm at which he was temporarily staying. Evidently he had come the whole distance in a dense fog besides swimming a river.

P. H. Ashby, living on a farm near Edmonton, Canada, bought a pair of mares in Edmonton. About a year after, they left the farm during the winter, when they could be tracked, and their trail led to a farm 50 miles distant. On locating them, Mr. Ashby learned that they had returned to the farm where they were born and reared. They had been sold to two different farms before he purchased them, and at each of the other farms they had been kept about a year. Their route back to the place of their birth was thru woods and open country which they had never seen before.

James Barnes of Albert Lea, Minn., who was baggage master on the C. R. I. & P. Railroad, took a cat in his baggage car from Albert Lea to Burlington, Iowa, a distance of about 200 miles, where he turned it loose in the railroad yard at night. In about six weeks the cat appeared back in Albert Lea.

Ford A. Carpenter of Los Angeles, Calif., a major in the Air Corps Reserve of the United States Army, started on a balloon trip at 2 a. m., and took with him a pigeon. He released this pigeon 40 miles from its cote, at a height of 8,000 feet, and before daylight. This pigeon arrived at its cote in less than an hour from the time of its release, which required a speed of about 50 miles an hour, all in the dark or semi-darkness.

Dr. W. B. Strong, of Milwaukee, Wis., relates the following incident: His father lived at Baraboo, Wis., and wished to go hunting at a camp about 20 miles distant. Inasmuch as there was no good road between his home and the place to which he wished to go, he took a train to Madison, 37 miles, then another train to Portage, 38 miles. The line of travel formed a "V", the base of the "V" being 20 miles. He took with him a setter dog,

but as the camp was at a lake he wished also to hunt ducks. He went out in a boat, leaving the dog in camp; and the dog, evidently thinking his master had left him, disappeared. The cook noted when he left, and in about 4 hours the dog appeared back at his home in Baraboo. It would have been impossible for him to have retraced the journey following the railroad, which was a distance of 75 miles. He must have cut "cross lots" thru a territory he had never seen.

Mr. Wright would like to have sent to him any instances where an animal has been taken away from home in some container that would not permit it to see where it was being taken, and has shortly thereafter returned. He particularly desires instances where it is known that an animal has returned by a route other than that by which it was taken away, or has returned at night.

Everybody seems to speak with conviction on the subject of crime except our juries.

Public Sales of Livestock

Jersey Cattle

April 20—John Comp, White City, Kan.
May 2—Leonard Smith, Platte City, Mo.
May 18—Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan.
May 19—Knabb Bros., Leavenworth, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

April 14—Jewell County Breeders Association, Lovewell, Kan.
May 4—E. S. Dale & Sons and Ben H. Bird, Protection, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

April 14—Consignment sale, Topeka, Kan.
April 12—J. L. Young, Haddam, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

April 28—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

April 28—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Chester White Hogs

April 21—Ray Gould, Rexford, Kan.
Jacks and Jennets

April 5—Hineman's Jack Farm, Dighton, Kan.

Percheron Horses

May 5—Chas. T. Dyerly, Pratt, Kan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

The J. L. Young, Haddam, Kan., Holstein sale catalog which W. H. Mott is now getting ready to mail indicates in more ways than one the value of cow testing associations. Mr. Young's herd is a member of the Washington county cow testing association and all along he has known the cows in his herd that were not paying and has been able to cull them out. Now he is advertising a reduction sale and is able to tell prospective buyers what he has to offer from the standpoint of production. For instance he has an average for the whole herd in 1926 of 360 pounds of fat. He is selling 20 cows in milk or to freshen soon with records up to 16,000 pounds of milk. This is the second or third sale for Mr. Young in the last few years and is made to reduce the herd.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse E. Johnson
463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

E. E. Innis writes that he was well pleased with his Duroc bred sow sale. They sold well considering the fact that it was a postponed sale. Mr. Innis says he is sold out on serviceable boars and that he is getting some mighty fine litters from his boar, Great Stilt.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Gilts

Bred for Mar., April, May. Large litters, prize winning blood. Price \$40, \$50 and \$60. Shipped C. O. D. Also a few sows to loan on shares. Alpha Womers, 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

DUBOC HOGS

SOME REAL BOARS

by Walthemeyer's Giant, Major Stilts and other sires. Registered. Immuned. Shipped on approval. Reasonable prices. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

ANGUS BULLS

Very choice ones for sale. Write for prices and descriptions, but would much prefer that you come and see them. Address GEO. M. McADAM, Holton, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED SHORTHORNS Established 1907
Grandsons and great grandsons of \$5,000 and \$6,000 Imported Bulls. Some of the best blood lines of the breed. A pair of calves \$125, 3 delivered 150 miles free. Halter broke bulls \$100 to \$300. Reds, Whites and Roans. Registered, transferred and T. B. test free.
J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Ks.

JERSEY CATTLE

J. A. Comp & Sons Absolute Dispersal Auction Register of Merit Jerseys

White City, Kan.
Wednesday, April 20,

Forty head of cows, Heifers, Calves and Bulls—all ages, RALEIGH AND SOPHIE'S TORMENTOR BREEDING. COWS OF PRODUCTION TYPE AND QUALITY with records from 9,000 to 14,000 lbs. milk, averaging 545 lbs. fat, 10,980 lbs. milk in 1 year.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST HERDS IN KANSAS AND IS THE HOME OF Stockwell's Dream, 789.4 lbs. fat, 11,914 lbs. milk, the highest producing cow of the breed for the State of Kansas.

No reserve—they all go to the highest bidder. For particulars and catalog, write or wire

B. C. SETTLES, Sales Manager,
5368 Cabanne Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Col. Jim McCulloch, Auctioneer.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Jewell County Breeders Association Shorthorn Sale!

At the J. E. Leece farm, one mile north-east of Lovewell, Kan.

Thursday, April 14

Twenty-nine head of Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn Bulls and Females, 7 Shorthorn Bulls, 10 Shorthorn Females, 6 Polled Shorthorn Bulls, 6 Polled Shorthorn Females, 6 of the Females have calves at side. Send for catalog.

SALE COMMITTEE

L. C. SWIHART HENRY LEECE
Lovewell, Kan. Formoso, Kan.
R. E. BALLARD
Formoso, Kan.
Col. A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer.

5 Shorthorn Bulls

by a son of Searchlight, Scotch and Scotch Tops. Write for prices delivered.
J. E. RAY, HOOKER, OKLA.

PROSPECT PARK SHORTHORNS

20 choice young bulls from 9 to 15 mos. old, of excellent type and quality. Scotch and Scotch Topped breedings. J. H. Taylor & Son, Chapman, Kan., Dickinson Co.

Shorthorn Herd Bull Victor

for sale, also some choice young bulls by this sire. Write for prices.
W. F. BLEAM & SONS,
Bloomington, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Washington County C. T. A. Records HOLSTEIN SALE

at the farm, one mile south and three west of Morrowville,
Haddam, Kansas, April 12

This herd averaged 360 pounds of fat for last year.

In this sale are 20 Cows, either fresh or to freshen soon and all with C. T. A. records.

Also some heifers and calves. Cows in the sale have records up to 16,000 pounds of milk and 470 pounds fat. They are bred to Sir Veeman De Kol Drosky, whose dam had a record of 29542 pounds of milk and 1151 pounds butter in one year.

J. L. YOUNG, Owner

W. H. Mott, Herington, Sale Manager.
Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer.

HORSES AND JACKS

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.

Jacks and Stallion

Five extra good jacks from three to six years old. Reasonable prices. Also my Reg. Percheron herd horse.
JOHN HUND, PAXICO, KANSAS

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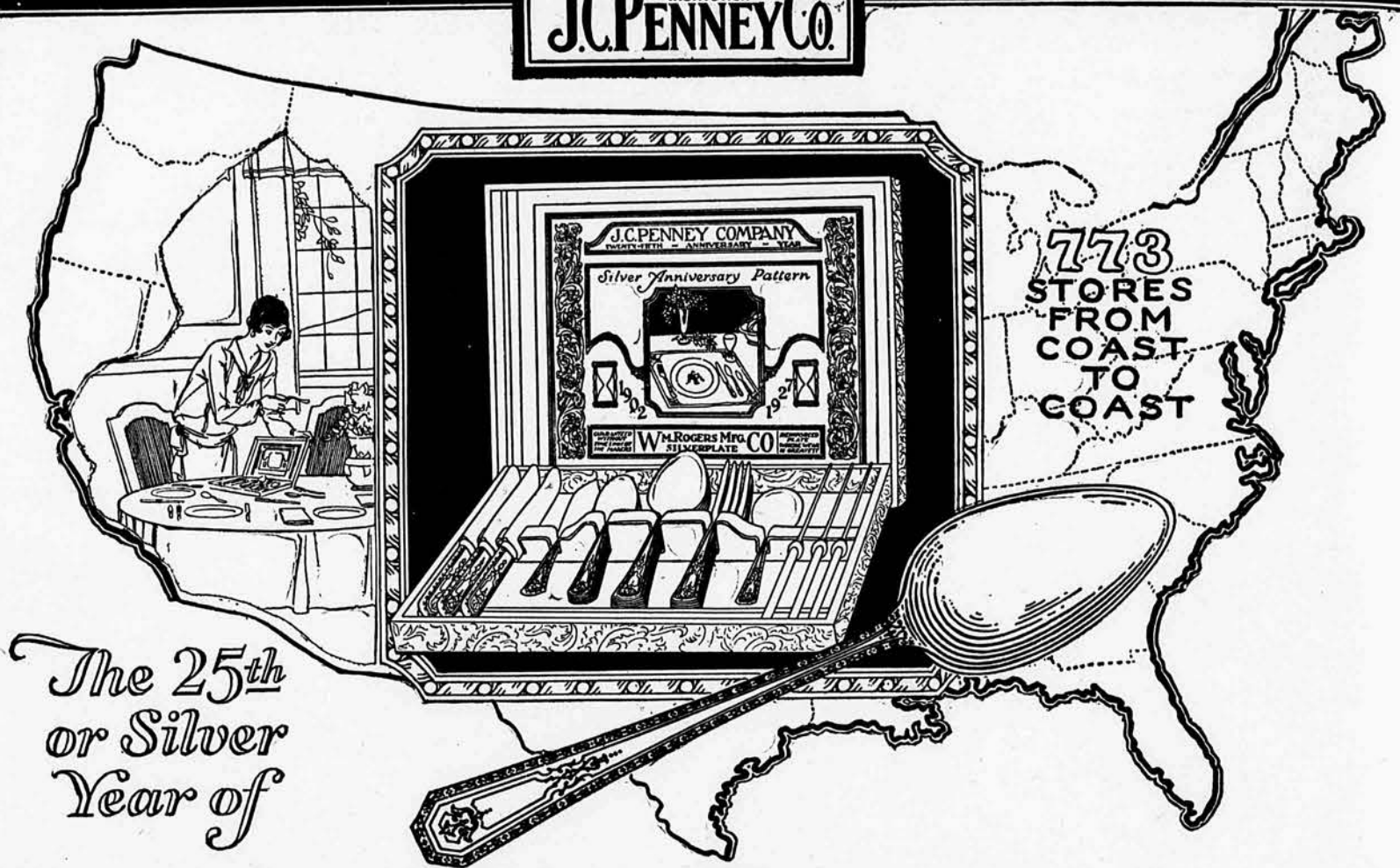
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Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50.

Change of copy as desired.

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION
J.C. PENNEY Co.



*The 25th
 or Silver
 Year of*

This Nation-Wide Shopping Service To Be Signalized — Starting April 1st — by Extraordinary Memento Offerings

Where Some of Our 773
 Stores Are Located

- KANSAS**
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| Abilene | Kansas City |
| Arkansas City | Lawrence |
| Atchison | Leavenworth |
| Chanute | Liberal |
| Clay Center | McPherson |
| Coffeyville | Manhattan |
| Columbus | Newton |
| Concordia | Ottawa |
| Eldorado | Parsons |
| Emporia | Pittsburg |
| Fort Scott | Pratt |
| Great Bend | Salina |
| Herington | Topeka |
| Hutchinson | Wellington |
| Independence | Wichita |
| Iola | Winfield |
- COLORADO**
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Aguilar | Grand Junction |
| Alamosa | Las Animas |
| Boulder | Longmont |
| Canon City | Loveland |
| Colorado Springs | Monta Vista |
| Delta | Montrose |
| Denver (3 stores) | Sterling |
| Durango | Trinidad |
| Fort Morgan | Walsenberg |
| Glenwood Springs | Wray |
- MISSOURI**
- | | |
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| Boonville | Kirksville |
| Brookfield | Macon |
| Cape Girardeau | Marshall |
| Carthage | Maryville |
| Chillicothe | Mexico |
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| Hannibal | St. Joseph |
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| Jefferson City | Springfield |
| Joplin | Trenton |

FOR a quarter of a century the J. C. Penney Company Department Stores have been solving the shopping problems of American families through utilizing their tremendous co-operative buying and selective power.

Our great buying advantages and cash purchases save millions of dollars every year. These important savings are passed on to our customers in better quality at lower prices.

The J. C. Penney Company has become a household word thruout the United States for *quality* in General Dry Goods, Outer-Apparel, Millinery, Corsets, Dress Accessories, Clothing, Hats, Furnishings, Footwear for the entire family, and also well-known notions at 4 cents and 8 cents.

Some of our own Nationally-known brands and values: Lady-Lyke Corsets, 445 and 449 Full-Fashioned Silk Hosiery, Honor Muslin, Penco Sheets and Sheeting, Ramona Cloth, Pay-Day Overalls and Work Shirts, Nation-Wide Work Suits, Big Mac Work Shirts, Marathon Hats, the famous J. C. Penney Company Shoes and other brands.

Our Silver Anniversary Offering of 26-piece sets of original and genuine Rogers' guaranteed Electro Silverplate Tableware, is a high spot in our long, enviable history of Value Giving. Whether you buy one of these beautiful sets for yourself or for a gift, it represents one of the most extraordinary savings ever offered. It is a Great Memento Silver Offering for a Great Silver Anniversary.

The convenient location of our 773 Stores, distributed over 46 States, gives everyone the advantage and pleasure to be had from personal selection. If there is not a J. C. Penney Company Store near you we would like you to write to us.

26-PIECE SET

Original and Genuine
 Rogers'
 Guaranteed Electro

TABLE SILVERWARE

6 Forks	6 Tablespoons
6 Knives	1 Sugar Shell
6 Teaspoons	1 Butter Knife

\$5.90

Per Set, In Artistic Box
 By Mail, 25c. Extra

One of the largest makers of quality silverplate has liberally collaborated with us in providing this Silverware in a new, original "Silver Anniversary Pattern," as illustrated above. Its chaste lines and beautiful design will always be in good taste in every home and for every occasion. It is made of the highest quality nickel silver metal with a heavy deposit of pure silver. Knives have quadruple silverplated handles with steel blades that will not corrode or stain. Forks and spoons have reinforced plate where wear is greatest.

The manufacturer's certificate of guarantee accompanies every set. The price—\$5.90—is so low as to bring this Silverware within reach of all for everyday use.

"THE PROOF OF GOOD SERVICE IS CONSTANT GROWTH"

WRITE TODAY FOR
 "THE STORE NEWS"

beautifully illustrated by rotogravure, showing you how to save large sums on Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishings, Shoes and kindred lines—standard quality goods! A post-card will bring it.

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION-
J.C. PENNEY Co.

Executive Offices and Warehouse—330 W. 34th St., N. Y. City

RETAIL SALESMEN WANTED
 experienced in our lines, to train for Co-partner Store Managers, providing for the continuous growth of our Company and especially the expansion planned for 1927. Write for particulars.