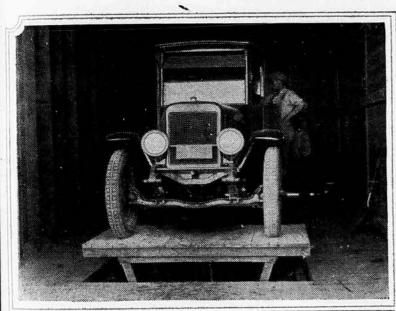
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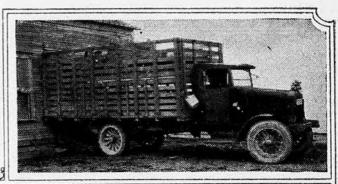
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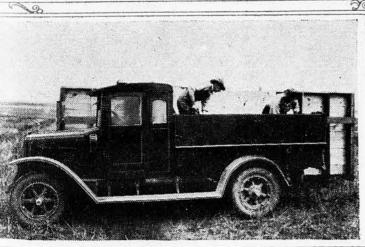
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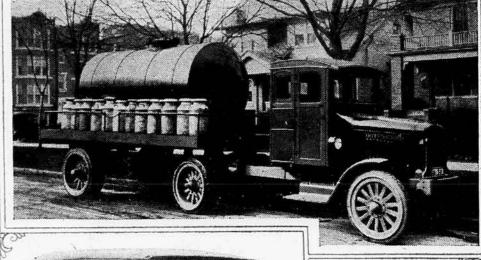
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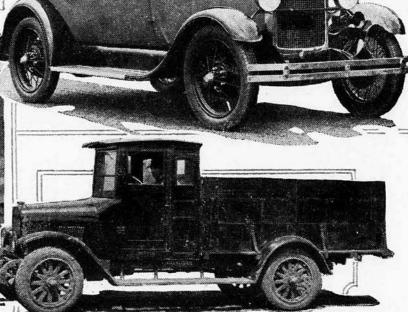
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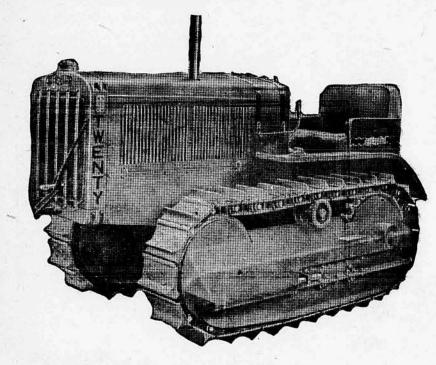




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Wheat Is Growing Rapidly!

Corn is Selling for 70 Cents a Bushel and Seed Oats for 75 Cents

BY HARLEY HATCH

T HAS been raining this morning weight during the next eight months and the mercury stands well above on cheap roughness and grass and keep 40. This rain follows several misty, the corn. On the other hand was the warm days during which the wheat has made a good growth. The fields are showing a good shade of green, least \$1 a bushel for it—if the present and it now appears that are the late. and it now appears that even the latest sowing has survived the winter up to this time. If we are given another week or so without severe freezes we can feel fairly sure that wheat will have suffered no winter damage in this part of Kansas. I have had re-ports from several men who have ex-amined the peach buds and all say that the budded fruit is damaged badly; that below zero weather during the first week in January did the work. It used to be an exception when the peach crop failed here; now it seems to be an exception when a crop is raised. The seedling peaches probably will have at least part of a crop; it is seldom they are all killed. Neighboring feeders are paying 70 cents for corn, and it is now in keen demand. Seed oats are 75 cents; some red oats are being shipped in from Texas. It is time new seed was being brought in.

Very Few Cow Herds

We plan to drive to Emporia about four times a year, picking times when both roads and weather are good. This week saw the best winter weather ever manufactured, and never since I have traveled them have the Lyon county roads been better. So we made the Emporia trip, going up the river road. We found farmers at work all along the way getting their fields ready to plow or list. The big growth of cornstalks was being broken down or cut, and in many fields the stalks had been raked up and burned. The rich bottom land along the county road is able to stand this drain, but it would not do to practice this method on our up-lands. We have a heavy soil and everylands. We have a heavy soil and everything that can be plowed under to make it lighter is a distinct gain. We saw very few cow herds along the way, that is, cows kept for beef purposes. There are many dairy herds near Emporia and there were feed lots filled with steers but not many calf raising herds were seen. We found two breeders who were well stocked two breeders who were well stocked with yearling Hereford males, both having more than 25 head. I did not think there were so many for sale in the county.

Higher Prices for Horses?

Another part day was taken off the farm this week to attend a neighboring farm sale. I like to attend a reason-able number of these to keep informed on what farmers think farm property on what farmers think farm property worth. With the coming of spring work there has been a distinct rise in the price paid for good horses, not more than 8 years old and of a weight above 1,300 pounds. Such horses in this locality are now bringing \$100 and more. I heard one man give it as his opinion that by this date next year good horses would be the high priced animals, occupying the position priced animals, occupying the position cattle now hold. There is a surplus of horses in the "smooth mouth" class as well as in the class weighing around 1,000 pounds. Such horses are still cheap, usually selling at sales for from The only thing on the horizon which policy? will tend to keep down horse prices is the increased use of gasoline power in tractors and trucks.

We'll Feed 'Em, Anyway

With much more corn in store on this farm than we could feed to hogs and horses we have been for the last two weeks studying whether or not to feed a bunch of early steer calves we I? have on hand. On the one hand is the prediction of many cattlemen that cattle will be scarcer and higher in 1928 than they were in 1927; should that prediction prove true it would be best to keep the calves and let them make

price holds. Our final conclusion was to feed the calves, and they are now shut up and are being started out on a ration of ground corn and cob meal and alfalfa hay. These calves have had oats enough since being weaned to keep them in a thrifty condition and, in any event, the loss or gain that may be registered will not make or break us. One thing about it is, I like to see them eat and grow fat.

Had Some Liberal Ideas?

During the last week the railroads have had a Liberal, Kan., farmer on the witness stand up in Chicago testifying that there were no hard times among Kansas farmers and that if they did not prosper it was solely be cause they were lazy and no-account.
It is suspected by the neighbors of this man that under the skilful coaching of sharp railroad attorneys he said things that he didn't mean. Change of climate may have affected him, too; the Chicago air, charged as it is with some 4 per cent soot, may have proved too refreshing. At any rate, he said it, and probably by now wishes he hadn't. My conclusion in the matter, after many years' observation, is that farmers, as a rule, work harder than almost any clean of industrial workers. almost any class of industrial workers, and that there is not a city employed man who doesn't find farm work much more arduous, than he thought, provided he tries it. There are lazy farmers, it is true, but the West of today was not carved out of the wilderness by lazy men. If the average city workdeduces from the testimony of this Liberal man that farmers are lazy just let him come out on the land of an average farmer this summer and follow him from daylight to dark for one month and see if he then con-cludes that the average farmer is lazy.

Now Comes the Chain Store

The retail grocers in some of the towns in this Congressional district are doing a little worrying as to what effect the chain stores now coming in are to have on their business. One of the larger towns already has two chain groceries and a location in the town is being sought for a branch of one the great mail order stores. There are already more stores than are needed in the towns cited, and it is hard to tell just what effect the starting of more will have. Many consumers, especially among farmers, think that if lower prices result the effect will be all 10 the good. Farmers know they get little sympathy from outsiders when they compete with each other and product too much wheat, too much corn, too many eggs and too many meat animals, so they are inclined not to take sides but to sit back and let the mercantile world fight it out. In the mean time here is one sample of why the chain stores soon attract trade: coffee of a national brand which sells for 55 to 60 cents a pound in the average grocery sells for 34 cents in the chain store. To help the old established green cheap, usually selling at sales for from \$30 to \$40 each. But if the forecast of higher prices for good horses proves true those in the "plug" class will follow along, and it is possible that by another year we will see the horses years by extending credit to one main the status store. To nelp the old established cers along let me suggest this; go on a cash basis like the chain stores, stick to it and see if that doesn't help. When a grocer loses \$600 in less than two years by extending credit to one main selling today for \$35 bringing \$60 then. isn't it about time for a change of

Yep!

Young Miss (in elevator)-Third

floor, please. Elevator Man - Here you are daughter.

Y. M. — How dare you call and daughter? You're not my father. E. M.—Well, I brought you up, didn't

Manager Was "All Wet?" "Gertrude Ederle is suing her business manager."

"Ah, I see, a swimming suit."

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 66

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Number 7

Another Farmer Has Retired, as Usual

Cows Held on Thru Bad Years Until Wegener Made Money in Wheat

ETIRED?" The questioner's voice and face expressed surprise. The idea of a man thinking he has retired when he still is active manager of 2,760 acres of Norton farm land! But that is what A. E. Wegener had just said. "I've retired now and am not farming myself any more."

Mr. Wegener's visitor didn't say what he was hinking aloud, because he didn't want to get away rom the subject of agriculture. But there flashed thru his mind a comparison between this farmer and certain men he knew in some other lines of business. Pick some man in a commercial line and follow him thru. He starts from the bottom. Maybe

he works for someone else until he can open a shop of his own. The first years in his shop he works hard. He unpacks the boxes and crates, sets up his ma-chinery or stocks his shelves and waits on the customers. Boy howdy, he's actively engaged in the business.

A few years pass and he prospers. Consequently he marks off a special corner of the room, puts walls around it and has the word "private" painted on the door that shuts him away from the noise and bustle of his plant. Maybe the plant grows so large he even hires a manager or two. Do you

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

he shouldn't. Well, it's a poor rule if it fails to work for the "biggest" big business, namely agriculture.

Let us consider Mr. Wegener's case, if you please. He started farming for himself in 1890, in Nebraska, and in Kansas in 1907. Since 1890 he has done everything in his line that is comparable to opening boxes and crates and stocking shelves and waiting on customers; he waited a whole lot longer on satisfactory prices. And Mr. Wegener's business has expanded.

Now he is in the position, and has been for some

time, of the successful man in another line of business. But because he merely is manager and adviser, and doesn't get out and do the heavy work like he once did, he thinks he has retired. But let him explain it in his own words.

"I do not farm myself any more," he said moderly. "I am living on the form to he had been a said moderly."

estly. "I am living on the farm, take care of my garden, orchard, cows, hogs and poultry. There are 2,760 acres in the farm, and of this I have given 1,040 acres to my five oldest children with homes, and part of the other land I rent to them. Also, I have some other land with homes that I rent to other persons. They consider me the head of the farm. Supervisor and adviser, I guess." No, Mr. Wegener, you haven't retired. That big

farming plant you built still is yours, and you deserve credit for its active management as much as the president of some commercial company deserves credit for his work. You are the kind of man who cannot retire, really, because Kansas agriculture needs you.

Three prominent men, acting as a committee of judges, saw fit to name Mr. Wegener as a Master Farmer. We



Note the Uniformity and Neatness of the Buildings in the Top Picture. This Is One of the Best Kept Farms and One of the Finest Farm Homes in Kansas. In the Oval, Mr. Mrs. A. E. Wegener, Norton County. Mr. Wegener Is One of the Master Farmers of Kansas. A Glimpse of the Flower Garden and the Tank That Irrigates Flowers and Vegetables at Times, Left, and at Right Is a Close-Up of the Wegener Home

Smith Has Hot Water Heat for Chicks

WHE difference between straw-loft and non-straw-loft houses, possibilities of using old lumber, value of trapnesting, the convenience of a hot water brooding system, the effiof a one-building brooding shelter, value of mitation and ventilation, and the cash value of coper management and feeding with poultry all re in evidence on the Ernest Smith farm, Shawcounty.

It was a cold day with quite a wind blowing when an inquisitive visitor drove in the lane, past he new dairy barn that is being built, to talk wer poultry matters with Mr. Smith. "You had better talk to my wife about this," he said, explaining that she is the "real poultryman" on this farm. And she is, but she had just stepped on the starter of the family car to go over and n the starter of the family car to go over and help a neighbor rid her flock of certain little crawly things that make life miserable for poultry, and incidentally hold down the profits. But Mr. Smith knows what the poultry is doing, as he demonstrated out to Distrated after the car had putt-putt-putted out to the main highway.

"Ill show you the difference between proper and improper housing, for one thing," he said, and opened the door to one of the three straw-loft laying house the comportable. hig houses. Each of the three were comfortable, no drafts were evident but ventilation was good, all he layers were healthy and the straw litter was dry. But what of the two laying houses without straw lofts? They are not neglected. Mr. Smith keeps them clean and doesn't abuse their inhabitants. But there is a difference. The visitor wanted to turn up his coat collar a little more; it was cold in there. He could imagine there were drafts. "Colder, isn't it?" Mr. Smith inquired. Straw is damp, chickens don't look so well, more head colds." One hen was accommodating enough to sneeze, to verify his statement. "We think there is no doubt about the advantages of the straw loft. Makes the houses warmer in winter and cooler in summer.'

Poultry houses on the Smith farm are made out of old lumber—five laying houses and one brooder. But mark this: All of the floors are of new lumber, tongued and grooved to fit tight. "I built the houses at odd times," Mr. Smith said, "and I saw to it that my floors were tight. That is the most important part of the building to me. You will notice that I used second-hand lumber for everything but the floors. It cut down expenses, but I believe I would have been ahead in the long run had I used new material all around. I could have built tighter buildings and had exactly what I wanted."

The floors are 12 to 18 inches from the ground; it is all open under the buildings so cats and dogs can easily find any varmints that might have a taste for Smith's poultry. Result—not a single chick lost to such hungry prowlers. Smith thinks there are other advantages of putting poultry

buildings on stilts. "Drier than those on the ground or with foundation all around," he ventured, "and probably more sanitary. And they are warm. I keep plenty of good, clean straw on the

"Here is the biggest labor saver we have." Smith assured, opening the door to the brooder house. It is 20 by 40 feet with the stove room in addition. It is divided into six pens, 6 by 20 feet each. Partitions are made of 1 by 12-inch boards placed on edge, with inch-mesh poultry wire to put above as needed. Wire is used for dividing the pens because 6 feet would be too close for permanent w would be cumbersome and would cut out light and ventilation perhaps. Then another advantage lies in the fact that the wire partitions may be rolled up and out of the road if desired, for convenience

or the house could be thrown into one "pen" for special layers out of brooding season. Smith has been using his brooder house this way. "In a certified flock one finds certain hens that are discovered that the country of the countr qualified flock one finds certain nens that are disqualified for certification, but profitable enough to keep for production." he said. Incidentally all of the breeding stock has been trapped, and all the flock of Barred Rocks will be this year. Trapping gets the profit, the Smiths believe. "This year we put the profitable hens that couldn't be certified here in the brooder house to make the building (Continued on Page 29)

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

HAVE been listening to and reading statements about farm relief bills by politicians which are nothing more than insults to the intelligence of farmers," rather hotly remarks F. D. Towle of Scranton. "The idea of taking the surplus off the market," continues Mr. Towle, the order of the surplus of the market, and to got a better price. sounds all right, but for us to get a better price for part of our products and then pay some big fat coyote for getting rid of our surplus by sell-ing it to a foreign country at any price he sees fit and then let the farmer stand the difference wrong to the farmer.

"The price of food would be raised in the United States on the farmer as well as on the city man. In reality, all who would be helped by the bill would be the ones who handle the surplus. If they really want to help the farmer why don't they get down to business and figure out what the minimum cost of production of each product of the farm is? Whenever the price in the open market goes below the cost of production let the Govern-ment pay say two-thirds of the loss and let the farmer who sells stand one-third. This would

give immediate help to the farmer.

But the great trouble with the farming business today is not altogether the prices received—it is partly lack of efficiency. Young men who understand soils and their needs and adaptation to certain kinds of crops cannot afford to work for most of the farmers who hire help. These farmers are mostly old men who are in a rut and won't get out of it, and therefore cannot afford to pay good wages. So the young man, if he wants to farm, tries it for himself on a rented farm with a one-

year lease. "The men who own farms for rent are generally wanting to sell, but are not willing to sell on the basis of the farm's productive value. Many of the young farmers could be paying for their own farms and also building them up if they could get them on the right kind of terms. The majority of dwellings on rented farms could not be rented to even the dwellers in the slums in the city, and that isn't all; there are practically no barns, no granaries, no chicken houses, no hog sheds or other buildings for the shelter of stock. The land generally is in bad condition on account of lack of proper cultivation and proper rotation of crops. The reason, or at least one of the reasons, for this is that the tenant gets only a one-year lease and cannot afford to build fences or buildings, orcare for the ground as it ought to be cared for, as he may not get the rental of the farm for another year. "If the land owner would provide the tenant

with adequate buildings and make leases for longer periods so that the renter could afford to take care of the land, then figure the land at its actual value, he would find that he would get a better interest on his investment than he could get in almost any other way. Another great trouble with the farming business is the over valuation of farm

property.
"I think if the politicians wish to do something to help the farmers and stop the young men from leaving the farms, a law should be enacted that a farm should have certain equipment before it could be offered for rent, and that anyone owning a farm for rental purposes for more than five years without giving a lease for more than one year should have his farm sold at a sheriff's sale. This would be one way of stopping speculation in

"The 'Master Farmers' of Kansas were given quite a blowout recently, but I think the poor renters who are making a living are far more en-titled to be called 'Master Farmers' than the man with his fine home, buildings and fine farm. There is no excuse for him not making money, and he needs neither prizes nor praises. He already has the prize of a well-equipped farm. If the tenant can make a living the so-called 'Master' Farmer' should accumulate a fortune.

"You may say that some of these Master Farmers were at one time poor young men. They may have been, but most of them are middle aged or past, and got their land in its virgin state, either homesteading or buying it for probably far less than its actual value, or if they started out as renters the land was not run down as it is today."

This letter, in my opinion, contains some suggestions of value, and for this reason I am glad to give it space. It also contains suggestions that are utterly impracticable, as Mr. Towle himself must see after a few moments' reflection. For example, I am wondering by what process of fig-uring he would determine the minimum cost of production of the various farm products. The cost of production varies according to climatic conditions, soil conditions, size of the farm unit and the capacity of the farmer himself. Last year some wheat growers out in Central and parts of Western Kansas produced wheat at a cost of not more than 25 cents a bushel, but I have no doubt the average cost of wheat production in the state was not less than \$1 a bushel. How could the minimum cost of production be determined? It might perhaps be possible to determine the average cost, altho even that would be very difficult, but if that could be done and that fixed as the minimum cost, then if the price went say 30 cents below that minimum, the average wheat raiser would still be doing business at a loss even after getting the Government aid, while the big wheat raiser would be getting a Government bonus in addition to a handsome profit at the market price.

What Mr. Towle says about rented farms is unfortunately largely true. I am strongly in favor of long-time leases, but the fact is that most land-owners who have farms to rent would be glad to rent them for long terms if they could get the right sort of renters. If the renter puts improve-ments on the land he certainly should at the



end of his tenancy be allowed a reasonable price for them. But it would be carrying the matter rather far to compel a landowner to build a certain number of buildings on his land or have it sold by the sheriff, apparently without regard to whether he happened to have the means to pay for the buildings or not.

'Rah for Russia, Maybe?

GUESS it has been a year since I have written you and I think you have a letter coming, writes H. S. Sprague of Amherst, Colo. "In your writings there is often a note of discouragement, but usually you are optimistic for humanity, despite your unworkable ideas on private control of production. I am not going to argue, but I am going to ask you to send to the Haldeman-Julius Company and get the little blue books written by Louise Strong on the Russian situation during the last eight years. In another eight years capitalism will be as badly on the defensive as mon-

"I am not particularly blaming anyone, for I have often told my Socialist friends that if Russia cannot make a worthwhile showing we might as well quit trying to get Socialism here. After reading in detail how they, the Communists, have met and surmounted appalling difficulties and the method they employ, there is not a doubt in my mind about their succeeding—they have succeeded. If Russia, Great Britain and our United States would form a union for world peace it would prac-tically end war. The defenders of capitalism have so often predicted the downfall of Socialism in Russia-and I don't blame them for I know their ideals and how little correct information they

have had. I know that they can stand one more disappointment.

Somewhere, somehow, sometime, the beautiful dream of Socialism will come true. Democracy with the money, land and tools in the hands of its enemies could never succeed. The marvelous sagacity of the Soviet leaders in their use of common sense in solving problems of state is remarkable. markable.

When I compare our statesmen, floundering around in the economic quagmire they have made for themselves; when it takes more to sell an article than to make it; when coal is selling in Colorado for \$13 a ton 250 miles from the mine and the miners are getting less than a dollar a ton for mining it, and so on, it makes me blush to read the bragging for a machine that is out of

"I have had many a friend josh me about the Red ruin of Russia, and according to their light they were justified; but believe me, I am loaded, cocked and primed for them now. We can circulate the little blue books by the million telling the true story of the Russian Communists. You are a good fellow and you had just as well sur-

render. We will let you keep your side arms."
I appreciate this generous offer on the part of
Mr. Sprague, but then I am in favor of disarma-If the Communists within the next few years, eight at the outside, are going to take general charge they may have any side arms I may have in my possession.

Now in regard to Russia. I have not seen the books written by Louise Strong, but will be glad to read them. Mr. Sprague seems to be cocksure that he now has the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth concerning Russia, whereas I have concluded that it is at present impossible to get the exact truth in regard to that most interesting experiment in government. However, there are a few facts that are reasonably well established; one is that the great leader of Bolshevism, Lenine, right about faced in his policy, frankly acknowledging that Communism at least for the present would not work; that concessions must be made to capitalism; and that the peasants must be permitted to own their lands, in direct conflict with the foundation principles of Communism.

The second significant fact is that the most brilliant leader of Communism in this country, Emma Goldman, according to her own statement, willingly accepted banishment to Russia because she supposed that there her "beautiful dream of so cialism," that Mr. Sprague also dreams about, had come true. When she finally got out of Russia she wrote the most scathing denunciation of the Soviet government that has perhaps ever been written.

The third significant fact is that the former head of the Communist party in this country, who was arrested and imprisoned during the World War for violation of the espionage law and who was released by President Wilson on condition that he leave the country, also went gladly to Russia. Because he would not yield complete subservience to the dictates of the Soviet leaders he was confined in a most loathsome prison. He managed finally to escape and wrote his impresions of the Soviet regime. It was as damning as the account written by Emma Goldman, but not so bitter in tone.

The fourth significant fact is that Trotzky, who, next to Lenine, was more responsible for the Russian revolution than any other man or any other hundred men, has been banished by the Soviet government because he declared it had abandoned the principles of Communism and surrendered to

The fifth significant fact is that the number of private enterprises are constantly increasing in Russia, and some of our greatest American cor-porations have been granted concessions there.

agree that Russia is going to come out of the depths. It is a country of great resources, but as prosperity increases Socialism will decline and capitalism will increase. Trotzky says that the Soviet leaders have betrayed their trust, that they have surrendered to capitalism. He probably is right, but it does not necessarily follow that

they are dishonest. Wage earners probably are in a more deplorable condition in Russia today than a more deplotatic condition in Russia today than in any other civilized country in the world unless it may be Japan or China. The increase in wages has been slight, while the increase in cost of living has been enormous. A recent report of a commission appointed by the Soviet government hows that drunkenness and the dire consequences of it have increased enormously within the last four years. But I am not among those who believe the Soviet government will be overthrown.

I see no indication of that, but it is adjusting itself to conditions in other countries. It is gradmally changing the policy of the country from Communism to capitalism.

Socialism carried to its logical conclusion de-stroys private ownership of property. When private property and private enterprise are destroyed vate property and private enterprise are destroyed all employment necessarily centers in the state. That was exactly the theory of Lenine and Trotzky. Lenine found that the theory would not work, and frankly said so. That resulted in the "New Economic Policy," designated in Soviet reports as the N. E. P. Trotzky and his immediate tollowers apparently stood for the old policy. They clashed with Stalin and his supporters, The latter prevailed, and Trotzky and his immediate latter prevailed, and Trotzky and his immediate followers are in exile.

Communism can only be made to work under an industrial and political despotism. Lenine clearly understood that, and was therefore opposed to democracy. He ruled thru a limited oligarchy; the actual membership of the Communist party never actual membership of the communist party never the communist party numbered as much as 1 per cent of the entire population of Russia.

Many and weighty objections can be urged against our present economic system. It often works great injustices. The cost of distribution is out of proportion to the cost of production, as Mr. Sprague points out. Money has too much power. Corruption creeps into high places and even smirches the robes that are worn by judges of the courts. Vice often pays for protection, and law often seems to become a mockery. We are still groping as in a fog, uncertain of what lies before us. Government is still an experiment; our civilization is still on trial ilization is still on trial.

No reasonable man can say that we have the best possible Government or the best possible economic system; but in my opinion the way out does not lie in the direction of destruction of private property and private initiative. It lies in the direction of greater incentive to private enterprise and private ownership. Our present system of distribution is wasteful and uneconomic, working here both to the producer and the consumer. I harm both to the producer and the consumer. am not wise enough to say just how the waste and injustice in our present system will be eliminated; that is one of the gigantic and perplexing problems that face humanity and calls for the best hought of statesmen.

Brief Answers to Inquirers

PAULINE—I cannot give any good reason why you have not as much right to smoke cigarettes

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hly

as the boys or men. For that matter, I do not know of any good reason why anybody should smoke a cigarette or smoke at all. I have been raised to suppose that women have more sense about matters of conduct than men, but have about reached the conclusion that they have not.

POSSIBLE HEIR—You may be an heir to an immense fortune, but if I were in your place I would do some private investigating before sending \$10 to this bird who is holding out this alluring prospect. It seems remarkable indeed if a fortune of several hundred million dollars has been waiting for a couple of generations to be distributed. My private opinion is that this is a very profitable graft for the benefit of the party who is asking you to send the \$10.

L. T .- If you really feel that you are called to go out and reform the world, go to it. Certainly there is considerable reformation needed. I have



only one suggestion; if you are going out to reform other people don't make a blamed nuisance of yourself while you are on the job.

FOND MOTHER-Far be it from me to advise you as to how you should raise your offspring. If you have not sense enough to know, nothing I might say would help you. Each one of your off-spring probably requires different treatment.

STUDENT-Statistics are useful, but not always reliable. A person who is reasonably skillful in handling statistics can prove anything, no matter how ridiculous, just as this Chicago man can supply statistics which he says prove that there is more crime in Kansas than in Chicago. The ad-

vocates of capital punishment can quote statistics which seem to prove that it is a deterrent of crime, and the opponents of capital punishment can quote statistics just as convincing to prove that it is not.

An Action for Slander?

An action for Similar.

I am a woman 40 years old and married and have three children. I have always been considered a good looking woman, a nice size—5 feet 5 inches, and weigh 130 pounds. I dress neatly but not expensively. My husband and I have always gotten along fine until three years ago, when a woman 52 years old stepped between husband and me and broke up my home for three months. My husband begged me to come back to him again, which I did. Now this woman and her married daughter tell around that I go with other men, which I do not, and that other men come to see me, which they do not. If they see a car stop at our place, which they do often, for cars stop for water, gas, buying hogs, cattle and mules and inquiring about the road to different places, these women keep their tongues wagging. They judge me wrong and are so jealous of me. What can I do to stop this? Can I sue them for slander? It seems as if this old woman is going to do something yet to try to break up my home and get my husband. What can be done?

Vou can bring an action for slander. Whether

You can bring an action for slander. Whether it will stop this sort of talk I do not know.

To Foreclose on the Church

1—A owns city property. Can the city hold this property for paving tax? 2—B builds a church. C holds a mortgage on the church. Can B foreclose the mortgage on the church?

J. P.

1—Paving tax becomes a lien on this property, and the property might be sold to pay this tax just as any other property is sold for payment of taxes which are delinquent.

2-B would have the same right to foreclose this mortgage on this property that he would on any other property.

What About the Feed Bill?

A owned a dog which he traded to B. B got the dog and took it home. It stayed a few days and then came back. B came and got the dog two or three times, but it always came back to A. Finally B told A to shoot-the dog, but A told B he would not do so. B did not come to get the dog any more until almost hunting season; then he came and took the dog, but refused to pay the feed bill. A tried to run the dog off, but she wouldn't go. Can A collect the feed bill?

E. R.

My opinion is he can if B is financially responsible.

Both Blows Are Illegal

According to the laws of prize fighting is the rabbit punch a foul?

Under the Kansas rules and regulations the rabbit punch and kidney punch are illegal or disqualifying blows.

Same Right as a Man

Can a married woman buy and hold real estate if the money is inherited from her parents?

A woman in Kansas has exactly the same right to do business in her own name that a man has.

"Interference With Business"

OLONEL STEWART, Standard Oil executive, has been placed under arrest by the Senate. He refused to give the Senate oil committee information that would let daylight farther into the Teapot Dome conspiracy to corrupt a cabinet member and loot the United

The Senate was engaged in a valid effort to defend the Government against the assaults of corraptionists, which most anyone would consider fully warranted by the circumstances. Yet, the Associated Press tells us, Colonel Stewart received ores of telegrams from business men congratulating him on refusing to answer the Senate committee's questions.

These business men may have considered their action a proper rebuke for Government "interference in business." If so, are we to understand the Government may not interfere in any sort of business. In this particular piece of business Fall, Shelair and others have made Government interference rather compulsory, if we are to maintain a respect for government that is vital to govern-

These congratulatory telegrams to Colonel Stewart have been something of a shock to the general public. It will be strange if they do not stir its sentment.

It is not being complimentary to business to con-Sider probing into the Teapot Dome mess as an interference with its rights. It is encouraging to learn that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., urged Colonel Wart to make a clean breast of it and went before the committee himself.

But coming down to the actual subject, is it the isiness of big or little business to serve the peoor were we as a people and a Government created to minister unto big business in the interest

of more and better "melons" and stock dividends?
Shoner or later Congress and the Federal Government ernment will have to answer this question defi-hirely and finally. It is an important and a pressing question.

All sorts of businesses that serve the people are how being merged into nation-wide systems. This

takes them out of the zone of state or local control. and as yet there seems no very definite Federal control for them. These mergers make "velvet" for their promoters. They are being accompanied by every evidence of high financing and inflation of capital.

Usually this inflated value is much greater than the actual investment. Later it will become the basis for charges to the customer upon which a "fair return" will be demanded and exacted, if no regulating authority stands between the customer and the corporation which by dominating its particular field has put itself in position to exact all that the traffic will bear.

I am strongly against any unnecessary interference, or meddling, with business on the part of the Government. Business, real business, good business should have as free a hand as possible to de-. velop and expand and serve the public thru increasing its efficiency in merchandising, and in distribution, as well as in mass production. And to do this we must leave a sufficiently wide margin of profit, or reward, to inspire and prompt the initiative necessary to bring such efficiency and development about.

This is as highly important, if we would make progress, as is the protection of the public from extortion and exploitation. We must not be too

stingy.
Yet it must be plain to thinking persons that Government supervision and control of business must become and is becoming more and more necessary for the welfare of business itself. To take advantage of the customer, to "soak" him for all you can and as often as you can, is to turn a good customer into a poor one. It destroys business instead of building it up, and that is not good business for anybody.

A tremendous development and merging of power trusts is going on in the United States, including combinations of other public utility corporations. Nothing like it has been seen since the era of railroad building, or was seen then.

These combinations are organizing in a way which puts them virtually beyond the reach of the law. The Supreme Court holds that "if a company generates power in one state and transmits it to another company, or sells it in the other state to a distributing company, it is not subject to regula-tion by either state."

Yet it is the legalistic view that this is a matter which concerns the states solely and that the Federal Government has no authority to legislate or

exercise its power here.

The same thing applies to holding companies which control groups of state utility corporations operating within their respective states, altho in the holding company they are actually doing an interest a huminess. interstate business.

The financing of these power mergers has recently come before the Senate as a timely subject for public inquiry, thru a resolution offered by Sen-ator Walsh and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

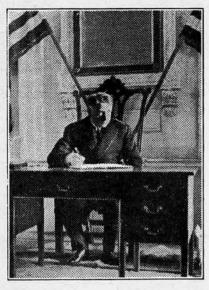
It is being recognized that a principle should be established that state utility corporations should not be over-capitalized for purposes of sale where a merger is contemplated, or be allowed for the same purpose to establish excessive rates or issue securities in excess of the actual reasonable cost of investment.

The basis of valuation for the fixing of rates to be charged the public is vital. If the public does not get a square deal here, it is almost impossible to protect it from extortion.

Knowing these facts, it is foolish to argue that government should have less to do with business. In its proper sphere of safeguarding the interest of the public, the Government must have more and more to do with the wise supervision of business, and Washington is not at all too forward in attending to this duty.

Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures



President Cosgrave of the Irish Free State, Visited Independence Hall in Philadelphia and Sat at Washington's Desk to Sign the Book for Distinguished Guests



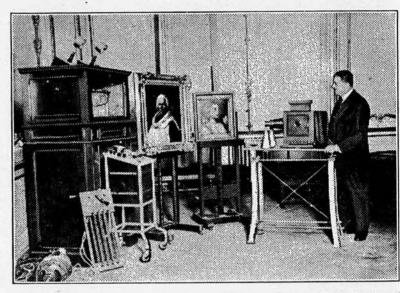
View of Largest Collection of Hospitals and Training Schools in the World, the New Medical Center, New York, Covering 20 Acres. It Includes the Presbyterian Hospital, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, the Neurological Institute, Vanderbilt Clinic, Sloane Hospital and N. Y. State Psychiatric Institute



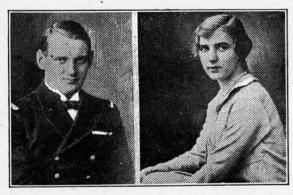
How a Real Princess Appears at Court for the First Time. This is Princess Ingrid of Sweden, Photographed in the Royal Palace. She Will be 18 in March



Winners of Kansas Dairymen's Milking Contest, Maida McCartney, Bourbon County and Emma Martin, Linn, Were Presented at the White House By Senator Capper. Front Row, From Left, Mrs. U. S. Guyer, Miss McCartney, Senator Capper, Miss Martin, Rep. Guyer. Back Row, Rep. White, L. Pettijohn, Rep. Hope and R. C. Jones



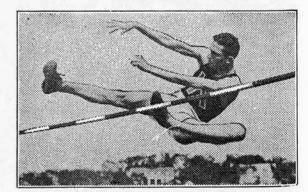
The Louvre, Paris, Has a New Apparatus for Testing Authenticity of Paintings. Professor Cellerier, the Inventor, is Shown with it. By Special Rays From the Machine He Can Tell Whether the Painting is an Original or a Copy. He Also Can Determine, to Within a Few Months, the Date of a Painting



It is Reported That Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark and Princess Ingrid, Daughter of the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess of Sweden, Are Engaged. The Photo Shows the Most Recent Likenesses of These Royal Personages



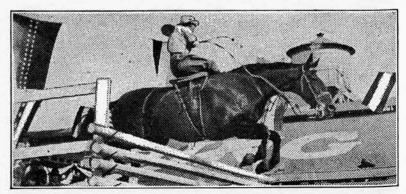
Miss Mildred Wayne, One of the Host of American Actresses Who Have Invaded the English Stage, is Regarded as One of the Most Beautiful Blondes in England



Tom Foor, Former Kansas University Star, Got Over This 6 Foot 5 Bar, So He Probably Will Go Over as an Olympic High Jumper. In 1924 He Won a Place on the Olympic Team When the Tryout Jump Record Was 6 Foot 3



Left, Leonhard Seppala, Who Carried Serum to Nome Several Years Ago, and His Famous Lead Dog, Bunzo. Right, Mrs. Ted Ricker and Her Lead Dog, Fritz. These Two Won First and Second Places in the Two-Day Dog Sled Derby, Poland Spring, Me., as They Did Recently at the Lake Placid Club, N. Y.



A Remarkable Performance of Skill and Courage by Miss Josephine Callaghan, on Her Horse, Calzar, at the Midwinter Horse Show, Beverly Hills, Calif. The Reins of the Horse Are Tied to the Shoulders of This Armless Rider, Who Takes the Risky Jumps Without Being Braced by Stirrups

Praeger Is New Wheat Champion

Farm and Home Week Replete With Interest; Master Farmers Present

YANSAS has another Wheat Champion in the person of Herman Praeger, Barton county. His final selection and introduction was one of the high points in the program, replete with interest and information, which xtended thru one of the best Farm and Home Week anniversaries at Manhattan on record. This was the termination of the second Kansas Wheat Champion Contest, which was a part of the program of the Wheat Festival Trains operated July 18 to August 11, under the supervision of the agricultural college.

Mr. Praeger lives on the farm of 720 acres that his father homesteaded, and he has been on that same farm all of his life. Last year's crops included 400 acres of wheat, 30 acres of alfalfa, 40 acres of corn, 90 acres to summer fallow, 30 acres of oats, 5 acres of cane and the balance was in

Altho wheat is the major crop, Mr. Praeger has other sources of income. He maintains a flock of and layers, keeps 12 head of hogs, two dairy cows; he is an exponent of farming methods advised by

he is an exponent of farming methods advised by the best authorities. Power for handling his farm work isn't 'one-sided, as Mr. Praeger keeps nine horses and uses two tractors and one combine. His yield of wheat on the 40 acres entered in the Kansas Wheat Champion Contest averaged 30 bushels. This is far above the average for his county. The test weight of his wheat was 63.5 pounds to the bushel, and the protein content amounted to 11.42.

In comparing Mr. Praeger's rank with the other county wheat champions who entered in the contest, it is interesting to note that he was seventh in yield, second in test weight to the bushel, and lifth in per cent of protein. One reason for this favorable ranking may be seen in the fact that during 1927 he was summer-fallowing 90 acres, and also that he pays considerable attention to alfalfa. In the case of summer fallowing he is providing for a moisture supply as well as cleaning up his ground from weeds. With alfalfa, he is looking forward to the maintenance and increase in sail fortility in soil fertility.

Treats and Cleans Seed

In Mr. Praeger's wheat growing operations he adheres as closely as possible to a four or five year rotation. He did not have a field of wheat in 1927 that had been in wheat continuously for onger than four years. He treated all of his seed wheat for smut last year, and he has a fanning mill that he uses. In this connection it is inter-esting to note that he has been a member of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, producing certified seed each year since 1919. His activeness and interest in good seed has produced results, graphically illustrated by the seed oats he had rertified by the association this month. It was given a 100 per cent purity test and a 100 per cent germination test. Such a standard of excellence is a tare achievement, according to the agricultural

Mr. Praeger doesn't try to follow any one cutand-dried system of farming, but rather directs those operations with an intelligent consideration as to distribution of labor, seasonal conditions and the other factors that affect such methods. He does not summer-fallow every year, neither does he feel that he must list or plow the ground with any set regularity. Ordinarily he tries to disk his wheat ground immediately after harvest in order to start the weeds and volunteer wheat. This serves to put the ground in good physical condition, both for the absorption of any moisture and also for the plowing and listing operations that are to follow shortly. After the weeds or volunteer wheat have started he either plows or lists the ground, which will be worked down by seeding time.

Is a Student of Agriculture

For several years Mr. Praeger has been known h his community as one man who understands the enormous loss that has been caused in Barton county thru the ravages of the Hessian fly. Behe appreciated those losses he studied the the history of the fly and the method of control. He may well be called a student of agriculture.

Both Mr. Praeger and his wife are graduates of he Kansas State Agricultural College. There are four sons and one daughter in the family. Mr. Praeger is a member of the Barton County Farm Bureau, an active member of the Farmers' Union, a member of a co-operative elevator company and an active worker in his church. Mr. Praeger has a large modern home, the other farm buildings are good and the farmstead is kept attractive.
Other members of the family show signs of leadership as well as the father. Two of the boys were in dairy calf club and one in beef calf club work

of the 4-H clubs of Barton county last year.

Winning the title of county wheat champion certainly is no empty honor, and to be selected as stated in the selected in the select as state champion indicates that Mr. Praeger is a leader among the hundreds of Kansas farmers who are striving to make "the best wheat in the world" etter. The fact that 32 counties were represented in the Kansas Wheat Champion Contest is significant

of the leadership of Kansas in wheat production.

Poultry day started Farm and Home Week with
a bang. There wasn't a minute of the program a bang. There wasn't a minute of the program that didn't hold something of value for some visitor. L. F. Payne's information on the Kansas program for housing, feeding and managing the poultry flock gave a very fine cross-section of the possibilities of poultry in Kansas. Perhaps the most interesting talk was given by Roy Valentine, owner of Springdale Farm in Morris county. He markets all of his eggs to special customers, the larger per cent of them going to Chicago. And for larger per cent of them going to Chicago. And for his extra trouble of keeping a flock that produces quality eggs and the work of grading the eggs, he gets a special premium of several dollars a case over the regular market price. Mr. Valentine has been shipping eggs this way for six years, and to his present dealer in Chicago for four years. The demand for eggs from Springdale Farm is indicated by the fact that Valentine's dealer has given him two "raises" over the original price he contracted to pay for the eggs. You probably will recall reading the story about Mr. Valentine in the June 25 issue of Kansas Farmer.

Meyer Won Production Cup

Dairy day brought the biggest attendance for years, according to old-timers who have followed Farm and Home Week programs faithfully. And it was worth while for those who sat in the meetings. This year the production cup went to G. G.



Meyer of Basehor. He won the cup for being owner of the cow that made the highest per cent over her requirement. Springrock Ona Posch, Meyer's high cow, is 2 years and 11 months old, and produced 607 pounds of butterfat and 17,352 pounds of milk. She is a Holstein.

One thing that shows a recognition of the growth of the dairy industry in Kansas is the fact that Harold Lascelles has been named as field-man by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America to serve in this state. His territory will include Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri. He will work in various counties to build up associations. The demand for help in getting started right is responsible for a fieldman being put on the job.

Another indication of increased attention being focused on dairying is the number of certificates presented for 300-pound dairy herds. There were 65 dairymen who received certificates for the first year, 27 blue-seal certificates as second year men and three men who received gold certificates for third year of 300-pound production, or better. The lowest herd average turned in by any of these men was 300 pounds of butterfat, and the highest herd average amounted to 452 pounds.

The only disappointment in the entire week was

The only disappointment in the entire week was in the fact that Secretary Jardine could not fill his place on the program. However, he sent a message that is significant. Here it is: "Permit me to express my best wishes for the success of the co-operative marketing school in which the agricultural college, the co-operative associations of Kansas and the United States Department of Agriculture are participating.

culture are participating. "It is helpful for all of us to lay aside, for the time being, the opinions which we have derived from earlier training and experience, and carefully review the work which we are doing. Particularly is this necessary in co-operative marketing where advances are made so rapidly that the man intent only on his own work may soon get out of touch with developments in the movement. An improved understanding of the work of the various groups which are seeking the advancement of cooperative marketing in Kansas, will, I believe, be one of the important accomplishments of this school.

"It is unnecessary for me to point out the value of schools of this kind or to emphasize the impor tance of education in co-operative marketing, The extent to which the management and members understand the possibilities and limitations of co-

operation will largely determine future progress." The Master Farmers of Kansas chose Farm and Home Week at the college as the logical place for their initial business meeting in which they formed a permanent organization. Not only were these masters of agriculture able to accomplish the business of their association, but they enjoyed the program at the college as well; and how well the college folks co-operate with the Master Farmers! The Master Farmers even were guests of the college at the annual banquet, and a special place in program was arranged for their introduction.

Not all of the Master Farmers could be present, but there were enough to go ahead with business. J. C. Frey, Manhattan, was elected president; E. H. Hodgson, Little River, vice-president, and Raymond H. Gilkeson, secretary-treasurer. And the object of the new organization, "The Kansas Master Farmers," if you please, is "to maintain upon the farm the highest possible standards of American Citizenship." Isn't that statement all-

inclusive?

The Blue Ribbon Corn Show was one of the real interest centers. It is the best collection of corn one is likely to see for some time. This contest was open only to blue ribbon winners. Thirty-nine men entered 75 samples. Each man has made nine men entered % samples. Each man has made a name for himself in his county. Among the blue ribbon winners, O. J. Olson, Brown county, won sweepstakes over all, and he also took first for yellow corn. Clark Work, Allen county, won first on white corn, and Fred Laptad, Douglas county, won first on "other than white or yellow." The high point of interest in the corn show was the 5-acre contest. All men entered in the 5-acre event could enter the blue ribbon show as well as

event could enter the blue ribbon show as well as their own, and they did, and in that way the visitors who were interested, and there were hundreds of them who were, could compare the best corn yields from several different points. Type of corn, quality, germination, and then the ability of the growers to pick good seed.

Jacobson is High Corn Man

It wasn't an easy job to determine the state champion out of the 5-acre contest. But H. B. Jacobson, Brown county, finally was named. In 1927 on his contest plot he grew an average of 102 bushels of Reid's Improved corn. It is significant that this corn was grown on land that has known the benefits of alfalfa and other legumes, proper cultural methods and good rotation. Brown county is making a real name in corn production.

At the annual Farm and Home Week banquet, among other champions and masters who were presented for recognition, President F. D. Farrell, of the college, introduced the farmers who produced 100 bushels or more of corn on an acre of ground on their farms last year. In 1926 there were only two men introduced at the banquet for this recognition, but this year the number jumped to 17. One thing this shows is that more men are thinking in terms of higher yields to the acre than before. Some men who base their authority on experience and study, say we have only scratched the surface of production thus far. That perhaps is true. But with 100-bushel corn to the acre, wheat champions, corn champions and exponents of better agricul-ture every year, the scratch soon will be more than

With the re-election of C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado, for a fifth term as president of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association; Harlan Deaver, Sabetha, as vice president for a second term, and H. R. Sumner, agronomist of the college, as sec-retary for a fourth term, the work of the association is bound to make steady progress. The annual meeting was held during Farm and Home Week. B. S. Wilson, Keats, and Herman Praeger, Claflin, the new Kansas Wheat Champion, were made directors for three years. Other directors are Albert Weaver, Bird City; Fred Laptad, Lawrence; Lester Duncan, Lyndon, and George Loveless, Ness City.

Counties vie with one another during Farm and Home Week for largest attendance. Each person registering from his home county helps the score for his county by the number of miles he has traveled. This year Reno county took the lead.

Want Trees for Barren Acres

THE State Forestry, Fish and Game Commission has sent out a request for trees to be planted on more than 3,000 acres which the commission is turning into forestry projects. The commission has purchased several bushels of acorns, pecans and other nuts which will be planted. The sprouts will be transplanted on the forestry projects. Scouts at Independence, working under the direction of the local Izaak Walton League, recently planted more than 10,000 paper shell pecans, products of a tree brought to Montgomery county several years ago from California. Kansas climate is said to be suitable for pecans and similar crops that have long been grown commercially almost exclusively in the South and California. While these crops require some care they usually are very profitable when properly tended.

"It Never Had Been Done!"

However, at Last the French Consul Was Willing to Accept Our Perfectly Good \$10

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

UT of all the pessimistic advice stacle that he described in his book, and warnings which Jim and I we've met two or three—and we're received when we first began to still going strong! plan our motorcycle trip across equatorial Africa, the one hopeful voice the few Americans in Lagos, Mr. crying in the desert wilderness was the fact that an Englishman named who begged us almost with tears in Frank Gray had made a similar trip a

year or so before by automobile.

"But," our advisers warned—and
they were legion—"Gray used an automobile, not a motorcycle and side car. Don't forget that. Then, too, he spent "There's nothing to be gained by makmonths in preparation and had as ing the trip. It's not difficult or hazcarefully organized an expedition as ardous and you've really done nothing could be arranged. He was a Member when it's over. There's no desert. of Parliament, a man of wealth, and had an automobile manufacturer back of him. Furthermore, he had made a previous trip out here from England, looked things over and then went back to England to complete preparations. And, don't forget this—he didn't make his attempt at this time of the year, for it's absolutely impossible now dur-ing the rainy season, and will be for some months to come."

"And here's the main difference between you and Gray," they always con-cluded, "he used an automobile—two of them in fact—and you are talking motorcycle and side car, which is impossible."

"Almost Devoid of Roads"

found a copy of the book which this Frank Gray wrote after making his famous trip from Lagos to the Red Sea, right across the continent of Africa and the southern edge of the Sahara, and I noted these remarks of his: "The journey (Lagos to Red Sea) had never previously been attempted on any form of mechanical transport, and it is doubtful if it has ever been accomplished by any living person, white or black, afoot or on camels—in other words it was a positively pioneer trip." "The country to be traversed was almost devoid of roads even in the accepted 'overseas' inter-pretation, a large proportion of the route was absolute desert, water was scarce thruout and, for one stage, gasoline, oil, water, food, kit, and spares for 1,600 miles had to be housed on the cars or. (as finally decided) hauled by the trailer attached to the cars." "With the aid of 50 natives we got up the bank from the raft, and one car is safe. The other raft, and one car is safe. The other is down the river on a raft, and as it is now quite dark we mount a guard over it till dawn. A whole day covering 2 miles." . . "Of the 100 miles covered on this day's fight at a speed of only 7 miles an hour, at least 80 have been done on second gear, 10 or bottom." on top, and 10 on bottom.'

We haven't completed the trip yet— and maybe we never shall—but we've fought our way thru the first thousand miles, and did it at a much more unfavorable season than when Mr. Gray traveled. In fact, so far, an automobile could not possibly have traveled over some 300 miles of the route we have taken at the time this is written. We didn't know when we read his book

we've met two or three-and we're

his eyes not to sacrifice our year's trip around the world, and perhaps our lives as well, by attempting to cross the African Sudan on motorcycles, an English colonial was more optimistic. "There's nothing to be gained by makardous and you've really done nothing when it's over. There's no desert. You're simply wasting a lot of time."

Not Even a Desert?

Incidentally, neither of these two men had ever been very far along the route and knew no more about it than the many others who gave us freely of their advice. And both were wrong. But these two are representative of the reliability of what little informa-tion we could get. We decided to go and see for ourselves.

One complication that caused two weeks of delay was the necessity of getting permission from the French to cross their territory, French Sudan, which lies between Nigeria and Brit-ish-Egyptian Sudan. We hunted up the buzzing little French consul in Lagos, presented our passports and explained our wants.
"But eet is most unusual," he ob-

jected, with a fanfare of waving hands and pointing of chins. "Eet is necessaire to write the governors of both colonies, the one in which Zinder is located and the one in which is found

Ft. Lamy. It will be for them to say."
(He didn't know us.)
"Let's wire," I suggested.
"But no. Eet is the importance, A telegraph will not do. It must be a letter."

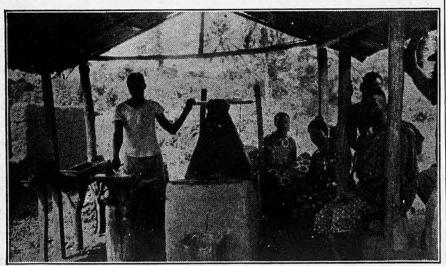
"How long will that take?"
"About two or three months," he replied as calmly as a Frenchman can

"You'll have to wire then. We can't wait that long. Why won't a wire do?"
"Oh, but no. Eet has nevaire been done so before; therefore it cannot be." That is good colonial policy but it didn't suit us.

It took a lot of good American pressure to induce the Frenchman to break his precedent, but finally, upon our promise to cancel the French war debt, he did wire, under voluble and discouraged protests.

Were Taking No Chances

And then we waited two weeks for a reply to our telegrams. Plainly the French were taking no chances on letting just anybody travel thru their precious desert. Finally I said we'd drive up there, cross the French border under cover of darkness if necessary and get across the best way we could without their permission. Of course, that would be absolutely impossible, for a couple of motorcycles crossing that country would be such an extraorwhether Mr. Gray exaggerated actual that country would be such an extraor-conditions or not, and so we had to dinary and unusual event that the accept them as fact, but so far, at news would soon carry to every gov-least, for every complication and ob- ernment official in the colony. I sim-



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The Greatest Name in Rubber



ly mention this to show to what exremes of optimism we were ready o go. And since there is no holding lim back he had agreed to help meush the French border and smuggle urselves across the Sudan on motorycles, if official permission should be

Fortunately for us, and for the French government's prison board acount perhaps as well, official authority was finally telegraphed to the exited little consul in Lagos for him o vise our passports. I think his dispointment at not being able to buzz tus the French for "I told you so" as salved completely by his extracting \$10 from each of us for the vise. A hot time we'd have had waiting the same old French fort at Zinder escribed so vividly in Beau Geste. Individual waiting the same of the think have been of greater loss of time than our two tecks' wait in Lagos in that sticky, ultry, deadening atmosphere they call heir climate. And the fine we might have had to pay the French probably rould have been no more than the noney we spent in Lagos buying curies from the persistent Hausa tradits during those same two weeks.

Real Commercial Experts

These black traders, Hausas from he edge of the desert in Northern Nieria where the distinct negro type of he native west coaster melts away no the sterner, sharper features of he desert African and the Egyptian or trabian peoples, are the commercial xperts of Africa. With the native nuning of generations of traders in heir blood, and bred and schooled in he shrewd art of barter from their irth, these old black Mohammedan harpers with their bags of brass and eather curios, their native woven loths, their feathers, ebony, ivory, nd beads, are a subtle match for the anniest buyer in the world.

They are absolutely unscrupulous in heir dealings and, pretending to no loak of honesty at all, they expect no onesty in return, and the battle-round is narrowed down to the field f wits alone, without being cluttered p with a shambag full of ethics and olden rule mockeries. They're born rooks and clever and they are justically of their heritage.

i jealous of their heritage.

Jim and I started out with the idea i jewing them down, and if I bought leather cushion or a brass tray for little more than half what the tradrasked I bragged about it to Jim until he bought one next day for a shilling or two less than I had paid. Fially we learned that a safe general ule was to base the actual worth upon xactly one third the trader's price—and then get him down lower if we ould.

We bought boxes of their brass and eather goods and Jim bought yards of heir cloth. I hate to confess how com-letely we Americans were outsmarted y these black sharpers, and am glad 've come to the end of this installment.

We Want Early Hatches

BY HARRY A. MOORE Sumner County

In handling a farm flock for producon, and production is the profit, we atch our Single Comb Buff Leghorns is March and April. Then we are sure f a mature pullet by October, and we in cash in on high egg prices during all and winter months.

We mix our laying mash which is ed to pullets. This mash is started I July and kept before them continually until there is no further use for hem on the farm as layers. This mash onsists of 100 pounds cornmeal or chop, 00 pounds ground oats, 100 pounds ran, 100 pounds shorts, 100 pounds leat scraps, 5 pounds salt and 10 pounds f bone meal. This is fed along with our milk, water and oyster shell. The flock is on range, except on cold

The flock is on range, except on cold ays and severe weather. Then they are access to a scratch shed, where hey basy themselves.

Our records show that our Buff Legorns are very profitable as money lakers, and will do the same for anyne else who will handle them properly.

If a rifle bullet from the modernigh power rifle did not lose its speed. Could travel around the world in a tile more than 15 hours. The impulse from the radio sending station would over the same distance in less than second.

THE QREATESSEX

Received like this ... because of this

An instant winner everywhere—a buying wave that sweeps away all records—a public ovation of greater success to the most successful "Six" in history. That is the reception to the New Essex Super-Six.

Boston and territory with 800 sales in 10 days; and Detroit and Wayne County, with 659 Essex retail sales in 15 days—an unapproached record—merely reflect the countrywide triumph. Everywhere dealers are reporting more than 100% greater sales for the first 15 days of January than for the whole of last January, which was the previous record.

Coast to Coast and Lakes to Gulf, the story is the same—enthusiastic showing, impulsive applause, intense and unparalleled buying.

It is easily the greatest Essex Super-Six in history. It offers \$200 to \$300 more visible value than its great predecessor which outsold any other "Six" at or near the price by overwhelming margins.

Come with the crowds who acclaim it the "World's Greatest Value". You will say the same the moment you see it. And place your order now to insure early delivery.

Bendix 4-Wheel Brakes

5-inch Balloon Tires

Wide, Heavy Fenders

Vertical Radiator Shutters

5-Dial Instrument Board

Slender Steel Core Wheel

Famous Super-Six High Compression Motor

Famous Essex Chassis

Many Other Features



SEDAN (4-door) \$795 COUPE \$745 (Rumble Seat \$30 extra) COACH \$735

All prices f. o. b. Detroit

ESSEX Super-O

Buyers can pay for cars out of income at lowest available charge for interest, handling and insurance.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY . . DETRIGIT



Building for Profits

Good, serviceable, up-to-date farm buildings more than pay-they pay well. They save time and labor and afford protection for live stock, crops and equipment.

Substantial, attractive homes and efficient farm buildings for every purpose are built with lumber at less expense than any other material, and require less hired labor.

Good buildings lower the overhead and increase farm profits.

Use properly seasoned lumber, manufactured to American Lumber Standards, endorsed by the United States Departments of Agriculture and Commerce. Made by America's best mills. Your retailer has it or can get it for you.

Helpful suggestions on economical and efficient farm construction, prepared by our staff of agricultural engineers, can be had from your dealer or direct from us by mailing the attached coupon. This service is FREE.

NATIONAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

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Timber is a Crop-	Transportation Bldg.,
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AMERICAN STANDARD LUMBER FROM AMERICA'S BEST MILLS

Wichita"Hums"NextWeek

The Annual Power Exhibit and Southwest Road Show Will Draw Thousands of Farmers

BY ROY C. MOORE

WICHITA, the acknowledged Air Capital of America, is forgetting all about airplanes next week to become host to the road men of the Southwest as well as the thousands of farmers in Kansas who are interested in power farming. As a matter of fact, Fred G. Wieland, secretary of the Wichita Thresher & Tractor Club, which sponsors the entertainment beginning February 21 and lasting until February 24, insists that Wichita is the Power Farming Equipment capiof America.

The city will be host to power ma-ninery manufacturers, distributors and dealers from all parts of America. They will ship in for exhibit and demonstration more than a million dollars' worth of power equipment. It will be the largest exhibition and demonstra-tion of the latest in farm machinery anywhere in America. This has been going on for many years. And the results have been plain.

Not only is the machinery exhibit largest there; the farmer attendance is That stress given to demonstration not exceeded anywhere. The farmers along with exhibition has placed the are interested attendants, and many of them are buyers. And it is an undisputed fact that the farmers of Kansas and Oklahoma are and have been the first to take to the newest and most approved types of farm machinery of recent years. The tractor went into practical use first in this section and worked east. So did the combine. So did the one-way disk. The purpose of the Wichita club to combine education with exhibition has told in farming methods in Kansas, until today no other section is so far advanced in power farming methods, with their low unit costs and bigger production.

Machinery is in Operation

In the earlier days the club's annual shows were staged on the vacant lots where the Forum now stands and in the warehouses on South Wichita est the farm women. With the obstreet, Exhibitors having no local warehouses set up their exhibits on the vacant lots. After the Forum was built, they kept to South Wichita street or ing and comfort-enhancing devices for Tractor Row, as it then began to be

27th. Gradually they have increased in scope. After the incorporation of the club in 1916, Mr. Wieland and the other members began seeking to enlarge this annual attraction. They realized that Wichita, in the heart of the large farming area that extended hundreds of miles in any direction, was better situated for drawing the persons most interested in farm machinery, the farmers, than most cities.

More recently the Power Far Equipment Show has been staged out side the Forum, on Tractor Row an streets adjoining it. It is more satis factory as an outside event. Farmen come to see the machinery in open tion. They don't care for inactive en hibits in a building. They wish to he the hum of action.

Ex Po

Moreover, visitors can be assure that they are watching the perform ance of stock goods, Mr. Wieland san the Wichita club has always insiste on exhibitors showing equipment ex actly as it will be sold to the farmen Consequently no implement or exhib is ever "dolled up" with an extra toud of paint here and an addition there is give it a performance that cannot not mally be expected. The object of the show is mainly educational, and the club demands that the confidence which has been established in the short must be maintained.

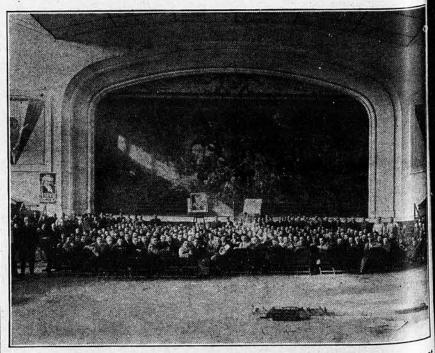
Now a Model Kitchen

section of the Southwest ahead of an other in use of power farm equipment Mr. Wieland says. The farmers of the Central West and the Southwest wh come to Wichita for the shows a above the average in this regard. Pract tically every up-to-date implement the market is established stronger Kansas than anywhere else. As a n sult of this, manufacturers and dis tributors have learned that it is good idea to show their newest me chinery in Wichita first because the farmers here take to it. The tractor the combine and the one-way disk, Ma Wieland recalls, all found favor find in this part of the farm belt, and late were adopted by the Eastern and Northern farmers.

Another feature that has been added cultural College and the Sedgwid County Farm Bureau, many labor-sir farm homes will be demonstrated. M Wieland says farm machinery for field Twenty-six shows in all have been staged by this Wichita organization. The Power Farm Equipment Show to be held February 21 to 24 will be the 187th Cardwally the stage of the column of the same shows to be shown as the farmer himself.

The Southwest Road Show and School, a co-attraction, is now in it third year. It, too, is sponsored by the Wichita Thresher & Tractor Club. Expension of the state of the stat hibits from all parts of the United States show the latest road building equipment. It is segregated entirely from the Power Farm Equipment Shot and is held in the Forum. This year will consist of the largest display

(Continued on Page 29)



When the Caterpillar Tractor Company Held Its School for Farmers in the Forum Wichita Recently, H. W. Cardwell, Kansas Distributor, Who Had Charge of the School Said That More Than 400 Were in Attendance



Every pair of KEY Overalls and Work Pants is backed by the KEY Guarantee of Satisfaction or Your Money Back!



KEYSfor Boys—They wear and wear and wear. Made like men's. Same comfort and fitting qualities. Backed by the same guarantee.



KEY Work Pants-Same reliable quality as KEY Overalls. Made in many styles of various long-wearing materials. Ask your dealer to show them to you.

UARANTEED overall satisfaction —that is what you get in every pair of KEY Overalls. These long-wearing overalls are quality made from bib to cuff. That's why they assure extra wear, extra comfort and perfect fit—why they save you money in the long run.

KEY Overalls are made of best quality, fast color, extra heavy denim. They are cut full and roomy for free and easy body action. Bend, twist, turn or climb, on any job, KEY Overalls will never bind or cut. All seams and all points of strain reinforced. Wide, high back; curve-cut, shoulder-shaped suspenders and high, wide bib give added comfort.

KEY Overalls have plenty of big reinforced pockets; buttons that stay on; buckles that won't slip.

(EYS) are Made for Long Wear KEY Overalls have 20 years of satisfactory service behind them. They stand up under any and all kinds of rough work. Every year the name KEY guides thousands of workers to overall satisfaction.

22 H - Heavy. 24H - Extra Heavy.

Go to your dealer. Ask to see a pair. Examine them closely. Note the quality of denim, the big, heavy, long-wearing pockets, the splen-did workmanship. Try them on. See how comfortable they are and how well they fit. Buy a suit. If they are not satisfactory, take them back and get your money or a new pair free.

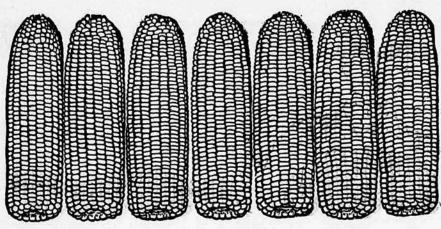
THE MCKEY MFG. COMPANY FORT SCOTT, KANSAS



A Leather Key-Case For You—An attractive 6-key genuine leather key-case will be sent you free, when you mail us the tag off your new KEY Overalls or Work Pants. If you cannot get KEYS in your town, send us the name of your dealer and we will see that you are supplied. Write Dept. 203.



VORK PANTS



A Message to You About Seed Corn Treatment

from 180 Practical Corn Growers

9 out of every 10 men who treated Seed Corn Last Year intend to treat All Seed this Year

Last spring many practical corn men tried Bayer Dust, the organic mercury treatment for seed corn. Today, these men have a message for you. Let them tell it to you in their own words:

"The corn did not decay in the soil but came up and did good in spite of the cold wet season." "Never had corn come up so since I have been farming-I had a splendid stand." "Found very little disease." "I secured a vigorous stand of corn apparently quite free from blight." "My neighbor planted on the same day and did not treat his seed and had to plant over." "The treated corn was much better quality-solid dry ears." "Had fewer barren stalks than other years-dry rot and mouldy ears very nearly eliminated." "Increased my yield from 5 to 15 bushels per acre." "The corn that was not treated was not as good by ten bushel to the acre." "Bought about 25 lbs. Bayer Dust this year for myself and neighbors." "I can see a lot of difference between my corn and some other fields close by.'

The above statements are all taken from the answers to a questionnaire sent out by three leading Farm Journals to determine the value of Bayer Dust for treating seed corn. 180 men filled in the questionnaire 160 were enthusiastic about the way Bayer Dust increased their yield and improved the quality of their corn. They stated definitely that they in-

tend to use it again this year, 8 men were undecided, and only 12 out of the entire 180 did not think it had helped their corn.

Bayer Dust is a proven treatment for seed corn. Remarkable results have been secured over several years by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, State Agricultural Colleges, Big Seed Houses, and Thousands of practical Corn Growers throughout the Corn Belt.

It protects seed corn from disease both on the seed and in the soil. It prevents seedling blight, root rot, and other diseases that literally steal the results of your hard work in hot

It insures germination and sturdy growth never before possible from average seed and benefits the best seed by protecting it from injurious and costly attacks of soil infesting

Easy to Use-Costs Little

You can use Bayer Dust at a cost

of less than five cents an acre. No special equipment is required. Simply use as a dust treatment. Two bushels of seed can be treated in less than

three minutes.

GUARANTEE

Plant a few acres of BAYER DUST treated seed in alternate rows with untreated seed. If, at harvest time, you are not satisfied, return the empty turn the empty BAYER DUST can to us and we will refund price paid.

One pound treats six bushels of seed corn. 1 lb. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$8.00



The Bayer Company, Inc., Agricultural Dept., 117 Hudson Street, New York, N.Y.



Engine racing has sent many a good tractor to an early grave.
Yet engine racing is easily prevented—with a Pickering Governor.
For a Pickering Governor automatically controls the motor—it responds instantly to the slightest load change—there's no overspeeding when the load is dropped.

Hundreds of farmers who equipped their tractors with Pickering Governors report "steady, smooth power." "25% more power," "No more engine racing."
Pickering Governors are built for Fordson, McCormick-Deering, Twin City, Hart-Parr and all other tractors.

Parr and all other tractors.

Clip coupon for free pamphlet which tells how Pickering Governors make tractors live longer.

Address Tractor Dealer's Name Address



Labette County Farm Folks Filled Court Room at Lawellin Chicken Stealing Trial

THEN a Labette county jury recharges of stealing chickens, Judge Ramsey worked on the case almost W. D. Atkinson sentenced Lawellin to constantly for more than three weeks. the Kansas state penitentiary for a term of three years on the first count and to a term of two years on the second count. The terms are to run

consecutively.

This case created more interest and excitement than any that has been tried in Labette county in several years. Every seat in the court room was taken and many who could not get seats were content to stand during the trial which took one whole day.

Lawellin was charged with thefts of chickens from Clarence Ramsey, J. F. Wheeler, Hershel Redmon, and L. L. Morris, a member of the Protective Service. The Ramsey and Wheeler chickens were stolen in January last year, and the Redmon and Morris chickens were stolen last August. These men with Charles Hammond, a neighbor of the Redmon family, and Sheriff Alfred Coad and Deputy County Attorney J. M. Hewitt, were chiefly responsible for the arrest and con-viction of Lawellin. The Protective Service reward of \$50 has been divided between Ramsey, Wheeler, Redmon, Morris and Hammond.

Hammond Gave Alarm

On Saturday night, August 20, about 8 o'clock Charles Hammond, who lives across the road from the Redmons and about 200 yards south, saw a car drive into the Redmon yard. He knew the family had driven into Oswego— 21/2 miles away—to spend the evening. Soon after the car arrived at the Redmon place Mr. Hammond heard chickens making a noise. He telephoned to Oswego to notify the Redmons that someone was stealing their chickens, but he could not get them on the telephone. He also tried to get Sheriff Coad, or one of his deputies on the telephone but they were out on other cases. Then he telephoned to Morrises who live 11/2 miles northwest and told them about the disturbance at the Redmon place.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris and the children were about ready to leave for town and they agreed to tell the Redmons about the affair if they could find them in town. A few minutes later, when the Morris family was at the cross roads going south to the main highway to town, they saw a car coming toward them from the east.

They did not stop but went on to town.

After he arrived in Oswego, Mr. Morris looked for Mr. Redmon to tell him about Mr. Hammond's telephone message, but it was almost 11 o'clock before he found the Redmons. Sheriff Coad was notified and an investigation showed a car with new tires had been driven into the Redmon yard, and a peculiar turn had been made when it was driven out. About 40 Co., of Kan Rhode Island Red chickens belonging many others, to the Redmons were missing.

Dead Hens in Coal House

first corner a half-mile north, then west a mile and into the Morris barnyard. The tracks showed that the car had been backed up to the Morris real acked up to the Morris poul-About 30 of Morris's Rhode something well worth seeing. try house, About 30 of Morris's Rhode Island Red hens were missing. The tire tracks showed that when the car left the Morris place it was driven west, but the trail was soon lost.

A search was made for the car, the all be there dressed in holiday clothes. thief and the chickens Sunday, but no definite trace of them was found. Monday morning when painters came to paint a school house about 3 miles southwest of the Morris place they found four Rhode Island Red hens dead in the coal house on the school grounds. Sheriff Coad was notified of this show with the big Tractor Show the find. Mrs. Morris went to identify makes the entire proceeding the bigthe dead chickens, but she was not certain they belonged to her and could not positively identify them.

Sheriff Coad, Deputy County Attor-HEN a Labette county jury returned a verdict finding Ernest ney J. M. Hewitt, L. L. Morris, Herschel Lawellin guilty on two of four Redmon, J. F. Wheeler and Clarence Redmon Marked on the case almost It is said they discovered that the tire tracks found at the Redmon and Morris places and other evidence which the investigators gathered caused Sheriff Coad to swear out a warrant charging Ernest Lawellin with stealing poultry from Clarence Ramsey, J. F. Wheeler, Herschel Redmon and L. L. Morris.

Defense Introduced No Evidence

At the trial when the state had presented its evidence to the jury, the attorneys for Lawellin asked that the case be dismissed. Judge Atkinson over-ruled the motion. The defense did not introduce any evidence and the case went to the jury without argument by either side. It was 5 o'clock in the afternoon when the jury took the case under consideration. They deliberated five hours and returned a verdict of guilty on two counts. Judge Atkinson sentenced Lawellin to the Kansas state penitentiary for three years on the first count and for two years on the second count.

After sentence had been pronounced the defense appealed the case to the Kansas supreme court. Judge Atkinson set Lawellin's appeal bond at \$2,500, but as he failed to give bond he was taken to the penitentiary.

Lawellin is 23 years old and comes of a highly respected family. It is said he served a term in the Labette county jail a few years ago for stealing

O.C. Thurspoor

All Ready for Wichita

The tractor and implement folks are getting their stuff in shape for the big doings in Wichita the latter part of this month. The big event, of course, is the Tractor Show and the Southwest Road Show. The lid blows off the morning of February 21.

This blow-out is the biggest thing of its kind in the United States, and is attracting more and more national at-

tention every year.

Among the manufacturers who are planning some big exhibits this year are Deere & Co., The International Harvester Co., The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., The Gleaner Combine Co., The Gleaner Combine Co. bine Harvester Corp., The J. I. Case Plow Works Co., The Caterpillar Tractor Co., The Holt Combine Harvester Co., The Minneapolis Threshing Marchine Co., with its Twin City Tractor Cleveland Tractor Co., and the Monarch Tractor Co. arch Tractor Co., thru its representa-tives, the Weber Implement and Auto Co., of Kansas City. There will be

The Universal Equipment Co., and the Gleaner Combine Harvester folks are planning a joint exhibit of Gleanet The car's tracks were traced to the combines. They will have four of the

All up and down Tractor Row there will be things of interest, new trace tors and new machinery, all the latest in power farming equipment. It will

The road show promises to be blager and better than it has been either of the two years it has been held. Manufacturers of road building equipment will be coming to Wichita from points on the compass and displaying their machinery. The combination of this show with the big Tractor Show gest event in the country.

Kansas farms need more alfalfa.

R

EVENTY THREE years ago when the total population of the United States did not exceed 25,000,000 Island and the vast fertile territory west of the Mississippi was just beginning to be occu-

the total population of the United States did not exceed 25,000,000 and the vast fertile territory west of the Mississippi was just beginning to be occupied by the more venturesome pioneers, the Rock Island Plow Company began the designing and manufacturing of machinery that made it possible for these pioneers to wrest a living from the land they were attempting to settle.

As the development of the country progressed and the needs of the farmers because more complicated and exacting, this company kept constantly at the one task of creating tools that would make farming easier, better and more profitable. The first frameless sulky plow, the first hay loader, the first frameless lister—all bore the Rock Island.

Both by invention and purchase this line has always been kept complete and modern and today, as in the past, the name Rock Island on a farm machine is known the world over as a guarantee of quality and efficiency.

In the rapid development of power farming machinery, Rock Island has always

maintained its place as a leader. The Heider tractor, manufactured by the Rock Island Plow Company, Was an acknowledged leader for over 15 years. Now its place is taken by the new Rock Island Model "F"—a tractor that meets all the requirements of the latest developments in power farming.

The Rock Island Model "F" 18-35 H.P. tractor is light in weight—4700 lbs.—and strong on power. On the drawbar it will pull 3 or 4 moldboard bottoms, an 8 or 10-disc sod plow, a 15 to 20-disc cylinder plow, a 16-ft. combine. The belt power handles a 28-inch separator, the larger silo fillers, shellers, sawing outfits, etc.

It is easy to handle, economical in operation and easy to care for. The mechanical features include a dust-proof transmission, a positive gear train, frictionless bearings, forged steel gears, machine cut and heat treated; Hyatt and Timken bearings. Lubrication is simple, easy and efficient.

If you are considering a tractor or any farm implement to help in cutting your production costs you should get detailed information on the "Rock Island."

Write Today for Free Book - M-125



Just Right for the Pig Clubs

Many More Boys and Girls Are Wanted in Pig and Poultry Raising Businesses

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

THIS is just the year for pig clubs. Why? Because gilts and brood the peppiest will receive a beautiful sows are low in cost this winter. silver cup at the end of the year. That makes it easy for a boy to get a start. There is a scarcity of hogs in many counties of Kansas, so prices can't stay down. Pigs will be selling at high prices at the end of the year. makes this just the year for

members have raised pigs, they have made profits each year, except for a many paying their way thru high school and college with their earnings.

Scrub pigs were replaced by registered pigs on the farms where club boys worked. The hog buildings were repaired, new equipment was pur-chased, and better fences were built. Neighbors took notice, and some of them remarked, "It looks as if Jones is going into the pig business, heavy." But later they found out that it was Jones's boy.

Help to Develop Courage

Pig club boys had some money saved at the bank, while other boys had spent all the money they earned, and in most cases it was the pig club boys who went to college. Some of them came back to their own communities as vocational agriculture instructors and county-farm bureau agents. Some have gone back as better farmers.

However, club boys and girls do not speak so much about the money they earned in club work as the valuable training they received. They mention that it gave them courage to keep try-ing when everything looked "blue," that they learned the value of square, honest dealing, that they developed an ability to judge livestock and learned how to be leaders at public meetings.

If we could get together all the boys and girls who have been mem-bers of the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs, there would be several thousand of them. And if we could buy all the pork and poultry products they have raised in just the years they were club members, not considering their production since that time, we would have enough meat to feed 1,000 persons for 48 years.

It is time to join for the contests this year. Enrollment has been open since October 1, and will close March since October 1, and will close March 31. By enrolling early you allow your-self more time to get your pig or chickens. Also, the first members to buy pigs get the best animals the breeders have to offer. Therefore, your club manager is in favor of early enrollment, and he hopes you will make use of your opportunity today. With this story is an application blank. Clip it from the paper and send it today.

When there are three or more members enrolled in your community a club leader will be chosen, and your com-munity will have regular monthly meetings of the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs. Some of these meetings in

good times. The county club which is

At these meetings club folks get together to talk about their pigs and chickens, and methods they are using. These discussions are valuable, and some of the best ideas brought up at meetings can be used by those who go boys' and girls' pig clubs. to hear them. Sometimes vocational In the 12 years that Capper club agriculture instructors and county agents talk and give demonstrations at these meetings. Club members learn very few cases in which club folks from them how to cull chickens, how were unfortunate. Raising pigs has to keep drinking vessels clean and been a profitable business for them, sanitary, how to mix mash for chicks to keep drinking vessels clean and sanitary, how to mix mash for chicks and laying hens, how to fit a show pig for the ring and other valuable lessons.

> Club members will be glad to know that Wilma and William Nelson, Rawlins county, are enrolling in the Cap-per clubs. They are twins and are 16 years old. Wilma wants chickens— William hogs. Not many twins are en-rolled so far. We will be glad to have them, and wouldn't it be nice for all the twins in the club work to get ac-

> I wish to thank the club members who are telling their friends about club work. They are helping their club friends to learn how boys and birls can earn money at home.

Best for Our Family

BY MRS. J. L. WOLFE Hooper, Colo.

We have found purebred S. C. R. I. Reds to be most satisfactory for a seven-member farm family. Only high producing strains are kept. The best are picked out each spring and penned. The farm flock is mated and hatching eggs sold from both, the price of pen eggs and chicks being more than some

folks care to pay for purebred chickens. No culls of any kind are kept. Size and color are not all standard in a farm flock, but poor combs, feathers on legs or feet, extra light colors, white ear lobes or any other disqualification is not tolerated even in the farm flock. Eggs sell at 5 cents apiece and from pens according to value, but not less

than 10 cents apiece.

Baby chicks are sold at 20 cents apiece from the farm flock but none from the pens. Heretofore we have not been able to supply the demand for hatching eggs, baby chicks and spring cockerels.

Besides these sources of income we keep the birds good enough to win in the poultry shows. One pullet won \$4.50 in a show.

Hens and pullets are sold at shows for breeding purposes, above the market price, and the advertising obtained in this way amounts to many dollars in a season. Therefore we thoroly believe in having a fine flock of purebreds on the farm. They eat no more than culls, and from the strict farm record kept we find that the poultry income goes a long way toward keeping the family.

the summer time may be picnics, fish-ing trips, baseball games, and other that is suspended by bad behavior.



1928's LARGEST EXPOSITION Twenty-Seventh Annual Power Farm Equipment Show

GRAND ISLAND
SALT LAKE CITY LOS ANGELES DENVER SAN FRANCISCO ORLAHOMA CITY

Gathering of DEALERS, FARMERS AND THRESHERMEN
Of the Southwest at

Wichita, Kansas, February 21-22-23-24

Eleventh Annual Power Farm Machinery and Accessory Parade, Wednesday, February 22nd.

Wednesday, February 22nd.

Largest exhibit of Power Farm Machinery and Accessories in the United States in 1928. Manufacturers will exhibit their latest models.

Also Second Annual Model Farm Kitchen Exhibit. Open all day.

Lectures each day.

Reduced rates granted on all railroads. Certificate plan in the Southwest. Get certificate when buying ticket. FREE ADMISSION TO ALL SHOWS. EVERY-BODY INVITED. COME. All 4-H Clubs and members especially invited.

Wichita Thresher and Tractor Club, (Incorporated.)

Factory to Farmer



Collars \$250 Full leathall sizes and styles. Over 500,000
in use. Your dollar buysmore here
Compare our low prices and save
money on your farm needs. Writs
Today for our big New Catalog.
THE U.S. FARM SALES

Big Savings on Saddles, Bridles, etc. (Farce quality Tires and Tubes direct from our molds). Batteries, Blankets, Shoes, Paint, Radios, etc. FREE Send name today for big dreds of real bargains. Postcard will do-sent free and postpaid.

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hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of......

(Write Pig or Poultry Club.)

If chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the chub work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work in the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and will nake every effort to acquire information about care and feeding of my contest entry.

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Fill Out This Coupon and Send it to Philip Ackerman, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan., and Get a Start for Profits in 1928

Sunday School Lesson

Christ used in quieting the storm on the lake, we might as well admit right off that we do not understand it. There are oceans of facts that clude us, and this is one of them.
But having said that, let us hasten to add that there are miracles and

miracles. Things which seem miracuions in one age are not so in the next. Events which seem miraculous to a savage tribe are matters of every day with civilized man. Facts which are miraculous to an animal are common enough to its master. When the wood chapper in the Old Testament lost his axe-head, and the prophet caused it to float, that was looked on as pure mira-cle. Who had ever heard of iron float-ing. But nowadays iron ships sail all the oceans of the world, and no one gives it second thought. More than that, airplanes made of wood and steel and propelled by heavy engines travel at high speed thru the air, against winds, and rising to great heights. Is that a miracle? It would have been thought so, at one time. The other night I listened in while someone was sending a message to a party of men and women in the Far North, where a sup-ply ship comes with mail and provisions but once a year. The operator named the people at the sub-Arctic station, telling them good-night, and promising to send another message to them in a month. Was that a miracle?

No, it was not, as we look at it. But does not mean that we understand it. It only means that it has become common, and we are accustomed

hearing it. Now, we do not understand how Jesus calmed the storm that night. But that does not mean that it may not have been done in accordance with the simplest laws, which we do not understand, but which he did. You play the piano, and bring out of the instrument some harmony. That would be amazing, to an Esquimau. To you it is simple. So the mastery which Jesus at times evinced over nature was undoubtedly in accord with what he considered to be the everyday facts of his Father's world. Nothing miracu-lons about it, at all. Will we ever get to know how he did these things? Perhaps, Perhaps not. Selfish and greedy men will not, in all probability, as Jesus looked out on the world with the world with the world with the way a matter of faith in God, and he was surprised that anyone should be was surprised that any surprised that any surprised that anyone should be was surprised that any surp afraid in this most kind and friendly "Why are ye fearful?"

world. "Why are ye lead asked. "Have ye not yet faith?" But miracle has a symbolic meaning, as well as a practical meaning. The fact that we do not understand how this and that was done by the Master does not mean that we do not believe That attitude is too silly for words. We are surrounded by mystery on freely hand. This is a world of mysteries. I hope my readers are familiar with Dr. L. H. Bailey's little volume of verse, "Wind and Weather." The being are all on country life. The short-iest poem of all is "Miracle," where the author says that, talking of miracles, is there anything more miraculous than the burst of green in the spring, when the bare limbs are suddenly clothed in beautiful garments?

the glint of green is there;
the glint of green is there;
thow will be leaflets spare;
w no thing so wondrous fair
tracle so strangely rare.
there what will next be there!

Miracles are all around the man who lives in contact with nature, has he ee them. We mant, nor gullible, when we believe miracles. We see simply the facts, life is full of mystery which we The not fathomed and probably never if at least fully. And the big man science (not the little fellow, who had a smattering of science) adia this, and admits it gladly. Dr. Arthur Thomson, of the University Aberdeen, one of the most prolifications on science, says, "All our leatific experience is rounded with stery." And again, "How did living entures begin to be upon the earth? not fathomed and probably never point of science, we do not know." one needs to be afraid to believe the miracles of Christ, or to admit that he cannot explain them. And they

HEN we talk about the method are symbolic. In the case of the cure of disease, we note that disease is cured only when faith is present, either in the case of the patient, or of an interested person. In the instance of the palsied man, four persons believed hard enough to break up the roof, to get him into the presence of the Physician. In this weel, lesson, the demoniac apparently had no one the definite apparently had no one to bring him before Jesus, yet no doubt many people there had some faith, whereon the healing power could travel. The whole range of Jesus' healing is only another way of showing how able he is to help poor, suffering humanity.

Lesson for February 19—"Jesus' Power Over Nature and Human Life." Mark 4:35 to 5:20. Golden Text—Mark 4:41.

Foodstuffs Exports Gain

foodstuffs for 1927 shows an increase

in value of approximately 46 million dollars when compared with 1926, the principal foodstuffs exported totaling \$843,-\$797,642,000 593,000 compared with during the previous year. Cereals and cereal products exported from the United States comprised 52 per cent of the total and show the greatest gain, the value of the 1927 exports being nearly 25 per cent greater than those of 1926. Wheat and wheat flour continue to be the leading foodstuff commodities exported, amounting to nearly two-fifths of the total and showing a gain over the previous year of 14 per cent. Shipments of fresh and dried fruit and those of canned vegetables also increased considerably.

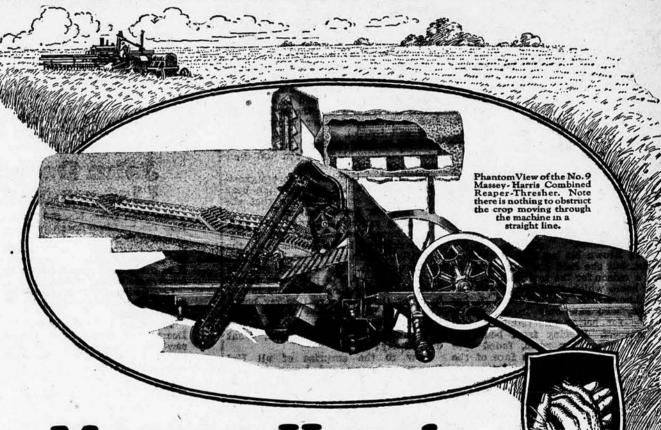
Beef Outlook Is Good?

How much longer will the high prices for beef cattle continue? Probably we will not encounter any serious declines this year, as the market supplies will be somewhat smaller than in '27, perhaps as much as 5 to 8 per cent. It would seem that the inevit-The United States export trade of able decline should not occur before

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The Corrugated Bar Cylinder is distinctly a Massey-Harris feature. For many years, it has enabled the Massey-Harris Reaper-Threshers to save more of the grain and to deliver a cleaner sample.

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of flax and 30 acres of barley. His summer fallow land averaged 32 bushels to the acre with very long, rank straw to handle, but the Massey-Harris did a clean thorough job, The Complete

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Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

Notice Is Given the Browns to Leave Lone Oak Farm

members of the Brown family friends folks hyar, Marse Jack. I war a in need on whom he has bestowed his stranger an' they took me in; hungry affections. Doubts about Isobel San- an' they fed me. Some day I'm goin' chez, brought from Spain as the old to repay 'em."

torment Neb. and "They may need your help, Neb," a at his request Isobel is invited to the nounced Jack, and his voice was House of the Lone Oak that he may troubled. "Miss Sanchez is taking the study her. To Beth Brown's surprise reins in her own hands and beginning the Spanish girl accepts, but to Jack Miller, Isobel explains that her visit paid and give her possession." is that she may again see the old house she expects to repair and occupy despite the fact that the Browns hold

lips of the beautiful Spanish girl as she entered the House of the Lone Oak and faced Mother Brown and Beth. Rouge accentuated the crimson of her lips and cheeks, her dark eyes were brilliant, her clothing expensive with a suggestion of gaudiness. "So good of you to ask me to come," their interests. W purred Isobel as Beth took her outstretched hand. "It is lonesome for "I tell you that the stretched hand." It is lonesome for "I tell you that the stretched hand." It is lonesome for "I tell you that the stretched hand." It is lonesome for "I tell you that the stretched hand." It is lonesome for "I tell you that the stretched hand." It is lonesome for "I tell you that the stretched hand." It is lonesome for "I tell you that the stretched hand." It is lonesome for "I tell you that the stretched hand." seldom to see me. I am quite neg-lected now that business calls him so

Jack Miller flushed, and there was venom in the glance Isobel Sanchez shot at Hal. "I am particular about choosing my company," said the dark girl. "I associate only with "entled" in the process of the said Mother Brown, "and bear with her. I cannot believe that she will take our home from us."

Leaning against a mantel her dowledge.

not know, and which even Mother Brown, who saw only in the call a chance for better understanding, did not suspect. Peering from behind a curtain in another room, faded eyes agleam as he studied the face of the Spanish beauty who now was spending treasure which he had guarded with his life, Black Neb stood motionless. As the old man stood there doubt hardened into certainty. Noiselessly he crept out to reappear again as with members of the Brown family Jack and Isobel stood in the great living room. A bent, shambling figure in whom one would not expect to find guile, the servant and friend of old Captain Pettibone came to greet the young woman who now should be his

"He spent his life caring for your grandfather, and altho he never knew you he did know your mother well. But for Neb you might not be here as

But for Neb you might hot by the second in the spanish succept," said the spanish succept, but at end of that time I shall and the gnarled hand he held out tremcome here to my home."

(TO BE CONTINUED) darter of old Marse again," said Neb. "I war shore sick when you came afore an' I almost disremember what you looked like."

Isobel Sanchez ignored the black and trembling hand. "I'm sure you proved a good and faithful servant," she said coolly, "and I have no doubt but that the same substitution of the black and the same sure furrows in her brow; her hair is tinged quite visibly with gray, and I have no doubt but that my grandfather paid you well. And now may I again look over this strange old house?" continued the Spanish girl as she turned to Mother Brown, is for that I came as I shall presently explain to you."

Beth Brown's face flamed as she oted the callousness of her guest and ne tears of Black Neb which now ere falling fast. But they were tears rought by memory of his beloved

And she said, the not in rhyme:

"Necking parties are a crime.

We never acted that way in our youth."

But I knew her as a mald; recalling games we'd played, I knew that she had wandered from the truth. noted the callousness of her should be the tears of Black Neb which now were falling fast. But they were tears brought by memory of his beloved master and belief that here was one who cared nothing for that memory. Jack Miller stayed behind to speak a comforting word to his old friend as comforting word to his old friend as comforting word to his old friend as "Laphel's young" it is a part of the days which you review many a kiss I gave to you in those parlor kissing games we used to play." old captain. I've tried to make her understand what she owes to you." "It's all right, Marse Jack," said Black Neb, "it's all right. Miss Beth

OYAL to the memory and wishes of don't owe me nothin', but she's been his dead master, Captain Petti-bone, Black Neb has found in nigger. I'se gwine look after these members of the Brown family friends folks hyar, Marse Jack. I war a

to insist that they take back the money

"The way of the transgressor am hard, Marse Jack," said Neb solemnly, "an' pride goeth before a fall. De good Lord goin' to watch ober dis good fam-There was a mocking smile on the ily. Ain't He brought 'em safe thru os of the beautiful Spanish girl as perils? Ain't He delivered dat leetle lamb ob de flock from de hand ob de oppressor into my care?"

Young Jack smiled at the old man's fervency. "They are fine folks, Neb," he admitted, "and it breaks me up to think I may not be able to protect their interests. Well, we'll have to

"I tell you that this is my home and poor little me with my Jack coming so I will have it!" High and shrill Isobel's angry voice came to Jack Miller and Black Neb as they stood below. With often here."

"Awfully glad to have a chance to cheer you up, Miss Sanchez," remarked Hal Brown, grinning. "Sorry prevent a most unbecoming row beyou've been so lonely. The report of tween her daughter and son and their those Vardon parties to which we hadn't been invited must be all wrong."

Black Neb as they stood below. With a bound Jack was up the stairway to find a tableau. Mother Brown, troubled and tearful, was trying hard to prevent a most unbecoming row beyou've been so lonely. The report of tween her daughter and son and their imperious visitor.

"Remember that Isohel is our guest"

eyes ablaze, the smoke from a cigarette drifting lazily ceilingward, the men—and ladies."

Beth Brown bit her lips at the last thrust, but she held her tongue. There was a reason for the invitation to Lone Oak home which the strange girl did back the money they have paid in and to order them to leave this my home. The so-learned Lawyer Boggs says that I have that right. Refuse, and I shall ask for a new guardian. What do you say?"

Now to the surprise of all Hal Brown spoke up and began to temporize. "You have the whip hand of us all right, Miss Sanchez," said Hal, "and I'll admit you can put us off. But remember our mine contract which still has some time to run. Give us 60 days more time here and then if we can't come to an agreement we'll go peaceably. I'll guarantee that dad and

mother will agree to that."

Hal's left eye closed in an expressive wink unseen by anyone but Beth, "This is Neb, Isobel," announced Jack as he shook the old man's hand. "It seems to me that Hell in the Hell in the

vise you to accept it, Isobel. Browns have a moral right to stay on if they have no legal right." "I accept," said the Spanish girl

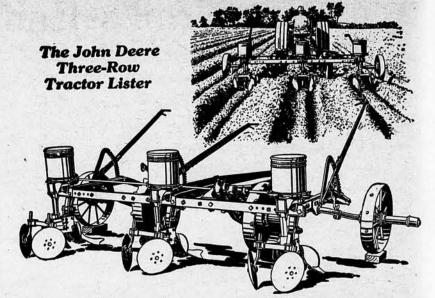
Our Kissing Games

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

absurd The doings of the youngsters of today.

In a manner dignified she most fluently decried
The passing of the generation old,
And she gave it as her view that the things the youngsters do
Are decidedly too brazen and too bold,

To her face there came a grin, as I named "Clap Out! Clap In!"
"Postoffice", as the games we used to play.
And I said: "Tho older grown, let the dreadful truth be known,
We did our share of kissing in our day."



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Its wheels carry all the weight—the John Deere pulls light. You can get it furnished with disk or shovel coverers. Also furnished as a wheatland listing plow.

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It follows trenches perfectly-a new John Deere non - rocking bolster plate holds it to work.

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Without climbing the ringes.

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Tophet at Trail's End wearing it out—it costs them more for fertilizers than they take off of it. They're coming here, where a man can

BY GEORGE WASHINGTON OGDEN

his short, clubby little pipe, put it in his shirt pocket behind his badge, and went on. He paused at the door of the Headlight office to look within, hoping to see a face that had the railroad company was going to establish a division point there at once. The railroad officials had given Judge The railroad officials had given J been missing since the night of his great worn by the editor, now dead, hung beside the desk, like the hull he had cast when he took flight from the troubles of a harrassed life.

Only the day before Judge Thayer had told Morgan that Rhetta was still at Stilwell's ranch, whither she had of so much turmoil. Morgan could only feel that she had gone there to avoid him, shrinking from the sight of his face.

There was not much warmth in Morgan's reception by the business men of Ascalon around the square that morning, hot as the weather was. It seemed as if some messenger had gone before him crying his coming, as a jaybird goes setting up an alarm from tree to tree before the squirrel hunter in the woods.

Earnest as their solicitations had been for him to assume the office of marshal, voluble as their protestations in the face of fear and insecurity of life and property that they would accept the result without a whimper, there were only a few who stood by their pledges like men. These were the merchants of solider character, whose dealings were with the cattlemen and homesteaders. The hope of these merchants was in the coming of more homesteaders, according to Judge Thayer's dream. They were the true patriots and pioneers.

A General Gloom

While these few commended Morgan's stringent application of the letter and spirit of the state and town laws, their encouragement was only a flickering candle in the general gloom of the place. Morgan knew the grunters were saying behind his back that he had gone too far-farther than their expectations or instructions. All they had expected of him was that he knock off the raw edges, suppress the too evident crime, abate the promiscuous banging around of guns by every bunch of cowboys that arrived or left, and to cut down a little on the killing, or at least confine it to the unprofitable

They admitted they didn't want the cowboys killed off the way Craddock was doing it, giving the town a bad hame. But to shut the saloons all up, to go and shoot Peden down that way, and kill the town with him—that was more than they had given him license for. So they growled behind his back, afraid of him as they feared lightning, without any ground for such fear in

Judge Thayer appeared to be the only man in town who was genuinely happy over the result of Morgan's sweeping clean-up. But thru all the judge's glow of gratitude for duty well Morgan was conscious of a peculiar aloofness, not exactly fear such as was unmistakable in many others, but a withdrawing, as if something had fallen between them and changed their relations man to man,

Morgan knew that it was the blood of slain men. He was to this man, and to another of far greater consequence to Morgan's peace and happi-less. like a pitcher that had been de-Hed

Judge Thayer's friendliness was unabated, but it was the sort of friendlihess that did not offer the hand or touch the arm when walking by Mor-san's side, as in the early hours of their acquaintance. Useful this man to the work that must be done in this blace to make it fit and safe and secure for property and life, but unclean. That was what Judge Thayer's atti-

tude said as plainly as printed words. This morning when the judge en-countered Morgan on the street, not far accompany him to his office. News

se

ty, is.

ORGAN knocked the ashes out of that would tickle his ears, he said; big

Thayer to understand that this decistragedy. Only Riley Caldwell, the printer, was there, working furiously, as if fired by an ambition that Ascalon, dead or alive, could not much longer contain. The droop-shouldered alpaca coat once with the pitfalls closed, the temptation by the editor now dead hung times removed. And the credit Indige tions removed. And the credit, Judge Thayer owned, was Morgan's alone.

But there was more news. The Eastern immigration agents of the railroad were spreading the news of Ascalon's pacification with gratifying results. Already parties of Illinois and Indiana gone to compose herself after the strain farmers, who had been looking to that country a good while, were preparing to come out and scout for locations.

plow a furrow forty miles long, we tell them—and it's the Gospel truth a hundred miles, or two hundred if he wanted to, and never hit a stump."

Judge Thayer got up and stood in his door looking at the sky, sullen with heat.

"But I wish we could get a good rain before they begin to come," he sighed, "and I think"—cautiously, with a sly wink at Morgan—"we're going to a sty wing at Morgan—"we're going to get it. -I've got a man here right now working on it, along scientific principles, you understand, Morgan—entirely scientific."

"A rain-maker?" said Morgan, incredulity pain in his tone.

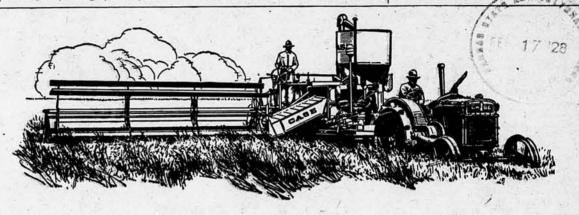
"He came to me highly recommended by bankers and others in Nebraska, where he undoubtedly brought rain, and in Texas, where the proof is indisputable. But I'm doing it solely on my own account," Judge Thayer has-tened to explain, "carrying the cost alone. He's under contract to bring a to come out and scout for locations.

"They're getting tired of farming that high-priced land, Morgan, They're "What's the bill?" Morgan asked,

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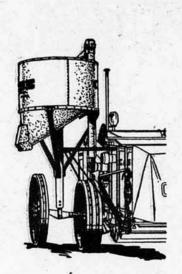
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four hundred to be paid the day he delivers the rain—provided that he de-livers it within the specified period. I've bound him up in a contract."
"I think he will win," said Morgan

arily, looking meaningly at the murky

"It's founded on science—pure science, Morgan," Judge Thayer declared warmly. "I'm telling you this in con-fidence—not another soul in town knows it outside of my own family. We'll keep it a pleasant secret—I want to give the farmers and cattlemen of this valley the present of a surprise. When the proper time comes I'll announce the responsible agency—I'll show that crowd over at Glenmore where the progressive people of this county live; I'll prove to the doubters and knockers where the county seat belongs."

Scientific as a Fiddle?

"It's a great scheme," Morgan ad-"How does the weather doctor

work?"
"Chemicals," Judge Thayer whispered mysteriously; "sends up vapors day and night, invisibly mainly, but potent, causing, as near as I can come to it from his explanation—which is technical and thoroly scientific, Morgan"—this severely, as if to rebuke the grin that dawned on Morgan's face -"causing, as near as I can come to it, a dispersion of the hot belt of atmosphere, this superheated belt that encircles the globe in this spot like a flame of fire, causing a break in this belt, so to speak, drilling a hole in it, bringing down the upper frigid air."

Judge Thayer looked with triumph at Morgan when he delivered this, sweating a great deal, as if the effort to elucidate the scientific man's methods of conspiring against nature were equal to a ten-mile walk in the sum-

mer sun.

"Yes, sir," said Morgan, with more respect in voice and manner than he "And then what happens?"

felt. "And then what happens?"

"Why, when the cold and the hot currents meet, condensation is the natural result," replied the judge. "Plain, simple, scientific as a fiddle."

"Just about," said Morgan.

Judge Thayer passed this, either ignoring it as a fling beneath the notice

of a scientific man, or else not catching the note of ridicule.

"He's at work in my garden now," he said, "sending up his invisible va-pors. I want to center the downpour from the heavens right over this God-

favored spot of Ascalon." It was the marvel and regret of people who made their adventures vicariously, and lived the thrill of them by reading the newspapers, that Ascalon had come to so sudden and unmistak-able an end of its romance. For a little while there was hope that it might rise against this Cromwell who had reached out a long arm and silenced it; for a few days there was satisfaction in reading of this man's exploits in this wickedest of all wicked towns, for newspapers sent men to study him and interview him, and write of his conquest of Ascalon on the very bat-

tle-ground.

Little enough they got out of Morgan, who met them kindly and talked of the agricultural future of the country lying almost unpeopled beyond the notorious little city's door. Such as they learned of his methods of taming a lawless community they got from looser tongues than the city marshal's. Even from Chicago and St. Louis these explorers among the fallen temples of adventure came, some of them veterans who had talked with Jesse James in his day but recently come to a close. They waited around a few days for the shot that would remove this picturesque believing, any more than the rest of the world, including Ascalon itself, that this state of quiescence could prevail without end.

While they waited, sending off long stories by telegraph to their papers every night, they saw the exodus of the proscribed begin, increase, and end. The night-flitting women went first; the gamblers followed close behind.

From Kansas City, Too

A little while the small saloon-keepers, who had nosed the floor and licked up the crumbs which fell from Peden's bar, hung around, hoping that it was a flurry that would soon subside. They had big eyes for future prosperity, the overlord being now out of the way, and

amused by this man's eager credulity, talked excitedly among themselves—"One hundred dollars on account, even aproached Morgan thru an emiswith proposals of a handsome

subsidy.

But when they saw a Kansas City gambler come and strip Peden's hall of its long bar and furnishings, of its faro-tables and doctored roulettewheels, load them all on a car and ship them to his less notorious but safer town, they knew it was the end. Ascalon had fallen with its most notable

man, never to rise again.

The last of the correspondents left on the evening of the day that Judge Thayer set the rain-maker to work. He sent the obituary of Ascalon, as he believed, ahead of him by wire.

Not that Ascalon was as dead as it appeared on the surface, or the grumblers would make it out to be. True, the undertaker's business had gone, and he with it; Druggist Gray's trade in the bromids and restoratives in demand after debauches, and repairs for bunged heads, had fallen away to nothing; the Elkhorn Hotel and the Santa Fe Cafe were feeding and the Santa Fe Cafe were feeding away from Ascalon. Morgan saw her few, and the dealers in vanities and in the Headlight office, where she fancies, punctured hosiery, lacy waists, worked late that night to overtake her

whom they had prospered. But there was as much business as before in lumber and hardware, implements, groceries and supplies for the cattle ranches, and the many settlers who were arriving without solicitation or proclamation and establishing themselves to build success upon the ruins of failure left by those who had gone

It was only the absence of the wastrels and those who preyed upon them, and the quiet of nights after raucous revelry, that made the place seem dead. Ascalon was as much alive as any town of its kind that had no more justification for being in the beginning. It had more houses than it could use now, since so many of its population had gone; empty stores were numerous around the square, and more would be seen very soon. The fair was over; the holiday crowd had vanished. That was all.

Rhetta Thayer came back the same evening the last correspondent faced

must pack up and follow those upon accumulated affairs, her pretty head bent over a litter of proofs. Her door stood open as he passed, but he hastened by softly, and did not return that way again.

He felt that she had gone away from Ascalon on his account, fearful that she would meet him with blood fresh upon his hands. The attitude of Judge Thayer was but a faint reflection of her own, he was sure. It was best that they should not meet again, for blood had blotted out what had seemed the beginning of a tender regard be-tween them. That was at an end.

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During the next few days little was seen of Morgan in Ascalon. When he was not riding on long excursions into the outlying country he could have been found, if occasion had arisen demanding his presence, in the station agent's office at the depot. There he spent office at the depot. hours shearing the little agent, whose head was as bald as a grasshopper's, nothing but a pale fringe from ear to ear at the back of his neck, recount the experiences that had fallen in his way during his five years' occupancy of the post.

This period covered the most noter-



One of life's great pleasures is smoking

Camels give you all of the enjoyment of choice tobaccos. Is enjoyment good for you? You just bet it is.

O 1928, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

ious history of the town. In that time, according to the check the agent had kept on them, no fewer than fifty-nine men had met violent death on the street and in the caves of vice in Ascalon. This man also noted keenly every arrival in these slack days, duly report-ing them all to Morgan, for whom he had a genuine friendship and respect. So there was little chance of anybody slipping in to set a new brewing of trouble over the dying embers of that stamped-out fire.

Morgan avoided the Headlight office, for there was a sensitive spot in his heart that her abhorrence of him hurt keenly. But more than that he had the thought of sparing her the embarrassment of a meeting, even of his

hadow passing her door.

Twice he saw her at a distance in the street, and once she stood waiting as if to speak to him. But the memry of her face at Peden's door that night was with him always; he could not believe she would seek a meeting out of a spontaneous and honest desire or see him. Only because their lives were thrown together for a little while in that dice-box of fate, and avoidance seemed studied and a thing that might foolish tongues clapping, she paused and looked his way as if waiting for him to approach. She was serving convention, not a wish of her heart. So he believed, and turned the other way.

Cattle Were Lean

Cattlemen from the range at hand, nd several from Texas who had driven heir herds to finish on the far-famed cansas grass for the fall market, were loading great numbers of cattle in As-calon every day. The drouth was driv-ing them to it. Lean as their cattle were, they would soon be leaner.

This activity brought scores of cowboys to town daily. Under the old order business would have been lively at light, when most of the herdsmen were t leisure. As it was, they trooped curiously around the square, some of them who had looked forward on the long drive to a hilarious blowout at the trail's end resentfully sarcastic, but he greater number humorously disposed to make the most of it.

Sober, these men of the range were ery much like reservation Indians in town on a holiday. They walked slow-ly round and round the square, looking at everything closely, saying little, to dispose themselves along the edge of he sidewalk after a while and smoke. There were no fights; nobody let off a gun. When Morgan passed them on his quiet rounds they nudged each other, and looked after him with low omments, for his fame had gone far a little while.

These men had no quarrel with Mordisappointed of their revelry, thirsty after their long waiting, sour s some of them were over finding this asis of their desert dry. They only oked on him with silent respect. Noody cared to provoke him; it was wise logive the road when a fellow met that man. So they talked among themselves, somewhat disappointed to find that Morgan was not carrying his rifle about with him these peaceful days, husual weapon for a gun-fighting man

in that country.

In this way, with considerable comgoing thru its doors, yet all in riety and peace, Ascalon passed the mrning, rainless summer days. But not ithout a little cheer in the hard glare parching range, not without a ugh and a chuckle and a grin behind e hand. The town knew all about the rain-maker at work under cover of shielding rows of tall corn in dge Thayer's garden. An undertakof such scope was too big to se-

Mester in any man's back yard. Whether the rain-maker believed in is formula, or whether he was a plain rand who was a little sharper on eather conditions than most men, and good on an estimate of a drouth's duration, he seemed to be doing something to earn his money. Day and night he kept something burning in a little in stove with a length of pipe that came just above the corn, sending up a saoke that went high toward the cloudless sky before the wind began to blow blow in the early morning hours, and after it ceased at evening, after its established plan. During the day this smoke dispersed very generally over town, causing some coughing and shear; leezing, and not a little swearing and

Sulfur, mainly, the doctor and Drug-(Continued on Page 28)



The properly fenced farm requires less labor to operate and invariably makes more profit. The grain always wasted, due to the lack of fences, will pay for a good fence in a couple of years and add to the profits every year thereafter.

The key to successful crop and stock rotation is fences-line fences, cross fences, temporarygood fencing erected on RED TOP posts because RED TOPS will insure more years of sturdy service from the fence.

RED TOPS are made of tough, springy long-lived steel-a quality that makes them drive so easily through hardest soil-a quality that makes them last so many years in the fence line.

One man with a RED TOP Driver can drive more RED TOPS in one day than he can set wood posts in a week. RED TOPS combine permanence with economy in boundary and cross fences, give the farm that well kept look, brand its owner as progressive and successful. They permit closer cultivation to the fence line, harbor no destructive insects and afford live stock protection from lightning. RED TOPS can be so driven as to be easily withdrawn and redriven, making them particularly adapted for temporary fence support.

GUARANTEED Steel Fence

tility, cuts the fertilizer bill, produces bigger and better

crops and increases the sale value of the farm.

Go Now and see your RED TOP Dealer

Let him explain how good fences save enough waste on the farm to pay for themselves, also how a well planned fence is a RED TOP distributor. Ask his advice.

330 (05 STEEL POST COM

38-P South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois





Headquarters for Write for prices Justin's Boots at Lowest Prices THE FRED MUELLER DEPT.M

Livestock engravings Capper graving TOPEKA WICHTIA

Kansas Women Go to College Again

Home Economics Department Entertains Farm Women for a Week

ADIO Station K. S. A. C. broadcasting a morning session of the Farm Home Week program for women at the Kansas State Agricultural College." If when, Thursday morning about 10:30 you heard this announcement you turned on, to some other station thinking to escape a serious lecture, you missed one of the most interesting programs you could get. First because farm women visitors themselves were broadcasting, and second, because there was not a dry lecture in the whole week's program.

The week's program had been carefully planned so that one phase of homemaking would come up for discussion every day. Tuesday was poultry day, Wednesday was given over to building stan-dards of the home and equipment. The theme for Thursday was "Standards of the Home and Family" and on Friday interest centered on relation of

the home to the community.

On the very first day the women were divided into two groups, the Pollyannas and the Willing Workers and a large part of the recreation program, which made up a liberal part of the proconsisted in stunts and games, the winning side in each being credited with points for a final reckoning Friday.

Of course it was a coincidence that both sides had amassed the same number of points by the end of the week so grand prizes of a carrot and a turnip were awarded as a special feature at the tea given by the extension division at Van Zile hall, the new dormitory for girls, Friday afternoon.

Less and Better Equipment Needed

The hog calling, chicken calling and husband calling contests which you heard over the radio Thursday morning were some of the stunts by which the Pollyannas and the Willing Workers ran up points. The recreation was in charge of Mignon Quaw Lott, a nationally known recreation

The equipment day speakers and their slogan, "It's not the amount of equipment but the kind and suitability" brought courage to those whose financial standing limits the amount of equipment they can have. Miss May Miles, state home management specialist spoke from her experience in helping to plan hundreds of farm kitchens so that more work can be accomplished with less exertion when she said, "Why buy six bowls when three are all that are needed?" and "You can't tell by the way a thing looks in the store window whether or not it is suited to your home. The price tag will tell you whether it suits your pocketbook."
Of course rayon was the principal subject for

discussion in the matter of clothing. The principal objection to it is that it must have special care in laundering, for rayon is very fragile when wet. Vigorous wringing will break it and clothes pins may be run thru it. The general opinion expressed was that we be informed by the manufacturer when rayon is used in a garment so that the necessary careful laundering may be used.

Nursery School Opens New Room

Another high point in the week's program was the opportunity which was given to visit the nur-sery school. The nursery school is a school for pre-school children held for the purpose of giving girls in the home economics department a chance to study children. This spring, with 56 girls enrolled in the course, it has been necessary to establish another class in the school.

The grand climax of the week came Friday evening in the annual Farm Home Week banquet this year attended by 300 Farm Home Week visitors and members of the college faculty. The banquet was held in the college cafeteria. table decorations of sweet peas and hyacinths and

at each place was a sunflower.

It has long been customary at this banquet to give recognition to men who have made outstanding accomplishments during the year, but this year a new feature was added in the recognition of five women as the master homemakers of the state. These women were selected for this honor by Farmer's Wife, co-operating with the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural College, In the most outstanding women from among those nominated to receive the honor, consideration was given to the home equipment in relation to the financial circumstances of the family, the health record and living habits of the family, family relationships and the place which the family holds in the life of the community. The women who were honored are Mrs. O. M. Coble, Sedgwick; Mrs. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa; Mrs. Harper A. Fulton, Fort Scott; Mrs. Stella Turner Schaub, Indepen-dence, and Mrs. E. B. Marsh, Chanute.

Lyon County Clubs Unite

THE Federated Rural Clubs of Lyon county held their fifth annual luncheon at Rorabaugh & Paxton's tea room in Emporia last week. More than 180 members were present.

This federation of rural women's clubs of Lyon

By Florence G. Wells

county was organized five years ago and now consists of the 22 rural clubs of the county. It has a membership of 420 and each year since it was organized has shown a substantial increase in mempership. Thru the organization of a super-club, the women of Lyon county have not only made wider contacts possible but have improved the quality of their work.

In addition to the annual luncheon each club in the federation holds one meeting each year in Emporia where an especially furnished room has been provided. This meeting brings them into closer touch with the city and helps them to feel more at

Dried Fruit Adds to Cereal

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

FOR the sake of variety, explained my first teachers in home economics, add raisins and other dried fruits to the breakfast cereal occasionally. The suggestion was welcomed. have always been searching for tricks to use in tempting their families to eat wholesome foods. Knowledge that raisins would improve the dish of breakfast food was sufficient reason to prompt action in former days.

But now that the science of nutrition has made such wonderful progress I cannot refrain from thinking about the remainder of the story, the part that was left untold. Times have changed, too. And with them, breakfasts have been modified in many homes. Especially is this true among women and girls who have sacrificed much to obtain and maintain a slender, boyish figure. Doctors have warned the feminine world against carrying the "breakfastless" day too far. But there are some people who never listen to advice. Some of these have paid a costly price. Hundreds of women will in the future.

women will in the future.

The need of adequate breakfasts is being taught in the schools, preached in the pulpits and broadcasted over the radio. Many homemakers are awake to the situation. They are striving to serve substantial breakfasts in their households. Many of them have found that the most successful method of doing this is to introduce the maximum

amount of food value possible in the cereal bowl.

It is marvelous the number of calories, vitamines and other essential food elements a clever cook can serve in one bowl. With steaming hot oatmeal, for instance, in which raisins have been cooked and over which sugar has been sprinkled and whole milk has been poured—well, there is no necessity about worrying whether the meal is balanced. It is a simple breakfast to prepare, and a mighty wholesome one.

Raisins do more than add variety to the first meal of the day. They give it zest that stimulates the appetite and they contribute much in the way of food value. Especially is dried food a good source of iron, other mineral substances, and of

The quantity of raisins to add depends somewhat on personal taste. I allow at least one-fourth cupful to every cup of water used in cooking the

cereal. Sometimes dried figs are employed instead of the raisins. Then I use three large figs to the cup of water. The figs are cut in small pieces before being added.

While my cereal recipes are kept in my head in. stead of in a book on file, here are proportions I use: 1/4 cup whole or cracked cereal, 1/2 cup flaked cereal or 3 tablespoon granular cereal to 1 cup boiling water, I cook cereals a long time. Some times I cook them a few minutes on the top of the stove, add the dried fruit and additional water and cook them two or three hours in a slow oven. Left-over cereal containing raisins makes a fine dessert if served with cream and sugar, or with jelly and whipped cream. It is relished by school children if placed in their lunch-box.

Bran is a healthful, well-liked cereal. My family likes it served with raisins, cream and sugar. I do not cook the raisins. I grind them in the food chopper sometimes and other times they are added

Bill's Teeth Get Attention

BY FRANCES H. RARIG

I TOLD you how I'm reforming Bill's eating, sleeping and bathing habits, didn't I?" said Bill's mother, "And how he gained four pounds the first month? Well, I'm having a clean-up campaign on Bill, and the second thing I tackled was teeth.

'We've always been pretty careful about the children brushing their teeth and we send them once in so often to have their teeth looked over for cavities. Consequently we don't have toothaches. But Bill's teeth are peculiar. They are large and white, but slow growing. When he was 6 months old and had three teeth he took the whooping-cough, and for three months he didn't gain an ounce and he didn't cut the fourth tooth, which was visible all this time in the gum. When it did come thru it was crooked.

"The permanent tooth when it came was crooked too, and I thought that when he was 12 or 13 years old he would have to have his teeth straightened. He's 11 now, and that same tooth seemed to be getting more and more prominent. One day recently I spoke to the dentist about it.

"'What about his baby teeth?' she asked. 'Has

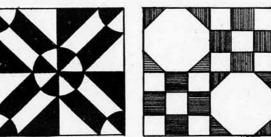
he shed them all?

'No, I'm quite sure he hasn't.' " Send him in and let me look them over. You see, if he isn't shedding his baby teeth as fast as he should that will make a great deal of difference with his second teeth. The baby teeth some times hang on too long and crowd the new ones shoving them out in all sorts of queer places. If he needs to have some baby teeth taken out you can perhaps save yourself an expensive job of straightening and him a lot of nervous wear and tear by having it attended now."

"Well, the result was that Bill went to the delltist not once but three times, and each time he had a baby tooth pulled. First came a molar, then an eye tooth, and then another molar. The $^{\rm den}$ tist let a week pass between the first two pullings and two weeks between the second and third When a month has gone by she will take out all-other molar, and when it is 'riper' the second eye-tooth, and finally the last molar.

Gay Blocks and Tiny Stitches

IXED up with our natural love for beauty is a propensity to want to make lovely things with our hands. That is why our grandmothers in their crude pioneer cabins, whose day's work lasted far into the night, found time to fashion charming patchwork quilts.





OCEAN WAVE



And that is why we in the dizzy whirl of modern life still take time to stitch together tiny pieces after the old, old patterns, even the a bedspread can be bought for a song.

I have made a collection of old time quilt patterns and had them made into a booklet. It colltains 34 pages and 34 quilt patterns. Some of the patterns are so clearly illustrated that you can make a working pattern yourself.

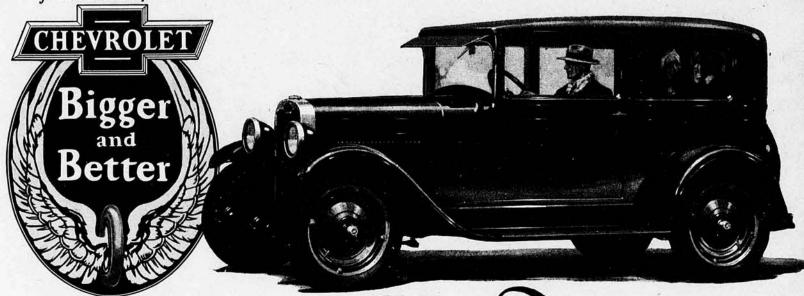
For more complicated ones there are patterns

which you can order for 15 cents. Here are three delightful patterns that may be set together with plain blocks, or the pieced blocks set together to make lovely allover designs. Either of these require a variety of sizes of pieces and many small ones so that scrappy material may be used. Either of these patterns are lovely pieced in pink, blue or yellow and white. The Ocean Wave pattern would be lovely quilted in diamond

patterns and quilting on the Snowball and Square and Compass patterns should follow the design.

Besides the quilt patterns there are patterns for quilting and for quilted novelties such as pocketbooks and cushions which are so popular now. The price of the booklet is only 15 cents as is also the price of each of the three patterns shown here. Send for them to Fancy work Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.





Motor—The improved Chevrolet valve-in-head motor offers even greater power, acceleration, and speed. New alloy constant clearance "invar strut" pistons, new steel motor enclosure, new laminated camshaft gears, new crankcase "breather" and new mushroom type valve tappets.



Radiator—New deeper and more graceful Harri-son radiator. Thermostati-cally controlled cooling and centrifugal water



4-Wheel Brakes — New non-locking type. Easily adjusted at the wheels. Service braking area of 189 square inches. Independ-ent emergency brake.



Fenders and Lamps— Headlamps and parking lamps are of fashionable bullet-type design. One-piece full-crown fenders harmonize with the smart-ness of the Fisher bodies.



Bodies by Fisher—Marvel-ous new Fisher bodies, of wood and steel construc-tion. Finished in beautiful colors of lustrous, lasting genuine Duco. genuine Duco.

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115

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Instrument Panel— Fully enclosed and indi-rectly lighted. Theft-proof steering and ignition lock, speedometer, oil gauge, ammeter, light switch, and choke



Air Cleaner—An AC air cleaner furnishes clean filtered air to the carbur-etor, and prevents dust and grit from getting inside the



Oil Filter—An AC oil filter is included on all models to remove impurities and dirt from the oil supply.



Gasoline Tank—Safety 10-gal. tank in rear—with Stewart-Warner positive vacuum feed.



Springs—Four semi-ellip-tic shock absorber springs —84% of wheelbase. Made of chrome vanadium steel. Set parallel with the frame.

New Features that set a new standard in automobile value

For years, Chevrolet has pioneered into the low-price field the features of advanced design found on the world's finest automobiles. As a result, Chevrolet cars have year after year, provided modern appearance, modern comfort, and modern performance.

And never has this progressive policy been better exemplified than in the Bigger and Better Chevrolet.

Built on a 107-inch wheelbase, 4 inches longer than before, and offering marvelous new bodies by Fisher, this great new car is everywhere hailed as an amazing revelation in automobile value!

Among the vital engineering advancements it incorporates, are new alloy "invar strut" constant clearance pistons . . . new mushroom type valve tappets . . new non-locking fourwheel brakes . . . new semielliptic shock absorber springs ... new worm and gear ball bearing steering mechanism ... and a complete new steel motor enclosure!

So many vital contributions have been made to every phase of motoring luxury, that only a close personal inspection can convey an adequate impression of the fine car quality that is now provided in the Bigger and Better Chevrolet.

Go see your Chevrolet dealer. Ask him to show you this great new car and explain the new order of value that it represents. Get behind the wheel and go for a drive-over country roads or city streets.

It will take you less than half an hour to learn why the Bigger and Better Chevrolet is everywhere hailed as an automobile sensation-why everyone calls it the world's most luxurious low-priced automobile!

A Partial List of Chevrolet Quality Features

Improved valve-in-

head motor. Stronger frame 4" longer; wheelbase 107".

Thermostat control cooling system. New alloy "invar strut"

pistons. New instrument panel indirectly lighted. New ball bearing worm

and gear steering. Semi-elliptic shock absorber springs; 84 per cent of wheelbase.

Safety gasoline tank at

Larger balloon tires 30"

x 4.50". New streamline bodies by Fisher.

New Duco colors. Theft-proof steering and ignition lock. AC oil filter.

AC air cleaner. Single-plate dry disc-clutch.

New crankcase breathing system. New two-port exhaust. Heavy one-piece full-crown fenders.

Alemite pressure lubrication.

Vacuum tank fuel sup-

Improved Delco-Remy distributor ignition. Combination tail and

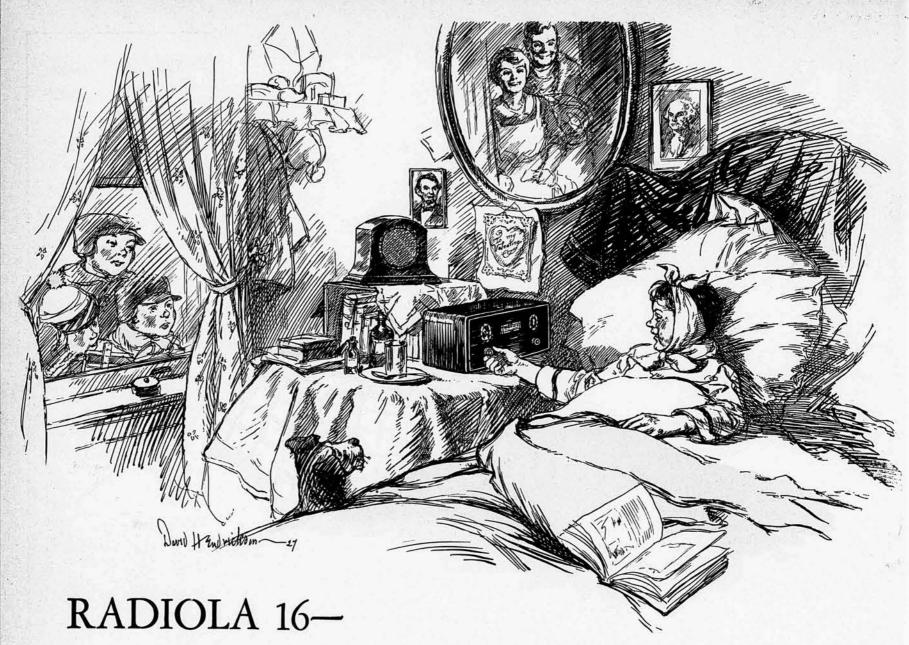
stop-light.

Large 17" steering wheel with spark and throttle levers located on top.



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

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the product of 3 great companies: RCA, General Electric and Westinghouse

THE combined resources of RCA, General Electric and Westinghouse make possible the design and production of a fine instrument like the new Radiola 16 at so moderate a price that every home can afford to own one.

No home today can afford to be without a radio receiver. It is a necessity on the farm, every day of the year. It has a double value, providing varied entertainment for all the family as well as authentic information on crops, markets and more profitable farming.

Radiola 16 is not merely a radio set



RCA LOUDSPEAKER 100A . \$35



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RCA HOUR

Every Saturday night through the following stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company.

8 to 9	p. m. n Time
WJZ	WBAL
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1	K	HQ
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1	7 to 8	b. m.
	Central	
1	KYW	WDA
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built down to a price, but a fine Radiola of sturdy construction embodying the latest knowledge of radio design.

It is a 6-tube, tuned-radio-frequency receiver, with power amplifier Radiotron providing great volume without distortion. Single dial control. Operated by storage battery, or it can be adapted for alternating current drive by the use of socket-power devices.

With Radiola 16 the new RCA Loudspeaker 100A gives maximum performance. This is the loudspeaker with the rich, mellow tone.

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA RCA-Radiola

NEW YORK - CHICAGO



For rooms that are hard to heat or keep as warm as you would like to have them, and for bedrooms where there is no other heat available, there is nothing so convenient and quick acting as a gasoline heater. These wonderful heaters, which operate on the same principle as the new, modern gasoline kitchen stoves, give out tremendous heat without smoke, odor or noise, and cost almost nothing to operate. You can carry them to any room and they are absolutely safe and so simple to operate that the children can light them.

Portable oil heaters are a great convenience, too. If you prefer to use kerosene get one of the new kinds that are smokeless and sootless. They are just the thing to take into the bathroom or to take the chill off a spare room that is slow to get warmed up or is unheated.

"Farm Service" Hardware Men are an authority on these kinds of heaters. Come in and let us demonstrate them to you and show how they will bring you greater comfort in winter and save money in the early spring days when it hardly pays to keep a full winter fire going.

> Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men





Mrs. Page will be glad to help you with any of the puzzling problems concerning care and training of your children. Her ad-vice is seasoned with experience as a farm mother and years of study. Address her in care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

My Own Little Basket

HAVE a little ivory colored basket that holds my toilet and bath ar-Mother says this is such a convenient and satisfactory way to keep things where she can get them every time she needs them. She hopes other mothers will try using one. This bas-

ket of mine is inexpensive as it is made of split bamboo. My daddy enameled it. It is 16 inches across the top and 4 inches deep. In my basket

mother has put a bar of castile soap,

talcum powder, my enable bath thermometer, a tube of petroleum cally. jelly, a little soft hair brush that was my brother's, a roll of sterile cotton that she uses when she washes my eyes, a roll of sterile gauze, my safety pins and a bottle of boric acid solution.

The past few days I've been having a tub bath instead of a sponge bath. I like it too. While I am such a small girl my bathtub is placed on a chair by the table where I am undressed and dressed. My mother puts a large bath towel on the table, then an old soft table cloth folded over it, and then it is all ready for me. She takes my clothes off over my feet, then wraps me in a little soft cotton blanket till she has washed each of my eyes with a separate piece of cotton dipped in warm boric acid solution. She then washes my face and places me in my bath water which is 98 degrees F. She supports me all the while with her left arm and hand and washes my body with her right hand. She keeps me in the bath water only 3 or 4 minutes. When I am several months older I can stay in longer. Baby Mary Louise.

For Practical Sewing

3256-The coat style is conspicuously popular for spring. This model features button trimming and inverted-plaits at 'he front. The attractive shawl collar and set-in pocket give a tailored effect. Wool georgette, jersey,



kashmir and tweed are materials especially adapted to this style of dress. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

3253—A dress that the very young lady may choose for spring. The delightful decorative effect of shirring makes other trimming on the dress

unnecessary. For this dress, prints, cashmeres and challis make up exceptionally well. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14. years.

3210—A new and particularly attractive effect is obtained in this pattern by means of the pointed revers which form the opening for the neck. This apron one might say is just right-not too large to be dainty, and still large enough to afford the maximum of protection. Sizes small, medium and large.

Any of these patterns may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents

Settling the Storage Problem

SECURED several extra large paste-L board cartons, one for each member of the family. In the spring I give away or discard the things we can no longer use. All others are cleaned, pressed, carefully packed in these baxes, each one's clothes to a box. When they are needed they are ready at a moment's notice. In this way I know exactly what will be needed for the coming season as a managenda in the coming season, as a memoranda is kept. Knowing just what one will need enables one to purchase more economi-Mrs. E. F. English.

Cooper Co., Missouri.

On Telephone Shopping

BY CRESSIE ZIRKLE

How often I hear people say, "Oh how I hate to shop. I've been in four stores trying to find a named article—and do you know no one but the drug store carries it? I'll bet I have walked 2 miles."

I did that sort of stunt once for a cortain kind of tweezers to pull out

certain kind of tweezers to pull out splinters and small burrs from injured toes and fingers of the kiddies. From that I learned a great lesson. It is but a few steps to my telephone and I can sit while I talk. I call up the stores that I think should carry my wants before I start to town. Of these I take notes and prices and in so doing I save the cost of my telephone many times. Then I save the weary sidewalk walk and do not run the risk of crossing so many busy streets.

In calling up members of my Sunday School class I find the calls on the phone as easy to make as to get together materials and write and post a number of invitations to parties and

special services.

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.

A Page on Foot Ease

I have been having serious trouble with my feet. I have a corn on the little toe of my right foot, and my feet perspire quite profusely. I would like to know of some good remedy to get rid of the corn and something to use to keep my feet from perspiring. Do you have some preparation which you can recommend for foot troubles?

If your feet give you much trouble I would advise you to go to a chiropodist for his treatment. I have a leaflet on Care of the Feet which gives some ex-cellent suggestions on keeping the feet free from corns and calluses, and also includes exercises for strengthening the muscles of the feet. This leaflet is available by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, To-peka, Kan.

Menu Explanations

Will you please tell me what the following terms mean? One sees them on menu cards in large hotels or restaurants. Demitasse, cafe au lait, cafe noir, piquante, glace, charlotte, a la Creole.—Wondering.

I am glad to explain these terms: Demitasse, a small cup; term usually applied to after-dinner coffee,

Cafe au lait, coffee boiled with milk.

Cafe noir, black coffee. Piquante, sharply flavored, as "sauce piquante," a highly seasoned

Glace, iced. Charlotte, a preparation of cream or

fruit, formed in a mold lined with fruit or cake. A la Creole, with tomatoes.



Philip Schaub and his Dad

Won't Starve

THE following letter from Philip Schaub, 10, Independence, Kan-sas, shows how easily Jenny Wren Flour can be used His letter:

When Mother Is Away

"Hot diggity dog! Dad and I won't starve when mother goes to camp next summer. Why? Why because we know about Jenny Wren Flour now.

summer. Why? Why because we know about Jenny Wren Flour now.

"Dad and I used to try to make flapjacks, biscuits and a number of other things, but the milk was always too sour or not sour enough. Or we got in too much soda or not enough soda. Something was always wrong.

"Put now mether has let me do a

"But now mother has let me do a little practicing and I know I will be able to make pancakes good enough for the President or biscuits for Dad when we go camping or mother goes to camp, "Now don't get it I am a sissy for I'm not. I am a real American boy and can't say I enjoy cooking. But when a feller's hungry and his ma's away he will try most anything.
"So you can see where Jenny Wren

"So you can see where Jenny Wren Flour is going to save the day—or week rather—for Dad a n d me."

Jenny Wren

Lawrence.



Baking Powder

for best results in your baking

Same Price for over 35 years 25 ounces for 25¢

Use less than of higher priced brands

Guaranteed Pure

MEDICINAL

Used and recommended for the treatment of scores of ills and diseases. We have the particular root or herb that has been recommended to you—all finest quality and absolutely fresh. We are known to a million customers as America's largest growers and importers of medicinal Herbs and Roots.

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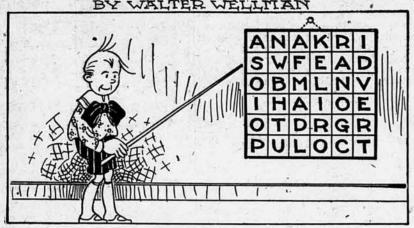
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INDIANA BOTANIC GARDENS BOX 5, HAMMOND, IND.

Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

PUZZLE OF STATES



Start with any letter, and move to the right, left, upward, downward, or diagonally in any direction. The same letters may be used more than once. See how many of the names of our states you can spell out in this way. There are over a dozen states thus concealed in this square. There will be a strand of beads for the first five girls to send the correct answers and a harmonica for the first five boys to send the correct answers. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

My teacher's name is Miss James. live 2 miles from town, and 21/2 miles from school. For pets I have two dogs. Their names are Buster and Selwood. I also have a pig. His name is Billy. I have two brothers and one sister. I live on a 120-acre farm.

Tale Avers. Wetmore, Kan.

Ring and Tutsie Are Pets

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. My teacher's name is Miss Reffner. I have three brothers. For pets I have a cat named Cinnamon and two dogs named Ring and Tutsie. like to read the Kansas Farmer especially the page for girls and boys.

Maxine Foreman.

Valley Center, Kan.

Will You Write to Me?

I am 9 years old and in the fourth My teacher's name is Mrs. Tosh. I have two sisters and five brothers. My sisters' names are Anna Lee and Pauline. My brothers' names

Buster and Selwood are Pets Harvey. Ralph lives in California. He I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to the Bushy Slope school. girls would write to me.

My teacher's name is Miss James. I Doris Virginia Bohannon.

Valley Falls, Kan.



The Star Pitcher is Taken Out of the Box

Speckie is My Dog's Name

I am 8 years old and in the third flea Lee and Pauline. My brothers' names grade. I walk 1½ miles to Fair Hope What is the difference between a the first are Oliver, Ralph, Harold, Roy and school. My teacher's name is Miss pitcher of water and a man throwing answer.

names are Edward, Clarence and Victer. Edward is 7 years old and in the second grade. For pets I have a cat and a dog. The dog's name is Speckie. She is 10 inches high. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. Gridley, Kan. Johnnie Schwindt.

Likes to Go to School

I am 9 years old and in the third grade. I live 2 miles from school. I live on a 160-acre farm. I go to West Banner school. My teacher's name is Miss Meador. I have two little broth-ers and two sisters. Their names are James, Eldon, Thelma and Pearl. We help Mamma with the work and tend to my little brother, Eldon. I wish some of you little girls would write to Mary Husband.

Copeland, Kan.

Has Plenty of Pets

I am 13 years old and in the seventh grade. My teacher's name is Miss Rieb. I like her very much. I live 10 miles from town. I go to Highland school about ½ mile from home. For pets I have a pony named Ginger, two cats named Pat and Bluebell, four dogs named Bob, Tig. Lost and Freckles. have no brothers or sisters at home. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls. W. St. Francis, Kan. Woodrow Heselius.

Try to Guess These

What key is the hardest to turn? A don-key.

Why is a bald head like heaven? Because it is a bright and shining spot,

and there's no parting there. What is the difference between 100 and 1,000? 0 (naught).

When may a man's pocket be empty and yet have something in it? When

it has a hole in it. Why is a coward like a leaky barrel? They both run.

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

What is that thing, and the name of bird, which if we had not we should die? A swallow.

What misses are of very jealous temper? Mis-give and Mis-trust. With whom do the mermaids flirt?

The swells of the ocean. Which is the greatest back-biter? A

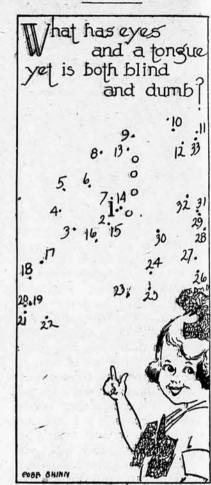
Wood. I have three brothers. Their his wife in the river? One is water in names are Edward, Clarence and Vic- the pitcher, and the other is pitch her in the water.

How long did Cain hate his brother?

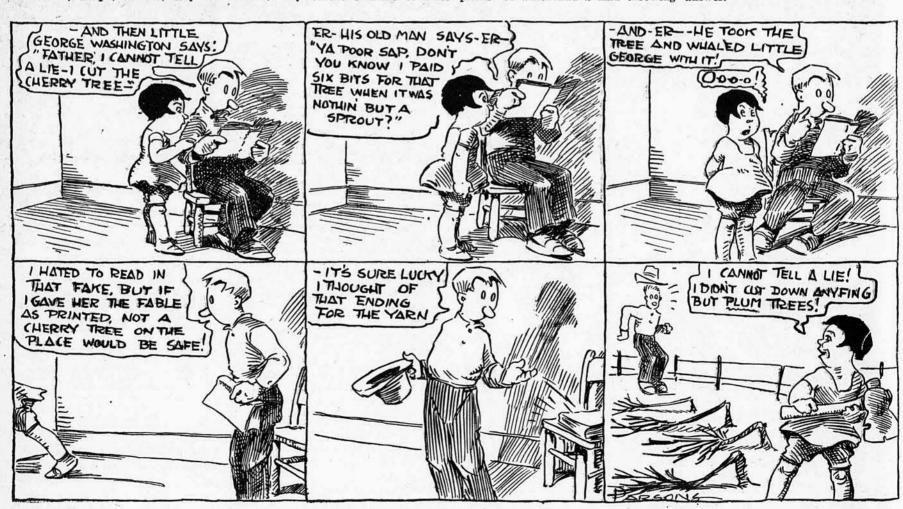
As long as he was Abel.

What islands ought to be good singers. The Canaries.

When is a tourist in Ireland like a donkey? When he is going to Bray. What should you do if you split your sides with laughter? Run till I got a "stitch" in them.



If you will begin with No. 1 and follow with your pencil to the last number you will find the answer to this puzzle. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Kan. There will be a strand of beads for the first five girls who send in the correct answer and a harmonica for What is the difference between a the first five boys who send the correct



The Hoovers—Buddy Could Lie, But It Didn't Help Much!



Rural Health

The Entertainment Was Fine — But Why Buy Medicine From a Mail Order Faker?

THE irregular doctor, commonly called the "quack," usually is a smart man; frequently a better student of human nature than the ethical doctor. His aim is to charm as many dollars as possible from the propose and he studies pockets of the people, and he studies devices that will do this. These devices themselves cost money, so he must get many more dollars for his work than the doctor whose stock-intrade is his own skill and integrity.

As a boy I sat many a night on one of the rude wooden benches set out by the traveling quack. My heart was completely won by the two black-face men, one of whom entertained the crowd with his banjo while the other sing comic songs and brought forth side-splitting jokes. My interest in the medicines, sold at intervals for \$1 to \$5 the bottle, rested entirely in speculating how many bottles would be sold and to whom; but there was won-derful magic in that covered platform, the gasoline flares that gave illumina-"doctor," and above all in the music.

The other night I dropped in to en-joy a neighbor's new radio, and found that my old friend is now "on the air." I don't know that he is exactly the same person or that his black-face comedians are the same. I do know that the entertainment promptly carried me back to the old "medicine show" of my boyhood. The musicians even played "Dem Golden Slippers." I could close my eyes and see the gasoline flares and the old stand. The voice of the "doctor," too, had all of its old imagination. He was up to his old tricks. "Don't you have headache after reading fine print?" he asked in his insinuating voice. "Isn't your tongue coated and don't you have a tendency to constipation? I won't name your disease, but write to me—be sure you write to me." The person who could listen to his "spiel" without discovering in himself a single symptom that the "spieler" named does not exist. Hundreds will write to the doctor, and from them will be extracted many dollars. I suppose it is only fair that someone should pay, and a goodly sum, too, for the entertainment offered thru an expensive broadcasting station, for with a large company of performers it is a thousand times more than the old medicine show. better, too. The entertainment was fine. I really ought not to protest, never did buy any medicine at the old time shows and I'm not going

Faulty Habits of Living?

don't know what is the matter with that I'm nervous, fidgety, don't sleep have headaches if I read or drive or and am very little good. Am 32 years and have two children. Mrs. K.

Such a condition is too general to allow me to give specific advice. I sus-Bect that you have some eyestrain, which should be corrected by glasses. This may help a great deal. But back of all this there are faulty habits of living and thinking. Get some doctor to go over the daily routine of your living. Find out if you eat enough and the right diet; if you drink enough; if you sleep enough; if you play county the state of the stat play enough. These are important matters in a condition like yours.

See Another Doctor!

What is the best thing to use to get rid pinworms? A prominent doctor here told to use 5 grains Bichloride of Mercury, 1 let to 1 quart of water, as an injection 16 days. But as he said it is deadly son I have been a little afraid to use it, we also heard that quassia bark tea used an injection is good. What do you think E. A. B.

Either you misunderstood the direc-Short you misunderstood the was tions of the doctor or else he was "Spoofing" you. Better go to another and wiser one. Infusion of quassia chips wiser one. chips used as a rectal enema is often successful in eradicating pinworms.

Eat Plenty of Fruit

They some on the chin mostly. I can squeeze

things that will help you greatly. (1) Wash the face once daily, using a good soap and bot water and being particular to wash away all natural oil and grime. At other times wash in plain water. (2) Avoid greasy foods. sweet stuff and anything indigestible. Eat plenty of fresh fruit and green vegetables. (3) Drink freely of cold water every day and encourage a regular daily bowel habit.

Watch the Diet, Too

Please tell me what can be done for catarrh. The mucous falling in the back of the throat is so bad it keeps me from resting. What foods are mucous forming foods? Everything I eat seems to turn to fat. I am 34 years old, height 5 feet 6 inches, stuff yesterday."

weight 170 pounds and still gaining. I eat no sweets.

The treatment best for catarrh also will help to reduce your surplus fat. It is to increase the activity of the skin. One of the best methods is a bath every morning, preferably in cool water but taken in a warm room. Following the bath comes a brisk rub with a rough towel. Dress for the weather but don't bundle yourself up overmuch. In your case you should cut out sugars and keep such foods as butter, cream, bacon and other fats to the minimum. Eat plenty of green vegetables.

Aid to Fond Memory

Young zoologist (who has been asked to lecture over the wireless)—"And all the time, darling, tho millions may be listening in, I shall be thinking of you alone.

Darling—"And what's your lecture about, old thing?"

Young Zoologist-"Freaks of na-

The Month's Best Story

A wanderer drifted into the side door of a gymnasium just in time to see an acrobat, who was practicing, do a cartwheel, flip-flop and full twisting

"Brother, I know just how you feel," said he, "I drank some of that same stuff yesterday."

Fence Less Cut Price I han Running Foot Catalog MY BIG Bargain Book My Straight Line

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Effective Jan. 10, 1928

New Chrysler "52"

Two-door Sedan \$670 670 Coupe · · · Roadster (with rumble seat) 670 695 Touring . . . Four-door Sedan 720 DeLuxe Coupe (with rumble seat) 720 DeLuxe Sedan . 790

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Chrysler's tremendous production and rapid growth are the direct results of public recognition of values and savings which only Chrysler Standardized Quality can provide.

You will then instantly recognize why Chrysler cars—by the most astounding price savings which result from a huge and rapidly growing public demandare today more than ever the most marvelous motor car values in their respective price groups.

DEMONSTRATION SK FOR

Corn Market Will Stay Put? age of 85 cents for the last five crop Altogether, it seems probable that years. Moreover, prices are approxication prices will show the usual sea.

Probably the Markets Will Stage Only a Moderate and Irregular Rise This Year

be as a result of new crop develop-ments which cannot possibly be fore-seen in midwinter. If it does the ordi-nary thing, it will have a moderate, the new crop approaches.

The chief factors in the nearby out-

to the average. The carryover on November 1, 1927, plus the new crop totaled 2,918 million bushels, compared with 2,897 million a year prewest of the Mississippi produced 260 million bushels more than in 1926. mand develops, it will help to keep The South produced about 7 million down the winter accumulation.

5. Corn prices are close to an average level. Better grades of cash corn lion bushels less than in 1926.

The size of the corn pile does not at the present time, compared with tell the whole story, since the feeding 70 to 75 cents a year ago and an averquality of this crop is below normal. Only 75.2 per cent is merchantable, compared with 72.6 per cent in 1926 and a 10-year average of 80.7 per cent.

2. Primary receipts from November 1 to January 28 totaled 86 million bushels, compared with 67 million bushels in the same period a year previous. Part of the increase may have been due to resimpments which are counted twice. Allowing for this possibility, however, it is evident that the small crop in the eastern part of the Corn Belt, which usually furnishes most of the corn entering commerce, has not caused any shortage in the commercial supply. The Southwest has much more corn to sell than usual, and the danger of infestation by weevil later on forces early marketing. The Corn Belt has much corn of poor keeping quality to be disposed of during cold weather.

A Large Visible Supply

Stocks already in the visible supply November 1 totaled 20,574,000 bushels, the largest on that date in 30 years, with the exception of 1926. Stocks at Chicago were considerably smaller than a year previous and the poor crop in the Eastern Corn Belt may result in less accumulation at that point during the winter than occurred

3. Feed requirements on farms promise to be much the same as a year ago. Increases of 8.4 per cent in hogs and 6.5 per cent in sheep will be largely offset by declines of 2.1 per cent in cattle and 4 per cent in horses.

Feed requirements will be below average, however. Compared with the average of the last five years, horses on farms have declined 12 per cent, cattle 9 per cent and hogs 1 per cent. The shrinkage in cattle is most marked in the Western range states where other feeds than corn are extensive-ly used. Sheep, which are less important as consumers of corn, number 15

per cent more than the average.

The poor quality of the 1927 corn crop probably will increase the rate of farm disappearance and increased consumption may result from the small

supply of oats.

4. Commercial demand for corn is larger than a year ago. Despite the fact that primary receipts in the three months ending January 28 were nearly 20 million bushels more than a year previous, only about 8 million bushels were added to the visible supply, compared with an increase of 16 million bushels in the same period a year previous. It is impossible to state definitely just how much corn is going into various commercial outlets, but industries and shippers catering to the Eastern trade appear to be buying on midwestern markets more freely than a year ago. Mixed feed manufacturers are doing a substantial volume of business and are taking a fair quota of coarse grains.

World conditions appear more favorable for liberal exports of corn during the winter and early spring than

TF THE corn market does anything a year previous. The crop in 10 counout of the ordinary in 1928, it will tries of Europe was 28 per cent less than in 1926, and there were small reductions in the oats and barley crops. These reductions will be partly offset by the increase in the potato crop, irregular rise up to midsummer and which is used largely for livestock then turn downward as the harvest of feeding. The Argentine surplus is approache new crop approaches.

which is used largely for livestock feeding. The Argentine surplus is approaching exhaustion, whereas last year heavy clearances were maintained look for corn prices may be summed from that country until the new crop was ready to ship. Argentine prices 1. The bushelage is practically equal remained relatively stable for several the average. The carryover on No-months up to last November, but since then a sharp rise has occurred. Prices in the United States are practically on full parity with European markets. the Mississippi River produced 171 million bushels less, while the portion January were smaller than a year January were smaller than a year previous. If the anticipated export de-

are bringing 85 to 90 cents at Chicago

mately 50 per cent above the pre-war average, so that they show about as much advance over pre-war as the general level of wholesale prices. Farm crop, the rise may be much more proprices, of course, do not show such a nounced than usual. On the other large advance, due to the fact that freights and handling charges which deducted from central market prices are much above pre-war.

6. Corn prices in the past have shown a well-defined tendency to advance from February up to mid-summer. From 1910 to 1914, August prices averaged 73 cents, compared with 56 cents in February. From 1915 to 1921, this seasonal rise was from \$1.09 to \$1.36. From 1922 to 1927, it was from 79 cents in February to 93 cents in

And the Taxes, Too

This advance is partly offset by shrinkage in weight, due to the loss of moisture and by the interest, taxes and other costs of carrying. over, August is a busy time in which to haul corn. In poorly protected cribs, rats may add to the loss of weight. The shrinkage in weight in one year plus the expense of carrying corn probably represent a total of 12 to 15 cents a bushel, of which 4 to 5 cents may be offset by the rise in the market grade of the corn when sold. Usually, about three-fourths of the shrink in weight takes place by May.

sonal advance during the spring and early summer. If the season should be unfavorable for planting the new nounced than usual. On the other hand, if weather conditions favor a large crop, prices may turn down. ward sooner and more sharply in late summer than they usually do.

price

T

corn

Even with a season no better than normal, corn production probably will be greater than in 1927. Some increase in acreage is likely, since the unfav. orable planting season last year prevented farmers from putting out as much corn as they intended. This is particularly true of the Corn Belt. In the South, the tendency to expand cotton may lead to some decline in corn acreage. Acre yields in the last two years have been below average, A higher acre yield seems due in 1928

Argentina has had several good crops, and is due to experience a small yield before long, but there is little prospect that it will occur in 1928. No official estimate on the crop to be harvested next April has been issued as yet, but private reports indicate a substantial increase in acreage over last spring. Thus far, weather conditions have been mostly favorable for the new crop. European production in 1928 is likely to be larger than in 1927.

If normal conditions do prevail and if production increases in the United



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FOLLOWING close on the heels of the Company's most successful harvester-thresher year, comes this announcement of two new prairie types featuring a score of refinements and improvements. No radical changes - for none was necessary. Every improvement is the result of a sincere effort to make combine harvesting as simple, satisfactory, and efficient as possible.

Catalogs showing the new machines in full detail are now ready for you. One tells about the No. 8, which is built to cut a 10-foot swath. The other shows the No. 11, which is built in two sizes-12 and 16-foot cutfor use where larger acreages prevail.

During the 1927 harvest season thousands of grain growers were unable to secure McCormick-Deering Harvester-Threshers, due to the great demand for these machines. To avoid disappointing customers this year, McCormick-Deering dealers are already taking orders for these 1928-models for harvest time delivery. Ask now for your copy of the new catalog; the local dealer will supply it and explain the new McCormick-Deerings to your complete satisfaction.

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McCormick-Deering Number 8 Harvester-Thresher

The size, weight, and economy of the 10-foot No. 8 are just right for the average field and average power. Harvests the crop with amazing speed and saves as much as 20 cents a bushel on the job-yet the No. 8 operates to advantage in ordinary fields and can be moved over ordinary bridges and through gates with no difficulty.

McCormick-Deering Number 11 Harvester-Thresher

In the No. 11 the change that is most easily recognized is the new position of the engine and radiator assembly the front of th machine. The weight is more centrally located, lightening the load on the grain wheel. Also, the engine in the new position is closer to the operator and is easily accessible.

McCormick-Deering HARVESTER-THRESHE

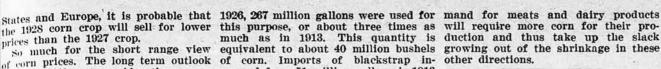
nvolves different considerations.

The accompanying chart epitomizes to 313 million gallons in 1926r.

corn market history since 1860. It Export trade in corn from the shows average prices by months at United States also has lost ground in Chicago and the yield of corn every recent years. In the 12 months ending

of corn prices. The long term outlook of corn. Imports of blackstrap increases different considerations. creased from 51 million gallons in 1913

year as far back as estimates have October 31, 1927, net exports, includ-been compiled. In the 68 years coving meal, totaled only 12 million ered, there have been 14 movements bushels, compared with 25 million which may be classified as cycles, mak- bushels in the preceding crop year



\$1,000 From Leghorns

BY MRS. FRANK UBER Osage County

I have kept many different breeds of chickens, but I find the S. C. W. Leghorns the most profitable. We have

had the White Leghorns for 13 years. We used to send off and get our roosters every fall, but the last few years we send to Missouri or Iowa to some high trapnested egg laying strain for the eggs, and raise our own cockerels. Then I sell all the pullets from those eggs. Last spring I kept 350 hens. From February 10 until May 11, I sold more than \$500 worth of eggs for hatching, here at the house. Every week I take a case of culls to the

I don't keep my chickens up during winter except during stormy

During 1927 I made close to \$1,000 from my chickens. I spent \$100 for bran, shorts and oyster shells. But the wheat, corn and kafir we grow so I did not keep a record of it.

I feed my hens a warm mash every morning, consisting of chop, bran and a commercial poultry remedy. They have a dry mash in the self-feeder, consisting of 50 pounds bran, 50 pounds shorts, 60 pounds cornmeal—yellow corn; 20 pounds oats, ground fine; 20 pounds of bonemeal and a poultry remedy. I think that is a well bal-anced ration, and it "sure makes the eggs." I feed a scratch feed during the



Honey From Your Bees epends on how you house them. Our new descriptive

arly Five Years Apart. Most of Them Have Been Caused by Small Crops. The 1927 Was Unusually Brief. Note That Production Sloped Upward Until 1920, But Slightly Downward Since Then

major business depressions and low orices for general commodities, as in accelerating the rate and extent of these swings.

The rise in corn prices in 1927,

which we must accept as one of these quard moves, was one of the shortest record. This was due to the fact hat the anticipated small crop which used the advance proved to be up the average instead.

It seems that we are now on the side of one of these cycles, but not necessarily at the bottom. Anher important rise, aside from seated until a small crop is produced.

Aside from the relationship between all corn crops and the peaks in corn ces, the chart also shows a tendency corn production to lose ground in last few years. The trend was irmarly upward until 1920, but since on it has not been fully maintained. eral influences probably played a t in this change, For one thing, ex-ding cotton production in the th reduced the corn acreage in that The East also has curtailed but the Northwest has exunded production. Corn acreage in in Corn Belt proper probably reached stural limits beyond which it will not for a while

Fewer Cattle and Horses

Along with this decline in corn proion, there has been a loss in de-The number of cattle on farms present is about 13 million head less in 1920, and horses and mules declined 5 million head. The deine in our export trade in hog prodin the last few years probably presents a rather permanent loss, hich means that fewer hogs will be ded and less corn will be required finishing. The decline in exports hog products compared with the rage of the last 10 years represents equivalent of 100 million bushels

on mercial demand for corn also lost ground as compared with the riod before 1920. The number of reses in towns and cities declined 1,head from 1910 to 1920, and plete reports indicate a further of about 700,000 head since lime. This has affected corn dito some extent and indirectly more by reducing the commercial and for oats, Corn ground into ur or meal in merchant and custom ills also has declined 15 to 20 per in the last eight years. This repchis a loss of approximately 25 milbushels.

Licensed distillers formerly used 20 million bushels of corn anmally, but are taking only about onehird that amount at the present time, lackstrap molasses being used intead. In the year ending June 30,

ing an average of nearly 5 years for and 169 million bushels in 1921-1922, each cycle. The peaks have ranged when corn prices were extremely low from three to 18 years apart. The in this country and Argentine produc-longer cycles were accompanied by tion was smaller than it has been in the last two years.

These changes in demand have althe '70's and again in the '90's. In ready gone so far that they do not nearly all cases, the major upheavals carry much further threat to the corn in prices were due to small crops. market, but all of them probably have other factors, notably the number of a high degree of permanency. In the gs. had some influence in retarding course of time, expanding domestic de-

Self-tightening Discs An AVERY PLUS Feature Avery designers and inventors are busy men. metal and eventually cuts the bolt off, destroys

They study implements, farm conditions, farming needs. Their goal is to make every Avery implement the ideal implement for the purpose-free from any characteristic weakness.

They are the men responsible for most Avery Plus Features. For example:

Harrow discs quite commonly come loose. And a loose disc is terribly destructive. It revolves on the gang bolt, chaws into the to insure faster, better, cheaper work.

itself and usually the harrow. In the Avery Volcano Disc Harrow, Avery designers and inventors discovered a way to keep discs tight. It is simple, automatic. But it is very ingenious. The disc tightens itself. It never comes loose. Thus a vital fault is overcome. Naturally, it is a better harrow. This one Plus Feature alone would make it more desirable. Yet there are half a dozen more which all help

Avery Plus Features Increase Your Profits



Any Avery implement costs what good quality is worth. These Avery Plus Features-created by Avery designers, inventors and craftsmen—are extra dividends which your money earns when you invest in the name Avery. They save both time and money. That is why an Avery Plus Implement is the cheapest implement any man can own. See your local dealer and write us for any information.

B. F. AVERY & SONS, Inc. (Established 1825) Louisville, Ky. Branches in all principal trade centers



ERY VOLCANO DISC HARROW





Tophet at Trail's End

(Continued from Page 19)

gist Gray pronounced the chemical There were not a few who watched to be. It was a sacrilege, the Baptist, him go away each morning in the hope preacher declared—an offering to Sathat something would overtake him tan, from the smell of it, rather than a and prevent his return; many more scientific assault upon the locked heav-who felt their hearts sink as he rode scientific assault upon the locked heav-ens to burst open the windows and let out a dash of rain. If the effort of the mysterious stranger brought anything at all, it would bring disaster, the preacher declared. A cyclone, very likely, and lightning, in expression of

the Almighty's wrath.

Those who did not accept it wrathfully, as the preacher, or resentfully, as Druggist Gray, from whom the ex-perimenter bought none of his chemicals, or humorously, as the doctor and many of higher intelligence, had a sort of sneaking hope that something might come of it. If the rain-maker could stir up a commotion and fetch a soaker, it would be the salvation of that country. The range would revive, streams would flow, water would come again into dry wells, and the new farmers who had come in would be given hope to hang on another year and keep Ascalon from perishing utterly.

But mainly the disposition was to laugh. Judge Thayer was a well-meaning man, but easy. He believed he was bringing a doctor in to cure the country's sickness, where all of his hopes were staked out in town lots, when he had brought only a quack. A hundred dollars, even if the faker made no more, was pretty good pay for seven days' work, they said. A dollar's worth of sulfur would cover his expenses. And if it happened to turn out a good guess, and a rain did blow up on time, Judge Thayer was just fool enough to give the fellow a letter that would help him put his fraud thru in another place.

But No Rain

It did not appear, as the days passed, that the rain-maker was driving much of a hole in the hot air that pressed down upon that tortured land. No com-motion was apparent in the upper regions, no cloud lifted to cut off for an hour the shafts of the fierce sun. Ascalon lay panting, exhausted, dry as tow, the dust of driven herds blowing thru its bare, heat-baked streets.

Gradually, as dry burning day succeeded the one in all particulars like it that had gone before, what little hope the few had in Judge Thayer's weather doctor evaporated. Those who had scoffed at the beginning jeered louder now, making a triumph of it. The Baptist preacher said the evil of meddling in the works of the Almighty was becoming apparent in the increasing severity of the hot wind. Ascalon, for its sins past and its sacrilege of the present, was to writhe and scorch and wither from the face of the earth.

For all this, interest in the rain-maker's efforts did not lax. People sniffed his smoke, noting every change in its flavor, and pressed around Judge Thayer's garden fence trying to get a look at the operations. The judge was not a little indignant over the scoffings and enunciations and this impertment curiosity to pry upon what he gave them to understand was his own private venture.

Keep off a safe distance from this iniquitous business, he warned with sarcasm; don't lean on the fence and risk the wrath of the Almighty. Let the correction of Providence fall on his own shoulders, which had been carry-ing the sins of Ascalon a long time; don't get so close as to endanger their wise heads under the blow. At the same time he gave them to understand that if any rain came of the efforts of his weather doctor it would be hisual rain, wrung from denying nature try trying to show people that. Most by science and that science paid for of them think the country trying to show people that. by science and that science paid for of them think I'm crazy—till they disby the judge's own money.

The scoffers laughed londer at this. the sniffers wrinkled their noses a little more. But the Baptist preacher only shook his head, the hot wind blowing his wide overalls against his

Morgan stood aloof from doubters. hopers, scoffers and all, saying no word for or against the rain-maker. Every morning now he took a ride into the country, to the mystification of the town, coming back before the heat mounted to its fiercest, always on hand at night to guard against any outbreak of violence among the visitors.

There were not a few who watched by their doors with the fear that each ride would be his last. Out there in the open some enemy might be lying behind a clump of tangled briers. These women's prayers went with the city marshal as he rode.

On a certain morning Morgan over took Joe Lynch, driving toward town with his customary load of bones. Morgan walked his horse beside Joes wagon to chat with him, finding al-ways a charm of originality and rather more than superficial thinking about the old fellow that was refreshing in

the intellectual stagnation of the place
"Is that raincrow feller still workin'
over in town?" Joe inquired as soon as greetings had passed.

"I suppose he is-I don't believe his seven days are up yet."

"This is his sixth—I'm keepin' notches on him. I thought maybe he'd skinned out. Do you think he'll be able to fetch it?"

"I hope he can, but I've got my doubts, Joe."
"Yes, and I've got more than doubts.

Science is all right, I reckon, as fur as I ever heard, but no science ain't able to rake up clouds in the sky like you'd rake up hay in a field, and fetch on a rain. Even if they did git the clouds together, how're they goin' to split 'em open and let the rain out?"

"Ain't the Same Stuff"

"That would be something of a job." Morgan admitted.

"You've got to have lightnin' to bust 'em, and no science that ever was can't make lightnin', I'm here to tell you, If some feller did happen on to how it was done, what do you reckon'd become of that man?"

"Why, they do make it, Joe-they make it right over at Ascalon, keep it in jars under that table at the depot.

Didn't you ever see it?"
"That ain't the same stuff," Joe said, with high disdain, almost contempt. "Wire lightnin' and sky lightnin' ain't no more alike than milk's like whisky. Well, say that science did make up a batch of sky lightnin'—but I ain't givin' in it can be done-how air they goin' to git it up to the clouds-how're they goin' to make it do the bustin' at

the right time?"
"That's more than I can tell you. Joe. It's too deep for me.'

"Yes, or any other man. They'd let it go all at once and cause a water-spout—that's about what they'd do—and between a waterspout and a dry spell, give me the dry spell!"

"I never was in one, but I've seell 'em tearin' up the hills."

"Then you know what they air. It'd suit me right up to the han'le if this feller could bring a rain, for I tell year I never saw so much sufferin' and misery as these settlers are goin' thru out here on this cussed prairie right now. Some of these folks is haulin' water from the river as much as thirty mile."

"I notice all the creeks and branches are dry. But it's only a little way to plenty of water all over this country if they'll dig. Some of them have put down wells during this dry spell and hit all the water they need. There's 3 sheet of water flowing under this country from the mountains in Colo

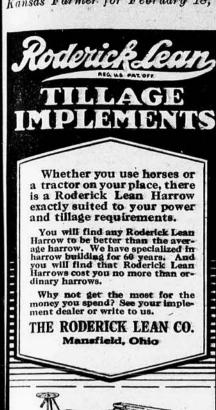
'Oh, you git out!" "Just the same as the Arkansas River, only spread out for miles," Morgan insisted. "A drouth here doesn't mean anything to that water supply

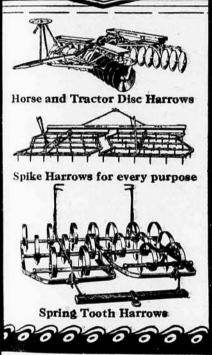
"I don't guess you're cracked yit.

Joe allowed, "but you will be it you stay in this country. If it wasn't for the bones you wouldn't find me hangin around here—I'd make for Wyoming They tell me there's any amount of bones that's never been touched up in that country."

"I noticed several other wagons out gathering bones. They'll soon clean them up here, Joe."

"They're all takin'to it," Joe said, with the resentment of a man who feels competition—"hornin' in on my had ness, that's mine by rights of bein the first man to go into it in this blame







Per Acre Rent!

am a renter. I worked a farm for three is that was all fenced and cross fenced. I am on a farm that has very little is. A well fenced farm is worth at least er acre more rent and is worth \$15 to per acre more money than a poorly cd farm." L. L. Nall, Canby, Minn. W. Loy, Waynesville, Ohio, says:— On t expect your tenants to do justice their crops while being aggravated by orly fenced farms."

No man can chase stock and plowcorn at the same time. Fence and cross-fence hog-tight. REDBRAND FENCE, "Galvanealed," cop-port learning will pay for itself in increased cara-ing in 1 o 31 years.

usands have used Square Deal fence for years. Now, with copper in the steel and more years. Now, with copper in the steel and more in the constant of the cons

hers have made more with hog-tight fences.

or in'

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Keystone Steel and Wire Co., 2111 Industrial St., Peoria, Ill.

country. Let 'em—let 'em run their teams down scourin' around after bones—I'll be here to pick up the remains of 'em all.

mains of 'em all.

"I was here first, I've stuck thru
the tribes and ginerations of them
fellers that's come into this country
and dried up, and I'll be here when
this crowd of 'em dries up. Them
fellers haul in bones and trade 'em at
the store for flour and meal—they
don't git half out of 'em when I do out don't git half out of 'em what I do out

of mine, and they're hurtin' the busi-ness, drivin' it down to nothin'." "Hotter than usual this morning," Morgan remarked, not so much interested in bones and the competition of bones

"Wind's dyin' down; I noticed that some time ago. Goin' to leave us to sizzle without any fannin'. Ruther have it that way myself. This eternal wind dries a man's brains up after a while. I'd say, if I was anywhere else, it was fixin' up to rain."
"Or for a cyclone."

"Too late in the season for 'em," Joe declared, not willing to grant even that diversion to the drouth-plagued land

Joe reverted to bones; he could not keep away from bones. There was not much philosophy in him to-day, not much of anything but a plaint and a denunciation of competition in bones. Morgan thought the wind must be having its effect on Joe's brains; they seemed to be so hydrated that morning they would have rattled against his Morgan considered riding on and leaving him, at the risk of giving offense, dismissing the notion when they rose a hill and looked down on Ascalon not more than a mile away.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Hot Water Heat for Chicks

(Continued from Page 3)

work every day in the year. But I'll never do it again. Too much contamination. It is more valuable to me to leave my brooder idle and know that it is thoroly clean for the baby chicks. The money I would get from the eggs the cull hens produce might be eaten up in

a hurry thru loss of baby chicks."

Having the brooder house all in one cuts Smith's labor. "I fix the ventilation on one house and it is fixed for all my chicks, feed in the end of this building is handy to all the pens, in bad weather I can work inside feed-ing and caring for the chicks, and a single heating plant handles the big job of keeping the chicks warm."

The hot-water brooding system is in-

teresting. Only one fire to keep up and it is in a separate room, by virtue of the wire partitions, from the chicks so they don't get around to bother. Five pipes carry the hot water along the north wall of the brooder house, 12 inches from the floor. When the chicks first are put in the house they are penned close to the pipes with movable wire partitions. As they grow older the cross fences are moved farther away from the pipes. Mr. Smith pointed out three other features about the brooder to which he heartily subscribes. "The kind of glass in the windows that allows the sun to come thru more nearly full value, for one thing; the fact that the windows drop the fact that the windows drop the sun to come the sun to come thing." down from the top to admit direct sun light on good days, unaccompanied by drafts, and the feeding platforms out front." The latter are of wood and are 18 inches from the ground. They can be thoroly disinfected and help to start chicks right.

Wichita "Hums" Next Week

(Continued from Page 10)

road building and industrial equipment anywhere in the Central W the Southwest. The Bureau of Public Roads in Washington is forwarding its exhibit from the Cleveland show, and the latest exhibit of the Road Builders Association will be here. in addition to exhibits from several of the Southwestern states. A four-day school and program will be held under the supervision of the Kansas State Agricultural College, with the co-operation of highway commissioners of a number of states and the Bureau of Public Roads. Men of experience will speak daily.

Last year the turnstile attendance at the Road Show was 40,000. Mr. Wieland expects that mark to be exceeded next week.

nd for this Certified TRACTOR cataloa

it tells you why

The Wallis "Certified" Tractor delivers

More Power More Years **Less Expense**

- than any tractor approaching it in Weight and Piston Displacement. How the Wallis "Certified" swept the field — made a perfect score operating on Distillate in a recent official and dis-interested test.

Gives you the complete story about the Wallis - how it was developed through 13 years of field service to the point of perfection where it was possible to make it a "Certified" product.

Contains facts you should know before selecting any tractor — facts that will make it clear to you why the Wallis "Certified" is "America's Foremost Tractor". Send for FREE Copy today.

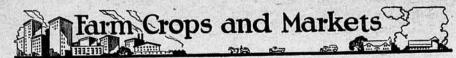
J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS, Inc.



Notice: We want the public to know that the WALLES THACTOR is built by the J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS, Inc. of Racine, Wisconsin, and is not the product of any other company using "J. I. CASE" se part of its corporate name.

How to Raise Sorghums and make more money

The growing of sorghums will often change a farm that is losing money to one that is profitable. "Sorghums -Sure Money Crops" is an instructive book written by T. A. Borman, formerly editor of Kansas Farmer. The way to grow sorghum crops at a profit is made clear. We will send this book postpaid upon receipt of 50c, or will give it with a year's subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze for \$1.25. Send all orders to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.



And Now Comes the Moisture — Maybe We'll Raise a Wheat Crop This Year After All!

Raise a Wheat Crop This Year After All!

A CONSIDERABLE amount of very welcome moisture fell last week in Kansas, and the outlook for a wheat crop has improved greatly.

Silghtly more attractive farm prices have induced a larger movement of corn to mark to the control of farm products in terms of other common to the control of farm products in terms of other common to the control of farm products in terms of other common to the control of farm products in terms of other common to the control of farm products in terms of other common to the control of farm products in terms of other common to the control of farm products in terms of the control of farm products in terms of other common to the control of farm products in terms of other common to the control of farm products in terms of other common to the control of farm products in terms of the control of farm products in terms of other common terms of the control of farm products in terms of other common terms of the control of farm products in terms of other common terms of the control of farm products in the control of corn to mark the control of the control of farm production plans of farmers, the problem in the control of farms with the production plans of farmers, the problem in the control of farms with the production plans of farmers, the problem in the control of farms with the production plans of farmers, the problem in the control of farms with the production plans of farmers, the problem in the control of farms with the production plans of farmers, the problem in the control of farms with the control of farms of the control of farm production plans of farmers, the problem in the control of farms with the control of farms and the co

dicate a lamb crop this spring something larger than last, assuming average weather conditions.

Thus there apparently will be more lambs roming to market both in the first half and in the latter half of this year than was the case last year. The wool situation, however, appears favorable to producers, with light supplies abroad and fairly firm markets.

with light supplies abroad and fairly liftmarkets.

"The beef cattle industry has been curtailing production. The total number of cattle in the country January 1 was 1,176,000 head, or 2 per cent fewer than a year ago. That is 15½ million or 22 per cent below the high point of 1918. It seems probable that the cattle industry is at or near the low point of a production cycle. These cycles usually extend over 14 to 16 years. Previous low points in production occurred in 1898 and 1912. The expectation is that the improvement in cattle prices will stimulate the restocking of farms and ranges and that the trend of production will soon be gradually upward, and for several years to come.

Allen — The local condensery is paying \$1.90 a hundred pounds for milk testing 3 per cent butterfat, with an increase or decrease of 5 cents for each variation of .1 of 1 per cent in butterfat. Butterfat brings 42 cents a pound at the cream stations. Butter is selling for 35 cents a pound at grocery stores, Selling whole milk saves much work with the separators, but it leaves no milk for the poultry or other livestock.—Guy M. Tredway.

Barber—Livestock is wintering well. There

Barber—Livestock is wintering well. There has been plenty of feed and the weather has been mild most of the time. No grain is being offered for sale, and few public sales are being held. Roads are in fine condition. The moisture received last week was very helpful to the wheat.—J. W. Bibb.

very helpful to the wheat.—J. W. Blbb.

Barton—We had some moisture last week, which was very helpful to the wheat. Some of the crop was able to withstand the troubles encountered during the dry period very well; others are somewhat spotted, Farmers are scattering straw, grinding feed and having their tractors overhauled and put in condition for spring work. No farm sales have been held recently. Roads are rough. Hens, 20c; eggs, 25c; wheat, \$1.15.—Fannie Sharp.

Brown—About 3 or 4 inches of rain fell.

gradually upward, and for several years to come.

"The dairy industry appears to be in strong position, with some slight tendency to increase its young stock. There were about 3 per cent more yearling dairy heifers on farms January 1 than a year ago. The steadily shrinking number of horses reflects a transition perhaps without parallel in history. It has gone far enough, however, to



HE "Doggerel Club" is back again writing and new ones fail to take their offering another \$5 prize for the places, it will be the end.
best jingle completion. It is the And now for the new doggerel. Look best jingle completion. It is the first time in three weeks that we have thru the ads in this issue and find one this time.

So far prizes have been won by the following people who have been en-rolled as members of the "Doggerel Club": H. F. Ludlum, Galesburg; T. E. McPherson, Colorado Springs; Pearle Hays, Severy; M. D. C. Clark, Andover; Mrs. Will D. Edgar, Lyons; Mrs. B. Rufener, Elmdale; and Elsie Allen, Manhattan.

Kansas Farmer has paid out \$35 in prizes on the "Doggerel Club" in the last seven weeks. Whether it will be continued depends on response from readers. If contest letters continue to grow more numerous each week and competition is keen, the club will con-tinue to live; if old "doggerees" stop

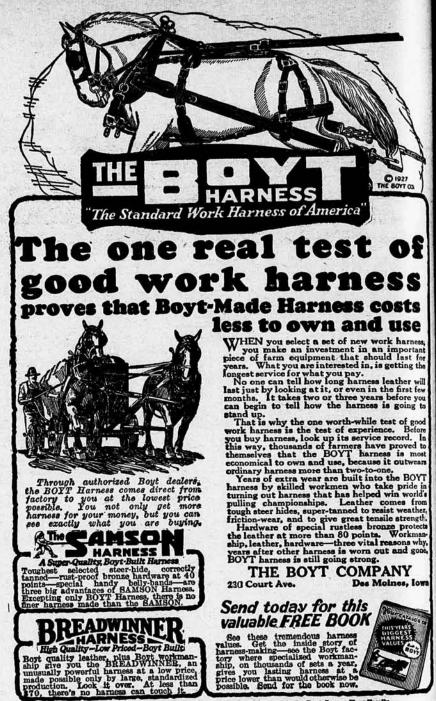
printed a new doggerel. For that rea-son there is no winner to announce at Long Wear." Write the name of the this time.

Which contains the words, "Made for advertiser on a sheet of paper, together with your name and the best completion you can compose for the verse below. Send it to the "Doggerel Club," Kansas Farmer, Topeka. The best last line will win \$5 and the winner will become a member of the "Dog-gerel Club." The line must reach Topeka by Saturday, February 25 and the winner will be announced in the issue of March 3.

THE DOGGEREL

The longest wear and service Should be always first in thought, When work clothes for the farmer Is the thing that's to be bought.

Guarantee of satisfaction Based on strength and honesty Is the fact that makes choice easy



RADIO LISTENERS Enjoy an entertaining half bour with the Boyt Supper Hour Panily Program over WHO, Des Moisses, every Wednesday, 6:30 to 7:00 F.M.

You Are Invited to

Come to Eastern Oklahoma

The Inland Empire of Undeveloped Resources

Altho less than 21 years old since admitted to statehood, Oklahoma

stands well to the front in agricultural production,

The Western half of the state was opened to settlement first, the Eastern portion being reserved for occupancy by the Five Civilized Tribes of American Indians.

Later, as the Indian has adopted the manners and customs of

his white brothers, the surplus lands have been sold and are being brought into cultivation.

The Eastern half of Oklahoma probably has greater resources of agriculture, oil, gas, zinc, lead, coal and lumber than any other equal area in the United States.

area in the United States.

Almost in the geographical center of the nation, with easy and quick access by rail or hard surfaced road to such market centers as Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago; only a few hours run by rail or motor car to gulf export harbors; with the teeming urban population of Tulsa, Muskogee and other fast growing cities, we have an unsurpassed market for all the products of field, garden, orchard and dairy.

Alluvial valleys of unfathomed fertility—undulating prairies of black limestone soil—wooded hills and ridges specially adapted for growing peaches, grapes and other fruits—limpid streams stocked with many kinds of fish—the home of the quail, the winter feeding ground of countless wild fowl—this is a panoramic view of Eastern Oklahoma.

Based on production values official records show that farm lands can be purchased here, now, at a lower price than in any of the surrounding states. Located far enough south to escape the long, dreary winters of the North Central states, not so far south as to encounter the dampness of the lower Mississippi Valley, we have here an all-year climate that makes life worth living.

living.

We have room for many more thrifty, energetic, intelligent farm families, and we therefore earnestly and cordially invite you to

COME TO EASTERN OKLAHOMA

National Colonization Company ·-----COUPON-----

NATIONAL COLONIZATION CO., Room 123, No. 14 E. 3rd St., Tulsa, Okla. GENTLEMEN: Please send me at once, free literature and price list of your Eastern Oklahoma farm bargains.

farm work in preparation for the 1928 aign has been done so far. Hay, \$3 to ton. No. 3 wheat, \$1.14; No. 3 corn, cream, 42c; eggs, 23c.—A. C. Dannen-

and—We have received considerable three recently, which has been helpful he wheat. A few losses with cattle in talk fields have been reported, but in all livestock is doing well. Young hogs toing extra well, but the prices are not attractive. There seems to be but literand for horses, and not many coltabeing raised in this county—cars and off are taking their place.—W. H.

nson—We had two days of rain last and the soil now contains plenty of e. A large acreage has been plowed s. Livestock has wintered well; the will have a surplus of feed,—F. M.

pillis — We had a good rain last week, thich did a great deal of good, especially with the wheat. Some of the plants are ead, but this is not the general rule. No unite sales are being held, Livestock is interlar well. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, 70c; afr. \$1.15 a cwt.; shorts, \$1.70; bran, 1.60; eggs, \$25c.—C. F. Erbert.

Finner—We had a good rain last week, thich will be of considerable help to the cheat. But all the fields were injured bady by the dry weather, A few public sales re leng held, with cattle selling unusually rell.—Dan A. Ohmes, fave and Sheridan—The county received

cell.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Gove and Sheridan—The county received nore than 2 inches of rain last week. Wheat is in fairly good condition, considering onditions. Most of the corn has been gathered and shelled, and some of it has been narketed. Many public saless are being eld; prices are good. Livestock is in good endition, and there is plenty of feed. Hens are doing well—some baby chicks have arrived. Eggs, 22c and 24c; hens, 20c; corn, ic; millet, \$1.15 to \$1,30.—John I. Aldrich, Gray—Nearly an inch of rain last week y-Nearly an inch of rain last week the wheat greatly; it has come out rfully well. Many fields which the s thought were injured seriously are very well now. Considerable corn is moved to market. Livestock is winwell.—Forrest Luther.

rvey-We had a good rain last week, h supplied all the moisture needed at int for the growing wheat. Wheat, ; oats, 55c; corn, 75c; butter, 45c; 26c; hens, 18c.—H. W. Prouty.

ferson—Wheat is doing very well. Not corn is being marketed. The soil is and cattle are doing well in the stalk s. Many of the farmers here are sell-their eggs to the hatcheries. Cows are gat from \$70 to \$100 a head. Corn, eggs, 26c.—W. H. Smurr.

eggs, 26c.—W. H. Smurr.
well.—More than ½ inch of rain fell
week, and since then the wheat has
making a fine growth. Roads are in
condition. A great deal of corn is bemoved to market. The open winter has
red farm work, and a great deal has
done.—Vernon Collie.

done.—Vernon Collie.

inson—The county had a fine rain last; as the frost was out of the soil the life all went into the ground. A few c sales are being held; good crowds high prices are the rule. Especially prices are being paid for milk cows. I prospects are good: Bran, \$1.70; corn, eags, 2.7c; butterfat, 43c; hens, 20c.—Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

irs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Morris—A 2-inch rain fell here last week; will be of great help to the wheat; the will was very dry before it came. Considerable form work has been done this month, one Sweet clover has been sown. Feed is lentiful and all kinds of livestock are doing tell. Some losses from hog cholera are till being reported. Farmers are selling hogs ust as soon as they are ready for market, at they wish to avoid the risk of cholera and there apparently is no indication of my binnediate increase in market prices, ten, Jec: kafir, 60c; wheat, \$1.14.—J. R. 1607.

o—There is now plenty of moisture wheat; the county had a good rain rk. Considerable early plowing is one. A good many mules have been at here recently and shipped from munity. Hogs, \$7 to \$7.25; wheat, orn. 65e; bran. \$1.50; eggs, 24c; buttle.—James D. Henry.

We had a fairly good rain here last hich was of great help to the wheat, this moisture arrived the soil had ry dry and the crop was in poor almes McHill all—Livestock has been doing well;

simil—Livestock has been doing well; is plenty of feed; in fact, a consid-surplus of hay will be sold from the tere before long. Many public sales to held. Cattle are scarce and very priced. A large acreage of oats will anied here this year. Hay, \$5; hogs, that, \$1.10; cream, 44c; eggs, 23c; 10c.—J. D. Stoz.

We had a fine "slow" rain last h lasted 12 hours, and was-of value to the wheat. There is a chance for a crop now. Anyhow ahead and make plans for spring B. Hicks.

he county had 11/2 inches of rain and since then the condition of has improved greatly. A number sales are being held. Considerable

farm building is being done Wheat, \$1.13; cream, 44c; eggs, 25c; hens, 18c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Smith—We had a fine rain last week, which was a big help to the wheat. The crop now likely will come along all right. Many farm sales are being held, and prices are good. Livestock is doing well. Corn, 64c; wheat, \$1.18; eggs, 28c; cream, 44c.—
Harry Saunders.

Thomas—There was a considerable variation in the rainfall over the county last week, from light showers in the west part to 1½ inches in the east half. It was of great help to the wheat, which is now making a fine growth. Livestock is doing well: It is likely that the coming of grass will find a considerable amount of rough feed still in the county.—L. J. Cowperthwaite.

Trego — Wheat sown on well prepared ground is in good condition; but that planted on corn stalk land is "not so good." Livestock is in good conditin, and there is plenty of feed. Most of the corn has been marketed. Not many public sales are being held. Corn, 66c; kafir, 50c; butterfat, 44c; eggs, 25c, heavy hens, 20c.—Charles N. Duncan.

Wilson—We had a fine rain last week which has been very helpful to the wheat; the crop is becoming green again. Bluegrass in the sheltered places also is making a fine growth. Cream and egg production is increasing, and the hatcheries are doing a good business.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

We hooked up our radio again the other day and have it going now, and things seem pretty lively once again. It certainly is great company for mother. Now we have music for dessert at meal time. These radios are a great help in giving one the latest market reports, the weather forecasts and also afford us an opportunity for hearing plenty of good music and lectures right in our own homes. The radio a short time ago was considered as a costly luxury; now it is being looked on more as a necessity. It was the same way with the telephone about 25 years ago when they were first put. in, Folks thought it was a real luxury, too, until they found out by experience what a time saver it is, and now nearly every farm home has one. Threshing sorghum seed and shell-

ing corn seem to be two regular jobs on most farms in this vicinity lately, and some good yields of sorghum seed are being reported. There will undoubtedly be quite a lot of this seed shipped out of here this spring, as there was more seed raised than the farmers will wish to plant.

While at the monthly farm bureau meeting Saturday afternoon the county agent informed me that the work ty agent informed me that the work of testing the cattle in the county is progressing about as well as can be expected, and that so far but few reactors have been found, and in every case these reactors are purebred cattle. He says the reactors are all shipped to the Kansas City market and there slaughtered.

A number of men oppose this inspection and think that it is a farm bureau deal, but such is not the case. The state law requires it, and in the counties where they have the farm bureau the county agent assists in putting it over in a more systematic way.

After the county has been found to be free from T. B. farmers are entitled to a premium of 10 cents a hundred on the hogs raised and shipped from there. In last week's items I stated that during 1927 there were 182 cars of hogs shipped from this town to Kansas City. Assuming that these cars each had 60,000 pounds of hogs when weighed at the terminal market and this 10 cent premium was received by the farmers, the producers in this vicinity would have received the additional sum of \$10,920 for their hogs during that time.

The vocational agricultural instructor in the city high school here is holding a night school of instructions on Thursday evenings on poultry. He gives illustrated lectures and holds round table discussions on this subject that are quite interesting and instructive. The charts and lantern slides he uses are furnished him by he agricultural college. He had Hobbs, the local veterinarian, out at the last meeting to assist him in lecturing on diseases and parasites of

To Boost Efficient Hatching

To prepare for more efficient hatching and brooding of next year's crop of chicks the United States Department of Agriculture has issued Farmer's Bulletin No. 1538-F, "Incubation and Brooding of Chickens," which brings up to date the best procedure and supersedes earlier bulletins No. 1363-F and 1376-F. It may be obtained by applying to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



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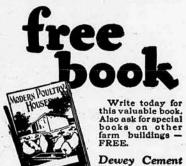
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Good Poultry Prices Ahead?

The Fear of Overproduction Has Been Largely Dissipated, at Least for a Time

BY GILBERT GUSLER

PAIR sailing under clearer skies were slow to buy for storage following than in 1927 is the early promise several unprofitable seasons. The presreserve to depress the market, consuming demand for eggs and poultry meat eggs, the lowest price on the corresis well sustained, and feed costs are ponding date since 1915.

the egg and poultry markets would require the combined talents of a weather prophet, a statistician, an economist, and even a crystal gazer to help foresee the unexpected. In the absence of such a seer, an examination of the principal price-making factors, including the tendencies in production, consumption, and such miscellaneous influences as stocks in storage, probable feed prices and foreign trade leads to fairly reliable conclusions. These can be summed up as follows:

ly disappeared without a prolonged period of low prices, and output in 1928 promises to be in satisfactory adjustment to demand.

Months of 1926, with the exception of October and November, when receipts of eggs were fractionally higher.

Storage Holdings Declined

2. Improvement in other branches of agricultural endeavor will tend to prevent any marked expansion in the poultry industry in 1928.

3. The number of potential consumers of eggs and poultry in towns and cities is constantly increasing. Their buying power in 1928 is expected to average as high as in 1927.

4. Total income from poultry products in 1928 probably will exceed that Having started to lay early, the hens of the last 12 months. Egg prices promstopped laying and started to molt ise to average higher than in 1927, early. The rise in feed prices and deand poultry meat should at least equal and poultry meat should at least equal the average of the last year.

5. No pronounced change in feed costs is expected, at least until the new growing season arrives, when prospects for the new crops will dominate market values.

Conditions Improved in June

Early in 1927, many observers believed that poultry production had been increasing faster than demand, and that the industry faced an extended period of low prices. The ratio between poultry product prices and feed costs had been favorable since 1920, providing the stimulus for expansion. The average production record of flocks had been raised by more scientific feeding and breeding and better housing, which were becoming general, even among farmers whose poultry flocks were only a side interest.

'In the first half of the year, it appeared that this wide-spread apprehension was well founded. Receipts of

of 1928 to poultrymen. Production sure of large supplies in this atmoshas settled into step with demand, the phere of pessimism caused prices to fear of overproduction has largely distance, no burdensome stocks are in out the United States received an average of only 17.8 cents a dozen for

Receipts of dressed poultry during To predict accurately the future of this same period were larger than in either of the previous two years, but about 10 per cent less than the average in 1923 and 1924. In addition, the reserves of frozen poultry in storage which had to be consumed along with the fresh receipts were 30 million pounds larger than in the previous season.

> Beginning with June, however, conditions improved. Receipts of both eggs and dressed poultry from July to December, inclusive, were smaller each month than in the corresponding

One of the most important influences back of the change was the weather. From January to March, inclusive, temperatures were above normal in practically all parts of the country. Much of the increase in egg supplies in the first part of 1927 probably was due, not to the increase in flocks, but to the heavy winter laying and the early arrival of the main laying season, caused by mild weather. lated early and close culling and caused some neglect of flocks. Heavy rains and floods in many parts of the country in the late spring interfered with the hatch, and baby chick mortalities were above the average. Egg supplies were reduced slightly also by the fact that the Chinese war resulted in smaller imports of dried and frozen eggs and egg products during the spring and summer than in 1926.

Consumptive demand had been stimulated by the lower prices, so that not only were current receipts readily absorbed, but the large stocks of both eggs and poultry meat steadily decreased. On January 1, 1928, holdings of eggs in cold storage, which on August 1 had totaled 10,746,000 cases, the highest on record on that date, had been reduced to 879,000 cases, compared with 1,096,000 cases a year previous and a five-year average on Jan-uary 1 or 1,413,000 cases. Stocks of frozen poultry on January 1 totaling eggs from January to June at the 117,678,000 pounds were nearly 27 milfour leading markets were the largest lion pounds smaller than a year prevon record for that period. Dealers ious, and compared with an average

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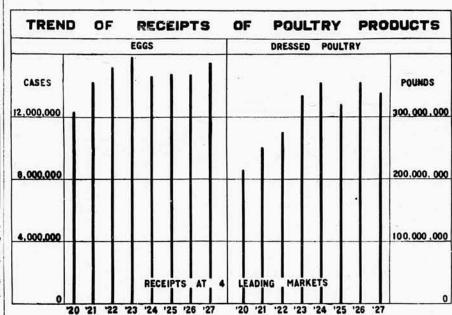
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Annual Receipts of Eggs and Dressed Poultry at New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia Since 1920. During the Last Six Years in Eggs, and the Last Five Years in Poultry, Receipts Have Shown Evidence of Stabilization With Only Slight Changes From Year to Year. Receipts of Eggs at These Markets in 1927 Were 5 Per Cent Larger Than EMPIRE Reduced prices Catalog free. Year to Year. Receipts of Eggs at These Markets in 1927 Were 5 Per Cent Larger Than in 1926, But Supplies of Dressed Poultry Fell Short of the 1926 Figures by 5 Per Cent

of 116,700,000 pounds on the corresponding date in the last five years.

The year in reality was far more

favorable than had been commonly expected. The ability of the poultry industry to correct, in quick time, such degrees of over or under-production as are bound to occur with so many individual production units spread over such a large territory is one of its strongest assets.

No official estimate of the value of poultry products in 1927 has been made as yet, but it probably was 5 to s per cent less than in 1926. Since re-turns to farmers from their flocks in that year were estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture to be 1.181 million dollars, the largest on record, there is little reason for serious complaint over the 1927 figures. The average price paid to farmers for eggs in 1927 was 28.2 cents a dozen compared with 31.5 cents in 1926. Prices paid for chickens averaged 20.3 cents a pound in 1927, compared with

21.9 cents the year previous.

Egg production in 1928 probably will closely approximate the 1927 output. The unusually favorable weather which was a prominent factor in the heavy egg production in the first few months of 1927 probably will not be duplicated. The period of low prices last spring undoubtedly discouraged some producers, who either have gotten out of the business entirely or curtailed operations drastically.

To Aim for Quality Markets

While the decline in business activity late in 1927 may have impaired the buying power of consumers to some extent, the recession promises to be mild, and urban incomes are expected to be about the same in 1928 as in 1927. The regular annual increase in population will create some additional outlet. Dealers, on the whole, made a satisfactory profit on the eggs stored last spring, so that they are likely to be willing to get in the market this year at a price somewhat higher than in 1927. Demand for poultry, also, is large, as evidenced by the distribution of the large supplies of both fresh and frozen poultry in 1927.

Feed costs are much the same as they were a year ago. Corn and oats and some by-product feeds are higher, but wheat is lower. No reason is evident for any big change in these comperisons until the new growing season starts. Conditions then are most likely to favor a lower range, especially in corn, than prevailed in the late spring and summer of 1927.

The poultry industry expanded rapidly from 1920 to 1923, but since then has been going thru a period of bilization. This is illustrated on the accompanying chart. Annual receipts of eggs at the leading markets from 1922 to 1926 averaged 15,117,000 While supplies in 1927 about 5 per cent larger than in 1926, they failed to equal the figure reached in 1923, Moreover, they were only about the same as the average of the six years from 1922 to 1926.

More Consumers Now

Receipts of dressed poultry at these same markets in 1927 were about 5 per cent lighter than in 1926. They were almost exactly equal to the average of the five years from 1922 to 1926. Compared with three or four years

ago, market receipts in 1927 did not show any increase, so that the overproduction fright last spring was most-

ly a case of seeing ghosts.

The expansion in output since 1920 has been accompanied by a steady growth in the number of consumers. From January, 1920, to January, 1927, the population in towns and cities apparently increased from 74 million to 2 million, a gain of more than 2.200,000 persons a year. This expansion in consuming capacity is accenthated by the tendency toward larger her capita consumption of poultry broducts, as a result of the-rising urhan standard of living.

Taking a longer view, the poultry industry is likely to become increasingly prominent in the general scheme agriculture in the course of time. The percentage of profit is not likely greater than it has been in the las Zeve years, however, as that marbeen sufficient to call form the second seco been sufficient to call forth

standard for those consumers willing to pay a premium when assured of unvarying fine quality.

Hatch Them to Live Now

BY MRS. SADIE MILLER Jefferson County

Day-old chicks are popular and more farm folks buy them every year. It took several years to teach the public that they could buy chicks from a distance with safety. It took several more years to convince them that hatchery chicks are as good as hen-hatched chicks. Chicks are hatched to live now, and do live, if brooded and fed right.

There are three reasons why the day-old chick has proved so popular: day-old chick has proved so popular:
the chicks are hatched in scientifically constructed and properly ventilated incubators; they are brooded in the mod-

nishing products of consistently high ern brooder house with an automatically regulated stove, and they are fed a properly balanced feed. Most people buy their chicks from a reliable hatchery, as they can buy them all at one time. It requires no more time to take care of several hundred in a good brooder than it used to take to care for two old hens and a few chicks.

The cockerels can all be sold at one

time, leaving the pullets to mature.

The average farm woman is too busy set hens or run incubators, either of which so often prove a failure.

The most then that can be said for day-old chicks is that a person seldom goes back to the old method after purchasing them.

Real Test for Blackhull

Just how well will Blackhull wheat withstand winterkilling? This winter should supply a fairly good answer to that question. Certainly the conditions in most communities were decidedly unfavorable before the rain of last week came. The results of this year with the different varieties of wheat should be of real value in working out planting plans for future crops.

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Most Profit From Geese

BY MRS. J. W. STARTZ Montgomery County

I should like to tell my experience with turkeys, geese and ducks. I find geese the most interesting to raise, and think they are the most profitable and need less care than any other line of poultry. When they are small, say 1 and 2 weeks old, they require quite a lot of attention, especially if the weather is cold and wet. But after that they will take care of themselves.

All I have to do is put them in a warm place at night and give them all the baked corn chop they care for. I give them baked corn chop with milk or water twice a day, morning and night. I moisten chop with milk or water just enough so it does not stick together and bake it while I get break-

When the geese are 4 or 5 weeks old I feed them corn chop only once a day. After they are 6 weeks old, all I have to do is shut them in a pen at night so they do not get out too early in the morning. All the feed they get after they are 6 weeks old is what kafir they get out of what I feed to the chickens. At all times they get plenty green grass. When they are 2½ months old, I pick them, and after that I pick them every six weeks, until six weeks or two months before I market them.

When the time comes to fatten them for market, I give them all the shelled corn-yellow is best-and kafir they will eat. I always try to get all of them ready for the Thanksgiving market. It is less work and trouble to dispose of them all at the same time. And as I raise between 75 and 100 every year, I am eager to get them away from the chickens and my old geese. As my old geese get all the grain with the young ones, the old ones become very fat and heavy.

Because the laying season starts in January, they must not be kept fat much longer than Thanksgiving. This gives them time to lose their fat before they start to lay. If they are kept too fat the goslings will not be strong and healthy.

After Christmas I give my geese very little grain, but I give them all oyster shell they will eat. Oyster shell will make their eggs large, white, smooth and well-shaped. If geese do not get oyster shell, their eggs will be small, rough and not well-shaped; consequently will come small, weak goslings and soft-shelled eggs.

I get from 12 to 15 cents a pound for my young geese, or an average of about \$2 apiece. The feathers I sell for \$1 a pound. Last year I marketed 75 young geese and sold 40 pounds of feathers from them. The feathers more than paid for the feed.

Ducks are not as profitable, as they mature slower, require much more corn chop and care for a longer time. Ducks will eat about six times as much corn chop as geese. However, after the wheat and oats are cut, the ducks or the geese do not care for any grain except what they find scattered over the wheat and oats fields. Mine usually feed from four to six weeks on the fields, depending on the number 1 have, size of field, and amount of grain shattered over the field. They must pick up every grain, as my husband smiles when he sees no volunteer wheat or oats on his plowed ground in the fall.

Turkeys are more difficult to raise than either ducks or geese, as one cannot raise them just any place. They must be kept away from the chickens. I find they want to be along hedge fences or in brush where they can find bugs, as bugs are their main food. It is best to let the turkey hen raise the young. I raise my geese and ducks by hand, but I let the turkey hen raise the turks as a chicken will try to make chickens out of them. Ducks, geese or turkeys cannot be raised successfully the same as chickens are the future instead of acid phosphate.

Sunshine From the Cod

Last summer, somewhere out along the Atlantic Coast, a lot of codfish gave up their lives that chicks, both young and old, back here in the in-terior of the country might come into maturity in a hurry, with plenty of hèalth and vigor, and without the many nutritional troubles, including weak legs, that often beset chicks in this fast and furious age.

Back in the good old days, when hens laid in the spring and summer, when they roosted in the trees, when they

were fed just what they could forage for, we didn't have much concern over vitamines A and D. We wouldn't have known one had we met it in the road. And perhaps we wouldn't even now, but we know that vitamines do exist, that they are a necessary part of a good ration, and that since poultry raising has changed from a summer tolerated evil to a 365-day profitable farm business, vitamines are one of the adjuncts to

This matter of supplying vitamines has brought considerable concern to poultry folks in the last few years just as it has been bringing considerable concern to the codfish. Because we are forcing chicks into this world under artificial conditions, we are having to use methods of supplying summer greens in winter and summer sunshine in the cloudy days of early and late spring. That's what makes it so hard on the unfortunate cod, for in his liver is the oil that possesses these two mentioned vitamines. To get the oil one must get the cod's liver and getting his liver is an operation he usually fails to survive. It's perfectly killing to the fish, but back here, where we are not of the sea, sentiment doesn't cut much We need the oil.

Hence in our hard-heamted way we have looked to codliver oil to make up the deficiencies which a lack of greens and sunshine have brought about. Some of us have been buying codliver oil in mixed feeds. Some have been mixing it in their own feeds. In both cases, where mixing has been thoro, and patent oil used, results have more than justified the use of oil. Those who are hatching early, unless they have arranged for ample sunshine and green feed in advance, will do well to look into the merits of codliver oil.

Home mixing of the oil with home-grown feeds is not a difficult task. Pirst it is essential to get good oil. Reputable firms will guarantee their product even to the extent of its potency and possession of vitamines A and If their advertisement appears in paper that constitutes an additional guarantee. And for good, high quality codliver oil, a mixture of it at the rate of a pint or 11/2 pints to 100 pounds of feed is sufficient. On this basis, 75 pounds of feed will require 25 tablespoonfuls, or 5 pounds of feed will require about 34 ounce or 11/2 tablespoonfuls.

It is best, of course, to mix the oil fresh in each day's feed. The proper amount of oil for the flock can be measured out, then mixed with a small amount of the feed, say about 3 or 4 parts bran to 1 part oil. Then some cornmeal can be added which will dry the mixture. After this preliminary mixing the small batch may be mixed in the mash for the day. Should you wish to feed the oil with the grain, simply pour it over and stir the grain well the evening before, then stir thoroly again the next morning and feed the grain in hoppers.

Having a good codliver oil and thoro mixing are two prime requisites. Good oil can be obtained for around \$1 a quart, which weighs about 2 pounds, which in home measuring may be considered as having 32 tablespoonfuls to the pound. By the gallon the oil will cost around \$3. While not a panacea for all ills, nor a substitute for sanitation, good rations or proper care, codliver oil is well past the experimental stage and can be accepted as an invaluable aid to growing healthy chicks under the highly artificial environment which the early and profit making chicks of today have to face.

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The term "superphosphate" will be used generally in the fertilizer trade, by the United States Department of Agriculture, and most farm papers in

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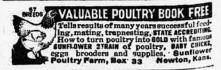
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RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified livestock and real estate 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. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and self-en, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

POULTRY

Poultry Advertisers: Be sure to state on you order the heading under which you want your ed-vertisement run. We cannot be responsible for cor-rect classification of ads containing more than one product unless the classification is stated on order.

BABY CHICKS

QUALITY CHICKS WRITE PRATT k Hatchery, Box 171, Pratt, Kan. C HATCHED, BLOOD TESTED Free feed. Write U. S. Hatchery,

CHICKS 8 TO 12 CENTS. WRITE price list, Wiley's Hatcheries, Cam-Kan.

EN BREEDS BABY CHICKS FROM child flocks, low prices. Glenn Davi-

and Fiver, Iowa.

ROCK BABY CHICKS FROM layers, pure bred farm raised.
Arson, Chanute, Kan.
WHITE DIARRHEA, CHOLERA, thead, use SureShot No. 1, GuarantsureShot Co., St. Paul, Kan.

SureShot Co., St. Paul, Kan.

ROVEN QUALITY CHICKS FROM
in that knows poultry. Licensed judge.
8 Holton Hatchery, Holton, Kan.

HOLLYWOOD LEGHORNS. CHICKS
selected yearling hens \$10. Eggs \$5
d. Edwin Kamm, Halstead, Kan.

KANSAS HATCHED CHICKS, LEADarieties. Custom hatching and rugged
hicks, Babcock Hatchery, Harper,

QUALITY CHICKS. HEAVY LAY-eading breeds. \$8.80 hundred up. ree. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Par-

S QUALITY CHICKS FROM GOOD d flocks, priced right, 100% live White's Hatchery, Rt. 4, North Kan.

ced-TIME. HOUSE ICKS, Wer Ans. LOS Ation. REE. NO.

BABY CHICKS

ACCREDITED CHICKS TWELVE VARI-etles, some blood tested, 9c up. Brooders, 30% discount. Jenkins Accredited Hatch-ery, Jewell, Kan.

VIGOROUS BABY CHICKS: LEADING varieties, 9c to 16c prepaid, 100 per cent live guaranteed. Golden Rule Hatchery, Minneapolis, Kan.

varieties, 9c to 16c prepaid, 100 per cent live guaranteed. Golden Rule Hatchery, Minneapolis, Kan.

Single COMB WHITE—BROWN LEGhorns, Brahma—White and Barred Rocks, Single Comb Reds. Seimears Hatchery, Howard, Kan.

BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGtons, Wyandottes 11c and Leghorns 10c, White Langshans 12c. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

STEINHOFF CHICKS. WE ARE NOW taking off regular hatches, fifteen breeds, 8c up. Catalog and prices free. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS ONLY, \$13.00, 100, prepaid live delivery guaranteed. February or March delivery Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

FREE BOOK BROODING, FEEDING, housing. Single Comb White Leghorn chicks from trapnested hens. Write N. R. Bickford, Box K, Oswego, Kansas.

CHICKS 8c UP. PURE BRED. FROM heavy laying flocks. 100% alive, Leading breeds. Catalog Free. Rex Poultry Co., Box 322, Clinton, Missouri.

CHICKS—QUALITY GUARANTEED, LEGhorns, \$10.00; Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes, \$12.00. Free circular. Humansville Hatchery, Box 662, Humansville, Mo.

BUY KANSAS HATCHED CHICKS FROM pure bred farm flocks. Leading varieties, Custom hatching prices right. Windscheffel and Elkins Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

BARTON COUNTY HATCHERY: LAPGest accredited hatchery in territory. All leading breeds. Only chicks from accredited flocks. Wm. H, Drehle, Prop., Great Bend, Ks.

GOLD STANDARD CHICKS. B. W. D. ACcredited. Blood tested flocks only. Thirteen varieties, 10 to 14 cents. Catalog and price list free. Superior Hatchry, Drexel, Mo.

SHORT-WAY HATCHERY: JERSEY Black Glants, and other leading breeds. Farm prices, custom hatching. Satisfac-SHORT-WAY HATCHERY: JERSEY Black Glants, and other leading breeds. Farm prices, custom hatching. Satisfac-tion guaranteed. J. T. Short, Prop. Har-per, Kan.

per, Kan.

COOPER'S STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS;
Clearing \$150.00 per month said a customer today. Buy proven quality. Seven
varieties. Catalog. Cooper Hatchery, Gar-

HOLLYWOOD S. C. WHITE LEGHORN chicks for March delivery from choice layers mated to cockerels from hens laying 200-311 eggs. Creasser Poultry Farm, Val-200-311 eggs. Cley Center, Kan.

ley Center, Kan.

SUNSHINE CHICKS FROM SUNNY KANsas. Give us a trial and you will come
again. It will pay you to write for circular. Kensington Accredited Hatchery,
Kensington, Kan.

QUEEN QUALITY CHICKS HATCHED
from excellent purebred, state accredited
flocks. Exceptional quality. Prices reasonable. For information write. Wilk Hatchery. Clearwater, Kan.

flocks, Exceptional State of the Company of the Com

PURE TANCRED WHITE LEGHORNS, only males from 300 egg dams used. Top quality chicks at a little more than ordin-ary hatched chicks. Write for circular, McLouth Leghorn Farm, McLouth, Kan.

BETTER BARRED ROCKS: SHOW WIN-ners, good layers; flock Grade A-state accredited blood-tested four years. Baby Chicks, \$20 and \$16; order from this ad or send for catalog. Moorhouse Hatchery, Murdock, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

YOU BUY BETTER CHICKS FOR LESS money guaranteed alive or replaced free. Shipped anywhere \$8 to \$20 per 100, 2,000 given away free with orders from Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

ELECTRIC HATCHED CHICKS ARE BETter. Pure bred, productive, healthy. Sent prepaid, full count. Free literature. Don't wait until ready for chicks before ordering. Salt City Hatchery, Hutchinson, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS: TRAPNESTED, Pedigreed Sire, and Quality Matings. Bred direct from 200-318 egg Official Record Stock. 12 varieties, 8½ to 14c. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 528, Clinton, Mo.

CALIFORNIA POULTRY EARLY COLUMN

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CALIFORNIA POULTRY FARM. STATE
Accredited. Guarantee 100% healthy live
delivery. Choice baby chicks. 12 popular
breeds. \$8.50 to \$15 hundred. Shipped
C. O. D. 2% discount for cash with order.
California, Mo.

California, Mo.

BEELEY'S QUALITY CHICKS—KANSAS

Accredited Buff Orpingtons—White Wyandottes, S. C. Reds, Barred Rocks, Barron
and Hollywood White Leghorns. Catalogue
free. Beeley Hatchery, Coldwater, Kan.

MISSOURI ACCREDITED CHICKS—ROCKS—Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons; Twelve Dollars hundred. Leghorns, Ten Dollars. White Minorcas, Fourteen Dollars. Free Book, Appleton City Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

Book. Appleton City Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS, FROM HEALTHY Range flocks, Leghorns, \$10; Rocks, Feds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$11; White Langshans, Rhode Island Whites, Light Brahmas, \$12. Assorted, \$8. Postpaid, Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

BRED TO LAY CHICKS, PER 100; LEGhorns, \$11; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$13. Accredited flocks. Triple Tested for livability. 100% alive, prepaid, Catalog Free. Standard Poultry Farms, Box 2, Chillicothe, Missouri.

ACCREDITED CHIX—THE KANSAS ACcredited label assures you our chicks are from pure bred flocks, rigorously culled for type, vitality and production. Write for prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed, Mulr Hatchery, Box B80, Salina, Kan.

FEIRIS BEST EGG STRAIN S. C. WHITE Leghorn chicks Accredited and Blood Tested, sired by 260 to 293 egg pedigreed males, \$13 per hundred. Booking orders now. Write for folder featuring six other varieties. Lees Accredited Hatchery, Coldwater, Kan.

BIG DISCOUNTS. SPECIAL OFFERS FOR orders now. Quality-Vitality.

water, Kan.

BIG DISCOUNTS. SPECIAL OFFERS FOR orders now. Quality-Vitality Bred Chicks. State Accredited. Finest breeding. Records to 307 eggs yearly. Prompt 100% live delivery. Leading breeds. Big catalog in colors free. Lindstrom Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Box 100, Clinton, Mo.

CHICKS FROM CERTIFIED (GRADE A—)
S. C. W. Leghorns. Big type—trapnested—pedigreed. Dams' year's egg record 200 to 308 eggs mated with Pedigree Males from hens with 260 to 285_eggs. Folder free. Maplewood Poultry Farm, Sabetha, Kan., FREE BROODER

Route 3.

FREE BROODER WITH YOUR CHICK Order. Here's a real Offer! A high grade brooder with your order for 200 or more chicks. Lowest prices in years. All standard breeds—100% live arrival. Miller's Missouri Accredited Chicks need no introduction. We also specialize on 3-week-old chicks. Big catalog in colors—Free. Write today. Miller Hatcheries, Box 2606, Lancaster, Mo.

caster, Mo.

S. C. WHITE- LEGHORN CHICKS FROM Certified (1924) B plus flock. 1928 chicks sired by sons 225-260 and grandsons 284-296 egg hens, purchased from Kansas State Agricultural College. Healthy, large; incubate 26-oz. eggs, all produced on our ranch. Total output this season will be 50,000. Plenty dates now open; ten chicks or a thousand. 25 per cent books order. \$15 hundred prepaid. Circular. The Stewart Ranch, Goodland, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

REAL QUALITY CHICKS. BIG, STRONG, healthy Smith hatched chicks from personally inspected free range flocks of inquality. Extra good winter layers. Live delivery guaranteed. Lowest prices on leading varieties. Free price list. McMaster Hatchery, 802 Ellnwood St., Dept. A, Osage City, Kan. ing varie. Hatchery, City, Kan.

Hatchery, 802 Ellnwood St., Dept. A, Osage City, Kan.

CUSTOM HATCHING, KNOW YOUR CHIX. Get free list of best flocks in county. Buy your eggs, and we hatch them in Mammoth Buckeye. Reserve space now. 3½c per egg. Less for large amounts. 12 years' experience. Chix from our own White Leghorns, 9c. Chicken Village, Bendena, Kan.

YOUNG'S CHICKS—FROM CERT-O-CULD Flocks, Shipped C. O. D. White Wyandottes, Sliver Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, White Pocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rose and Single Comb Reds. Anconas 11c; White Leghorns, Buff Leghorns 10c. Postpaid 100% delivery. Prompt shipment. Alfred Young Hatcherles, Wakefield, Kan.

CRAWFORD CHICKS

Kansas Accredited chicks. All popular breeds, Guaranteeed hundred percent live, healthy arrival. Send name today for free book about poultry raising and describing different breeds. No obligations. Write today. Crawford Hatchery, Dept. 2, Horton Key

BLOOD TESTED

Younkins Chicks—From Blood tested, accredited and egg-bred flocks. \$8.50 up. Shipped C. O. D. Get our catalog, prices and free brooder offer. Younkin's Hatchery, Box 150. Wakefield, Kan.

Shaw's High Grade Chicks

of "Heavy Egg Producers" or "Husky Quality" stock are priced right in 14 lead-ing varieties. Postpaid. Write for literature, Shaw Hatcheries, Box K228, Emporia, or Ottawa, Kansas. Ottawa, Kansas.

ONLY 8 TO 12 CENTS

For Fluffy healthy chicks of Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons and Wyandottes. Postpaid. Write for literature. Square Deal Hatchery, Melvern, Kan.

Shinn Chicks are Better say thousands of chick buyers. Write for our free catalog and instructive poultry book and low prices. Wayne N. Shinn, Box 128, Greentop, Mo.

WE APPEAL

WHERE QUALITY, SERVICE, SATISFAC-tion and fair prices are desired. Five years Standardizing behind our efforts. Get our prices before you buy. Sunflower Farms Hatchery, Bronson, Kan.

Big Husky Chicks, &c Up

13 varieties accredited flocks. Live arrival on time guaranteed. 9 years experience warrants satisfaction. Get our catalog—sent free. Superior Hatchery, Box S-8, Windsor, Mo. Windsor,

TESTED BABY CHICKS

We sell only chicks from flocks that we have tested for bacillary white diarrhea. Leading varieties, special attention given early orders. Write for mating and price list. Kemah Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Larned Kar.

Accredited—Certified

Hatching eggs, baby chicks and breeding stock from accredited certified. Accredited and certified. B. W. D. tested flock offered for sale. Order direct from the breeder. Lists upon request. Kansas Poultry Improvement Association. G. T. Klein, Manhattan, Kan.



The Activities of Al Acres-Al Says He Was One of Our Worst Known Dealers

State Accredited Chicks

ALL VARIETIES — FPOM EGG LAYING strain, \$13.00-100; \$63.00-500. Broller \$11.00 per 100, delivered prepaid—100% live. Circu-dar free. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2120 S. Santafe, Wichita, Kan.

Quality Chicks—Service

We deliver chicks bred to improve your flock. Hatched and handled carefully. No better place to order. Service and satisfaction guaranteed, with each shipment. Write for chick booklet and prices. Augusta Hatcheries, Inc., Augusta, Kan., Box 367-D.

BLOOD TESTED

Chicks from bloodtested flocks and guaranteed to live. Smith hatched twice weekly. 200-300 egg strains. Why take chances? 100% live delivery guaranteed. All flocks tested from 1 to 3 years. Special discount until March 1st. Extra quality. Low prices. Free catalog. Tindel's Hatchery, Burlingame Kan., Box 100.

Lund's Triple "S" Chicks

Leading Varieties—Chicks by the thousand \$9.00 to \$14.00. Heavy Laying strains—culled by an expert. Continuous fresh air and moisture hatches sturdy, healthy chicks—that's why Smith hatched chicks are better. Delivered postpaid 100% alive. Our complete satisfaction guarantee protects you. The Lund Hatchery, Protection, Kansas.

Baby Chicks

Feeding Methods Free. Do not hatch or buy a single chick before you write for our free feeding methods. My method will save one-third on feed cost and will raise 90 per cent of your chicks. This is a conservative statement. Write now and get this free. Wayne N. Shinn, Box 2, Greentop, Missouri. Missouri.

Get Bloodtested Chicks

Chicks dying during the first week, replaced free of charge. No strings attached to this guarantee. Largest hatchery in the West bloodtesting three and four consecutive years. Culled, bred and mated by a poultry judges for type, color and heavy egg production. More than accredited, certified and inspected. Big free poultry book and testimonials. Chicks shipped c. o. d. if you like. Mid-Western Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Box 1, Burlingame, Kan.

Rupf's Standardized Chix Buy the Best! Rupf's Quality Baby Chicks are from flocks built up thru 23 years experience—yet cost no more. Leading varieties from free-ranged, properly culled and mated flocks—Kansas Standardized. Bred for high egg production. 100% live delivery guaranteed. We pay postage. Illustrated literature free. Write us today for our special low prices on highest quality chicks. Rupf's Poultry Farm, Box C, Ottawa, Kan.

Train's Gold Bond Chicks

Backed by my Famous "Gold Bond" Guarantee mean bigger profits for you. From Accredited flocks selected by experts for heavy laying ability. My early order discounts mean a big saving for you. Write for full details, \$1.00 per 100 books your order. Popular varieties. Free! America's Finest Poultry Book. This valuable book was declared by a jury of experts to be the best. Very instructive—a book every Poultry Raiser should have. Write today for yours. Train's Poultry Farm Hatchery, Box 208, Independence. Mo.

CANTRELL CHICKS

CAN'T BE BEAT. Chicks from our pure bred flocks are a safe investment. All chicks are from hens carefully selected by Prominent Poultry Judge. Many from trapnested Pens that have actual 200 to 270 egg records. All leading varieties. Order now because early chicks pay best and by using our special offer on early orders you get highest quality chicks at amazingly low prices. Our valuable Poultry Book is Free. Gives details about our advanced methods and many important money making ideas. Write today to Cantrell Farms Hatchery, Box 203, Yates Center, Kansas.

Bartlett's Purebred Chix

State Accredited, State Certified and trapnested flocks. Hogan tested, heavy winter laying strains. Free range, farm raised, strong, healthy stock. Fifteen leading varieties. Not just a hatchery but a real poultry breeding farm. Largest in the West. Producing only purebred chicks of highest quality. Reasonable prices. Over 2.000 fowls under trapnest. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Fourteenth successful year. Bank references. Two weeks free feed and Bartlett Farms successful copyrighted plans, "How to Raise Baby Chicks," free with each order. Thousands of satisfied customers in twenty-seven states. We can please you. Write for free descriptive Herature. Bartlett Poultry Farm, Rt. 5, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

ROSS CHICKS C. O. D.

Pay after you see Chicks. Keep your money. No need to pay months in advance. Before ordering chicks from anyone write for our most interesting, helpful and instructive Poultry Guide. Reveals World's Foremost Poultry Gedide. Reveals World's Foremost Poultry Feeding Secrets. Also gives full details on our Modern and Advanced Breeding Methods which have made Ross Chicks the husky, healthy kind that are easy to raise and pay Big Profits. All Flocks are constantly under the supervision of Prominent Registered State Inspector. Take advantage of our Big Money Saving Early Order Discounts on our 12 Standard Breeds. Ross Hatchery, Box 102, Junction City, Kan.

ANCONAS

ANCONA COCKERELS \$1.50 TO \$5.00 Pages Farm, Salina.

Pages Farm, Salina.

ANCONA COCKERELS, \$1.50 EACH, WALter Smith, Wilmot, Kan.

SONS AND GRANDSONS OF MY \$50.00 Cockerel direct from Sheppard. Cockerels, \$2.00 each. Eggs, setting, \$1.00. \$6.00 hundred. Shem Yoder, Yoder, Kan.

25.000 SHEPPARD STRAIN ANCONA chicks, \$12.00-100; Eggs \$5.00-100. Prepaid. 100% delivery. Other varieties, Baker's Ancona Farm, Downs, Kan.

CHOICE BLUE ANDALUSIAN COCKERels, \$2.00. Henry Greene, Wellington, Kan.

BLUE ANDALUSIAN — PURE BRED
hatching eggs from best of English
strains, large type, \$5.50-100 prepaid. Roy
Lanning, Sabetha, Kan.

ANDALUSIANS—EGGS

BLUE ANDALUSIAN EGGS \$6-100, POST-paid, Alva Cutbirth, Plains, Kan.

CORNISH

DARK CORNISH COCKERELS. C. J. PAGE, Salina.

FINE LARGE DAPK CORNISH GAMES. Eggs \$6.00-100, Mrs. W. F. Kennedy, Wilsey, Kan.

BANTAMS

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS \$5 PAIR. Carl Plock, Clay Center, Kan.

FOR SALE—BUFF AND BLACK COCHIN cockerels. Wanted, White Cochin hens. Harold Tonn, Haven, Kan.

PURE BRED GOLDEN SEABRIGHT BANtam cockerels \$1.50; pullets \$1.00 each. Henry Scheid, Vassar, Kan.

BRAHMAS

PURE BRED LIGHT BRAHMA COCK-erels. Geo. Pratt, 2235 Penn. Ave., Topeka Kan

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS \$2.50 AND up, hens 2 dollars, 30 eggs 3 dollars, pure bred mammoth laying strain, prize winners. Mrs. V. E. Rogers, Sharon, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, 51/2 CENTS POST-paid. Robert Scholz, Huron, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEESE

200 DARK MUSCOVY DUCKS, FRED KUcera, Clarkson, Nebr.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH TOULOUSE Geese. John Morris, Route 7, Emporia, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS, \$1.50 EACH; drakes, \$2.00. Chas. Lauterbach, Mayfield, Kan.

DUCKS, GEESE, FOURTEEN LEADING Varieties, low price. Free significant price. DUCKS, GEESE, FOURTEEN LEADING varieties, low price. Free circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS SUPERIOR cockerels, \$3 and \$5. Nellie Sperling, Hill City, Kan.

JERSEY GIANT EGGS, \$8.00-100; \$2.00 Setting, Chicks, 2c each. J. McClanathan, Sylvan Grove, Kan.

Sylvan Grove, Kan.

MARCY FARM STRAIN, EGGS AND chicks at prifes you can afford. Nolan's Jersey Glant Farm, Lane, Kan.

MARCY'S GIANTS, NEW CATALOGUE and prices, Eggs; Chicks, The Thomas Farms, Box 35, Pleasanton, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS, COCKERELS, hatching eggs, Bacillary White Diarrhea tested. Elmer Easley, Garfield, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS-EGGS

MARCY STRAIN CHIX 20 CENTS EACH 110 eggs \$7.75, prepaid and guaranteed. Mrs. Albert Waterman, Peabody, Kan.

LANGSHANS-WHITE

EGGS FROM HIGH PRODUCING, TRUE to type White Langshans, \$5.00 prepaid. Mrs. Orville McVay, Sterling, Kan.

LANGSHAN-EGGS

EXTRA FINE PURE BPED WHITE Langshan eggs, \$4.50-100 F. O. B. Mrs. Chas Stalcup, Preston, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS \$5.00, 100 delivered, extra good stock.

Jas. Dimitt, Garden City, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHAN HATCHING EGGS.

Four twenty-five per hundred, postal insured. Robert Montgomery, Sabetha, Kan.

LEGHORNS-BUFF

PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORN COCKerels, \$1.50-\$2.00. Piverside Stock Farm, Seneca, Kan.

PURE, SINGLE COMB, \$4.50 PER HUNdred, postpaid. Mrs. E. A. Haney, Quinter, Kan., Route 2.

BLUE RIBBON STRAIN BUFF LEGhorns win wherever shown. heavy layers.

BLUE RIBBON STRAIN BUFF LEG-horns win wherever shown, heavy layers. Range eggs \$5.00-100, prepaid. Harry A. Moore, Caldwell, Kan.

LEGHORNS BUFF-EGGS

IMPROVE YOUR FLOCK WITH KISSING-er's bred to lay Buff Leghorns; 100 range and 15 special pen eggs, \$5.00 postpaid. Mrs. Howard Kissinger, Ottawa, Kan.

LEGHORNS-BROWN

KULP STRAIN R. C. B. LEGHORNS OF improved pen and new blood birds, farm range. Eggs \$5.00 per hundred postpaid. Booking chick orders at 14c each. C. O. D. Pay after you see chicks. Mrs. H. Spielman, Route 5, Seneca, Kan.

LEGHORNS-WHITE

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS. MRS, KRIder, Box E-172, Newton, Kan.

IMPORTED WHITE LEGHORNS, WRITE
Automatic Nest Co., McPherson, Kan.

BAPRON SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn cockerels \$2.00. Lawrence Diebolt,
lola. Kan. horn co Iola, Kan.

Iola, Kan.

TANCRED LEGHORN COCKERELS FROM Tom Cochran Farm. \$2.00. Crating 50c. Mrs. Murdock. Sabetha. Kan.

LARGE ENGLISH BAPRON S. C. WHITE Leghorn cockerels, \$1.25 to \$2.50 each. Edgar Calkins, Moreland, Kan.

A PAYING FLOCK OF BARRON ENG. Leghorns. Large White type. Eggs, .05; Chicks, .12%. Mrs. Grover E. Lee, Rt. 2, Pratt, Kan.

LEGHORNS-WHITE

BARRON TANCRED SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00 each. Sat-isfaction guaranteed. Lewis Janssen, Lor-

TANCRED LEGHORNS, HEAVY PRO-ducers of large eggs, Eggs, 5c. Chicks, 12c. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. Post, Mound City, Kan.

TANCRED IMPERIAL MATING EXCLU-sively. Cockerels and eggs. Certified. Trapnested. Mrs. J. W. Zahnley, Rt. 8, Manhattan, Kan.

ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-horns. High producing egg strain, Record 307 eggs—100% live delivery. Mrs. C. F. White, Rt. 4, North Topeka, Kan.

White, Rt. 2, North Topsca, Edn.
TANCRED WHITE LEGHORNS IMPERIAL
Mating, Excellent layers. Bred for egg
production. Eggs 5 cents. Chicks. Always
satisfy. Mrs. Carl Pfuetz, Rt. 4, Manhat-

satisfy. Mrs. Carl Pruetz, Rt. 4, Manhattan, Kan.

LARGE BARPON LEGHORNS—272-324
egg lines. Direct from importer. Order
now. Chicks, 100. \$10 to \$15.; eggs, \$5 to
\$8. Frostwhite Egg Farm, Box K, Weau
bleau, Mo.

bleau, Mo.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST
pedigreed blood lines. S. C. W. Leghorns,
trapnest record 303 eggs. Chicks, eggs,
choice cockerels. Guaranteed. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

choice cockerels, Guaranteed. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS, \$12
per hundred from hens whose mothers
laid 180-190 eggs and roosters' mothers 220240 eggs, Eggs \$6 per hundred. Harders
Hatchery, Whitewater, Kan.

TRAPNESTED, IMPORTED, ENGLISH
Barron White Leghorns. A few hundred
surplus chicks and eggs every ten days from
heavy producing breeders. Reasonable, Frazer Poultry Farm, Route 5, Topeka, Kan.

STATE-ACCREDITED GRADE B PLUS
S. C. White Leghorns, Pure Barron Strain.
Hatching eggs, baby chicks, Orders booked
now. Some cockerels also for sale. Drummond's White Leghorn Farm, Valley Falls,
Kan. Telephone 1406.

LINGERLONGER (TRAPNESTED SINCE

KAN. Telephone 1406.

LINGERLONGER (TRAPNESTED SINCE 1905) Tancred Leghorns. Real values in pedigreed baby chicks and hatching eggs. Pecords to 300 eggs and better in breeding. Circular Free. Lingerlonger Farm, Box K-1, Weaubleau, Mo.

Circular Free. Lingerlonger Farm, Box K-1, Weaubleau, Mo.

ENGLISH BARRON. Kansas State Certified English Tom Barron Strain S. C. White Leghorns. Large size, deep bodied, vigorous, five pound hens. Heavy winter layers of big chalk white eggs. Gather in the profits. Get the winter eggs. Yon can't go wrong with our English Barron Leghorns. \$13.00 per 100; \$62.50 per 500. Prepaid, 100% live delivery. Get our free descriptive literature. Write for it today. Wichita Hatchery, Dept. B-2037 Palisade, DON'T WORK! LET OUR WINDLE CONTROLLED CO

Wichita, Kan.

DON'T WORK! LET OUP HENS SCRATCH
for you. White Leghorns, English Barron, large breed, 304-316 egg strain. Entire flock tested by expert poultry judge.
Eggs; range 100-\$6.00. Special pen 100\$3.00. Hillview Poultry Farm, Miltonvale,

\$8.00. Hillview Politry Farm, Mitchivate, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKerels early hatched fully matured at \$2.50 each while they last. Up to \$6.00 values. Also eggs and baby chicks from high producing exhibition strain, culled for years for heavy laying. Eggs at \$6.00 per 100, \$50.00 per 1,000, chicks \$15.00 per 100. Gustave Koch, Ellinwood, Kan.

FRANTZ BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB White Leghorns, Mountain Bred. Free Farm raised. High altitude stamina. Baby chicks, guaranteed alive and strong at delivery. Hatching eggs; selected and guaranteed fertile. Eight-week-old Pullets; strong, large and evenly developed. A sure way to get pullets, 100% satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue free. Roy O. Frantz, Box K, Rocky Ford, Colo.

BEALL—TANCRED. World's greatest lay-

Box K, Rocky Ford, Colo.

BEALL—TANCRED. World's greatest laying strain of large S. C. White Leghorns. Kansas State Certified Grade "A." Flock headed by pedigreed males direct from the famous Beali Farms. Pedigrees show many individuals of 300 eggs and better four generations back. All free range farm raised. Vigorous. You can't buy better egg producers anywhere. Don't be disappointed. Get your order booked early. \$15-100; \$72.50-500. Prepaid. 100% live delivery. Get our free descriptive literature. Write for it today. Wichita Hatchery, Dept. B., 2037 Palisade, Wichita, Kan.

Capitol City Egg Farm

Importers and breeders of Tom Barron English Leghorns, Hatching eggs and baby, chicks from selected flock headed by cockretes from our imported pens. Hatching eggs \$10.00 per 100. Baby chicks \$20.00 per 100, \$90.00 for 500; \$180.00 for 1000. Hatching eggs from imported pens \$5.00 per setting. Baby chicks from imported pens 500 each. Also custom hatching Satisfaction guaranteed. M. A. Hutcheson, Prop., P. R. Davis, Manager Route 6, Topeka, Kan.

White Leghorn Chicks

White Leghorn Chicks
From our own trapnested flocks. Fourteen years breeding and improving Tom
Barron English Single Comb White Leghorn. Heaviest White Leghorn in existence.
Heavy winter layers of large white eggs.
Hens weigh from 4 to 6 pounds. Only mature fowls of trapnest records from 220
eggs per year upward used in breeding pens
headed by cockerels from imported pedigreed matings, 270 to 314 egg record dams
and granddams. Free range, strong healthy
stock. Reasonable prices. Bank references.
Two weeks free feed and our successful
copyrighted plans, "How to Raise Baby
Chicks," free with each order. Interesting
descriptive literature. Bartlett Poultry
Farm, Rt. 5, Box 2B, Wichita, Kan.

LEGHORNS WHITE-EGGS

TANCRED LARGE TYPE LEGHORNS, Eggs, 5c. Fred J. Skalleky, Wilson, Kan. BARPON HATCHING EGGS \$5-100 PRE-pald. Range flock, Mrs. Slattery, Scran-

paid. Range flock. Mrs. Slattery, Scranton, Kan.

FERRIS EGG-BPED WHITE LEGHORNS. Range flock, hens only. Guaranteed eggs fee each. Alimac Egg Farm, Lamar. Colo.

CLOSELY CULLED FLOCK PURE BAP-ron English White Leghorns, Eggs, 100-\$5.00; 50-\$3.00; 15-\$1.00; prepaid. Forest Johnson, Douglass, Kan.

ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. EXtra large stock and eggs. Pedigreed males from 280-290 egg dams \$6 per hundred. W. F. Abels, Clay Center. Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS 5c EACH. Produced from cockerels from Imported Birds, Mated to hens of high class breeding and type. T. A. Rich, Lyndon, Kan.

LEGHORNS WHITE-EGGS

ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG.
horn eggs. Barron strain from two year
old stock, 90% fertility. \$4.50 to \$6.00, some
cockerels left. J.-E. Sowder, Toronto, Kan BARRON STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEG-horns. Range flock. Carefully culled Mated to large vigorous males of high est type. 5c each. W. C. Hahn, Clay Center,

MINORCAS-BUFF

GIANT TYPE BUFF MINORCA EGGS this season. Mrs. Wm. Rencin, Barnes, Kan.

BUFF MINORCAS: COCKERELS, \$2.00 eggs \$7.00; chicks, \$15.00. Eva Ford Frankfort, Kan.

ONLY FLOCK OF STATE ACCREDITED Buff Minorcas in Kansas. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.
BUFF MINORCA—PURE BRED HATCH, ing eggs from best of quality, \$5-100 prepaid. Roy Lanning, Sabetha, Kan.

MINORCAS-WHITE

WHITE MINORCA CHICKS—GLEN KRI.

der, Box E-172, Newton, Kan.

MAMMOTH TYPE S. C. WHITE MENORCA
cockerels, \$4.00. Dr. J. B. Amphiett
Garden City, Kan.

Garden City, Kan.

BLUE RIBBON TRAPNESTED WHITE
Minorcas. Eggs, Chicks. Free circular.

E. D. Hershberger, Newton, Kan.

MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB WHITE MInorcas. Cockerels, \$3. Eggs, very select mating, \$6. Clifton Buckles, Ciyde, Kan.

BOOK YOUR ORDER FOR GAMBLES
Mammoth Single Comb White Minorcat
Eggs. Chicks. Mrs. C. F. Gamble, Earleton,
Kan.

MAMMOTH TYPE SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorcas. Eggs 5 cents. Chicks 15 cents. Free range. Santa Fe Poultry Farm, Cun-ningham, Kan.

ningham, Kan.

MAMMOTH S. C. WHITE MINORCAS,
Stock from trapnested flock, Free range,
Eggs \$6.00 per hundred postpaid. Mrs. Jen
Wilcoxen, Ford, Kan.

STATE ACREDITED CLASS A SINGLE
Comb White Minorcas, Blood Tested,
Sweepstakes on baby Minorcas and Eggs
Free circular, Ray Babb, Rt. 4, Wakefield, Kan.

MINORCAS-EGGS

BUFF MINORCA EGGS \$5 A HUNDEEL Rudolph Cumro, Herkimer, Kan.

S. C. WHITE MENORCA EGGS, FARM Pange \$5.50 (prepaid), Wm. Moore, Otls, Ka.

CULLED WHITE MINORCA PANGE flock eggs, \$6.50 hundred. Ed Blass, Abilene, Kan.

LARGE STRAIN WHITE AND BUFF SINgle Comb Minorcas Eggs. Chicks, V. E.

Costa, Richland, Kan.

SINGLE COMB, WHITE MINORCA PAGES

Costa, Richland, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA EGGS
5 cents each (prepaid), Free range, Joe
Greiving, Nashville, Kan.

GIANT TYPE BLACK MINORCAS PROduction bred. None better; eggs \$5.00
hundred. N. D. Stanley, Hope, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA EGGS.
\$6.50 at farm, \$7.50 delivered Class A.
State Accredited. Mrs. M. T. Funnell. Palmer, Kan.

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FOR SALE: CHOICE WHITE ORPING-ton cockerels, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$4.00 each V. A. Stucky, McPherson, Kan. horn cockerels. Sired by cocks from pel-igreed hens with trapnest records 280 to 306, \$2.90. Booking chick orders; satisfac-tion. R. D. Cadwell, Lawrence, Kan.

ORPINGTONS-BUFF

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKBRELS. \$2.50 each. George Webber, Quincy, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON ONE YEAR HEXS closely culled \$2.00 up. Lloyd Westlake, Kingman, Kan. Kingman, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS OF superior type, color. Winter layers. Unique Poultry Farm, Little River, Kan.

LARGE EARLY BUFF ORPINGTON OCKerels from winter layers, \$2.50 and \$3.5%.

erels from winter layers, \$2.50 and \$5.50.

Mrs. Claude Bridgeman, Abbyville, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS Strom winter layers, taching eggs. Unique Poultry Farm. Little River, Kan.

ORPINGTON-EGGS

EGGS, COCKS. BUFF ORPINGTONS
Write Mrs. G. G. Richards, Haviland. Kan
PURE BRED GOLDEN BUFFS. EGGS.
Carefully selected, fresh, well packed, it
100 prepaid. Mrs. Hudsonpillar, Concordia. Ka
WHITE ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS.
Guaranteed Heavy Layers, 100-\$4.75. Bab
Chicks in season. Anna Kuntz, Hanoven
Kan.

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. HEAVI layers, large bone; from prize winning stock, \$5.00 per hundred. No. 1 per \$3.5 for 15; \$5.00 for 30 eggs. Eva Scranton Rush Center, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS-BARRED

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCK COCKER els, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Ella Adams. Kins ley, Kan. RPNGLET, ROCKS, BLUE RIBBON WIN-ners, Eggs; chicks, Emma Baldwin Logan, Okla.

PARTRIDGE ROCKS; CHICKS, 100-\$15,6h, Eggs, \$7.00; postpaid, Geo. Cordell, Kearney, Missouri.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, PARKS 200 Egg strain, \$3. Two for \$5. Gem Poultr Farm, Haven, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, HEAVY LAYING BRAD, ley strain, eggs 100, \$6,50; 50, \$3,50; 15, \$1,50. Postpaid, Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Ks.

BARRED ROCKS, PARKES COOKS, N. COCK.

BARRED ROCKS, PARK'S STRAIN. COCK-erels, \$3, \$4, \$5. Eggs, 100, \$7. Bab's chicks, 15c each. Mrs. F. Hargrave, Rich-mond. Kan.

THOMPSON RINGLETS: CERTIFIED Class A. Flock mated with cockers from 230 to 290 egg hens. Eggs \$7.00-100. \$1,50-15. Prepaid. Patience Amcoats. Rt. 7, Clay Center, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS-BARRED

DARK BARRED POCKS! ARISTOCRATS.
Ringlets. Greatest exhibition and laying combination, guaranteed, circular free. Dr. McCosh, Randolph, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM ACOREDITED Grade A flock \$8.00-100 postpaid, Special pers \$5.00-15. Also fine large cockerels. Wm. C. Mueller, Rt. 4, Hanover, Kan.

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BRAD. 10; 15, ne, Ks. COCK-Baby Rich-

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SSY" BARRED POCKS WIN EAST i West 7 cocks, 40 cockereis, nice laysens and pullets. Eggs \$3.00—\$5.00 15;

\$\$9.00. 30; \$14.00—\$25.00, 100. Mattles Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

S FROM THOMPSON'S IMPERIAL natlet Barred Plymouth Pocks. Average prest record for 1927, 268 eggs. 15;

\$2.00. 100, \$10.00. Breeding stock and \$5.00 each. North Willow Rock the Coffeyville, Kan.

K BAPRED ROCKS, "ARISTOCRATS" etc. Prominent winners at State Show, kan and Sunflower Show, Kansas City, first trapnested pen \$5-15. Second \$2.50-15. These pens cannot be beat chere. Range, \$7.50-100, prepaid; also reis. Carl Ausherman, Elmont, Kan.

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BARRED ROCK EGGS, 100, \$5.00. DeBusk, Macksville, Kan, Permit

"RINGLET" HEAVY WINTER

ig Barred Rock eggs. Range. Fifty,
Hundred \$5.00. Postpaid. G. C. Dresher,

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ROCKS—BUFF

BUFF ROCK EGGS \$6.00, 50-\$3.50.
ggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

PROCKS, TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.
gs \$6.00 hundred, \$3.25 fifty. Postpaid.
Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.

PHOCKS-MATEDTO MALES HATCHED in Certified eggs. Eggs \$6.00-100, \$3.00tostpaid. Mrs. James Huston, Route 5,
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CERTIFIED CHICKS, EXHIBITION Rocks of celebrated Sunflower Something extra to offer. Get my e Free book with low prices and dens. Ernest Berry, Box 63, Newton,

PLYMOUTH ROCKS BUFF-EGGS

POCKS, PRIZE WINNING STRAIN, eggs \$4.50. Cockerels \$3. Mrs Robt. Neodesha, Kan.

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E ROCK HENS AND COCKERELS, elle City, 1 Successful incubators. Reist, Mayetta, Kan.

Reist, Mayetta, Kan.

TE ROCK, ACCREDITED, BLOOD of roosters \$3.00. Hens \$2.00. Mrs. Gaston, Larned, Kan.

E ROCK EGGS. THREE YEAR ACCREDITED CRADE ACCREDITED STANDARD CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF THE CRADE ACCREDITED STANDARD CONTROL OF THE CRADE ACCREDITED GRADE ACCREDITED ACCREDITED GRADE ACCREDITED AC

Neider, Isabel, Kan.

E ROCK EGGS, CERTIFIED GRADE farm flock 100-\$8.00. Also trapnest Cockerels records 208 to 246. Mrs. Blankley, Council Grove, Kan.

OYOC'S WHITE ROCKS WON 3-2 silver cups Eastern Kansas Poulaw at Ottawa, 1927; chicks, \$16; 100-\$1. Sweetbrier Farm, Mont Ida, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS WHITE-EGGS

FISHEL WHITE ROCK \$4.00 HUN-lessie Maze, Peabody, Kan.

ROCK EGGS—WHITE QUILL
\$5.00 100. Mrs. E. Bowser, Abi-

WHITE ROCKS, STATE ACCRED-Grade A. \$5.50 per hundred. C. E. Roxbury, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM SEhen hatched farm flock, \$5-100. John Cook, Abliene, Kan., Pt. 5.

OTH WHITE ROCKS, 309 EGGS strain, Eggs \$5.50-100; 300-\$15.00. Insured. White Star Farm, Oberm.

BAUGH'S WHITE ROCKS. STATE led Grade A. 27 years breeder. eggs \$4.00 per 50, \$7.00 per 100 predi insured. Trapnest eggs 12 and each. Applebaugh's White Rock Cherryvale, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS AND Chicks, State accredited Grade lifed pens. Trapnest records 170 to nee official). Mated to pedigreed with dam records to 245 eggs, \$7.00.20.00-100. Mrs. Fred Dubach, Jr., Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

NED DARK RED ROSE COMBED els \$3 and \$4. Lida Marsh, Sun

A STATE ACCREDITED S. C. R. I. Larned, Kan. Belds "A" Grade, large size, dark, even, FOR SALE: L. 60, 500 egg production. Eggs \$7.50 per toms, hens. 60, 500 egg. O. B. Lyons, Chas. Plank, Lyons, Kan. Syracuse, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

S. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS. TWO YEARS Pullorin tested from W. D. culled for color, type, egg production by judge. Price \$2.50. Mrs. Sylvia Sherwood, Concordia,

\$2.50. Mrs. Sylvia Sherwood, Concordia, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS, twenty years breeding large size, splendld color, heavy layers, \$6.00-100; \$3.50-50 postpaid. Fertility guaranteed. George Larkin, Aetna, Kan.

HATCHING EGGS. SINGLE COMB, KANsas accredited. Grade A, Bloodtested Bactillary White Diarrhea, high producers. Good color. \$8-100 prepaid. Mrs. H. R. Shafer, Garden City, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED SINGLE COMB Reds. Grade "A". B. W. D. tested, no reactors, 1927 flock average 182 eggs. Chicks, .0.00 per hundred. Eggs, \$8.00 per 100 delivered. A. D. Mall, Clay Center, Kan.

EGGS FROM HEAVY LAYING ROSE COMB Reds. Fifteen years culling and breeding for egg production, males trapnested pedigreed stock, 100-\$5.00 postpaid. Cockerels \$2, \$3, \$5. Mrs. Alex Leitch, White City, Kan.

nested pedigreed stock. 100-\$5.00 postpaid. Cockerels \$2, \$3, \$5. Mrs. Alex Leitch, White City, Kan.

FOURTEEN YEARS BREEDING ROSE Comb Rhode Island. Dark even red to skin. Large long broad backs, deep breasted low tails. Fertility guaranteed. Eggs, 15-\$1.25; 100-\$6.00, postpaid. Walter Baird, Lake City. Kan.

R. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS, BY OUR State Show winners \$2.50-\$3.50-\$5-\$7.50. Pure Harold Tompkins, \$5 to \$15. Won 1st in all classes and best display at Pratt Show. If not satisfactory return at our expense. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED, R. C, REDS, GRADE "A," past seven years trapnested, pedigreed stock, combining highest egg production, non-sitting and State Show winning qualities. Eggs; satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Jas. Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.

210 to 275 Pedigreed Sires

Guaranteed satisfaction goes with our eggs and chicks from these pedigree males mated to exhibition color, large type, heavy egg producing Single Comb Red hens. Free cata-log. J. A. Bockenstette, Sabetha, Kan.

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PURE BRED DARK VELVETY ROSE
Comb Rhode Island Reds. 15 eggs, \$1.25;
100, \$6.00. Postpaid. Mrs. Addie Simmons,
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HATCHING EGGS FROM HIGH QUALITY
Single Comb Reds. Heavy laying farm
flock, Trapnested for over 5 years, \$5.00 per
hundred. Mrs. A. Goebel, Mahaska, Kan.
PAISE YOUR OWN COCKERELS. SINgle Comb R. I. Reds. Tompkins strain direct. State accredited. Blood tested, guaranteed eggs 15-\$2, 50-\$5. John Little, Concordia, Kan.

WILL BOOK A FEW SETTINGS FROM
my two top pens Single and Pose Comb
Reds six hens in each pen all registered—all
in three hundred egg class. Write me. Albert Requa. Caney, Kan.

ROSE COMB PEDS STATE CERTIFLED
Grade A. Bacillary White Diarrhea tested
stock. Range \$8 per 100. Pens, trapnested,
pedigreed \$3.50 and \$4 per setting. Postpaid.
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PURE BRED ROSE COMB REDS, BEAN
strain! Bred twenty years for eggs, rich
dark color, large size, deep breasts, long
straight backs. Eggs \$6.00-100. Insured
prepaid fertility guarantee included. Mrs.
HADDE ISLAND WHITES

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

ALPHONSO STRAIN. SINGLE COMB Whites. Eggs \$6-100. Roy Blackwelder, · Whites. Isabel, Kan.

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POSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs, \$6 per 100. Mrs. Earl Sullivan, eggs, \$6 per 10 Garden City, Kan.

Garden City, Kan.

PURE BRED R. C. RHODE ISLAND
White. 15 eggs \$1.00. 100-\$5.00. T. M.
Douglass, Lebo, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND
White Eggs. \$6.00 per hundred. Mrs.
Geo. Piper, Mahaska, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE
Eggs from Certified Flock, headed by
Pedigreed cockerels \$8-100. Martha Brown,
Wilsey, Kan.

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BRONZE TURKEY TOM, \$8. L. J. CURless, Burrton. Kan.

BQURBON PED TOMS \$8.00 TO \$10.00. ED
Bruenger, Humboldt, Kan.

STILL HAVE A FEW BRONZE TOMS, \$10.
John Roupp, Hesston, Kan.

John Roupp, Hesston, Kan.

EXTRA FINE BOUEBON RED TOMS \$10.
Sadle Struthers, Rozel, Kan.

BRONZE TOMS, 28 LBS. \$10, NEALIA
Huckstadt, Garden City, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE HENS, \$7. TOMS,
\$10, Harry Knoll, Portis, Kan.

GOLDBANK BRONZE TOMS \$12.50, Hens
\$8. R. H. Lindsey, Wellington, Kan.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TOMS, \$10. Hens \$8. E. A. Fisher, Thayer, Kan. LARGE BRONZE TOMS \$8.00; HENS, \$6.50. E. J. Welk, Box 105, Sublette, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TO:
\$10.00, M. E. Noonan, Greenleaf, Kan.

BOURBON RED TOMS \$10, R. C. RED cockerels \$2. Mark Brown, Wilmore, Kan. cockerels \$2. Mark Brown, Wilmore, Kan,
MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE TOMS,
\$15 each, Geo. Moorehead, Benton, Kan,
WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$8.00 AND \$10.00,
Hens \$7.00, George Lerew, Portis, Kan,
MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$12. FEmales, \$6, \$8. T. Lucas, Franktown, Colo.
MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 25-30 LBS,
\$12 and \$15. Effic Bachar, Russell, Kan,
PURE BRED PRIZE WINNING, MAMMOTH
Bronze Turkeys, Clair Bidleman, Kinsley,
Kan.

FOR SALE — WHITE HOLLAND GOB-blers at \$8.00 each. George William, Por-tis, Kan.

WELL GROWN BRONZE TOMS \$15.00, Hens \$8.00. Mrs. M. J. Beardwell, Wa-keeney, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TOMS \$10.00. Hens \$7.00. Mrs. Jennie Gaston, Larned, Kan.

FOR SALE: LARGE TYPE GIANT BRONZE toms, hens (Goldbanks). Vira Bailey, Syracuse Kan

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WHITE HOLLAND, TURKEYS EXTRA large boned. Toms \$8.00. Hens \$6.50. H. Specht, Sublette, Kan.

large boned. Toms \$8.00. Hens \$6.00. H. Specht, Sublette, Kan.

CHOICE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS \$15.00 up. Show and Utility Stock. Guaranteed. Fowler Bros., Russell, Kan.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE, BEST QUALITY, beautifully marked; hens, \$10.00. Two-year tom, \$20.00, guaranteed. Mrs. E. C. Grizzell, Claflin, Kan.

FULL BLOOD GOLDEN BRONZE SIRED by 40 lb. toms, 20 lb. hens. Toms \$10.00; pullets, \$6.00. Old toms, \$12.00. Fred Walter, Wallace, Neb.

Walter, Waining, 1965.

MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE TURkeys, Toms 30 to \$2 lbs. Price \$20 to \$25.
Pullets 17, Hens 25 lbs. Price \$10 and \$12.
Mrs. Minnie Snider, Piedmont, Kan.

Mrs. Minnie Snider, Piedmont, Kan.

20 PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TOMS
from prize winning stock, wormed and
vaccinated, twenty to twenty-four pounds,
\$10 each. Dr. W. H. Boyd, Wiley, Colo.

MAMMOTH GOLDBANKS BRONZE TOMS,
1st cockerel, 1st, 2nd pullets, 2nd, 3rd
pens. Southeast Colo. Livestock Poultry
Show, Mrs. Claude James, Poute 1, Lamar,
Colo.

Colo.

MAMMOTH BRONZE, WON FOUR FIRSTS
Colo. State Fair; toms 24-30 lbs., \$12-\$25.
pullets, .14-17 lbs., \$8-\$10, beautifully
marked, vaccinated, guaranteed. Earl Brubaker, Lamar, Colo.

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EGGS — BRONZE TURKEY — EGGS.
Healthy stock, Vigorous, productive, W. R.
James, Parker, Colo.

TURKENS

S. C. TURKENS. PURE BRED HATCHING eggs \$2.50-15, \$7-50, \$14-100 prepaid. Roy Lanning, Sabetha, Kan.

WYANDOTTES-WHITE

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.
Mrs. N. J. Antram, Galesburg, Kan.
FOR SALE PURE HRED WHITE WYANdotte cockerels \$2.00 each. George William, Portis, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS. 50-\$3.00; 100-\$5.75. Also cockerels \$2.25, prepaid. Philip Wagner, Shaffer, Kan.

MARTIN'S REGAL DORCAS, DIRECT, certified, accredited "A," Pedigreed farm flock, Vigor, size, quality, Eggs \$10-100. Mrs. M. A. Smith, R. D. 6, Smith Center, Kan.

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WYANDOTTE EGGS, CHICKS ON Christy Wyckoff, Luray, Kan. BUFF order.

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SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, good ones. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES, EGGS. Mated pens. Fred J. Skalicky, Wilson, Kan.

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REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES Direct, Prize Winners, Eggs \$5.00-100. Mrs. H. Taylor, Alma, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs. \$5.00-100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Ethel Donovan, Lewis, Kan.

BARRON'S LAYING STRAIN WHITE Wyandotte eggs. 15-\$1.75; 100-\$7.00 pre-paid. Guarantee 60% hatch. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED CLASS A WHITE WY-andottes, Keeler strain direct. Pedigreed males. Eggs \$6-100; \$2.00-15. Mrs. Chas. Miller. White City, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES DIRECT FROM Martin-Keelers' show quality record layers, pedigreed stock cockerels, \$2.50; eggs, 100-\$6.00. H. O. Collins, Fontana, Kan.

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SILVER LACE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$5.00 hundred. Mrs. John Erpelding, Olpe, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

5 LB. TOMS, WHITE HOLLAND \$10, 18 1b., White Geere, \$5. S. F Crites, Burns, Ks. WHITE HOLLAND TOM 2 YRS. OLD.
White Rock eggs \$4.00 per 100. White
Rock and R. I. R. baby chicks. Pearle
Tolle. Yates Center, Kan.

BABIES—DON'T FAIL TO WRITE L.
Rowson for Evergreen Poultry Farms
catalog. All kinds Pure Bred Poultry,
Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks. Best laying
breeds. Prices reasonable. Evergreen
Poultry Farms Hatcheries, Hampton, Icwa.

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PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

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10,000 COMMON PIGEONS WANTED. R. S. Elliott, 7500 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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SALESMEN: GET OUR PROPOSITION, EX-perience not necessary, Permanent work, ilberal pay, Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa,

PAY \$160 MONTHLY SALARY AND expenses to introduce guaranteed poul-try and stock powders. Bigler Co., F-122, Springfield, Ill.

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Viduals second calf crop from above sire.
VOUNG, CLEARWATER, KANSAS cotch and Scotch Topped

young bulls from 8 to 10 months old. Roans and White. Descriptions and pon request. C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Ks U.L.S FROM THESE COWS FOR SALE Clipper by Village Supreme; a Marr Emma by Gold Sul-al: an Urange Blosson by Richland Conqueror; a Clipper Samphar Marshall; a Clara by Marshall's Crown; a Fra-tants Fleasant Acres Sultan. McIlrath Bros., Kingman, Ks.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED SHORTHORNS to ded by three Blue Ribbon rs at the Kansas State Fair. Clipper and Seetchman. Blood and \$6000 Imported Bulls, Bells \$86 to \$150. Top Notch lies. Wt. 2300; \$250. Reg., bell state for the Bulls of the Bulls Seetch and free, Deliver 3 but miles free. Phone 3 ANBURY & SONS, Pratt, Kan.

ce

rm fer price. s. Wis.

LY par-n Co..



MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Villiams Milking Shorthorns WHITE GOODS sire of more R. M. Cows other Scotch bull in America, Using Glen inls helfers. Bulls for sale. Williams, Coldwater, Kan., Coy Rt.

WILLS Four sired by Pine Valley Consort—
two sired by Proud Victor out of Conone out of a cow that will make over
defin A. Yelek, Rexford, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED BULLS red by Ideal's Type, very best quality. Visors always welcome. Write E0. HAAS & SON, Rt. 1, LYONS, KAN.

W. E. Ross & Son's Herd atl old. Some good helfers, also a few cows for reasonable prices. Accredited herd. Address E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kansas

McMichaels' Red Polls F. McMichael & Son, Cunningham, Kan

RED POLLED BULLS

R. HENRY, Delayan, Morris Co., Kansas.

Real Dual Purpose d helfers from world record ancestry, your wants. Letters cheerfully an-FRED S. JACKSON, Topeka, Kan.

P.I.C.HOGS on time Write for HZ L. B. SILVER CO., Box 15, Salem, Ohio. fixed my crops one year, but aside

Need Good Programs, Too

The experimenters whose work is going to make the radio a significant part of modern civilization are at work not alone in engineering laboratories, but also in the offices where material is being prepared for radio transmission and before the microphones of the nation's radio stations, in the opinion of Morse Salisbury of Manhattan, Kan., who has just assumed the duties of chief of Radio Service for the United States Department of Agriculture.

"The engineers have made marvelous progress in perfecting the radio as a rapid means of communication," Sal-isbury commented, "The radio writers and announcers have barely kept pace with them in adapting this new strument to the educational needs of listeners.

"I welcome the opportunity to take part in the department's large-scale experiment in making knowledge stored up in the laboratories, libraries, and minds of the nation's agricultural scientists readily and quickly available to the men and women who can put it to use in their daily lives."

The new chief of Radio Service observed that the pioneer work of Sam Pickard, his predecessor, also from Kansas and now a member of the Federal Radio Commission, who established the radio service in 1926, has established the fact that farmers and home-makers want and make use of radio information on the work of the Department of Agriculture.

To the question in the service's 1927 survey of use of farm radio sets, "If you had to give up one or the other, which would you prefer to have left, music or talk?" 2,358 representative farmers replied "Talk" and 1,538 answered "Music," Salisbury recalled.

"There is now no doubt," he added.

"that radio is a most effective means of education. Just how best to use it has to be found by experiment. The radio service has the exceptional opportunity of using the experience of 127 stations broadcasting its releases this year, and some 5 million or more listeners receiving these broadcasts daily in finding the technique of giving information and instruction by

The service will begin, February 22, new series of talks on co-operative marketing, Salisbury announced. These will be broadcast from 50 stations thru-out the country for a period of 10 weeks. They will be prepared by specialists of the Division of Co-operative Marketing and the Division of Econo-mic Information of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and will form the regular farm economics sections of the United States Radio Farm School

Another Farmer Has Retired

(Continued from Page 3)

"The first requisite in successful farming for Mr. Wegener has been to use his head and lead pencil. In other words he has planned his work, figuring carefully as to the results he could expect from each operation. He didn't want to go at the business blindly.

"Today he owns 2.760 acres, and 2,180 acres are under cultivation. About 1,000 acres are in corn, a similar amount is in wheat and 180 acres in sorghums. Considerable power equivment is used. Mr. Wegener doesn't neg-lect the livestock. He now has about 80 Holsteins, 200 to 300 head of hogo and 1,000 laying hens. Mr. Wegener has six sons and five daughters, and they certainly have had and still are having fine advantages along educational lines, and he has been giving them the land as they grew old enough. Mr. Wegener is a leader in his community. His home is one of the finest of the state. The uniformity of buildhomestead are especially outstanding."

Farming hasn't been a bed of roses for Mr. Wegener. "We left Nebraska for Kansas in 1907," he said. "From then until 1913 we had failures. But I started with cows, made expenses an? saved some money. There is no going back on the cows. They made a go of it when everything else failed us. I started with anything in the cow line, but I had a purebred Holstein bull. We got away from dairying, tho, because it was too slow when other things got better. Since 1914 I've made big money with wheat, and corn, too. In 1915, for example, I had 15,000 bushels of corn. I was hailed out once and grasshoppers **Production Sale** Reg. Percherons

at Lone Oak Stock Farm, one mile west of Briggs station on A. V. I. electric car line. 27 miles northwest of Wichita, 10 south-west of Newton, Kan.

Tuesday, February 21

38 head Reg. Percherons comprising
10 stallions ready for service, only 2 of
mature age. 9 bred mares, 6 coming one year old fillies, 9 coming two year old
fillies, 5 coming yearling stallions. All but four of the fillies and young stallions
consigned by Taylors stred by CARLEUX 166144 Kansas State Fair grand champ.
1925. Probably the most uniform lot of young horses ever in one sale sired by
one stallion

probably the most uniform lot of young horses ever in one sale sired by one stallion.

HARRY ESHELMAN, Sedgwick, consigns 4 head, part of them by his grand champ. CARINO.

H. L. GLEN, Newton, consigns 1 mare.

C. F. MOLZEN, Newton sells a granddaughter of Carino, also a great son of Carleux. THOMAS SAVAGE, Newton has rented his farm and consigns his entire herd of 6 mares and 2 stallions, 1 a grandson of JALAP. Mares by a son of CARNOT.

F. J. CHAPPLE, Newton, sells a choice young grey stallion.

CARL TANGEMAN, Newton, offers 3 good mares, This is the highest class lot of richly bred young Percherons to be sold in the Middle West this year.

15 SHORTHORNS, 9 bred cows and 5 helfers, 1 two year old bull. Most of them by our 2400 lb. herd bull Silver Marshall by Village Marshall. Parties from Wichita, Hutchinson or Newton take Interurban road and get off at Briggs station. All cars will be met sale day. For catalog,

A. H. TAYLOR & SON R. F. D. 4. SEDGWICK, KANSAS

A. H. TAYLOR & SON, R. F. D. 4, SEDGWICK, KANSAS Arctioneers, Boyd Newcom, John Snyder.

PERCHERON HORSES





Five Percherons for Sale 3 extra good coming two year old stal-lions. One team of mares 4 and 5 years old. One a daughter of Carnot. The other a granddaughter of Kontact. All blacks. Ira E. Rusk & Sons, Wellington, Kan

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Elm Ledge Guernse**ys**

Dam-Lene Pine Mollie Cowan 91285, 840 lbs. fat. GUY E. WOLCOTT, LINWOOD, KANSAS

Purebred Guernsey Bulls ages four to eight months. Sired by top Wis hogs. Address E. C. Moriarty, % Derby Oil Co., Wichita, Ks.

· TAMWORTH HOGS

Tamworths on Approval Priced reasonable. Greatest prize winning herd in the Middle West. Paul A. Wempe, Seneca, Kan., Nemaha Co.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Whiteway Hampshires on Approval Choice bred gilts weighing 300 to 350 lbs. each, Bred to Grand Champion boar of 1927. Also fall pig. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan

Pratt Co. Pig Club Sale

At Pratt, Kansas SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25

29 SPOTTED POLANDS, daughters and grand-daughters of Monogram, 1927 world's Grand Champion boar, also daughters of Last Coin, World's Champion Junior yearling 1927, bred to three of the best boars of the breed. They are Great Western and Pratt Co. champions.

DUROCS—15 gilts representing the blood of Sensation, Pathfinder, Scissors and Goldmaster breeding. These gilts are the top winners in the Pratt Co. Fair.

BLACK POLANDS—6 dandy gilts bred early carry the breeding of Mr. Bock's herd, Wichita, Kan. They are bred to Ninnescah, a boar of size, type and quality. Send for catalogue.

DALE KONKEL, Pig Club Leader, Pratt, Kan.

from that I've made a go of it. I feel pretty safe with wheat

Only once did Mr. Wegener listen to the call of a town business. He tried it in Illinois, but decided the farm was the place for him. Perhaps he would have made good some other place, but the fact remains that he is and has been filling a position as an agricul-tural leader that is second to no other line of business.

He started in debt in Kansas and has paid out in full in cash, Kansas never will fully realize how much Mr. Wegener, and the many, many citizens of his kind, have contributed to our agricultural progress.

Here is an interesting idea that has been worked out by Mr. Wegener. He has constructed some ditches so all the drainage of rain from a corn field 100 rods long will flood, or as he calls it, "irrigate," his acre of garden and orchard. He has been able to see things like that thru his years of farming and put them into practice. Fertility, seed-bed preparation, cultivation, rotation, seed selection, prevention of disease. adequate equipment kept in repair, accurate records-all of these factors have contributed to Wegener's success, backed by hard work.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEINS 5 -Dependable

Superior in pro-duction, regular in calving, noted for size and vigor, consistent in profits returned - Holsteins are known as the most dependable

Write for literature Extension Service HOLSTEINERFRIESIAN 230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

HEREFORD CATTLE

THIRD ANNUAL SALE OF

Herefords

BENDENA, KAN. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1928

12 bulls a very choice offering consisting of 2 two year olds and 10 yearlings, 20 choice females consisting of cows and helfers of excellent breeding and possessing the characteristic of very valuable breeding matrons. These cattle are all our own breeding, excellent individuals choicely breed and will be presented in good thrifty breeding condition. Sale will be held at the farm 3 miles south, ½ west of Bendena. Sale begins at 12:30 P. M. Free lunch. Write for catalog.

KLAUS BROS., BENDENA, KAN. Gross, Foster and Williams, Auctioneces

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Polled Hereford Bulls

From a line of prize winning ancestry. Yearlings and twos. Several outstanding herd bull prospects among them. Visit the herd and see size, bone and quality.

GOERNANDT BROS., AURORA, KANSAS

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE



Private Angus Dispersion

mos., 9 yearling heffers. Also the two year old hard bull. All registered and good individuals.

JACOB SCHWEIZER, TURON, KAN.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

OUR AYRSHIRES

Their staters, dams and grandddams have 35 records average 15898 milk, 825 fat. Our herd bull dam and stres dam 20649 milk 756 fat. A bull calf from our herd will improve your dairy herd.

F. J. WALZ & SONS, HAYS, KANSAS

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising col-umns \$2.50.

Change of copy as desired. LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas



AMONG the many successful farmers in Dickinson county are Henry and L. B. Stantz. They are young men—brothers—who are making a big success raising purebred Duroc hogs, Holstein cattle and Single Comb White Leghorn chickens. They believe in quality because they have learned that quality pays. Here is what they say about Kansas Farmer—

Why Folks Like Kansas Farmer

AS WE start a new year it is only natural that we look back over the last year to see what we have accomplished, and determine the things that made 1927 more pleasant and profitable for us. In this connection we must give Kansas Farmer considerable credit.

Among the farm papers that we take we consider Kansas Farmer the most important. We always read it first, because the articles in it are so well written and so very interesting, instructive and inspiring. No other paper seems to carry so many timely, instructive articles, and we have found it a source of dependable information.

Every issue contains something of interest for every member of the family, and we enjoy Mr. Gilkeson's articles especially.

Every week you will find in Kansas Farmer well written articles giving methods that have been tried and proved successful on other farms. They are things farm folks such as you are doing to make their farms more profitable. That is one reason why folks like Kansas Farmer.



W. S. Cole, Poland China breeder of King-in has recently erected a fine hog house, e building is made of tile and is said he one of the best in Kingman county.

he registered Percheron sale to be held h.A. H. Taylor farm north of Sedgwick day Feb. 21 will be the biggest event as kind in the Southwest this year. In it has been many years since such a toffering of young Percherons have offered at public auction.

Edwards of Lebo recently paid \$107.50 head for 600 head of three year old is. They were bought from Lovett and stie. Texas Panhandle ranchers. These priced cattle will be fed on grain the ainder of the winter and pastured in the ills next summer.

McMichael of Cunningham, secretary Kingman County Pig Club, announces, by the club to be held in the sale on in Kingman on March 1st. About head will be sold. The dams of the grame from leading Kansas herds musual interest is being taken in the Mr. McMichael says the future sucoff the livestock industry is assured if sys can be kept interested.

C. Curt of Attica reports the recent of five milking bred Shorthorn heifers an Breeden & Co., of Great Bend, These rs were all sired by Bonnyglen Nuggett, on of Pine Valley Viscount, the high the bull now heading the Bonnyglen he is always in the market for heifers along this line.

Meyer of Farlington has been breedpotted Polands now for a good many
and has acquired a lot of information
the business. He says his bunch of
gilts are about the best he has ever
frey are bred to Monogram and Giant
ine boars. Mr. Meyer thinks it is a
ke for farmers to get low just now on
ing stock, his advice is to keep right
d be sure to have some to sell when
yet high again.

reat interest in Percherons was manifed at the J. W. Winter & Son sale held Colwich February 10. A crowd that narily would have been local contained y buyers and interested spectators from stance. The bidding was brisk and inted plainly a big and fast growing ded for the limited number of registered herons that are for sale by Kansas ders. One pair of six year old mares ght \$430; another with a trifle less ity sold for \$425. Fillies were in ded up to \$200 apiece. A stallion was at \$350.

Stunkel herd of registered Shorthorns d at Peck in Sedgwick county, is one largest herds now in Central Kansas, herd established nearly thirty years y Mr. Stunkel's father now numbers 125 head. Mr. E. L. Stunkel, son of remer owner has culled the herd pretty in late years and purchased good as bulls. His present herd bulls comported Villager. Mr. Stunkel gives the ordinary care and says that bulls ed in this way usually go out and give ter account of themselves than those tre overfed. Mr. Stunkel has fourteen red yearling steers now on hand this test the culling process thru which grop of calves go before any are offer sale as breeders.

e just received a good letter from mis, the big Duroc breeder of the st. Mr. Innis is getting ready for lad bred sow sale to be held on the lighting town on the 18th of this Mr. Innis doesn't talk much about but says frankly he has a good and that he has bred them himiley are in pig to boars from the leading Kansas breeders and that and has raised them so the farmmen and breeders of the state can buy them. In his opinion this is a light time to be in the business. He is over fifty gilts to breed for next is. The Innis sales are always increasions and buyers and visitors in from a long distance.

IVESTOCK NEWS
By J. W. Johnson



et wichita are March 7, 8 and 9.

Angle & Son, Courtland, recently Duroc gilts to the Salina pig club.

Deaver, Sabetha, is selling 40 Feb. 21—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan. dand China bred sows and gilts Feb. 25—Pratt County Pig Club, sale at mear Sabetha next Tuesday, Pratt, Kan.

we, livestock auctioneer, Council announced a sale of registered which he will sell for J. R. Wilsey, Kan., May 3.

Association, Sale Pavillon, Blue Rapids, Kan.

Association, Sale Pavillon, Blue Rapids, Kan.

May 4—E. S. Dale & Son and Ben S. Bird, Protection, Kan.

Protection, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

Elmer Pearl, Wakeeney, bought a nice gilt to by The Night Hawk in the Sol Leon-

ard Poland China sale at St. Joe Feb. 8. The average in this sale was \$75 and the top was \$370.

Breeders from eight states bought the Poland China offering of Dr. W. E. Stewart's annual bred sow sale at Stratton, Neb., Feb. 4. The average was \$118 on about 40 head; one sold for \$400 and another for \$200.

Harry L. Youngerman, manager of the National Western Livestock Show at Denver, died Jan. 28 of pneumonia. Mr. Younger-man was very popular with livestock ex-hibitors and the big Denver show was pro-gressing under his direction.

The Central Shorthorn sale will be held in the Royal building, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 29. About 80 head will be sold and 52 of them are buils. The cattle in the sale will be judged in the forenoon starting at 9 A. M., and the sale will start at 1 P. M. All the cattle will be sold Feb. 29.

Of the 89 Herefords sold in the Denver sale Jan. 18, 72 were bulls and the average for them was \$526. The 89 head averaged \$472. C. S. Thompson of Indianola, Neb., sold a May bull calf for \$2,000 and the buyer was J. D. Canary of Littleton.

A large crowd attended the H. B. Walter & Son sale of Poland Chinas in the sale pavilion at Bendena, Feb. I. Kansas and Neraska buyers absorbed the offering and the average was \$42. Two sows sold for \$75 each and one went to Issac F. Tyson, Olathe and the other to C. M. Jones of Hlawatha.

The Kansas Shorthorn breeders association's annual meeting was held at Manhattan last week and elected officers and adjourned until Feb. 29 at Kansas City, the evening of the Central Shorthorn sale. Mr. Amcoats of Clay Center, who has been president of the association for three years, requested that a new president be elected and W. J. Sayre of Manhattan was elected. C. E. Aubel was re-elected secretary and treasurer and Mrs. Harry Forbes of Topeka and S. B. Amcoats were elected directors.

The cup, awarded at Manhattan last week by the Kansas Dairy Association for the highest producing cow for 1927 went to Grover Myer of Basehor. Of the five high cows in the contest, four belonged in Mr. Myer's herd. The cup was awarded to Springrock Ona Posch, senior two-year-old and the record was 17,352 pounds of milk and 758.8 pounds of butter. This was a 365 day record and this same helfer has a seven day record of 25 pounds of butter and holds the state record for both butter and milk in the 30 day division.

and holds the state record for both butter and milk in the 30 day division.

Wednesday of Farm and Home Week at Manhattan is always dairy day and the attendance last week on Wednesday was indeed flattering to those who have the work in charge. The state dairy association was in session most of the day and the different breeds held business meetings in the evening. The state Ayrshire association elected F. M. Conroy of Lawrence president, G. J. Bohnmyer, Lecompton, vice president and J. H. Linn, Manhattan, secretary-treasurer. David Page, Topeka, and J. M. McClure, members of the executive committee. The State Holstein Breeders association relected Ralph Button, Topeka, president and W. H. Mott of Herington, vice president and Harry Cave of the dairy husbandry department at the college, secretary. H. R. Lascelles, the new fieldman for Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, lowa and Oklahoma and who will look after Holstein affairs in these states was present. His address is The Dixon Hotel, Kansas City, Mo. The State Jersey Breeders association elected officers as follows: E. H. Taylor, Keats, president; R. F. McClellan, Knigman, vice president; R. F. McClellan, Knigman, vice president and R. A. Gilliland, Denison, secretary-treasurer. Directors elected were Fred Laptad, Lawrence, C. E. Copeland, Water-ville and H. L. McClurkin, Clay Center.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By O. Wayne Devine 1407 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

The Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association will hold its annual show and sale at Kansas City, Wednesday, February 29. The show will begin at 9 a. m. and the sale at 1 p. m. All breeders attending are invited to attend a banquet at the Hoof and Horn Club at 6 o'clock that evening. A splendid program has been prepared and after the banquet the Kansas and Missouri Shorthorn associations will hold a short business meeting. Everyone interested in Shorthorn cattle should attend these meetings.

Public Sales of Livestock

Poland China Hogs

Pratt County Pig Club, sale at Feb. 25—Fratt County Fig Club, sale at Fratt, Kan. March 1—Kingman County Fig Club., March 3—W. J. Elliott, Holcomb, Kan. March 12—A. M. Strunk, Colwich, Kan. April 26—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence,

April 26—Laprac Kan. Spotted Poland China Hogs Murr. Tonganoxie, sells Chester is sows and glits at his farm near Tuesday, Feb. 21.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Feb. 21—Harlan Deaver, Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 25—Pratt County Pig Glub, sale at Pratt, Kan.

Pratt, Kan.
Feb. 27—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 28—Innis Duroc Farm, Meade, Kan.
Feb. 29—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
March 1—Kingman County Pig Club.,
April 26—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, April 2 Kan.

Chester White Hogs

nderson & Son, St. Joe, Mo., sold Feb. 21—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.
China bred sows and gilts at Feb. 22—M. K. Goodpasture, Hiawatha, Kan.
cb. 7 for an average of \$60. The Feb. 22—Clyde Coonse, Horton, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

Feb. 29—Central Shorthorn Association,
Royal Bullding, Kansas City, Mo.
Royal Bullding, Kansas City

March S-W. J. Elliott, Holcomb, Kan. Hereford Cattle Feb. 24-Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kan.

INNIS DUROC FARM

Annual Sale of Bred Sows and Gilts

Tuesday, February 28



Thirty-five head. Most of them sired by GREAT STILTS, and they are bred to MAJOR PATHLEADER and SUNFLOWER MONARCH for March and April farrow. Major Pathleader was both Junior and Grand Champion at the Great Southwest Fair at Dodge City in 1926. Sunflower Monarch is sired by Sunflower King and was the second prize Junior Boar at Kansas State Fair, 1927.

Many outstanding gilts in the offering. All fed to farrow strong litters. Sale will be held at the farm adjoining the city of Meade, Kan. Write for catalogue.

Innis Duroc Farm, Meade, Kansas

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

E. G. Hoover's Annual Duroc Sale Monday, February 27

At Hoover sale pavilion, three and one half miles Northwest of Wichita. Offering 50 head, of herd building sows, gilts and fall boars. Bred to ADVANCER PATHE, son of Col. Advance, GIANT STILTS, son of Fancy Stilts. J. C's GOLDMASTER last and greatest son of Goldmaster. And CHIEF STILTS a wonderful Pathfinder-Stilts boar. Drop card for catalog.

E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kansas Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

DUROC HOGS

Bred Sows

To farrow in March and April. Registered, immuned and shipped on approval. Write for prices. Stants Brothers, Abilene, Kansas.

Kansas 1927 Jr. Champion Duroc boar's Brother. 50 choice sows and gilts bred to him and Harvester's Leader for breeders, farmers, commer-cial pork raisers. Champion bred over 25 years. Weauling pigs unrelated, pairs, trios, etc. Shipped on approval. Registered, immuned, photos. W. R. Husten, Americus, Ks.

HILLCREST STOCK FARM DUROCS

Twenty-five gilts bred to one of the best young boars in North Eastern Kansas and from the John Bader show herd. Gilts priced to sell quick. W. H Hilbert, Corning, Kan., Nemaha Co.

25 DurocGillsbred for Mar. and April far-Special by Super Col, and Kansas Col, a son of the twice world Champion Great Col, and are bred to Kansas Col and Still's Monarch 2nd. Price \$35 to \$45, according to Quality, time of farrowing. Crates \$2.5 according to Sherwood Bros., Concordia, Kan.



Buy Kansas Bred Durocs from Kansas Breeders This herd headed entirely by outstand-ing Kansas bred boars: Gold Seissors, Major Pathleader, Sunflower Monarch. We have breeding stock for sale INNIS DUROC FARM, Meade, Kan.

Top Scissors Stilts Orion

The best Duroc cross I have found, 25 selected spring boars ready for use. Just the tops reserved for breeding purposes. The best lot we have ever raised. Inspection invited. W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kansas

Purebred Duroc Gilts for sale, Bred for spring farrow. Choice blood lines, All immuned, registered.

J. C. STEWART & SONS, Americus, Kan.

One Spring Boar and Two Fall Boars

Bilts by Long Col. bred to a son of Rev-clation for spring farrow. Mike Stensaas & Sons, Concordia, Kansas 90 REG. DUROC PIGS

boars and gilts, selected to ship out. Scissors, Stilts, Sensation breeding.
W. H. LING, IOLA, KANSAS



DUROC SPRING BOARS
by Rainbows Glant. Also choice
spring gilts bred to Stiltsmaster ready to sell. Out of
big dams. J. V. Bloom & Son,
Medicine Lodge, Kansas.

Boars!Boars! Sired by Champions Stilts Major, Super Col., Architect and Revelation, Dams of Equal merit. Big, rugged, smooth, best breeding obtainable. Real herd boar prospects. Immuned. Shipped on approval. Write for full information. Priced low for quick sale. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Ks.

Quality Reg. Durocs



Boars ready for service. Also bred sows and glits. Also fall boars. Best of breeding. Registered and immuned. Inspection Invited. G D. WILLEMS, INMAN, KAN.

CHAMPION DUROCS

thleader boars and gilts, big sound indi-luals. Write me for description and prices. E. W. NICKELS, DODGE CITY, KANSAS

Orion Robt. T. For Sale Mature boar, good individual and none better bred. Reasonable price.

LEONARD HELD, GREAT BEND, KAN.

Murr's Chester White Sale

at the farm near

Tonganoxie, Kan. Tuesday, February 21

Thirty big smooth easy feeding Chester White bred gilts, all im-mune. Twenty-fifth year as a breed-er of purebred Chester White hogs.

Write for catalog to HENRY MURR, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Chester White Sow Sale Horton, Kan., Feb. 22

Forty head of tried sows, fall yearlings and spring gilts. Bred to Grand Champion and Junior Champion boars at State and County Fairs in 1927. This will be the best lot of sows and gilts that we have ever offered. They will be showing heavy by sale day and are bred to fairow in March and early April. Write for catalog to either

Clyde Coonse, Horton, Kan., or M. K. Goodpasture, Hiawatha, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Clover Crest Farm

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA BRED SOW SALE. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1 p. m.

40 Head Large growthy glits A fine offering of good boned glits with stretch, width and depth. Good feeder-A fine offering of good boned gilts with stretch, width and depth. Good feeder-type and sired by Big Challenger and Generator with prize winner breeding. Bred to Deaver's Duke by the world's champion Wildfire boar or to Corrector's Bob, a wonderful cross of a Giant Sunbeam sow and a Big Munn boar.

Sale held under cover at farm one mile east of Sabetha, Kan., on U. S. Highways 36 and 75. Write for catalog.

Harlan Deaver, Sabetha, Kan. Roy Kistner and Ed Crandall, Sabetha, Auctioneers.

BUY A PIG
Raise your own herd boar. Sired
by Champton Blood Lines, Kansas Early Dreams and Decesion
of Wild Fires. Also fail gilts,
all vaccinated and res. free.
D. W. Brown, Valley Center, Ks. BUY A PIG



Spotted Poland Bred Gilts

Popular bloodlines, bred to sons of Mono-gram, Glant Sunbeam and other good boars. Reg. free. WM. MEYER, Farlington, Kan.

BIG TYPE REG. SPOTTED POLANDS sows and gilts bred to my Wildwood herd boar. All champion blood lines, including Imperial Commander, Heritage Wildfre, Advance Lady's Giant, Educator, Model Ranger, Big Munn and Greater Harvester.

Frank Beyrle, Maize, Kansas



Nothing's too good for our daughter"

JUNE... orange blossoms ... and a radiant girl is ready for that glorious adventure. The happy day is here ... the trousseau complete ... months of joyful selection have made ready for the wonderful event.

Mother and daughter have used woman's ability to compare, until only the finest is their choice. In life's great events and in everyday affairs, comparison is very helpful.

This is true in buying coffee. Comparison helps you decide on the flavor you like best.

Folger's Coffee is the supreme of the world's coffees. Its rich, marvelous flavor is unmatched. Enticing . . . appetizing . . . each steaming cup of this finest coffee is completely satisfying. And its high quality makes it economical. Compare Folger's by making the famous Folger Coffee Test.

The Folger Coffee Test: Drink Folger's Coffee tomorrow morning; the next morning drink the coffee you have been using; the third morning drink Folger's again. You will decidedly favor one brand or the other. The Best Coffee Wins. That's fair, isn't it?

The first thought in the morning FOLGER'5





The Folger Serenade every Tuesday night, 9:30 o'clock, W-D-A-F, Kansas City.

PACKED