

# KANSAS FARMER

## MAIL & BREEZE

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## All Out of Step But Kansas?

By CLIF STRATTON

If TAXES were collected in kind, and Kansas paid all its federal, state and local taxes in one place at one time, here is what would have been required to cover the state's total tax bill for 1926:

All the cattle in the state.....	\$66,430,842
All the milk cows.....	33,955,880
All the mules.....	14,772,042
All the sheep.....	2,311,366
The entire rye crop.....	469,412
The entire feterita crop.....	220,854

And Kansas still would have been \$38,996 short of paying its tax bills, for the foregoing totals only \$118,160,396, while the total tax bill of Kansas for last year was \$118,199,392.

As a matter of fact, the deficit of \$38,996 could have been made up from the sale of the milk from the 625,312 milk cows on their way to the tax gatherer's office, and while Kansas was waiting for the tax gatherer to count the 1,967,201 other cattle, the 240,987 mules, the 258,312 sheep, the 483,524 bushels of rye and the 310,715 bushels of feterita.

Kansas has a real interest in taxes. Particularly the Kansas farmer has a real interest because he pays most of them. Either Kansas is out of step or else all the rest of the states of the Union are out of step in their tax systems.

Here are some ABCs of the Kansas taxing system in relation to other states.

Bear in mind that the general property tax is essentially a load on the land.

All right. The official figures from the United States Department of Commerce, for 1925, show that Kansas raised 59 per cent of its state revenue from the general property tax.

The average from the general property tax for all 48 states was 24.1 per cent. For other states in the West North Central group, in which Kansas is listed, it was 30.1 per cent. Kansas hits the land for three-fifths of the cost of its state government; the other states hit the land—or milk the land, if you like it better—for one-fourth of the cost of state government; other states in the Kansas geographical group hit the land for less than one-third of their costs of government.

Here is the comparison of Kansas, Missouri and Iowa, showing their different sources of revenue for running the state government:

Kind of Tax	Kansas Per Cent	Missouri Per Cent	Iowa Per Cent
General property. . . . .	59.0	13.0	35.5
Special . . . . .	5.5	18.3	3.6
Business and non-business licenses.....	8.4	38.5	36.4
Department earnings . . . . .	18.3	15.5	15.9
Highway privileges . . . . .	4.8	1.6	1.4
Earnings of public service corporations..	2.0	0.0	0.0
Subventions, grants and pension assessments . . . . .	2.0	13.1	7.1

Special taxes include inheritance and income taxes; business and non-business licenses include motor fuel and a percentage tax on insurance companies, and occupation taxes on various businesses.

Both Missouri and Iowa realize more for the state on their business licenses. Missouri levies an income tax. Oklahoma, on the south, levies a gross production tax which assists materially in holding its general property tax down to 14.1 per cent of the cost of the state government.

Something is radically wrong with the Kansas tax scheme when 59 per cent of the cost of state government is raised by what is essentially a land tax, while the other states in this territory raise less than one-third off the land—some as low as one-sixth—and all the states average less than one-fourth from this source.

There ought to be a remedy. Finding it appears like a good job for the farm organizations of Kansas, and for the next legislature. The Kansas tax burden can be adjusted more equitably.

Other states have found ways of raising revenue besides the general property tax. They levy income taxes, gross production taxes and luxury taxes, which are really a form of sales tax on amusements, luxuries or non-essentials.

For example, Kansas could do away with all direct state taxes by levying the following: Income tax, individuals only, same schedule as federal tax; would raise \$3,300,000 a year. Gross production tax, 3 per cent on oil and gas, 2 per cent on other specified minerals; would raise \$2,700,000. A 10 per cent tax on tickets to public amusements, and a 6 per cent tax on tobacco would raise 2½ million dollars.

Allowing for the cost of collections, this would cut the tax bill on land between 7 and 8 million dollars a year, and would do away with the direct state tax entirely, allowing each county to tax itself as it sees fit.





# J. Pluvius Draws a Sentence

## Western Kansas Farmers Are Aroused Over the Antics of Their Temperamental Criminal

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

THE charges were preferred by a group of farmers and business men. J. Pluvius was publicly accused of non-support, criminal negligence and assault and battery. Some years he was alleged to have been so stingy that he wouldn't support anything—except Russian Thistle—in Western Kansas. Such neglect has led to numerous deaths of very promising crops, which no doubt could be considered criminal negligence. And again J. P. has descended in such fury as to wash out tender sprouts that were beginning to like this world. He even went to the extreme of rushing thru handy ravines and gullies, sweeping with him fences and an occasional unlucky porker or egg producer. Testimony for this assault and battery charge might well be given by W. J. Beardwell, 9 miles north of Wakeeney. Some of his hog fencing has been washed out three times this spring.

Discontent over J. P.'s actions first was mentioned publicly in a meeting called at Mankato, October 12, 1926, to discuss the possibilities of holding more of the available moisture in the soil. There these Western Kansas farmers and business men gave up all hopes of getting any special favors from J. P. Heretofore crops had been planted and their guardians knew the only thing they could do then was hope to gosh it would rain. And usually it didn't. Something had to be done, and the Mankato meeting was the starter. It was decided there that a permanent organization should be formed, and that another meeting should be called to perfect such an association. That was the primary purpose of last week's meeting at Wakeeney. Constitution and bylaws were accepted, officers were held over from the previous meeting, and sentence was passed on the criminal. A court room full of men found J. Pluvius guilty of all charges and awarded a sentence that is hoped will evolve into harder labor for crops and restricted liberty.

### To Collect the Water

No longer will the accused have such freedom of "run-off." These Western Kansas men have visions of dams and reservoirs all over the western part of the state that will collect the rain that falls. In the event there is very little moisture, the dams and reservoirs will help put it to the best uses. When unusually rainy seasons come, the dams and reservoirs will hold back the flood peaks that do so much damage, and will store a great quantity of water to last thru hot summer days.

Despite heavy rains and a slight flurry of snow, delegates from the majority of the counties in the Sixth Congressional District were able to attend the meeting at Wakeeney. The association includes membership from this entire district, the 22 counties from Ellsworth north and west to the state lines. F. I. Merrill, Ellis, is president; Ralph A. Nicholson, Ellis, is vice president, and H. L. Everett, Smith Center, is secretary-treasurer.

In his opening talk to the assembly,

President Merrill urged farmers as individuals and as community groups to start active work along water conservation lines. Only thru definite action on their part, he believes, can they expect to merit government aid.

George Knapp, Topeka, State Irrigation Engineer, said in part: "A great deal can be done to conserve the moisture which runs away in Western Kansas, and really is a menace to other parts of the state. Much of this water can easily be held in reservoirs. Undoubtedly this would help crop conditions and it would skim off the flood peaks." Mr. Knapp also explained in detail about some of the successful dams that have been constructed over the state.

### Much Damage Thru Erosion

O. J. Eidman, design engineer of the State Highway Department, Topeka, discussed dams and water control as affecting the Kansas highways. He gave a very definite idea, also, of the construction of dams, location, elevations and materials needed. Dr. F. L. Duley, professor of soils at the agricultural college, believes in dams, reservoirs and drainage basins, but he suggested also that more attention should be given to "the soil as a water reservoir." He stressed proper cultural methods as the means of getting more water into the "soil reservoir" and where it will do the crops the most good. "More fertility is lost to the Corn Belt thru erosion," he asserted, "than thru cropping. Proper handling of the soil not only will store more moisture, but it will stop soil washing as well." By observing proper precautions, he believes it is possible to keep 99 per cent of the rainfall on the land.

Other interesting talks were made by G. O. Brophy, special representative of the Union Pacific; L. C. Aicher, superintendent of the Hays Experiment Station; A. L. Halstead, head of the dry farming operations at Hays; L. H. Galloway, Trego county commissioner; John Bird of the Ellis County News, and Roy F. Bailey, publisher of the Salina Journal. In the course of the full-day meeting, C. H. Benson, representative from the sixth district, expressed a belief that aid could be expected from the state, and a telegram from Congressman Hays B. White, stating that he would give the association his support, lent further encouragement.

Governor Ben S. Paulen was scheduled to speak at the meeting, but was compelled to cancel his engagement due to sickness in the family. J. B. Doze, state fish and game warden; John W. Gardner, chairman of the State Highway Commission, and G. W. Catts, agricultural commissioner of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, couldn't attend the meeting on account of the weather and road conditions.

If the Wakeeney meeting is any criterion, J. Pluvius is going to get a run for his money in the near future. The wrath of his storms will be "dammed" at every available place, and his spirit of devilry will die an ignominious death. Western Kansas is headed toward the conservation of every growth provoking drop of moisture.

### Up Goes the Egg Yield

From the St. Paul Dispatch:

Not much of a thrill appears wrapped up in the University farm's announcement of the increase in Minnesota's average January egg production. Even the month's record of 21.1 eggs a hen reported from a flock at Grand Marais mostly invites the matter-of-fact query, "Well, what of it?"

But any capable poultryman can explain the immense commercial significance of stimulated mid-winter production and its meaning, not only to himself, but also to the urbanite whose relish of fresh eggs with his bacon is not subject to seasonal fluctuation.

The matter is still more interesting from a biological point of view. We are surveying the results of 2,600 years of domestication. Most birds lay in a year only enough eggs for one brood

of chicks. The mourning dove lays two eggs a year. How is it that the champion hen may produce close to 300? Most birds will continue to lay if the first eggs are destroyed. Thus the flicker or yellowhammer, normally laying five or six eggs, has been made to produce 71 in 73 days by persistent nest robbing. But this is done only in the spring and summer months.

The poultryman's problem is to extend the laying period thru the winter when the reproductive function normally is almost universally dormant. Experimenting with a fowl that has been domesticated for a couple of dozen centuries, he is able to do it more and more satisfactorily largely by protecting his flock from the rigors of winter. Why, then, not put this apparently commonplace accomplishment down in the record of impressive victories over nature?

### What of the Future?

BY ANDRE MAUROIS

I have just read a number of books by scholars, physicists, chemists and biologists concerning the future of their sciences. I always take the liveliest pleasure in such anticipations. I enjoy contemplating possible methods of life that will perhaps some day be ours. Our modern prophets are modest, and for 50 years discoveries have progressed more rapidly than their predictions. In 1902 Wells timidly announced that heavier-than-air flying machines would perhaps begin to be useful in warfare by 1950. The scientific paradox of today is the commonplace of tomorrow. Radio television—that is to say, the transmission of a moving image thru the air—has been realized.

Within a few years we shall surely be able both to see and hear our interlocutor with the assistance of a wireless contrivance which will perhaps be called the "telephotophone." Pocket models will enable us to continue a conversation with a friend during a journey or a walk. Lovers will make dates at 20 minutes and 16 seconds past 4 o'clock at a wave length of 452 meters. An ether police force will monopolize certain wave lengths for secret government communications. A subscription blank will reserve for anyone a determined wave length for 5, 10, or 15 minutes. There will be wave lengths for unmarried ladies, and others for schools. Already in America there are organizations that charge a fixed price for sending children to sleep by singing lullabies every evening from 7 o'clock on.

### We'll Watch 'Em Think

This double presence of image and sound will go on transforming our lives. Absence and separation will descend several rungs on the ladder of sentimental values. Lying will become more difficult. A woman will no longer be able to say on the telephone that she is out simply by imitating the voice of her maid. What is more, we shall presently be able to give or to refuse visual communication, and it will undoubtedly follow presently that we shall be able to transmit everything seen from an airplane passing over a garden or a stretch of countryside. Then, too, the wireless steering of airplanes from a distance by the aid of a gyroscope is already conceivable, and we can even imagine a little apparatus that each one of us will have at his bedside which will enable him to flash a picture on a screen, where successive views of towns, streets, and people will be displayed.

An English professor of physics goes so far as to threaten the next century with an even more redoubtable invention. "It is certain," he says "that since human thought is composed of images and words, it ought to correspond to the radiations of certain sound waves. These radiations and waves will some day be captured—it is only a question of amplifiers." From this moment on it will be possible, thanks to a kind of radioscope that everyone will have in his pocket, to read the thought of any interlocutor and to contemplate the images that he is forming in his mind all the time. Conversation will then be much more like the solitary, silent meditation of the present time. A will watch B thinking for a few minutes; then he will work out his reply, while B watches him. We shall all have to be natural, and hypocrisy will die.

When communication from a distance has become so easy, the speed of transportation will be less important but it is obviously bound to increase. "In theory," says one of our authors "its only limit will be the speed of light." The complete transformation of the production of energy will even more serious. Coal and oil will give way to maritime power which will make use of the different temperatures in various currents of water. Then, too, the power of wind will be captured by perfected cumulators. These inventions will completely transform the industrial tracts of the world.

The factories that were grouped about coal centers will gradually move to places where the wind is always blowing. Certain deserts, despised until that time, will become the most populated spots on the earth—nations will fight to conquer them. At the same time chemistry will make use of atmospheric nitrogen, and agriculture will almost cease to exist. The aspect of the world will change. Forests and gardens will take the place of cultivated fields. Light will be very cheap. The sources of modern lighting are truly primitive. "With warm bodies," says Professor Haldane, "95 per cent of their radiations are invisible. Using a lamp as a source of light is most as great a waste of energy as burning down a house to make tea. It can be predicted with all security that in 50 years light will cost a fiftieth of its present price, and in the big cities there will be no such thing as night."

### Not Interested in Babies

This is terrifying, but the biologists are more alarming still. They believe that they can explain our emotional and sentimental life by abundance or lack of secretions from certain endocrine glands. "It will be possible to make people violent, timid, sensual or the opposite, as please, by simple injections of products of these glands." If a highly organized oligarchy is desired, it will be possible to inject in the children the leaders the authoritative temperament, and in the children of the proletariat the temperament of submission. Against the injections of official doctors the greatest orators of Opposition will be impotent. The difficulty will be to combine apparent submissiveness with the ferociousness that will be necessary in order to cope with foreign enemies, but I have doubt that science will resolve the question.

A paradox? Of course. Nevertheless, a great scholar told me of an experiment the other day. Female virgin mice are placed with some male mice. The females continue to eat and play and run about without noticing the baby mice, and allow them to die without helping them. The products of certain glands that awaken maternal instincts are then injected into these same mice. At once the Amazons are transformed into admirable mothers. They renounce their pleasures and occupy themselves entirely with children that are not really their own. They will even die in their defense. This case an elementary, simple, powerful instinct is involved, but the basis of such experiments is easy to foresee the time when combinations of glandular secretions will permit us to obtain more shades of sentiment.



All Dressed up and no Place to Go—A Forecast



Farmer Jones Tries to Get His Stock Thru the Rest of the Hunting Season



# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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## Knew What He Wanted and Got It

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

CONTENTMENT captured Oscar M. Norby as he surveyed his herd of Ayrshires. He had led the way back across a newly plowed field, and over a stretch of meadow, cut by a little, wooded stream, to find them grazing leisurely on the spring's earliest offering of alfalfa.

To him they represented considerable work and equal amount of careful planning; but at the moment they were compensation represented the form of steady, satisfactory progress. Their presence was the fulfillment of one of Norby's aims, and his presence on that particular farm was another.

Norby was born in Pratt county and knew wheat. A single source of income didn't satisfy him, but he needed an additional "visible" means of support that didn't have a weakness for failure to make a crop. Having studied animal husbandry at the agricultural college, it was natural for him to turn somewhere in the field of livestock for the solution to his income problem. Indication seemed to indicate that dairying had the real possibilities of filling his needs, and he formed a liking for the work.

The purchase of a purebred bull, jointly with his brother, in March of 1917, seemed a guide post to a successful future. But how far ahead success Norby didn't know. Waiting just around the corner was the entrance of the United States into World War, and a path of duty which led straight into No Man's Land in France.

There are plenty of reasons why Norby will always remember the next five years. Lost years to dairying; still, years in which he did his bit, and paid his share in the conflict "that was to all wars." There was Camp Funston, a year in France, 90 days on the front lines, over the top of the St. Mihiel drive, and 18 months of suffering in hospitals.

It was September 30, 1918, that Norby fell. A detail sent out the night before had brought back a report of no Germans in the trenches immediately ahead. "And the general in command

*On this page is the story of a Pratt county man who knew what he wanted and went after it. Five years of Funston, France, St. Mihiel and hospitals cut into his plans before he had them more than well under way. But he came back, gathered up the loose ends of the work he had started, and is forging ahead to success.*

*For one thing, he didn't trust a single source of income; the story tells how he fortified against that predicament in a wheat country. And he knew somewhere there must be the "ideal" farm for his business; the article tells where he found it.*

*Norby's experiences are worthy of your time. Perhaps in them you will find the inspiration you need to carry you over some of the rough spots life presents.*

a few feet into the safety of a shell hole. Norby stood the pain as long as he could. Finally in desperation he pushed himself to a sitting posture, pulled a white handkerchief from his pocket and waived it as a flag of truce. A German bullet crashed thru his shoulder in reply. "They could have shot at me all afternoon if they had wanted to," Norby explained, "but they thought I was dead."

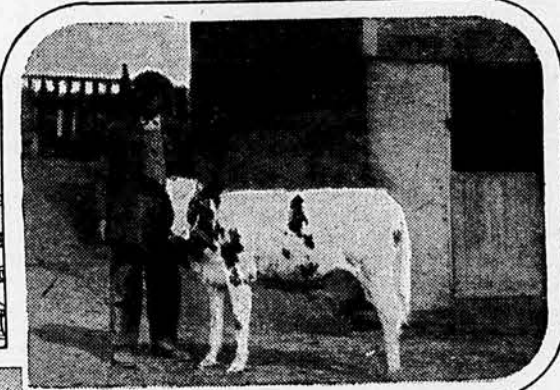
Five more agonizing hours snail-paced by before dark. Slowly, painfully then, Norby started to drag himself more than a half mile back to the American lines, where relief awaited his shattered leg and shoulder. All thru that long, rain-soaked night he worked his way back. German shells screamed overhead, splintering and smashing the remaining trees. Some time after daylight he was pulled into the American trenches. The next 18 months Norby spent getting patched up in hospitals.

The other big plan Norby had was some day to live on the "ideal" farm for his business. That desire was realized two years ago this coming August when he moved to his present location. "I had done considerable searching for just the right place," he said, "but it didn't occur to me to look this close home. All the time the farm I wanted was right under my nose and I didn't see it. It's strange how we always feel as if we must look at some distance for things we want." Perhaps Norby is right. There may be a great many values, for which we seek elsewhere, right at hand if we could only see them. Possibly Funston and France and St. Mihiel have helped Norby see such things.

It takes two hired hands to keep work going at Norby's now, with the increasing dairy herd and a good number of calves to feed. The calves always get their mother's milk for a day, direct, but no longer or they don't drink so well, their owner contends. Then each calf gets its mother's milk in a bucket for at least a week. "I think this method gives the calves a better start," Norby explained. Thereafter the newest Ayrshire generation gets whole milk for two or three weeks. Great care is exercised to prevent scours and other dangers.

Soon all of the grades in the herd will be replaced by purebreds. Norby is working to that end. He has been placing the most stress on the sires he uses. And his records indicate that he is correct. In every instance so far the influence of the sire has shown itself in daughters that are better than their dams. The bull he now has is "Henderson Dairy King," whose dam, according to Norby, held the senior 2-year-old world's record. "I'm not going to get too many cows," Norby assured. "I want some good hogs and chickens, also." He has about 30 head of Polands and Spotted Polands, and about 80 good layers.

Milk formerly was retailed on the route, but trouble collecting the money, lack of time for other work and too many broken bottles made Norby decide to sell at wholesale. Route men from Pratt pick up his milk daily, and he says he makes as much as when he sold on the route, and besides



Part of Oscar M. Norby's Herd of Ayrshires, Pratt County, as They Were Rounded Up Before the Camera's Eye. Principal Stress Has Been Laid on the Sires Used, and in Every Instance This Has Been Reflected in Daughters That Are Better Than Their Mothers. At the Right, Norby is Standing on the Platform of the Scales He Installed to Take Some of the Guessing Out of Marketing



In the Oval is a Likeness of Norby in His Working Clothes. Above, He Has Posed One of His Choice Heifer Calves. She Has Excellent Type, Her Owner Assures, and He Expects a Great Deal From Her. She Was 6½ Months Old When the Picture Was Taken

ent straight up," Norby smiled. "Next day several of us were told to 'go until you see Germans are shot at.' That was in the sector near Thiaucourt and 'Suicide Woods.' 'We did,' Norby smiled. 'We walked right out toward the German lines in broad daylight—as light as it will be soon today. Of course, we didn't expect the reception we got.'

"When we were pretty close to the first line of trenches, machine guns opened up on us. Two of us made for a clump of woods, no larger than the one there." He indicated a half-dozen trees nearby. "But the Germans knew where we were, and wasn't long until we heard them beating the rush for us. It was either let them get us or make a run for our lines. We chose the latter." A shot broke Norby's leg when he had only gotten started toward "home," and he fell in plain sight of the enemy. His buddy stumbled ahead

Vocational training in dairying followed, which together with the college work and experience before the war fitted Norby well to pick up the loose ends of his former operations. While still a patient in the hospital at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., he went to Wisconsin and bought four Ayrshires. These were sent back to Kansas—two for his brother and two for himself. And eventually Norby got back to the stock farm near Cullison. He bought his brother's Ayrshires, put them with his own and from that start he has built the present herd of 74 head, of which 32 heifers and cows are purebreds. Forty-nine of the Ayrshires are 2-year-olds or over and the rest are calves.

Indeed that is satisfactory progress, and the fulfillment of one of Norby's plans. He selected Ayrshires because they seemed hardy, were good rustlers and because he thought they would produce under his conditions. And he says he hasn't been disappointed.

doesn't have the extra work and collection troubles. The average dairy income is \$250 a month, and about one-third of that is profit. Norby also has worked up a very good business in selling purebred breeding stock.

There is another "dairy" profit to consider, however, and that is from the fertility standpoint. Norby's farm was in run-down condition when he got it, but it is responding to the new system of farming. Manure is hauled out every day that such work is possible, winter and summer.

Norby is operating 255 acres in the home place, and an additional 140 acres close at hand. There are 70 acres of pasture and 90 acres of alfalfa. He usually has some alfalfa to sell every year. For silage and rough feed Norby puts out about 70 acres of cane. "I like corn better for silage," he said, "but I grow cane because I can get a large

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IT SEEMS to me," writes Will J. Stewart, "that the present situation in China calls for a different class of missionaries from those who are being sent there. It seems to me we had better send a flock of farm agents instead. There are millions of acres in China that at one time were covered with forest. The forest was cut away and nothing done to reforest the cleared area. So the land has been wasted by erosion until it produces nothing. To restore the fertility of this land requires scientific treatment. The Chinese do not possess the necessary scientific knowledge and therefore cannot do it themselves. This great area is subject to devastating floods and is fast becoming a desert. The Sahara desert was once a great forest, but denuded of its trees became a desert. Cannot something be done before it is too late to save these deforested areas of China from entire destruction? I want to appeal to the Kansas Farm Bureau to make a move in this direction. Every nation except the United States is trying to gouge China; can't we make a move to boost her?"

I do not know enough about the work of missionaries in China to make me competent either to criticize or commend them. So far as the Kansas Farm Bureau is concerned, if it does all the work it ought to do here at home it will be right busy.

Neither do we have much ground for criticizing China for destroying her forests. We have been mighty wasteful of our own. However, I am in hearty accord with what I understand to be in Mr. Stewart's mind. Let the United States with its tremendous wealth and improved machinery offer to help the Chinese get on their feet and establish a stable government. I rather think the Chinese would be glad to accept the offer if they believed it was made in good faith. Millions of people in China die every year from starvation, and yet there is no doubt the land included in China is capable of supporting in comfort more people than are there now.

My sympathies are with the Chinese. They have been brutally imposed on by other nations, who have gone on the theory that the Chinese have no rights that other nations are bound to respect.

## Effective Organization is Lacking?

FOR a good many years I have been of the opinion that the trouble with the farming business was its lack of effective and efficient organization and capital. So long as organization and capital are lacking I think the farming industry will work at a disadvantage; the individual farmer will be obliged to sell at the price fixed by the buyers and buy also at prices over which he has no control.

I have therefore advocated large farm corporations with abundant capital operated under efficient scientific management. It has not seemed to me that the idea was getting anywhere, but just recently I read that a number of corporation farms are being started. I do not know whether they are to be operated on the lines I have often suggested, but I am interested in seeing how they turn out.

Individual farmers owning small tracts cannot profitably use the most modern and effective farm machinery. If they try it they will discover that they have too much money tied up for the use they get out of it, but if a hundred farmers each owning 80 acres could arrange to cultivate their lands together they could afford to use the most efficient up-to-date machinery profitably and farm their lands better than is possible with the cheap and inefficient machinery and power the individual farmer is compelled to use.

But more than just making the farming business pay is necessary before it becomes what it ought to be. Very little attention has been paid to the social side of farm life. It is better since the automobile has come to the farm, but even yet it is neglected. The automobile enables the young people of the farm to get away from home for social enjoyment and sometimes tends more to take them away from the farm than to keep them there.

"The real source of dullness on the farm," says a writer in the New York World, is loneliness; one goes day after day without seeing anybody but the family and the hired men; only on Saturday night does one enjoy any conviviality, and this, often enough, is only the soggy conviviality to be found around a country store. Why doesn't some American community try the plan which has worked so well in France? There the farmer has conviviality every night for he does not live on his farm at all, but in the village; and when nighttime comes he foregoes with his fellows at a pleasant tavern and contrives to forget his troubles until the next day. If our farmers instead of living so dour an existence, would try the French plan in a few

## Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

communities they might have to build barbed-wire fences to keep the city boys out."

I do not think the village system common among the French peasants and also among the French-Canadians who dwell along the St. Lawrence River would satisfy educated, progressive American farm boys and girls. The small village for them would be just as dull and narrow as the individual farm. We must have a system that will give these farm boys and girls a broader view than the little village. In other words in my opinion the farming industry must be given the dignity of other big business. It must call for greater executive and constructive ability. In addition it must furnish the educational and social opportunities of the very best of the small cities with populations of from 5,000 to 10,000. Its schools would be correlated to



the business of the corporation, which would be more than merely a big farm. The business of farming would be hooked up with the business of manufacturing the raw products of the farm into the finished product. It would continually present new problems that would call for the best kind of talent to solve. That is the future I think I can see for the farming industry.

Agriculture in France is going thru post-war readjustments relatively as drastic as those thru which American agriculture is passing, according to a survey of the French situation made by the United States Department of Agriculture. These changes are of interest to American farmers because they have an influence on agricultural readjustments in this country. French agriculture is shifting to a large extent from cereal production to animal industry. While there is no exact measure of the effect this tendency is having on crop enterprises in the United States, it is noteworthy that the chief declines in American production in recent years have been in livestock rather than in cereals. It is obvious, the department observes, that a general readjustment of European agriculture toward livestock and away from cereals would have important consequences on the export demand for American farm products. Special interest attaches to what is happening in France because it is typical of present tendencies in other parts of Europe.

Present trends in French agriculture were first noted in the last decade of the Nineteenth Century. Since the war, however, the movement has been

much accelerated, altho the full damage done French agriculture by the war has not yet repaired. French farmers are struggling to just their business to the extensive changes have taken place in agriculture, thruout the world. When the world market was flooded with cotton from America and cheap factory-made goods replaced homespun woolens and it became necessary for France to abandon and hemp production and to restrict the production of fibers generally. Similarly, cheap wool from abroad forced the French farmer to simplify his livestock enterprises. Now that the market is being flooded with frozen beef, mutton and pork, there is a tendency in France to concentrate on dairy production.

Statistics of French farm acreage and production since 1919, when her post-war agricultural reconstruction started, show how urgent the need for readjustment has been. By the end of 1925 France had 9,898,000 acres less under cultivation than before the war. More than 10 million acres had reverted to pasture, nearly 3 million acres additional were classified nonproductive. There were 5 million acres of fallow land than before the war. Moreover, acreage in cereals was 7,725,000 less, the acreage in roots and tubers 1,140,000 acres less, and acreage in meadows 986,000 less.

In the readjustment that has taken place since 1919, the livestock industry has come to occupy considerably larger place than before the war, while the field crop area shows a 12.2 per cent decline. Estimates for 1925 indicate that the permanent grass area of France in that year was 27,495,000 acres, compared with an average of 457,000 acres from 1909 to 1913. Only 3.38 per cent of the nearly 10 million acres lost to crops during the war period have been recaptured. Shortage of labor and lack of working capital have hastened the increase of grass land at expense of plow land, but the principal cause has been the competition of imported cereals and field crops.

This shifting of crop enterprises has naturally been accompanied by increased imports of cereals from which the United States has benefited. France purchased about 4.3 per cent of her normal cereal imports from the United States before the war. In 1925 our cereal trade with France was almost four times its pre-war volume, and outlook is for additional gains. It also is considered probable that the French market will prove for American cotton and tobacco.

A feature of the meat situation in France is causing French farmers to pay increased attention to dairying is a steadily widening demand for frozen meat, the price of which is considerably lower than that of the fresh product. The influx of frozen meat extends the use of meat to mass urban dwellers formerly unable to buy it. At the same time, it reacts unfavorably on the price of the native product. This is precisely what happened with wheat. Cheap wheat from overseas increased French consumption of wheat, but did not make things any easier for the French grower. History repeating itself in the case of meat indicates that the French farmer will follow the example of Danish and British agriculturists and concentrate his efforts on dairy and other high-priced animal products. All in all, the French farmer is meeting with readjustment problems quite as difficult as those of his American neighbor.

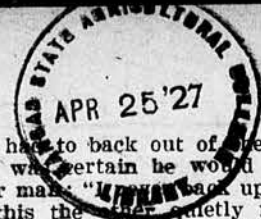
The 1927 wheat champion for Kansas will be selected next summer when the wheat festival trains are operated thruout the Wheat Belt of Kansas. Six hundred dollars in prizes will be awarded to the three high men, the state champion also receiving a beautiful trophy to commemorate his victory. These prizes are offered by the cultural department of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, which conducts this contest in cooperation with the Kansas State Agricultural Experiment Station, Santa Fe and Rock Island railroads and other organizations interested in the five-year wheat improvement program.

In every county served by the wheat festival trains, a county wheat champion will be selected and an honor roll certificate awarded him.

The committee making the selection of the county and state champions will lay greatest emphasis on production methods, including crop rotation and general farm practices. Other factors that will be considered are acre yields and the quality of grain.

A. R. Schlickau of Haven, Reno county, was selected as the 1926 wheat champion and awarded \$300 in cash and a silver water pitcher at the Farm and Home banquet in February at Manhattan. Mr. Schlickau holds his championship





the 1927 champion is selected. He will not be eligible to compete in this year's contest.

The national wealth of the United States, as estimated by the National Industrial Conference Board, in 1925 amounted to 355.3 billion dollars. This is the first estimate of national wealth published since the Census estimate of 1922, which placed the national wealth at 320.8 billion dollars for that year. For 1912, the Census estimate of the national wealth was 188 billion dollars.

Comparing the amounts for 1912 and 1925 in terms of 1913 dollar purchasing value, to eliminate the difference in purchasing values of the dollar in the pre-war and post-war periods and to make the two years comparable, the Conference Board places the national wealth in 1912 at 188 billion dollars, and in 1925 at 223.9 billion dollars of 1913 purchasing value. The nominal increase in wealth of 35.7 per cent during the 13-year period thus becomes a real increase of 19.1 per cent, or nearly one-fifth. The term "national wealth" as used in this estimate represents tangible, physical objects only, therefore excludes credits and currency. It includes land and the structures and improvements thereon, the equipment of industrial enterprises and farms, livestock, railroads and public utility land and equipment, personal property, motor and other vehicles and gold, silver coin and bullion. Of all of these, real property, that is land and improvements, constitutes more than half, or 172.7 billion dollars' worth. Approximately three-fourths of the total wealth of the nation is in the nature of fixed assets, devoted to dwellings or to industrial and transportation enterprises.

Of the 172.7 billion dollars in land and improvements, about 22.7 billion dollars worth is tax-exempt property, including the land, buildings and works of the federal, state and local governments, municipal enterprises and the land and improvements belonging to religious, charitable and national organizations and other property exempted by state laws.

Railroads and public utilities, according to the Conference Board's estimate, represent a total investment of 30.2 billion dollars of physical property. Of this total value, land represents only 13.3 per cent, or 5.2 billion dollars; improvements, 56.4 per cent, or 22.2 billions, and equipment 30.3 per cent, or 11.8 billions.

The total value of the equipment of farms, including livestock, and of factories is placed at 11 billion dollars, lands and buildings belonging to them being included under the general national wealth of land and improvements. All merchandise and industrial products on hand were valued at 40 billion dollars. Personal property, consisting of

such objects as furniture, clothing, jewelry and the like, amounted to 44.1 billions, or more than the physical value of all our railroads and public utilities, and considerably more than the entire equipment of all the farms and factories.

Automobiles are classed with gold and silver coin and bullion as "miscellaneous." But the total value represented by our entire stock of gold and silver bullion and coins, plus all the nation's automobiles, numbering nearly 20 million in 1925, together make up by far the smallest item, a total of 9.8 billions, or less than 2 1/2 per cent of our total national wealth.

### Brief Answers to Inquiries

**J. H. E.**—I am not a prophet, political or otherwise. I do not know who will be nominated for President on either ticket of the two great political parties, and what is more I refuse to worry about it. It seems to me that Mr. Coolidge has made a pretty good President, and if he should be nominated and elected again I do not think the country would suffer. On the other hand, if Governor Al Smith should be nominated by the Democratic party and if the wheel of political fortune should turn his way and he should be elected I do not apprehend that the Pope of Rome would have anything more to say about running this Government than he has now. Furthermore, while Governor Smith is not of my politics and I do not agree with his religion, I regard him as an able and honest man who would try to give the country a clean administration. If he is nominated on one ticket and President Coolidge on the other, it will be a warm and interesting campaign. My guess is that Coolidge will win in that event, but if he does not I do not think the country will go to the dogs or that there will be an era of rum, Romanism and rebellion. So I refuse to get excited or worried about the outcome.

**N. G.**—You ask if a man should not have the courage to stand up for his rights? Speaking generally I would say yes. A man ought to have the courage of his convictions and be willing to stand by them; but in maintaining his rights a man ought to exercise common sense. Every man has a good many rights that are hardly worth contending for, and sometimes it requires more courage to forego a right than it does to contend for it. Here is a case in point. Two men driving automobiles met in an alley that was too narrow for them to pass each other. Probably each one honestly thought he had the right of way, but one was of the blustering kind who was dead sure he was always right and always ready to fight for what he claimed was his right. One or the other of the

cars had to back out of the alley. The blustering man was certain he would not. He yelled at the other man: "I'll back up for any damned fool." To this the other man quietly replied as he reversed his engine, "I always do." Now in all probability the man who backed out really had the right of way, but it wasn't worth fighting about, and anyway his wit "squeaked" the blustering man, who had no comeback.

### Apples Weigh 48 Pounds

What is the Kansas law in regard to the number of pounds in a bushel of apples? What would be the penalty for shortage in a sale to the public of some fruit, or does the law say anything about such weights?

L. F. D.

The legal weight for a bushel of apples is 48 pounds. Any person who by himself or by his agent or servant, or as the servant or agent of another, uses a weight, measure, balance or measuring device that is false and does not conform to the authorized standard for determining the quantity of any commodity or article of merchandise, or sells or exposes for sale less than the quantity which he represents, or sells or offers for sale commodities in a manner contrary to law, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof be fined in a sum of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 90 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

### 'Tis An Absolute Title

If a person wills real estate away is it the same as making a deed to the parties mentioned? Could said parties give a clear title to the same without the signature of all the legal heirs?

Mrs. F. G.

A will, if properly drawn, signed and witnessed, conveys an absolute title, provided there are no flaws in the title. The testator is not obliged to name all of his natural heirs in his will. He may will all of his property to one of his heirs. The only limitation that he suffers in Kansas is that he cannot will more than half of his property away from his wife.

### The Court Will Decide

A and B are husband and wife. After living together about three years and finding they could not agree, they had a property settlement and separated. A gave B city property and cash satisfactory to both. They afterward lived together for a while, but could not get along pleasantly, so B sold her property and went to Ohio. Can B collect any more from A? Would the law give a divorce without giving alimony?

I do not know whether B can collect any more from A or not. The law does not provide for alimony. That is left to the discretion of the court that grants the decree.

# How Farmers Built Their Billion Dollar Loan Business in 10 Years

TEN years ago we started an experiment in farm finance in this country. Europe had tried it since the days of Frederick the Great. But in Europe, agriculture and general farming conditions differ from ours, and there was a good deal of speculation whether we could adapt their co-operative long-term first mortgage institutions to our needs. Proof that we have succeeded to a remarkable degree is shown by the progress of the 12 Federal Land Banks established by the Farm Loan Act of July, 1916. During this first decade of their existence they have made loans to 416,768 farmers amounting to \$1,200,074,000.

The borrowers have not only obtained this money at low interest rates, mostly at 5 1/2 per cent, but also have made substantial progress in repayment.

Every borrower pays a stipulated amount every month or annually. At first most of this goes for the interest, but as the years pass more is applied to the principal, and less and less is required for interest, until at the end of the loan period of about 33 years, the mortgage is paid off entirely.

During this time the farmer who has not borrowed from a Federal Land Bank but carries the ordinary short-term loan of three to five years, is not able to pay it off, must renew it five or six times and pay the expense of renewals or of taking new loans.

It is surprising how many short-term mortgages are carried in this way from year to year without reduction of the loan. It demonstrates the need for the long-term loan upon which a permanent amount is paid annually.

Some of the things I have found are worth recording. It seemed to me the best way to check up on it to see how it was working in our Southwestern land-bank district, of which I am most familiar. This is the Ninth Federal Land Bank district. It comprises Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and New Mexico. These land banks do not make "Government money." They do not lend "Government money."

Their loans are secured by mortgages on farms, and are made from funds paid by investors for

bonds. These bonds, secured by the farmers' mortgages, are sold by the banks to obtain the money to lend the farmers, which the farmers apply for thru their own local farm loan associations.

The difference in interest paid on the bonds and the interest collected on the loans may not exceed 1 per cent. Since August 15, 1926, the loan rate has been 5 per cent in the Ninth District. Profits of the business go to the borrowers and reduce the net interest cost to them. Dividends of 8 per cent a year, payable semi-annually, have been declared the last four years.

The Federal Land Banks make long-term loans thru local farm loan associations. There is one such co-operative farm loan association in virtually every county in the Ninth Federal Land-Bank District, which includes the four states I have named.

The land bank for this district is at Wichita. Since it was chartered, March 1, 1917, it has made 33,029 loans, amounting to \$107,418,550. There have been 4,709 of these loans paid off, leaving the total face value of the loans now in force \$92,476,050. But on the loans remaining, advance payments and amortizing installments have been received amounting to \$5,804,439, which leaves \$86,671,610 as the actual amount due on the loans in force.

This indicates the farmers of the district have canceled \$20,745,940 of their indebtedness thru the land bank and their local loan associations since 1917. However, some of these loans have been paid off by other lending agencies when the land bank would not increase an existing loan.

With a Federal Land Bank mortgage the borrower need not worry about renewals, commissions, bonuses or other expense, for so long as he keeps up his small payments annually or semi-annually he will not be disturbed. Further, should he have a particularly profitable year he may pay off his loan or he may make payments on the principal at any time his installments come due. Therefore he obtains all the advantages of a short-term loan and the low interest rate carried by the long-term loans.

Frequently we hear these land banks referred to as "Government banks." Neither the public generally, nor some of the farmers, know that the land banks are farmer banks and farmer-owned and that

farmers are the stockholders. There is criticism that the banks are too exclusively controlled from Washington, which is too far away. The farmers who own the business and are on the ground and in better position to direct its policies, should have a little more to say in its management.

To enable the land banks immediately to start business the United States Treasury back in 1916 supplied about 9 million dollars of capital to them. That's the reason why most persons think of these banks as Government institutions. However, since they were started, the borrowers, thru their National Farm Loan associations, have repaid all but 1 million dollars to the Federal Treasury, and in addition have bought stock amounting to 56 million dollars, thereby building these farmers' co-operative, or mutual, first farm mortgage institutions into the greatest farm mortgage business the world has ever seen.

These banks certainly have won and held the confidence of the investing public, for to date it has bought more than 1 1/4 billion dollars' worth of Federal Land Bank bonds. This is the money which is supplied to the farmers thru the local National Farm Loan associations.

The establishment of the 4,663 National Farm Loan associations is in itself no small accomplishment. There now is an average of more than one to every agricultural county in the United States. Every borrower is a member of his local association, and is a stockholder as well to the extent of 5 per cent of the amount of his loan. He receives an annual dividend on this stock. In some years this dividend has amounted to from 6 to 13 per cent.

In localities where the loan associations have made loans totaling more than a million dollars, they are the most important lending institutions in their communities; and it is to their secretaries-treasurers that the farmers apply for loans.

In the next decade these co-operative credit organizations should prove even more helpful than they have in the first 10 years of their service, just closed.

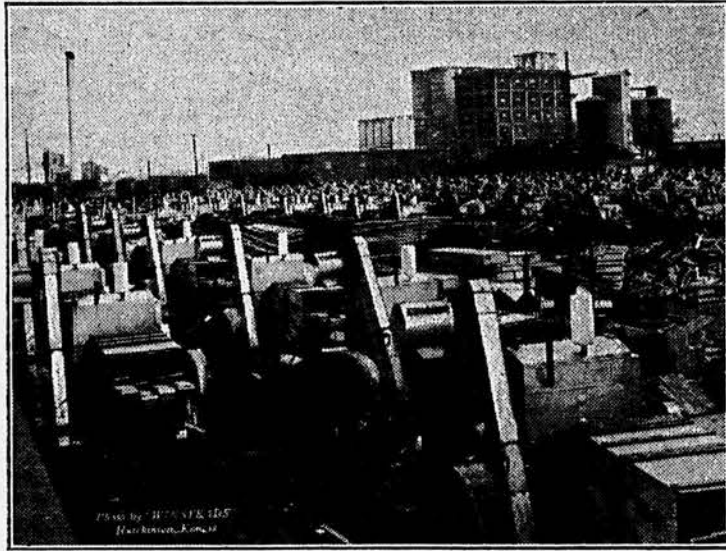
Arthur Cappe



# World Events in Pictures



A Unique Registration Place for Tourists in Denny Creek Camp, Established by U. S. Forestry Service near Snoqualmie Pass, Washington. It is a Huge Cedar Stump



There Are 250 Combines in This Picture, All Ready for the Kansas Harvest. But This is Less Than One-Fourth of the Machines That Will Have Been Assembled by the Massey-Harris Harvester Company At Its Hutchinson Plant This Season. Since Each Combine Costs \$2,180 More Than 1/2 Million Dollars is Represented Here



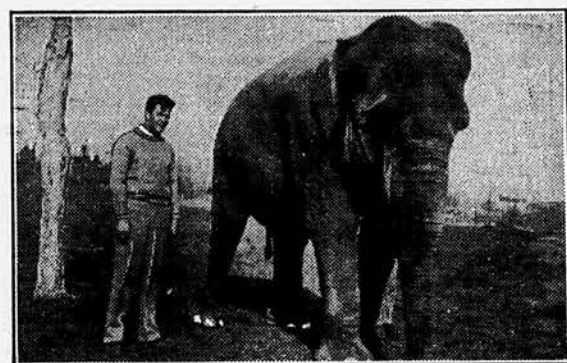
Sir Thomas Lipton, Intrepid British Yachtsman, Saw the Yankees Beat the Athletics at the Opening Baseball Game in New York. He Rooted For the Yankees



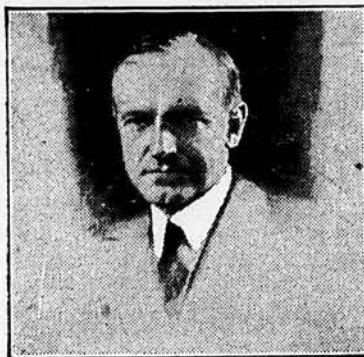
Here Are the Latest Creations in Headdress For the Young Debutante and the Bride. Those Shown Are Sponsored by the Leading Coutouriers of Paris, and Are Quite the Rage There. Compare These, if You Will with Some of the Photos of a Few Years Ago in Your Family Album. Times Do Change



Bert Acosta and Ralph D. Chamberlain, American Aviators, Broke the World's Endurance Flight Record by Remaining in the Air Continuously for 51 Hours, 11 Minutes and 25 Seconds, as Against 45 Hours and 12 Minutes of Two Years Ago. Photo Shows Mr. and Mrs. Acosta Left, and the Chamberlains



When Gene Tunney, World's Heavyweight Champion, Plays Golf at Colorado Springs, He Always Has Plenty of Company in the Crowd That Watches Him. Here at the Ninth Hole He Has Met a "Crowd" All in One Bunch, But the Pachyderm Scarcely Noticed Him



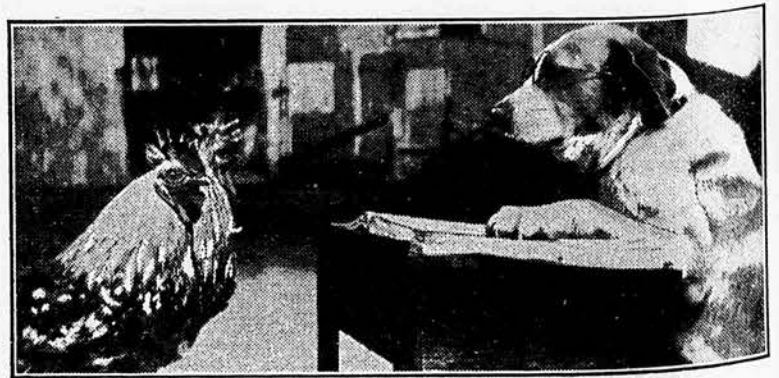
Crayon Drawing of Calvin Coolidge. It is an Intimate Study of the President, and is the Recognized Best Likeness Yet Made of the Chief Executive



The Amicable Settlement of the Kink in Mexican and U. S. Affairs is Due Largely to the Efforts of American Ambassador James R. Sheffield, Who is Shown Here with His Wife in Front of the Embassy in Mexico City



The First Visit of J. Ramsay MacDonald, Former Premier of Great Britain and His Daughter, Isabel, Upon Their Arrival in New York, Was Made to the Henry Street Settlement as Guests of Miss Lillian D. Wald in Charge of the Settlement. This is the Third Visit of the Noted Laborite to This Country



Arrested for Disorderly Conduct, These Two Roosters Were Summoned to Appear Before the Justice of Peace. After Listening to Their Pleas, the Judge Suspended Sentence with the Warning That if They Were Caught Again Committing a Breach of Peace, They Would Not Get off So Easily





# A Bright Outlook For Dairying

By Gilbert Gusler

The familiar tests by which the present dairy situation may be sounded out yield a favorable reading. Prices of milk and butterfat in recent months have been relatively high. Feed costs have been low. Dairy conditions have been on a moderate scale, while owing to tariff protection, low prices abroad had no seriously depressing effects. Carrying of dairy products in storage are moderate, and will give no important competition for the season of production.

The average price paid to producers at country for standard or grade B milk averaged 12.68 cents for 100 pounds in 1926, against \$2.68 in 1925, the highest since 1920. The average farm price of butter was 41.1 cents a pound in 1926, against 40.7 cents in 1925, again the highest since 1920. The average price paid to producers for butterfat was 42.1 cents in 1926, against 42.4 cents in 1925. This record is not available for earlier years. The farm price of veal calves averaged \$1.80 for 100 pounds in 1926, against \$8.85 in 1925, the highest since 1920. Milk cows averaged \$5.51 in 1926, against \$5.78 in 1925. Once it is necessary to go back to 1920 to find a year when prices were higher. Low grade cows for beef, consisting largely of discarded milk cows, averaged \$1.20 for 100 pounds on the Chicago market in 1926, against \$3.35 in 1925, and established a new high record since 1920. These higher price levels have carried over thus far in 1927. Butter and butterfat prices have been higher than at the corresponding period in 1926. Cows, old cows sold for beef, and veal calves have surpassed 1926 price levels. While fluid milk has been a shade lower than a year back, it has been above any other time since 1920. Fluid milk prices are greatly influenced by local conditions, but the average for the entire country shows this showing.

The present dairy situation appears all the more favorable when it is remembered that the average price of farm products was nearly 8 per cent lower in 1926 than in 1925. The index number of average prices of all farm products in March, 1927, the latest month for which the record is available, was only 126, compared with 140 a year previous. In other words, present farm prices are only 26 per cent higher than the pre-war period, taken as a base, while a year ago they were 40 per cent above pre-war. Feed prices have continued on a relatively low

basis since the spring of 1925. Within that period, the changes have been unimportant. Latest farm prices for corn were about 2 per cent lower than a year ago, while oats were 12 per cent higher, and hay 5 per cent higher. They have averaged only 5 to 10 per cent above their pre-war level, while prices of milk and butterfat have been 60 to 65 per cent over pre-war.

The accompanying chart shows the margin between the farm price of these feeds and of butter and fluid milk. A ration consisting of 24 pounds of corn, 16 pounds of oats and 115 pounds of hay was used as a barometer of the feed cost of pro-

ducing 100 pounds of milk, while 5.6 pounds of corn, 3.2 pounds of oats and 24 pounds of hay were used as a barometer of the feed cost of producing 1 pound of butter.

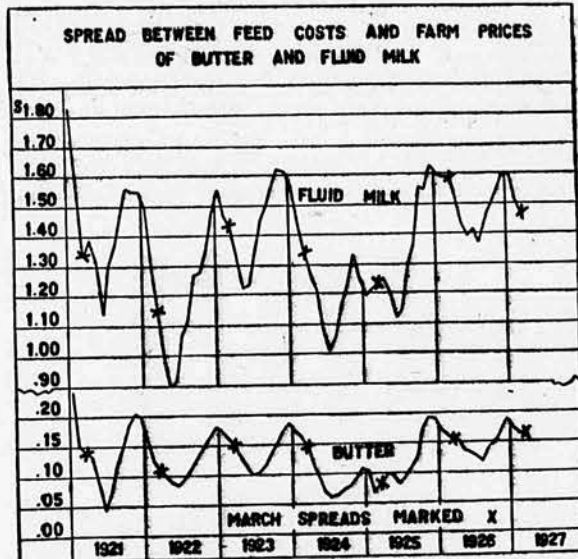
A glance at this chart will reveal that the spread between feed costs and milk and butter prices in 1926 averaged wider than in any of the preceding five years. This spread is not profit, of course, as the cost of production involves other elements besides feed. Part of these other costs are covered by the value of the calf produced, however. For the most part, the wider the spread from year to year, the greater the profit, since the other cost factors besides feed are rather constant from year to year. This statement does not hold true from month to month since during the summer, when lower prices for butter and milk result in a small spread, the use of pasture makes the feed cost much lower than that calculated from the price of grains and hay.

Moderate production has been one reason for the favorable ratio between prices of dairy products and of feeds. The unfavorable price ratios in the latter part of 1924 and the first half of 1925, caused largely by high priced grain, discouraged production and induced some curtailment of dairy herds. The number of heifer calves saved was reduced. As a result, the number of cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk has declined about 3 per cent in the last two years. On January 1, 1927, only 21,824,000 head were reported, the smallest number since 1922. Tuberculosis cleanup campaigns also have played a part in the situation. At any rate, the steady expansion of production since 1920 was brought to a temporary halt.

Some increase in production can be brought about by more liberal feeding, and the favorable feeding ratio undoubtedly has caused this to be done to some extent. But the poor pastures in some of the important dairy states last summer and the shortage of hay helped to keep down production.

Combined production of butter, cheese and condensed milk in 1926, when reduced to whole milk equivalents, was smaller than in 1925 by about 2 per cent. The strength in fluid milk prices indicates that they were not oversupplied. In fact, the New York milk shed experienced something bordering on a real shortage last November, when production always is lightest. Total receipts of whole milk, cream and condensed milk in the New

(Continued on Page 10)



The Spread Between the Feed Cost and the Price of Fluid Milk or Butter is the Amount Available For Profit and For Paying Labor and Other Production Costs Besides Feed. The Narrow Spread in the Grass Season is Due to Lower Prices For Dairy Products in Those Months When Pasture Usually Takes the Place of Grain and Hay. The Spreads in the Last Year Have Averaged Greater Than in Any of the Preceding Five Years. Note the Narrow Spreads Late in 1924 and Early in 1925 When Grain Prices Were High

# There's an Upward Trend in Beef

By R. M. Green

THE cattle outlook is generally strong, except for the periodic seasonal weakness of some classes and the probable increased supply of medium to heavy grain finished by the latter part of 1927. The present strong position of heavy cattle should not be mistaken as a sudden reversal in the market. It is almost entirely a supply situation. The basic supply of heavy steers has been reduced about 20 to 25 per cent in recent years by the decline in number of 2 and 3-year-old steers carried on the ranges.

The upturn in cattle prices in June, 1925, came in to encourage fall shipments of heavy cattle to the country. The low corn prices of 1925 and the short supply of hogs encouraged finishing of cattle for 1926 to heavier weights. This led to heavy supplies of grain finished cattle.

## A Shortage of Heavy Steers

The supplies of corn fed cattle in 1926 and the upturn in heavy cattle prices in the spring of 1926 checked the summer demand for heavy cattle. The favorable upturn in cattle prices in 1926 did not come until September. Even with the fall improvement in price, heavy steers were around 25 cents a hundred discount under light steers of comparable quality in December, 1926. This situation last fall and early winter discouraged the feeding of heavy steers for the market. On the other hand, cheap corn and a premium on light steers together with only a 10 per cent increase in the number of fall pigs encouraged the taking out to the country of light weight stockers and feeders. The result has been a shortage of finished heavy weight steers in the latter part of 1927. Cheap corn, shortage of feed for grass, present premiums for weight and the high cost of replacing cattle sold all favor the carrying on weight if sufficient time is allowed. Comparing Chicago prices of January 3, 1927, with prices of the latter part of March, some interesting price changes may be noted.

Heaviest fat steers, good to choice, advanced in price about 20 per cent; choice heavies, 8 per cent; good heavies, 7.7 per cent; medium heavies, 7 per cent; and common heavies about 9 per cent. On the other hand, prices for choice light steers declined about 4 per cent; for good light steers about 4 per cent; for medium light weights, about 4 per cent, with common lights up about 9 per cent. Heavy stockers and feeders were up gener-

ally 10 to 15 per cent, while light weights were up 8 to 9 per cent.

In general low corn prices favor a period of relatively heavy receipts in July, August and September, while high corn prices following short crops favor heavier fall and winter receipts and lighter summer receipts.

Last year low corn prices resulted in a movement of receipts normal for such years until August. A general weakening in cattle prices from January into July and August, and especially for heavy weight cattle, was not favorable for the very earliest movement of grass cattle from the Southwest. Cheap feeds, including cottonseed meal and cake, encouraged the holding back of unfinished cattle, and led to cake and grain feeding of many grass steers. There was more than the usual falling off of receipts in August, with a later increase in November above normal, considering supplies of cattle in the country.

Conditions in the spring last year favored the finishing of light weight cattle on feed as rapidly as possible. At the same time the unprofitableness of the heavy cattle pointed to the desirability of finished light weights for the fall market.

Just now with a premium on heavy weight cattle even of the commoner grades there is much to encourage the rapid marketing of these cattle before they are good to choice even where it would be possible to make them so. At the same time there is considerable incentive to put medium weights on grass and feed to heavier weights for a later market. These two circumstances point to no great supply of good to choice heavies before the late fall market. At the same time, the longer feeding of medium weights should tend to take some of the load off the light cattle market in May and June. Steers with no more flesh than it would take to grade medium or common are likely to go to grass to a greater extent than usual. Conditions seem to be shaping themselves to favor good to choice light weights to a greater extent next fall than now.

Demand for beef, like the demand for pork, is showing some weakness at the higher prices. Cattle that have already shown the greatest price advance this year are in a weaker position from the demand standpoint. This in general is the heavier cattle. Furthermore, the season five to six months from now will be more favorable to light-

er beef carcasses. The heavy cattle situation, therefore, is largely a supply situation for the next few months, with good to choice grades in the strongest position. With light cattle there seems to be no tenseness in the supply situation, so that improved demand is their greatest dependence.

With fewer cattle on feed April 1, 1927, than a year ago, and cattle prices stronger than last year, the demand for stockers and feeders is likely to remain strong. Good grass conditions in Texas and cheaper pasture in Oklahoma and Kansas strengthen the demand for cattle to go to grass. The bulk of these grass cattle are wanted on pasture from the latter part of April to May. Stocker and feeder prices frequently are at a peak in March or April. Getting in a little late seems to offer about the only opportunity for lower buying prices.

## Working Toward Higher Levels

Cattle prices, considering all classes, have been gradually working to higher levels since 1922. The total supply of beef cattle in the country has been on the decline. Temporary price recessions, such as occurred in 1926, have been due to a seasonal oversupply of particular classes. Stock cattle including those from the ranges, which may be regarded as the primary or basic supply of cattle, have been proportionately highest in price, this tending to narrow feeding margins. It is likely that this situation will continue for several years, until the ranges can be restocked. Cattle are on the upturn side of the price cycle caused by declining production. This gives more than usual support to common to medium cattle and young stock. The United States Department of Agriculture reports that, "during the first six months of 1927 the market supply and slaughter of cattle are expected to be considerably smaller than in 1926. Because of the larger proportion of light weight cattle and of calves in the number being fed this winter the average length of feeding may be longer than last winter, with a probable larger decrease in market supply of fed cattle during the first three months than during the spring and early summer."

"During the second six months of 1927 a rather sharp reduction in marketings of all cattle is to be expected, but if fat cattle prices during the next few months are favorable the decrease in grain-finished cattle during the period may be small."



# Answers to Legal Questions

By T. A. McNeal

A and B live on adjoining farms in the same section. A mortgaged B's farm, B not knowing anything about it. A said nothing about it. B found it out accidentally. What offense is this and what can be done about it?  
J. H.

**I**F A executed a mortgage on land which he did not own and which he had no right to mortgage, and by reason of this mortgage obtained money, he would be guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses. Of course, the man who bought the mortgage was certainly very careless, because by going to the records he could have told whether A had any title in this land which permitted him to make a mortgage on it.

## Lawyer Should Be Disbarred

My husband died, leaving all his property to me during my life time. But when the children became of age I gave each of them their share of the land, and made an agreement with each that each was to pay me \$400 a year, and if they failed to do this the property was to go back to me. This agreement was recorded in the court and stands good in law. My daughter and her husband traded 160 acres to a man and he traded to another man before he knew that the title was not good. The second man sent me a quit claim deed to sign, but instead of that I hired a lawyer and let him take care of it. The land in question is in Southeast Kansas, and I live in Nebraska. The agreement was, as I have said, that if they did not pay me the \$400 the land was to go back to me. The party who bought the land did not want to pay the money and I got the land back. That is what my lawyer in Nebraska said, but he did not deliver any deed, and I did not get any rent for the last three years. So last fall I came to Kansas and looked after the matter, and find the lawyer has the land in his name. What is the law in Kansas and how much can the lawyer charge under such a case? How much is a widow allowed for her share? Would not this be a fraud?  
E. B.

It certainly is a fraud if you have stated all of the facts. The lawyer should be disbarred and made to disgorge the money. The law does not fix a lawyer's fees, but it is perfectly evident in this case that he simply robbed you. I do not know anything you can do except to employ another lawyer to open this case up and compel this lawyer to transfer this land to you. It might be that the court in which this lawyer practices can make this lawyer "come across" without actually bringing suit, but I apprehend that the court would not care to take this responsibility. If you can prove what you say you ought to have no trouble in getting a judgment against this lawyer.

## Janitor Must Be Paid

Can a teacher compel a school board to pay the janitor bill so long as it is not out of reason when it is in her contract and signed by them? Isn't it the law that the teacher has jurisdiction over the pupils until they get to their homes?  
R.

Certainly if the teacher has a contract that janitor service is to be provided it is the duty of the school board to provide it. There is no specific provision in the law in regard to the jurisdiction of the teacher over the pupils when they are not either in the schoolhouse or in the immediate vicinity. I am of the opinion, however, that after the pupils have left the schoolhouse on their way home and are out of sight of the teacher that she no longer has jurisdiction over them.

The law provides for the number of days that school shall be taught and the number of hours in a school day. This was fixed by Chapter 122, Act 5, Section 2, of the laws of 1876, which provides that a school month shall consist of four weeks of five days each of 6 hours a day. When school closes at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and is dismissed the school day has ended. It would be entirely unreasonable to suppose that the teacher continues to have jurisdiction over all the pupils going in different directions or going different distances. Furthermore, as an indication that the teacher's jurisdiction does not extend beyond the school day, there is a provision for transportation of the pupils where they live 3 or more miles from school. The district in that case provides for a suitable conveyance and employs drivers, or it may employ the parents of the children themselves to bring the children to school and take them home again. If the teacher has jurisdiction until they arrive at home, her jurisdiction supplants that of the parents of the pupils, which is a wholly unreasonable conclusion.

## Obey the Judge's Orders

Whose signature must I have in order to adopt a child in Kansas? Are the children's homes in Kansas allowed to place a child in a private home without the child being legally adopted? A and B are husband and wife. Can B adopt a child without A's signature provided A is willing but does not wish to appear in the proceeding for personal reasons?  
L. N. B.

Any person may appear in the probate court of the county of his or her residence and offer to adopt any minor child or children as his or her own. Thereupon the court shall investigate the matter and shall require that the minor appear or be brought before the court, and shall require that such of the minor's parents as are living in the state, and the guardian, (if any), appear also in court, without expense to the public; and if either or both parents of such minor are non-residents of the state, there shall be filed an affidavit made by all such non-resident parents or

guardian setting forth that they are parents of such minors, and that they consent to such adoption by the applicant, and that such consent is free and voluntary; and if the probate court shall find that the minor and the living parents of such minor and the guardian (if any) consent freely and voluntarily to such adoption, the said court shall record its proceedings in the journal, declaring each such minor child to be the child and heir of such person so adopting such minor; and then and thereafter such person so adopting such minor shall be entitled to exercise any and all the rights of a parent, and be subject to all the liabilities of that relation.

Any corporation heretofore organized under the laws of Kansas having for its purpose the establishing and maintenance of a children's home for the control and management of destitute and friendless children is authorized and empowered to receive and retain such children, and provide them with homes until they reach their majority, upon such terms as the board of directors of such corporation may determine.

Such corporation shall have the legal custody of all children which have heretofore been received into such home, or as shall hereafter be committed to it by the legal or natural guardian or guardians of such children,



or by any magistrate of any county in which such home is located, with the consent of the board of directors of such home; and in any of the above cases such corporation, thru its directors or president, shall have and possess over such children all the rights appertaining to the natural or legal guardians; and the board of directors of such corporation may in their discretion make any suitable or proper provision for the care and custody of such children for a term of years, or until such children reach their majority; and the president of the board of directors of any such corporation may appear in the probate court of any county where such home or asylum is located, without the consent of either parent or guardian, and consent to the adoption of such children conformably to the laws of the state concerning apprentices.

As you will see from this, children's homes have the right in case there are no parents or guardians to consent to the adoption of children entrusted to their care. There seems to be nothing in the law which would forbid the husband or wife to go into the probate court and apply for the adoption of a child. In other words, it would not be necessary for both the husband and wife to appear. After the adoption of the child, however, it would be subject to the same restraints and the same authority that it would be in case both parents should appear.

## Get an Official Ruling

We live in Weld county, Colorado, and our brother lives right across the county road from us, in Farmer county. The Weld county school bus passes about a quarter of a mile from his house. This makes it easy for his children to go to the Weld county schools. It is rather difficult for the Farmer county bus to go that way. Our brother has been sending his children to the Weld county school for three years without trouble, but the board of directors has sent him notice to pay \$52 a year for each child that has been sent to the school. If this is not paid within a certain time he will have to pay twice the amount. Will our brother have to pay this or will Farmer county have to pay?  
W. E.

Take this matter up with your county superintendent of schools, and if you do not have confidence in the knowledge and judgment of this county superintendent take the matter up with the State Superintendent of Schools, and get a ruling from that official as to the rights of your brother.

## A Debt of \$9,000

My father died, leaving an estate of 480 acres. There are six heirs. There is an indebtedness of \$9,000 against this land. I want to know if I can have my part set aside, pay the debt on my part and hold it. Can the other five heirs force me to sell?  
A. E. D.

If this indebtedness is in the nature of a mortgage covering the entire tract of land you could not have your share of the land set aside and pay

your share of the indebtedness without the consent of the mortgagee. If this consent could be obtained you might enter into that kind of an arrangement and I do not know any reason why they should agree to that, as apparently their security would not be impaired, assuming that the 480 acres were worth more than the mortgage.

You might begin an action in court asking a partition of this estate, and the court might grant the partition, or if the estate could not be divided without injury to it the court might order it sold and the proceeds of the sale divided. In the event the mortgage, if this indebtedness is in the form of a mortgage, would have to be paid first before the division of the cash resulting from the sale.

## The Father Gets Half

My mother and father owned some property. If mother should die before my father does, what right my father has to her share of the property? Will it right for my father to will all the property after mother's death to someone else or to some church without giving any of us anything? I am the only child. There are children of my deceased sister which not of age. I am of age. Could my mother make a will of her share of the property, which would be one of all the property, would it not? Would her will be legal after her death? If my mother's name is signed on the deeds has she a right to any of the property?  
W. L.

Your mother has a right to will half of what property belongs to her either to her children or to anyone else. Or if she makes no will half of her property would go to her children, or in the event of the death of one of those children leaving children, as in the case of your sister, her share of your mother's half of her property would go to her children. The other half of your mother's property would go to your father. Your father has no right either to will or deed the property which belongs to your mother unless it was willed to him. If real estate in this case was all held in your father's name, it would be necessary to bring an action in court to prove that part of this property should have been in your mother's name, the presumption being that the property being in the name of your father is his property. And in that case neither you nor your sister's children would inherit anything until the death of your father unless he saw fit to give it to you.

## A Cloud on the Title?

I leased my farm to a company for oil and gas for term of five years. The lease reads that when the company fails to pay the rental or develop the lease the tract becomes void. Five years has expired and it has done nothing except pay the first rental and then the lease. The lease also says it will have it taken the record at the county seat. This has not been done. I am told this makes a cloud on my title if I sell. What do you say and what would be the expense of bringing suit to have it removed from record?  
W. L.

It does constitute something of a cloud on your title, but it probably is not necessary for you to go to the expense of bringing suit. Section of Chapter 55 provides that where the lessee, who is this company in this case, fails or neglects to execute and record the surrender of the lease, owner of the land may serve upon said lessee, successors or assigns, in person or by registered letter at the last known address, or by publication for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the land is situated, a notice in writing in substantially the following form:

"To ..... I, the undersigned, owner of the following described land situated in ..... Kansas, to wit: (description of land) upon which a lease dated ..... day of ..... 19....., was given, do hereby notify you that the terms of said lease have been broken by the owner thereof, who hereby elect to declare and do declare the said lease forfeited and void, and that, unless you do, within ..... days from this date, notify the register of deeds of said county as provided by law that said lease has not been forfeited, I will file with the said register of deeds a affidavit of forfeiture as provided by law; and I hereby demand that you execute or have executed a proper surrender of said lease and that you put the same record in the office of the register of deeds of said county within 20 days from this date.

"Dated this ..... day of ..... 19....."

Should the owner of the lease neglect or refuse to execute a release as provided, the owner of leased premises may sue in any court of competent jurisdiction to obtain such release, and he also may recover in such action, of the lessee, his successors or assigns, the sum of \$100 as damages, all costs, together with a reasonable attorney's fee for preparing and prosecuting the suit, and he may recover any additional damages that the evidence in the case will warrant.

## Bees Believe in War?

A has 20 hives of bees which he keeps placed on the road not more than 10 rods from the public highway. B must go past the place to his work daily. Bees B and his teams. Can the road overseer or the ship trustee require A to move the bees? A has plenty of land farther from the road.  
W. L.

It is a well-known principle of the law that one has a right to so use his property as to interfere with the rights and health and safety of his neighbor. A has a right to have bees, but if his bees are inclined to be cross and to sting B and his teams, B can enjoin him from setting his hives where they do this damage. While I do not know of any case where a road overseer has ever interfered in a case of this kind, I am inclined to think the court would hold if the matter were brought before it that A has no right to place his hives in a place where they interfere with the traffic of the highway.



# These Growers Got Results

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

A BIG signboard was erected for public inspection at the side of the highway leading eastward from Garden City, a little more than a year ago. Its exact counterpart put in a like appearance west of town. That was the first definite action taken by the newly organized Garden City Truck Growers Association.

Immediately after June 1, 1926, operations began in earnest. The local business men had joined with the 35 growers, as honorary members for the first year, swelling the total membership to 100. This co-operation of the merchants lent some valuable moral support, and their \$5 membership and 50 cents monthly dues likewise had an invigorating effect.

Otto Weiss, secretary of the organization, kept in touch with a number of important marketing centers and got numerous reports of market trends. Once a week these were studied carefully by the growers in their regular meetings in the Chamber of Commerce rooms. Weiss also got a mailing list of 500 merchants in 100 towns within trucking distance, and circularized them regularly once a week as the different crops came on. He quoted attractive prices and emphasized the fact that the produce was ready for immediate delivery.

As a result of this organized effort in advertising and merchandising their products, these Finney county farmers sold 1,000 tons of cabbage, 20,000 bushels of onions, 50,000 bushels of sweet potatoes and their available supply of tomatoes, Irish potatoes, watermelons, honeydew melons, cantaloupes and seeds. This might have been accomplished thru individual effort, but all agree that the organization finished the job more efficiently and more economically than would have been the case under different circumstances. Chances are that the home market would have been so flooded that no one would have made a profit, and some other markets might have gone hungry.

"We have good cabbage," Secretary Weiss assured, "and it comes in before the Colorado cabbage, and after the Southern crop is off the market. We fill in a gap of six weeks, thus getting a good price if the product is handled properly. Also our cabbage is ready in June and July, just when the wheat harvest is on and the demand is good. Even if we had to compete with these other crops we would come out ahead because of the freight and the quality of our product. We get \$30 to \$100 a ton, while the Colorado crop returns \$10 to \$20. Southern cabbage sells for \$100 to \$140 a ton. You see there is considerable 'freight' in that price. Our crop is produced under irrigation and it grows rapidly; that is what makes any vegetable good—rapid growth. We cut our cabbage in the evening and deliver it the next day. Of course, it is fresh and crisp, and that is an advantage. Our crop will be larger this year than for 1926."

"When the cabbage was gone tomatoes came on, and we had a good crop and an excellent market."

There was no trouble selling all we had. Irish potatoes followed the tomatoes, and 20,000 bushels of onions and 50,000 bushels of sweet potatoes were next in order. Sweet potatoes are our main crop, as our soil is well adapted for them. They grow beautifully under irrigation—Yellow Jerseys mostly. We sold 30,000 bushels at digging time and stored 20,000 bushels for a time."

While selling thru the association, every individual had complete control over his products. He was paid for exactly the produce he sold. This bit of association tact squashed all possibility of strife agitated by inferior products pulling down the price of high quality stuff. The association was



alive to its opportunities. As evidence, we may consider the knowledge it had of market needs. In one instance it made \$500 by shipping two carloads of onions to the Wichita market at just the right time. If it hadn't been watching this market the onions might have spoiled, because they were an early variety and wouldn't keep. The association also got in touch with several seed houses, and now sells to these companies on contract.

"We found that folks didn't know what we grew here," Mr. Weiss said. "If our association hadn't accomplished another thing it did advertise our territory and our products. Now a good many folks are depending on us for their vegetable sup-

plies. Our big job this year is to get into some of the territory we haven't touched. Already we have visited 50 towns, taking samples to show the merchants."

As a personal project, assisted to some extent by the Chamber of Commerce, Weiss is going to run a 15-acre demonstration plot this year. He will try out different truck crops to see what varieties do best, and will keep detailed records so he will know what production costs are. This hasn't been done before.

## State Control of Grain, Maybe?

ALTHO it has suspended the Armour Grain Company, the Chicago Board of Trade has not satisfied the joint committee of the Illinois legislature of its intention to "clean house," since the board took no action and seemingly no interest in the Armour scandal for two years, and until its hand was forced by the report of the federal arbitrator. Senator Kessinger, chairman of the legislative investigating committee, will revive the Lantz bill of six years ago, placing the Chicago Board of Trade under state control, requiring all traders on the board to take out state licenses and giving control of its conduct to the state department of agriculture.

During its entire existence the Chicago Board of Trade, while operating as a public utility or marketplace, has been self-regulated. It has frequently been subjected to charges of misconduct and has repeatedly pledged itself to clean house, but neglecting to do so when public resentment subsided.

"There is absolutely no need of such action," says John A. Bunnell, president of the board. "The exchange functions under the direct supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Secretary of Agriculture has all the strength of Governmental facilities behind him." The Federal Government maintains a staff of experts in Chicago as well as at other contract markets, under the Capper Grain Futures Act, to enforce its provisions, but this is the extent of Government regulation, which is limited to the provisions of that act.

To forestall state control, appointment is suggested by some members of a nationally known man not interested in grain trading with supreme powers, such as Judge Landis in baseball and Will Hays in the moving pictures, but such a plan is objectionable to Mr. Bunnell. Nevertheless The Chicago News reports sentiment among traders as recognizing the need of such an authority, "shown by the conduct of the board itself in waiting for more than two years before suspending the Armour Grain Company."

"That there are defects in the law is conceded," the News says editorially. "The board, as a great world grain exchange whose operations affect hosts of farmers and millions of consumers, is bound to do everything possible to protect its name from association with unlawful operations." This is merely repeating what has been said for 20 years or longer. The board, when the present Armour scandal has been forgotten, will no more correct itself than it has done so after previous exposures. It would seem to be time for Illinois to take it under control and regulation.

# A Real Wheat Storage Problem

By F. B. Nichols

COMBINE harvesters will deliver the greatest flood of wheat to the mid-summer markets this year that the country has ever seen.

All records were broken last season, and with an increase of perhaps 75 per cent in the number of combines, plus a fine outlook for the crop in the winter wheat belt, it is easy enough to see that the elevators, railroads and terminals will be swamped by the stream of golden grain.

As an indication of what to expect in 1927, let's see what the combine did in 1926. In Kansas 25,000 men worked with 8,274 combines for an average of 15 days. They cut 3,100,000 acres of wheat, or about 375 acres to the machine, that yielded 50,540,000 bushels of grain.

Now if 8,274 combines can cut 50 million bushels of wheat in 15 days, how much will the 14,000 that probably will be used this year in Kansas harvest? And then, too, what about the huge increase in the number of these machines in the other states, especially Nebraska and Oklahoma? For that matter, however, we can now place almost every state in the "combine column." Several hundred were used in 1926 in Illinois, and even Pennsylvania had 13 combines.

It appears to be perfectly evident that this vast flood of combine wheat will pound the price down to low levels. The men in the grain trade have been talking about it for the last six weeks. This problem was the subject of a vigorous address by David G. Page, a miller, before the meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association recently at Topeka. He believes that the only solution is more farm storage. There has been some increase in elevator space, at local shipping points, mills and terminals—this larger bin room in 1927 for Kansas amounting to about 10 million bushels—but it is only a tiny fraction of what will be required.

This pressing and immediate need for additional storage space is merely one of the amazing developments with wheat growing in the last few years. It is becoming a "big" business. As another example, most farmers who are growing wheat in Southwestern Kansas have \$5,000 or more invested in

this game or business or gamble—depending on your viewpoint—for machinery alone; this including a tractor, a tractor plow, machinery for working down the land and for seeding, a combine and a motor truck. Some folks, especially if they use second-hand tools, may invest less, others more. Profits usually are large in good seasons, such as 1925 and 1926 in Southern Kansas, but in other years, as in North Central Kansas and parts of Nebraska in 1926, they are not adequate, to say the least.

Big machinery has made it possible to do the job better than in past years. Early plowing or listing is the rule generally over the winter wheat belt now, which allows the soil ample time to settle before seeding time, conserves moisture, and gives the land a good chance to develop the maximum supply of available plant food, so the crop can make a quick start and get well established before cold weather comes.

Most farmers in the winter wheat belt are growing the crop on a much larger scale than a decade ago. Quite a large proportion are planting about the acreage which can be cut with a combine, or from 350 to 400 acres. But many produce from 1,000 to 2,000 acres. Albert Weaver of Bird City, Kan., usually plants around 3,500 acres, and frequently produces 75,000 bushels of grain. There has been a great increase in summer fallowing since 1920, which almost always results in a fairly satisfactory crop the following year, even if the conditions are unfavorable. Summer fallowing and big machinery have no doubt had much to do with the increase in the value of the farm land in the dry sections adapted to wheat in the last half dozen years, as in Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado. This price trend is all the more amazing when we remember that it has occurred in a time when a great drop in the value of farm lands came in most sections.

And so the wheat growing business appears to

be developing steadily on a basis of big fields, tractors, combines and other power tools, summer fallowing, motor trucks for hauling the grain, and in general a wholesale system of production much different from that of days gone by. In recent years there has been a considerable decline in production costs, in sections where conditions are favorable for wholesale production, as in Pratt county, Kansas, where 75 per cent of the wheat grown last year was cut with combines. Just what it costs to grow a bushel of wheat is still a matter subject to violent dispute, in which one side or the other to the argument will presently mention the old axiom about there being "liars, damn liars and statisticians." But there is no question but what in a favorable year, when the yield is high, an efficient farmer in Western Kansas, with a big acreage and improved machinery, can put wheat into a local elevator and make a profit at a price which would mean absolute ruin to the typical producer in the limited soft wheat belt of Eastern Kansas who grows a small acreage, cuts it with a binder, stacks it, and threshes when, if ever, the machine gets around to his farm.

Despite the great progress made in the wheat belt in improving its production methods, little change has taken place in the merchandizing of the product. Most of the local farmers' elevators are doing fairly well, which has been the rule for years, but still the larger part of the crop is handled by "the trade." The wheat pools in the various states have not made a growth which could be compared to that obtained in the prairie provinces of Canada. The Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, of which Ernest R. Downie of Wichita is manager, handles perhaps 6 million bushels a year, out of a Kansas production of 150 million. The membership is fairly well satisfied with the organization, and it is expanding slowly. Most farmers who are sold on the co-operative marketing movement believe that this growth will be continued, and that the pools will take an increasingly important place in the sale of America's great bread crop.



# Roads Have Good Witnesses

## Little is Gained by Opposition in Cross-Examination—More Testimony for Wall Street

BY O. C. THOMPSON

**R**AILROAD witnesses who appeared at the Kansas City hearing of the class freight rate case before the Interstate Commerce Commission were well coached and amply prepared for the cross-examination questions of the attorneys representing those opposed to the proposed increases. Many folks in attendance at the hearing expected the opposition attorneys to bring out much valuable evidence against the roads in their cross-examination. However, it soon developed that very little evidence favorable to the people's side of the case could be brought out in cross-examination of the railroad witnesses. If any gain was made in the cross-examination it was made by the roads. Witnesses for the roads either evaded many important questions of the opposing attorneys or took advantage of the opportunity to further strengthen their case.

For awhile in the cross-examination of W. G. Bied, one of the receivers for the Chicago & Alton Railroad, it appeared as if a very important point would be developed concerning the division of freight receipts between Eastern and Western roads. It is alleged by many of the men opposing the proposed class freight rate increases that in quite a few cases where freight is hauled across the country over both Eastern and Western roads the Eastern roads demand and get the largest share of the freight revenue. An example of such a case is where a load of freight originates at Pittsburgh, Pa. It is hauled by an Eastern line, we will say, to St. Louis, Mo., and from there it is hauled by a Western line to a point in Kansas. It is said that many cases arise where the Eastern roads claim and get the larger share of the freight paid on such hauls, altho the Western roads may have hauled the freight a greater distance than the Eastern roads.

### Eastern Roads Should Divide

Some rate experts who are said to be familiar with freight rates and freight revenues claim that instead of asking for an increase in the class freight rates, the Western roads should make the Eastern roads give them a fair division of interline hauls. The Eastern roads are admittedly making more money than the Western roads, but it appears that the Western roads are afraid to ask for a better division of interline hauls.

Mr. Bied said that a fair share of the revenue from thru shipments, including transcontinental or eastward movements, apportioned to the Western group of intermediate carriers, might assist in solving the financial difficulties of the Western roads. "The fair division of revenue, however," he said, "is a vast subject, and one which cannot be settled in a short time. Western roads cannot possibly endure the present conditions and live long enough to see the accomplishment of the task."

If the Western roads want to increase their incomes and can show that there is an unfair division of revenues on interline hauls, they should apply to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a more equitable division of interline freight revenues. In reply to a question by W. H. Wagner, assistant chief examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Bied said the Chicago & Alton Railroad had not asked the commission to make any such adjustments. It is said none of the Western roads have brought any cases before the commission asking for a better division of interline haul revenues. Evidently the roads of the Western Trunk Line territory feel they prefer to increase their incomes by asking that the people be made to pay higher class freight rates than to ask that the Eastern roads be made to divide more evenly on interline hauls.

Just what the divisions are between Eastern and Western roads is not generally known, as the roads will not give out this information and cannot be made to do so except by a ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

If the roads in the Western Trunk Line territory wish to prove they are asking for an increase in the class freight rates in good faith, they will take the freight paying public into their confidence and show them just how freight revenues for interline hauls are divided between Eastern and Western roads.

Fairman R. Dick, a partner in Roosevelt & Son, New York investment bankers, appeared to offer additional testimony for the "security holders' committee for fair return." Much of his testimony at Kansas City supplemented his Omaha testimony, and was of the same general nature. Mr. Dick tried to impress on the commission that Eastern bankers and financiers are afraid to put their money into Western roads because of their poor financial condition. He presented data to show that five of the largest insurance companies, the Mutual Life, Prudential, Metropolitan Life, New York Life and Equitable Life, invest about 2 billion dollars annually. Mr. Dick said these five leading insurance companies hesitate to buy securities of Western roads because earnings of these roads are much lower than the earnings of roads in other sections. Is it possible that such an able financier as Mr. Dick does not know there are roads in the Western Trunk Line territory earning as much or more than some Eastern and Southern roads?

It was brought out by W. H. Wagner, assistant chief examiner, that one of the exhibits in this case shows that the five large insurance companies mentioned purchased securities of Western roads in 1926 amounting to \$3,630,000, while in 1923 the same companies purchased only \$1,231,000 worth of Western road securities. The examiner pointed out that the figures speak for themselves, and show that the confidence of investors in Western roads is improving.

Mr. Dick said that roads in the Western Trunk Line territory are failing by 80 million dollars a year to make the 5.75 per cent allowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but he admitted the figures were based on the replacement values of the roads. In view of the recent ruling of the commission, in the St. Louis and O'Fallon Railroad case, that the 1914 valuation, plus betterments and improvements, should be taken as a basis of rate making, it may be made to appear that the roads in the Western Trunk Line terri-

tory are now earning near the 5.75 per cent permitted by the commission, instead of showing an 80-million-dollar deficit. Evidence on this very point will be introduced at Kansas City for the Kansas Public Service Commission. Such evidence doubtless will be a serious blow to Wall Street bankers.

Many Eastern financiers probably would like nothing better than to see the rates hiked to a point where money would be drained from the West and poured into Wall Street to be lent back to the West at exorbitant rates. About the only interest Wall Street seems to have in the West or Western freight rates is the amount of money they can squeeze from the people of this section.

## Bright Outlook for Dairying

(Continued from Page 7)

York metropolitan district, when reduced to whole milk equivalents, were 4.4 per cent greater than in 1925, indicating that scarcity was due to greater demand rather than a lighter supply.

High wages and nearly full time employment everywhere have maintained consumer buying power. In addition, the number of consumers is constantly increasing. In the last two years, when the number of milk cows decreased 3 per cent, the consuming population gained 3 per cent, making a change of 6 per cent in consumers a cow. The spread of dietetic information is another factor constantly at work to stimulate consumptive demand for dairy products.

Moderate retail prices have favored large consumption. The index number of the retail price of 22 staple foods in 1926, using 1913 prices as 100, was 160.6. The butter retail price index was 138.6, while whole milk stood at 157.3 and cheese at 165.6. With wage scales of industrial labor at 200 to 230, it is obvious that consumers have had enough buying power in their hands to purchase dairy products freely.

### Over the Tariff Wall

These conditions of moderate supply and broad demand favored merchandising the dairy products accumulated in storage last summer. Stocks of butter have been unusually light for several months. Since current production does not become equal to consumption until May, the situation has favored the maintenance of winter price levels well into the spring. Cheese stocks appear rather large, but they are chiefly in the hands of the manufacturers of process cheese, so they do not have the same significance as formerly. Condensed and evaporated milk stocks are the smallest at this season on record, since the

compiling of such reports was begun in 1920.

In contrast with the favorable situation in domestic markets, prices abroad have been distinctly unfavorable. Butter prices in such markets as London, Berlin and Copenhagen in 1926 were 10 to 15 per cent lower than in 1925, and have continued on this low basis in 1927. The increased production in exporting countries such as Denmark, New Zealand, Argentina, the small Baltic countries like Finland and Latvia, and in Canada has been partially responsible for lowering the foreign price level. An equally potent factor was the poor industrial conditions in Great Britain, due to the coal strike, which lasted nearly eight months. This reduced buying power in the hands of consumers in the country which imports about two-thirds of all the butter entering international trade. Another influence was increased native production in Germany, the second largest butter importer. The two countries combined imported 1.5 per cent more butter in 1926 than in 1925. With prices 10 to 15 per cent lower, it might have been expected that they would have increased their takings materially.

Last November and December, the price of 92-score butter on the New York market averaged 16.6 cents higher than the official quotation at Copenhagen, making imports easily possible over our 12-cent tariff wall. The balance of butter imports over exports in 1926 was only 2,546,000 pounds, however, against 1,869,000 pounds in 1925, which is not enough increase to have much influence in the situation. Cheese imports increased to the largest on record, however, since foreign cheese prices declined along with butter, while ours remained high. Our canned milk manufacturers could not pay high prices for raw material and sell on the low-priced market for dairy products abroad, so that exports of canned milk were the smallest since 1915. Imports of both whole milk and cream from Canada ran relatively high. Our net import balance of all dairy products in 1926 was the largest on record. Since domestic production was moderate and consumptive demand was large, these imports could not be said to have depressed domestic prices, altho they prevented the markets from going so high as they otherwise would have done.

Since January 1, 1927, relative prices have been such as to favor imports, and some substantial shipments of foreign butter have been received which have counterbalanced the scanty storage stocks. The importation of cream and whole milk has been partially embargoed, and this phase of foreign trade has been brought under better regulation than before.

### But What of the Future?

These comments have had to do with the past. What does the future hold?

Past experience has shown that low prices for dairy products usually follow on the average about two years after high prices. There is considerable variation in the length of these periods, however. Nevertheless, we can safely conclude that the next 12 to 15 months will be about as favorable for the dairymen as the last year. As time goes on, the favorable feeding ratio will stimulate production, until lower prices become necessary to stimulate consumption. There is a possibility that business conditions by 1928 will become less favorable for high consumption, altho there is not much indication of an early change in that respect.

The tendency to increase production is already becoming evident in some directions. The number of yearling heifers being kept for milk cows on farms on January 1, 1927, was 4.4 per cent greater than a year before, and probably was about up to a full replacement basis. Some of these heifers probably will come into milk before 1927 is over. The chances were saved in the spring of 1926 than a year previous, and it is likely that a still greater number will be saved this year.

Moreover, the decline in dairy production in 1926 was partly due to poor pastures and to a scarcity of hay later in the year. Average weather conditions may increase summer production of butter and cheese by 10 to 15 per cent over last year, even with



Mr. City Man Uses a Little Mental Telepathy on His Back-Yard Farm



er cows, and especially favorable weather conditions might result in a greater increase. Foreign competition is not likely to be worse in the next year or two. Great Britain will gradually recover from the coal strike, and will be in a better position to buy dairy products in the last year. Moreover, the world price level for dairy products the last year probably was low enough to restrain production in exporting countries and stimulate consumption in both exporting and importing nations. Despite the increased production in Russia in the last year, for example, her exports of butter fell, owing to the tendency to use it at home rather than ship abroad at the prices obtainable in British and German markets. Changes in feed costs will depend largely on crop yields, which are impossible to foresee. If 1927 crops are favorable, the prices of corn, oats and hay will continue moderate for another year. It is probable that expanding production of hogs may begin to overtake the corn supply by that time and lift prices of that cereal to a higher level. Oats and hay are likely to remain cheap, however, owing to the reduced amount required for horses, for which there has been no adjustment in acreage.

### Higher Grain Rates, Too?

Altho the Santa Fe Railroad earned 4 per cent on its common stock last year, and the other big roads report heavy earnings in this territory, the roads still are asking for increased rates. The class rate increases, if allowed, will make Kansas consumers pay 7 million dollars a year more in freight charges.

As if that were not enough, hearings will open next month on the applications of the railroads for increases in grain rates that will mulct the farmers of Kansas another 7 million dollars a year, if allowed in full. The applications cover the entire southwestern territory. The railroad attorneys have announced that they will ask "slightly less" than the scale for Kansas, but they haven't—yet.

Not only would the proposed increases saddle an extra 7 million dollars on the grain growers of Kansas, but they also would still further increase the differential against Kansas wheat and in favor of Minnesota wheat in reaching the main markets.

Present rates from Kansas points to the primary wheat market at Kansas City average 4.4 cents a hundred pounds heavier than from the same distances to the primary wheat markets of Duluth and Minneapolis. From points in Kansas 150 miles from Kansas City the rate is 17 cents; same distance in Minnesota to Minneapolis or Duluth, 13 cents.

Proposals for increases in rates in the Southwest and Northwest would increase this differential, on an average, from 4.4 cents a hundred pounds to 8.2 cents. For shipment 100 miles the proposed Southwestern rate would be 19 cents; Northwestern, 13 cents; 200 miles, 24 cents against 16.5 cents; 350 miles, 35 cents against 22 cents, according to a table prepared by Clyde M. Reed, who is representing the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, the Kansas State Grange, the Kansas State Farm Bureau Federation, the Kansas Co-operative Grain Dealers' Association, and The Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the rate case.

Following is a comparison of present and proposed rates in the Southwest, from Kansas points to Kansas City, in cents a 100 pounds:

Miles	Present	Proposed
150	17	22
200	17.5	24
250	19	29.5
300	20	34
350	20.5	35

Average, five points, present rates, 19 cents; proposed, 29 cents.

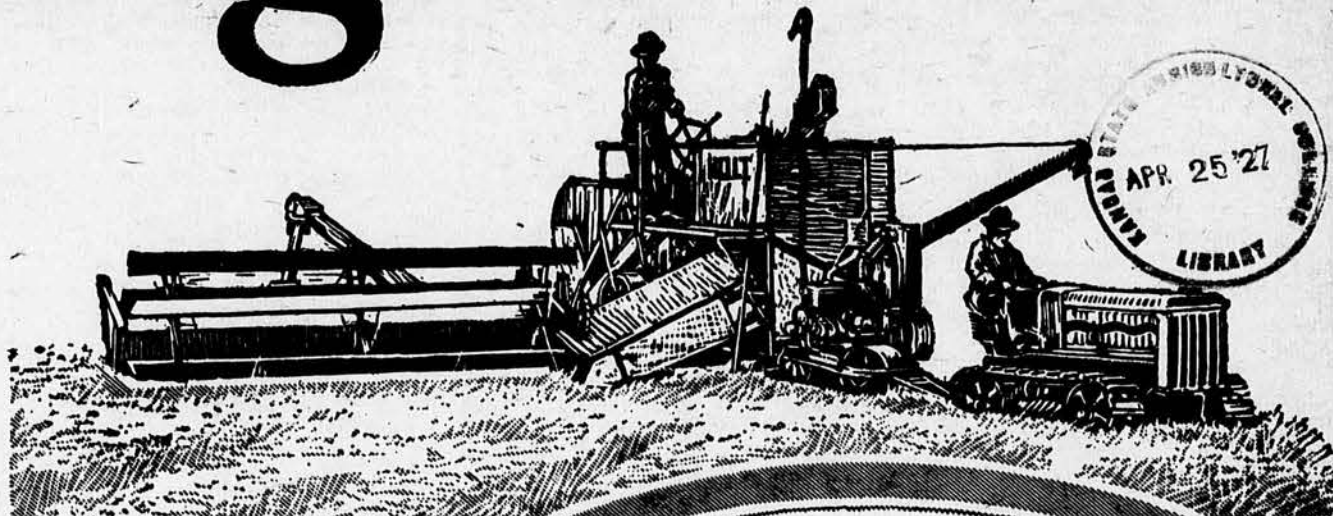
### Shipped 700 Steers

E. F. Frizell & Sons of Larned shipped 610 Polled Hereford steers a few days ago, 110 to Illinois and 500 to F. H. Hull of Eureka.

### Big Gain in Building

The building contracts placed in March, mostly in cities, were the largest in any month on record.

# right in design in construction



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# Timber-Wolf

By Jackson Gregory

(Copyright)

**H**IS eyes were twinkling; and greed does not light twinkling lights! "I've got gold of my own, girl! Gold enough to last me my life and you your life and both of us together our lives! And to leave a decent residuum after us.... But let's talk of Mexicali Joe's gold some other time. Today... We have ourselves!"

"You have yourself!" cried Lynette with sudden bitterness. "I have not even my own personal liberty!"

"And what if I let you go, girl? As I have a mind to do today? What then? Where would you go? Where would I find you again? For find you I must and will tho' it were ten thousand mile."

"Am I to suffer your dictation during the days of actual imprisonment at your hands, and then, for all time afterward, render you an accounting of my actions?"

"Why do you try to hate me so, girl?"

"Why should I not hate you?"

"What have I done to you? Have I done anything more than put out a hand to stop time, to snatch time for you and me, for us to know!... Look you, girl, a man, at least a man of my sort, may go a third of his life or a fourth or a full half, and know much less than nothing of what a true girl is! How can he know? Already I have learned that you have instincts which leap; a man gropes like a blind mole and it takes him a long time to teach himself to see the stars... the star! Now it's a fair bet, and no odds given or taken, that one Bruce Standing happened to be an unruly devil, a blunt man, a man who has as a part and parcel of his religion to shoot square and to hit hard, so long as God lets him. I've done wrong and I've done right, and I'm doing as all the rest of the great mass, in a state of flux, is doing; growing up from the mud into something better. If not in this life or the next, well then, since the mills grind with exceeding patience, in some other life. At least I'm honest; at least, in plain English, I do my damndest! Take it or leave it, there's the truth. If it happens that I'm a man of few friends.... Almost you can count 'em on Billy Winch's one leg!... if few men love me and many men hate..."

## Kind Instead of Cruel

"Yes!" cried Lynette, and her own earnestness was caught and compelled by his own. "Most men, many, many men, hate you!... And yet you have it within you to make them love you!"

"Love and hate! What have I to do with the loves and hates of men as I know them? Shall I step to right or to left for all that? I play out my part in the eternal game. I live my life!"

"But you don't live your life! You miss... everything! If you would but be kind instead of cruel; open-hearted and generous always... you have in you the seeds of all that. Then men might come to know the real you; you could make them love instead of hate..."

But his eyes stabbed at her like quickened blue flames.

"So!" he said, and his tone was one of bitter mockery. "If I choose to pay them for the pretty, empty compliment, they will call me a good fellow and... love me! If I kick them they will call me villain and hate me. And there you have the epitome of that so-called love and hate of mankind which sickens me. I'll be eternally damned before I prostitute my immortal soul to pitch pennies out for a peck of treacherous hearts. For, I tell you, girl... Only Girl... the love that is to be bought is to be spat upon. I'll have none of it. Even your love, that I'd give my soul to have freely, I'd have none of if it were to be bought."

Lynette looked at him strangely, half pityingly. And she answered him softly:

"You twist things out of all reason to make, to yourself, your own acts appear something other than they are."

"A girl trying to turn logician?" he laughed at her, teasing.

Little effort on his part was required

to set fire to her quick inflammable temper.

"It's magnanimous of you to jeer at me," she retorted hotly. "Because you have the physical strength of a beast and the beast's lack of understanding..."

Now his golden outburst of laughter stopped her. He shouted:

"See! There you go! As if to preach me the final word of love and hate! You'd hate me now, just because I tease you! If I said, with poets' roses twining thru the saying, that you were most beautiful and no-end intellectual and beyond that of the heart of an angel, could you not better tolerate me? And thus we come to the open pathway to most human loves and hates; two little doors standing side by side. For, I ask you, going back to your challenge to make men love rather than despise me, what in the devil's name is that sort of love but transplanted self-love? A damned-fool sort of selfishness masking like a hypocrite as something quite different. ... If you loved a man who beat you there would be something worth while in that sort of loving; something divorced from plain selfishness and the eternal I-want-to-get-all-I-can-out-of-everything! Now, I love you! I love you so that my love for you comes near killing me! It gets me by the throat at night. That's love; and there's less of self in it, I swear to you, than there is of... you!"

"You! You talk of love. To me!"

## A Fierce Sorrow

She broke into her light, taunting laughter. And yet he had set her heart beating and the ancient fear... not fear of him... was upon her. "You, talking of love, are like a blind man lecturing on the colors of the rainbow! You..."

But he had started to his feet; his eyes went suddenly toward the camp, all sight of which they had lost on coming down into the creek bed.

"Listen!" he cried. "What was that?"

She had heard nothing; nothing above the splash and fall of water... and the beating of her own heart.

"Listen!" he said the second time. "What is it?"

He caught up his rifle and leaped across the creek. He began running back toward their camp.

"It's old Thor... there's some one."

And now, Lynette realized clearly, had come her first opportunity to be free again! While Bruce Standing, because of something he had heard above the merry-mad music of the water-

fall, or had thought he had heard, was running back to their encampment, she could run in the opposite direction. She stood balancing, of this mind and that. What had he heard in camp? What was happening there? As always, because of that volatile nature of hers which was en rapport with life's pulsings, she wanted to know! And then there was a certain assurance in her heart that after all these days the budding intention in Bruce Standing's heart was bursting into full flower to set her free again! She hesitated; she saw him running up the steep bank, charging back toward the camp, vanishing among the trees higher up on the slope.

And, then, she followed him.

...Before Lynette came, thru the trees, within sight of the grotto which Standing had given over to her, she heard a sound which brought her, wondering, from swift haste to lingering; she stood, her breathing stilled, listening, groping a moment blindly for an interpretation of that sound for its explanation. Harsh it was... terrible... never had she heard anything like it. At first she did not recognize it as a sound man-made. She paused; she came a step nearer, peering thru the trees...

It was an inarticulate, stifled sound coming from the lips of Bruce Standing! He was kneeling on the ground, bending forward. He had dropped his rifle. There was something in his arms, upgathered into his embrace, something held as a baby is held in its mother's arms...

Thor...

And those sounds from Bruce Standing's lips! There were tears in them; his voice was shaken. He held Thor to him in a fierce agony of sorrow...

Lynette came closer, tiptoeing. She heard the sounds as they seemed to choke him, clutching like hands at his throat. And then suddenly, before she caught her first clear view, she knew when, into that first emotion there swept the second; when with the shock of deep grief there mingled white-hot rage. He began to mutter again... he was lisping... lisping as she had heard him do only once before... lisping because his one weakness had leaped out and caught him unaware. Lisping curses...

She ran closer. She saw old Thor, Thor who had learned to love her and whom she had learned to love, lying limp in Standing's arms. Thor dead? Some one had killed him, then, and Standing, above the booming of the waterfall, had heard? A sight, perhaps, to stir that wild, uncontrollable laughter of Lynette! The sight of a big, strong man half weeping over a dead dog in his arms... Yet, when she came running to him and dropped down on her knees and put out her quick hand and Standing turned his face toward her... he saw that this time there was no laughter in her.

Instead, her eyes were wet with a sudden dash of tears.

"He's not dead... we won't have that he's dead! Thor!" she cried softly.

She did not realize that she had put her warm, sympathetic hand on Standing's arm before her other hand found the old dog's head.

"Thor!... Thor!"

Thor looked up at her; at Standing. The dog tried to stir; the faithful tongue strove to overmaster the terrible inertia laid upon it; to grant in last adulation the last farewell. For a stricken dog, like a stricken man, knows after the way of all creatures which have the spark of eternity within them, when the day's end is in doubt...

Standing tried to speak... and grew silent. How she hated herself then for that other time when he had slipped, thru sorrowing rage, into his one unmanly failing... and she had laughed! Her tears began running down. He saw; he jerked his head about, focussing his eyes upon the eyes of a dog that he loved; a dog that had been faithful to him.

## "If I Only Knew"

"Where is he hurt? He can't be shot," cried Lynette. "We would have heard a shot! If he is poisoned..."

Standing had mastered himself. He said coldly,

"Look!"

"Who did... that?"

"If I only knew! If I only knew!"

Thor was not dead; his body jerked and quivered now and again, in spasms. Yet he seemed to be dying. And it grew clear to Lynette, as, at a glance, it had been clear to Standing, what had happened. Thor had been left in charge of camp; but the one word had rung in the faithful head: "Watch!" And then some one had come; Thor had been true to his trust; some man had struck him down with club or rifle barrel; had struck and struck again. Thor's foreleg was broken; he had been battered over the head... bones were broken, the skull seemed crushed... the dog stiffened; fell back...

"Dying," said Standing, still on his knees. He placed old Thor very gently on the ground, striving after his own rough fashion to make a dog's last few minutes of breathing no more tormenting than was inevitable.

"Thor," said Standing gently, "Good old Thor!"

The dog tried to rouse. The old faithful head on Standing's knee stirred ever so little. The old steady eyes, red-rimmed but clear sighted, were on Standing's. If even a dog could have spoken...

Standing, with sudden thought, jumped to his feet.

"There's a chance for him yet! There is Billy Winch, the one man on earth to save a dying dog or horse... Yes, or man!"

He cupped his hands at his mouth and sent forth, piercing thru the leafy silences, that wild wolf-call which must bring Winch about in short order... if he was not already too far to hear it.

"He may be too far," cried Lynette. Already she was down upon her knees, taking his place and gathering Thor's head into her lap. "Hurry. If you can find your horse and ride after him, surely you can overtake him."

"God bless you!" He began running. But before a dozen swift steps were taken he stopped and came back to her, muttering: "But the man who did this for Thor? He'll not be far away; I can't leave you..."

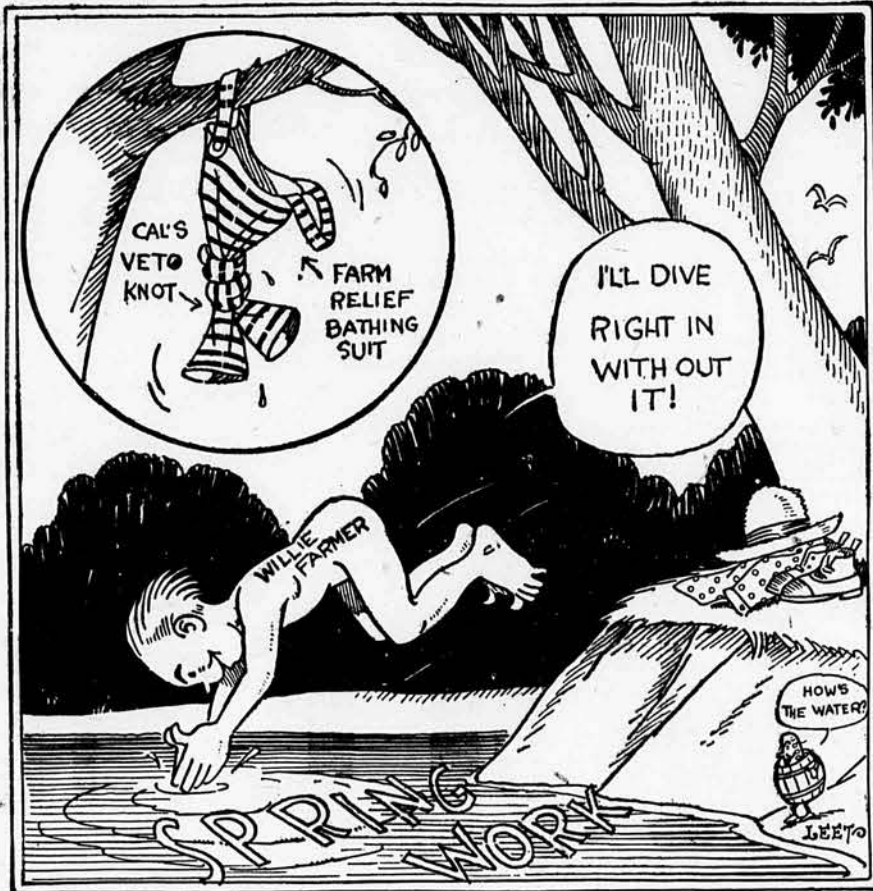
"I am not afraid of a man like him," said Lynette. "A coward, or he would not have done this.... Leave me your rifle and hurry!"

"You'll wait for me, no matter what happens?"

"Of course I'll wait. Now, hurry!" He placed his rifle at her side and with never a backward look was away again on a run, breaking thru breast-high brush; splashing once again across the creek, calling to Winch as he ran... He would be back with her almost immediately....

So he plowed thru the thickets, plunged down a slope, sped up a slope, raced over a ridge. And, now with what breath was left in his lungs, he began to send out his whistled call. That summons, which his horse, if still lingering in these upland meadows, would welcome with quick response.

Lynette stooped and laid her cheek



A Few Knots in His Bathing Suit Won't Stop Him



against the grizzled old face of Thor. And then, with a sudden access of emotion, she burst into fresh tears. Thor tried to wag his tail... Lynette, like Standing before her, felt that the dog was dying. "Thor!" she whispered. "Can't you hold on? Can't you carry on? He will bring Billy Winch and Billy Winch will help us..."

### There Was Babe Deveril

Then there burst upon her a surprise which moved her immeasurably. There, almost at her side, stood Babe Deveril! A moment ago she was alone in the wilderness with a dying dog; now Babe Deveril stood close to her. With Thor's head still held in her lap she looked up into his face. She saw that it was tense, the muscles drawn, the eyes hard and bright.

"Lynette!" he cried softly. "Lynette! I've followed you half around the world! And now... Come quick! We go free and the world is ours!" She sat, staring up at him, still bewildered. "You!" she whispered. "And... then it was you... who did this?" He caught her meaning; he glanced down at the thick green club in his hands.

"I came to do what I could for you. That ugly brute stood up against me. I had no gun; I knew Standing was armed. I thought maybe he had left his rifle in camp." "What did Thor do to you that you should have done this to him?" "Thor? That dog? He showed teeth and... Look here, Lynette Brooke; now's your one chance. I've gone thru hell to come to you..."

"Tell me," she cried. "When did you come?" Deveril was as tense as a finely drawn steel wire. Again she marked that hard glint in his dark eyes.

"It is up to you to do the telling!" he shot back at her. "I stood back there in the trees; I saw that damned benchman of his and Mexicali Joe come up to you! Joe, I've been following for days! I had no rifle; no weapon of any kind and both Standing and Winch were armed. But I could watch! Joe was terribly excited; I saw his waving arms. I heard him yelling..."

"Yes," said Lynette. "And then?" "And then?" exclaimed Deveril. "What then? You know what we came for, don't you? You as well as I?"

"Yes! I know..." He caught at her hand. "Come! On the run. Before that madman gets back. We'll clean up on the whole crowd of them!" But she jerked her hand away.

"There are certain things I don't understand... Did you see the other night when he took Mexicali Joe out of their hands?"

"I saw; yes. It happened that I had just overhauled them at that minute! I could have cried for rage! He had a rifle, damn him, and was aching to use it! They laid down before him like pups..."

"And you?" "What could I do, with a rotten stick in my hands!" She looked up at him curiously.

"And, to-day?" "To-day?" His hands hardened in his grip upon his club. "To-day, I tell you, I followed them into your camp and I saw, Mexicali Joe..."

"You are after Mexicali Joe's gold, Babe Deveril?" "As you are! That brought us both into Big Pine in the beginning and then into the rest of it."

"And you were... afraid to come into camp while Bruce Standing was still here?" He laughed at her, the old light laughter of debonaire Babe Deveril.

"Afraid? Call it that if you like." He shrugged carelessly. "Yet, with an oak club against a man with a modern rifle..."

"Do you remember the last time? How he threw his rifle away?" Deveril flushed hotly.

"Some day," he muttered, "when it's an even break..." "What do you want with me, Babe Deveril?"

"Then hurry!" He stared at her.

"Well?" "Are you coming?" She stooped over Thor. "No," she said quietly. "What! After all this... You're not coming?"

"No!" "But... Then why?" he demanded with a sudden flare of anger.

"For one thing," she told him without looking up, "because I told him that I would wait for him. For another..."

"And that is?" "She only shook her head, brown hair tumbling about her hidden face.

"I'll stay with old Thor," she said. She had him cast away among the lost isles of bewilderment.

"But you'll tell me... You and I have been friends; we've stood side by side..." He broke off to demand: "You'll tell me about Mexicali Joe's gold?"

"Gold?" she said. "Is gold the greatest thing in life?"

"But you know?" "Yes! I know."

"Then listen: Taggart and Gallup and Shipton and a thousand other men are going crazy to find out! You and I can turn the whole trick if luck is good... Why, we'll quit millionaires, Lynette!"

A shudder shot thru the tortured body of old Thor. Lynette's long lashes lifted, wet with her tears.

"There are things... beyond millions..."

"I don't get you to-day!"

"Why did you kill this dog? What good did it do you? What harm had he ever done you?"

"He was in my way. I thought, I told you, that a rifle might have been left behind. And... it's Standing's dog, anyway! And, beyond that, no matter how you look at it, only a dog..."

"I think," said Lynette, and there was no music in her voice now and no warmth in the eyes which she lifted briefly to his, "that you had better go! Had you come, without rifle, on Bruce Standing, at least he would have thrown his rifle away to fight with you! You know that. And... and I am not going to go with you, having given my promise. And I'll warn you of this: If he comes back and finds you here and knows you for the man who killed Thor... he will kill you!"

Never in all his daredevil life had Babe Deveril made pretense at striking the angelic attitude. Now, in a rush of feeling, he grew black with anger and there came a look into his eyes which put the hottest flush of all her life into Lynette's cheeks, as he cried out:

"Tamed you, has he? So Timber-Wolf has taken a mate after the fashion of wolves! And I, fool that I was, let you slip thru my fingers!"

She did not answer him. Had she answered she could have said: "You could have returned to fight with him; man to man and him wounded! Later, when he snatched Mexicali Joe from them, you could have fought with him. You could have followed him here, seeking me; and you followed Joe, seeking gold. You could have fought with him to-day; and instead you held back and spied and killed his dog and waited for him to go!" So Lynette, stooping low over Thor's battered head, made no answer.

### "You'd Better Go"

... She knew that Babe Deveril was no coward. She would always remember how he had hurled that gun into Taggart's face and himself into her adventures, reckless and unafraid. Yet Babe Deveril was no such man as Bruce Standing; rather was he like a Jim Taggart, and Taggart was no coward. But it remained that both these men, Deveril and Taggart, were afraid to come to grips with that other man, whose fellows named him Timber-Wolf. And he, the Timber-Wolf, was not afraid of life and all that it bore; and was not afraid of death, in which he did not believe; was not afraid of God, in whom he trusted.

"You've thrown in with him!" Deveril cried it out angrily; his hands were hard upon his club. "Here, I've given days and days trying to see you thru, and you've kicked in with him against me! He's had his will with you and he's made you his woman and..."

"You'd better go!" She was trembling. A spasm shook her, not unlike that which convulsed Thor.

(Continued on Page 15)



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## Now the Cows Are on Grass!

Certainly it Was About Time, For the Mud Was  
Getting Deeper Every Day

BY HENRY HATCH

**HAPPY DAY!** This morning every bovine on the place, 83 in number, went out to pasture, and when the gates were opened they certainly were ready to go, too. The almost continuous rains of the last month have made hauling feed and feeding it a nightmare. The last week has seemed worst of all, because the mud and slush have been getting a bit deeper in the yards. Standing in the mixture all the time, the wonder is a cow's hoofs do not rot off, but animals never seem to suffer such ill effects, no matter how great the provocation for it.

### Fence is "Tight," Maybe?

It took us two days this year to "go over" the slightly more than 5 miles of fencing we have around our cattle pastures. Nearly three-fourths of it has been rebuilt entirely in the last four years, with good hedge posts set a rod apart and four new galvanized wires. All this needed but a very little stapling, as galvanized staples do not slip out of posts so easily as do the common polished kind. Big Creek, running directly thru one of our pastures, makes some more fencing than otherwise, as we follow the creek with one fence to take in all the waste land for pasture.

### 'Tis a Real Cow Heaven

In this creek pasture are about 12 acres of timber, none growing so dense but what bluegrass grows everywhere, making an ideal early spring and late fall pasture, but like bluegrass everywhere, not so good during its dormant summer season. While walking thru this timbered bluegrass section this morning, finishing up the last of the fence fixing, we could not help but believe that here should be Cow Heaven, with plenty of shade, plenty of shelter, big tender grass and running water.

### Corners Must be Solid

The vital part of any fence is the corner or end post and its bracing. Years ago everyone hunted up what is commonly called "forks" to use for bracing. We have several, and in almost every case they are slowly but surely pulling the braced post out of the ground, whether set high or set low. Since starting on our rebuilding four years ago we have used none but the straight, short brace, picking a straight, medium sized post for it, notching it into the corner and its anchor post, then wiring both ways with No. 9 wire, twisted to form a cross in the center. At first we made the mistake of putting these braces too high, as we find those set high are having the same tendency as the forks in pulling the end posts out of the ground. About 2½ feet from the ground is a good distance.

### Soil Needs a Disking

The plowing that has been done is packed so that it is almost as solid as before the soil was plowed. It will need a good double-disking to put it in condition for planting. Without the disk, it would be a job almost as great as to plow again to get this packed plowing in shape for corn, but the disk is going to save the day for us this time, especially the tandem disk, which can easily be rolled over 20 acres in a day whenever the drying of the field will permit. We can remember, years ago, what a job we often would have with our old walking cultivators, putting packed plowing in shape for planting. It was a tough, slow job at the best.

### New Method of Dragging

While on a trip to Northern Nebraska last fall we noticed the road draggers were doing their work differently from the way we do here. Instead of dragging always toward the center, which soon forms a ridge near which no one cares to travel and which also often causes an extra ditch to start at the outer rim where the point

of the drag makes a cut, they start at one side of the grade and move the dirt across to the other side, moving it back across the next time they drag. Since coming home we have tried this plan on a mile of road we keep dragged along the east side of the farm, and find it works much better in every way than to push always toward the center.

### Both High and Low

Folks used to think a dirt grade should be piked high in the center, with a gradual slope reaching clear to the bottom of the ditch. This means you are always traveling high with one pair of wheels and low with the other, having very much the same effect as pulling up hill all the while. When driving horses we did not notice this so much, but since the general use of cars and trucks we can see the "workings" of such a road surface, especially when the top is slippery and the slope provides an easy slide into the ditch. With a good ditch on either side, the flat top grade dries as quickly as the A-shaped roadway and is easier on both driver and car to travel over.

### Surface Cost But \$4,000

The bill for dragging dirt roads is mounting high every year, and has now become quite a burden to the taxpayer, yet everyone wants a decent road to his market town, and so is willing to meet the expense. However, here where natural gravel can be procured locally without any very great haul to any road, the well ditched and graded highway should be the improved road of the future. Two miles of such road were built last summer south of Hartford, which begins 8 miles north of us. This road has remained in fine condition since it was put in, standing up under heavy travel in fine shape all during this wet weather. Its entire cost was slightly under \$4,000 a mile, which included grading, wide concrete culverts and graveling with a heavy coat of gravel, which was hauled by day labor an average distance of 4 miles. Lyons county proved by this job that it was possible for the county to save at least \$2,000 a mile by the day labor plan.

### Harley Returns Next Week

The best news of all is that Harley should be feeling strong enough to take his old place writing this department next week. It has been a pleasure for me to write these more or less rambling paragraphs for you while he has been going thru a long and painful siege of hospital life. It has seemed much like old times for me to do this work, as the older readers may remember it of 20 and 25 years ago, but to one who has been more used to driving a feed wagon, a tractor, or slopping hogs than pounding a typewriter, the work has appeared rather clumsy, and I am thankful that the reader has been as patient in the matter as has appeared on the surface. Here's hoping that Harley will be with you next week and that the weather will permit "yours truly" and his boys to be out in the fields trying to catch up with the work the wet weather has so long delayed.

### The Psychological Spot

'Tis done beneath the mistletoe,  
'Tis done "beneath the rose,"  
But the proper place to kiss, you know,  
Is just beneath the nose.

### Sweet Music

The man in the want-ad booth of the newspaper office was puzzled. "See here," he objected. "You don't want to put this ad for a cash register under the head of 'Musical instruments,' do you?" "Sure," said the man on the other side of the grill. "That's what it is to me, boy!"

The conviction that Prohibition is a failure seems to be most prevalent among the people that haven't tried it.

Kansas Farmer for April 30, 1927

## Almost time for repainting

WHEN repainting time comes along, farmers who are careful managers will paint white or light colors with Eagle Pure White Lead in Oil. We recommend that you employ a good painter. When you do, be careful that he adheres to the following specifications:

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### FIRST COAT

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6½ gallons pure white lead  
paint

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3½-4 gallons pure raw linseed oil  
½-1 pint pure turpentine  
1 pint best Japan drier  
6½-7 gallons pure white lead  
paint

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## Timber-Wolf

(Continued from Page 13)

You won't come with me then? I'll stick with him? After he put a chain on you!" At least he did not stand back and another man put a chain on me!" Is that my answer?" "Yes!" she cried in sudden fury. "Now go!" "I'll go, all right," said Deveril. And he went to laugh. All that old light laughter of his, gay and untroubled, which so many a time, had made dancing echoes of the souls of those who heard, bubbled up again. He looked, as he had when first she saw him, a slender, dainty, handsome and utterly care-free incarnation of debonaire insolence. Still taking the right note, he shrugged his shoulders and tossed his club away he said insolently:

"What need of all this heavy artillery since the Queen of my Heart is gone? I'll travel light after this!" He turned away. But at the second he stopped and swung about and said:

"I have a guess where Billy Winch is taking Mexicali Joe! And I'll be on the final settlement. If you, with a rush of blood to the head, throw with Standing, I'll play the game! And what will you have left to show me for the pile I'm going to take out of this? ... For I heard, when Mexicali yelled out! And I'm growing in with Taggart and Gallup, headed straight for Light Ladies' school!"

Lynette, unable to see anything in the wide world clearly, could only pop her head over the stricken dog. Her arms tightened about Thor. ... Only Billy Winch would come in time, if only Billy Winch would save that flickering little fire of life. ... Then, she hated all the rest of the world she'd love Billy Winch. ...

### Bruce Came Swiftly

Bruce Standing running, breaking a straight path thru the brush, came swiftly into the little upper valley. Then in answer to his whistling his horse came trotting up to him, he did not tarry to saddle; he had picked up a bridle on his way and now mounted and struck off bareback thru the woods with no second's delay.

"Get into it, Daylight!" he muttered. "We're riding for old Thor today!"

From a distance Billy Winch, hurrying homeward, heard that long call he knew so well. He pulled his horse down from a steady canter and turned, calling to Mexicali Joe to come back to him. Once within sight Standing waved and shouted again; Winch and he sensed urgency and dipped their heads, riding back to a meeting with him. Winch stared and frowned while his employer made his curt explanation: Mexicali Joe gasped. But neither had a word to say; Standing laid his brief command on them and the three turned back, riding hard, into the mountains.

Again Standing called, when near enough to camp to hope that his voice would carry above the noise of the tumbling waterfalls; this time to Lynette, to tell her of their coming. He rode ahead; again and again he shouted to her; he leaned out to right and left from his horse's back, seeking a glimpse of her thru the trees. And yet, when they were almost in the camp, there still came no answer to his shoutings and he caught no glimpse of her. ... Suddenly, to his fancies, the woods seemed strangely hushed—and empty.

"She's gone," said Winch carelessly. "No!" said Standing with such brusque emphasis that Winch looked at him wonderingly. "She said she'd wait for us, Bill."

But when they drew closer, so close



the various familiar camp objects were revealed, and still there was no response and no sight of her, Winch muttered:

"Just the same, gone or not gone, she ain't here, Timber."

"I tell you, man," snapped Standing, "she said she would wait. And what she says she will do, she will do!"

"Anyhow," said Winch, "it's a dog and not a girl we come looking for. Thor'll be here ... if he's alive yet."

"He will be right where I left him." Standing led the way among the big trees, an arm about Billy Winch, hopping at his side the last few steps; they saw him looking in all directions and understood that while he led them toward Thor he was seeking the girl. But they found only the dog lying where he had been struck down; Thor barely able to lift his bloody head, his sight dim, but his dog's intelligence telling him that his master had come back to him; Thor whining weakly. Winch squatted down at the dog's side, became upon the instant an impressive diagnostician.

Standing stood a moment over the two, looking down upon them. Then he turned away, leaving Thor in the skillful hands of Winch and hurrying down to the creek, seeking Lynette. It was possible, he told himself, that she had gone down for a drink; that so near the waterfall she had not heard him calling. So he called again as he went on and looked everywhere for her.

But she was not down by the creek and she did not answer him from the woods. He came back, up into camp, perplexed. Winch was still bending over Thor; he was snapping out orders to Joe for hot water and soap; Standing heard Mexicali Joe's mutterings:

"Por Dios, I no understand. Somebody hurt one dog an' we wait, an' we look for one girl ... an' all the time I got one meellon dollar gol'-mine down yonder. ..."

"Shut up," Winch grunted at him. And, seeing Standing coming back: "Say, Timber, we better take this dog home with us right away. We can make a sling of that canvas of yours, tying either end to our saddle horns, making a sort of stretcher; some blankets in it and old Thor on top of 'em. And I'll tell you this: if we get him home alive, and I think we will, I'll keep the life in him."

Thor was whining piteously; Winch shook his head; if only he had his instruments, his antiseptics, and a bottle of chloroform! For here he foresaw such an operation as did not come his way every day.

"Diagnosis" off-hand," Winch was telling the uninterested Joe, "I'd say here's the two important facts: first, old Thor has been beat unmerciful; his head's been whanged bad, but I don't believe the skull's fractured; his left fore leg is busted and he may have a cracked rib. Second and most important, after all that, the old devil is alive."

Bruce Standing, still seeking Lynette, more than satisfied to have Thor in Billy Winch's capable hands, turned toward the grotto which he had set apart for Lynette. And thus upon his first discovery. There was a piece of paper tied with a bit of string so it fluttered gently from a low limb where it was inevitable that it must be seen. He caught it down eagerly. On the scrap of paper were a few pencilled words, written in a girlish-looking hand. At one sweeping glance he read:

"I have gone back to Babe Deveril, Lynette."

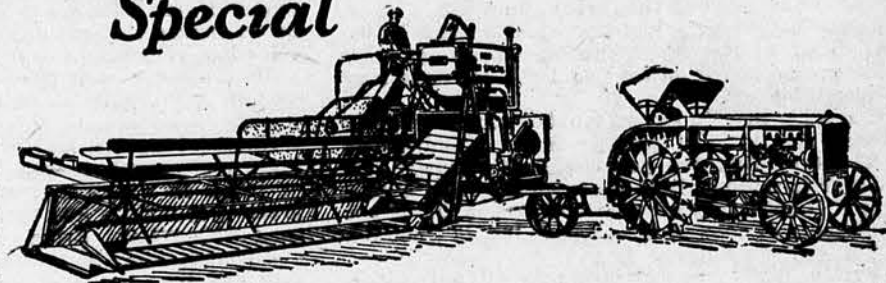
He stood staring incredulously at the thing in his hand. Here was a shock which for a moment confused him; here was something beyond credence. Lynette gone ... to Deveril? For that first second his brain groped blindly rather than functioned normally. Lynette gone to Babe Deveril ... that cursed Baby Devil! A handsome, graceful, and altogether irresistible young devil of a fellow to fill any girl's eye, to stir vague romantic longings in her heart. So she had gone to him? He had the proof of it in his hand; a word from her, signed with her name. A cruel, chill, heartless message of seven meager words. ... And she had broken her word; she had promised to wait for his return and she had not waited. She had left a dying dog to die alone and had gone to her lover ... and she carried with her the key to Mexicali Joe's golden secret ... to turn it over to Deveril!

"What's eating you, Timber?" shouted Winch. "Gone to sleep or what?"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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# Children's Desserts Must Be Light

By Betty Barclay

**G**ROWING youngsters require a well-rounded diet to keep them in good condition. Good food, fresh air and sunshine are their best defense against the many ills that are always lurking about. Milk is the perfect diet for the baby, altho cow's milk is usually modified in accord with the directions of the family physician.

As the baby grows, and particularly after he begins to sit at the table with the grown-ups, new foods are needed in order that the little body may develop properly.

It is very easy to have an under-nourished child even in the home of plenty. Many examinations have proved that the percentage of children suffering from mal-nutrition is alarmingly high. Plenty of food is needed by growing bodies, but this is not all. Plenty of food of the proper kind, is what the boy or girl must have.

Certain foods contain calcium, without which the teeth and bones are immediately affected. Other foods contain vitamins, without which proper de-

We sow a small bed of it broadcast, very early in the spring, and begin picking it leaf by leaf when the plumes are  $2\frac{1}{2}$  or 3 inches long, for the tender leaves have the best taste. This length of leaves makes the prettiest garnish imaginable. The color is a very bright dark green.

My mother uses it often as a garnish for meats as well as for gelatine desserts, in place of lettuce leaves.

Another way she serves it is to arrange it on a large platter, salt it well, then crisp a few pieces of bacon in a skillet, remove bacon and in this grease put a little less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup vinegar, weakened with water. Bring this to the boiling point and pour it over the mustard. This wilts the mustard and then the strips of bacon are laid on the top. It is really delicious this way and resembles water-cress. The piquant taste of mustard is a pleasing novelty to the palate and the leaves are full of iron and other minerals of which the doctors are urging us to eat more.

In meat sandwiches it is excellent, or it may be chopped up and added to potato salad. Its other possibility is to use it as greens. Our family prefers some other kind of greens cooked with it for cooking seems to bring out a strong taste that is not present in the raw product. Fat pork and a few drops of vinegar added at the time of serving give the dish its proper flavor.

I remember when we first realized the value of mustard, commercially. We had always maintained a bed of it for our own use. One day my mother was preparing some for dinner and also getting lettuce ready to send to a local restaurant. To make the lettuce look more tempting she placed a row of mustard leaves around the outer edge of the pan of lettuce. The yellow-green of the lettuce against the deep dark green of the mustard made a sharp contrast that was delightful.

When I delivered the lettuce at the restaurant the lady in charge asked if the greens around the edge were parsley. I replied that it was nothing but common, old fashioned mustard. At the mention of this lowly old-fashioned dish she stopped, doughy spoon in hand and sandwich half made, and regarded me with eyes that I knew were not seeing me but her grandmother's big black iron pot full of mustard greens and bacon. Then she asked me if we had any more and how much we would want for it.

I replied that we had enough to supply the whole town I supposed and she ordered a big dishpanful.

The next day she placed "Mustard Greens" in a prominent place on the restaurant menu and afterward used a big dishpanful every day that we could spare it, all summer.

By using the smaller and more tender leaves for garnishing and wilting with bacon, and the leaves 6 or 8 inches long for the greens, we found no waste to our mustard patch and by selling it 5 cents cheaper a pound than lettuce, we netted a good many dollars from this source and we have never had any trouble getting rid of all we could raise.

## Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

### Cook Cereals In Milk

**W**HEN I cook the wheat cereals for breakfast I cook them in milk instead of water. I use the same amount of milk as I would water. Add salt and let come to a boil and stir in the cereal. It will taste lots better and be more nourishing. Try this the next time you cook wheat cereal and you will always cook it this way.

Ellis County.

Mrs. F. J. Hamburg.

### Wash Feathers in Bags

**P**UT feathers in cloth flour bags. Take about three bags to one pillow and wash in warm soap suds. Rinse in clear water and then in slightly blued water. Feathers can then be dried in the sun and air.

Rush County.

Mrs. C. F. Soemann.

### Hint to Spring Housecleaners

**W**INDOW washing work can be cut in half if newspapers, which are much more absorbent than a cloth, are used for drying. Wash the window lightly with clear water or a suds, as you prefer, then crumple a sheet of newspaper and wipe the pane. It will take several sheets of paper, but much less rubbing than when a cloth is used.

Riley County.

Mrs. J. D. Long.

## How Poor is He

ARLO PAULEN

*How poor is he who does not know  
The joy of watching a garden grow—  
Who has not bent above the beds  
Awaiting seedlings' lifted heads,  
And thrilled with pride and gladness, too  
When one at last came peeping thru;  
And felt the richness of the hour  
That comes with June's first opened flower.  
All season long there's something new;  
We gardeners will all tell you,  
That poor is he who does not know  
The joy of watching a garden grow.*

velopment, growth and health are impossible. The vitamin need is responsible for the increased consumption of many fruits and vegetables which furnish these constituents.

Many foods contain proteins, others furnish fats, still others are rich in carbohydrates. All these things are needed by both adults and children, but children may not be able to secure everything from the same source as father or mother. The hard-working man may be able to consume large quantities of bread, potatoes and other foods, and on account of his heavy work, he may be able to digest it without trouble.

A child, however, is very likely to thrive better if the consumption of ordinary white bread and of potatoes even, is cut down slightly so that its place may be taken by carbohydrates in which the granules are smaller and therefore easier to digest. This need may often be supplied in the dessert.

The following pudding is but one of many that may be used—not only for the growing child, but for adults as well. By varying the flavor, fruit, nuts, and so forth, this recipe may be made a basic one from which a dozen or more tasty desserts arise. For instance, a vanilla-flavored plain pudding is considerably different from an orange-flavored pudding in which pieces of raw fruit appear. When figs, dates or nuts are used in place of the oranges, still other desserts have been made. A meringue makes yet another. A topping of whipped cream with a maraschino or canned cherry and we have others. This varying of flavors and ingredients enables mother to furnish what is really the same dessert, time after time, without its becoming tiresome.

This dessert contains milk, eggs and sugar—all excellent foods. When fruit is also used, the dish becomes almost as near a perfectly-balanced food as one could prepare.

Try the recipe in several ways and you will be well on the road toward solving the small child's dessert problem.

### Tapioca Cream

(Enough for eight portions)

1 quart milk  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup quick-cooking tapioca 1 egg  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar 1 teaspoon flavoring

Scald milk in double boiler. Add tapioca, sugar and salt and cook 15 minutes, stirring frequently. Pour small amount of mixture slowly over slightly beaten egg yolk, stirring vigorously. Return to double boiler and cook until mixture begins to thicken like custard. Remove from fire and add vanilla, orange or any flavoring desired. Fold in stiffly-beaten egg white. Chill. This is delicious poured cold over any fruit or berries, fresh or canned. Raisins, prunes, figs, dates or nuts may be stirred into cream while cooling. Serve in sherbet glasses garnished with whipped cream and a few berries or pieces of fruit.

## Profits From Mustard

BY CAROLYN BUCKMAN HENRY

**W**E ALWAYS plant the ostrich plume mustard which gets its name from its frilly leaves that bend gracefully over at the ends like ostrich plumes.

# Some Fitting Problems

By Edith Van Deusen

**S**INCE the beginning of the vogue for slender figures, the short stout woman and the woman whose figure is irregular, have received little attention from designers. Patterns and

clothes that would fit women who are large but well proportioned are easy to find, but need considerable alteration if they are to look well on any other type.

Very often a small boned woman will have a large bust and the garment that fits shoulders and hips will be so tight that it will emphasize the already prominent curves and give her figure a bulky appearance which could be avoided.

If she gets a pattern that fits thru the bust, the shoulders and hips will be too large, which will take away the smartness of the costume. It is necessary for this type of figure to alter the pattern, so that she will appear to have normal proportions.

A very simple method of altering a pattern which fits in every other respect except the bust, is to cut the front of the pattern across at the bust line and slip it apart at the center front without adding anything at the underarm seam. The advantage of this alteration is that there is no surplus of cloth from the bust line down. In using this alteration, an additional outlet is advisable at the underseam also. Notice in the first illustration that the shaded portions are the additions to the pattern.

The large busted woman often has a roll of fat below the shoulders, that makes fitting

quite a problem. In that case the pattern may be altered to allow for two small darts below the armhole in the back of the waist. That will be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch deep. The first

one will be only an inch below the armhole and the second one an inch below the first. Figure 2 shows the arrangement of darts. When these are stitched on the under side and pressed nicely they will not be conspicuous and will keep the dress from binding. They will also make it possible to fit the dress more snugly and smoothly. Many women of this type find another type of alteration successful. The shoulder is not altered but the pattern is slashed

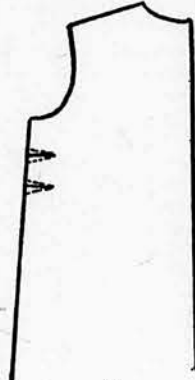
as in Figure 3 and an additional 2 inches added to each side for fullness. This offers a very good opportunity to use the popular shirring or smocking as decoration for the dress.

Another method of allowing fullness in the bust is to use a dart from the shoulder down to the bust. Two or three inches may be added by this method and yet leave the shoulder narrow. This is illustrated by Figure 4.

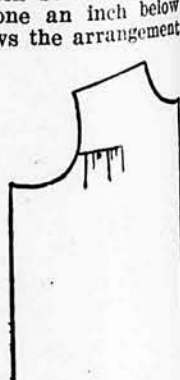
The last illustration shows a pattern combining two alterations, the shoulder dart and the front slashed to allow extra length. It is better in making pattern alterations for a woman to test it by using her measurements on it, or holding it up to her figure before cutting into the cloth.



1



2



3



4



5



# Fashions For Spring Fancies



2832—Comfortable and Becoming Lines. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.  
2926—Daintiness is Demanded for Spring. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.  
2805—Front Plaits in the Skirt Provide width with straight lines. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.  
2636—One of the Junior's Favorites. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

3009—A Charming Modification of the Tom-Boy Outfit. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.  
2457—Attractive Apron. Sizes small, medium and large.  
Any of these patterns may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. In ordering be sure to mention numbers and sizes of patterns desired and to write your name and address plainly.

## Favors and Place Cards

BY MRS. C. H. FEDJE

AN IMPROMPTU children's luncheon party called for favors and place cards. A visit to the pantry revealed no more than a cookie box filled with oblong sugar cookies. I decided to make the most of the little I had so I got out the cookies and covered the top of each with white frosting. Then I filled my pastry decorator with pink frosting. When the frosting on the cookies was dry I wrote the name of one child on each cookie, in pink frosting. This is easily done with a pastry tube. On the other side of the cookie I outlined an animal or bird. No two cookies were alike. When one child picked up her cookie the other children saw the back of it before the owner did, then laughing and comparing the back sides of the cookies ensued. These served both as favors and place cards and were greatly admired by the little folks.

## The Discarded Feather Bed

AFTER seeing that the feather comforts down town were beyond reach of my pocket book, I went home and hauled out an old feather bed. I found that the feathers were in good condition and decided to make myself a feather comfort. I bought 10 yards of colored sateen for the top and bottom. After sewing up the cover I put it into quilting frames, padded it nicely with feathers and quilted it in scroll design, to hold the feathers in place and still leave the comfort fluffy. From my old feather bed which weighed 25 pounds I made four lovely fluffy comforts.

Mrs. A. P. Tarver.

Dallas Co., Alabama.

## Girls Have 4-H Projects

(An interview with Miss Edna Bender, assistant state 4-H club leader, by Gerald Ferris)

SINCE the passage of the Smith-Lever act in 1925, more than 6 million farm boys and girls have been engaged in 4-H club work, head, heart, health and hands. As club members, these boys and girls pledged themselves to carry out a farm or home enterprise using the best practices developed by their state agricultural college and the United States Department of Agriculture.

When the Own Your Own Room Club of Beloit in Mitchell county displayed their 4-H club endeavors at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka and at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson in 1926 the club was awarded first place. The

work in this club is advanced and is for girls between 16 and 21 years. To date 43 girls have enrolled in the room improvement club, each one having previously been a member in the clothing, food preparation, or food preservation clubs. These clubs now have an enrollment of 680, 420 and 54 respectively.

Among the things outlined for members of the Own Your Own Room Club to do are drawing the floor plan before and after rearrangement of room; taking care of the room for two months, making the bed, cleaning, and providing ventilation; refinishing walls and floors or a piece of furniture and the making of dye material for a rug or other articles in the room, making

a comfort and comfort protector and wastebasket or sewing table, or a rag rug. Thus each girl learns, not only to care for her room, but to make the most of furniture at hand.

This year is the first for the advanced Supper Club work. Baking I and Baking II club work is a prerequisite to this advanced work. Each member of the supper club agrees to learn what a balanced meal is and insofar as possible to see that the home meals are balanced. She has also to prepare and cook each of the following at least five times, using a variety of at least three methods in the preparation of each: milk dishes, egg dishes, vegetables, salads, fruits, cereals, meats, and desserts; to plan, prepare, and serve 12 suppers practicing the correct way to set the table and using approved table etiquette. Each club member must submit three complete menus, showing balanced meals, for criticism.

## Sauce for the Pudding

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

A PUDDING sauce has many uses in the modern kitchen. I employ it to freshen slices of stale cake, for the combination makes a splendid dessert. Gingerbread also is fine when a luscious sauce is poured over it. Some of my choice sauces are the following ones.

### Vanilla Sauce

1 cup sugar	1 cup water
1 tablespoon corn-	2 tablespoons butter
starch or	2 teaspoons vanilla
2 tablespoons flour	Salt

Mix sugar with cornstarch or flour. Add the boiling water gradually, stirring constantly. Cook until the sauce is thick and clear. Remove from fire, add butter, a dash of salt and vanilla. If the sauce is not smooth, beat with a wheel egg beater.

### Lemon Sauce

Use recipe for Vanilla Sauce, omitting the vanilla and using in its place 1 tablespoon lemon juice and a dash of nutmeg.

### Jelly Sauce

Add ½-glass jelly to Vani'lla or Lemon Sauce.

### Chocolate Sauce

½ cup sugar	4 squares chocolate
½ cup water	½ cup cream
½ teaspoon vanilla	

Boil sugar and water together 5 minutes. Cool and gradually add the melted bitter chocolate. Keep hot in double boiler. Just before using, add cream and flavoring.

## For Your Bed Room

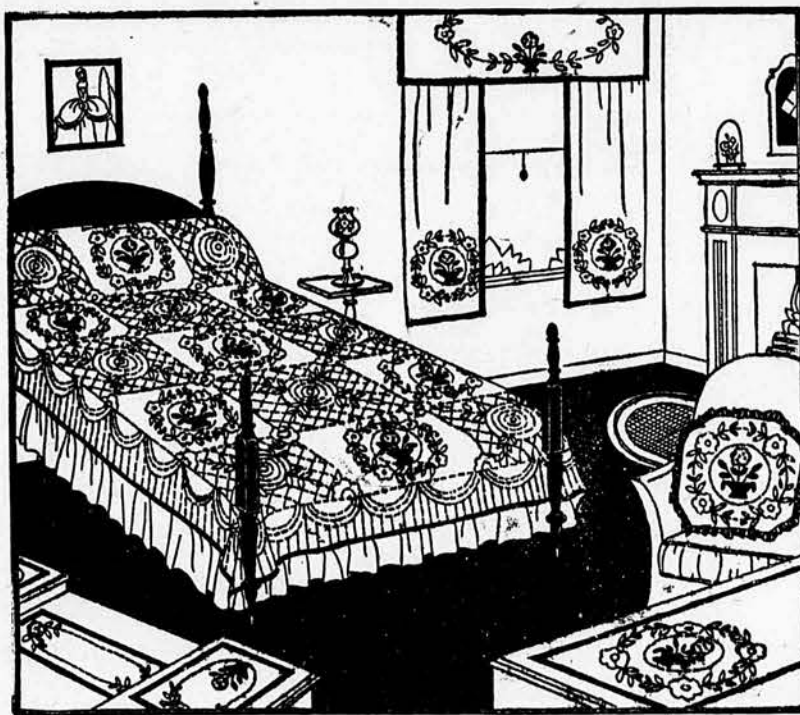
SO INEXPENSIVE is this bedroom set of cream muslin that one can almost say that a bedroom set in gaily harmonizing blues, greens and oranges may be yours for the working.

The design is very clearly shown in the picture of the pillow. The flower and flower pot design is to be applied while the wreath of roses is to be done in blue running stitches which are very quickly worked. This makes a very rich and practical bedroom set.

This set should be ordered by separate pieces. The number is 7730. Be sure to mention the articles wanted.

Pillow, price 75 cents.  
Full size bed spread, price \$4.40.  
Scarf, price 95 cents.  
Vanity set, price 75 cents.

Each package contains the article, applique patches, floss for embroidering and blue binding. Send your orders to fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



**Nothing** can bring more attractiveness to your farm home than a nice, well kept lawn bordered with bright colored flowers and with vines around the house. There should be some shady nooks with a hammock and swing and a place for the children's games, so that it looks and feels like a real home. It is more fun than work to keep a good lawn if you have the things to do it with. They cost so little that you are missing one of the greatest pleasures of summer if you do not fix your lawn up. A good lawn mower, rake, garden hose, sprinkler — everything you need—will only cost you a few dollars. Go into your "Farm Service" Hardware Store and see them so that you may have a more attractive place to enjoy yourself and to invite your friends to.

## MANY SUMMER COMFORTS HERE

At these stores you will also be able to get lawn swings, hammocks, play tents and awnings that will add to the attractiveness of your home. It is the sure place to buy to get the utmost in quality—full value for your money. Don't put it off until too late, go now and get these things that add so much in attractiveness and value to your farm home.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

*Make it your store!*

Your **Farm Service Hardware and Implement Store**

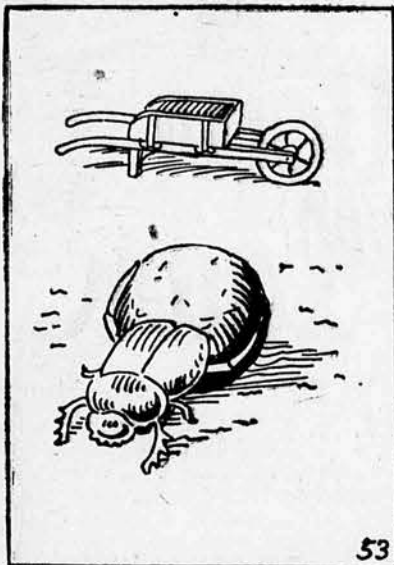
Pledged to Render a Real Farm Service.

as advertised in KANSAS FARMER



# For the Little Folks in Puzzletown

## Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



The Scarab's Wheelbarrow

Perhaps the inventor of the wheelbarrow received his idea from a glimpse of the Scarab beetle, as he rolled his precious ball of dung along, searching for a quiet hole in which to spend a week or two feasting upon it. The ball acts both as the wheel of the barrow and the load being carried, while the beetle's long, curved hind legs serve as the handle of the strange vehicle. In propelling it, the Scarab walks backward, pushing the ball behind him.

During the summer the beetle is kept busy collecting animal dung, rolling it into balls (sometimes as large as a small apple) and then devouring each as soon as finished.

This strange habit was very fascinating to the ancient people of Egypt, where quantities of Scarabs appear with their balls after the annual rise and fall of the Nile. In the religion of the Egyptian, the Scarab beetle was a sacred creature, which accounts for the appearance of its likeness in so many of their paintings and carvings. Tiny carved images of it were carried as charms against evil spirits, and sometimes the beetle itself was embalmed and placed in the tomb.

While we cannot admire the Scarab's taste in food, it undoubtedly aids in the economy of Nature by causing large quantities of fertilizer to be mixed into the soil. And, if, as suggested, some early Edison took from it the hint for making a wheeled vehicle, man owes the Scarab a still greater debt.

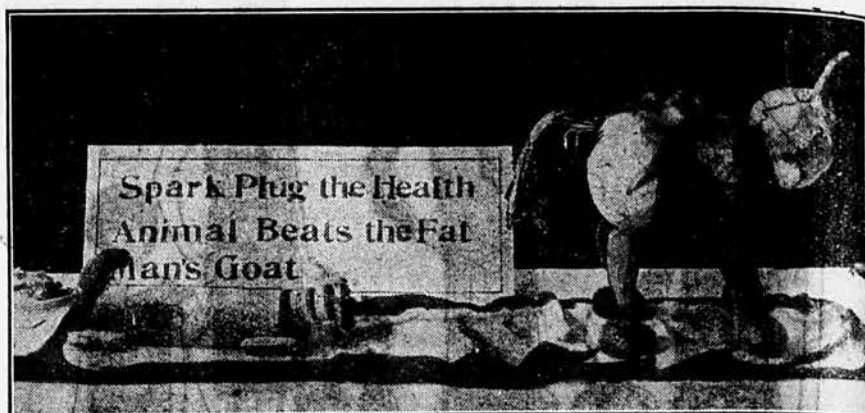
### Diamond Puzzle

1. — — — — —
  2. — — — — —
  3. — — — — —
  4. — — — — —
  5. — — — — —
1. Stands for Fahrenheit; 2. Practical skill; 3. Deceit; 4. Large wash vessel; 5. Stands for 500.

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

### Belongs to 4-H Club

I am 13 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to the Welcome school. I have 3 miles to go to school. There are only three in my class. We have a new school house. My teacher's



name is Miss Dutton. For pets I have a pony, a calf and a dog. My dog's name is Collie. He can sit up, roll over, shake hands and speak. I belong to the 4-H Club. We have lots of fun at our meetings. I am feeding a calf in the club and he is doing fine. I have one brother. His name is Donald. He is taking the farmers' short course at the Kansas State Agricultural College. He stays with my uncle and aunt and three cousins. We live about 18 miles from there and we go after him every Saturday when it is nice. He also has a calf in the 4-H

Club. I enjoy reading the puzzle page.  
Deloris Anna Cross,  
Alta Vista, Kan.

### Ted And Freedlum Are Pets

For pets I have a Spitz dog named Ted, a cat named Freedlum and the twins have a donkey named Eve, because she is so old. My teacher's name is Miss Nill. I am 7 years old and in the second grade. There are nine pupils in school—two are my twin cousins.  
Aliene Kocher,  
Cullison, Kan.

### Try These on the Family

Why are people that jump to conclusions like ships? Because they are generally at sea.

What is it that walks with its head downward? A nail in a shoe.

What is the difference between a man dodging footwear that is being thrown at him and a man chasing a flock of canvasbacks out of his pond? One ducks the shoes and the other shoes the ducks.

What is the longest word in the language? "Smiles," because there is a mile between the first and last letter.

What contains more feet in winter than in summer? A skating rink.

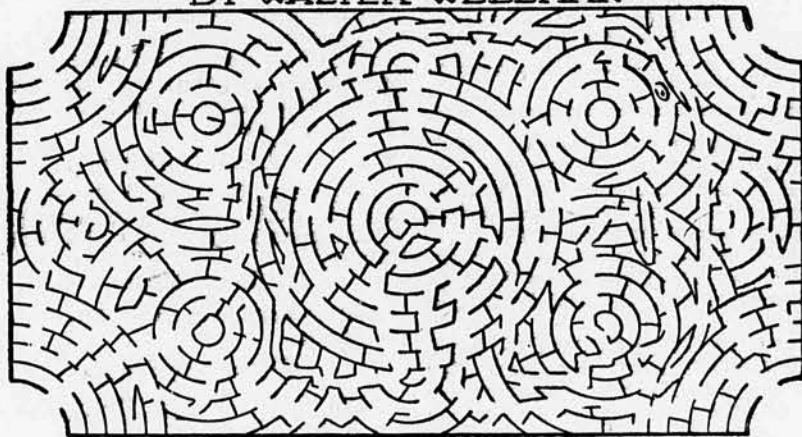
What are the most unsociable things in the world? Mile stones, for you never see two of them together.

Why is the snow different from Sunday? Because it can fall on any day in the week.

Why is snow like a maple tree? Because it leaves in the early spring.

Why would some snakes make good story tellers? Because they get off rattling good things in the shape of a tail.

## AN ANIMAL MAZE BY WALTER WELLMAN



There is an entrance to this maze at each corner. One of the entrances leads you into and around the maze and then out again at the same point from which you started. When you have found this entrance and path, trace it with a soft (or colored) pencil, and you'll be surprised to find that you have the outline of a well-known jungle animal. What is it? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—No Question About it Now—Spring is Here!



## When Nursing the Baby

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

If we knew two routes that all children must travel, one four times as safe as the other, how eagerly would we give directions for the safe route? There are such routes. One is the route of the bottle-fed babe—the other and safer is the route of the breast-fed. We do not give enough publicity to the tremendous fact that the death rate of "bottle babies" is four times that of those nursed at the breast. It is true. Yet young mothers constantly make the important decision of whether to nurse the baby or not without realizing which is the path of safety.

The mother who is to nurse a babe must give thought to the matter long before the little one arrives. Such apparently trifling matters as cracked nipples may prevent the mother from doing her maternal duty and mean death to the baby. The mother who gives attention to the condition of breasts and nipples three months before the baby is born is spared a lot of trouble in this direction. The one who neglects this and has sore nipples may yet nurse her baby by using a nipple shield, but she will suffer agony for a time.

Babies have died because the mother worked so hard and worried so much that the supply of milk became insufficient. I can remember how upset my farmer uncle used to be if boys or dogs chased or worried his milk cows, and how carefully he supervised their feeding and arranged for their bedding. The mother who is to do justice to a nursing babe must have freedom from care and worry. She must have plenty of sleep, and if the care of the baby breaks her rest at night, she must make up for it by 1 or 2 hours of rest in the daytime. She must have plenty of the kind of food that will help her to make milk.

In the days of my early practice it used to be considered the proper thing to give beer to a nursing mother whose milk supply was deficient. Today I notice a great tendency to give tea. Neither is correct. The drink for a nursing mother is milk—a quart a day. She needs it to make up for the lime salts that are being drained from her tissues. She also should eat some leafy vegetables, such as lettuce, cabbage, spinach or other greens. If she is thin, one or two eggs daily, either raw, poached or coddled (not hard boiled) will help her strength. Almost any mother can nurse her baby if she gets rest, food and freedom from worry.

### Blood Pressure at 160

I am a woman 40 years old and my blood pressure is 160. Is that unduly high? I'm very nervous and have some palpitation at times. My doctor says I have no kidney trouble.

Mrs. D.

Your normal blood pressure might be expected to be somewhere about 140, so it is not so very much out of the way. Still any increase of blood pressure should receive attention. Have you had a careful examination of teeth and tonsils? An increase in blood pressure of slight degree, together with nervousness and palpitation, especially if accompanied with vague pains in muscles and joints, always leads to the suspicion that there may be a focus of pus around the teeth or tonsils.

### Get a Physical Examination

I have a tight feeling in my lungs, and it is difficult to get a long breath or breathe deeply and naturally. It also seems as if there were a wad in my throat.

M. F.

You should have a physical examination, insisting on special attention being given to heart, lungs and blood pressure. If these conditions are normal it is then safe to say that the trouble is of nervous origin only.

### Has Poor Medical Advice

Our daughter works in town and only comes home for Sundays. She always brings with her a bottle of Aspirin tablets, and generally takes two or three sometime or other in the day. She says she has to take something, and has been told by a doctor that Aspirin will do no harm. What do you say?

S. T. D.

It is true enough that there are scores of people, both in town and country, who take Aspirin and similar medicines day after day, and delude themselves into thinking that no harm is done. They undoubtedly will have a severe penalty to pay in the way of broken health in the days to come. Even supposing the drug to be harmless, the mere act of supplying such a palliative instead of finding and removing the cause of the headaches is a very evil

thing. But Aspirin is not a safe drug to take indiscriminately. It should only be taken under the guidance of a doctor's prescription. And I pray that your daughter may speedily be released from the guidance of such a specimen of a medical adviser as she seems to have had the ill luck to find.

### Send a Stamped Envelope

Mrs. M. M.—The questions that you ask are of intense interest to you, of course, but they are all personal matters that fit your own case but perhaps no other. I am always glad to give a personal reply when such inquiries are accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope. In this column we can only find space to answer questions of general interest.

### Needs Larger Incubator

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

Leonard Gillespie, Franklin county, is a former Capper club member who is assisting his parents to operate and manage a hatchery. The business of the hatchery is growing steadily and rapidly. But I shall let Leonard tell you about it: "We have been very busy with our hatchery. The demand for baby chicks and eggs has surpassed that of last year. We are setting about 3,000 eggs this week. With the increase of hatching this year, we intend to install an incubator of about 12,000 egg capacity next year." Leonard was a Capper Pig Club member last year and boosted Spotted Poland pigs. And he is making good with them this year. Two of his gilts have five pigs apiece, and his old sow saved 11 pigs.

Down in Ochiltree county, Texas, folks are preparing to organize a club for boys and girls. Walter Morris of Texas, a former Capper Pig Club boy, talked with the county agent of his county about Capper club work. The county agent, Guy R. Sheets, is interested and is making a study of the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs.

This is the time of the year when you just ache to get things growing. There are the baby chicks, the garden and the pigs. Don't you just enjoy watching them grow? But we notice that chicks and pigs grow more rapidly when they have balanced rations. The proper amounts of a variety of feeds make a balanced ration. These feeds should supply the needs of the fowl or animal for proper growth and development. Remember, pigs and chicks must develop flesh and bone, and some of the feed is used to give warmth and energy. Your contest pigs and chickens should not be confined in narrow pens, because they must have exercise. Pigs on pasture get sufficient exercise, and at the same time the pasture furnishes wholesome, palatable food, and the cost is not high.

In keeping account of the costs for feeds, your records should show the cost of each kind of feed at the local market price. For feeds that you raise at home, make a charge equal to the price at which you actually could sell them on the market. Poultry club members are to keep the actual price only. Contestants in the sow and litter club have a standard list of prices, and these are called the contest prices. You can find this list on page 3 of your pig club record books. Alfalfa pasture is counted by the month. For every pig on pasture, count 25 cents a month. All other pasture is counted at 20 cents.

Besides the cash prizes and silver cups you can earn in club work there are other opportunities. Members will make new friends, there will be new experiences for all, and valuable knowledge will be gained. Every club member will be starting a business of his own, and before the year is ended many boys and girls will be genuine pig and poultry breeders.

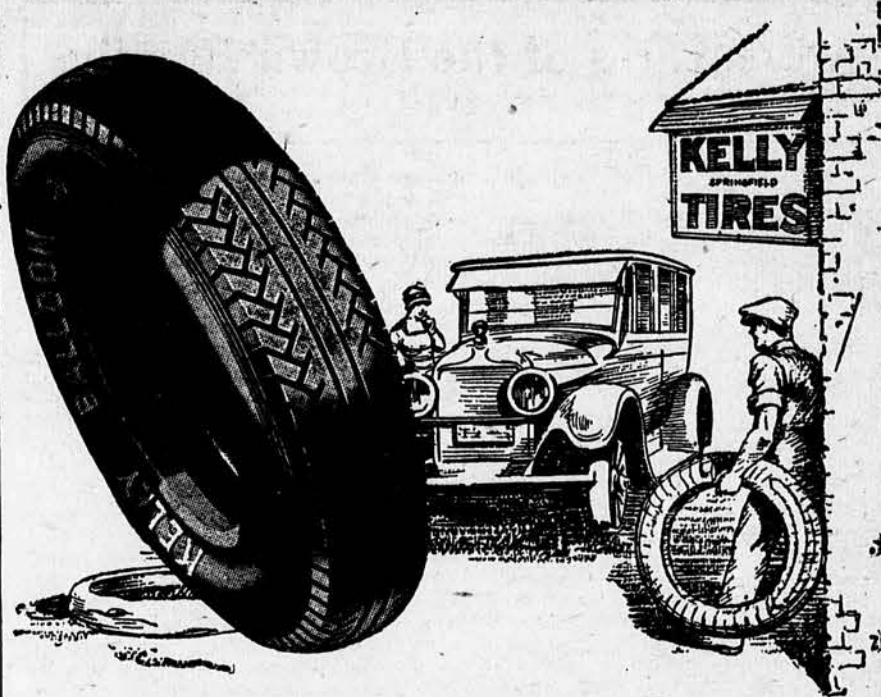
### Relativity

BY FRED A. C. BOND

Across the lawn the little tiger walks, Seeking an ambush in the cabbage stalks— The tabby tiger, the domestic cat. With twitching tail, stiff whiskers, ears laid flat, The prowling garden monster brings dismay To mouse and bird; but neither he nor they Visage that other tiger, bringing dread To jungles vaster than a cabbage bed.

Tigers and cats and men—ah, who can tell Where, in uncharted seas of space, may dwell Man's prototype? Or who can say what Mind

Likens that unknown man to us, who find Resemblance in the beasts—or when began Earth's back-yard version of that other man?



**Car owners expect more from Kellys—and they get it!**

**M**ORE people are buying Kelly-Springfield tires this year than in any year during the company's history.

The reason is not far to seek. The tires Kelly is building today are by far the best that ever have come out of the Kelly factory. This statement is not mere talk; it is an undeniable fact, as thousands of tire buyers can testify.

Car owners have learned to expect more from Kellys, and they are getting it—this year to an even greater extent than ever before.

Yet Kelly-Springfields don't cost any more than most other tires.

"Kelly dealers everywhere—there must be one in your town"

**KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.**  
GENERAL MOTORS BLDG. NEW YORK

**KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES**  
**BALLOON TIRES**

## A WONDERFUL SUCCESS

"Nothing succeeds like success," they say, but where success is constant and increasing there must be some unusual merit back of it. The continued success of the Auto-Oiled

Aermotor is based entirely on merit. It has been made better and better year after year. Improvements have been added as experience has shown the way. The Auto-Oiled Aermotor of today is a wonderfully durable and efficient windmill.

The Aermotor Company, more than 12 years ago, solved the problem of complete self-oiling for windmills in such a way as to make the system absolutely reliable. The oil circulates to every bearing and returns to the reservoir with never a failure. There are no delicate parts to get out of order. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case.

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# Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

## The Captain's Strange Funeral

THE blood of fighting men ran in the veins of Hal Brown. He had climbed the great tree of mystery in the night to inspect a watch-tower built high in its branches. Gleaming eyes peering out at him had so startled Hal that his flashlight had dropped from a shaking hand. A soft rustling came from the tree house. But Hal would not go back. Breaking a stout branch from a limb of the tree he climbed on. Below, other members of the family waited anxiously. Suddenly a weird cry came from inside the little house, and the intruder all but lost his balance. "Ho-o-o!" said the voice, "Ho-o-o-o!"

Out from the open door came a great bird, to poise for a moment like some spectre of the night and then on silent wings to float away. "Gee!" yelled Hal, "That was some scare. Only an old hoot owl but he sure had me going. This house has occupants, Mom, if the other hasn't. Bench inside where old Big Eyes roosts. Look out below, I'm coming down."

"No more exploring tonight, son," announced Father Brown. "The flash light bulb's broken; let's pray there'll be no punctures. On we go to Nettleton. Perhaps Boggs & Thurman can tell us more than they've written. And I want to read that will."

There was nothing mysterious about Boggs & Thurman, and their office was just a little room with a desk and a few chairs. In one corner was a strong safe, and from this safe, Boggs, a tall, lean old man took out two documents. One was the deed which conveyed to Henry and Helen Brown the House of the Lone Oak with all its land. The other was the will with its strange bequest. The Pettibone heirs had full title and right to sell none could dispute. But only the will could give title to anything else.

"You see," announced Mr. Boggs as he tapped a claw-like finger on the document, "the old Captain was a queer citizen. Mighty 'sot' in his way. Had me draw up his will a year before he died, and Thurman here and Black Neb—see his X mark—signed as witnesses. You will see that it leaves all he owns to his heirs"—Boggs read from the will—"but it states specifically that if the House of the Lone Oak is sold whoever buys it shall have the chest of gold if ever it is found. 'For faithfully guarding the home once mine,' are the old Captain's exact words, 'I bestow upon the owner, who will be finder, this my wealth.'"

"Was the old man insane?" asked Father Brown. "If he had gold why didn't he tell his heirs where it could be found?"

"He knew his heirs cared only for his money," answered Boggs, "and the only reason he left 'em the place was to have someone guard it. He knew Black Neb wouldn't stay after he was gone. No, I don't think he was insane.

Just queer. Even queer about his funeral arrangements."

"What's that?" queried Mother Brown. "What could be queer about a funeral?"

"When Captain Pettibone died," went on Mr. Boggs, "there was no one there but Black Neb. He got Young Jack Miller, his only friend, and Young Jack got the undertaker. But the old Captain had told Black Neb that once he was put in his coffin it must be closed and never opened. Said that if it was opened he would haunt him all his days and to tell the heirs that if anyone looked on his dead face they would lose the property. So Black Neb stood guard and none but Jack Miller, Neb, and the undertaker, Hamp, Wilson, ever saw the Captain as he lay dressed in his old sea garb. There are some who believe that the gold was buried with him, but no one has dared disturb the old man's sleep."

"What of this Jack Miller?" asked Beth, and her eyes were bright with interest. "He must be a brave boy to share so much mystery."

"A brave lad, and a fine one, too," replied Boggs, "but here he comes now. Perhaps to welcome you."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

## Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

Let us not be too hard on Peter. Would we have done any better? Peter forgot, that was all, but that was enough. He was taken by surprise, and by a young woman, too, who made a little fun of his manner of speech, and of the fact that he had been seen with the defendant. For the moment Peter was all embarrassment. His big clumsy fisherman's hands got in the way, and he did not know what to do with his feet. His clothes, too, bespoke his lowly origin, and no doubt the woman who twitted him was well dressed. Besides, she took Peter on his blind side. He was always impulsive, which gave him some of his most lovable characteristics, but also gave him his worst weaknesses. Yes, the Master had warned him that he would be guilty of triple denial, but Peter hadn't associated that with what he was doing now. He was too embarrassed to think clearly about anything. Had he been more humble when Jesus told him that, and resolved to watch himself and pray, it probably would have been different. But he had shouted, "Thou I should die with thee, yet will I never deny thee," and before he knew it, the awful hour was upon him. He didn't mean it, but that is the trouble with most of our denials. We don't mean them but we make them, just the same.

Overconfidence kills. That is why the greatest Teacher who ever lived had said, "Watch and pray." We Americans have another name for overconfidence.

We call it the big-head. Big-head is often the pig-head, and we fall, down, down and then later we realize what we have done. One of Bunyan's most vivid characters in Pilgrim's Progress is Vain-Confidence.

Human nature is a variable quantity. You can depend on it, and you can't. The best men realize that it is not good to be too sure. "Let not him that putteth on his harness boast as he that putteth it off," is a good bit of biblical advice. Unless there is a strong inner principle of righteousness, the human ship is likely to drift and drag her anchor. Otherwise, how account for the press accounts of defalcations, embezzlements, divorces, drunkenness, shootings, immorality? Somebody has lost his governor belt, and the engine has run away.

How is He denied now? By silence. He is not taken seriously enough for many men even to consult Him, in their business and social affairs. He is not in their thoughts. A business man who had never taken religion very seriously was awakened by certain events. His first response to his newly-found life was to read the New Testament thoughtfully. The next was to have painted on the wall of the office a large portrait of Christ, not sad and bent, but strong and radiant, where every factory worker who came into the office could see it. Christ is never named in some households. You would not know that any such person had ever lived. And this in many families of church folk, too. Problems and difficulties are never referred to him. The children do not think of him as a living person, or as an important person. He is talked about on Sunday by the minister, and the Sunday School lesson is about Him occasionally, and of course at Christmas there is the pretty story of His being born in Bethlehem. In this conspiracy of silence, He is denied, and who knows but that the denial is as flagrant as Peter's?

When this tragic event was taking place, a look was shot in Peter's direction. "And the Lord turned and looked upon Peter." One look, but what a look! We do not know, from the Bible, anything of Christ's appearance. O, that we did! But Luke tells of the look, and that was all. That look went thru the liar's soul as a spear might have gone thru his body. There was no word. Only a speech of the eyes. Will the judgment day be like that? Perhaps no word of condemnation will be spoken. But the guilty will see in the face of the world's Redeemer the expression of wounded love, and that will be judgment enough to last for a thousand years. Conscience will apply the whip and the branding-iron. Said Macbeth at the banquet table, when his guilt-crazed imagination thought it saw the murdered Banquo sitting at the table, "Thou canst not say I did it. Never shake thy gory locks at me."

Farmers acknowledge the fact of God more directly than any other class of people. Of course, if we succeed at all, we all have to acknowledge the laws of God. But especially is this true of the man of the soil. Every move in the spring is a move in co-operation with sunshine and rain, warm wind and soil. When he sinks his plow into the field, and the warm, moist earth turns up, with its sweet and musty odor, the plowman may think, "This soil was put here by Somebody. Today I'm working along with Him." When the light green begins to show across the fields, like a thin carpet, the farmer may say, "He is working. His big machine runs smoothly, and I'm only the assistant engineer." But if this assistant engineer never thinks of the Chief Engineer and shows disrespect for Him by dishonesty and by oath, by never so much as a thought of church or day of worship, he too is a denier. Whether or no he is worse than Peter I will not undertake to say. But he is bad enough. That is certain. And yet He is the same as He was when He looked at Peter. Peter came back. There is always a way back. Isn't that beautiful? The shepherd hunted all night for the lost sheep until he found it.

Lesson for May 1—Peter's Denial and Repentance. Mark 14: 53-54, 66-71, and Luke 22: 61-62. Golden Text—I Corinthians 10:12

Much of the liquor that is being sold in New York these days is guaranteed to last the drinker a lifetime.

Thank goodness, we didn't recognize the Soviet government and have to back it up with Marines.



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You and your family need not fear the severest tornado when the safe shelter of a concrete storm cellar is waiting. Such a cellar can be used all year for fruit and vegetable storage.

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West Chester, Pa.



"When Captain Pettibone Died," Went on Boggs, "There Was No One There Except Black Neb. And Then He Got Young Jack"



## Spring Poultry Notes

BY R. G. KIRBY

Poultrymen who wish to caponize cockerels should remember that the best market for capons is from January 15 to March 1. This reduces the competition from other kinds of poultry meat. The old hens have been marketed and the early broilers have not yet reached the market. The capons should be of good weight, and between 9 months and a year old when they are marketed.

Large cities supply the best market for capons. But in smaller cities there is an increasing demand for capon meat for banquets, and many diners who learn to appreciate capons at a good banquet later desire such a bird for special occasions on the home table.

Another home market for capons which has scarcely been touched is the farm home. Many farmers who do not expect to market capons will receive an increased pleasure in their business if they caponize a few cockerels for home use next winter. They will help out with the winter meat bill and prove a pleasant change from other kinds of poultry.

When the cockerels are sold for broilers, there may be a few culls not good enough to sell or ship. Do not caponize them in an effort to improve their quality. Good capons cannot be developed from cull chicks. The capon needs a long growing season, and the best of the vigorous young cockerels are the type of birds which will use their feed to the best advantage over that long period of development.

Leghorn cockerels lack the frame to make nice capons. The American, Asiatic and English breeds are all suitable for caponizing. The Barred Plymouth Rock is a popular breed for caponizing, because the sexes can be separated at an early age. The single mated Barred Rocks soon show that the light plumage denotes cockerels, while the dark feathers indicate pullets. If you have ever tried to separate the sexes in a flock of White Wyandottes or Reds, before the masculine and feminine heads are apparent, you realize the difficulty of guessing right every time. And the best time for caponizing is when the cockerels are only 6 to 10 weeks old, and weigh from 1½ to 2 pounds.

Some poultrymen report very good results from crossing Cornish Game males with Barred Rock females. The Cornish carry a large meaty breast, and have plenty of vigor, while the Barred Rock ranks high for meat production.

## Clean Soil is a Help

Before attempting to caponize, large numbers of cockerels, it is well to remember that they require a long growing season, plenty of feed, and good housing during the fall and winter. A special market is necessary to dispose of many capons at high prices. Most local markets have their largest demand for plump hens, and the buyers have not been educated to order capons at high prices.

But if you wish to enjoy some fine poultry meat, and not risk much money or food, try caponizing a few for home use. If the business proves satisfactory, it can later be developed. Possibly some of the egg customers can be induced to buy capons. Sometimes local dealers are glad to obtain a source of supply to fill banquet orders.

Moving the colony houses to clean soil is a great help in reducing the danger of disease among the chicks. Some poultrymen state that chicks should be raised on the same soil only once in four years. This is undoubtedly true. If you wish to raise chicks under ideal conditions. But few poultrymen have the land to move their colony houses so that the chicks will not touch the different locations more than once in four years.

On most poultry or general farms there is only about so much acreage near enough to the farm and poultry buildings to enable the birds to receive the proper protection of the owner. You cannot place colony houses 80 rods or more from the house and barn without risking great losses from thieves, stray dogs, weasels, skunks and hawks. You cannot give the brooder fires proper attention during storms, if they are located a long distance from the house.

So it is my opinion that raising chicks on the same ground only once

in four years is ideal, but, under practical farm conditions, most of us cannot do it. The land can be kept in a clover sod, or plowed and limed and planted to other crops. Part of the range can be plowed and planted in corn. This turns up clean soil and plows under a lot of the old soil. It provides a shady range for the chicks.

Every effort can be made to keep old stock from ranging on the same soil the chicks use. Poultry manure can be scattered as far as possible from the poultry buildings, and used on garden soil which is fenced away from the poultry. Most of us will have to depend on zero weather in winter, and sunshine and plowing to help in keeping the soil as clean as possible for the chicks. I do not think it necessary to become discouraged if enough new soil is not available. Moving the colony houses once or twice a year is about all that seems possible for most poultrymen.

## Denmark Co-operates!

BY F. B. HOMBERGER

Denmark is about as large as Maryland and Delaware combined. In Denmark there are 22 counties as against 26 in Maryland and Delaware.

In Denmark in 1925 there were 7,704 co-operative organizations, an average of 363 to the county.

In Denmark the farmer on an average belongs to 4½ co-operatives. In

some instances he belongs to as many as 15 and 20.

In Denmark there were .830 cow testing associations, or 38 to the county; 1,274 bull associations, or 58 a county; 370 horse breeding associations, or 17 a county.

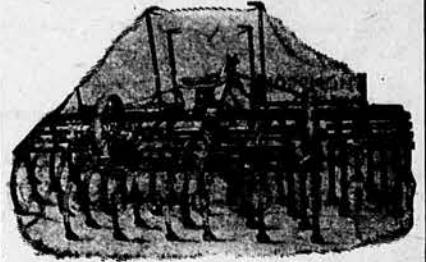
Imagine the transformation that would take place in the dairy situation of any county in the United States if there were in it 38 cow testing associations and 58 co-operative bull associations! Is it any wonder that in 40 years the Danes have doubled the production of their dairy cows?

Thru co-operation in one generation, the Danes transformed their agriculture from a grain crop, soil exhausting system to a livestock, soil restoring system. While they have rejuvenated their soils, they have captured and maintained the best market in Europe—the British market—for butter, eggs and bacon.

By the strictest kind of standardization, inspection and supervision, they are producing and marketing quality that finds little competition. Thru an intelligent system of investigation, they are constantly striving to improve quality and lower cost of production, and they do it all thru co-operation. Co-operation is the soul of Danish agriculture.

Shoe scrapers on the front and back porches will save labor for the housewife, for they will help keep the floors clean.

## Forkner Cultivators



Sizes—7 ft.—11½ ft.—16 ft.

Prepare Seed Beds, on summer fallow or stubble land. Prevent soil drifting. Destroy volunteer wheat, bind weed, etc. Light draft—low operating cost. 2x8 or 4x8 shovels—6 or 10 in. sweeps. Teeth spacing adjustable. A card brings catalog.

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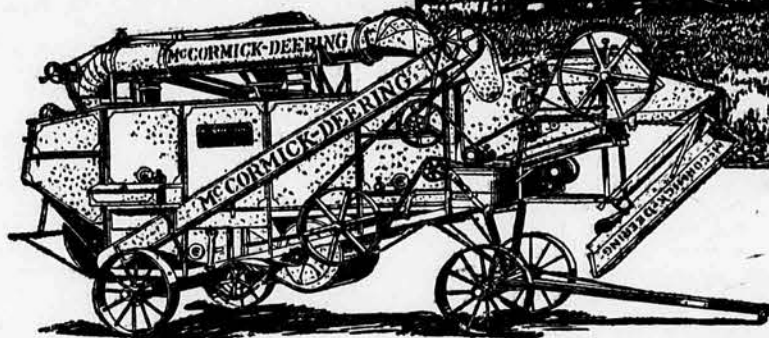
Leading Hotel of  
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250 Rooms, 200 Baths  
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"Unchanging Rates  
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On June 22, 1926, I purchased a 15-30 h. p. McCormick-Deering Tractor and a 28" x 46" McCormick-Deering Steel Thresher.

I have found this to be about as good an investment as I have ever made. I threshed 15,000 bushels of wheat in twelve days and did a better job than any other machine in my community. My cost was 60c per hundred, including lubrication and fuel. This record speaks for itself.

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OWNERS tell us that the threshing capacity of these all-steel McCormick-Deerings is far beyond their expectations and that people for whom they have threshed have been much surprised at the ease and cleanness with which the work has been done. Elevator owners in many localities tell us that the cleanest grain that comes to them is that threshed by McCormick-Deering threshers. Owners have received extra premiums for high quality of grain coming from the machine and the grain has often been used for seed directly from the thresher without additional cleaning.

Among the features that have made McCormick-Deering threshers popular are the following: Ball-bearing cylinder, which relieves the owner of frequent oiling and the customary watchful care which a plain-bearing cylinder requires. Roller-bearing stacker fan, which reduces the power required to operate the machine and cuts

down the excess bearing wear at this point. Steel frame and siding with special reinforcements at many points, making a practically fire-proof and rust-proof machine and maintaining perfect alignment of shaft through years of use. Four-section straw rack, the most thorough separating straw rack ever produced. Highly efficient shoe with sieves adjustable from outside of the machine without stopping. Powerful stacker fan with fan housing on the outside of the machine, giving a clear passage to chaff and preventing loading of the sieves.

The many McCormick-Deering thresher features can be only briefly touched upon here. Why not visit your nearest McCormick-Deering dealer and let him explain the machine fully to you? If he does not have a sample on his floor he will take you to the nearest branch house, where a sample machine will be on display. Complete catalog sent upon request.

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**McCormick-Deering**  
**STEEL THRESHERS**  
with the Worry-Proof Bearings



O.C. THOMPSON  
MANAGER

# Protective Service



## Local Anti-Thief Associations Are Being Organized to Co-operate With the Protective Service

EVERY day letters are coming in from members of the Protective Service asking how they can organize local associations for co-operating more closely with the Protective Service in capturing and helping to convict thieves. In answer to these inquiries we have worked out plans for the organization of local protective or anti-thief associations. Suggestions for the constitution and bylaws of such an organization will be supplied without cost by the Protective Service to anyone interested in organizing an association.

The laws of Kansas provide that corporations may be formed for, "The prevention or punishment of theft or injury to property." A local protective or anti-thief association comes under this provision. All that is necessary in organizing such an association is to fill out and file with the Secretary of State the "Application for Charter" and "Charter" forms which are provided by the state charter board thru the office of the Secretary of State at Topeka. The Protective Service will supply you with these forms and information on how to form a local anti-thief association. Such associations are known as non-profit corporations and are not taxable. The only fees required are the \$10 filing fee charged by the state and the notary fee for attesting the application and charter forms. The state does not require such corporations to pay annual fees or to make annual statements.

When the application and charter forms have been filled in and signed by the members and attested by a notary public, and the \$10 fee paid to the Secretary of State, the association is ready to function. It may be necessary to modify the constitution to meet local conditions, such as making the functioning of the organization conditional upon a membership of a certain number, specifying the amount of reward to be offered and the maximum that can be collected to pay rewards. However, it is not necessary to offer rewards.

### How Local Associations Work

Every member of such local associations should be a member of the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze Protective Service and have his farm posted with the Protective Service sign. The rewards offered by the Protective Service are ample in most every case. The chief purposes of local organizations should be the co-operation of members for capturing thieves, gathering evidence against criminals to aid conviction, and for giving warning to other members when thieves are known to be in the neighborhood. In some counties in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska where local associations are actively co-operating with state wide Protective Services, members sometimes patrol roads when any great number of residents of the community are away from home. This usually is done when many people of the community are attending a picnic or some holiday celebration in a nearby town. Other valuable features of local organizations are co-operation with local and county peace officers to assist in better law enforcement; to meet and exchange ideas on precautionary measures for the better protection of property, and means of identifying stolen property. Every farm building should be equipped with proper locks and warning devices. A good dog makes an excellent alarm. In the March 5 issue we published plans for farm electric burglar alarms.

As a means of identifying stolen property, and for further protection against thefts, poultry and livestock, especially hogs, should be marked. Poultry can be marked by the toe punch method or by making a small mark with paint either on the feathers under the wings or on other feathered parts of the body. We are now investigating a method of tattooing chickens

which is said to last indefinitely and to be especially effective. The United States Department of Agriculture has developed a practical method of tattooing hogs, which is described in Department of Agriculture Bulletin 57-M, "The Tattoo Method of Marking Pigs and Its Use." This bulletin may be obtained free by writing the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. It is said this method is easily used.

### Better Protection For Community

Many anti-horse thief associations and other local anti-thief and protective associations are now working with the Protective Service and peace officers, to stop the thefts of farm property in Kansas. There is strength in organization. Now is the time for farm folks in every community in Kansas to get together in local organizations and assist the Protective Service in this state-wide drive to stop thefts of farm property and protect farm families. It is impossible for sheriffs and other peace officers to police every section of a county. The Protective Service is assisting in the state wide fight against thieves by paying rewards for the capture and conviction of thieves who steal from members of the Protective Service. Local anti-thief organizations, made up of members of the Protective Service, can do much to put a stop to thefts of farm property by organizing to help run down and convict thieves who steal from members. Thieves will quit their dirty work when they know they are going to be caught and punished.

There are many anti-thief associations over the state. They are doing good work. If there is one in your community, you should join it. If there is not one near you why not talk this over with other members of the Protective Service in your community? Get them interested in forming a local anti-thief association. Then ask others to join with you in the organization. By working together and co-operating with the Protective Service you can soon put a stop to thieving in your section and make your community safer for farm property and farm families.

Suggestions for a constitution and bylaws and forms for organizing a local anti-thief association will be forwarded to you by the Protective Service without cost.

*O.C. Thompson*

### Corn Planter Has Grown

The average Kansas farmer of the younger generation takes the corn planter for granted as a very ordinary farm tool. Yet this machine has revolutionized the growing of corn as much as the reaper did to the growing of grain. Imagine, if you will, planting 60 or 70 acres of corn on the average quarter section by hand! It would rather hurry the man who now farms that acreage alone with ease with his planter and two-row cultivator to get

his corn in by the middle of May, wouldn't it?

Probably no piece of farm machinery, excepting the tractor, combines so many ideas: patents and practical laboratory and shop testing as the corn planter. Literally thousands of patents and improvements have gone into the making of this common machine which is taken for granted by the farmers of today.

The first patent on what might be called a corn planter was given to D. S. Rockwell in 1839, the corn being dropped by means of a slide underneath the planter box. The furrow openers were vertical shovels, and the planter was supported in front and in the rear with wheels of the dimensions of rollers. The first marker was patented in 1855, while the present type was patented in 1857 by Jarvis Case of Indiana.

While the early planters were automatic in that an operator was not needed to operate the dropping mechanism, it was not until 1857 that a check row device was used, when M. Robbins of Cincinnati patented a device for a one-horse drill, using a jointed rod and a chain provided with buttons. Previous to this, checked corn was planted by hand, the hills being marked out by a horse marker. The check rower was developed to a practical device by the Haworth Brothers. The edge drop planter was not invented until about 1892, when the Dooley Brothers of Moline, Ill., obtained a patent on their invention.

The automatic check wire reel, fertilizer attachments, soybean attachments, 4-wheel types, clutchless and clutch improvements, automatic marker, and many other improvements have all been added in the last 25 years.

### A Farm Needs a Shop

BY J. C. WOOLEY

The first essential in a farm shop is a room which is well lighted. The second is a stove that will heat. The garage offers the best opportunity for a change into a farm shop. It will still serve as a garage, but the car can be removed on farm shop days. Some equipment in addition to the stove is needed, to be sure, but the manufacturers are quite generous with tools when machines are purchased.

Additional tools will add materially to the efficiency, but the greatest need of all is the warm, light place in which to work during the cold, disagreeable days of late winter when the urge is upon us. Seed can be cleaned and graded, small equipment made, harness repaired, machinery adjusted, and thus the few days too cold to work effectively are turned into some of the most valuable and helpful of the year.

Another benefit of the farm shop is that it brings all the tools together. Many farmers are surprised at what they can do in the way of wood and metal work where their tools are all assembled.

After the stove is set up, a work bench is quite essential. A metal working vise as well as a wood vise is very useful. If both cannot be secured, buy the former, as it can be made to serve a dual purpose. A rip, a crosscut saw, a jack plane, square, a hammer, a brace, set of bits and a couple of paint brushes can work wonders in a warm, comfortable shop in building feeders, hog houses, hay frames, and in replacing wood parts in farm machines. A post drill, a chain drill, and set of twist drills saves many trips to town and makes possible much new construction. A foot power or an engine power emery grinder works wonders on sickles and other equipment. A forge and an anvil broaden the scope of work that can be done and thereby increase its importance and value.

We are becoming more dependent on machinery each day, and thus repair and adjustment is correspondingly of greater importance and must be given a place in our plans.

Some precautions are necessary when working with machinery in cold weather. Castings break readily when cold, but when warmed up with a torch or with a bucket of hot water, they can be worked with as readily as on a warm day in harvest.

One difficulty in maintaining a stable government in Mexico is that there are too many stalls.

Red clover seed prices are on mighty attractive levels these days.



## A PITCH and TOSS

The Dempster Stacker is quicker! It does put up a better stack! And it works with less wear and tear! All because of the extending arm delivery of the load and because of Dempster's sturdier build.

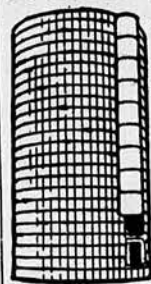
Instead of the ordinary straight lift which wastes time and makes a heavy strain, the Dempster Stacker has extending arms. No matter how high the stack, the Dempster starts the load from a distance of only 12 feet from the arm pivots. As the load goes up, the extending arms hoist the load UP as well as over. Saves time. Makes a cleaner stack. Less effort. Less strain.

See the Dempster Stacker at your dealer's. Or, let us send you complete details.

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## DEMPSER HAY STACKER

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ONLY \$3.50 PER MONTH. No interest—No extras. Every machine guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship.

30 Days' FREE Trial on your farm at our risk. Nearly 200,000 in use. Easiest to clean and turn. Write for Free Catalog Folder today (22) ALBAUGH-DOVER MFG. CO., Chicago, Ill.

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## Have You Tried Geese?

Any farmer who has a piece of marshy pasture near his buildings with a small stream running thru it has a good chance to make a little extra money by raising a flock of geese. Geese are easily and cheaply raised, requiring feed only as young goslings and during the fattening period. The goose is a grazing bird, and makes most of its growth on pasture.

There are two common breeds of geese: the Gray Toulouse and the White Embden. The adult Toulouse gander attains a weight of 26 pounds. The adult goose and young gander weigh 20 pounds, and the young goose, 16 pounds. The adult Embden gander weighs 20 pounds, the adult goose and young gander weigh 18 pounds, and the young goose weighs 16 pounds.

Geese make the best breeders after they are 2 years old, and should be kept for about 10 years, or as long as they breed well. Adult geese are very hardy and long-lived. One or two geese are generally mated to one gander, and it is best to make the matings sometime in advance of the breeding season, as they are sometimes very choosy in such matters. They generally mate for life, but will take other mates if the original mating is broken up. The eggs are more fertile if the geese are able to mate in deep water.

No special house is required for old geese; merely an open shed for protection in the worst weather. My own geese find shelter about the buildings. They find their own living during the winter unless the ground is covered with snow, when they get a little scratch feed and a few apples, of which they are very fond.

### Gander Has Shriill Cry

In determining the sex of geese it will be noticed that the male is larger and coarser in appearance, has a heavier head, and a shriller cry than the female. When the flock is feeding the gander will spend a large part of the time with his head high in the air looking for possible danger, while his mates are quietly grazing. As a final test, an examination of the vent of the female will disclose a series of folds, while pressure on the vent of the male will cause the sexual organ to protrude.

Geese commonly start to lay during late February. Some time in January it is a good plan to give them a little laying mash in a hopper, and also to provide oyster shell. During cold weather they are often shut in a small pen deeply littered with straw at night, and the eggs gathered the first thing in the morning to keep them from freezing. Later the goose will make a nest in the pen or in a spot of her own choosing, line it with down, and lay there. If "broken up" when she becomes broody, a goose will lay two or three clutches of eggs, from 15 to 20.

The first eggs usually are set under hens, which cover from three to five, while the later ones are given to the goose, which can take care of 10 or more. When set under hens the eggs should be turned by hand twice a day and sprinkled with warm water occasionally, especially toward the last. The incubation period takes four weeks.

It is a good plan to take the goslings away as soon as they are out of the shell and put them in a warm place until they have dried off and gained strength; otherwise they may be tramped on and killed. Later they can be put back in the nest.

About a day after they are hatched the goslings are ready to eat. It has been my experience that if they are not fed soon enough they will become weak and refuse to eat. Bread and milk or equal parts of cornmeal and middlings make good feeds. A woman of my acquaintance who is very successful with all kinds of poultry feeds dry cornmeal to young goslings and declares that any other sort of mash is "pizen."

### Goslings Require Grit

Young goslings also require sand or fine grit and a growing sod to pick, or some other form of green stuff. They must have plenty of fresh water so provided that they cannot get into it.

Unless the weather is warm and settled it is best to keep the youngsters in a pen or limited run for the first 10 days, as it is almost impossible to

revive a wet and chilled gosling. Then, if the weather is nice, they may be allowed to range with the hen or goose. Geese are painstaking with their small fry, and the gander accepts his share of the responsibility in raising them. I think that if the goslings are left to the care of the old geese they do best, altho they do well with a hen or when raised entirely by hand.

After they are several weeks old they may be given a chick growing mash if it is desired to feed them. It is a good idea to see that the growing goslings are under shelter at night until they are feathered out, after which they need nothing but a well watered pasture until the time comes to fatten them.

Geese are very interesting and intelligent birds; more so than any other kind of poultry on the farm.

## Nest Box Notes

BY R. L. HAUSEN

Eggs with thin rough or mottled shells are much less likely to hatch than those with normal shells. Extra large eggs also do not hatch well, and small eggs produce small chicks, which grow up to be small adults. Normal, regular eggs of average size should be chosen for setting.

The other day at a farmers' meeting, I described my method of feeding "straight" condensed buttermilk to baby chicks to prevent toe picking, and got snickered at. However, I am feeding this, and so far have had no toe picking. The buttermilk is fed just as it comes from the barrel by smearing a lump on a piece of board which is leaning up against the side of the coop so the chicks can pick off the buttermilk without getting their feet in it.

I start in when the chicks are a week or so old with a small quantity and increase the amount to what will be eaten in 20 minutes. This is fed once a day in the morning. I wish that those of my readers who try this plan would write and tell me how they find it works.

Records obtained by the New Jersey Experiment Station showed that pullets hatched before May 15 laid seven eggs more apiece during November, December and January than did pullets hatched after that date. Counting the eggs worth a nickel each, this would mean a difference for these three months of \$175 in favor of a flock of 500 early hatched pullets.

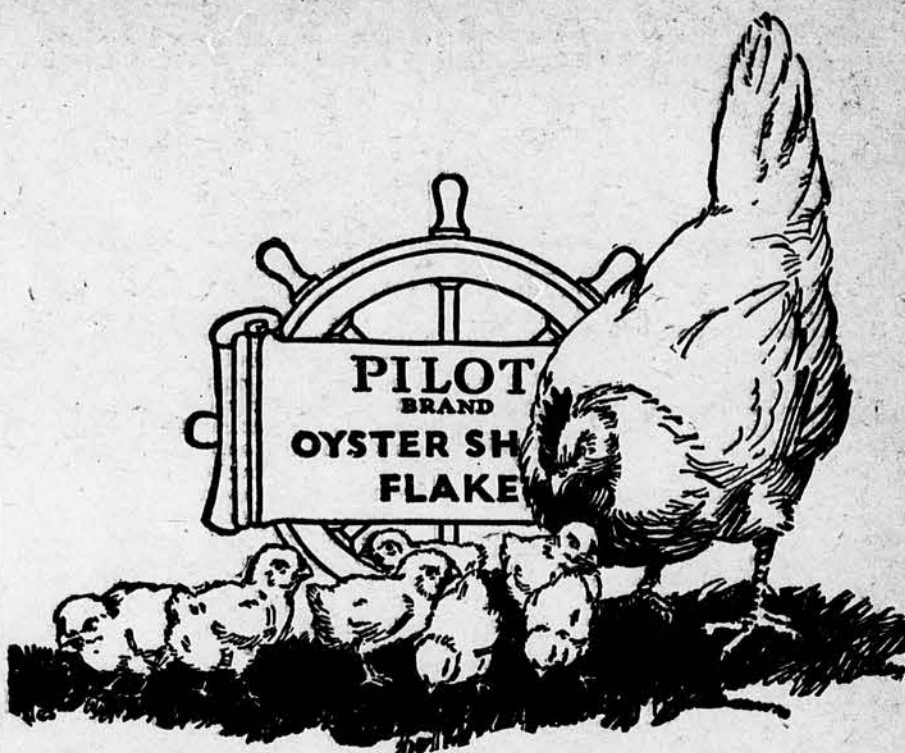
Baby chicks make an exceedingly rapid growth. If a human infant grew as fast as a Leghorn chick it would weigh 80 pounds at 10 weeks old. To develop rapidly chicks should have all they can eat and drink of the proper feeds and water, and should have ample space at hoppers and drinking fountains so they can get what they want when they want it.

It is surprising how much baby chicks will drink. I have one lot of 1000 Leghorns divided into three pens. During the second week they drank 40 quarts of water a day—a large milk can full. They started the third week by drinking 72 quarts. Lack of sufficient water will stunt growth, so plenty of clean water should be provided at all times.

When chicks get about 3 weeks old they begin to get very independent and sometimes do not sleep under the hover if the weather is warm. From then on, look out for crowding and piling up in the corners. The chicks get chilled during the night and huddle together for warmth, with the result that severe losses from smothering are likely to occur. If all corners are rounded off, that will reduce the danger.

Eight-inch boards leaning up against the sides of the house and nailed in position so that the edge of the board is 6 inches out from the wall will prevent crowding at the angle made by the floor and wall. It will be necessary to cut pieces to fit in the corners.

Some poultrymen take a bundle of straw and divide it into three parts and tie up the small bundles tightly. These bundles can be laid in the angles instead of the boards and answer the same purpose. The idea is to block off all angles and corners so the chicks cannot crowd into them and be crushed or smothered by other chicks trying to push in.



## Get Bigger, Healthier Chicks

**W**OMEN love their little chicks. The loss of even one of them is a sad bit of news. But to have them drop off one by one, or in twos and threes, until the little brood is but a skeleton, is a real catastrophe.

This tragic tale can be avoided, barring accident, by keeping **PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL-FLAKE** before your chicks all the time.

Calcium Carbonate makes bones, gives health and strength to the little fellows, wards off disease, and brings them to maturity as big, strong, meaty fowls.

**PILOT BRAND** contains over 98% Calcium Carbonate. It costs but one-sixth of a penny per chick. It gets more eggs from laying hens.

Packed in Adult and Chick Sizes.

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# Spring—and Egg Prices Drop

## Are the Producers to Blame For a Part of the Market Debacle, Maybe?

BY R. G. KIRBY

NOT much attention usually is given to the marketing of spring eggs for food. We hear a lot of talk about the profits from fall and winter eggs, but egg production is heavy in the spring, and there is a lot of them for sale everywhere. Too often the lowest market prices are accepted for the entire output, with the idea of salvaging as much as possible from the flock, even if profits are low.

There are many good farm flocks which do not average more than 140 to 160 eggs a year. And those flocks produce heavily from February first until June first. It must be true that a large part of the yearly production comes in those four months, and if the eggs are not sold as profitably as possible during that period, it is difficult to make up the loss with the fall production, even if prices are 50 cents a dozen or more.

The use of eggs early in the spring as leaders is not an unmixed blessing to the poultry farmer. One city store buys a lot of fresh eggs in February. Immediately the manager decides to advertise the eggs at a price close to the wholesale figure. It may stimulate the consumption of eggs and give the city consumer a real food bargain, but this often does it at the expense of the farm egg producer, who is forced to sell eggs at the cost of production or less.

### Dealers Try to Sell Cheaply

As soon as one merchant uses eggs as a leader, the dealer in the next block begins to pay less for eggs, so he can meet the price of his competitor. A farmer goes to a grocer with a few cases of eggs in February, and often finds the price has dropped 8 or 10 cents over night, not because of any great mass of production on the farms but because the dealers are all competing with one another to sell eggs as cheaply as possible, and crowding down the price they pay in an effort to retail eggs at a wholesale price.

I think there are instances where it would pay farmers and farmers' wives to tell certain dealers in their market cities that it is "egg money" which is used to buy a large part of the articles which those dealers sell to the people from the farms. At the present time the wholesale price of eggs here is 20 cents a dozen, and has been at that low figure for several weeks. It is a real food bargain for the city consumer.

The lucky egg producers have a good private trade from buyers who will pay about a dime a dozen premium over the wholesale price. This makes an income of 30 cents a dozen for the eggs when some of the stores are retailing for 24 and 25 cents a dozen. A private trade of that type cannot be built up in the spring when eggs are plentiful.

For about 10 years we have kept a book of egg customers and jotted down the names of the buyers who continue to take their premium eggs during the spring. They are the buyers who receive first chance at the eggs during the fall and early winter, when strictly fresh stock is scarce at any price. Such buyers learn to appreciate the satisfaction of obtaining strictly fresh eggs. It does no harm to tell them that if they continue as spring buyers they will receive plenty of fresh eggs during the fall and winter, as far as you are able to supply them.

### Clean Straw Will Help

It is no great stunt to market eggs at a profit after August 1, if you can produce the eggs. But we always have this heavy spring production to consider, and it helps the business a great deal if a large part of the production can be marketed at a price 10 cents above the wholesale rate.

There are several ways of improving conditions in the spring egg market and help to keep up prices. Only market clean eggs. When the fields are muddy and the poultry houses begin to warm up in the spring, there is great danger of the nests becoming dirty. Placing clean straw in the nests

as often as it is needed helps to keep the eggs clean. I think it is better to clean eggs than to sell any that are dirty, even if some of the bloom is removed by the washing. This is especially true if the eggs are sold to private customers for immediate use. It is difficult not to have some spring eggs with a few specks of dirt on the shells, and a few minutes in touching up such spots with a cloth dampened with warm water helps to improve the appearance of the egg cartons.

Good quality egg cartons with the name of the farm printed on them can be obtained by the thousand for less money a box than the plain unprinted cartons can be purchased by the hundred in supply stores. Motorists appreciate buying eggs in neat boxes, and will often return for a weekly supply, when they receive a quality product properly boxed.

Many eggs are used by the hatcheries and individual poultrymen for the reproduction of their flocks. But the bulk of the spring egg crop is a food proposition. If it were not for the cold storage plants, spring eggs would be difficult to market at any price during the periods of heaviest production.

### Gets His Money's Worth

Everything in the way of improving the quality of the spring eggs is going to make money for the cold storage buyer, and in turn it is going to react in favor of the producer. An egg producer cannot sell undersized eggs, dirty held eggs, and eggs from stolen nests and expect to blame the buyers because spring egg prices are low.

It is possible for me to believe that every article of food can be produced too heavily for its market, and that means low prices. And it is 10 times easier for me to believe that eggs of inferior quality can glut any market in a few days. Because egg production has been one of the side lines which has proved profitable for several years, some producers may feel that overproduction is never going to cause trouble. But this year it may have been a factor in the low February prices.

We must establish more confidence in eggs by keeping their quality good. And also sell eggs of better size so long as they are sold by the dozen and not by the pound. That makes the customer feel he is receiving his money's worth. At the present time, compare the food value of a dozen eggs with 20 or 30 cents worth of pork chops or sirloin steak. It proves that strictly fresh eggs are a bargain in food.

### Under The 4-H Flag

Out of a wealth of experience in working with young people, John F. Case has produced an epic of club work in Under The 4-H Flag that is a permanent addition to the literature of American rural life. It is a story which should be in the library of every farmer. In the careers of Bob Barton and Katie O'Neal there is a source of



inspiration for everyone who hopes for the building of a richer rural life. Most of the readers of The Kansas Farmer are familiar with the work of the author; he wrote Tom of Peace Valley, a serial which we printed some time ago, and is the director of the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs. Mr. Case also is editor of The Missouri Ruralist, a Capper Publication, and president of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture. Under The 4-H Flag has been received with tremendous favor in the few weeks it has been before the public, and it will be made into a motion picture this summer. It is published by the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia, and the price is \$2.

### Plums For the Poultry

BY LEE HANKS

All poultry raisers are aware of the value of shade in their poultry yards and around the buildings. Sometimes artificial means have to be used to provide this essential, but the setting of fruit trees in the yards will solve the shade problem and also provide an extra source of profit to the poultryman. Of course if we are setting trees for this purpose, it is wise to set the kind that will make a quick growth and also will begin to bear early. Plum trees answer these requirements in every particular. They grow fast, bear young and are always marketable.

Every now and then I pass a certain farm where the owner has the right idea in combining fruit and poultry. His two large semi-monitor houses are placed in a 2-acre plot, and surrounded on every side by fruit trees. Immediately in front of the house he has planted plums, and they are now about 8 years old. The chickens have furnished the fertility to give these trees an extra vigorous growth and also caused them to produce fine crops of fruit. Last year he realized a nice profit from plums which he readily retailed at 25 cents a gallon.

In the wild state, the plum always grows in a thicket, so that you may set these trees closely without danger of crowding. Of course you don't want them so close together that they will interfere with your work around the buildings—about 15 or 18 feet apart would be close enough. When they begin to spread prune them to a close, upright growth. You will find a plum tree easy to train in this way. Place them at least 20 feet from your buildings and they will never interfere with the sunlight, as some other trees will do.

We are growing several kinds of plums on our place, and have some young trees just beginning to bear. Our favorite varieties are Abundance, Green Gage and German Prune. The Abundance is the earliest variety, while the German Prune is the latest. These, however, are only a few of several good varieties, and our choice is purely a matter of taste.

If you are planning to set trees around your poultry buildings it will pay you to use plums. Buy good stock from a reputable nursery. Do not go around to the neighbors and dig up switches from under their trees. These switches will make trees if you let them stand long enough, but you are likely to be disappointed with their fruit.

### To Barred Rock Breeders

The Kansas Branch of the American Barred Plymouth Rock Club, which has 46 members, would like to get in touch with every Barred Rock breeder in Kansas. It will hold a state show at Wichita in January, and is doing some fine work in breed promotion. Any breeder who writes to the state secretary, William M. Firestone of Wakarusa, will receive a directory of the club members for 1927 and also the Official Breed Book.

### Our Best Three Offers

One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breed one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2; or one three-year subscription, \$2.—Advertisement.

Henry Ford thinks that we must put wives on a wage basis. Would he also give them a five-day week?





**This Sign Will Protect You and Your Property!**  
The Protective Service will pay \$2,500 in cash rewards of \$50 each for the arrest and conviction of thieves who steal from farms where the Protective Service sign is posted. Protect your farm and your family with this sign before thieves visit you. Send the coupon TODAY.

# Here's Protection— Against Thieves and Crooks

**I** WOULDN'T do without my Protective Service sign for \$500," said a member of the Protective Service. "Every week I hear of cases where thieves are stealing farm property in this county, but I notice they are not stealing from farms where the Protective Service sign is posted. They are afraid of that \$2,500 in rewards."

Thieves used to visit farms in that neighborhood regularly. All of them lost poultry, hogs, grain and tools. No farm was safe. But the farmers got together and joined the Protective Service. Now the thieves stay away from that neighborhood. Farmers and their families in that community feel safe.

Every unprotected farm is an invitation to thieves to stop and help themselves. Every night thieves are out raiding farms that are not protected. But they are passing up the thousands of Kansas farms that are now posted with the Protective Service sign. When the thieving scoundrels know you and your neighbors have protection on your farms they will pass up your neighborhood and look for a community where the farms are not protected.

You probably have your farm posted with a Protective Service sign, but what about your neighbors? Do they know about the Protective Service? Do they know they can warn thieves and dangerous crooks away from their places and protect their property and their families by posting Protective Service signs at the entrances to their farms? If they are not already members of the Protective Service they will appreciate your interest if you will tell them about it.

You may save your neighbors several hundred dollars loss if you tell them about the Protective Service today. Show them this page. Tell them how they can protect their property and their families against thieving rascals and crooks. Suggest to your neighbors that they, too, join the Protective Service and post their farms with the sign. Here is an opportunity for you to do a big service for your neighbors and your community—an opportunity to show thieves and other criminals that your neighborhood stands for law and order.

Talk this over with your neighbors. All join together and make your neighborhood unsafe for thieves and dangerous crooks. Protect farm property and every farm family in your community. The Protective Service sign posted at the entrance to every farm in your neighborhood may prevent the theft of several hundred dollars worth of property. It may save someone in the community from personal injury by dangerous thieves. We want to stop thefts of farm property in Kansas—we want to protect you and your neighbors against thieves and crooks. But we must have your help. All we ask is that you be a subscriber to the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze and that you send 10 cents for the Protective Service sign—then post the sign at or near the entrance to your farm to warn thieves, swindlers and other crooks away from your place. Your Protective Service membership lasts as long as you are a subscriber to the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze. There are no other payments, dues, assessments or obligations to members.

Let's all join hands in one big, united effort to put a stop to thefts of farm property and make our farms safe for Kansas farm families. Send the coupon TODAY.

The Protective Service sign is a stern warning to thieves and other criminals. They hate a reward. They know it is unsafe for them to molest farms where the sign is posted. They know the Protective Service means business—that it is out to jail every scoundrel who steals from Protective Service members.

Only subscribers to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze can be members of the Protective Service. Any farmer who is a subscriber can become a member of the Protective Service by sending 10 cents in coin or stamps to pay for handling and mailing the sign. Any farmer who is not a subscriber can become a member by sending his subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze with 10 cents additional to pay for handling and mailing the sign. The subscription price is 5 years for \$3; 3 years for \$2; or 1 year for \$1. It is a big economy to subscribe for 3 or 5 years.

**SEND THIS COUPON TODAY!**

**KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE**  
8th & Jackson, Topeka, Kansas

Gentlemen: I want to become a member of the Protective Service to do my part in ridding Kansas of thieves and to protect my property. Please enroll me as a member of the Protective Service and send Protective Service sign at once. Enclosed please find payment for office checked below:

- ☐ \$3.10. The \$3.00 to pay for a 5 years' subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and 10 cents for mailing and handling the Protective Service sign.
- ☐ \$2.10. The \$2.00 to pay for a 3 years' subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and 10 cents for mailing and handling Protective Service sign.
- ☐ \$1.10. The \$1.00 to pay for a 1 year subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and 10 cents for mailing and handling Protective Service sign.
- ☐ 10 cents to pay for mailing Protective Service sign, as I am a paid in advance subscriber to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

(Put an X before the one you want)

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Town.....

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# Farm Crops and Markets

## About 15 Per Cent of the Grass in the Flint Hills Will Not be Used This Year

**A**TREMENDOUS growth is being made by the wheat crop over the major part of Kansas. There are a few exceptions, of course, such as some counties in Western Kansas, where the outlook is rather indifferent, and along the lowlands in Eastern Kansas where there has been flood damage. But these cover only limited areas, and it is likely that the state yield will be above that of 1926.

Alfalfa also is making an excellent growth. And so are all other crops that have been planted. But the wet weather has delayed field work greatly, and much of the corn crop will be planted late. Even the fruit outlook is excellent. The shipments of cattle into the Flint Hills have not filled the pastures there, and it seems likely that about 15 per cent of the grass will not be used this year.

There still is plenty of optimism among the hog producers in Kansas, and the keenest demand for stock hogs and brood sows that the state has seen for many a year. Evidently producers feel that the country will not enter the overproduction era for some time yet. The fall pig crop of 1926 showed an increase of 3 per cent as compared with the previous year, and most folks assume that while the spring farrowings have been somewhat larger than those in 1926 they are not big enough to cause alarm. But in the opinion of W. E. Grimes, professor of agricultural economics in the Kansas State Agricultural College, "the profit which will be derived from producing hogs in 1928 will depend on the price of corn at that time. At present corn prices are favorable for hog feeding. The corn-hog ratio is 17 to 1—that is, it takes 17 bushels of corn to be equal in value to 100 pounds of live pork. The usual ratio is about 11 to 1." With such a situation prevailing it is not to be wondered at that farmers are paying high prices for stock hogs.

### Beef Will be Graded

The brethren who have been advocating the grading and stamping of beef have won in their campaign, at least to the point where this work will be started next Monday in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and Sioux City in an experimental way by the United States Department of Agriculture. And then we shall see what we shall see! Producers favor the move as a rule—their attitude was outlined in detail in the Kansas Farmer last year in the story about the Kansas City meeting called to consider this problem. In brief it is that the consumers will purchase good beef if they have the opportunity. Most producers who have made a study of this problem feel that consumers have been disgusted in recent years with the poor quality of beef which most retailers handled, and that this has had much to do with the decline in beef consumption. The stamping will be limited to two grades of beef, choice and prime, the grading and stamping to be done by the Government meat grading supervisors. Secretary Jardine has announced that there also is a demand for the service from St. Louis, St. Paul and Cleveland, but that these markets will have to wait until funds are available for the work at those points.

Secretary Jardine's decision to establish the service experimentally is the immediate outcome of a meeting of representatives of packers, the Better Beef Association, National Live Stock and Meat Board, and officials of the Department of Agriculture, March 17, at Chicago, at which the details of the plan were worked out. Should the experiment prove successful, the service may be extended gradually to other grades of beef.

The meat grading and stamping experiment will demonstrate the practicability of the present Government beef grade standards, and should the service be extended to all grades and established permanently as a part of the wholesale and retail meat business, it should stimulate meat consumption, Secretary Jardine believes.

### Corn Borer War Starts

The "shock troops" in the corn borer warfare are in the field in five states, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania and New York. It is a tremendous undertaking. Kansas folks should thank the Lord that it is not a problem here as yet, but some information as to what is going on may be of value in showing what we will be up against soon enough. According to Ray T. Kelsey, who by the way is a former Kansas man, in The Ohio Farmer, "the central receiving and supply station is located at Toledo, where an abandoned incandescent lamp factory was rented with 75,000 feet of floor space and several acres of ground. This is ideal for the purpose. Offices have been established and an organization set up to receive, inspect, check in and check out the equipment. Trainloads of tractors and implements are rolling in and fleets of trucks are arriving almost hourly. Other receiving stations are established at Elyria, Ohio, Meadville, Pa., Auburn, Ind., and Silver Creek, N. Y.

"When I visited this bee-hive of activity on Front Street in Toledo it reminded me of the cantonments and concentration points that were springing up over the country almost over night back in 1917 and 1918. Uncle Sam was mobilizing his forces to make an attack on the enemy, and when he had finally decided to act he was losing no time and meant business. It is the same with the corn borer horde that is threatening American agriculture and is striking at the very heart of its most important crop, corn. We have realized the danger and have started a counter offensive that certainly bodes ill for the borer.

"A list of some of the equipment purchased by the Government will give you an

idea of how thoroughly its officials are going into this problem, and that they are in earnest and mean business. Something over 1,200 tractors to pull the equipment in the field, 800 stubble pulverizers to beat up the standing corn stubble, 324 16-inch 3-bottom gangs and 450 18-inch sulky plows to turn under the stalks, 64 big oil-burning outfits to burn badly infested fields, 100 3 1/2-ton and 75 1-ton trucks to transport equipment, 100 carryalls for the crews, 450 roadster-trucks for the inspectors and 75 coupes for the supervisors have been brought and mobilized for the work.

"Of course, even with all of this equipment it would be impossible to clean up the immense acreage included in the quarantine area, if a large majority of farmers did not comply with the regulations voluntarily. Both L. H. Worthley, federal administrator, and E. G. Brewer, his assistant, said that they expected fully 85 per cent or more of the farmers to co-operate and do their level best to clean up their fields and premises. "It is for the 15 per cent who cannot or will not comply with the regulations that this equipment is intended, and they will be charged for work done for them. This clean-up will protect the man who does comply with the regulations. Last year many farmers went to a great deal of expense and extra labor to conscientiously destroy all stalks and refuse, only to have their neighbors ignore the regulations and completely nullify their own efforts so far as controlling the pest was concerned. There was no organized effort to make the delinquent neighbor clean up, or physical equipment to do it for him. Naturally this caused no little dissatisfaction.

"This year every farmer in the infested area must destroy all crop refuse which might hide the borer or the authorities will come in and do it for him. Up until May 1 a labor allowance of \$2 an acre of corn will be made if it has been taken that much extra labor to do it. (The regulations have been changed so that this allowance is made for both field and sweet corn.) Then after May 1 the field units will go into action and the clean-up crews will go through the territory with their stubble beaters, plows and oil-burning outfits and clean up the fields and premises of those who have not complied with the regulations. They will be under the direction of the supervisors and inspectors.

"The cost of this work is then to be assessed against the owner as taxes. The man who does not clean up voluntarily makes himself liable to prosecution by the state and sacrifices the possibility of the \$2 an acre allowance, and must pay the Federal Government for doing work that he might have done himself and been paid for. "The men in charge of the work all declared that they expected to use good common sense and reason all along the entire program, and that they not only wanted the co-operation of the farmers but that they also expected to co-operate with them to the fullest extent. Altho the field units were purchased primarily for cleaning up the fields in May, they are being put in the field as fast as possible right now to facilitate the work. For those who do not have the equipment or the power for some of the necessary operations, these tractors and stubble pulverizers are available at the rate of \$1 an acre, to be deducted from the \$2 allowance."

**Allen**—Long continued rains have made farming late. Little plowing has been done, and only a half acreage of flax will be sown. Hay is plentiful and pastures "are here." Eggs, 22c; butterfat, 45c; corn, 55c; kafir, 47c.—Guy M. Tredway.

**Atchison**—The heavy rains have done considerable damage to the ground and to crops. The grass in the pastures is large

enough to supply ample feed for livestock, but if the animals were turned on it would do some damage to the land. Feed is scarce.—Mrs. A. Lange.

**Bourbon**—We have had almost steady rain for 15 days. Very little corn has been planted; the crop will be late this year. Oats, wheat and pastures are in excellent condition. The acreage of cane and kafir will be large.—Robert Creamer.

**Brown**—The county has had too much rain recently, and little farm work has been done, except that the oats are sown and potatoes are planted. Farmers are anxious to get started with corn planting. Wheat, \$1.10; corn, 60c; butterfat, 42c; eggs, 18c; hogs, \$10.30.—A. C. Dannenberg.

**Cheyenne**—We have been having considerable cool and cloudy weather recently, with plenty of moisture. Barley and oats are coming up, and the fields have good stands. This should be an excellent spring for seeding alfalfa and sweet clover. A large acreage of corn and other row crops will be planted. Farmers are generally optimistic over crop conditions. Seed corn, \$1.50 to \$2.25; alfalfa hay, \$15 to \$19; eggs, 16c; butterfat, 45c.—F. M. Hurlock.

**Clay**—Floods have caused some damage to the crops and the roads. We have heard a few reports of losses among calves from blackleg. About the normal number of pigs and calves are being raised in this section. The weather has been decidedly unfavorable for little chicks. Wheat, \$1.18; corn, 75c; oats, 48c; butterfat, 44c.—F. R. Forslund.

**Crow**—The county has received a great deal of rain, and the subsoil is well soaked. Vegetation is making an excellent growth, and the small streams are supplying plenty of stock water. Grass is growing rapidly. Some losses of cattle on wheat pasture have been reported, these being caused by bloat.—W. H. Plumly.

**Cowley**—Crops are making a fine growth. Wheat was blown out quite badly in some localities, however, and it is full of Chinese bugs. But we have no Hessian fly which helps some. The planting of row crops has been delayed by wet weather. Pastures are greening up, and in most cases livestock has been turned on them. Hogs, \$11; fat cattle, \$9 to \$9.50; stockers, \$7.50 to \$8; wheat, \$1.15; corn, 55c; butter, 35c; eggs, 16c.—E. A. Millard.

**Dickinson**—We have been having a great deal of rain recently. The weather also was very cool for a brief period last week. Wheat is making a fine growth, but it is perhaps too rank. Oats is stooling. Alfalfa is more than a foot tall, and weeds are growing fast. Considerable manure hauling and other farm work will not be done this spring, as the corn planting will be late at best, and farmers will put all their efforts on this task just as soon as the soil is dry enough.—F. M. Lorson.

**Edwards**—The county has received a great deal of rain recently, but it has been free from flood damage. Crops are in fine condition, and most of the livestock are on the pastures. Corn planting has been delayed by the wet weather. A few farm sales are still being held, with good prices. Many combines have been sold here recently. Wheat, \$1.15; corn, 70c; heavy hens, 18c; eggs, 18c.—W. E. Fravel.

**Elk**—The last week has been too wet for the season's usual rush of work in corn planting. On account of these excessive rains the streams have been out of their banks most of the time lately. Some bridges have been washed out. The Elk River was the highest recently it had been in 40 years.—D. W. Lockhart.

**Ford**—We have been having heavy rains, and most of the creeks have been out of their banks recently. Much damage was done to the bridges. Wheat, oats and barley are doing very well. Grass is earlier than usual. Some cattle have died on wheat pasture. Much work will be required to put the roads in good condition. Eggs, 17c; butter, 50c; wheat, \$1.15; corn, 70c; oats, 55c.—John Zurbuchen.

**Gove and Sheridan**—We had two rains recently, each a little less than an inch, which were the first of any consequence for a long time. What wheat is left is doing fine. Much of the wheat ground has been sown to spring grains, and the rest will

be planted to rowed crops. Livestock is doing fine. Pastures have made a good start. Feed is scarce.—John I. Aldrich.

**Johnson**—We have had a great deal of rain recently. Rivers and creeks have been at the flood stage—the Kaw has been out over the lowlands. Some of the folks moved their implements to higher ground. Oats, alfalfa and grass are doing well, but no field work has been done for some time. Corn planting will be late. Livestock is on pasture. Eggs, 20c; hens, 23c; corn, 55c; alfalfa hay, \$13 to \$18.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

**Labette**—This county has had a tremendous amount of rain and considerable flood damage. Crops cannot help growing, except when submerged in water. But when will corn be planted? Pastures are perhaps the earliest ever known. Good prices are being paid at sales. The chick hatcheries have been doing a good business.—J. N. McLane.

**Lane**—We have had an abundance of rain in the last two weeks. Corn planting has started. Warmer weather is needed. Wheat prospects are poor except in the south part of the county. Livestock is in good condition; feed is scarce.—A. R. Bentley.

**Logan**—We had a nice rain here recently, which averaged from 1 to 3 inches over the county. Pastures are greening up, altho the grazing has been rather short. Barley and oats have made a good start. Most farmers have started listing for corn. Almost all the seed corn was shipped into the county this spring.—G. A. Richardson.

**Lyon**—Heavy rains recently have delayed farm work greatly, and resulted in considerable flood damage. Wheat and alfalfa are making a fine growth, where they have not been injured by the floods. Livestock is doing fine, and pastures are doing well. Farm rents are showing an upward tendency in this section.—E. R. Griffith.

**Marion**—We have been having frequent rains, and severe hailstorm swept over this part of the county recently, which caused considerable damage to buildings and gardens. Very little field work has been done recently, as the soil has been too wet. Corn planting will start as soon as the soil is dry enough, but the crop will be late.—Isaac P. Wiebe.

**Marshall**—Wheat, oats and alfalfa are making an excellent growth, as there is ample moisture in the soil. The potato acreage is larger than usual. Eggs, 15c; cream, 44c; hay, \$8; hogs, \$11; wheat, \$1.13; oats, 45c.—J. D. Stosz.

**Osage**—Cows, hens and hogs are supplying the farm income here these days. Hog pens and cow lots are in "a condition of mush." Rocky hillside hog pens have their innings now. It is quite evident that level pens should have a ditch dug around them. And then one should see to it that the water can drain away from the ditches. Much washing has taken place recently on the farms in this county, as the creeks have been out of their banks many times. The grass has been making an excellent growth in the pastures, altho the soil is too wet to allow the livestock to run on the grass in a satisfactory way—a few farmers have their cattle on grass anyway. Unsheltered rough feed is wasting rapidly.—H. L. Ferris.

**Pawnee**—Wheat is in good condition, altho some of the fields were damaged a few weeks ago by the wind. Early sown alfalfa, oats and barley have all made a good start. Several carloads of horses were shipped out of the county recently. The big display of combine harvesters at Larned a few days ago attracted considerable attention. Eggs, 18c; cream, 44c.—E. H. Gore.

**Pratt and Kiowa**—Wheat, oats, alfalfa and grass have made an excellent growth. We have had an abundance of moisture, which is a good thing, as the wheat has made a rank growth, and a little later it will require more moisture than usual. Wheat, \$1.13; hens, 21c; eggs, 17c; butterfat, 44c.—Art McNarney.

**Rawlins**—Probably only about a fourth of the wheat in this section of the county, around McDonald, will be harvested. The rest of it either did not come up or was winter killed. Most of the wheat on summer fallow will be harvested, but parts of some of these fields are not in very good condition. The acreage of corn here will be larger than usual. We had a fine rain recently. Corn, 55c; barley, 75c; wheat, \$1.10; hogs, 10c.—J. A. Kelley.

**Stanton**—Recent local showers have been of great help to the late wheat. Barley is doing well; some of the crop was sown late. Quite a lot of sod has been broken here this spring. Several public sales were held recently, at which high prices were paid. There is a fine demand for milk cows and hogs. Barley, 70c; milk, \$1 a cwt; kafir, 95c a cwt; eggs, 17c; cream, 44c.—R. L. Creamer.

**Wabunsee**—We have had a huge amount of rain recently, which has washed the fields somewhat. Oats are making a fine growth. Wheat also is doing well. But little field work has been done, on account of the wet weather. Eggs, 17c; corn, 70c; flour, \$2.30.—G. W. Hartner.

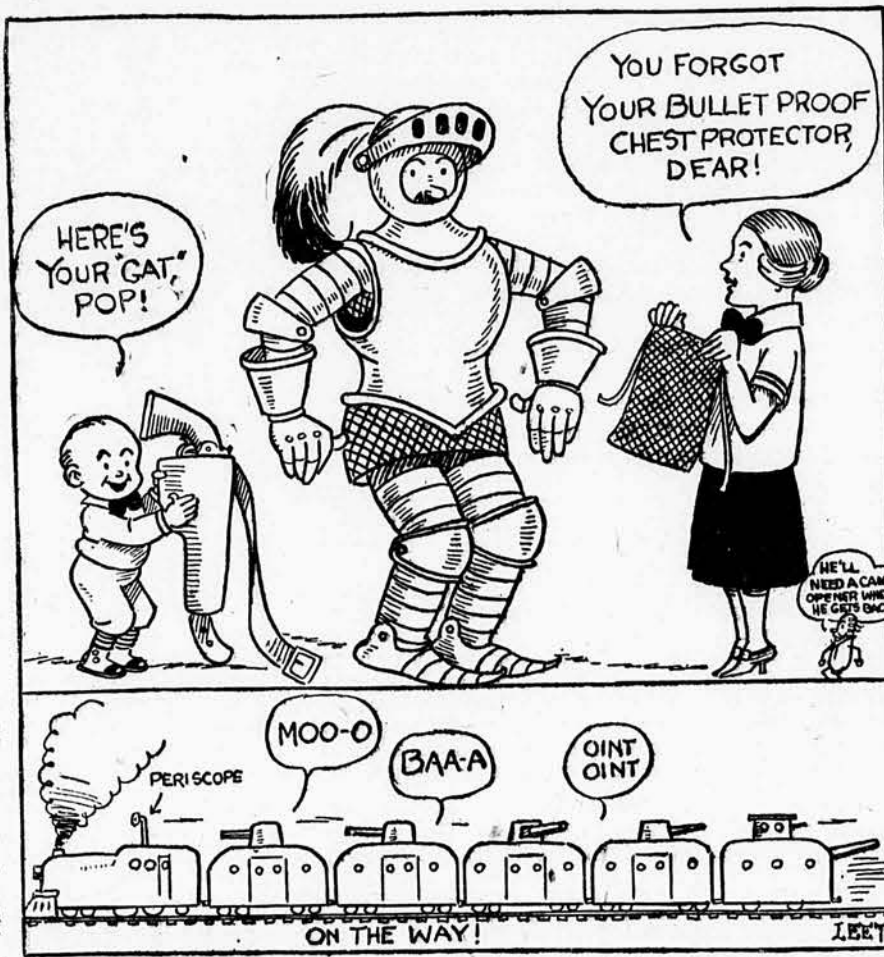
**Wallace**—The county received several good rains recently, which put the soil in fine condition for crops. Wheat is not doing very well, owing to the dry weather and high winds of a few weeks ago. Much of the wheat land will be planted to corn and feed crops. Pastures are green, and most of the cattle have been turned on the grass, owing to the scarcity of feed. Livestock is bringing good prices. Barley fields are making a fine growth. Eggs, 17c; corn, 85c.—Mrs. A. B. Stetler.

**Washington**—We have had a great deal of rain recently, and wheat and oats are making a fine growth. Alfalfa also is doing well, and should make a good first crop; a considerable acreage of this legume has been planted here this spring, which is an encouraging item in the progress of the agriculture of this section. Not much work has been done on the corn ground, and the major part of the crop will be planted later than usual. Wheat, \$1.10; corn, 70c; butterfat, 45c; eggs, 17c.—Ralph B. Cole.

### A Glance at the Markets

Farm prices are still more than 10 per cent under last season's level. Other goods have declined, too, but less than half as far. Cotton and wheat are two leading agricultural products selling much lower than in the spring of 1926. Lately the floods and poor growing weather in the South and West have helped to steady the markets for these and some other lines. Prices of cotton, grain, hay, feeds, dairy products and eggs have not changed much in April. Vegetables and berries show the usual general down-

(Continued on Page 30)



Farmer Brown Takes His Livestock to the Chicago Market





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

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

**REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER.**

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

TABLE OF RATES					
Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	26	\$2.60	\$8.32
11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00	41	4.10	13.12

**DISPLAY Headings**  
Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 15 letters as a line. With capitals and small letters, count 22 letters as a line. The rate is \$1.50 each insertion for the display heading. One line headings only. Figure the remainder of your advertisement on regular word basis and add the cost of the heading.

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We believe that all classified advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction, nor include classified advertisements within the guaranty on Display Advertisements. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

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

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

**OUR NEW HOUSEHOLD DEVICE WASHES** and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Complete outfit costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Harper Brush Works, 170 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

**AGENTS—NEW PLAN, MAKES IT EASY** to earn \$50.00 to \$100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for free samples. Madison Corporation, 566 Broadway, New York.

**FARM HELP WANTED**  
**WANTED: SINGLE MAN, GOOD TEAM-**ster and milker. Wages \$35.00 per month, room, board and laundry. Call 170-C. James Johnstone, Tonganoxie, Kan.

**BUILDING MATERIAL**  
**ALL BUILDING MATERIALS AT GREAT** saving direct from mills. Straight cars or house bills. High quality. Quick shipments. Write or wire nearest office. Louisiana Lumber & Supply Co., Amarillo; Dallas.

**LUMBER, SHINGLES, HOUSE BILLS.** Direct from mill. Wholesale prices. Guaranteed grades. Quick shipment. Send for estimate. Kenway Lumber Co., Tacoma, Washington.

**PATENT ATTORNEYS**  
**PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE**  
Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

**PAINT**  
"SAVEALL" HOUSE PAINT, ANY COLOR, \$1.75 gallon. Red barn paint \$1.35 gallon. Cash with order or C. O. D. Freight paid on orders for 10 gallons or more. A good 4 inch brush for \$1.00. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

**DOGS**  
**COON DOG PUPS FOR SALE.** WALTER C. Heltschmidt, Geneseo, Kan.

**WANTED: GOOD ESKIMO SPITZ PUP-**ples. Reagans Kennels, Riley, Kan.

**FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH** Shepherds. Barnes Farm, Clay Center, Nebr.

**WANTED: 100 ESQUIMO SPITZ, 50 FOX** Terrier puppies, about 7 weeks old. Brockways Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

**ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES, BLACKS** and Browns. Guaranteed. Shipped C. O. D. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

**REGISTERED SAINT BERNARD FE-**male, year old, with papers, \$50.00. Good watch dog. Chas. Peterka, Cuba, Kan.

**PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIES, GUAR-**anteed. Reasonable. Related White House collie. Western Kennels, Garfield, New Mex.

**REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES,** eight weeks old, farm raised. Parents American Royal winners. Earl Scott, Wilmore, Kan.

**REGISTERED GERMAN POLICE PUPS,** sire and dam ancestors have great reputation. For further information inquire N. A. Schartz, Ellinwood, Kan.

**TOBACCO**  
**LEAF TOBACCO: GOOD, SWEET, CHEW-**ing, 3 lbs. 75c; 5-10.00; 10-17.50. Smoking, 3 lbs. 50c; 5-75c; 10-1.25. United Farmers, Mayfield, Kentucky.

**TOBACCO: KENTUCKY SWEETLEAF.** Mellow with age. Fine flavor. Smoking 15 lb. \$1.50. Chewing \$2.00. Pay when received. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Ky.

**TOBACCO: POSTPAID, GUARANTEED.** Best mellow, juicy, red leaf chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10-\$2.50. Best smoking, 20c lb. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

**GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO:** Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10-\$1.75. Smoking 10-\$1.50. Pipe free. Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

**TOBACCO: MANUFACTURED SMOKING.** 90c pound, twists 90c dozen. Cigars \$1.75 for 50. Natural Leaf, 5 lbs., \$1.00. Pay when received. Farmers Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

**FOR THE TABLE**  
**APPLES, HOME DRIED OR EVAPOR-**ated. Fine flavored. Why pay more? Get my low cut prices, samples and agents easy plan, free. Jim Smith, Farmington, Ark.

**HONEY**  
**HONEY: VERY FINE WHITE, 2-60** pound cans-\$13.00; six 10 pound pails \$7.00. Bert Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

**THEBESTO COLORADO HONEY, 5-LB.** can postpaid \$1.45; 10-lb. can postpaid \$2.45; by freight, two 60-lb. cans \$13.20. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

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

**KODAK FINISHING**  
**TRIAL ROLL, SIX GLOSSITONE PRINTS,** 25c, fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

**MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE**  
**A NO. 1 28 HORSE MINNEAPOLIS STEAM** and separator. H. E. Glantz, Bison, Kan.

**30-50 FLOUR CITY TRACTOR, RUN 25** days, very cheap. Joe Soderberg, Falun, Kan.

**FOR SALE: 30-60 RUMBLEY OIL-PULL** tractor in fine shape. R. L. Poteet, Pen- alosa, Kan.

**LATEST MODEL, ALMOST NEW 15-25** Rumbley, \$1,150.00. R. O. McBurney, King- man, Kan.

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**25-50 AVERY TRACTOR; 32x56 NICHOLS** & Shepard separator. Wm. Tipton, Mc- Pherson, Kan.

**RUMBLEY 16-30 TRACTOR FOR SALE;** used two seasons, priced to sell. J. S. Dajby, Collyer, Kan.

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**SECOND HAND TRACTORS, 10 TON** Holts, \$500.00 and up. 5 ton Holts, \$500.00 and up. Wheel tractors, all kinds, at bargain prices. H. W. Cardwell Company, Caterpillar Tractor Dealer, 300 S. Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

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**BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD** carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

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**CERTIFIED BLACK HULL KAFIR, PURE** \$3.50 cwt. C. Balmer, Pomona, Kan.

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**PURE DOUBLE DWARF YELLOW MILO** seed. Huckstadt Bros., Garden City, Kan.

**PRIDE OF SALINE, CERTIFIED, GER-**mination 99. Harry Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

**CABBAGE, TOMATO PLANTS, POSTPAID,** 50c-100; \$2.00-500. Howard Jackson, North Topeka, Kan.

**CHOICE REID'S YELLOW DENT SEED** corn. Samples free. Stanley Smith, Hiawatha, Kan.

**SWEET POTATO SEED AND PLANTS 20** varieties. Write for prices. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

**CHOICE RECLEANED, GRADED HEGARI** seed, \$1.00 bushel. Leslie McDonald, Mullinville, Kan.

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**STRAWBERRY PLANTS, AROMA, DUN-**lap, 100-\$1; Everbearing, 100-\$2. Weaver Gardens, Wichita, Kan.

**SUDAN: FINE FOR SUMMER PASTURE,** \$2.60 bushel. Yellow popcorn 5c lb. Wm. Tipton, McPherson, Kan.

**WHIPPOORWILL COW PEAS, PURITY** 98%, germination 90%; \$3.50 bushel. Clyde Frazier, Coffeyville, Kan.

**CERTIFIED KANSAS ORANGE CANE** and Alfalfa seed. Write for samples. Stants Brothers, Abilene, Kan.

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**GLORIOUS DAHLIAS, BEAUTIFUL AS-**sorted colors, strong tubers; 10-\$1. prepaid. Weaver Gardens, Wichita, Kan.

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**SWEET POTATO, CABBAGE AND TO-**mato plants. Leading varieties. Write for wholesale prices. Brown Bros, Halstead, Kan.

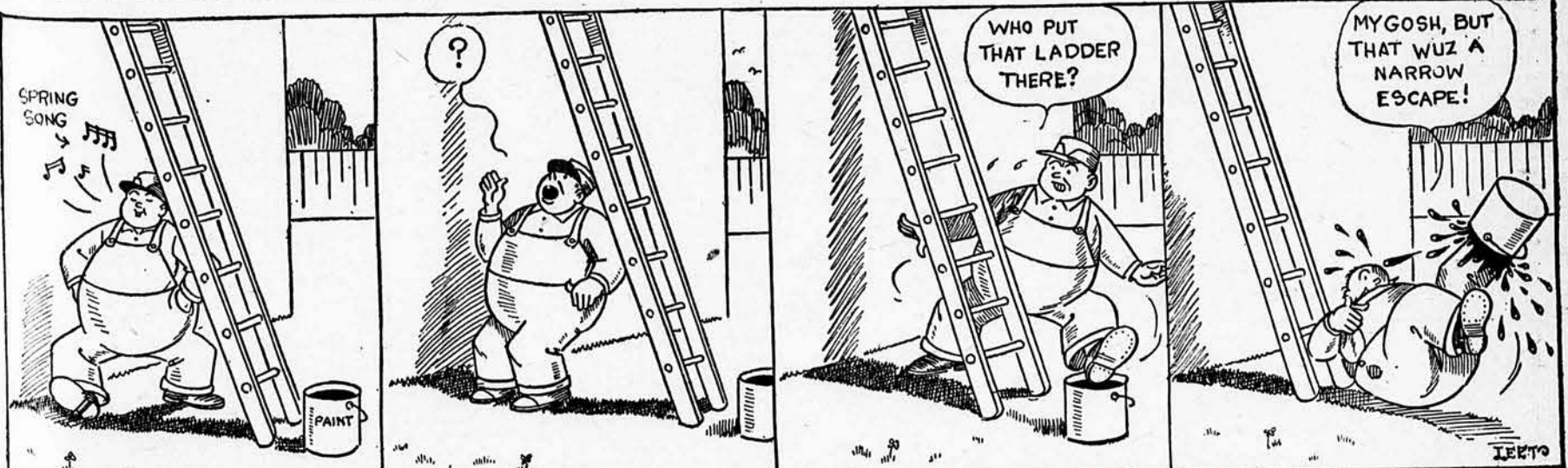
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**BIG RED SEED CORN, CHINCH BUG RE-**sister, five years trial, 60 bushel acre up-land in wheat section last year. Full details and samples. Nubbed, butted. Sacks free; \$4.00 bushel. Trial ears 25c each postpaid. Greenwood Farms, Route 1, Parsons, Kan.

**ALFALFA 96% PURITY, \$6.50 BU: SCAR-**ified White Sweet Clover \$5.70; Sudan \$3.00; Kaffir \$1.25; Cane \$1.70; Corn \$2.50; Bags Free. Bargain prices Red Clover, Alsike, Timothy, etc. Ask for samples. \$20 gold-piece free on quantity orders. Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kan.



The Activities of Al Acres—Slim Tries to Sidestep A Little Bad Luck



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**NANCY HALL, RED BERMUDA, PORTULICA, Yellow Jersey** potato plants, 1000-3.00 delivered; large orders discounted. R. W. Fullerton, Sterling, Kan.

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**FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, ONIONS**. Tomatoes, collards. Strong, hardy plants, leading varieties. 100-40c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75. Peppers, Cauliflower, 100-60c; 1,000-\$2.50. Postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. East Texas Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

**TOMATOES, FROSTPROOF CABBAGE**. Bermuda Onions. Good hardy plants from grower. 200-50c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75; 5,000-\$7.50. Peppers, Improved Porto Rico Potatoes: 100-50c; 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.50. Prepaid. Southern Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

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**SWEET POTATO PLANTS: 100-50c; 500-\$1.75; 1,000-\$3.00**, postpaid, 10,000 express collect \$20.00. Packed right, guaranteed to arrive in good condition. Porto Rico, Nancy Hall, Yellow Yam, Southern Queen, Bunch Yam, Triumph, Red Bermuda, Yellow Jersey. Ozark Nursery, Tahlequah, Okla.

**FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, LEADING** varieties: Earliana, Stone, Acme and Greater Baltimore Tomato plants 100-50c; 500-\$1.25; 1,000-\$2.25. Porto Rican Yam Potato plants, 500-\$1.75; 1,000-\$2.50. All prepaid. Packed damp moss, satisfaction guaranteed. Jefferson Farms, Albany, Ga.

**SWEET POTATO PLANTS: 300 BUSHEL** of seed bedded under directions of state inspection; certified Yellow Jersey and Big Stem Jersey, Nancy Hall, Red Bermuda, Triumph, Porto Rico: 100-50c; 500-\$2.00; 1,000-\$3.50 postpaid. Write for prices on large orders. Rollie Clemence, Abilene, Kan.

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS (CERTIFIED)**. The best grown. Senator Dunlap, Klondike, and Aroma. Prices by parcel post prepaid: 200-\$1; 500-\$2; 1,000-\$3.50. Progressive overbearing \$1 per 100. Packed in damp moss and guaranteed to arrive in good live condition. Ideal Fruit Farm, Stilwell, Okla.

**BUY YOUR GRIMM ALFALFA SEED** direct for the introducer, and know that your foundation stock is pure, pedigreed seed, bred from the original Grimm strain. Acclimated to severe northwest temperatures since 1857. A. B. Lyman, Introducer, Excelsior, Minn. The home of Grimm Alfalfa.

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**SWEET POTATO PLANTS: NANCY HALL**, Red Bermuda, Southern Queen, Porto Rican, Golden Glow, Yellow Jersey, Big Stem Jersey. Treated for disease. 100-50c; 1,000-\$3.50; 5,000 or more \$2.75 per thousand. Tomatoes: All varieties. 100-75c; 1,000-\$4.00, postpaid. Hardy Garten Truck Farm, Route 7, Abilene, Kan.

**ALFALFA, \$6.50; RED CLOVER, \$16;** White Sweet Clover, \$5.50; Alsike Clover, \$15; Timothy, \$3; Sudan Grass, \$3; Yellow Soy Beans, \$2.75; Cane Seed, \$1.85; Cow Peas, \$3; Blue Grass, \$2.50; all per bushel, sacks free. Tests about 95% pure, samples free upon request. Standard Seed Co., 18 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

**SWEET POTATO PLANTS. WE NOW** have four of the best varieties, Nancy Hall, Long Vine Porto Rican: 100-75c; 300-\$1.25; 500-\$1.60; 1,000-\$3.00; 5,000-\$14.50; 10,000-\$27.50; 20,000-\$50.00. Big Stem Jersey and Bunch Porto Rican, two new and fine potatoes: 100-\$1.00; 300-\$1.75; 500-\$2.50; 1,000-\$4.50; 5,000-\$18.50; 10,000-\$34.00; 20,000-\$60.00. All stock post paid or express paid. Send for folder on potato plants. J. A. Bauer, Lock Box 38, Judsonia, Ark.

**CABBAGE PLANTS. MY FROST PROOF** cabbage plants will head three weeks earlier than home grown plants and double your profits. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch and Golden Acre. Prices by express in quantities \$1.00 per 1,000. By mail, postpaid, 500 for \$1.25, 1,000 for \$2.25. Tomato plants leading varieties, by mail, postpaid; 500 for \$1.50, 1,000 for \$2.50. By express, 10,000 and over \$1.50 per 1,000. All plants wrapped in damp moss to assure safe arrival. Prompt shipments, satisfaction guaranteed. P. D. Fulwood, Tifton, Ga.

**FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION** plants. Open field grown, strong, well rooted from treated seeds. Cabbage, fifty to bundle, labeled with variety name, damp moss to roots. Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Flat Dutch, Onions: Prizetaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Parcel Post. Prepaid cabbage: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, 1.00; 500, 1.25; 1,000, 2.00; 5,000, 8.00. Onions: 500, 90c; 1,000, 1.40; 6,000, 8.50. Express collect, 6,000 and over; Cabbage, \$1.00 thousand, onions, 75c thousand. Full count, prompt shipment. Safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark.

**SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK**

**IMPROVED PORTO RICO POTATO** plants. Government inspected. 1000-\$1.45; 5000-\$7.00; 10000-\$12.50. Tomatoes: fifty acres open field grown. Greater Baltimore, Red Rock, Stone, packed with moss; 1000-95c; 5000-\$3.50; 10000-\$6.00. Bermuda onions: 1000-\$1.00. Frostproof cabbage: Wakefields, Dutches, Copenhagen; 1000-75c; 5000-\$3.00; 10000-\$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fairview Farm, Quitman, Ga.

**CANE SEED 2 CENTS, RED TOP (SUMAC)** 2c. Shrook Orange, 2 1/2c. Darso Orange, 2 1/2c. Coleman's Orange, Red Orange, and Texas Seeded Ribbon 3 1/2c. Pink Kaffir and Black Hull White Kaffir 2 1/2c. Sudan 7c. German Millet 8c. Fancy White Sweet Clover 10c per pound. Copper carbonate smut treated 1/4c. Heavy jute bags 20c. Seamless bags 35c. Samples on request. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

**IMPROVED NANCY HALL-PORTO RICO** potato plants, packed with root protection; 500-\$1.25; 1000-\$1.95; 5000-\$3.95, postpaid. Tomatoes—all leading varieties, packed with moss; 500-95c; 1000-\$1.50, postpaid. Express prepaid; 5000-\$6.00; 10000-\$11.50. Bermuda Onions: 500-90c; 1000-\$1.40, postpaid. Frostproof Cabbage: Wakefields, Dutches, Copenhagen; 500-95c; 1000-\$1.45, postpaid. Hundred Bermuda onions free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Kentucky Plant Co., Hawesville, Ky.

**TOMATO-POTATO-CABBAGE-ONION** and Pepper Plants. Large, field grown tomato plants, moss packed, variety labeled, ready now. Eight best varieties: 300, \$1; 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2; 5000, \$8.50. Porto Rico potato plants April and May: 500, \$1.75; 1000, \$3.25; 5000, \$15.00. Fine Pepper plants, Ruby King, Crimson Giant, Red Cayenne: 100, 50c; 500, \$1.75; 1000, \$2.75; 5000, \$12.50. Plenty fine Cabbage plants same price to tomatoes. Bermuda onions, \$1.25 thousand. All prices delivered, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Standard Plant Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

**Best Plants That Grow**  
Sweet Potato, Tomato, Cabbage, Kohlrabi, Cauliflower, Egg plant, Celery, Peppers, Onion, Tobacco; varieties too numerous to mention here. Write for wholesale and retail price list. Satisfied customers everywhere. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kan.

**TESTED SEED CORN**  
1925 crop, grown in the Kaw Valley. Boone County White, Imperial White, Reid's Yellow Dent, Champion White Pearl, Capper's Grand Champion, Hiawatha Yellow Dent; all \$2.00 per bushel. Sacks free. Send for samples. Strictly home grown fancy Alfalfa seed, \$9.00 to \$11.00 bushel. Twenty years in seed business here. Wamego Seed & Elevator Co., Wamego, Kan.

**MISCELLANEOUS**  
**HOMES WANTED: CHILDREN BETWEEN** ages 4 and 14 for adoption or indenture. For information write State Agent, State Orphan's Home, Atchison, Kan.

**RABBITS**  
**MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH CHINCHILLA** Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 883 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

**POULTRY**  
Poultry Advertisers: Be sure to state on your order the heading under which you want your advertisement run. We cannot be responsible for correct classification of ads containing more than one product unless the classification is stated on order.

**ANCONAS**  
**SINGLE COMB ANCONA CHICKS** shipped promptly on short notice: \$12.00-100. Prepaid, 100% alive. Baker's Ancona Farm, Downs, Kan.

**ANCONAS-EGGS**  
**ANCONA EGGS:** 110-\$4.00. SHEPPARD strain. Mrs. Roy Reed, Delavan, Kan.

**HIGH PRODUCTION, QUALITY, EGGS** \$5.00-100. George Fisher, Cimarron, Kan.

**ANCONA EGGS, \$4.50-100, PREPAID.** Chicks. Anton Triska, Sr., Hanover, Kan.

**ANDALUSIANS**  
**PURE BRED BLUE ANDALUSIAN EGGS,** \$7.00-100. Mrs. Roy Trueman, Holton, Kan.

**ANDALUSIANS, PURE BRED, EGGS FOR** hatching from large strain, \$5-100, prepaid. Roy Lanning, Route 2, Sabetha, Kan.

**ANDALUSIANS-EGGS**  
**BLUE ANDALUSIAN EGGS, \$4.50-100,** postpaid. Alva L. Cutbirth, Plains, Kan.

**BABY CHICKS**  
**MAY PRICES ON QUALITY CHICKS.** Pratt Chick Hatchery, Pratt, Kan.

**PURE BRED SINGLE COMB RED CHICKS,** May fifth, 12c, prepaid. Mrs. Rinker, Eskridge, Kan.

**WANTED: BABY CHICKS, INCUBATORS** sold, bargain prices. P. O. Box 341, Denver, Colo.

**LIGHT BRAHMA, REDS, ROCKS, WHITE** Leghorn Baby Chicks. Seimears Hatchery, Howard, Kan.

**YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS, GUARANTEED,** for less money from Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

**MILLION STEINHOFF CHICKS, SIXTEEN** breeds. Write for free catalogue and prices. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

**STATE ACCREDITED S. C. WHITE LEG-**horn baby chicks, May delivery, \$9.00 per hundred. Forrest L. Davis, Argonia, Kan.

**STRONG HEALTHY BABY CHICKS FROM** good winter laying strain English White Leghorns 10c each prepaid. Mrs. Veat Jilka, Wilson, Kan.

**BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, ORPING-**tons and Wyandottes, \$11.00 per 100. Leghorns \$10.00. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

**LIGHT BRAHMAS 16c; WHITE LANG-**shans, White Minorcas, Buff and White Rocks, Silver Laced, White and Columbian Wyandottes 14c; Barred Rocks and Reds 13c. From certified flocks. We ship postpaid 100% live delivery. Burlington Hatchery, Mrs. A. B. MacLuskey, Burlington, Kan.

**BABY CHICKS**

**QUALITY BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS.** Wylie's certified. 100% live delivery. Chicks \$13.00 prepaid. Wylie's Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

**ACCREDITED CHICKS. REDS, ROCKS,** Leghorns, \$12 hundred; Wyandottes, Orpingtons, \$13. Catalog. Jenkins Accredited Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

**BOWELL'S QUALITY CHICKS: \$14.00 PER** 100. Minorcas, Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, Langshans. Bowell Hatchery, Box F. 110, Abilene, Kan.

**BUY PURE BRED CHICKS, CERTIFIED,** Accredited and Utility stock Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, White and Buff Leghorns. Reagan's Poultry Farm, Riley, Kan.

**FOR SALE: BLOOD TESTED CHIX ARE** cheaper. State certified Class A, pedigreed males. Large Single Comb White Leghorns. Colwell's Leghorn Farm, Emporia, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS ONLY.** Prices reduced for May and June. Large type, heavy laying strain, every chick guaranteed. Write us about them. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

**MAY CHICKS: BUFF, BROWN, WHITE** Leghorns \$10; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites, \$11; Brahmas, \$13; Assorted, \$8. One cent less for June. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

**QUISENBERRY QUALITY POULTRY** Mashers are "All Food-No Filler." Made by poultrymen to produce results—not to fit a price. Starts chicks right—makes them grow—makes hens lay and you a profit. For sale by all leading dealers.

**POSTPAID: PURE BRED, CULLED FOR** quality and production; Buff Orpingtons, White and Barred Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, \$13.00-100. English Leghorns \$12.00. Guaranteed alive and satisfaction. Belleville Hatchery, Belleville, Kan.

**BOOTH CHICKS: 7 1/2c UP! FROM MIS-**souri's largest trap-nest breeding institution with official records up to 318 eggs yearly. State accredited, 12 varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 728, Clinton, Mo.

**MAY PRICES. QUALITY CHICKS. AC-**credited. 100: Leghorns \$10, Barred Rocks \$11; Reds, White Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Anconas \$12; Brahmas \$15; Assorted \$8. 100% alive. Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

**PORTER'S CHICKS WILL LAY. LEG-**horns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Anconas, Minorcas, Langshans, Brahmas, Black Giants, Pure Bred, Range raised. Postpaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Rorter Chick Co., Winfield, Kan.

**NOW! QUALITY-VITALITY BRED CHICKS** at surprisingly low prices. America's foremost, bred-to-lay strains. Leading varieties. Quick Service, live delivery, and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. Lindstrom Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Box 100, Clinton, Mo.

**PURE BRED CHICKS FROM HEAVY** laying flocks. Per 100: Brown, Buff or White Leghorns \$9.00; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Anconas \$10.00; Assorted \$7.00. 90% alive, prepaid, arrival guaranteed. Catalog. Order from this ad. Consolidated Hatcheries, Columbia, Mo.

**BABY CHICKS. SPECIAL MAY, JUNE AND** July prices: prepaid, guarantee 100% live delivery. S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes 10c; heavy assorted 9c; English White Leghorns 9c (Barron strain). Special on 500 or 1000. Randall Hatchery, 724 East Cherokee, Enid, Okla.

**BIG HUSKY CHICKS FROM MY OWN** flock of large type, high producing Barron White Leghorns, headed by pedigreed cockerels from hens with 275 to 306 egg records; \$11.00-100, \$52.50-500. Mahoods 300 egg strain S. C. Reds, foundation stock from eggs costing \$70.00-100; chicks \$12.00-100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Cadwell Hatchery, Lawrence, Kan.

**YOUNG'S GUARANTEED QUALITY STAND-**ard Chicks: Clay County's choicest productive flocks; tested for White Diarrhea. White, Barred, Buff Rocks; Reds; White Wyandottes; Silver Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons, 13c. English White Leghorns; Buff Leghorns, 11c. Prepaid. Prompt 100% delivery. Booking orders now for June chicks, 10c. Young's Reliable Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

**EGG BRED QUALITY CHICKS. WE ARE** one of the oldest and largest hatcheries in the U. S. Why not benefit by our many years' experience in mating and breeding? Supreme Quality Chicks, from heavy laying Blue Ribbon Stock at lowest prices. 100% live arrival, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. Loup Valley Hatchery, Box 98, St. Paul, Neb. Member International Baby Chick Association.

**McMASTER'S REAL QUALITY CHICKS.** Big, husky, pure bred, Smith hatched chicks that grow and thrive. Our flocks are of the very best winter laying strains, personally inspected and culled for high egg production. Anconas and White Leghorns, 100-\$10.00; 500-\$47.50. Barred and White Rocks, S. & R. C. Reds, 100-\$11.00; 500-\$52.50. White Wyandottes, 100-\$12.00; 500-\$57.50. Heavy assorted, no choice of colors, 100-\$9.50; 500-\$45.00. Light assorted, no choice of colors, 100-\$8.50; 500-\$40.00. Post paid, live delivery, prompt service. McMaster Hatchery, Dept. 2, Osage City, Kan. Reference: Osage County Bank.

**WHITE ROCK CHICKS**  
Heavy laying strain, pure bred, farm raised; \$13.50 per 100. Flora Larson, Chanute, Kan.

**Kohlmeyer Selected Chix**  
One half million annually. All leading varieties. Send for free chick folder and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Kohlmeyer Hatcheries, Greenleaf, Kan.

**Blood Tested Chicks**  
Quality chicks at low prices. Popular breeds. Smith hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Free catalog. Tindell's Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

**Superior Chicks: 7 1/2c Up**  
We deliver on agreed date or refund money. 13 accredited varieties. Heavy laying types. 8 years' reputation. Free catalog. Superior Hatchery, Windsor, Mo., Box 8-13.

**ACCREDITED CHICKS**  
All varieties. Hatched in mammoth incubators, producing strong, healthy chicks that live. Price, \$14.00-100, \$65.00-500. Not accredited, \$12.00-100. 100% live delivery. Free feed with orders. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2124 S. Santa Fe, Wichita, Kan.

**BABY CHICKS****Only \$10 Per Hundred**

For Anconas, Leghorns; \$12 per hundred for Plymouth Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons. All chicks guaranteed to be strong and health and from State Accredited stock. Send your order now. Stirling Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

**White's Reliable Chicks**

FROM OUR FLOCK OF ENGLISH LEG-horns, trap-nested 304 eggs foundation stock. All standard breeds hatched, so up postpaid. White's Hatchery, Route 4, North Topeka, Kan.

**Tudor's Superior Chicks**

Give us your order for our Pure Bred Smith hatched Superior Quality Chicks. We will surely please you. We have extra good high producing culled stock. Member International Baby Chick Association. Catalog free. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, Dept. M, Topeka, Kan.

**BLOOD TESTED**

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

**Three Years Bloodtested**

Reduced prices, May and June delivery. Every chick from parents tested three years for bacillary white diarrhoea. More than culled, inspected, accredited. It pays to investigate. Heavy breeds \$12.50; light breeds \$10.50, postpaid. Free catalog and testimonials. Mid-Western Poultry Farms and Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

**We Want Your Order**

For Baby Chicks. All Salina County flocks and culled by experts. 12 varieties. Not the largest but one of the best conducted hatcheries in Kansas. 100 per cent live, healthy arrival guaranteed. Write for lowest printed price list consistent with quality. Eight railroads. Salina Hatchery; 120 West Pacific, Salina, Kan.

**Standardized Chicks**

For immediate delivery, real quality chicks at bargain prices. White Leghorns, American or English 100, \$10; S. C. & R. C. Reds, Buff, White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, 100 \$12. Mammoth Light Brahmas, 100, \$15. Liberal discount on large orders. We ship anywhere, pay postage and guarantee 100% safe arrival. B. & O. Hatchery, Neodesha, Kan.

**Bartlett Purebred Chicks**

Twenty varieties, all from Hogan tested winter laying strains, farm raised, strong healthy stock. Two weeks free feed. Also our successful plans, "How to Raise Baby Chicks" free with each order. 100 per cent live delivery, special May and June prices. Thirteenth successful year. Bank references. We can please you. Free descriptive circular. Bartlett Poultry Farms, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

**BAKER CHICKS**

One of the oldest, most dependable producers of strictly first class chicks at reasonable prices in America. Reds, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Heavy White Leghorns. Twelve dollars per hundred. Guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Avoid disappointment, order today. We have chick buyers in your locality, let us tell you about their success. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

**COOPERATIVE CHICKS**

Cost less—cooperation does it. All flocks state accredited. Famous laying strains. Circular free. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns 10c. S. C. and R. C. Reds 12c. Anconas, heavy assorted 10c. Barred, White, Buff Rocks 12c. Buff and White Orpingtons 12c. Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, White Langshans 12c. Light assorted 8c. Prompt live delivery guaranteed, prepaid. Cooperative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Mo.

**SPECIAL MAY PRICES**

on Shaw's High Quality Baby Chicks. There is no need of feeding 150 pullets to get 75 eggs a day when 96 of our non-setting heavy egg laying quality pullets will lay from 60 to 78 eggs a day as reported by Mrs. W. A. Whitmore and many others. Buy your Baby Chicks today for more eggs the coming year. Write for literature and prices. Shaw's Hatchery, Emporia and Ottawa, Kan. Box 427B.

**Johnson's Peerless Chicks**

Bargain prices for the balance of this season. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, \$10.00 per hundred. Barred Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas, \$12.00. Rhode Island Whites, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, White and Buff Rocks, White and Buff Minorcas, White Langshans \$13.50. Jersey Black Giants, \$18.00 per hundred. June prices \$1.00 per hundred less than above prices. 100% live delivery. Order direct from this ad. Johnson's Hatchery, 218 West First Street, Topeka, Kan.

**Frankfort Chickeries**

Larger profits can be made when you purchase our quality chicks. Every one is from high grade pure bred stock that is Kansas State Accredited, insuring you high grade baby chicks. Also all parent stock furnished us with hatching eggs has passed the blood test for Bacillary White Diarrhea and proven free. This means stronger vitality with higher egg production. You cannot secure better chicks anywhere for the same price. Send for our literature before buying. The Frankfort Chickeries, Frankfort, Kan.

**NEW CHICK OFFER**

We want to acquaint more readers of this paper with Ross "Guaranteed" Egg-production Chicks, and as a special inducement have reduced prices almost one-fourth for May and June delivery. Write for special offer circular at once, before our chick supply is booked up. Prices for May and June delivery as low as 8 1/2c. Orders booked now assured prompt delivery. Officially inspected, high production flocks. Only strong, vigorous, bright-eyed, perfect chicks shipped. Bred early maturing. All leading varieties. Before you order chicks from anyone get our special proposition for May and June delivery, nothing else like it. Ross Hatchery, Box 451, Junction City, Kan.



## BABY CHICKS

## Sunny Slope Hatchery

You know me and my White Orpingtons. I want you to know my hatchery. Am hatching all popular breeds, from pure bred flocks, on nearby farms, which I oversee, cull and mate as carefully as my own White Orpingtons. If you want the best at reasonable prices, write me. All orders have my personal attention. I will ship only the quality chicks I would want if I were buying. Booking orders for future delivery. Hatch every week, beginning in February. Capacity 47,000. Mrs. E. H. Ladwig, Troy, Kan.

## LENHERT CHICKS

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

## BIG 2c REDUCTION

On Sabatha Blue Ribbon, Guaranteed Chicks. Free catalogue gives you the proof of our 200 egg breed chicks. Why buy ordinary chicks when you can buy Kansas Certified and Accredited chicks at 2c reduction after the 20th of April. 100% live healthy arrival, postpaid. Gust Swanson, Holly, Colo., writes: "Have used hatchery chicks for years, never saw such strong, even chicks as yours." Sabatha Hatchery, Dept. B, Sabatha, Kan.

## KANSAS ACCREDITED

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

## WICHITA CHICKS

BIG, HUSKY, PURE BRED CHICKS OF unusual quality, that will live and grow and produce. 450,000 of our Smith hatched chicks will be producers of profit this season, from Kansas Accredited flocks that have been culled, inspected and banded. All popular breeds: \$15.00 per 100; \$65.00 per 500; \$125.00 per 1000; 100% live delivery, prepaid. S. C. White Leghorns, Tancred Strain, State Certified Grade A. Flock headed by pedigree male birds. This is one of the largest and best flocks of high bred Leghorns in Kansas. \$15.00 per 100; \$65.00 per 500; \$125.00 per 1000. Get your order in early. We also have the large Tom Barron Leghorn, Kansas State Accredited past three years, at \$13.00 per 100; \$56.25 per 500; \$106.00 per 1000. Our free catalog points the way to success. Write for your copy. Wichita Hatchery, Dept. A, Wichita, Kan.

## Greatly Reduced Prices

On Peters Certified Chicks for June delivery. Bigger and better hatches make it possible to reduce prices. Write for reduced price list at once, also catalog if you do not already have a copy. Chicks started in June will do better because weather conditions are usually ideal for quick and strong growth. All our strains are bred early maturing and develop into unusually heavy winter layers. Our strains in the larger breeds come into laying at about five months of age—in the smaller breeds at four to four and one-half months. No other strains bred like these—no other chicks guaranteed like Peters-Certified. All Peters-Certified Chicks are sent out with a guarantee to live covering the first two weeks—for your protection, also guaranteed to be from the standard of certification ordered. All varieties of Reds, Rocks, Leghorns, Wyandottes and Orpingtons perfected in egg-laying and health; also S. C. Anconas. At our greatly reduced prices for June delivery no one can afford to take chances with ordinary chicks. We urge you to place your order this month to avoid disappointment. Naturally the supply of these guaranteed chicks is limited. If you want to know what others are accomplishing with Peters-Certified Chicks ask us to send our new book, "Proof that Peters-Certified Chicks Live up to Their Certification"—containing recent reports from customers. Your request will bring reduced price list for June, catalog and "Proof Book." Address: Peters-Poultry Farm, Box 451, Newton, Iowa.

## BRAHMAS

LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKS 15c. EGGS 4½c each. Cora Chaffain, Severy, Kan.  
LIGHT BRAHMAS, EGGS \$5.50 HUNDRED, postpaid. Herbert Schwarzer, Atchison, Kan., Rt. 4.

## BANTAMS

BANTAMS, GOLDEN SEABRIGHTS, 17 eggs by express, \$1.25. Paul Peiffer, Eldorado, Kan.

## DUCK AND GESE—EGGS

WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS \$1.25-12 POSTPAID. Mrs. Harry Benner, Sabatha, Kan.  
BLUE RIBBON WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$1.50-12. Mrs. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.

WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, 13 FOR \$1.00, postpaid. Leah Wickham, Oberlin, Kan.

WHITE CHINESE GOOSE EGGS, 35c each. Mrs. Edith Wright, Route 3, St. John, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS, \$1.50-12, postpaid. Belleville Hatchery, Belleville, Kan.

MAMMOTH IMPERIAL WHITE PEKIN Duck Eggs, \$1.50 for 13 postpaid. Mary E. Thrasher, Holcomb, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS. The egg layers. Eggs \$1.25-1.50; 100-\$7.00, prepaid. Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary, Prep., Olivet, Kan.

## CORNISH—EGGS

DARK CORNISH EGGS, \$5.00 PER 100. H. L. Heath, Bucklin, Kan.

## GUINEA EGGS

WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS, EGGS \$1.50 per setting of 17; \$8.00 per hundred. Mrs. Will Skaer, Augusta, Kan., Route 2.

## JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

MAMMOTH GIANTS, MARCY'S DIRECT. Nothing better. Eggs: Chicks. Prices sharply reduced. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

## LEGHORNS—BUFF

PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORN CHICKS, \$9.50 hundred postpaid. Tell Corke, Quinter, Kan.

"HAINES HUSTLER" STRAIN BUFF LEGHORNS are better. Proven at the leading shows. Eggs \$6-120; 15-\$2.40. Chix \$15-100; \$25.00-200; \$60.00-500. Prepaid. Chix booked 2c each, shipped when wanted. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kan.

## BUFF LEGHORNS—EGGS

PURE STRAIN S. C. BUFF LEGHORN eggs, postpaid, 120-\$5.00; 250-\$10.00. Mrs. Jas. Dignan, Kelly, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS, WINNERS AND layers. Hatching eggs, \$3.50 hundred. Charles W. Havel, Cuba, Kan.

GOLDEN BUFF, SINGLE COMB LEGHORNS; real layers. Carefully culled. Eggs 100-\$4.50. Prepaid. Mrs. Lola Holloway, Galva, Kan.

## LEGHORNS—BROWN

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs, 4c each. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

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

KANSAS ACCREDITED SINGLE COMB Dark Brown Leghorns. Chicks 15c; Eggs \$6.00, prepaid. Reduction May 10th. Mrs. O. J. Moser, Hanover, Kan.

## LEGHORNS—WHITE

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, \$8.00-100, up to \$14.00 for pure Tancreds. Kansas Hatchery, Mullinville, Kan.

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

LARGE BARRON LEGHORNS, 272-314 EGG strain, direct from importer. May chicks: 100-\$12; Eggs \$6. Frost White Egg Farm, Box 128C, Weaubleau, Mo.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS, OLD stock, bloodtested, \$12.00-100, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hatch 800 weekly. Chas. Ransom, Robinson, Kan.

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

FERRIS 265-300 EGG STRAIN WHITE Leghorns. Farm flock of high producing hens. Queen hatched chicks \$12.50 per 100, prepaid. C. E. Whitesell, Clearwater, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED B+ TANCREDS S. C. White Leghorns. Diarrhea tested. Pedigreed males from 271-283 egg hens. Eggs 6c; Chicks 12c. Fred Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.

WHITE DIARRHEA TESTED ENGLISH White Leghorns, 312 egg official record foundation. Chicks 11c prepaid, eggs \$4.50-100. Uniondale Poultry Farm, Wakefield, Kan.

ENGLISH AND TANCREDS S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks. You have tried the rest now try the best. Eggs \$7.00 hundred; Chicks \$16.00, guaranteed. Andrea Farms, Holyrood, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST pedigree blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns, trapnested record 303 eggs. Chicks, eggs, guaranteed. Special for May. George Patterson, Richland, Kan.

LONDON'S PEDIGREED, TRAPNESTED English White Leghorns. Chicks \$12 per 100; \$60 for 600, delivered. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog. Landon's Leghorn Farm, Hume, Mo.

TOM BARRON AND TANCREDS WHITE Leghorn Chicks, direct from pedigree, trapnested, state certified, 303-304 egg strain foundation stock. Catalogue free. Johnson's Hatchery, 218 C West First Street, Topeka, Kan.

DON'T WORK! LET OUR HENS SCRATCH for you. White Leghorns, English Barron, large breed, 304-216 egg strain. Entire flock tested by expert poultry judge. Eggs; range 100-\$7.00; special pens 100-\$10.00. The Hillview Poultry Farm, Miltonvale, Kan.

FRANTZ BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB White Leghorns. Speak for themselves. Baby chicks guaranteed alive and strong at delivery. Many of our customers raise 90 to 100% of chicks purchased. Hatching eggs selected and guaranteed fertile. Pullets contracted ahead. Catalogue free. Roy O. Frantz, Box K, Rocky Ford, Colorado.

THE CAPITOL CITY EGG FARM. Importers and breeders of Tom Barron English Leghorns. Hatching eggs from selected flock headed by cockerels from our 1926 imported pens. \$8.00 per hundred. From special pens \$10.00 and up. From 1926 imported pens \$5.00 per setting. Baby chicks \$16.00 to \$20.00 per hundred. Place orders now for preferred dates. Prices cut one-fourth for May and June. M. A. Hutcherson, Prop., P. R. Davis, Manager, Topeka, Kan., Route 6.

## S. C. W. LEGHORNS

Barron-Tancred strains. Tested three years for bacillary white diarrhoea. Great egg producers. Low prices. Free catalog and testimonials. Mid-Western Poultry Farms and Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

## LEGHORNS—EGGS

BARRON STRAIN SINGLE COMB English White Leghorn eggs \$4.25-100. State accredited. Leona Unruh, Newton, Kan.

## LANGSHANS

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN CHICKS \$12.50-100; Eggs \$4.50-100, postpaid. Chas. Nelson, Hiawatha, Kan.

## LANGSHANS

TRAPPED STRAIN WHITE LANGSHANS, 265-egg trapped heads pen. Chicks reduced. Prepaid, guaranteed. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

## LANGSHAN—EGGS

PURE WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, \$4.50 prepaid. Claud Trotter, Brewster, Kan.

PURE BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS: 15-\$1.25; 50-\$3.00; 100-\$5.00. C. Wilfred Moon, Pratt, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, 100-\$5.00, postpaid. Mrs. Cleve Hartwell, Preston, Kan.

EXTRA FINE PURE BRED WHITE Langshan eggs \$4.50-100, FOB. Mrs. Charles Stalcup, Preston, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, accredited flock, \$4.75 per hundred delivered. Jas. Dimmitt, Garden City, Kan.

## MINORCAS—WHITE

STATE ACCREDITED STAY WHITE MINORCAS. E. T. Yoder, Newton, Kan., Route 7.

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

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA EGGS, \$6.00-100, prepaid. Arch Van Patten, Washington, Kan.

WHITE MINORCA CHICKS: 100-\$15.00; 500-\$70.00; 1000-\$135.00. Glen Krider, Box H, Newton, Kan.

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

WHITE MINORCAS; EGGS AND CHICKS. Large strain. Reduced prices. Mrs. V. E. Costa, Richland, Kan.

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

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

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA FREE range flock eggs \$4.00 per hundred. 90% fertile. Eight weeks old cockerels, ¾ Fish strain, \$1.25 each. Santa Fe Poultry Farm, Cunningham, Kan.

## MINORCAS—EGGS

BUFF MINORCA EGGS, \$5.00 HUNDRED. Fred T. Stohs, Bremen, Kan.

WHITE MINORCA EGGS, 4 CENTS EACH. Joe Greiving, Nashville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA EGGS, \$5.00. Will Mellecker, Spearville, Kan.

MAMMOTH S. C. WHITE MINORCA EGGS. Blue Ribbon winners in six shows 1926. Every hen under trapnest. Free circular. E. D. Hershberger, Newton, Kan.

## MINORCAS—BUFF

BUFF MINORCAS, WINNERS AT HUTCHINSON STATE FAIR and other leading poultry shows. Eggs; Chicks. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.

## ORPINGTONS—BUFF

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

## BUFF ORPINGTONS—EGGS

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

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, STANDARD bred, superior type, color, winter layers. Unique Poultry Farm, Little River, Kan.

ACCREDITED GRADE "A", S. C. BUFF Orpington eggs. \$6.00-100; \$3.50-50; \$1.50-15, prepaid. Mr. Orle Shaffer, Waverly, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS from 1926 certified flock. Also culled for laying. 110-\$5.00; 55-\$3.00; 15-\$1.00. Hatch Produce, Mahaska, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS DIRECT FROM Owen's farms. Blood tested, trapnested. Madison Square Garden, New York and Boston winners. Eggs \$7.00-100; prepaid. Mrs. Harry Steele, Belvue, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED GRADE A BUFF Orpingtons. Seventeen years exclusive breeding. Extra large boned, healthy farm flock. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$8.00 per 100. Sunnyside Stock Farm, Waterville, Kan.

COOK'S NATIONAL PRIZE WINNERS: Pure bred S. C. Buff Orpingtons. All birds from Cook's No. 1 pen. Eggs 15-\$1.50; 100-\$7.00. Chicks 15c. Exhibition pen, 15-\$2.50; Chicks 25c, prepaid. All birds on range. Mrs. Will Suberly, Kanopolis, Kan.

## BUFF ROCKS

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

## BUFF ROCKS—EGGS

100 BUFF ROCK EGGS \$6.00; 50-\$3.50, prepaid. Maggie Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, HATCHED FROM CERTIFIED Class A eggs. Reduced for May, \$5.00-100 prepaid. Mrs. James Huston, Route 4, Abilene, Kan.

## BARRED ROCKS

BARRED ROCK CHICKS, BEST QUALITY, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Twelve dollars per hundred, Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

## BARRED ROCK—EGGS

EGGS FROM MY BLUE RIBBON WINNERS, \$5.00 per 15. Utility eggs \$6.00 per 100. Circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, HEAVY LAYING BRADLEY strain. Eggs: 100-\$6.50; 50-\$3.50; 15-\$1.50, postpaid. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, THOMPSON RINGLET. Certified Class A flock, mated with cockerels from 225 to 289 egg hens. Eggs \$7.00-100; \$1.50-15, postpaid. Patience Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

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BRADLEY STRAIN BARRED ROCKS. Large, vigorous, heavy layers. Eggs, 100-\$5.00; 50-\$2.00. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

PURE "RINGLET" HEAVY WINTER Laying Barred Rocks. Bred sixteen years. Range. Dark. Hundred \$5.00, postpaid. G. C. Drescher, Canton, Kan.

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THOMPSON RINGLET'S DIRECT. Exhibition quality, high production. Eggs \$6.00 per 100, prepaid. Fertility, safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free. D. A. Rodgers, Concordia, Kan.

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

## WHITE ROCK—EGGS

WHITE ROCK EGGS; CHOICE GRADED, \$6.00-100. John Cook, Abilene, Kan., Route 4.

PURE WHITE ROCK EGGS, EXTRA choice, \$5-100. Mrs. Ed Zelfer, Atchison, Kan., Route 2.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK HATCHING eggs from exhibition production bred flock. Class "A"; \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Fred Dubach, Jr., Wathena, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY FOR 17 years. Select eggs, \$5.00 per 100 prepaid. Inquiries given prompt attention. H. D. Martin, Route 1, McCune, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, FISHEL STRAIN direct. Accredited, blood-tested. High producing stock. \$5.00 hundred; \$1.25 setting, prepaid. Mrs. G. B. Viney, Murdock, Kan.

APPLEBAUGH'S WHITE ROCK EGGS, 26 years exclusive, selective breeding. 4 years state culled and certified. 1 year accredited. Always Grade A. 2 years blood tested. Eggs 50-\$3.50; 100-\$6.00, prepaid. Also stock. Applebaugh's White Rock Farms, Cherryvale, Kan.

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RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKS, BEST quality, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Twelve dollars per hundred, Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER: Harrison's Non-sitting, exhibition egg strain Reds. Stock, Eggs, Chicks. Breeders' guide free. Harrison Red Farm, College View, Nebr.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS

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SINGLE COMB RED EGGS; LARGE, dark red, selected stock, postpaid \$5.50-100; \$1.25-15. H. F. Enz, Fredonia, Kan.

WHITE DIARRHEA TESTED, PURE bred extra quality Rose Comb Reds. Eggs \$5.50-100, postpaid. Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Wakefield, Kan.

DARK ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, 250 egg strain, \$6.00-100; \$3.50-50; \$1.25 setting, prepaid. J. H. Carney, Peabody, Kan.

EGGS FROM ROSE COMB RED SELECTED heavy layers, males from oldest certified class A. 100-\$5.00 postpaid. Mrs. Alex Leitch, White City, Kan.

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PURE BRED, LARGE TYPE, S. C. DARK Red, eggs from bacillary diarrhoea tested pen stock \$6.00-100; pen \$2.00-15, prepaid. Mrs. Gust Allen, Maplehill, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS; SPECIAL PENS. Extra good color, heavy layers. Eggs 10c each. Range flock 3c remainder of season. Mrs. Will Hopwood, Abilene, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED ROSE COMB REDS, direct from Tompkins; type, color, production. Eggs, 100-\$4.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Adda Walker, White City, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED CLASS A SINGLE Comb Reds. Flock Mating, 100, \$10.00; 15, \$2.00, postpaid. Trapnested pen matings: \$5.00 to \$7.50 per 15, \$15.00 per 50. Mrs. Sophia Lindgren, Dwight, Kan.

LONG BROAD BACKS, DEEP BREASTED low tails, dark even red to skin, Rose Comb Rhode Islands. Twelve years special breeding for eggs, shape, color. Fertility guaranteed. 15 eggs \$1.00; 100-\$5.50, postpaid. Walter Baird, Lake City, Kan.

## RHODE ISLAND WHITES

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE chicks 12c, prepaid 100% live delivery. English Call Duck eggs, \$2.00. Bertha Mentzer, LeRoy, Kan.

## RHODE ISLAND WHITES—EGGS

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs; from closely culled flock, \$5.00 per hundred. Mrs. Earl Mercer, Beloit, Kan.

CLASSY ROSE COMB WHITES, WONDERFUL layers, 100 eggs \$6.00 postpaid. Bronze Turkey eggs. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE, 3 first prizes Hutchinson, 3 first, 3 second Salina; 3 first, 3 second, Solomon. Eggs \$5.50 hundred. Charley L. Donmyer, Solomon, Kan.

## WYANDOTTES—WHITE

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS, \$15.00-100. Standard bred. 300 postpaid. Harvey Scott, Fredonia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS, \$12.50 hundred, highest quality, layers, satisfaction guaranteed. Oscar Youngstrom, Fredonia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS, BEST quality, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Twelve dollars per hundred, Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.



### WYANDOTTES—BUFF

BUFF WYANDOTTES; EGGS, CHICKS, 25% discount May 1st. C. C. Wyckoff, Luray, Kan.

### WYANDOTTES—EGGS

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE EGGS; \$6.00-100. Mrs. John Smith, Fredonia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$4.50-100, prepaid. Mrs. Geo. Downie, Lyndon, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs \$5-100. Mrs. H. Taylor, Alma, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$4.00-100 prepaid. Mrs. Falkner, Belvue, Kan.

PURE SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS; \$5-100. Prize stock. Mrs. Robert Bishop, Atchison, Kan. Rt. 2.

MARTIN WHITE WYANDOTTES MATED to winners. Eggs \$4.50-100, prepaid. Mrs. John Montgomery, Holton, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, STATE CERTIFIED, prize winning, Martin stock, 100-\$6.00. Mrs. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.

KEELERS WHITE WYANDOTTE LAYING winning strain. Eggs \$5.00-100; or \$12.00 case. Mrs. Jerry Melchar, Caldwell, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, MARTIN'S Regal Dorcas Strain. Accredited Flock—Setting \$1.50; 100-\$8.00, prepaid. Mrs. Dwight Barnes, Mound City, Kan.

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REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES. Pens No. 1, 2, 3 included with range flock after April 15th. Eggs \$6.00 per hundred. Mrs. Will Skaer, Augusta, Kan., Route 2.

### TURKEYS

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$12; COCK-crels \$9. T. Lucas, Franktown, Colo.

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PURE BRED BRONZE TURKEY EGGS 40c postpaid. Mrs. E. Maxedon, Cunningham, Kan.

PURE BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, TEN FOR \$4.00, postpaid. David Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 30c, prepaid. Ewing White, Saint Francis, Kan.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEY EGGS, 75 cents each. Theo. Franz, Good Thunder, Minn.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, \$6.00 for 11. Olive Rhea, Salina, Kan., Route 2.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEY EGGS FROM pure bred, healthy stock; 50c each. James Hills, Lewis, Kan.

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 40c each, postpaid. Mrs. R. H. Mendenhall, Gove, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, RANGE flock, large, healthy, vigorous. Eggs, 50c each postpaid. Mrs. T. F. Humphries, Yuma, Colo.

MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE EXHIBITION Turkeys. Guaranteed. Eggs \$6.00 dozen. Insured delivery. Bivin's Farm, Eldorado, Okla.

LARGE DEEP BREASTED DARK EVEN red, pure white wings, tall, Bourbon turkeys. Blue ribbon winners. 11 eggs \$5.00 postpaid. Walter Baird, Lake City, Kan.

EGGS: M. B. TURKEYS, GOLDBANK strain, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 ten. "Ringlet" Barred Rock, 100-\$4.50, prepaid. Can ship immediately. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kan.

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BROILERS, HENS, ODD POULTRY wanted. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka, Kan.

PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

## LIVESTOCK

### CATTLE

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES, write Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

FIVE CHOICE HOLSTEIN HEIFER calves, ½ white, from large dams. Tested and crated \$100. Alfakorn Farm, Evansville, Wisconsin.

WANTED: A YOUNG POLLED SHORT-horn bull 6 to 12 months, dark roan, and intensely bred. Joseph Seal, R. R. 5, Wakefield, Kan.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION IN CATTLE Stopped—Six years successful record. Danger of contagion positively prevented. Folder explaining free. Write, Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Nebr.

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CHESTER WHITE SPRING PIGS, BOTH sexes. Ernest Sulter, Lawrence, Kansas.

SPOTTED POLANDS, GRAND CHAMPION herd; fall boars, sows, unrelated. C. P. Dows & Sons, Sheridan, Mo.

## Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 26)

ward tendency as the season moves forward. Livestock markets are better.

Business shows some gains in various lines as usual in the spring, but hardly so much as might be hoped for. More or less surplus labor is reported, and farm help appears to be ample for the demand nearly everywhere. On the whole, conditions affecting demand for farm products seem likely to continue reasonably good. The nation-wide average of farm wages is a little higher than last season, owing chiefly to competition with city employment.

Heavy beef cattle reached the season's highest price in the Chicago market toward the end of April. Yearlings and particularly the lighter weight kinds have displayed less strength. All grades of cows have recently

been at their highest price levels in about seven years, because of light receipts. Cattle suitable for further feeding are selling higher than at any time this season, owing to low price of corn, the near approach of the full pasturage season and the advancing prices of fat cattle. Hog markets were less satisfactory owing to disturbed conditions in the fresh and cured pork trade. Imports of live hogs from Canada, also pork products, have been increasing. Prices were unsettled with occasional slight declines. Lambs continued to sell at well-sustained prices under a light to moderate supply.

Grain markets have tended downward slightly the last month; in fact, the trend has been downward for nearly a year. With heavy stocks of wheat in Argentina, a 9 per cent increase in Canadian holdings as reported in April, and farm stocks in the United States 50 million bushels larger than a year ago, the markets are likely to receive heavy supplies. On the other hand, the demand in Europe seems to be active and increasing. Poor quality of much Canadian wheat has stimulated exports of hard winter wheat from this country. Various kinds of weather damage to the growing crop have strengthened the price position at times. Corn meets only a moderate demand for manufacture and for feeding. Bad roads have hindered the movement to market. Price changes have been slight but mostly downward. Oats have shown some firmness because of moderate arrivals in the markets. Heavyweight oats are selling relatively better than common grades. Receipts of barley have been light and prices worked upward in April.

Mill feed continued in light demand in most parts of the country, but the trend of prices was slightly upward in April, as compared with the falling tendency in March. Cottonseed meal shared the gains, but is still on the bargain list of concentrated feeds. Active demand has decreased the holdings to about the usual amount, notwithstanding the heavy production of cotton.

Spring foreign markets continue the feature of the wool situation, but some increase is noted in activity of manufacture and trade in this country. Demand has been uneven in the last few weeks, with much of the business for the immediate requirements of the mills.

Butter markets recovered sharply from the early spring decline and reached new high levels since the middle of April. The New York price for best grades was sometimes 16 cents above the level a year ago. At the back of the upward trend was the lack of heavy imports, active domestic demand, extremely light stocks in storage, and new production not so heavy as in the spring of 1926. The tone continues unsettled because of the approach of the season of very heavy production. Cheese markets have been steady right along, but are about 4 cents higher than those of April, 1926. Supplies in storage are heavy, but new production is rather moderate compared with last season.

Eggs are selling lower than last season owing to increased receipts during April, but the recent course of the market has been fairly steady, because surplus receipts have been added to cold storage holdings, which are now half a million cases greater than they were a year ago.

The trucking season continues early in the South and West. Shipments are heavier than a year ago and prices mostly lower.

Potato shipments from the Far West are decreasing, but the total carlot supplies continued about like those in the late spring of 1926. A price level under \$2 a 100 pounds at most country shipping points is only about half that of last season. Apple markets are draggy, but first class fruit is selling well. Strawberry shipments are heavy, and a large midseason output is likely.

## Time to Buy a Farm?

Now is the time to buy a farm, according to the announcement of the Joint Stock Land Bank at Lincoln. Owing to the prolonged agricultural depression land prices have reached a level that is not likely to be seen again, the Lincoln bank reporting evidences of definite improvement in the last year or two, with the promise of a continued steady advance. It cites a tendency among farmers to diversify crops, together with a marked increase in intensive farming and adoption of improved marketing practices.

When farm land is not in demand it falls in price, as has been the case for six or seven years, but it is also true of land speculation that when prices are high the demand for land is stimulated. More farms therefore, exchange hands at high than at low prices. Nevertheless, in Iowa and the Dakotas there has been a considerable movement of farms in the last two years at bargain prices.

Kansas land has not depreciated on the same scale as in these states, but at the same time Kansas land is cheap, and the statement of the Lincoln Joint Stock Bank that now is the time to buy land applies to Kansas. The land boom of the last decade, culminating in 1919, was not as extensive in Kansas as in the Middle West generally, and on the other hand, the revival of agriculture has been more marked in this state than in many others. Crops have been as good in Kansas as in most Western states, and on a lower basis of invested capital.

The land buyer who follows the advice of the Lincoln bank probably will make a profitable speculation over a period of the next 10 or 20 years. Like everything else, agriculture has its ups as well as its downs, and the Lincoln Joint Stock Bank probably is right in believing that the upward turn is already in sight for land.

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ALL WHO WANT a bargain in improved farms now in Northwestern Arkansas write J. H. Carson, Cedarville, Arkansas.

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IMPROVED Colorado ranches \$2.75 per acre up. R. Brown, Florence, Colorado.

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## Stock Ranch Bargains

800 acres fine improved land; 360 acres irrigated, 200 acres alfalfa, grows 500 tons year; 160 acres general crops; 440 acres good pasture. Good prices and terms for quick sale. Write the National Realty Sales Co., Inc., Pueblo, Colorado.

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FOR HASKELL COUNTY WHEAT LAND ask FRANK MCCOY, Sublette, Kansas.

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FINE wheat land, up against big irrigation section. \$29.50 per acre, \$7.50 cash, bal. 10 yrs. or crop pay. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

SECTION Gray Co., one half mile pavement, Pierceville, Kan. 220 acres wheat, 20 barley. Share crop. 80 acres sod broke. 320 acres pasture; if sold May 10, \$21.50. Albert Faeth, Owner, Garden City, Kan.

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320 acres, 3 ½ miles from railroad town, 240 acres of wheat, share to purchaser. No other improvements. Price \$22.50 per acre.

The most value for your money. THE KING REALTY CO., Scott City, Kan.

KEARNY COUNTY, KANSAS 13 quarters of level unimproved wheat and row crop land, about 16 miles N. E. of Kendall, close to school and rural delivery. Price \$9 per A. Reasonable terms at 7%.

H. C. WEAR, 502 Biting Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

## Knew What He Wanted

(Continued from Page 3)

tonnage here and I couldn't with corn." There always is some corn grown, however, and kafir. And 60 acres of wheat that is worked in for the sake of diversification and for the straw. The cows are allowed to run to the straw stacks.

Feeding is attempted according to production of individual animals, and the best dairy ration, Norby believes, is kafir or corn chop—whichever is cheaper—4 parts; bran 2 parts, 1 part cottonseed meal, and all the alfalfa and silage the cows will consume. Norby belongs to the tri-county testing association—Pawnee, Stafford, Pratt—and

believes activities in that direction are essential to a profitable business.

One piece of equipment Norby has was put in to take some of the guessing out of his work. It is a set of wagon scales, costing \$125 for the house and all. "I sell hay and livestock over them," he said, "and there is a real saving in shrinkage. If a man does much farming he will find that scales come in pretty handy."

The great powers apparently have decided to treat China more liberally, even if they have to use force to do so.

The trouble is that there are so many laws and such a limited supply of respect.



## Beef Trend is Upward

Prices of purebred beef cattle, including four of the leading breeds, were steady to higher in 1926 than in 1925, according to reports from individual breeders to the United States Department of Agriculture. Of the 29,335 purebred beef cattle reported sold, 2,824 were Aberdeen Angus, 15,739 Hereford, 591 Red Polled and 10,181 Shorthorn.

Combining the auction and private sales of the above breeds, the results by ages are as follows: Of the 9,445 bulls under 1 year old, 14 per cent sold for less than \$50, 57 per cent for prices ranging between \$50 and \$100, and 29 per cent brought \$100 or more. The 3,682 heifer calves divided into similar groups show 35 per cent sold for less than \$50, 56 per cent between \$50 and \$100, and 9 per cent at \$100 or more. Of the 6,793 bulls 1 year and under 3 years old, 63 per cent sold between \$100 and \$200, 29 per cent for less than \$100 and 8 per cent for \$200 or more; 47 per cent of the aged bulls also brought between \$100 and \$200, 41 per cent selling for less than \$100 and 12 per cent for \$200 or more.

About 52 per cent of the 5,103 aged cows brought between \$75 and \$150, 8 per cent \$150 or more, and 40 per cent less than \$75, while 54 per cent of the heifers 1 year and under 3 years old brought between \$75 and \$150, 10 per cent \$150 or more and 36 per cent less than \$75.

Top prices were not reported in 1926, but the highest sales shown for each age group were, with the single exception of bulls 1 year and under 3 years old, in the same price range as the top prices for 1925.

This report shows that 62 per cent of the purebred beef cattle sold in 1926 were sold in the North Central states, 18 per cent in the Southern states, 17 per cent in the Mountain and Pacific states and 3 per cent in the North Atlantic states.

A comparison of the percentages of the total sales in 1926 that sold below \$50, \$50 but below \$250 and for \$250 and above, with corresponding percentages in 1923-1925, indicates that, in general, prices in 1926 were higher than at any time since 1923.

Copies of the detail reports of the individual breeds may be obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## Cat Has a New Rival

Augusta, Ia.—Mrs. A. B. C.—has received word of the death of her brother-in-law, John F.—, of Chicago, who passed away here a number of times and is well known here.—Burlington paper.

## Warming Up Vermont

One of the finest country estates in Vermont, 14 buildings, 90 acres of meadow and woodland, all heated with hot water, electricity and gas.—Ad in a Vermont paper.

## Hates to be Disturbed

"And is your dog a good watch dog at night?"  
"I should think so. At the least noise, you have only to wake him up, and he barks."

## Sunny Side of an Eon

The bones of a woman presumably a million years old have been found in Asia. But you'll never get her to admit she is a day over a hundred thousand.

## The Brighter Side

King Ferdinand of Roumania is reported from various sources to be dying, but radiograms from Queen Marie are said to be less optimistic.—Washington News.

## Weird and Wild

Shopman—"Christmas presents, madam? Something useful or ornamental?"  
Shopper—"No—neither! It's a wedding-present I want."

## A Flier in Meteorology

Hardware Clerk (to lucky stockbroker)—"I suppose you've pulled off any amount of good things lately?"  
The Stockbroker—"I picked up a good thing recently. It stood at 44

when I discovered it, and last week it touched 78."

"Good heavens! What was it?"  
"A thermometer."

## "Who Beat?"

"Every American is interested in some kind of game," the European visitor observed. "One can always safely begin a conversation by asking, 'What was the score?'"

## Shunning the High Spots

"I heard you refused a job of president of the company."  
"Yeh, there was no chance for advancement."

## Damaged Goods

"Yes, I was educated at Eton and Oxford."  
"Dear me, isn't it possible to sue them?"

## Scaling Down the Overhead

The Lord will provide—but not necessarily in the style to which you have been accustomed.

## Hard-Boiled Patient

THREE CARS COLLIDE, ONE IN WILMINGTON HOSPITAL—North Carolina paper.

## A Trifle Wet

Fair tonight and Tuesday. Not much change in temperance.—Pennsylvania paper.

## Let 'Em Shake

WILL NOT PUT FOOT ON SHAKING HANDS—Toronto paper.

## Hearty Invitation

Cemetery Salesmen—Get in on the ground floor.—Ad in Chicago paper.

Reed—"What is your idea of an ideal home?"  
Rounder—"One containing a wife who doesn't expect you to stay in it."

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson  
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



May 18, J. H. Lomax, Leona, will disperse his herd of Jerseys and on May 19 Knabb Bros., of Leavenworth, will close out their herd.

A three year old heifer, Wheatfield Pansy, bred and owned by Woodlawn Dairy of near Lincoln, Neb., has just broken the Nebraska state record for production. Freshening at the age of three years and twenty-three days she produced 25,039.5 pounds of milk and 1,066.5 butter in 365 days. She is the first young cow in the state to go over 1,000 pounds of butter in one year.

The John Comp Jersey cattle dispersion at White City, April 20, drew a bad day and the attendance was small. The average on the 37 head in the sale was \$113.00. The top cow brought \$330.00 and went to the agricultural college. Sam Smith of Clay Center bought five head. The sale was managed by B. C. Settles of St. Louis and Jas. T. McCulloch was the auctioneer. Most of the buyers were from Central Kansas.

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse E. Johnson  
463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.



Chas. T. Dyerly, Percheron breeder of Pratt, has sold his farm and will disperse his entire herd of registered and high grade horses on May 5.

The big event of the Southwest for early May will be the Dale Bird Shorthorn sale to be held on the Dale farm near Protection on May 4. These breeders have about the best lot of good cattle they ever offered at public sale. Good rains assure a big wheat crop and a big acreage of all kinds of feed. This condition together with the increased demand for all kinds of stock cattle is very encouraging to the breeder of purebreds.

G. M. Shepherd extensively known as a Duroc breeder, writes that he has saved out for the trade some of the most promising young boars ever raised on the farm. He has last fall as well as mature boars, among them a couple that were first prize state fair winners last season in strong competition. The fall boars comprise a great variety of breeding, some of them by Revelation and Golden Rainbow. Mr. Shepherd says the spring pigs are coming fine and the future looks bright for the hog business.

## Public Sales of Livestock

**Jersey Cattle**  
May 2—Leonard Smith, Platte City, Mo.  
May 4—E. W. Mock, Coffeyville, Kan.  
May 18—Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan.  
May 19—Knabb Bros., Leavenworth, Kan.  
**Shorthorn Cattle**  
May 4—E. S. Dale & Sons and Ben H. Bird, Protection, Kan.  
**Percheron Horses**  
May 5—Chas. T. Dyerly, Pratt, Kan.

## 5th Annual Joint Shorthorn Sale

on the Dale Farm,  
three miles from town  
**Wednesday, May 4**

### 45 Lots

18 great young bulls, ranging in age from 8 to 18 months. Low down, blocky fellows. Most of them have straight Scotch pedigrees.

12 excellent breeding cows with calves at foot. They are of the heavy milk and beef type so profitable on the farms of the Middle West.

11 selected yearling heifers. The offering is sired by and bred to our herd bulls EMBLEM JR. 2nd and GOLDEN CROWN 2nd.

Sixteen of the bulls and over half of the females are pure Scotch breeding, and come from the leading families. This is our best offering so far. If you want Shorthorns for milk and beef get catalog of this sale. Write either of us.

**E. S. Dale & Sons, Protection, Ks. Ben S. Bird, Protection, Ks.**  
Auctioneers: Boyd Newcom, Col. Towner



### SHORTHORN CATTLE

#### PROSPECT PARK SHORTHORNS

20 choice young bulls from 9 to 15 mos. old, of excellent type and quality. Scotch and Scotch Topped breeding. J. H. Taylor & Son, Chapman, Kan., Dickinson Co.

#### Shorthorn Herd Bull Victor

for sale, also some choice young bulls by this sire. Write for prices. W. F. BLEAM & SONS, Bloomington, Kansas



### POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

#### POLLED SHORTHORNS Established 1907

Grandsons and great grandsons of \$5,000 and \$6,000 Imported Bulls. Some of the best blood lines of the breed. A pair of calves \$125, 3 delivered 150 miles free. Halter broke bulls \$100 to \$300. Reds, Whites and Roans, Registered, transferred and T. B. test free. J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Ks.



### Polled Shorthorn Bull

Belle's Alba, roan 2 yrs. old, sure breeder, excellent beef type, good milking strain. Priced right. H. E. Weller, Montezuma, Kan.

### DUROC HOGS

#### DUROC BOARS

State Fair 1st prize winning herd boars; also fall boars sired by Stills Major, Revelation and Golden Rainbow. Write for prices and descriptions. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

#### Duroc Boars on Approval

Reg., Immuned. Guaranteed breeders. Write for prices. STANTS BROS., Abilene, Kan.

#### Scott's Dependable Durocs

Great fall boars and gilts. Revelation and Col. Sensation breeding. Immune. Write for descriptions. B. C. SCOTT, JENNINGS, KANSAS

### FARMER BOARS

Good Sept. Duroc boars sired by Super Special by Super Col. Weight about 175 lbs. Price each, registered and immuned, \$30. Crates \$2.50 extra. Sherwood Bros., Concordia, Kansas

### DUROC BOARS OF QUALITY

Soundness, size and bone by Waltemeyer's Giant and Major Stills and other sires. Reg. Immuned. Satisfaction or money back. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kansas

### SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

#### LYNCH BROS. SPOTTED POLANDS

Six extra good fall boars, sired by Lynch Giant, will weigh around 200 pounds. Have quality and breeding. All good show prospects. Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan.

## Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50.

Change of copy as desired.

**LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT**  
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

## KANSAS FARMER ADVERTISING BROUGHT THE INQUIRIES

Enclosed find check for Chester White advertising. I am all sold out of sows and could have sold a lot more. I don't know just how many letters I had to answer, stating I was sold out of sows, all of them stating they saw my advertisement in Kansas Farmer. M. K. Goodpasture. — Hiawatha, Kan., March 19, 1927.

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE

#### HOLSTEINS

more Milk



Greater milk production means more money for the farmer. Holsteins lead in both milk and butterfat production. Authorities agree that the more milk—the greater the profit.

Write for literature  
The **HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN**  
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA  
230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

### JERSEY CATTLE

## E. W. Mock's Jerseys Never Disappoint

Auction Sale of Forty-five Head of High Class Registered Jerseys  
Coffeyville, Kan., Wednesday, May 4  
Owned by E. W. Mock

This exceptional offering will include three beautiful heifers and two outstanding sons of the Grand Champ bull, Maiden Fern's Prince, owned and shown by La Cima Farm, Hickman Mills, Mo. Two excellent daughters, (one fresh) and 2 bulls by the great young sire, Dairylike Sultan. Two outstanding daughters of Sybil's Gamboe Crown 2d that son of Sybil's Gamboe Crown that is transmitting all the Sybil quality. One fresh daughter by Golden Maid's Double P. St. 5583 H. C. good enough for any herd in America. One bull calf by the coming sire, Allegator, that is a dandy. (Keep your eyes on Allegator). One show heifer by Tiddledwinks Oxford, and half sister to the greatest show cow of the age, Tiddledwink's Gold. (Enough said). Several daughters by that great proven sire, Tulsa Chief 163248 and several by Raleigh's Noble Premier 240035, and many others of note. The females in this offering are in calf to such bulls as, Fern's Plymouth Sultan, 255232, prize winning son of Fern's Plymouth Noble, Lunar Light's Sultan 249846, son of Xenia's Sultan, etc. The Mock Jerseys are known wherever good Jerseys are known. By constructive breeding, careful selection of sire and square dealing, the Oak View Farm Jerseys have become known all over the central west. If you want Jerseys of the right kind, the kind that will put you on the "Jersey Map", attend this sale. Don't fail to write for a catalogue. Address

**E. T. LEE, Sales Mgr., Iowa City, Iowa**

## Heifer and Bull Calves

choice ones, sired by Fontaines Red Chieftain and Queen's Velvet Raleigh, whose dam is the highest tested Gold and Silver Medal daughter of Flora's Queen's Raleigh. A. H. KNOEPEL, COLONY, KAN.

### HORSES AND JACKS

## Dispersion Percheron Horse Sale

on farm adjoining town

**Thursday, May 5**

25 HEAD comprising 10 pure bred mares from 1 to 6 years old. 3 extra good registered stallions from 1 to 7 years old. 12 head of geldings, 10 of them five to six years old. Weighing from 1700 to a ton. One pair of ton geldings coming 10 yrs. old. We also sell a lot of harness, wagons, farm machinery, etc. Sale begins at 10 A. M. Horses sold after dinner. I have sold my farm and this is an absolute dispersion sale.

**CHAS. T. DYERLY, PRATT, KANSAS**  
Aucts. W. H. Tracy, Boyd Newcom

## PERCHERON STALLIONS

and mares for sale. Largest herd in America to select from.  
**T. B. BOWMAN & SONS**  
Boone, Nebr.

## Registered Morgan Horses

Largest herd in the Middle West. Young stallions and fillies for sale, sired by the government stud Linsley.  
**BROWN BROS., HALSTEAD, KANSAS**

## PERCHERONS

Major, age 3, Junior Champ, 5 State Fairs 1926. Two coming twos, sired by Negro weight 2400 Reserve Champ. International 1917. Mares in foal \$200 and up.  
**ADAM BECKER & SON, Meriden, Kan.**





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**Check This**

Garden Seed	Fencing
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Chicken Feed	Step Ladder
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Porch Floor Paint	Mops
Plows	Harrows
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Oil or Gas Stove	Tacks
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**—and Let Your Farm Service Dealer Fill Your Needs**

## Look for the "Tag" in the Window

**THE** Hardware and Implement Store in your town carrying the "tag" in the window is **YOUR** store!

**Its owner is your friend and counsellor. He knows the difference between good and poor merchandise. He knows your problems and has anticipated your needs and requirements. You can get what you want *when you want it* by trading with him.**

**One more point: he has pledged himself with hundreds of other dealers to render you real farm service. He is going to tell you more about the part he is playing in your community's development in future issues of Kansas Farmer. Learn how he can help you and save you money.**

***One of These Kansas Dealers Is Your Neighbor—Visit Him***

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